

## CH. 13 TEST PRESCRIPTIVES

### EUROPEAN MIDDLE AGES

**DIRECTIONS:** Please answer each question/prompt with complete sentences (when appropriate).

You have the following options:

--Answer the questions/prompts fully and use to show mastery (for ½ the points you missed on the test credited back)

--Answer the questions/prompts fully to restudy for the retake of the test (higher retake scores replace lower scores)

#### Education of a Knight

##### PAGE

The education of a young noble began early. At age 7, his parents sent him off to the castle of another lord. As a page, he waited on his hosts and learned courtly manners. He played chess to learn war strategies. To develop fighting skills, the page practiced sword fighting.

##### SQUIRE

Around age 14, the page was raised to the rank of squire. A squire acted as a servant to a knight. The squire took care of the knight's armor, weapons, and warhorse. The squire also escorted the knight to battles.

##### KNIGHT

Around age 21, a squire became a full-fledged knight. An English squire might have heard his lord say these words during the knighting ceremony: "In the name of God, Saint Michael, and Saint George, I dub thee knight. Be valiant."

1. Why do you believe it was considered beneficial for a page to be sent "off to the castle of another lord"?

2. List what a page was responsible for learning.

3. Know the ages the different training levels were determined.

4. Summarize what responsibilities squires had.

~~~~~  
5. For what achievements was Charlemagne known?

6. Describe the Germanic tribes':

--language / communication style

--community size

--warrior/chief relationship

7. Why did Viking raids eventually cease?

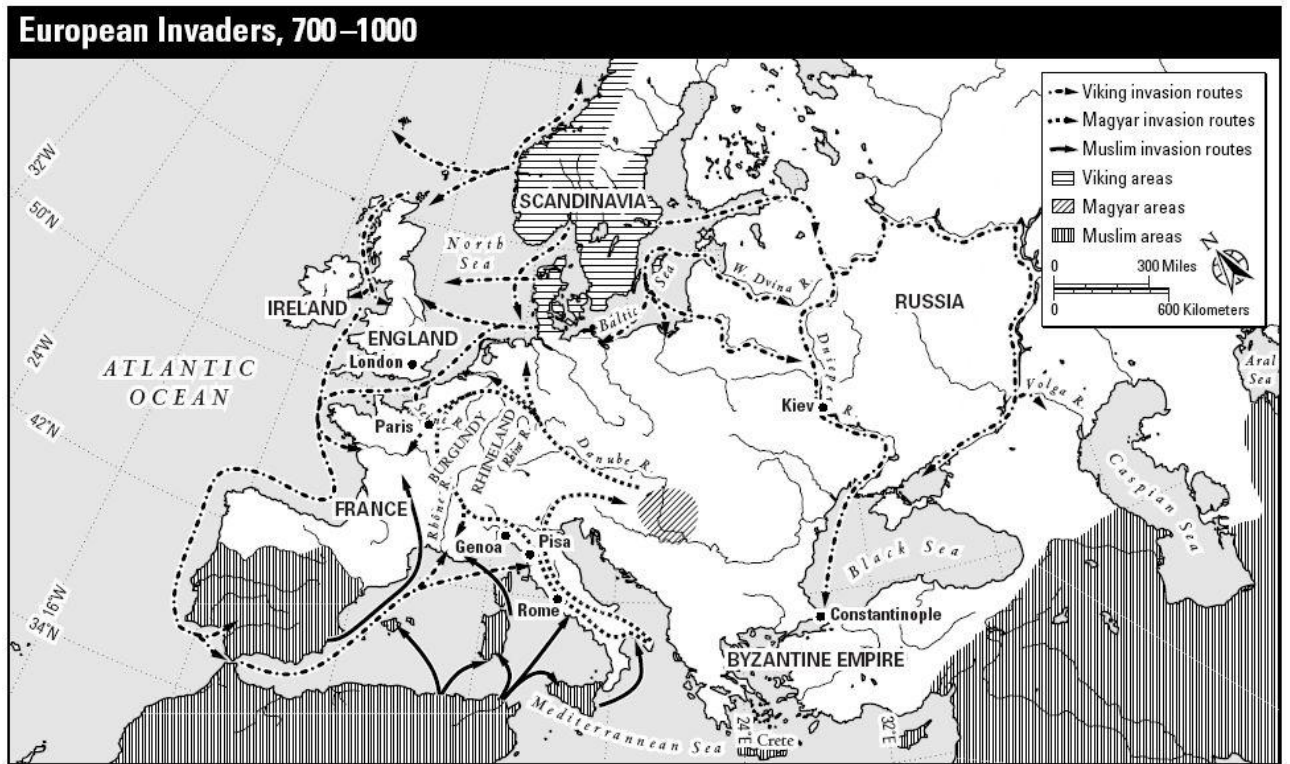
8. Describe the mutual obligations of a lord and a vassal...

--The lord gave the vassal...

--The vassal owed the lord...

9. Define excommunication and interdict, and why were they such powerful tools for the Church?
10. Describe the “battle of wills” between Pope Gregory VII and the German emperor Henry IV.
11. What happened to the loser of the “battle of wills” from Question #10, and why did he do what he did?
12. Who crowned Charlemagne emperor, and why was that support significant?
13. Describe how feudalism and the manor system were related.
14. What happened to the status of women during the Middle Ages? Give examples.
15. How did the Germanic tribes help to hasten (quicken) the fall of the Roman Empire?
16. Who brought Christianity to the Franks, and why was that significant?
17. Whose examples were used for governing monasteries? Describe the rules he set as an example.
18. The Church had been a powerful *religious* force for several centuries, but what religious leader could be said to be primarily responsible for increasing the Church's *secular* role during the Middle Ages? (*name & title please*)  
  
--Describe what he did to do so.
19. Which Frankish leaders were part of the Carolingian Dynasty, and what was one thing for which each was known?
20. What was the Treaty of Verdun, and why was it significant?
21. Who were the “Northmen” and why were they so feared?
22. Define what a serf was in the Middle Ages.
23. Describe what a fief was, and why it was important to medieval society.
24. What was a tithe payment?
25. To whom was a tithe paid, and why?
26. What was a manor, and why was it an important part of how medieval society was organized?
27. Were knights always punished for breaking the code of chivalry? Why or why not?
28. To what “three masters” was a knight responsible?
29. What were tournaments, and in what way were they used in the Middle Ages?
30. What services did knights provide, and what was the most common payment for their services?
31. Who were troubadours, and why were they an important part of castle/medieval life?
32. During the Middle Ages, who were the church officials that common people would be most likely to encounter?

33. What were sacraments? Give some examples.
34. Describe what canon law was.
35. When Henry IV defied the pope, what was the pope's response?
36. Describe the controversy over "lay investiture." Considering similar words like "layman," how could you define the word "lay"?



37. Describe the movement of the invaders (name them please) that moved across the Mediterranean Sea.

38. Briefly describe from where the following invaders originated:

- the Vikings
- the Magyars
- Muslims

39. Which invaders' inland routes tended to follow rivers?

Why do you believe they used rivers?

~~~~~  
40. What was the Concordat of Worms, and how did it resolve a power struggle between two groups?

41. Describe the forces holding feudal society together?

42. What two groups' battles were described in the epic poem "The Song of Roland"?