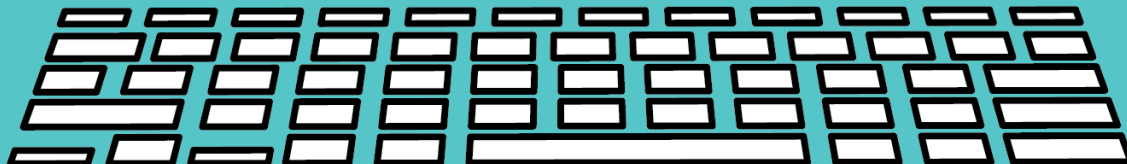




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Hundred Years War begin?	
2. What word was used for land that the king divided?	
3. What is a water filled trench around a castle called?	
4. What sport did knights compete in while riding horses?	
5. What was the leader of the church called?	
6. What year did Charles V of France become king?	
7. What was the real name for the Black Death?	
8. What were peasants working the land called?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Hundred Years War begin?		9. After the fall of the _____ Empire came the Middle Ages.	
2. What word was used for land the king divided?		10. _____ of Arc took control of the French army.	
3. What is a water-filled trench around a castle called?		11. Black Death was a plague that traveled along the _____ Road.	
4. What sport did knights compete in while riding horses?		12. Knights started out as _____ learning how to use weapons.	
5. What was the leader of the church called?		13. The Hundred Years War was between _____ and _____.	
6. What year did Charles V of France become king?		14. The _____ War ran from 1369 to 1389.	
7. What was the real name for the Black Death?		15. Entrance to a castle required a _____.	
8. What were peasants working the land called?		16. Below the Barons and Nobles were the Lords and _____.	



MIDDLE AGES

After the fall of the Roman Empire came the Middle Ages, also called Medieval Times and Dark Ages. They were called the Dark Ages because there was no recording of events or literature written during the rule of the Roman Empire. The Dark Ages were a time when the Middle Ages was very religious and times.

The king was the leader of the land. He owned and divided the land (also called a fief) and loan it to the Barons who would provide loyalty. He included the village, manor or castle, and the Barons gave the king a promise of loyalty. In return, the king promised to provide the Barons with a ransom if they were captured, and care for their lands and servants working the land.

The Bishop was the spiritual leader and sometimes the leader of the church in the kingdom. Barons and Nobles reported to the king and provided soldiers and an army for the king. If unable to do so, they would pay a tax called scutage.

Below the Barons and Nobles were the Knights. Lords ran manors and castles alongside their Ladies (wives). These lords served as the king's knights. Lords owned the village, crops, and land. Peasants, the lower working class. Some had businesses, but others were treated as slaves and were called serfs.

Hundred Years War: The Hundred Years War from 1337 to 1453 was a series of battles (and peace) between England and France. They fought over land, the wool trade, and French support for Scotland.

England controlled French territory. However, France didn't like being under English rule. King Edward III of England tried to establish that he was the proper king of France because his mother was the daughter of the French king, Philip V. However, Edward III was rejected and Philip VI took the throne. King Edward III retaliated by raiding French land, burning crops, and plundering cities. This Edwardian Era War lasted from 1337-1360.

The Caroline War ran from 1369-1389. Charles V of France became king in 1362. His rule included hit-and-run raids against the English to cut off supplies and lower morale. Edward III and his son, the Black Prince, tried to stop France's advancement but were not successful.

The Lancastrian War lasted from 1455-1485. King Henry V, the new king of England, invaded France again in 1415. He had some success. He eventually

captured some territory in Normandy. Joan of Arc took control of the French army. She led the French to several victories before being captured and killed by the English.

Castles: Castles served as homes for kings and nobility during Medieval Times. Castles sat on top of hills and were made of wood, timber, and stone. Sometimes they were built on a spring so they could use water during an attack. They had many features built in to defend and launch attacks.

Usually castles were surrounded by a moat (a trench surrounding the castle that was filled with water). Entrance to a castle required a drawbridge. The keep was a large tower that served as the last place of defense. The curtain wall was a walkway from which arrows could be launched. Arrow slits were slits that allowed archers to attack and still be protected. The gatehouse reinforced the castle where it was weakest – at the gate. Battlements were the tops of castle walls.

Knights: Knights were warriors during the Middle Ages. Training to be a knight was expensive so most knights were wealthy. First, knights started out as pages, learning how to use weapons, ride a horse, and use appropriate manners towards lords and ladies. Then they became squires, who were usually teenagers.

Pages, trained for battle, and fought alongside their assigned knights. The knight who succeeded became a knight with his own coat of arms. Knights agreed to a code of conduct, pledged loyalty to the lord, and showed humility, honor, courage, grace, and faithfulness.

Jousting: Knights participated in jousting tournaments where spectators could watch. Knights would be on opposite sides of the field and charge towards each other. When the bugle sounded, the knight would turn and charge again trying to knock the other knight's horse.

The Black Death: The Black Death was a plague that traveled along the Silk Road. It lasted from 1347-1350. Historians believe rats caught the disease from European merchants. These rats had fleas which would bite a person. A third of the people in some places died from the plague. Some entire cities, larger cities, towns, or villages were wiped out. The death of the Black Death was homes to the rats so there was a lot of death. They burned down homes and villages to stop the spread of the disease.

The real name for the Black Death is bubonic plague. Symptoms included high fevers, blue and black blotches on the body, and a rash on the neck and arms with rings and a dark center spot.

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