

Chapter 10

Lesson Reviews

| Question | Answer |
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| 1. How did the introduction of larger horses lead to the use of heavily armored knights? | Larger horses were able to carry men dressed in heavy armor. Horsemen began to be used as battering rams rather than spear-throwers. |
| 2. Use your notes to identify the ideals of chivalry. | |
| 3. What internal and external factors after Charlemagne's death weakened kingdoms in Europe? | The lands were divided up among his grandsons, local nobles gained power over the rulers, and outside invasions weakened the government. |
| 4. Why did the collapse of governments lead to the new political and social order known as feudalism? | People turned to powerful lords for protection from Vikings. Warriors swore an oath of loyalty to their leaders, and leaders took care of the warriors' needs. |
| 5. How was European feudal society structured? | Lords held political and economic power. Warrior knights and vassals protected lords in exchange for food, shelter, and land. Serfs worked the land and paid rent. Women were subordinate to men but could own property. |
| 1. Why do you think citizens allowed patricians to fix elections in medieval cities? | They were afraid of angering the most powerful families if they objected, or that they were dependent on the patrician's wealth to survive. |
| 2. What events during the Middle Ages led to a growth of cities? | New farming methods grew the population. A revival of trade led merchants to move to Roman cities. People moved near merchants so their goods could be sold. |
| 3. How did new farming methods benefit Europe in the Middle Ages? | Introduction of new innovations like the carruca made farming more efficient. Three-field crop rotation increased food production and kept soil fertile. |

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| 4. What was life like for nobles and peasants under the economic system of manorialism? | Serfs did manual labor and endured low living standards. Lords controlled the land and the serfs and lived relatively luxurious lifestyles. |
| 5. How did the revival of trade result in a commercial revolution during the Middle Ages? | Northern Europeans traded furs, wool, tin, hemp, and honey for cloth and swords from Italy and silks, sugar, and spices from the East. Money emerged from trade, leading to trading companies and banking. |
| 6. What spurred the growth of cities in the Middle Ages? | The growth of trade led merchants to settle together. Artists and craftspeople who had goods merchants could sell settled near the merchants, leading to the growth of cities. |
| 1. What was the benefit of common law over local law codes? | People who travelled could be sure they knew the law since it would no longer be different from place to place. |
| 2. Use your notes to identify important events in England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire during the High Middle Ages. | |
| 3. How did society and the legal system in England evolve after 1066? | William the Conqueror undertook a census. Henry II introduced common law. King John signed the Magna Carta. During the reign of Edward I, Parliament was introduced. |
| 4. Why was the reign of King Philip II Augustus a turning point in the French monarchy? | He greatly expanded its income and power by fighting wars to take control of Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Aquitaine. |
| 5. Why did the lands of Germany and Italy not become united during the Middle Ages? | German lords created independent kingdoms while emperors were fighting in Italy. Italian states were used to their freedom and fought against efforts to unify them. |
| 6. Which Slavic peoples formed new kingdoms in eastern and central Europe? | The Poles, Czechs, Hungarians (Magyars), Moravians, Croats, Serbs, and Bulgarians all settled in central and eastern Europe. |

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