Middle Ages 17.1 Answer Key

1. the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the Renaissance
2. divided into smaller kingdoms because the empire was too big for one man to govern
3. Charlemagne reunited the empire
4. feudalism developed
5. lords owned land; lords are noblemen, high-ranking class or church official
6. vassals lived on land because they would be loyal and fight for his lord
7. king- ruler of kingdom but did not have a lot of power; lords controlled the fief (land) and spent time trying to get more land/defend their land; knights were soldiers who were loyal to the lord, sometimes got land, and followed a code of behavior; peasants worked the land, had few rights, performed other tasks, and lived in crude huts
8. an economic system where the central focus of the fief was the lord’s manor house and it was a self-sufficient community
9. large plot of land with a castle and surrounding the castle farm buildings, peasant houses, a grain mill, orchards, and gardens
10. serf could have a house and a plot of land in return for paying rent; serfs could not leave the land while peasants could
11. (skipped by accident)
12. Farms yielded more crops, more people became prosperous, and the population grew significantly.
13. movement of peasants from manors to towns
14. kings (and lords)
15. nation-state: an independent country united under one government and linked by a common culture and language
16. spent most of his time away from England fighting in the Crusades; his brother was King John
17. laws and decrees were unfair and made them angry
18. a list of rights to the nobles, limiting royal power signed in 1215
19. Byzantine Empire/Christians; Muslim Arabs
20. the Church meeting declared that Christians should unite and capture Holy Land from the Muslims, starting the Crusades
21. to stop the expansion of Islamic nations
22. caused bitter feelings between Muslims and Christians, spurred economic growth, trade increased