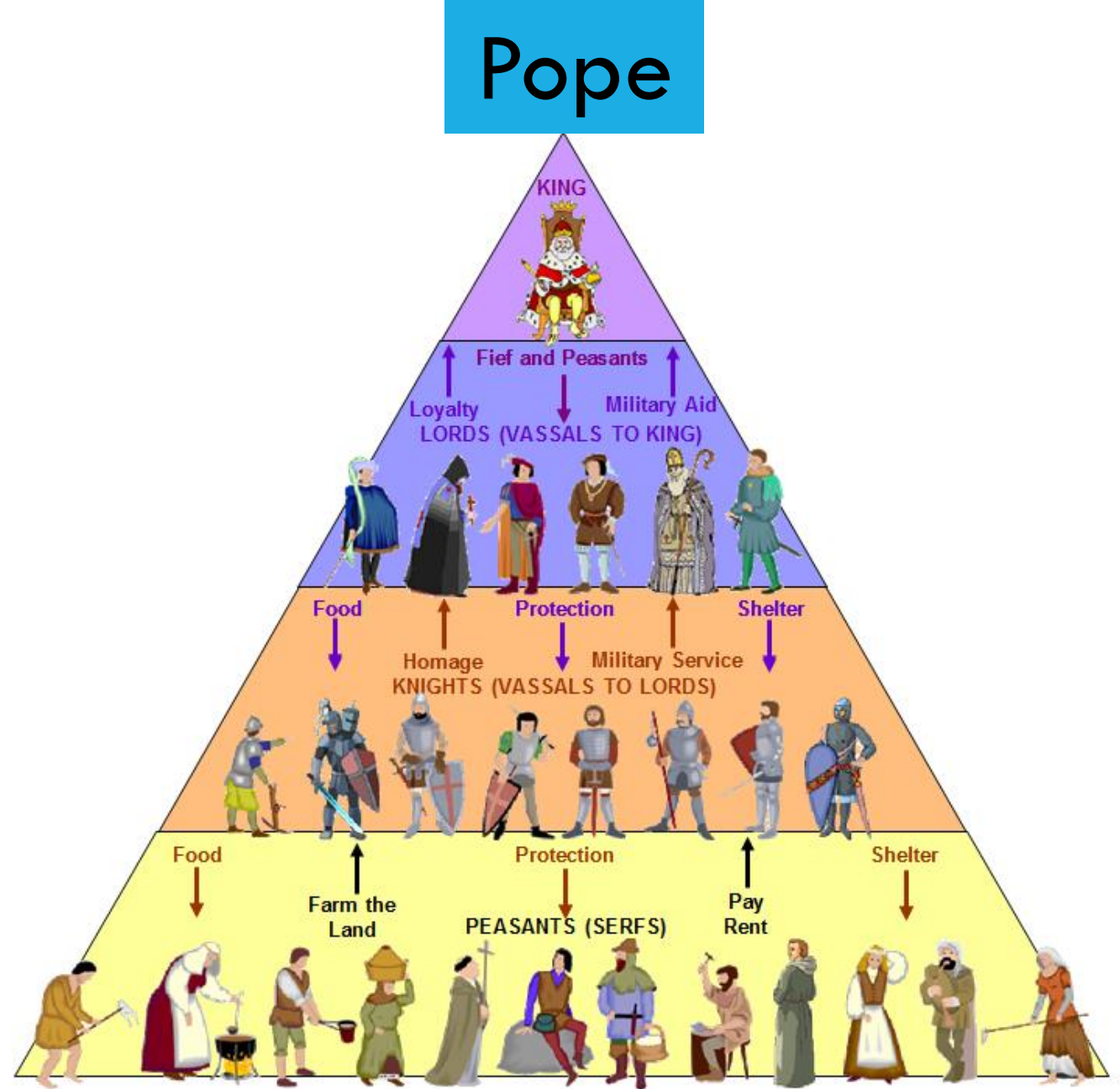


FEUDALISM AND CHIVALRY

Aim: How were the people on the manor organized in feudal Europe?

