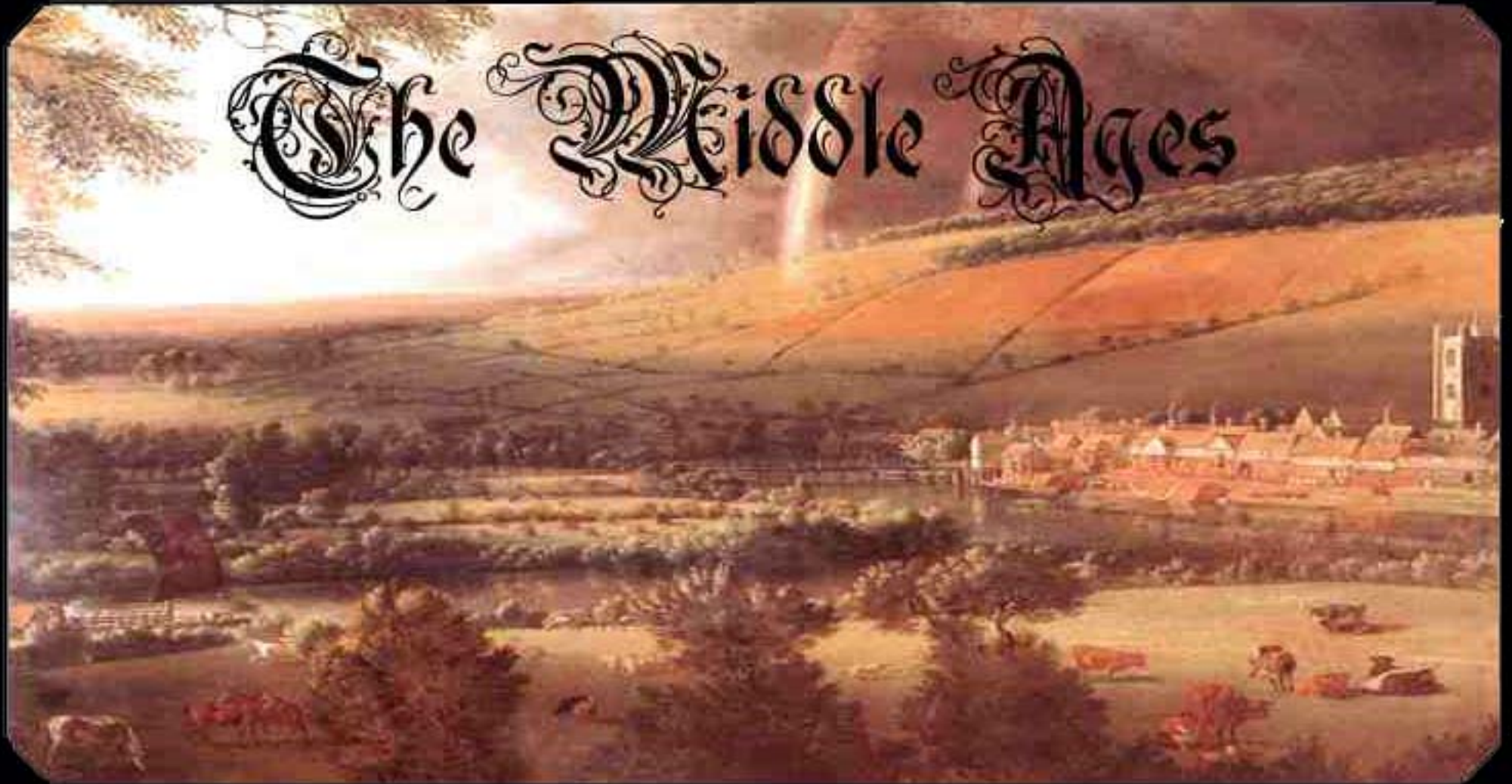


The Middle Ages



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zrzMhU_4m-g

Mad Libs

Plural noun = more than one person, place or thing

Adjective = a word that describes or identifies

Noun = person, place or thing

Verb past tense = a word used to describe an action that already took place

Proper Noun = a name used for an individual person, place, or organization, spelled with capital letters

Before the 1200s-medieval people used trials or tests to find out if somebody
was guilty or innocent. Ordeal by FIRE involved a red hot
Iron bar being placed into the person's hand. He then had to walk
for 3 steps. The bar was then removed and the hand bandaged.
Three days later the hand was examined. If the hand was healed the person was
innocent; if sore the person was guilty. Medieval people believed that God
was giving them the verdict.

