week 2

Seventh Grade Homework (April 27-May 1, 2020)

Dr. Sabharwal and Mr. Kovac

1. **Journal Writing for Electives (AVID and Speech)** – Write the answer one question every day starting- Monday April 27, 2020. All answers must be at least two paragraphs long and each paragraph has to have five or more sentences.

   1) How have your class assignments changed? How has your homework changed?
   2) Do you have a parent or other adult in the house who is helping to teach you now? How are they similar to or different from your schoolteachers?
   3) Did you have more homework before your school closed or now that you are working at home? Are your parents able to help with your homework? If not, how are getting help?
   4) What do you like about being home every day? What has surprised you most about being home all day?

2. **Language Arts** – You can use the packets you collected from the school for this homework. Read for 20 minutes every day. List anything you read. It can be a recipe you read on a carton/box, an article you read in the Tracy Press or online, a book you read or even a manual you read to assemble a table. Be precise. **Format Reading Log like this every day, for the week of homework:**
   Date:
   Title/Name of the document:
   Purpose of the Author:
   Minutes Read: 20

3. **Social Studies**: Read pages 300-307. Write down ten facts you learned about Feudalism.

Due Date :- Not Graded

Office Hours :- 1 - 3 pm Mon. - Fri. (email us only if you have a question during these hours.)

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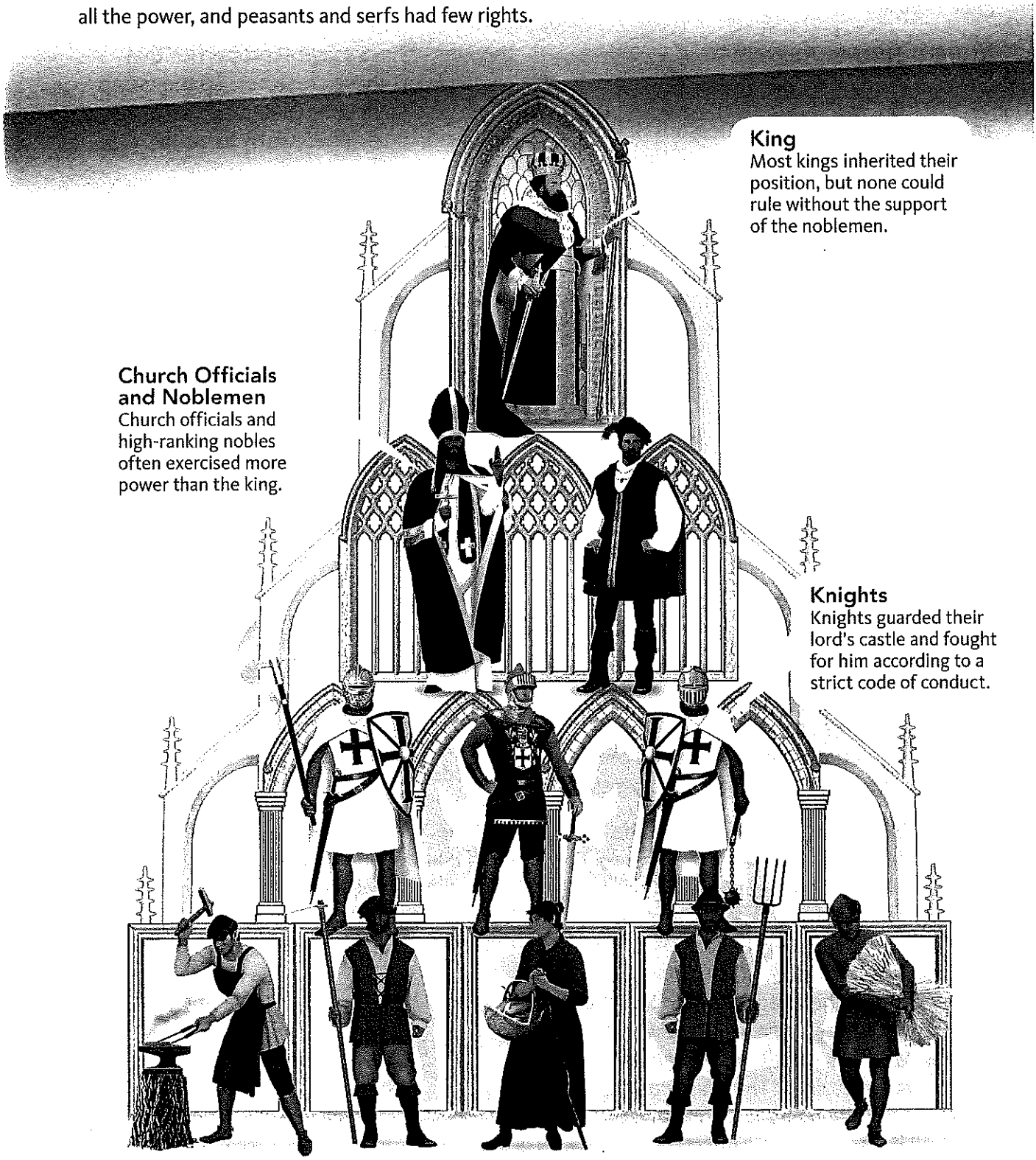
FEUDAL SOCIETY

