World History  
Chapter 8 Study Guide  
The Making of Medieval Europe

Name: ________________________  
Score ______________

1. The term medieval means?

2. The medieval world is a bridge between __________ and ________________.

Introduction to Chapter 8

3. During this time, Western society was composed primarily of three classes of people. Complete the table below.

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<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Institution they represented</th>
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Section I. Early Medieval History

4. The most powerful Germanic tribe was the ________________________________

5. Gaul is modern day ________________________________

6. This temporary empire united much of ________________________________ Europe

7. Why did Clovis convert to Christianity?

8. What alliance did Clovis make which lasted for centuries?

9. What was the Frankish custom for succession of the kingdom?

10. Charles Martel, son of Pepin II, defeated the advance of the Muslims in 732 at the Battle of ________________. This feat earned him the title Martel, or “_____ ______________________.”

11. What does Charlemagne mean?
12. What was his mother nicknamed? ________________________________

13. How many years did it take Charlemagne to conquer the Saxons? ___________________

14. Charlemagne laid the foundation for which three modern European Nations?
   
   a.  
   b.  
   c.  

15. Charlemagne ruled and protected both ___________________ and ___________________.

16. Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the ___________________ by the _________________.

17. What/Who did God use during Charlemagne’s reign to preserve copies of the Bible?

18. Name Charlemagne’s sons and the territories agreed upon in the Treaty of Verdun (843).

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<th>Son</th>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Modern Day Country</th>
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**Section II: Early Medieval Culture, The Feudal System**

19. The political system in which local rulers offered the people protection in return for their services was called ______________________________

20. How many years was that form of government used? ___________________

21. Starting in the _____ century through the ________ century.

22. Land grants given by the king to lords for military services rendered were called ______________

23. The recipient of the non-owned land was called a ____________________, but was able to live there because he provided _________________ to the king.

24. What symbolic act involved a small stick, a lance, or a clod of earth? _________________________

25. Who furnished knights to lords to fight in battles? ________________________________

26. Castle means ___________________ or _____________________ in Latin.

27. At what age did Knighthood preparation begin? ________________

28. At this young age the knight-in-training was called a __________________ and then in midteens he was called a _________________.

29. A knight promised to live by a strict code of behavior, called the “code of chivalry.” Where do we get the word chivalry and what does it mean.

30. What were the positive and negative influences of the Roman Catholic Church on the knightly code?

Positive -

Negative -

The Manor

31. Manors were self-sufficient and usually had their own ____________and ________________

32. What were manors developed near? ________________ or ____________________________

33. What was not uncommon to find inside one’s hut? ________________________________

34. Two buildings dominated the manor ______________________ and the ______________________

35. The land reserved for the lord was called _________________________________________

36. The population on even the smallest manors reflected the medieval class structure of ________, ____________, and ____________________________

37. A small percentage of people on the manor were ________________________________

38. The majority of those living on a manor were peasants known as ____________________

39. What did serf mean? ___________________________________________________________

40. Serfs had to pay the lord for the use of his __________ and its ______________________

41. A peasant seldom traveled more than 20 miles from the ______________________________

The Medieval Church

42. List two reasons for the rise of the bishop of Rome to prominence over other bishops.

1. 

2. 

43. What term describes a religious act, necessary for salvation, that grants spiritual benefit to the one who does it. ________________________________

44. Which religious act brings one into full fellowship with the Roman Catholic Church and supposedly confers the Holy Spirit to strengthen one's spiritual life? ____________________________

45. Members of what group were considered members of the Roman Catholic Church? __________________
46. Name the two English monks known for their missionary activity

1.

2.

47. The clergy of Roman Church were organized into how many branches? ________________

48. They were the ________________ clergy and the ________________________ clergy

49. The secular clergy did what three things?

1.

2.

3.

50. The regular clergy lived in ________________ ________________ under strict regulations.

51. The most popular system of rules in medieval Europe came from ________________ of ________________

52. These rules were called ________________________________