

CHAPTER
13

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*Charlemagne Unites
Germanic Kingdoms*

Determining Main Ideas Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

Franks	counts	Treaty of Verdun	monasteries	Carolingian Dynasty
secular	Charlemagne	Scholastica	<i>major domo</i>	Middle Ages

1. The Christian Church built religious communities called _____, where monks lived and devoted their lives to God.
2. The heir to the Frankish Kingdom who extended Frankish rule was named _____, or Charles the Great.
3. This era of European history called the _____ began with the decline of the Roman Empire.
4. The _____ were a Germanic people who were in power in the Roman province of Gaul.
5. When Gregory I became pope, he broadened the scope of authority for his office into a _____ power.
6. The most powerful person in the Frankish kingdom in 700 was known as _____.
7. When Pepin the Short became "king by the grace of God," this began the _____.
8. Powerful landholders who governed their counties under Charlemagne were called _____.
9. The three sons of Louis the Pious signed the _____, which divided the empire into three kingdoms.
10. _____ is considered to have been the first nun of the Benedictine order.

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY

Feudalism in Europe

Section 2

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with the emergence of feudalism in Europe. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What was the main reason why feudalism developed in Europe?

2. What were the main ideas behind feudalism?

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

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|--|------------|
| _____ 3. people who were bound to the land of a lord and who could not lawfully leave the place where they were born | a. lord |
| _____ 4. a church tax paid to the village priest | b. fief |
| _____ 5. a landowner who granted land in exchange for military protection and other services | c. manor |
| _____ 6. mounted horsemen who pledged to defend their lords' lands in exchange for their own land | d. tithe |
| _____ 7. land granted by a landowner | e. vassal |
| _____ 8. a lord's estate | f. Vikings |
| _____ 9. the person receiving land from a landowner | g. serfs |
| _____ 10. a Germanic people sometimes referred to as Northmen or Norsemen | h. knights |

CHAPTER
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RETEACHING ACTIVITY

The Age of Chivalry

Section 3

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with the age of chivalry. Answer them in the space provided.

1. How did feudal lords in Western Europe in the 11th century defend their territories?

2. How were the lives of a noblewoman and a peasant woman in the Middle Ages different?

3. How did invading armies go about attacking a castle?

4. How did some of the troubadours' songs promote a false image of knights and noblewomen?

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

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|---|----------------|
| _____ 5. mock battles in which knights participated to gain experience | a. tournaments |
| _____ 6. a code of ideals that required that knights were loyal, and fight bravely in defense of three masters: his feudal lord, his heavenly Lord, and his chosen lady | b. Tortoise |
| _____ 7. a structure that rolled on wheels and shielded soldiers from arrows above | c. troubadours |
| _____ 8. traveling poet-musicians who performed short verses and songs about romantic love in the castles and courts of Europe | d. chivalry |

CHAPTER
13**RETEACHING ACTIVITY***The Power of the Church***Section 4**

Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

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|---|--|
| <p>____ 1. The German-Italian empire later became known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Canossa.b. Barbarossa.c. Holy Roman Empire.d. Kingdom of Hungary. <p>____ 2. The bishops and priests who the pope in Rome had authority over were called the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. sacrament.b. noblemen.c. disciples.d. clergy. <p>____ 3. Medieval Christians, whether rich or poor, had to follow the rules of the Church, a practice otherwise known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. canon law.b. Hammurabi's Code.c. Justinian's Code.d. the Ten Commandments. | <p>____ 4. Religious ceremonies that led to achieving salvation were called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. excommunications.b. interdicts.c. icons.d. sacraments. <p>____ 5. The practice of the appointment of church officials by kings and nobles was called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. royal authority.b. lay investiture.c. excommunication.d. feudalism. |
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Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with the power of the Church. Answer them in the space provided.

6. Why was the Church so important in the lives of the people?

7. How did popes in the 11th century use excommunication and interdicts as political tools?

8. What was the Concordat of Worms?

9. What happened at the Battle of Legnano?