In feudal society, everyone knew his or her place. Feudalism created an economy based on the possession of land. The upper three classes held all the power, and peasants and serfs had few rights.



King
Most kings inherited their position, but none could rule without the support of the noblemen.

Church Officials and Noblemen
Church officials and high-ranking nobles often exercised more power than the king.

Knights
Knights guarded their lord's castle and fought for him according to a strict code of conduct.

Peasants and Serfs
Peasants and serfs both worked the land, but serfs needed their lord's permission to travel, marry, or own property.

1.4 Feudal Society

The united Europe that Charlemagne had fought so hard to establish didn't last very long. About 30 years after his death in 814, his empire was divided into three kingdoms. Frankish rule grew weak, and Western Europe fell back into disorder. Once again, the Germanic kingdoms competed for power.

MAIN IDEA

In the Middle Ages, feudalism grew out of the need to provide security and defense.

A NEW SYSTEM

Kings in Western Europe and England could not defend their vast kingdoms on their own. To help them hold on to their land and protect their subjects, a political and social system called **feudalism** developed by the 800s. In this system, kings gave pieces of their land to noblemen known as **lords**. A lord, in turn, granted parts of this land, called fiefs (feefs), to lesser noblemen called **vassals**. The vassals paid taxes on the land and pledged their military service to the lord. This meant that a vassal had to organize his own army of fighting men. Many vassals were themselves soldiers in the army and served as **knights**, who were warriors on horseback. The lord protected his vassals in exchange for their service.

Vassals were supposed to be loyal to the king, but many vassals switched their allegiance to their lord. This was the man who guarded their families, after all. As a result, lords were supreme rulers in their own territory.

A NEW SOCIAL ORDER

The new system created a social order that was as tightly structured as a pyramid. At the very top sat the king. Next came the church officials and noblemen, who included lords and some vassals. Lords lived in fortified castles that were guarded by knights, the third class in feudal society.

Relatively few people belonged to the upper three classes. The great majority of people in the Middle Ages found themselves at the bottom of the social heap. This class included peasants and serfs. Although some peasants worked as artisans and merchants, most were farmers and laborers. **Serfs**, however, were tied to the land and gave their lord most of whatever they produced. In return, their lord gave them shelter and protection. Serfs weren't quite slaves. They were allowed to buy their freedom. Yet with no skills or education to help them earn money, they were basically powerless to change their condition.

REVIEW & ASSESS

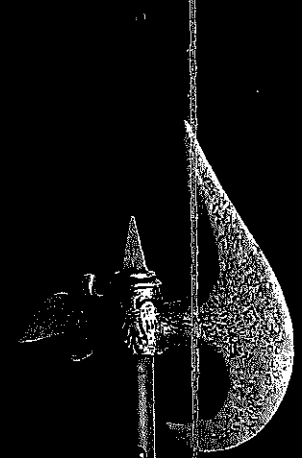
1. **READING CHECK** What role did vassals play in the feudal system?
2. **INTERPRET VISUALS** How does the illustration show that peasants and serfs made up the largest class in society and had little power?
3. **MAKE INFERENCES** How did the relationship between a lord and his vassals affect that between vassals and the king?

