**Chapter 10, Section 1: PEASANTS, TRADE, AND CITIES**

1. **The Manorial System:** List the major characteristics of the manorial system in the chart below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Serfs** | **Peasants** | **Lords** |
| **Economic Obligations** | Provide labor, pay rents, subject to lord’s control | Provide labor, pay tithe (10%) to church | Protect serfs |
| **Benefits** | Land of their own to grow food, fixed responsibilities | NA | Leisure time to train for war |

***The Growth of Cities***

1. Where did the new towns or cities tend to be located and why did they appear there?

Towns and cities were located near rivers or castles (protection) and trade routes (revival of trade).

1. What rights were townspeople willing to buy from lords and kings?

Rights to buy and sell property and freedom from military service

1. ***Daily Life in the Medieval City***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Life in the Medieval City** | |
| **Advantages** | **Disadvantages** |
| jobs | crowded conditions |
| safety | lack of sanitation |
| Intellectual opportunities | disease |

**5. Industry and Guilds:** List three purposes guilds accomplished in the economic life of cities.

a. set standards of production

b. specified methods of production

c. set prices for finished goods

**Chapter 10, Section 2: CHRISTIANITY AND MEDIEVAL CIVILIZATION**

***The Papal Monarchy***

1. What church reform took place under Pope Gregory VII?

a. Pope’s authority extended over all the Christian world

b. Church appointed clergy

c. Church governed its own affairs

d. improved Church’s ability to provide spiritual guidance to the faithful

2. What was the significance of the Concordant of Worms?

Compromise between King and Pope; German bishop would be elected by Church officials rather than appointed by the King.

3. How were popes able to force rulers to do what they wanted?

Through the use of the interdict, which forbids priests from giving the sacraments to a particular group of people. When people were denied sacraments, they pressured the ruler to give in to the pope.

***New Religious Orders***

4. How did the Church deal with heretics during the Middle Ages?

Through a court called the Inquisition, whose job was to find and try heretics.

***Popular Religion in the High Middle Ages***

1. Why was the clergy so important in the lives of the medieval people?

Only clergy could administer the sacraments so anyone who hoped to gain salvation depended on the clergy to help them.

1. Why were saints important to Christians in the Middle Ages?

They had the ability to intercede between mortals and God. Their relics were believed to have magical powers and pilgrimages to their shrines produced a spiritual benefit.

**Chapter 10, Section 3: THE CULTURE OF THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES**

***The Development of Scholasticism***

1. Why did the works of Aristotle upset many Christian theologians?

Aristotle arrived at his conclusions through reason, not faith and some of his ideas contradicted the teachings of the Church.

2. List the steps used by Saint Thomas Aquinas for intellectual investigation.

a. Pose a question

b. Cite opposing opinions on the question

c. Reconcile them and arrive at a conclusion

**Chapter 10, Section 4: LATE MIDDLE AGES**

***The Black Death***

**Consequences of the Black Death**

Anti-Semitism

Trade declined

Labor prices increased

Food prices decreased

Freedom from Serfdom

Population decreased by 50%

***The Decline of Church Power***

**Decline of the Papacy**

Popes lost power over kings

Great Schism

Church reform needed

1. How did the Great Schism damage the Church’s spiritual authority?

Two popes (Rome & Avignon); each said the other was the Anti-Christ, which damaged people’s faith in the papacy and the Church.

***The Hundred Years’ War***

1. What caused the Hundred Years’ War?

When King Philip VI of France seized Gascony in 1337, King Edward of England declared war on Philip.

1. Why was the Hundred Years’ War a turning point in the methods of warfare?

Peasant foot soldiers, not knights, won the major battles.

1. How did Joan of Arc affect the outcome of the Hundred Years’ War?

She inspired the French army to capture Orléans. French later defeated the English in Normandy and Aquitaine and the war ended in 1453.

***Political Recovery*:** identify ways in which European monarchs increased their power in the fifteenth century.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **France** | **England** | **Spain** |
| **Ruler** | Louis XI | Henry VII | Ferdinand and Isabella |
| **Accomplishment** | Taille – strong, regular source of income | Ended wars with nobles (War of the Roses) by abolishing private armies | United Spain through strict policy of conformity to Catholicism and expelled all Jews & Muslims |