Plural noun
adjective
Noun
Body Part
A number
Body Part
Verb past tense
Verb past tense
adjective
Noun

Ordeal by water^{liquid} meant the person was thrown into the water. If the person sank he was innocent^{adjective} because the pure^{adjective} water welcomed him. A guilty^{adjective} person would float as the water would throw out a guilty^{adjective} person. Again, God was giving people a verdict^{Noun}.

Ordeal by combat involved a fight. The winner was helped by

Noun

God

Proper Noun

showing he was

innocent

adjective

the loser was

guilty

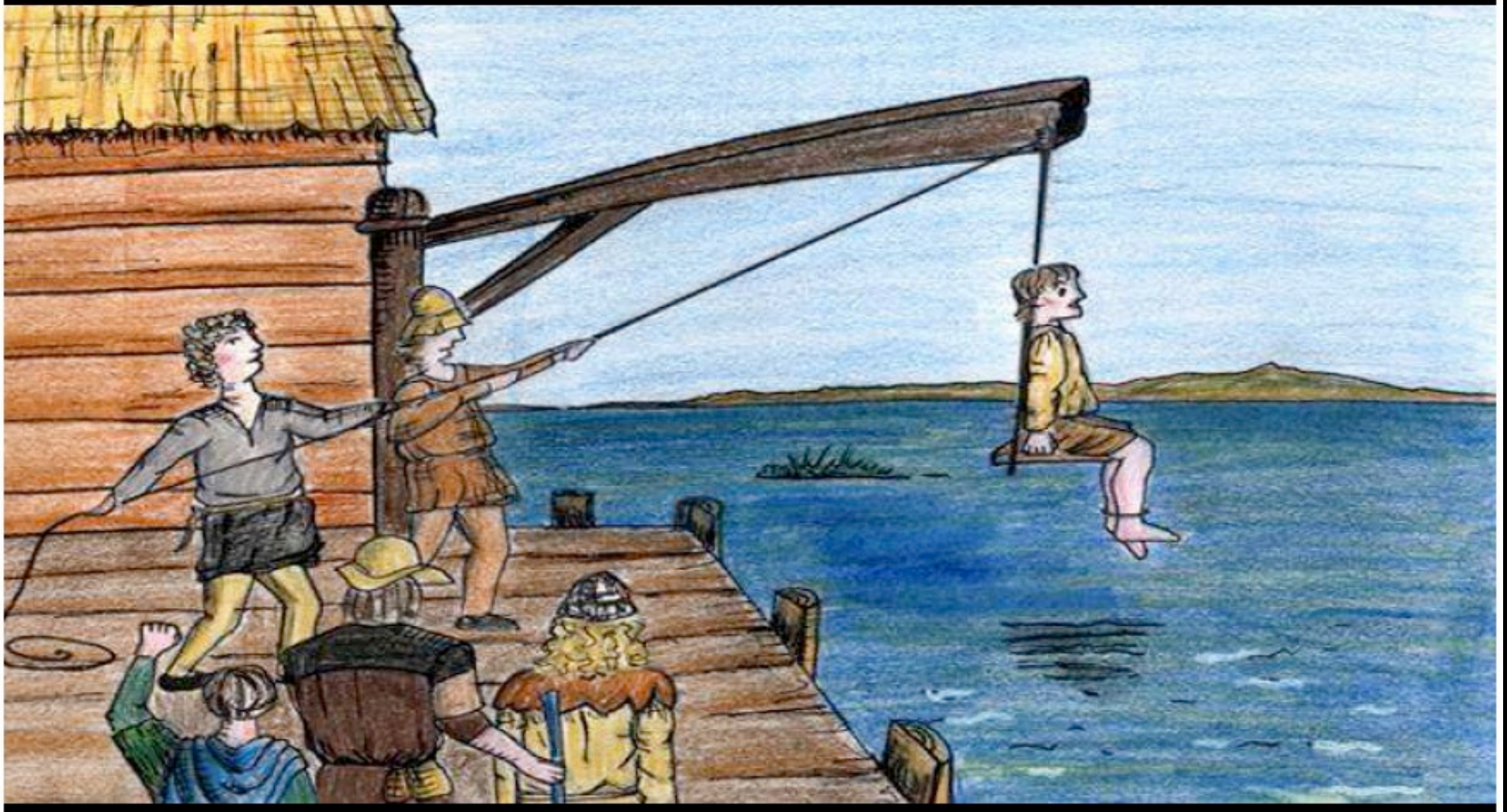