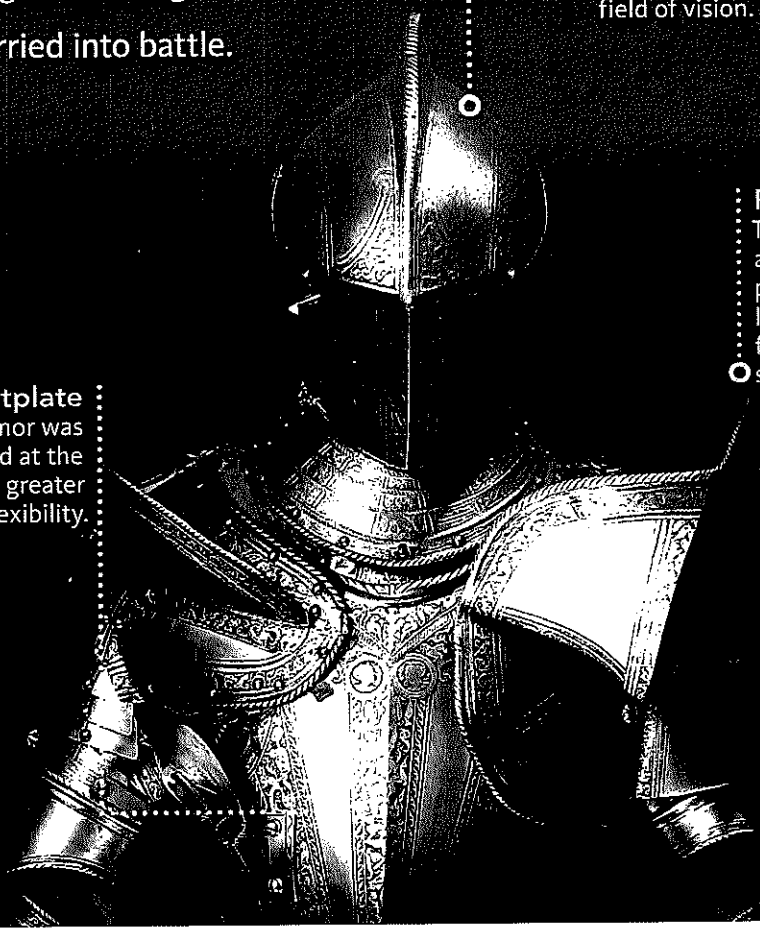
7.6.3 Understand the development of feudalism, its role in the medieval European economy, the way in which it was influenced by physical geography (the role of the manor and the growth of towns), and how feudal relationships provided the foundation of political order.

