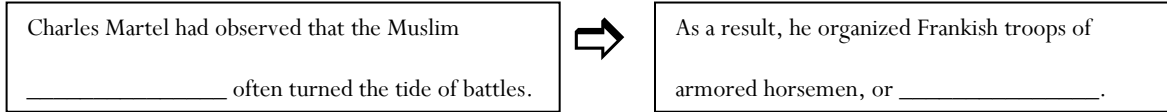


UNIT 3: EMPIRES OF FAITH
Reading Guide 15: Medieval Culture

13.3: The Age of Chivalry

• **Objective A: Explain the technology, standards, and training of knights.**

1. Complete the flow chart:

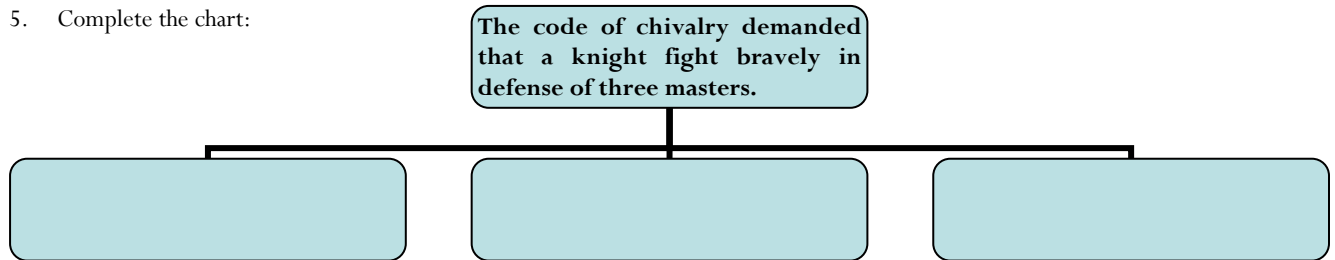


2. _____ and _____ changed the way warfare was conducted in Europe during the 700s. Both had been developed in Asia around 200 BC.

3. Knights gave feudal lords military service and were rewarded with _____ of land from their sprawling estates.

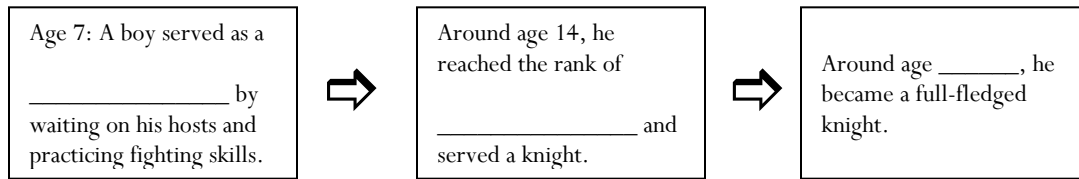
4. A lord typically demanded about _____ days of combat a year.

5. Complete the chart:



6. The ideal knight was _____, _____, and _____.

7. Complete the flow chart:



8. Define *tournaments*:

9. A _____ was a fortress designed for defense. Defenders poured _____, _____, or _____ on enemy soldiers. Archers armed with _____ fired bolts that could pierce armor.

• **Objective B: Analyze how medieval literature depicts chivalry, knighthood, and women.**

10. What was one of the earliest and most famous medieval epic poems?

11. Define *troubadours*:

12. The most celebrated woman of the age was _____, mother of _____ and _____.

• **Objective C: Summarize the roles and status of medieval women.**

13. Most women in feudal society were _____ and thought inferior to men. This was the view of _____.

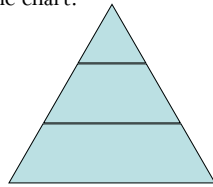
14. Females in noble families were generally confined to activities in the home or the _____.

15. What were the jobs of peasant women?

13.4: The Power of the Church

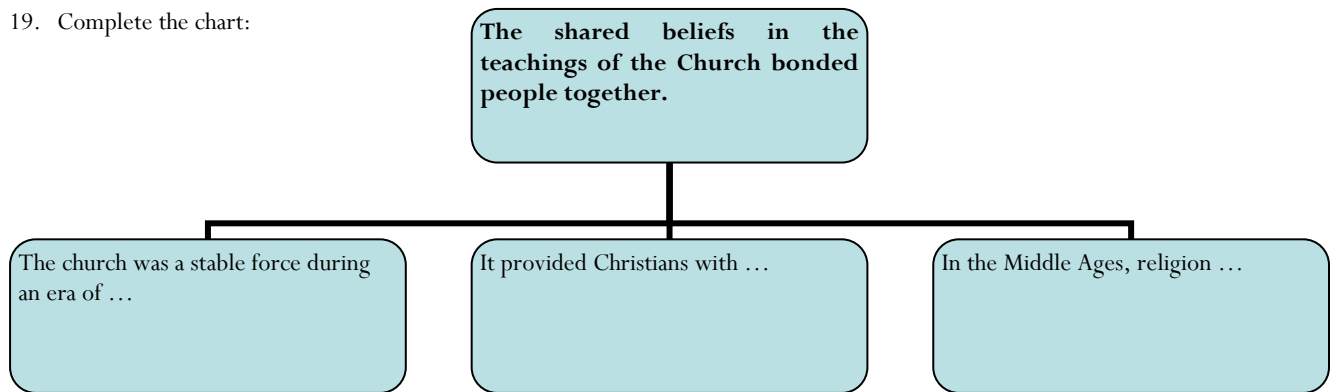
• **Objective A: Describe the Church's structure, power, and influence.**

- 16. In crowning Charlemagne, the Church sought to influence both _____ and _____ matters.
- 17. Throughout the Middle Ages, the Church and various European rulers competed for _____.
- 18. Complete the chart:



- _____ : the father or head of the Christian Church
- _____ : supervised several small churches:
- _____ : led each small group of Christians

- 19. Complete the chart:



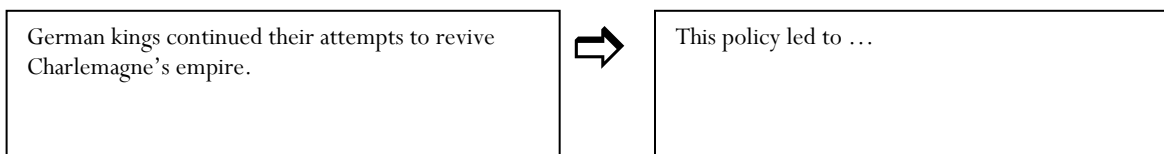
- 20. Define *sacraments*:
- 21. Two of the harshest punishments the Church could inflict were:
 - a) _____ (_____ from the Church)
 - b) _____ (many _____ and religious services could not be performed in the king's lands)

Objective B: List events in the power struggle between popes and German emperors.

- 22. The most effective ruler of medieval Germany was _____. The German-Italian empire he created later became the _____ Empire.
- 23. Why did Emperor Henry IV clash with Pope Gregory VII over lay investiture? Explain why this issue was important.

Objective C: Explain why Germany's feudal states did not unify during the Middle Ages.

- 24. Frederick I was the first ruler to call his lands the _____ Empire. However, this region was actually a _____ of feudal territories.
- 25. Complete the chart:



- 26. What other factors weakened German princes?