adjective

(A) The victim was drowned as a sacrifice

(B) A person was ducked several times as a game, played to cool off

(C) A sick person was left half submerged until almost dead of cold, as a cure for madness

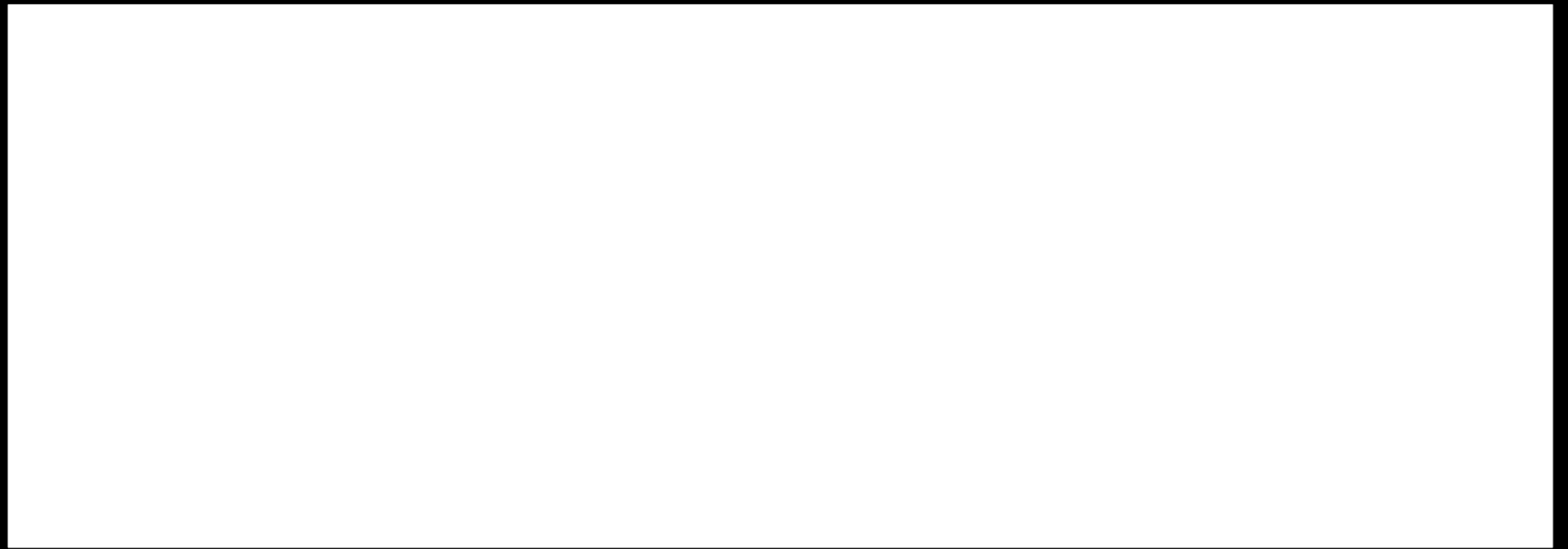
(D) If the accused floated they were condemned, if they sank they were innocent



‘Trial by Ordeal’

Which statement do you think is true?

**Draw the trial happening in the bottom part
of this picture**



A 14th century drawing showing a monk and a nun in the stocks.



Who could escape the death penalty?



