**CHAPTER 2: Europe’s High Middle Ages (1000-1300)**

**Part 2 Name:**

**Lord and Lady of the Manor**

* The lord and his lady had the best \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and kept servants
* Still had \_\_\_ running water, toilets, or central heating
* Little privacy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often slept near the bed of their lord and lady
* Lord still had obligations (duty) to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the chief tenant otherwise he could lose the manor
* Lord would need to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or he’d lose the manor with no one to inherit it
* Parents arranged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on land title and power, more so than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Women’s Rights**

* As age increased, boys’ rights increased, not the case for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Girls father controlled her life before marriage and her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did after
* Women expecting to inherit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were treated as prizes
* Since women could not serve in the military, the chief tenant could take her \_\_\_\_\_\_ instead (unless she was married)
* Unmarried women had few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (except widows)

**Check your Understanding #2**

* 1) Why did most people never travel more than 10 km from their home?
* 2) Can you think of a last name that is connected with the work of their ancestors?
* 3) Which tasks did women do? Men?
* 4) During harvest, the entire family helped out. Why was it common? What is a pro and a con?
* 5) Who controlled the outcome of a women’s life in feudal society? Did they hold any power?

**Belief and Devotion**

* Christian churches were common and people attended often
* Western Europeans were primarily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Believed their life events were dependent on whether they were \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_
* Medieval calendar had every day named after a saint (present day: St. Valentine, St. Patrick)
* Were \_\_\_\_\_\_ skeptical (doubtful) of anything

**The Church**

* Church held great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* People greatly feared being kicked out (excommunicated) because they were scared to go to \_\_\_\_\_
* Church had power over even the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Every village had at least \_\_\_\_\_ church and priest
* Church was supported by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paid by villagers (called a tithe) worth about 1/10 their cash or crops
* Some Churches became quite \_\_\_\_ due to lands they owned or village they lived in
* Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also got rich by keeping taxed income
* The Church also provided an outlet for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people

**Monastic Life**

* Many \_\_\_\_\_\_ became monks in monasteries
* Women became \_\_\_\_\_ in convents
* Communities involved a lifetime of prayer and members had to take a \_\_\_\_\_ of poverty, chastity (no sex), and obedience
* Had very little free time and woke up in the middle of the night to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In some communities, members were not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ except for during prayer

**Check your Understanding #3**

* 1) Was the Church’s influence positive or negative? Why?
* 2) The Church was the only source of education. How did that give it power?
* 3) What are the basic of monastic life? Would you ever want to live that way?

**The Law**

* Medieval laws consisted of trying (suing) a \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_, etc. and they could be put to death
* Also had ‘trial by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ or ‘trial by battle’
* People believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would help an innocent person and not help a guilty person
* Trial by ordeal consisted of drinking poison or carry a hot oil or super hot iron
* If person’s burns got infected, they were ruled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Trail by battle consisted of two nobles fighting until the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could choose someone to fight in their place

**Manor Courts**

* Had different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for different cases
* Royal court for major crime, Church courts for church dealings, and manor court for minor disputes
* Even serfs could \_\_\_\_\_ and villagers would attend and decide who \_\_\_\_\_\_
* A representative of the lord (a steward) acted as the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and decided the sentence
* Manor court included petty theft, assault, etc.

**Royal Courts**

* Dealt with treason, murder, rape, or cutting trees or killing animals on noble \_\_\_\_\_\_
* Royal courts used “common law” which had the same laws for the entire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Only court that could order \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and take away all a person’s property

**Church Courts**

* God’s representative on earth was the \_\_\_\_\_\_
* Had absolute power over the people and therefore the only one that could rule on others in the Church
* Could not give out \_\_\_\_\_\_ sentences and usually gave out light punishments
* Since members of the church were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many criminals would try to learn in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people and be tried in a Church court

**Vocabulary**

* Drought, obligation, ward skeptical, excommunicate, tithe, chastity, assault, treason, ordeal, lenient, canonize, shrine.