

Chapter 5 Middle Ages Study Guide

	Reasons for development	description	Effects
Feudalism	After the breakup of the roman empire, communities needed protection against invaders, especially against the Vikings	Manors were headed by lords. Vassals were given land by their lord and swore loyalty to him. Peasants did all the work on the manor. Manors were self-sufficient.	People on manors were protected. Peasants lived hard lives and stayed poor.
Church	People had short and hard lives and were comforted by church teachings and services. The Church took on many jobs of the government and gained power by advising the king	The Church made laws and set up courts, gained wealth by collecting taxes, took fiefs from lords in exchange for services, and threatened to excommunicate rebellious lords.	Monks and Nuns developed better farming methods and thereby improved the economy. The Church helped limit warfare among feudal lords and restored order.
Cities	With ordered restored population grew and manors became crowded. lords allowed peasants to buy their freedom. Peasants started communities that grew into towns. A merchant class developed, and more towns grew up along trade routes.	Towns were not self sufficient. Life was based on the exchange of money for goods and services. Workers organized guilds. Cities were crowded, dirty, and unhealthy.	Guilds helped take care of their members. Many city people died of disease. Cities became centers of learning.

<p>Crusades</p>	<p>Muslim Turks who controlled Palestine attacked Christian pilgrims, and Pope Urban II wanted to reopen the holy land to Christian pilgrims. The church and merchants also wanted control of trade routes to Asia.</p>	<p>First, a band of common people led by Peter the Hermit set out to fight the Muslims. They were easily defeated. Then armies of knights captured Jerusalem and killed thousands of Muslims and Jews in the first crusade. Christians set up four states in Palestine launched more crusades.</p>	<p>The crusades increased trade and made the use of money more common. Feudalism grew weaker, and towns became more important</p>
<p>Kings and Popes</p>	<p>As feudalism weakened, kings gained power and became the main authority in their kingdoms. The kingdoms developed into real nations. With their new power, kings dared to put their wishes before those of the church.</p>	<p>King Henry IV of Germany argued with the pope Gregory VII over who could choose bishops. He overthrew the pope. King John of England clashed with the pope and seized Church property. The pope excommunicated John. The nobles and clergy forced John to sign the Magna Carta.</p>	<p>As nobles gained power in England, the country became more united. As nationalism grew throughout Europe, countries often clashed and went to war</p>