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1. AVERAGE AGE. FEUDALS Maria Jesus Campos learningfromhistory.wikispaces.com 2. FEUDALS After the fall of the Western Roman Empire, there was no central government in Europe. In the Middle Ages, various kingdoms and empires fought for control of the territory. After the Carolingian Empire, Europe went back to war. 3. People felt insecure. They could not travel, trade routes were interrupted, and when the territories invaded, people were in danger even in their own home. 4. However, the kings did not have enough professional armies to protect the land and the people. Therefore the peasants asked for help and protection from nobles who could afford soldiers. In exchange for protection the peasants had to work for a nobleman and obey his power. Sometimes they even had to give him their land. 5. This situation created a new social system, feudalism. Feudalism was a social system that developed in the Middle Ages. It was based on the bonds of loyalty and duty between the Lord and the vassal. 6. In the feudal system, the entire land of the kingdom belonged to the king. But since he did not have enough soldiers to protect him, the king reserved a quarter of the kingdom's land and divided the rest among his (usually noble) followers or vassals to protect the territory and its inhabitants. 7. The King surrendered the land or fiefdom to his vassal in a public ceremony. Vassal knelt before the king and promised him loyalty and defended with his soldiers the king, the land and his inhabitants. If the vassal did not fulfill his promise, the king could withdraw his surrendered fiefdom. 8. When the vassal of the king, also called the Lord, received the land from the king, he also divided it among his followers, who became his vassals. They are usually knights, since they were soldiers who went into battle on horseback. Battle of the Horses back Knight promised to fight for the lord and defend his territory and residents. 9. the lords and knights gained their power from the land, but did not work. This work was done by peasants. Peasants worked from dawn to dusk all year round. They had to pay a lot of taxes to the king, the lord, and the Church. many of them could not give up their fiefdom and had to be faithful to their master. 10. The king's lords (noble, important clergy) They were vassals of royal knights They were vassals of lords/workers: first of all the peasants worked on the land and made dishes 11. FEUD The fiefdom was the land that the king gave to the gentleman or that the Lord gave to the gentleman to protect the area and its inhabitants. Every fiefdom was: Castle village The National Reserve Plots of Land the Forest Mill, stove, bridges, roads ... 12. In the castle lived It also served as a refuge for peasants when the fiefdom was attacked. Some peasants lived in the village. The National Reserve was part of the land that the lord reserved for his own livelihood. He was cultivated by servants who gave him all the produce. 13. The rest of the fiefdom was divided into plots that had been leased to farmers so that they could grow their own food. The rent was paid by money, food or work in the state reserve. the Forest belonged to a gentleman who decided when farmers could hunt or collect firewood. 14. The mill, stove, roads, bridges, etc. belonged to the lord, and the peasants had to pay taxes or fees to use them. There were no shops in the village because the peasants grew food and produced what they needed. the Lord managed justice and collected taxes. 15. MEDIEVAL SOCIETY medieval society was divided into three groups or a stand: clergy consisted of monks and priests working for the Catholic Church. His role was to pray for the spiritual salvation of the people (the speakers). nobility was made up of kings, lords, knights and their families. Its function is to protect the population and the land (bellators). Workers were mostly peasants, but also artisans and merchants. Its function is to produce the food and utensils that society (workers) needs. 16. There were two types of: Privileged statuses included clergy and nobility. Since their role was considered the most important to society, they did not have to pay taxes or engage in manual labour, they could not be tortured and held political positions. Non-pretentious status included employees. They had to pay taxes, engage in manual labor, they could be tortured, and they could not hold positions with political power. All were born in state except the clergy, and you could not change the state to which it belonged. 17. Clergy of nobles (peasants, artisans, merchants) 18. NOBLE MEN AND WOMEN Nobles were the most important people in the Middle Ages. Nobles were to protect the population and support the king. Types of nobles: some of them were very rich and had great fiefdoms. Others had small fiefdoms or possessed only a horse and a knight. They followed the cavalry code, certain rules that included that nobles must obey the lord, respect the women of the nobility, honor the Church, and help people. 19. The most important role of the women of the nobility was to marry and have children to continue the family dynasty. However, when the nobleman was to go to war, his wife was responsible for the government of the fiefdom and its protection. marriages were organized by the parents. If a noble woman did not marry, she would normally in the monastery. 20. Nobles lived in a castle. The castle was built, to resist wartime attacks. usually built on high ground to see if someone was approaching. Stone was built. There were areas for people to live and other rooms used as animal warehouses, tools and food, castle was a large courtyard, if the feud was attacked, peasants and servants took refuge in the castle until the danger has passed. 