

# Goal Sheet Unit 4: The Middle Ages

## Academic

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Complete each part of the Goal Sheet. Follow the directions that apply to each part. The Goal Sheet is due the day of the Unit 4 Test (\_\_\_\_\_).

**Objectives:**

- Describe events in Western Europe from the fall of Rome to the emergence of nation-states
- Analyze the impact of these events on economic, political and social life in medieval Europe.

**PART I:** Write a brief definition each term/concept. In addition explain the significance/importance for each or provide a relevant historical example.

	<u>Middle Ages</u>
<b>1. Middle Ages</b>	
<b>2. Franks</b>	A Germanic people who brought Christianity into western Europe
<b>3. Charlemagne</b>	Leader of the Franks who extended the power of Franks and reunited western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire. He promoted education by opening a palace school and supporting monasteries.
<b>4. Monastery</b>	
<b>5. Secular</b>	
<b>6. Lord</b>	
<b>7. Fief</b>	
<b>8. Vassal</b>	
<b>9. Knight</b>	
<b>10. Serf</b>	
<b>11. Manor</b>	
<b>12. Tithe</b>	
<b>13. Chivalry</b>	
<b>14. Troubadour</b>	
<b>15. Clergy</b>	
<b>16. Sacrament</b>	
<b>17. Canon law</b>	
<b>18. Saladin</b>	Muslim leader who waged war with _____ for control of _____.
<b>19. Richard the Lion-Hearted</b>	English king who led the Crusaders in an attempt to regain the _____ from _____.
<b>20. Reconquista</b>	
<b>21. Inquisition</b>	
<b>22. Three field system</b>	
<b>23. Guild</b>	
<b>24. Commercial Revolution</b>	
<b>25. Vernacular</b>	
<b>26. Thomas Aquinas</b>	Scholar whose work Summa Theologicae combined _____ with _____ thought and focused on questions of faith versus reason and logic
<b>27. William the Conqueror</b>	Duke of Normandy and the leader of the Norman conquest of England. He defeated the English forces at the _____ in 1066 and became the first Norman king of England

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28. Common law	
29. Magna Carta	
30. Bubonic Plague	
31. Hundred Years War	
32. Joan of Arc	Teenage peasant girl who led French forces to victory in the Hundred Years War – later condemned as a heretic and executed

**PART II:** Essential Question (potential constructed response questions for unit test). On a separate sheet of paper write your answer to the following questions in complete sentences.

1. After the fall of the Roman Empire, what were the five causes of the Middle Ages? List each and explain.
2. What role do geography and economics play in spreading the Black Death?
3. What role did religion play in people's daily lives during the Middle Ages?
4. Why are the Crusades seen as one of history's most successful mistakes?

**PART III:** Please read the excerpt from The Black Death. Answer the following questions:

“...Some thought that moderate living and the avoidance of all superfluity would preserve them from the epidemic. They formed small communities, living entirely separate from everybody else. They shut themselves up in houses where there were no sick, eating the finest food and drinking the best wine very temperately, avoiding all excess, allowing no news or discussion of death and sickness, and passing the time in music and suchlike pleasures. Others thought just the opposite. They thought the sure cure for the plague was to drink and be merry, to go about singing and amusing themselves, satisfying every appetite they could, laughing and jesting at what happened. They put their words into practice, spent day and night going from tavern to tavern, drinking immoderately, or went into other people's houses, doing only those things which pleased them. This they could easily do because everyone felt doomed and had abandoned his property, so that most houses became common property and any stranger who went in made use of them as if he had owned them. And with all this bestial behaviour, they avoided the sick as much as possible.

... Others again held a still more cruel opinion, which they thought would keep them safe. They said that the only medicine against the plague-stricken was to go right away from them. Men and women, convinced of this and caring about nothing but themselves, abandoned their own city, their own houses, their dwellings, their relatives, their property, and went abroad or at least to the country round Florence, as if God's wrath in punishing men's wickedness with this plague would not follow them but strike only those who remained within the walls of the city, or as if they thought nobody in the city would remain alive and that its last hour had come.”

- 1.) What would be two effects of The Black Death regarding the faith people had in their religion?
- 2.) According to the excerpt, name one effect that The Plague had on all of Europe?