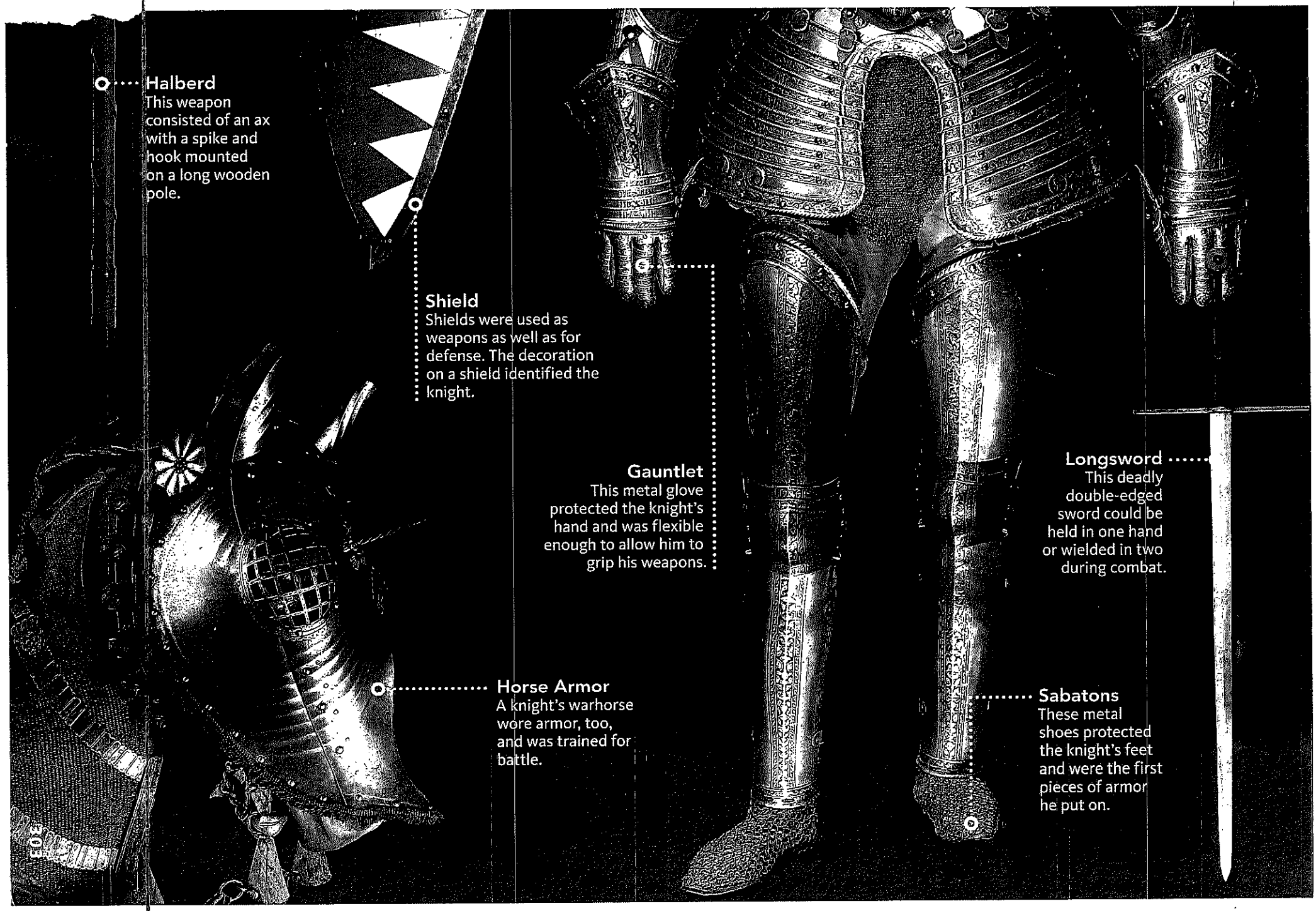
HISTORY THROUGH OBJECTS

1.5 MEDIEVAL KNIGHTS

Knights galloped into battle, striking terror into the hearts of enemy foot soldiers. But a knight not only learned how to ride and fight. He also learned to live by a code of **chivalry**. This code of conduct demanded that a knight be brave and courteous and never shrink from a challenge. Around the 1400s, warfare began to change. But before that, here's what the best-dressed knight wore and carried into battle. What might have been a drawback of wearing this armor?






Halberd
This weapon consisted of an ax with a spike and hook mounted on a long wooden pole.
Shield
Shields were used as weapons as well as for defense. The decoration on a shield identified the knight.
Gauntlet
This metal glove protected the knight's hand and was flexible enough to allow him to grip his weapons.
Longsword
This deadly double-edged sword could be held in one hand or wielded in two during combat.
Horse Armor
A knight's warhorse wore armor, too, and was trained for battle.
Sabatons
These metal shoes protected the knight's feet and were the first pieces of armor he put on.

1.6 The Manor System

You're cold, tired, hungry, and dirty before you even start work. And no wonder. You get up before dawn to work the land, haul rocks, or do whatever your lord tells you to do. About 16 hours later, you retire to the comforts of your one-room home and huddle with your family around a smoky fire pit. Finally, you call it a night and fall asleep on the floor. At least you've got a sack for a blanket.

MAIN IDEA

Life on the manor was hard for most people but provided nearly everything they needed, including security.

A SELF-CONTAINED WORLD

The rough accommodations of peasants and serfs were part of everyday life in Europe's feudal society. The homes were part of the manor system, which tied the lowest class of people to the land and their lord. The **manor** was the system's basic unit, a walled-in, self-contained world located on land belonging to a lord.

A typical manor included a manor house, a church, a village, and lands with meadows, forests, pastures, and farms. The village provided such necessary businesses as a a mill, bakery, and forge where metal was worked into tools. The manor's farmland was divided into strips: one for the lord, one for the church, and the rest for the peasants and serfs. These laborers farmed the lord's lands as well as their own. They paid the lord rent for their land and fees for almost everything they used on the manor, including the woods and meadows.