Do Now: Read the text and fill in the graphic organizer



MEDIEVAL ROLES - ACTORS

<p>Lords</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Had total authority .Judge/jury of disputes .Lived on the manor .Defended manor
<p>Knights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Trained warriors who studied from age 7 .Code of Chivalry .Exchanged military service for land (fief)
<p>Workers: .Villiens .Serfs</p>	<p>Villiens- skilled workers who paid rent; could leave anytime</p> <p>Serfs- workers bound to the land; no freedom</p>

A conversation between a Lord and a Serf

Characters

- 1.Lord Ramsey 2.Bodo

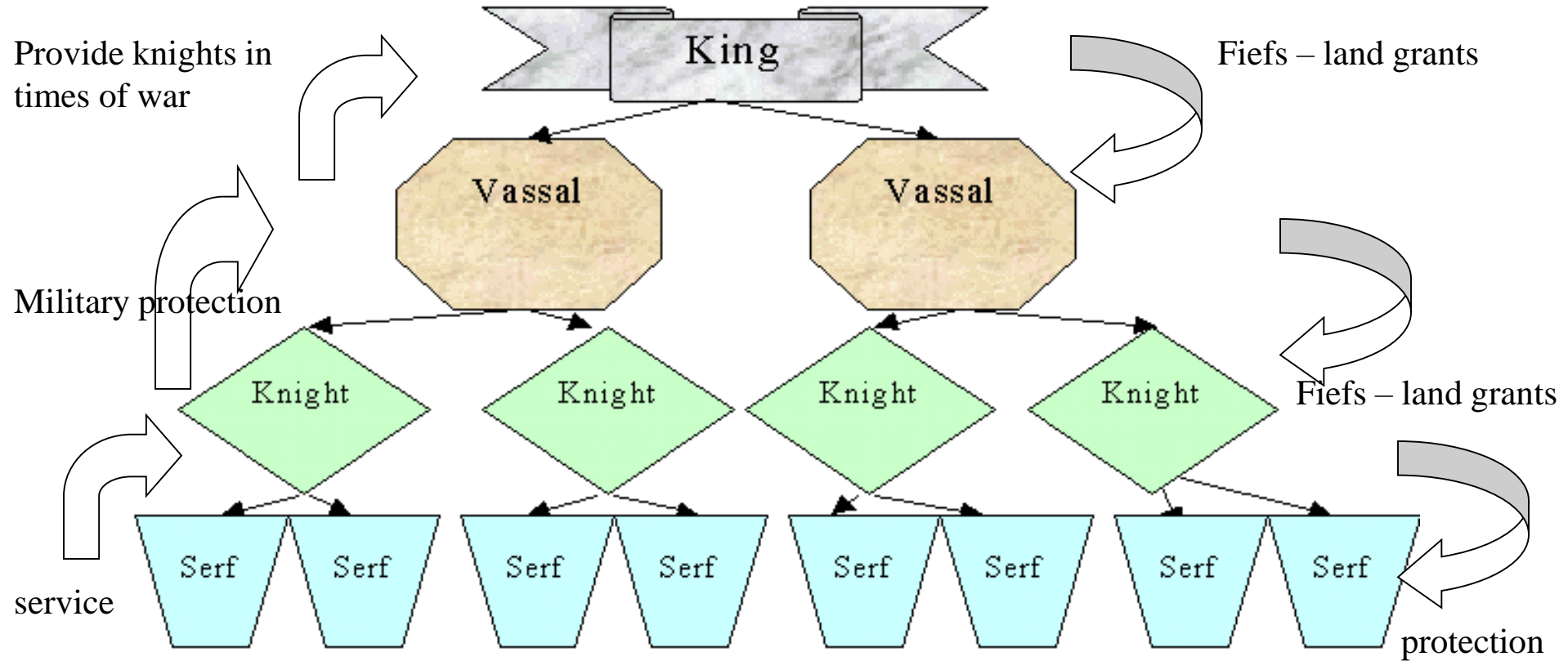
Questions

1) Describe the relationship between the peasant and the lord

2) Why is Bodo unhappy?

