

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

SECTION 1

- 1). List three reasons why Charlemagne was such an effective leader (p.163)?
- 2). How did Charlemagne improve education (p.164)?
- 3). Why did Charlemagne make education and religion such a priority (critical thinking)?
- 4). Why is Charles Martel's victory at the Battle of Tours considered to be a "turning point in history" (critical thinking)? In your answer, consider the possible implications for the future of Europe if Islam would've successfully spread to northern Europe.

Identify: Clovis (p.161), Muslims (p.162), Battle of Tours (p.162), Charles Martel (p.162), Charlemagne (p.121) and the Treaty of Verdun (p.164).

SECTION 2

- 1). What duties did a vassal have (p.167)?
- 2). What duties did the lord have (p.167)?
- 3). Identify where feudalism developed first and why it was weaker in certain regions like Italy (p.168-169 and the Internet)?
- 4). List three causes of feudal warfare (p.169).

Identify: feudalism (p.166), knight (p.167), lord (p.167), vassal (p.167), feudal contract (p.167), fief (p.167), chivalry (p.169), troubadour (p.170).

SECTION 3

- 1). List two duties a lord had toward his peasants and three obligations a peasant owed the lord (p.171).
- 2). Explain how the manorial system was both a political and economic system (p.171 and critical thinking)?
- 3). In what ways did the feudal legal system resemble and differ from our own in the present day (p.174)?

Identify: trial by combat (p.174), trial by ordeal (p.174), manor (p.171), serf (p.171), demesne (p.171), bailiff (p.172).

SECTION 4

- 1). What three important functions did the Church perform during the early Middle Ages (p.175-176)?

2). How did the Church's involvement in political affairs open the door to corruption (critical thinking)?

Identify: Peace of God (p.175), Inquisition (p.176), sacrament (p.176), excommunication (p.176), simony (p.177).

CHAPTER SUMMARY

- 1. After 500, small Germanic kingdoms competed for power in Western Europe.** The kingdom of the Franks emerged as the strongest. About 800, Charlemagne united a large empire in Western Europe. He encouraged a revival of learning. This revival became the foundation for medieval civilization.
- 2. Civil wars and invasions devastated Europe after Charlemagne's death.** During this time, feudalism took firm root. Local lords established over their own lands. In feudal society, vassals and lords had mutual duties.
- 3. The medieval economic system was based on the manor.** Most peasants were serfs tied to their lord's land. Advances in agriculture and new technology eventually improved medieval life. Peasants cleared new lands and produced food surpluses.
- 4. In the early Middle Ages, the Church extended its influence across Europe.** It converted people to Christianity and organized rural parishes. The Church also helped shape the values of feudal society and through the educated clergy, preserved some learning from the ancient world.