LIFE ON THE MANOR

Life for peasants and serfs on the manor was hard. Their average lifespan was 30 years, and that was if they survived infancy. One out of six children did not. Those who grew into adulthood spent their lives performing hard physical labor and got by on a diet of bread, cheese, and vegetables. Peasants and serfs did get time off, though, on Sundays and religious holidays. With the lord's permission, they could even attend nearby fairs and markets.

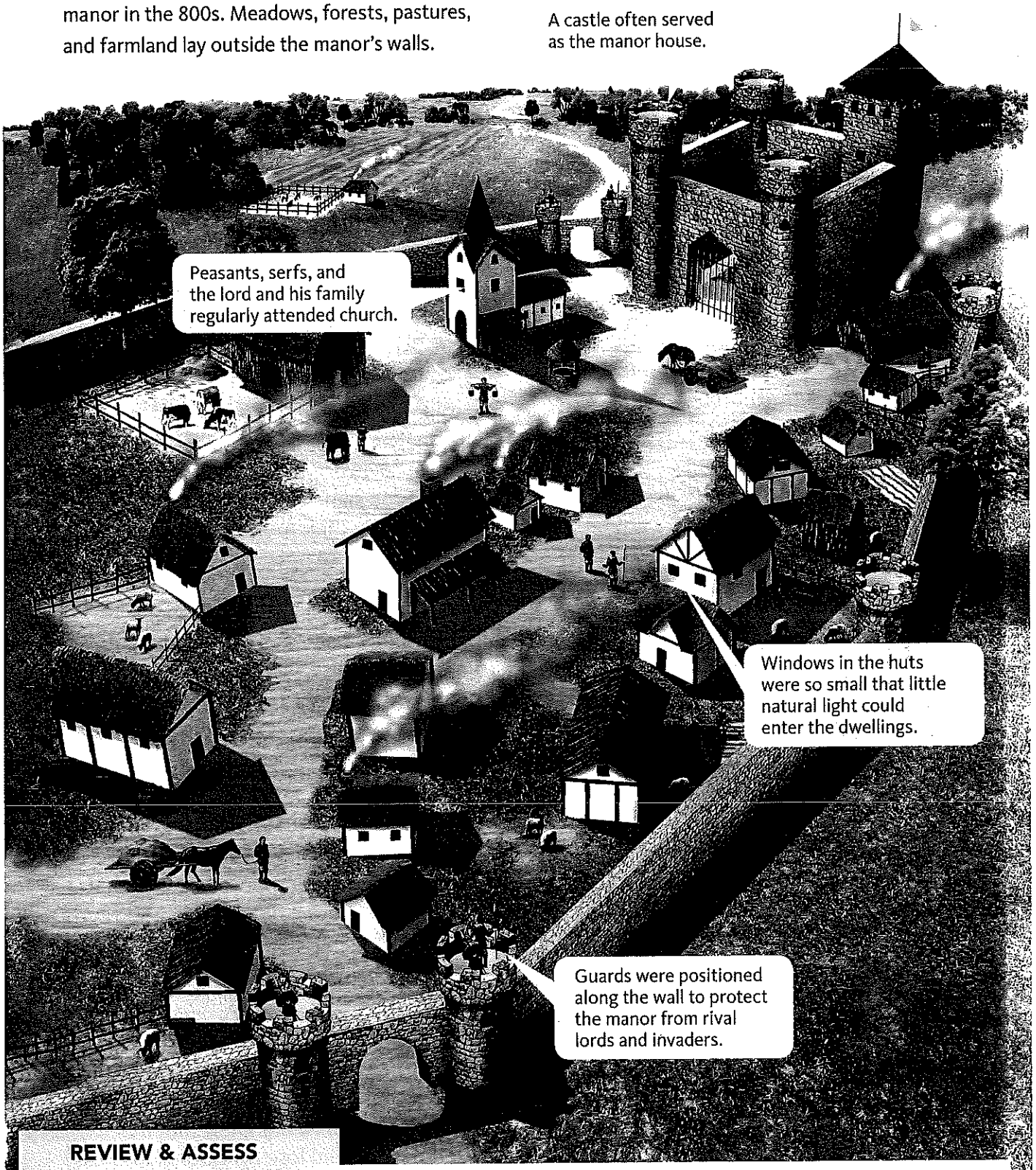
While workers lived in one-room huts with dirt floors, the lord and his family lived much more comfortably in the manor house. The rooms in this fortified stone house had tiled floors, tapestries on the walls, and fine furnishings. After managing his lands, judging court cases, or hunting wild game, the lord would feast on meat, fish, bread, cheese, and fruit in his large dining room.

