**Feudalism and the Manor Economy – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ 14pts**

*Christian and Islamic Kingdoms -- Homework 2*

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Unit 2 / Sub Unit A/ Section 2 Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Directions: Close Reading: Underline or HIGHLIGHT your answers in the text & NUMBER them. 2pts**

**Answer all questions with COMPLETE SENTENCES.**

Medieval society was a network of mutual duties. Even kings and nobles exchanged vows of service and loyalty. These vows were part of a new political and legal system called feudalism, which was the basis of European life during the Middle Ages.

Feudalism was a structure of lords and lesser lords, called vassals. Lords and their vassals exchanged pledges, which was called the feudal contract. In this contract, lords expected military service, payments, and loyalty from vassals. In return, they granted vassals protection and parcels of land, called fiefs, or estates. By the 1100s, many nobles lived in castles, which served as fortresses.

1. **What did vassals benefit from the feudal contract? 2pts**

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1. **What did Lords receive in a feudal contract? 2pts**

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All aristocrats had a place in this structured society. For nobles, war was a way of life. Many trained from boyhood to become knights. They learned to ride horseback, fight, and care for weapons. They competed in mock battles called tournaments. Noblewomen,
too, participated in the warrior society. They took over estates while their husbands were at war, and might even fight to defend their lands. A few learned to read or write. All were expected to learn spinning, weaving, and the supervising of servants.

Knights were expected to follow a code of ideal conduct, called chivalry. It required them to be brave, loyal, and honest, to fight fairly, to treat captured knights well, and to protect the weak. Troubadours, or wandering musicians, often sang about knights
and ladies. Their songs formed the basis for medieval romances, or epic stories and poems.

1. **What was chivalry and what other code of ethics can you compare it to in history? RSQ 3pts**

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The manor, or lord’s estate, was central to the feudal economy. Manors were self-sufficient, producing all that their people needed. Most peasants on manors were serfs, who were bound to the land. Although they were not slaves, serfs could not leave the manor
without permission. They had to work the lord’s lands several days a week, pay fees, and get permission to marry. In return, they were allowed to farm several acres for themselves and received protection during war. Their work was harsh, and hunger and disease were
common. Yet they found times to celebrate, such as Christmas, Easter, and dozens of Christian festivals each year.

1. **What were serfs required to do and where would they stand in the Feudal Hierarchy? 3pts**

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1. **How was the manor the basis of feudal economy? 2pts**

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