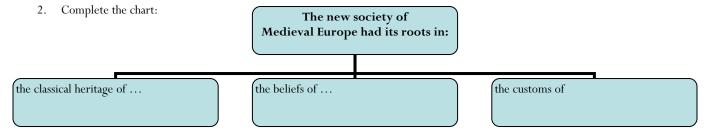
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UNIT 3: EMPIRES OF FAITH Reading Guide 14: Feudal Europe

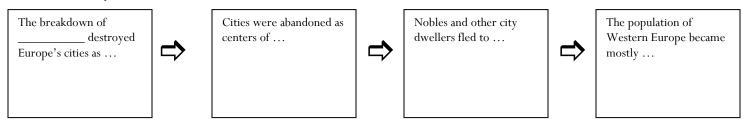
13.1: Charlemagne Unites Germanic Kingdoms

- Objective A: Identify effects of Germanic invasions.
 - 1. The gradual decline of the Roman Empire ushered in an era of European history called the ______ or

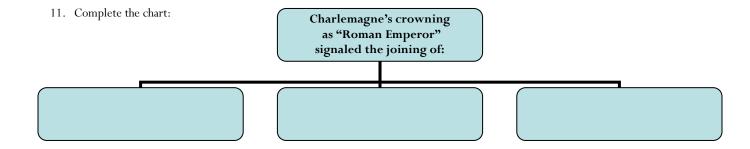
_____ period from the years _____ to _____.



3. Complete the flow chart:

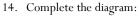


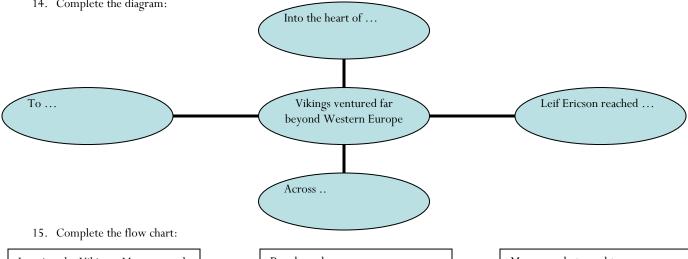
- 4. By the 800s, _______, ______, and other Roman-based languages had evolved from
- Objective B: Explain new ideas about government.
 - 5. Between the political chaos between 400 and 600 AD, the Church provided _____ and _____.
 - 6. _____ and _____, rather than citizenship in a public state, held Germanic society together which made it impossible to establish _____ for large territories.
- Objective C: Trace the spread of Christianity among Germanic peoples.
 - 7. The strategic alliance between Clovis' _____ kingdom and ____ marked the start of a partnership between two powerful forces.
 - 8. Define *secular*:
 - 9. The idea of a _____kingdom, ruled by a pope, would be a central theme of the Middle Ages.
- Objective D: Identify successes of the Carolingian Dynasty.
 - 10. Why was Charles Martel's victory at the Battle of Tours in 732 significant for Christian Europeans?

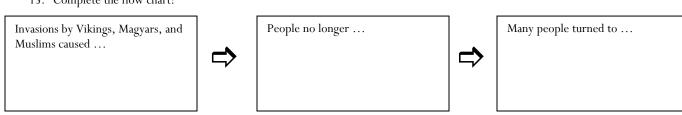


13.2: Feudalism in Europe

- Objective A: Describe the effects of new invasions on Western Europe.
 - 12. Define *feudalism*:
 - 13. From 800 to 1000, _ __ destroyed the Carolingian Empire.

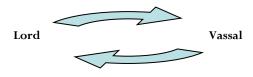






- Objective B: Explain the structure of feudalism and the role of the manor system.
 - 16. Complete the chart:

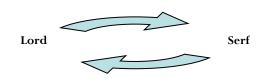
Lord gave:



Lord received:

- 17. Define knights:
- 18. Define serfs:
- 19. Complete the chart:

Lord gave:



Lord received:

20. Average life expectancy was about ______ years and most peasants never traveled more than _____ miles from their homes yet serfs accepted their lot in life as part of _____