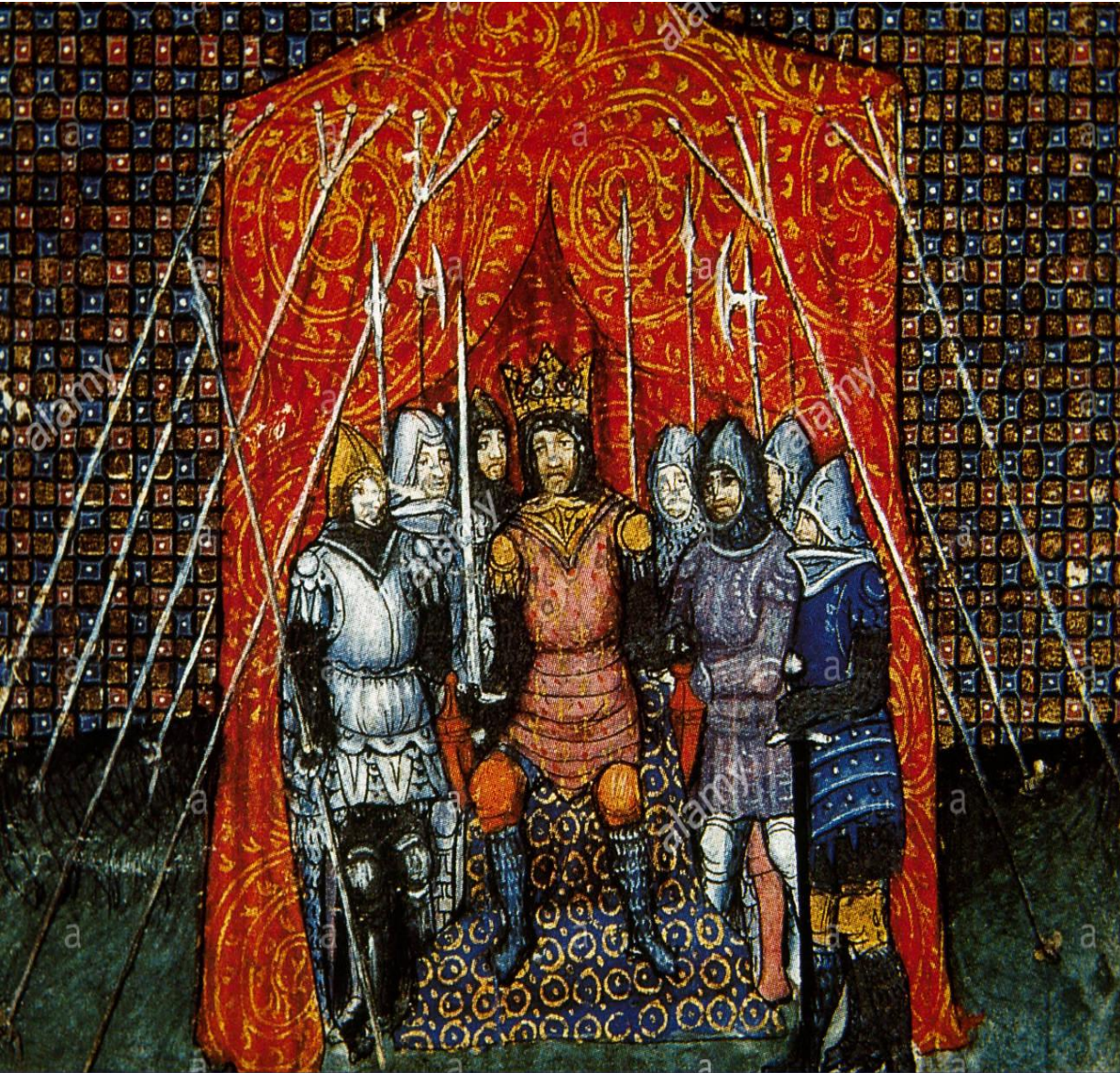
How does the Lord react? What are some of his problems?

