

Middle Ages STAD Terms

1. **Medieval** – Latin for “middle ages”; era between ancient and modern times. Also known as “The Dark Ages”

2. **Feudalism** – (feudal system) political alliance of mutual protection between kings and nobles of varying degree of power

3. **Manorialism** – (manor system) economic alliance between lords and peasants; provided protection in exchange for labor

4. **King** – granted fiefs to nobles in return for military service

5. **Fief** – land grant including a castle and peasants

6. **Lord** – head title of nobility; governed the fief

7. **Homage** – official ceremony that cemented ties between lord and vassal

8. **Knights** – soldier trained to fight on horseback

9. **Chivalry** – code of conduct for knights; faith, honor, bravery, justice, courtesy towards women

10. **Lady** – ran the estate in the absence for her husband; proficient at sewing and medicine

11. **Peasant** – usually farmed the lord’s land or worked as an artisan

12. **Jerusalem** – holy city for Jews, Christians, and Muslims

13. **Crusades** – holy wars (total of 9) fought between European Christians & Arab Muslims over control of Jerusalem

14. **Pope Urban II** – pope who called for the first crusade in 1095; promised salvation to all those who were killed

15. **Saladin** – united Muslim forces and recaptured Jerusalem in 1187

16. **Catholics** – believed all people are sinners who could be saved by taking sacraments

17. **Sacraments** – formal Catholic Church rituals necessary for salvation; baptism, penance, Eucharist, confirmation, matrimony, anointing the sick, & holy orders

18. **Missionaries** – people sent out to carry a religious message

19. **Great Schism** – time in church history when there were two and then three popes

20. **Simony** – selling of church positions in the Roman Catholic Church. Ex: Bishop, Abbot

21. **Monastery/Convent** – governed by rules of silence, hard work, few pleasures, poverty, and chastity. Monks lived in a monastery and are headed by an abbot. Nuns live in a convent and are headed by an abbess

22. **Secular** – those not bound by a religious vow; non-clergy. Ex: King

23. **Lay** – investiture; medieval practice of secular rulers appointing church officials. Ex: King appoint a bishop or abbot

24. **Franks** – Germanic tribe that settled in today's France and Western Germany

25. **Charlemagne** – doubled the size of the Frankish territory; created a Christian empire; revived learning

26. **England** – place of developing representative government. Ex: parliament

27. **Vikings** – raiders from Scandinavia

28. **Joan of Arc** – peasant girl who led French forces against the English in the Hundred Years War

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Practice Quiz

- ___ 1. land grant including a castle and peasants
- ___ 2. called for the first crusade in 1095; promised salvation to those who were killed
- ___ 3. economic alliance between lords and peasants; provided protection in exchange for labor
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- A. Knights
B. Pope Urban II
C. Fief
D. King
E. Monastery/Convent
F. Vikings
G. Charlemagne
H. Joan of Arc
I. Chivalry
J. Feudalism
K. Peasant
L. Great Schism
M. Medieval
N. Simony
O. Lord
P. Missionaries
Q. England
R. Manorialism
S. Crusades
T. Jerusalem
U. Sacraments
V. Lay
W. Lady
X. Catholics
Y. Franks
Z. Secular
AB. Saladin
AC. Homage

Key: C B R D J O AC A I W M S P AB X K Z L N E U T Y V Q G H F