Peasants and serfs were sometimes admitted to the manor house on holidays or when the estate was under attack, but the church was the center of life on the manor. Church officials conducted religious services and also cared for the sick and needy. Some educated priests even instructed children in the Bible. The church required peasants and serfs to work its land for free and give one-tenth of their produce to the church, but workers did this willingly. They believed that doing these things was the key to escaping eternal punishment and attaining a better life after death.

MANOR IN THE MIDDLE AGES

This illustration shows a simplified view of a feudal manor in the 800s. Meadows, forests, pastures, and farmland lay outside the manor's walls.

A castle often served as the manor house.



REVIEW & ASSESS

1. **READING CHECK** What was the role of the manor in feudal society?
2. **INTERPRET VISUALS** Based on the illustration, what measures were taken to protect those who lived on the manor?
3. **MAKE INFERENCES** Why might peasants and serfs have been willing to do almost anything to attain "a better life after death"?

7.6.3 Understand the development of feudalism, its role in the medieval European economy, the way in which it was influenced by physical geography (the role of the manor and the growth of towns), and how feudal relationships provided the foundation of political order.

2.1 Church and Crown

Light streams through stained-glass windows in the great church, inspiring worship. The ceiling seems to rise to heaven. It took decades and even centuries to construct cathedrals in the Middle Ages—some bigger than a king's castle. They were built for the greater glory of God. But they were also meant to inspire awe in the wealth and power of the Church.

MAIN IDEA

In the Middle Ages, the Church controlled lives and challenged the authority of kings.

THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH

It is hard for people today to understand the extraordinary power Christianity had in the Middle Ages. The Roman Catholic Church dominated people's lives from the cradle to the grave. It was the strongest unifying force in medieval Europe. The Church baptized, married, pardoned, and buried everyone from serfs to kings. It promised that good people would go to heaven and the wicked would be punished after death.

The religious leaders who oversaw these ceremonies and delivered the teachings formed the **clergy**. The pope led this group, which included bishops and priests. While a priest was in charge of a single church, a bishop oversaw a group of churches. Bishops exercised their authority from towering churches called **cathedrals**, the skyscrapers of their day.

