Social Studies-Summer Packet 2019-2020- Middle Ages

Directions: Scholars will use online resources to complete this packet. This packet is due upon return for the 2020-2021 school year.

Student
Class
Date

1. The political order under feudalism was dependent upon the relationship between lords and their vassals. The responsibility of the vassal included what?

   A. the promise to spread the Christian faith to their lands.
   B. an oath of loyalty and a pledge of military service.
   C. the payment of taxes to the king or queen of the country.
   D. an agreement to keep the lower classes under control.

2. Manorialism can best be described as what?

   A. the political relationships between the king or queen, the nobility, and the peasants.
   B. the process of how a nobleman's son in the Middle Ages could become a knight.
   C. the land given to monasteries by different governments as a show of loyalty to the Church.
   D. the economic ties between the nobles and the peasants who worked on their lands.
3. How did fear of raids from the Vikings and Magyars as well as a lack of a strong central government impact life in Western Europe after the fall of Rome?

   A. economic growth and prosperity
   B. revival of the arts and education
   C. development of feudalism
   D. renewed trade and exploration

4. Which level of society under feudalism provided loyalty and protection in exchange for land?

   A. monk
   B. knight
   C. lord
   D. serf
5. When did armies of Christians travel to the Holy Land seeking to regain control of the Holy Lands?

A. World War I
B. World War II
C. the Crusades
D. the Crimean War

6. Why was the Magna Carta important?

A. set up parliament
B. gave the kings absolute power
C. guaranteed freedom of the press
D. limited the power of the king

7. "No man should be imprisoned except by the judgment of his peers" was established in which document and later influenced our current government?

A. Bill of Rights
B. Magna Carta
C. Habeas Corpus Act
D. Declaration of Independence

8. Why were the barons determined to have King John sign the Magna Carta?

A. to protect their feudal rights
B. to demand a return to the grand jury system
C. to set up parliament
D. to advance democracy

9. Which statement best explains why the bubonic plague infected so many Europeans?

A. The disease was carried to Europe by Italian sailors.
B. Many victims of the disease developed large boils on the surface of their skin.
C. The disease could be spread without physical contact.
D. The disease originated in China.
Read the following and answer the questions below:

What is Feudalism

**What Is Feudalism?**

The establishment of feudalism was based on the belief that all land belonged to God. It was believed that kings were chosen by divine right, or selected by God, to rule the land. This meant that kings could use the land as they wished. The king was at the very top of the social system and owned all the land in his kingdom. Some people say that feudalism was a bad system of labor because it exploited, or took unfair advantage of, serfs, but without the use of serfs the entire economy of Europe would have suffered. Serfs were the base of the economic system because they supplied labor and goods to the entire kingdom.

10. Feudalism, is based off of the belief that _________________ owned all of the land?

   A. Lords.
   
   B. Serfs.
   
   C. Knights.
   
   D. God.

11. Why is feudalism heavily criticized and considered to be unfair by some historians?

   A. It gave too much power to the serfs.
   
   B. It allowed people to vote for their kings.
C. It took advantage of the serfs by not paying them fairly for their labor
D. It made Christianity the sole religion of Rome.

12. What power did the “divine right” give to the king?
   A. The ability to rule the land how he pleased.
   B. The power to take over the Silk Road.
   C. The power to free the serfs from the manor.
   D. The ability to make another a knight who showed him honor.

13. Use the chart below to answer the question.
Which title should replace the question mark in the pyramid?

A. Knights
B. Scholars
C. Merchants
D. Journeymen

14. Use the chart below to answer the question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developments of the Late Middle Ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technological improvements lead to agricultural advancements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which statement best replaces the question mark in the last box?

A. Trade decreases.
B. Guilds organize.
C. Feudalism expands.
D. Chivalry develops.
15. Use the diagram below to answer the question.

Which feature completes this diagram?

A. Religious leaders endorsed the growth of towns.

B. Universities encouraged civic participation.

C. Serfs migrated in search of higher wages.

D. Land was awarded for military service.

Read the following and answer the questions below:
Black Death

16. What role did merchants play in the spread of the bubonic plague?

A. The bubonic plague was highly contagious among those that sold goods only

B. Merchants refused to trade in areas where the disease was present

C. Merchants did not practice good hygiene habits

D. Along the Silk Road and shipping ports, merchants traded goods and disease

Read the following and answer the questions below:

Causes of Feudalism

• Attacks by Vikings and other invaders

• Weakening of centralized government

• Decision of nobles to take over local defense

17. The attached list is describing which ideas?

A. The economic consequences of feudalism
B. The development of social classes during feudalism

C. The causes for the development of feudalism

D. The political relationships under feudalism

Read the following and answer the questions below:

**Effects of the Black Death**

*Europe lost a third of its population.*
*Labor shortages brought higher wages for many workers.*
*Peasants were no longer tied to their lord’s land, weakening the feudal system.*

18. Which conclusion about effects of the plague can be drawn from the listed information?

A. Lords maintained a tighter grasp over their people as the feudal system strengthened.

B. It slowed political development in Europe.

C. The remaining peasants were able to get more rights.

D. Kings gained more direct power over their lords.

19. Which factor most encouraged the specialization of labor and the creation of guilds in Europe in the late Middle Ages?
A. Feudal lords promoted education for all citizens.

