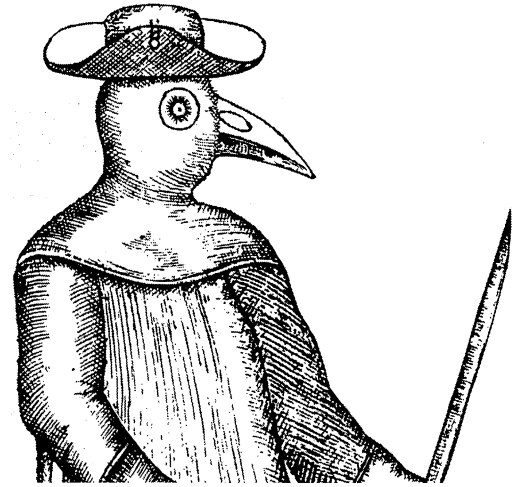


The Middle Ages



Key Unit Concepts

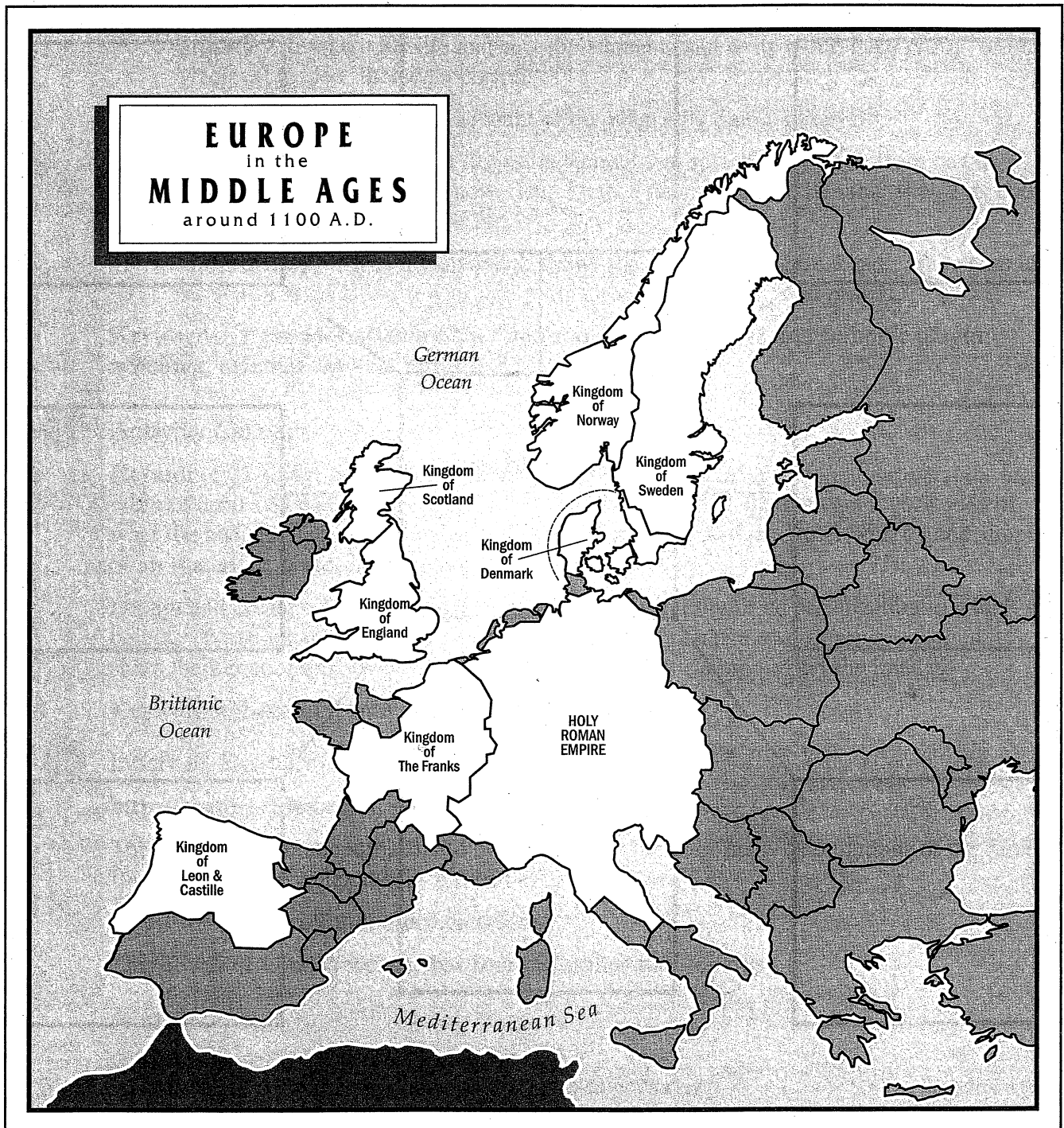
- The Middle Ages linked the ancient and modern worlds.
- Scholars divide the Middle Ages into three time periods.
- Germanic Tribes invaded and conquered lands that were once a part of the Western Roman Empire.
- Charlemagne was the King of the Franks in the eighth century.
- Charlemagne's kingdom included most of Europe.
- The Norman Conquest occurred in 1066.
- William was the first Norman king of England.
- The Magna Carta was enacted in 1215.
- The Magna Carta has influenced modern democracies, including our own.
- Feudalism was the social structure in the Middle Ages.
- The Church had a major influence on the lives of people.
- Guilds were organizations that advanced the interests of people who had the same jobs.
- The Crusades were a series of military campaigns which sought to oust the Muslims from Palestine and other formerly Christian areas.
- The Crusades helped to expand trade in the Middle Ages.
- The bubonic plague killed millions of people during the Middle Ages.
- The bubonic plague was spread along the Silk Road.
- The bubonic plague created food shortages and impacted trade.

Europe in the Middle Ages

Map of Europe in the Middle Ages

Name: _____ Date: _____

In this unit, you will learn about Europe in the Middle Ages. Look carefully at the map. Put a K on the Kingdom of the Franks. Draw a circle around the Kingdom of England. Put an N on Normandy.



Europe in the Middle Ages

Vocabulary

1. **apprentice**—person who learns a craft or trade from a master of that trade
2. **Asia Minor**—what Turkey was called in the Middle Ages
3. **baron**—member of the nobility in a feudal society
4. **bubonic plague**—disease which killed millions during the Middle Ages and was spread from rats to humans through flea bites
5. **Charlemagne**—King of the Franks in the eighth century
6. **Christendom**—countries in the Middle Ages that were Christian
7. **Crusades**—military campaigns launched against the Muslim world, especially Palestine
8. **feudalism**—social structure of the Middle Ages
9. **feudal relationship**—relations between people in a feudal society based on duty and obligation
10. **fife**—piece of land given to a vassal from a baron
11. **Franks**—Germanic tribe that conquered most of Europe in the eighth century
12. **guild**—organization of people who practiced the same trade or craft
13. **Magna Carta**—English document of 1215 which limited the power of the king and guaranteed certain rights to the people
14. **monarch**—king or queen
15. **monk**—man who enters a religious order and lives in a monastery
16. **Norman Conquest**—Norman conquest of England at Hastings in 1066
17. **Normans**—tribe of people who lived in Normandy in France
18. **nun**—woman who enters a religious order and lives in a convent
19. **serf**—farmer, peasant
20. **Silk Road**—4,000 mile trade route from Europe to China
21. **William the Conqueror**—first Norman king of England
22. **vassal**—person who swears loyalty to a baron in return for land