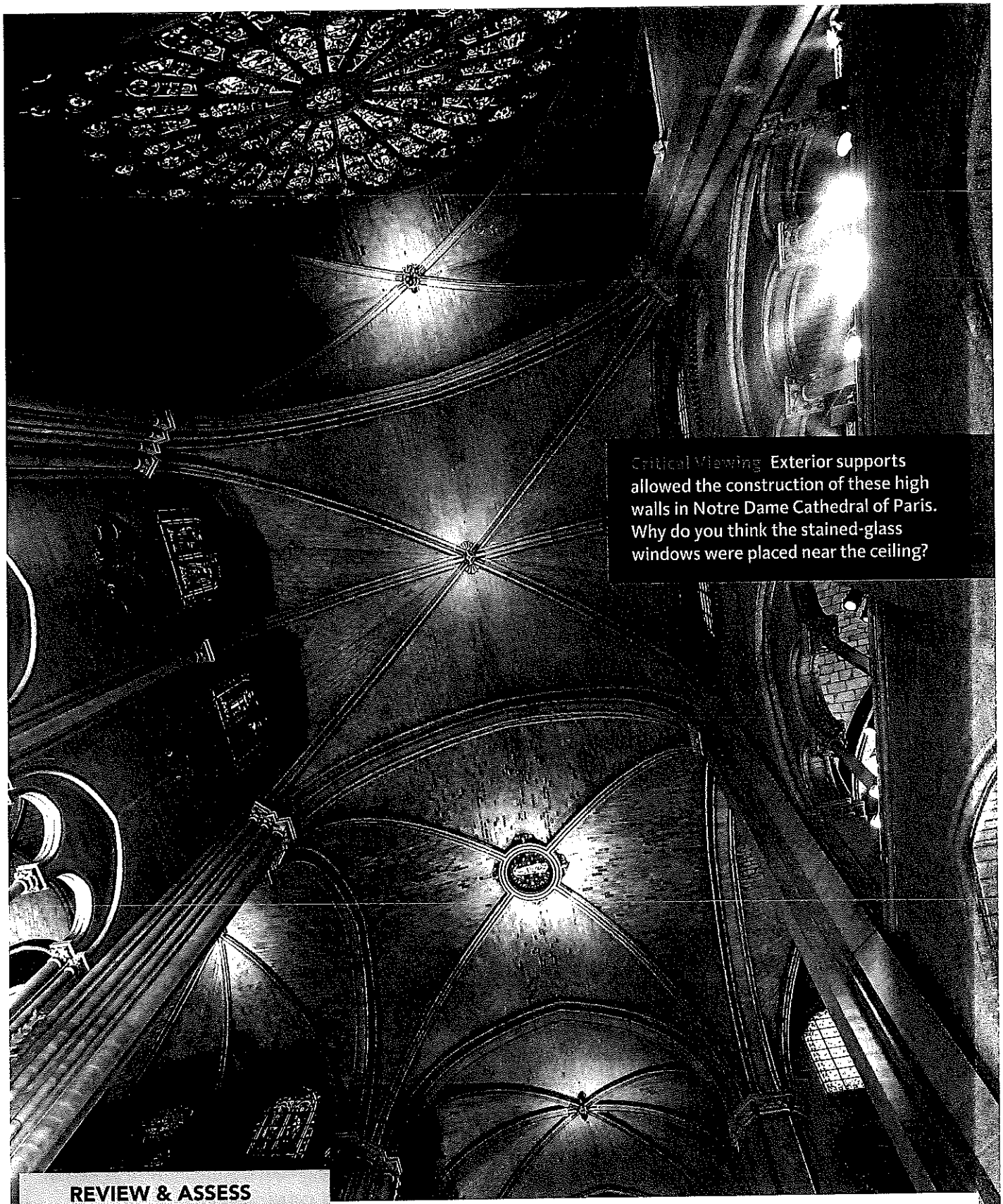
Some Christians withdrew from medieval society to live in religious communities called **monasteries**. Monks, the people who lived in a monastery, spent much of their day praying, reading the Bible, and meditating. In addition, rulers and high-ranking clergy sometimes had monks make copies of ancient Greek and Roman texts. As a result, monks helped keep knowledge alive, and monasteries became centers of learning.

STRUGGLE FOR POWER

If anything, the power and wealth of the Church began increasing in the 1000s—in part because it received free land from nobles. At the same time, however, kings began to regain their former authority. The kings' return to power was largely because of the growth of towns and trade, which you will learn more about later. The kings' rise weakened the feudal structure, but it also led to a power struggle between kings and the Church.

The struggle came to a head in 1075. The German king Henry IV was next in line to become Holy Roman Emperor. Like Charlemagne, the first Holy Roman Emperor, Henry ruled over a multi-ethnic group of territories in central Europe, an empire that would continue until it dissolved in 1806. Henry had appointed his own priests to become bishops, but Pope Gregory VII claimed that these were religious appointments and should be his decision.

The conflict raged until Gregory shut Henry out of the Church, forcing the king to back down. Henry knew that if he did not, he would lose his throne. In those days, no one would have anything to do with a king who had been banished from the Church. Gregory got his way and lifted the ban. He then regained full control of religious appointments.



Critical Viewing Exterior supports allowed the construction of these high walls in Notre Dame Cathedral of Paris. Why do you think the stained-glass windows were placed near the ceiling?

REVIEW & ASSESS

1. **READING CHECK** How did Christianity unify the people of medieval Europe?

2. **ANALYZE LANGUAGE USE** What does the sentence "the Church dominated people's lives from the cradle to the grave" mean?

3. **DRAW CONCLUSIONS** Why was the conflict between King Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII important?

7.6.4 Demonstrate an understanding of the conflict and cooperation between the Papacy and European monarchs (e.g., Charlemagne, Gregory VII, Emperor Henry IV); 7.6.8 Understand the importance of the Catholic church as a political, intellectual, and aesthetic institution (e.g., founding of universities, political and spiritual roles of the clergy, creation of monastic and mendicant religious orders, preservation of the Latin language and religious texts, St. Thomas Aquinas's synthesis of classical philosophy with Christian theology, and the concept of "natural law").