B. Territorial conflicts restricted trade between towns.

C. The Papal Schism reduced the authority of the Church.

D. Agricultural improvements lowered demand for farm labor.

Read the following and answer the questions below:

**Magna Carta**

“No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled . nor will we proceed with force against him . except by the lawful judgement of his equals or by the law of the land. To no one will we sell, to no one deny or delay right or justice.”

20. What is the main idea of the Magna Carta as outlined in the passage?

A. Serfs can be imprisoned without just cause.

B. Individuals placed in custody must have a trial to determine guilt or innocence.

C. Freedom of speech is a right to peasants.

D. Justice should be reserved for nobility.
Charlemagne

Charlemagne was one of Europe's most successful monarchs. He was king of the Franks (a group of people from northern Europe that settled in modern day France) in 768 CE. His father, Pepin the Short, ruled before him, and his grandfather - Charles Martel - ruled before that. These two men were good rulers, but Charlemagne was a far more impressive king. The people called him Charles the Great.

One of the most important things Charlemagne did for the world was to turn his castle into a learning center - inviting scholars from all over the world to take up residence there, teaching religion, music, Latin, literature, and arithmetic. He also used scholars to create manuscripts that preserved knowledge during the Middle Ages.

21. Based on the passage about Charlemagne, how did he help preserve knowledge during the Middle Ages?

A. He invited knights to reside in his castle.

B. He was a successful leader.

C. He used scholars to create manuscripts.

D. He prohibited teaching literature, art, and music.

Read the following and answer the questions below:

Middle Ages and Renaissance Art

Picture A, Created during the Middle Ages
Picture B, Created during the Renaissance
22. Comparing the two pictures, how is Renaissance art different from Middle Ages art?

A. The background of Renaissance art had few details.

B. Renaissance art was more focused on religion.

C. The people in Renaissance art were more realistic and life-like.
D. Renaissance art was overall simple and plain.

Read the following and answer the questions below:

**Medieval Conflict**
23. Compare the issues of the Crusades in Medieval Europe to the issues facing the Middle East today.

A. Religious differences between Christians and Muslims were the basis of the Crusades and religion is a basis for the conflict in the Middle East today.

B. Religious differences between the kings and priests were the basis of the Crusades and the Pope and world leaders are the basis for the conflict in the Middle East today.

C. Crusaders wanted equal representation before the law and the fighting in the Middle East today is still over equal representation in government.

D. Crusaders wanted Christianity to be illegal during the Middle Ages and the conflict in the Middle East today is still over making Christianity illegal.
24. Use the information in the chart to answer the question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field 1</th>
<th>Field 2</th>
<th>Field 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planted in autumn and harvested in spring</td>
<td>Planted in spring and harvested in late summer</td>
<td>Fallow field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planted with grains like wheat and rye</td>
<td>Planted with oats, barley, peas, and beans</td>
<td>Plowed but left unplanted to restore nutrients to soil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What resulted from the introduction of the three-field system of crop rotation in the Middle Ages?

A. The risk of famine increased.
B. The quality of the soil decreased.
C. The quantity and variety of crops increased.
D. The amount of land grazed by livestock decreased.

25. Use the information in the list to answer the question.

Features of ?
- Established in the Middle Ages in order to improve the economic and social conditions of artisans
- Detailed procedures to be used for producing goods and set
quality standards
for goods produced
• Created a path for developing new members (apprentice →
journeyman → master)

What would be the best word to complete the title for this list?

A. Guilds
B. Manors
C. Knighthood
D. Monasteries

26. Use the passage below to answer the question.

During the Middle Ages, merchants from the Islamic world not only provided Europeans with exotic goods, they also introduced Europeans to new innovations from Asia. One Chinese innovation helped spark the Renaissance in Europe by making it easier to spread knowledge.

Which innovation does this passage describe?

A. the formula for ink
B. the art of calligraphy
C. the process of making paper
D. the technique for binding books
27. How did the bubonic plague most change the social structure of Europe in the Middle Ages?

A. The shortage of labor empowered the peasant class.

B. The rise of nationalism increased the influence of the nobility.

C. The decline in demand ensured the success of the merchants.

D. The increased demand for labor strengthened feudalism.

Read the following and answer the questions below:

**Pandemic in Western Europe**

Using the quotation, answer the following question.

'there was such a shortage of servants, craftsmen, and workmen, and of agricultural workers and labourers...[that] churchmen, knights and other worthies have been forced to thresh their corn, plough the land and perform every other unskilled task if they are to make their own bread.'

28. What phenomena caused the events to occur as described in the quotation?

A. The Punic Wars that ravaged Europe

B. The Persian Wars that ravaged Africa

C. The Bubonic Plague that upset Europe's social hierarchy
29. Which statement summarizes the means of which the black plague was brought to Western Europe?

A. The black death occurred when people did not cook their food thoroughly.

B. Birds carrying the disease spread it during their migration.

C. It spread by infected fleas that were on the backs of rats, which traveled on trade ships.

D. Europeans did not use soap when washing their hands.