

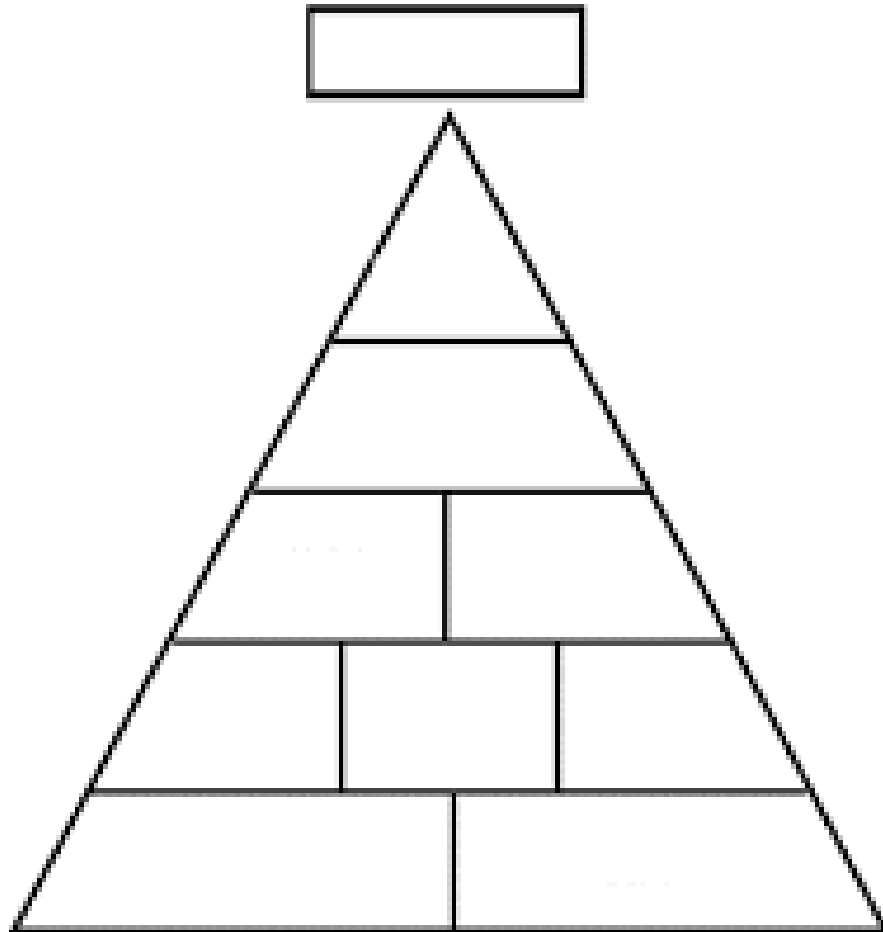
7.33 Describe the development of feudalism and manorialism, its role in the medieval European economy, and the way in which it was influenced by physical geography (the role of the manor and the growth of towns)

I. Background

- A. The fall of _____ in 476 altered the map of Europe
- B. The once great empire was replaced by hundreds of little _____
- C. There was no longer a central _____ to control land and laws
- D. Hundreds of little kingdoms governed small pieces of _____
- E. Increased _____
 - 1. New _____ fought to get more land
 - 2. The constant fighting led to people needing ways to _____ themselves and their land

II. Feudalism

- A. _____ was the political and military system of the Middle Ages
- B. In a feudal society, _____ was exchanged for _____ service and loyalty
- C. The ownership of land was the basis for _____



D. God/Pope

1. Remember: When Rome fell, it was a _____ empire...specifically Catholic
2. _____ was above all and the _____ was God's representative on Earth
3. The Popes _____ the kings of Europe for hundreds of years

E. King/Queen

1. _____ owned the land
2. Believed in “_____” meaning that God gave them the power to rule
3. Gave land to _____ for protection
4. Fought with other kings/queens to gain _____ and _____

F. Nobility

1. Earned _____ land from the king by giving military service
2. There were different _____ of nobility (duke, prince, marquis, count, earl, viscount, baron)
3. Each level could give land to _____ level (called vassals)
4. Each _____ had to be loyal to the rank who gave him the land and the king (and ultimately God)

G. Knights

1. Nobles and kings were always _____ each other
2. Needed skilled _____ to defend their land
3. Pledged to defend land in exchange for _____ (small portion of land)
4. _____ from land allowed them to devote lives to _____
5. Started training at age _____

H. Merchants/Farmers/Craftsmen

1. This group was made up of _____ men and women who made money from specific jobs
2. _____ were traders who brought goods from one manor to another
3. _____ tended the land and knew the best crop rotations for most production

4. _____ were artisans which included blacksmiths, silversmiths, jewelers, tailors, etc

I. Peasants/Serfs

1. Peasants

- a) Worked _____, cared for animals
- b) Maintained the _____ for the lord (noble)
- c) Paid high _____ to live on land
- d) Rarely traveled more than _____ from birthplace

2. Serfs

- a) People who couldn't _____ the place they were _____
- b) Not _____ (could not be bought or sold)
- c) _____ provided them housing and minimal _____
- d) Serf would complete any _____ given to them
- e) Had short life expectancies due to _____ living conditions

III. Manorialism

- A. Feudalism was the _____ and _____ system of the Middle Ages
- B. _____ was the economic system of the Middle Ages
- C. Life was centered around the _____ which could include the lord's _____ (could be king or noble), _____, _____, and surrounding lands usually located on a stream or river
- D. Manors were far apart from each other and rarely had _____
- E. Due to this, manors had to be _____
- F. Everything was _____ on the manor
- G. The lords/knights/nobles lived in the _____ in the center of the land
- H. The _____ of the people lived in the village on the lord's land
- I. As Europe becomes more stable, these villages begin to _____ together through trade