## McGraw Hill World History Chapter 10: Medieval Kingdoms in

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| 2.       Carruca       a heavy, wheeled plow with an iron plowshare         3.       Chivalry       in the Middle Ages, the ideal of civilized behavior that developed among nobility; it was a code of ethics that knights were supposed to uphold         4.       Common law       a uniform system of law that developed in England based on court decisions and on customs and usage rather than on written law codes; replaced law codes that carried from place to place         5.       Estate       a social or political class         6.       Feudal Contract       under feudalism. The unwritten rules that determined the relationship between a lord and his vassal Contract         7.       Feudalism       political and social order that developed during the Middle Ages when royal governments were no longer able to defend their subjects; nobles offered protection and land in return for service         8.       Fief       under feudalism, a grant of land made to a vassal; the vassal help political authority within his fief         9.       Knight       under feudalism, a member of the heavily armored cavalry         10.       Magna       in medieval Europe, an agricultural estate that a lord ran and peasants worked         11.       Manor       in thitreenth-century England, the representative government that emerged; it was composed of two knights from every county, two people from every town, and all the nobles and bishops throughout England         13.       Patrician       a wealthy, powerful landowner         14. </th <th>1. Bourgeoisie</th> <th>the middle class, including merchants, industrialists, and professional people</th> | 1. Bourgeoisie  | the middle class, including merchants, industrialists, and professional people                               |
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| supposed to uphold4Common<br>lawa uniform system of law that developed in England based on court decisions and on customs and usage rather than on<br>written law codes; replaced law codes that carried from place to place5Estatea social or political class6Feudal<br>Contractunder feudalism. The unwritten rules that determined the relationship between a lord and his vassal7.Feudalismpolitical and social order that developed during the Middle Ages when royal governments were no longer able to defend<br>their subjects; nobles offered protection and land in return for service8.Fiefunder feudalism, a grant of land made to a vassal; the vassal help political authority within his fief9.Knightunder feudalism, a member of the heavily armored cavalry10.Magna<br>Cartathe "Great Charter" of rights, which King John was forced to sign by the English nobles at Runnymede in 121511.Manorin medieval Europe, an agricultural estate that a lord ran and peasants worked12.Parliamentin thirteenth-century England, the representative government that emerged; it was composed of two knights from every<br>county, two people from every town, and all the nobles and bishops throughout England13.Patriciana wealthy, powerful landowner14.Serfin medieval Europe, a peasant legally bound to the land who had to provide labor services, pay rents, and be subject to<br>the lord's control   | 2. Carruca      | a heavy, wheeled plow with an iron plowshare   |
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| <ul> <li>Feudal<br/>Contract</li> <li>under feudalism. The unwritten rules that determined the relationship between a lord and his vassal</li> <li>Feudalism</li> <li>political and social order that developed during the Middle Ages when royal governments were no longer able to defend<br/>their subjects; nobles offered protection and land in return for service</li> <li>Fief</li> <li>under feudalism, a grant of land made to a vassal; the vassal help political authority within his fief</li> <li>Knight</li> <li>under feudalism, a member of the heavily armored cavalry</li> <li>Magna<br/>Carta</li> <li>the "Great Charter" of rights, which King John was forced to sign by the English nobles at Runnymede in 1215<br/>Carta</li> <li>Manor</li> <li>in medieval Europe, an agricultural estate that a lord ran and peasants worked</li> <li>Parliament</li> <li>in thirteenth-century England, the representative government that emerged; it was composed of two knights from every<br/>county, two people from every town, and all the nobles and bishops throughout England</li> <li>Patrician</li> <li>a wealthy, powerful landowner</li> <li>Serf</li> <li>in medieval Europe, a peasant legally bound to the land who had to provide labor services, pay rents, and be subject to<br/>the lord's control</li> </ul>  |                 |  |
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| the lord's control   | 13. Patrician   | a wealthy, powerful landowner  |
| 15. Vassal under feudalism, a man who served a lord in a military capacity   | 14. <b>Serf</b> |  |
|  | 15. Vassal      | under feudalism, a man who served a lord in a military capacity  |