21. In the Middle Ages people were very religious. Everyone in Europe was Christian, with the exception of a small group that the pope was the head of the Church. He lived in Rome and ruled the papal states of the Italian Peninsula. the pope had great political influence as he could anoint the king to get people to support him or he could reject him as he took away the support of 22. under the Pope, in different kingdoms, the Church was divided into: Secular clergy Regular clergy Regular secular clergy Bishop Abbot Abbot Monks Monk Nun 23. secular clergy, lived among people in villages and fiefdoms. its leader was a bishop who had a special church called the cathedral. He controlled large areas called dioceses, each of which was divided into parishes. the priest worked in every ward. Priests were very important to the peasants because they were baptized, married, cared for when they were sick, and were usually the only people in the fial who could read or write. peasants paid a church tax called tithing, as it accounted for 10% of their production or income. 24. Regular clergy consists of members of religious orders. These were Christians who retreated to secluded places to pray, that is, did not live among ordinary people. lived in monasteries and were called monks. In monasteries women lived and were called nuns. each monastery was ruled by the abbot, and each monastery - abbot. monasteries owned their own land, which the peasants worked on. Some religious orders were closed orders and their members could not leave the monastery or monastery. 25. The functions of monks and nuns may include: Pray for Spiritual Salvation Education of sons and daughters of nobles Copy manuscripts in the scriptorium to ensure their preservation Preparation of herbal medicines. Some monasteries and monasteries acted as hospitals and pharmacies for workers. sometimes pilgrims or travelers could get one night of free accommodation in the monastery. 26. Since the peasants paid tithing, some nobles left the money or property of the Church after their death, and the monasteries and monasteries had their own lands or fiefdoms, the clergy became very rich in the era 27. CAMPESINOS 90 per cent of the population are peasants. Many lived in fealty and worked on the lands of the lord. There were two types of peasants: Free people owned the land, although they had to pay taxes to the king, the lord and the church. They can give up the fiefdom whenever they want and marry whoever they want. servants belonged to the lord. They could not give up the fiefdom or get married without their permission. They were supposed to work on the lands of the state reserve, but did not receive a salary, they also paid taxes to the king, the lord and 28. peasants lived in small villages. their houses were made of mud and wood and had only one room. People and animals lived in peasants were self-sufficient. growing their own food and making their own clothes, furniture, dishes. They also built their homes, worked year-round from dawn to dusk. They only rested to go to Mass on Catholic holidays. peasants and children also worked in the fields. Children don't go to school. Most peasants could neither read nor write. 29. MEDIEVAL CITIES And After the fall of the Roman Empire and the cessation of trade, many cities disappeared. However, around the 11th century life became more peaceful, and when trade revived, cities revived. 30. DEVELOPMENT TRADE AND BANKING Trade developed rapidly during the 12th century. With the development of trading money, new banking methods, such as payment on credit, were needed. 31. DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES As the commerce of the city began to grow. Some old cities were revived and new. Cities had markets where merchants sold their goods. the Lords had no power in the cities, so many peasants emigrated to them to escape from the power of the lord and find a new job. All the inhabitants of the city were free. 32. Many buildings were made of wood the city were very dirty. People throw garbage out of windows that attracts rats. There was no sewerage, and a small canal ran down the middle of the street. People threw garbage at him. People, others on the street, had to be careful not to shut anything bad on his head. the street canal flowed into the river and rain pulled dirt from the streets into the river. People got water to drink from the river. 33. people rarely bathed and tended to have lice. Many suffered from skin diseases, in the 14th century a terrible plague devastated Europe. It was the Black Plague because one of its symptoms was that people were gaining and dying. The Black Plague killed a third of the European population, people considered the Black Plague of God a punishment. Now we know that of black rat fleas. Poor sanitation has left many more people dead in urban areas than in rural areas. 34. ARTESANOS As the population grew, so did the demand for clothing and items. That is why the number of artisans has also increased. artisans have made their products by hand. They worked in small workshops. artisans of the same profession usually lived on the same streets that were named after them. 35. artisans usually belonged to the guild. The Guild established its own charter, which included: Rights and Responsibilities of its members Prices of products the quality and materials to be used in products Production Number of workers. Craftsmen also distributed raw materials and cared for their members and families when someone died or could not work. 36. Guild established three categories of artisans: Master Craftsman possessed a workshop-shop, tools and raw materials. To become a master, you had to pass the exam and create a masterpiece to prove that you are an experienced master. were professional artisans who were paid for their work. Pupils were young men who wanted to learn trade. They lived in the master's house and worked for him for 7 years without a salary. 37. Created by wiki teacher Maria Jesus Campos Chusticher el feudalismo en la edad media slideshare. educacion en el feudalismo slideshare

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