

Yo, these are my fiefs Vocab p. 373-376, 382-386

Charlemagne -

Aachen -

Cathedral -

Counts -

Knights -

Fief -

Vassal -

Feudal System -

Fealty -

Manorial System -

Serfs -

Yo, these are my fiefs Vocab Pic

Due: _____

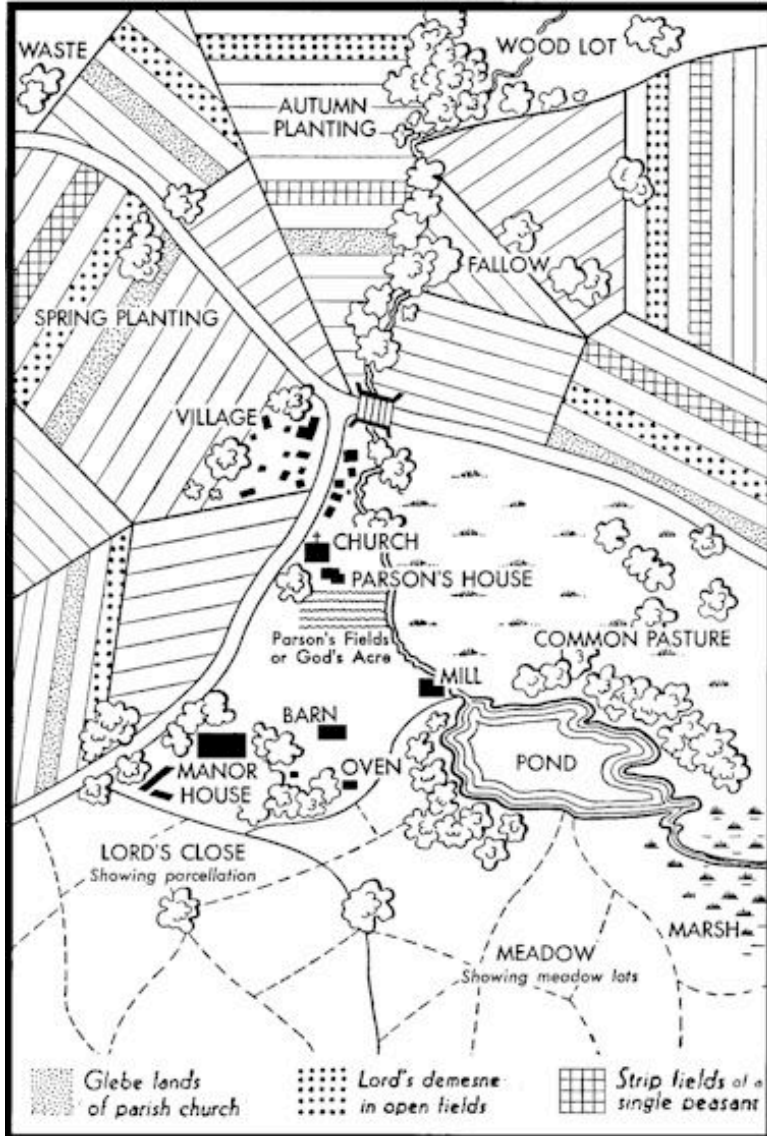
Create vocab pic of assigned word

Charles the Man, p. 373-376

After reading, fill out the chart below:

Topic	Achievment
Politics	
Education	
Religion	
Law	

Charlemagne called his empire the Holy Roman Empire, even though it's capital was a long ways from Rome. Why might he have done this?



Medieval Manors Map

Due _____

Manors were the main economic unit of the Middle Ages. Mostly self-sufficient, a manor was usually the smallest "unit" of land a nobleman might own. To have one manor would make you a knight, but wealthy lords might have hundreds of such manors.

Using the information below, you will create a map of a medieval manor. Also, since these manors were self-sufficient (for the peasants, at least), think about what all they would need to survive. What would they build with? How will they heat their homes? Where will they produce and store their food? Where will they worship?

Finally, below you will read descriptions of different types of people who would live on a manor.

I want you to add them to your map, and give them a cartoon bubble of dialogue, saying something that matches their role. For instance, the lord could say "stupid peasant" because he was a ruler and saw himself as much better than them.

The lord's land was called his "demesne," or domain, which he required to support himself and his retinue. The rest of the land of the Manors were allotted to the peasants who were his tenants. A peasant, instead of having his land in one compact mass, had it split up into a large number of small strips (usually about half an acre each) scattered over the manor, and separated, not by fences or hedges, but by banks of un-ploughed turf. Besides his holding of farm land each peasant had certain rights over the non-arable land of the manors - the common land. He could cut a limited amount of hay from the meadow. He could turn so many farm animals including cattle, geese and swine on the waste. He also enjoyed the privilege of taking so much wood from the forest for fuel and building purposes. A peasant's holding, which also included a house in the village, thus formed a self-sufficient unit.

Medieval Manors - Hunting on the lands of the Manors

The right of hunting was highly valued by the nobles, and they jealously protected their right. The severest and cruelest penalties were imposed on "villains" who dared to kill the smallest head of game on the lands owned by the lord.

Medieval Manors - The Manor House

The lords who occupied his manor would invariably build a Manor House for his wife and family. Manors which were not occupied by the lord were managed on his behalf by a bailiff. The Manor House was residential property, and differed from castles in that it was not built for the purpose of attack or defense. The Manor House varied in size, according to the wealth of the lord but generally consisted of a Great Hall, solar, kitchen, storerooms and servants quarters.

Medieval Manors – The people who lived there

Lord – The lords of the Medieval Manors exercised certain rights including Hunting and Judicial rights. The Lord of the Manor was based in the Manor House and from here he conducted the business of the manor. People who worked on the manor are described as follows:

Vassal - A Vassal or Liege was a free man who held land (a fief) from a lord to whom he paid homage and swore fealty. A vassal could be a Lord of the Manor but was also directly subservient to a Noble or the King. For instance, a knight.

Man-at-arms – A professional soldier who lived in the manor house or castle with the lord. He was paid some cash as well as provided food and lodging

Bailiff - A Bailiff was a person of some importance who undertook the management of manors, especially of manors where the landowner didn't live there.

Reeve - A Reeve was a manor official appointed by the lord or elected by the peasants. He oversaw the day-to-day runnings of the manor, including supervising peasant's work.

Freeman – A freeman was somebody who simply rented land from the lord for a set amount every year – a tenant farmer. They had no other duties to the lord, and were only about 10% of the population.

Serf or Villein- A serf was another name for a peasant or tenant. Medieval Serfs were peasants who worked his lord's land and paid him certain dues in return for the use of land, the possession (not the ownership) of which was heritable. The dues were usually in the form of labor on the lord's land. Medieval Serfs were expected to work for approximately 3 days each week on the lord's land. The land they had the right to possess usually added up to 20-40 acres.

Cottager: A low class peasant with a cottage, but with little or no land who generally worked as a simple day laborer. Poorer than a villain.

Servant: Servants were house peasants who worked in the lord's manor house, doing the cooking, cleaning, laundering, and other household chores in exchange for food, lodging, and some cash.