Feudalism



Based on mutual obligation

KINGS — LEGALLY OWNED THE LAND GAVE IT TO THE NOBLES FOR LOYALTY



LORDS

had political power. made the laws for his fief (land)

Vocabulary

Lord – gives land

Vassal – accepts land

Fief - Land





KNIGHTS



Trained for war by fighting each other in tournaments

Chivalry- courage in battle and loyalty to his 3 masters

- 1) feudal lord
- 2) heavenly Lord
- 3) his chosen lady

Treated the peasants brutally



KNIGHT LIFE

A Knight's Training Sons of nobles began training for knighthood at an early age and learned the code of chivalry. At age 7, a boy would be sent off to the castle of another lord. As a page, he waited on his hosts and began to practice fighting skills. At around age 14, the page reached the rank of squire. A squire acted as a servant to a knight. At around age 21, a squire became a full-fledged knight.



Video on the dark ages knights 4 minutes

Question: Who did European knights start to attack once Europe was no longer threatened by external enemies? What did the purpose of castles become during this time?



PEASANTS



Villeins- skilled workers who paid rent and could leave the manor

Serfs –Farmers. No freedom – Could not leave property



A CONTRACT BETWEEN A VILLEIN & HIS LORD, 1307

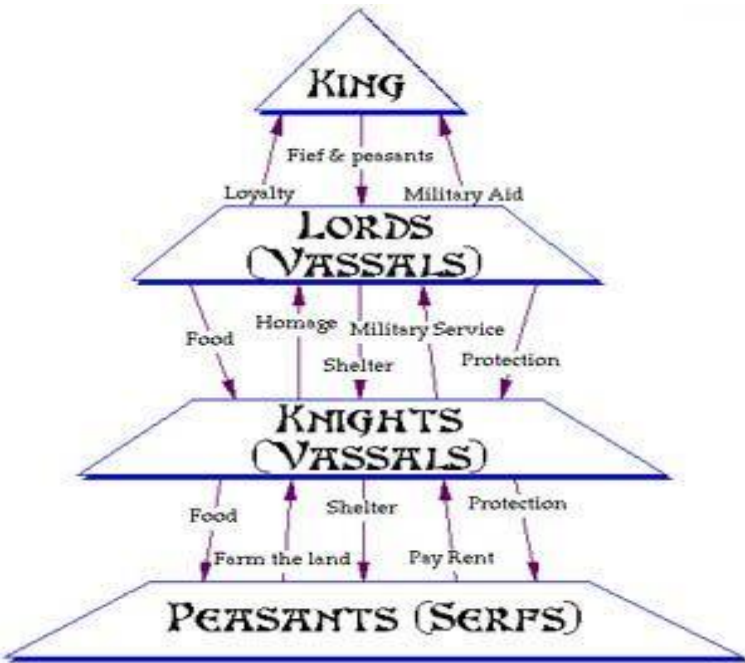
John of Cayworth [villein] holds from his lord one house and thirty acres of land. For his right to this land, he must pay the lord two shillings a year at Easter and Michaelmas. At Christmas he must give the lord one chicken and two hens worth four shillings. (like taxes)

John of Cayworth may not allow his daughters to marry without the consent of the lord or the lord's bailiff.

Each *villein* had a contract with his lord spelling out his rights and duties.



THINKING CRITICALLY ABOUT SOCIAL HIERARCHY



- 1 a. Which social class had the greatest amount of power in feudal Europe?
- 1 b. What specific powers did this class have?
- 2 a. Which class of people made up the bulk of the medieval population?
- 2 b. If you were a serf, what would be your opinion of the feudal system? Why?
- 3 a. What are the similarities between the feudal social structure and the Hindu caste system?
- 3 b. What are the differences between the feudal; social structure and the Hindu caste system?

PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS - THE DUTIES OF LORDS AND VASSALS



- Vassals had certain duties to perform for the lord
- All nobles were ultimately vassals of the king.

1) What were the six things that a faithful vassal should have always kept in mind?

2) What was a vassal expected to do besides avoid injurious behavior?

3) Making Inferences according to this letter what informed the basis of the bond between a lord and his vassals?

