**High Middle Ages Notes**

* Early Middle Ages
* High Middle Ages
* Late Middle Ages

Middle Ages After Charlemagne

* Without Charlemagne ruling the Franks, the empire fades
* Western Europe once again divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Viking attacks continue
* People of Europe needed a way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Feudalism

* As people tried to develop order in Europe a new form of social hierarchy started to develop: Feudalism
* Feudalism: The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system that people in the middle ages lived in.
* Feudalism became common around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Developed based on people’s need for protection/defense
* Under feudalism, land was owned by a king of noble, and was given to vassals in return for their loyalty.
* Power rested in the hands of the landowners. They would give land (a fief) to their vassals, who promised to follow their laws and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* People received protection in return for service as soldiers or for turning over title and ownership of their land to the larger landowners
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - An oath of loyalty between knights and lords that stated they would protect the land.
* A knight is a vassal (loyal subject) for his lord and a lord is a vassal for a king

The Pope

* Leader of the Roman Catholic Church
* Popes were seen as God’s representative on earth

The King

* Leader of kingdoms
* Kings gave land to the lords
* All lords/nobles and knights swore an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to protect the king’s land

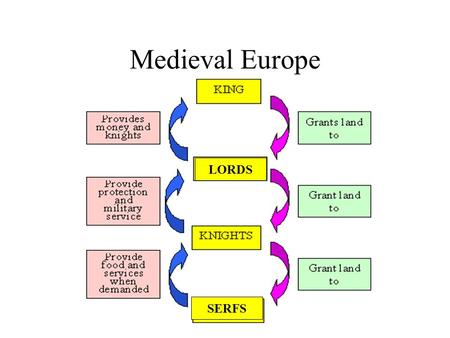
Lords/Nobles

* Swore loyalty to the king. In exchange, nobles were given land called fiefs to protect.
* The Nobles would then obtain knights as vassals of their own

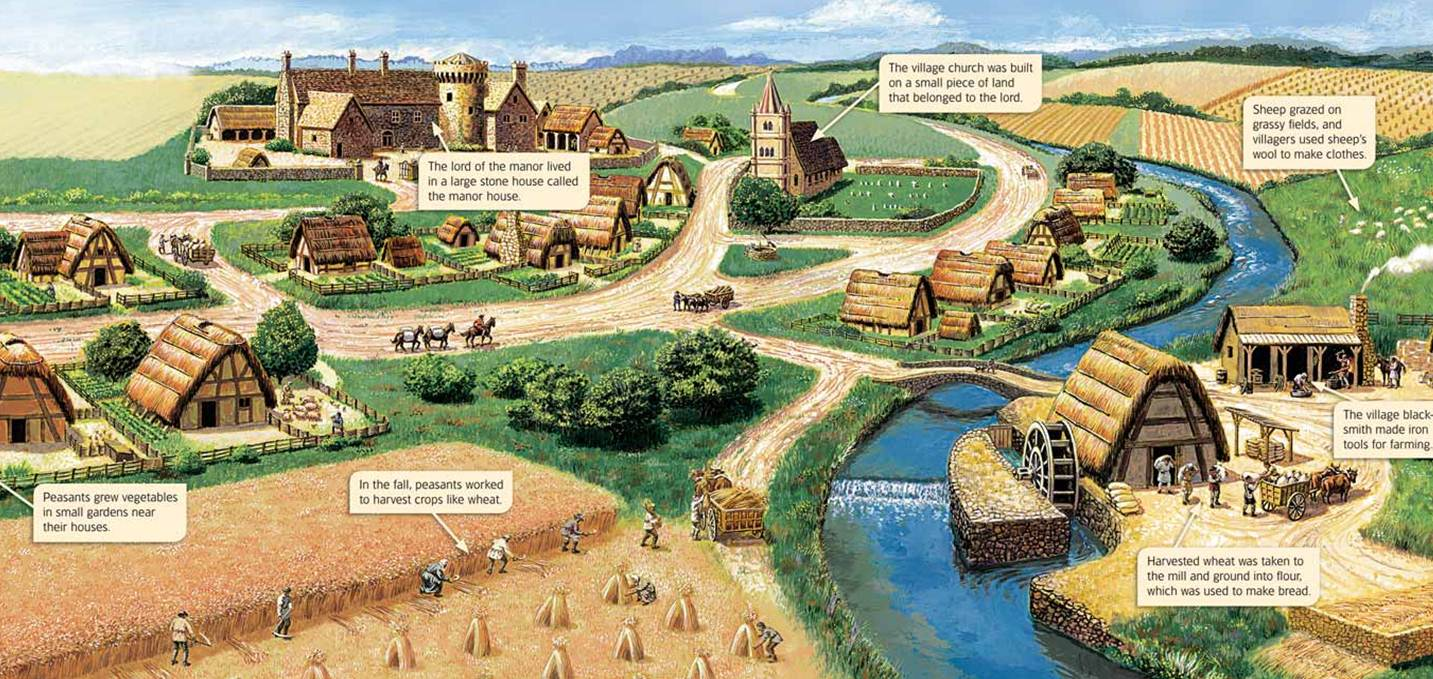
Knights

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that protected their lord’s land
* They often received “fiefs”(land) for their service

Peasants/Serfs

* Worked on the lord’s land (manors) growing and harvesting food for the feudal system
* Received\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their service

The Manor

* Feudalism was the way Medieval Europeans organized power/government, the Manor system was how they organized their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Manor- a large parcel of land that contained farm land, woodlands, and at least one village.
* It also included a large house called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where the lord/ruler of the manor lived
* Manor villages consisted of: a church, a mill, a blacksmith’s shop. and a tannery.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is where animal skins were turned into leather

Village Life

* The church- very central to village life, almost all village would have had a church
* Priest jobs: marriages, burials, witnessed agreements, and helped those in desperate need.
* Excommunication- when someone is no longer allowed to participate in church. Basically the worst thing that could happen to someone.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a tax imposed on villagers equal to one tenth of a persons income in cash or crops.