

Chapter 14 Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 362–88.

Name _____

Complete the two-column organizer as you study the chapter.

Beginning	The medieval period began . . .	in the year _____ and ended in _____.
	Because the medieval period came between the fall of Rome and the Renaissance, . . .	it is also known as the _____.
	Once the Germanic warriors had conquered Roman lands, their rulers adopted . . .	the beliefs of the _____.
The Roman Church	Without an emperor to guide the people of the former Roman Empire, many turned . . .	to local leaders and the _____.
	The patriarch of the church of Rome was . . .	called the _____.
	The religious leaders were called . . .	the _____.
	Over time the priests began to teach that people could not receive God's grace . . .	without the help of a _____.
	Priests also taught that to be saved, a person had to participate in religious ceremonies . . .	called _____.
	Monks lived together in large secluded . . .	buildings called _____.
	Monks spent hours copying the Scriptures and . . .	the writings of early _____.
	Friars were traveling preachers who lived among the people and . . .	often begged for _____.
	Women who took religious vows were . . .	called _____.
	Benedict founded . . .	the _____ monastery.
	The Benedictine Rule encouraged monks to vary their daily routine between . . .	_____, manual labor, and study of the _____ and other writings.
The Franks	Of all the Germanic tribes, the Franks . . .	became the most _____.
	The first Frankish king was . . .	_____.
	The conquests of Clovis would eventually . . .	become modern-day _____.
	The Merovingian kings, Clovis's sons and descendants, plotted . . .	against _____.
	Charles Martel became famous for . . .	defeating _____ invaders.
	Charles Martel and his descendants ruled . . .	the _____.
	Pepin the Short is best known for making . . .	an alliance with the _____.
	Pepin defeated the . . .	_____.
	The conquered lands Pepin gave the church . . .	became known as the _____.
	Charlemagne was the greatest . . .	of the _____ kings.
	Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the Western Roman Empire by . . .	the _____ in the year _____.
	Charlemagne divided his empire into small districts, and each district had several . . .	large farming communities called _____.
	Alcuin's writing style used both . . .	_____ and _____ letters.
	After Charlemagne's death the empire went . . .	to his son and then to Louis's three _____.

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The Franks	Conflicts led to the empire's being divided . . .	into _____ parts.
	The weakened remains of Charlemagne's empire were invaded by . . .	the Norsemen, Northmen, or _____.
Vikings	The Viking attacks were always . . .	sudden and merciless, and they were _____ by all.
	The Vikings' boats and expert sailing skills allowed . . .	them to sail up inland rivers and attack small, defenseless _____.
	The Vikings were the first to discover . . .	_____, _____, and the North American _____.
	Several days of the week echo the names of . . .	_____ gods.
Feudalism	Under the system of feudalism, wealthy landowners promised . . .	_____ to others in exchange for their _____.
	The king granted estates called . . .	_____ to nobles for their service.
	The nobles who were given an estate . . .	were called _____.
	A lord would choose nobles who did not own land, called . . .	_____, to manage portions of his fief.
	In exchange for the vassal's service, the lord . . .	gave him a _____.
	A mounted soldier who defended the manor for the lord was . . .	called a _____.
	A young boy who wanted to become a knight could take the first step . . .	at age _____ and become a _____.
	The second step to become a knight was . . .	becoming a _____ at age _____.
	When there were no battles, the knights might plan . . .	mock battles called _____.
	The emblem painted on a knight's shield was . . .	a _____, which helped identify him.
	A knight's code of behavior, called chivalry, taught a knight to be . . .	generous, loyal to his lord, skillful and brave in battle, faithful to the _____, and protective of _____.
	The manor was the center of . . .	_____ during the Middle Ages.
	The peasants who paid rent to the lord and worked part-time for him were . . .	called _____.
	Serfs were bound to the same land all their lives unless . . .	they paid the _____.
	More privileged peasants, or freemen, could move . . .	from _____ to _____ and paid less rent.

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Castle	Castles were both . . .	a home and a _____.
	Some castles had a strong central tower called the . . .	_____, where the lord's family lived.
	To keep attackers from reaching the castle easily, builders . . .	dug a wide trench filled with water called a _____.
	A drawbridge crossed the moat . . .	to the _____ and covered the gate during an attack.
	A large stronghold in the castle wall was . . .	called the _____.
	Two weapons used to attack a castle were . . .	the battering _____ and the _____.
Decline of feudalism	The Crusades helped to weaken . . .	the system of _____.
	By the 1500s European central governments were run . . .	by _____.
	Scholars and thinkers started to question . . .	the teachings of the _____.
	Scholars no longer were just in monasteries and church-sponsored schools but could also be . . .	found in _____ that were formed in the cities.
	A revival of learning resulted in . . .	new _____ and _____.