Soldier



Clergyman



King's approver



Pilgrim



Pregnant lady



Craftsman



Wealthy person



The winner of a joust



Court jester



Farmer

You be the judge!

Tudor laws may have been batty – but the punishments were downright mean. On the right is a list of Tudor punishments – below is a list of crimes. Can you match the punishment to the crime?

1



BEING A TRAMP

2



A WOMAN POISONS HER HUSBAND

3



A MAN POISONS ANOTHER MAN – (EVEN IF THE VICTIM DOES NOT DIE)

4



LYING IN COURT – 'PERJURY'

5



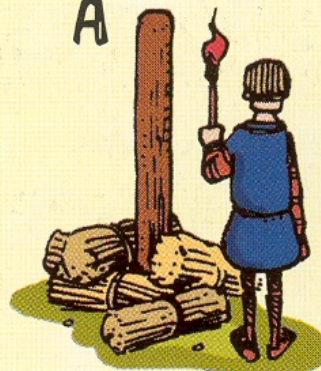
HELPING OR SHELTERING SOMEONE WHO IS A MURDERER

6



STEALING

A



BEING BURNED ALIVE

B



BRANDED WITH THE LETTER 'F' (FELON) ON THE CHEEK, EARS CUT OFF, NOSTRILS SLIT AND HANDS CUT OFF

C



BEING WHIPPED AND HAVING A HOLE BURNED THROUGH THE RIGHT EAR

D



DEATH BY HANGING

E



TO BE BOILED IN WATER OR LEAD

F



BRANDED ON THE FOREHEAD WITH A LETTER 'P' USING A HOT IRON

See if you can match the crime to the punishment
(best guess)

Hue and cry: shouting something like ‘Stop thief’, or ‘Murder!’

A person being robbed or attacked or anyone who saw a crime had to raise the hue and cry by yelling for everyone to hear.

Everyone within hearing had to leave what they were doing and give chase, or they could be punished themselves. Some towns had several strong men to lead the chase, and gave them bows and arrows.

A person caught by the hue and cry with evidence of their crime on them could be punished on the spot without trial.



4 Ways Villagers Maintained Law and Order:

- a) **Burning** – punishment for speaking against God. Slow and painful death, meant to give them a taste of hell
- b) **Mutilation** – Cutting off parts of the body. Usually the part that was involved in the crime
- c) **Hung, drawn and quartered** – punishment for treason (planning to over throw the king). Hung until blue in the face, taken down, sliced open from the neck to the belly. Still alive, their guts would be pulled out and thrown into a cauldron of boiling water. Finally, they would be chopped into four pieces, from the legs upward.
- d) **The Stocks** – lesser criminals (lying, cheating) would be locked into the stocks and have rotten food thrown at them.



FEAR!



WHAT'S THAT I SMELL?



FEAR

By the end of the fifth century:

Spain—Visigoths

Italy—Ostrogoths

Gaul—Franks

North Africa—Vandals

Britannia—Angles, Saxons, Juites, Picts and Scots

CITIES:

Everywhere civilization was under attack

Constant war disrupted trade—deathblow to cities in much of Europe

Towns declined with the end of the Roman Empire

People left towns for the countryside so they could grow food

Population of western Europe became overwhelmingly rural

LANGUAGE:

Barbarians that invaded the Roman Empire could not read or write

Priests were about the only ones trained to read and write

As German speaking people joined the population

Latin began to change

Different dialects developed with new words and phrases by region

By the 800's French, Spanish and Italian were all separate languages

All called Romance—Roman based languages (evolved from Latin)

GOVERNMENT:

Germanic people did not think of themselves as citizens,

but members of families.

Traveled in bands of warriors with leaders.

All lived together and the lord took care of them



CHURCH:

Christianity brought to Britannia
by Patrick of Ireland

Frankish king named Clovis
converts to Catholicism.

Many Franks follow him

Monasteries were created—

communities in which groups of
Christian men and women gave
up all their private possessions
and lived simply devoting
their lives to worship and prayer.

Live a life of:

poverty, chastity, and obedience

Women that followed this way of life

were called nuns—lived in convents

Men were called

monks and lived in monasteries



BENEDICT

Born in 480 in Italy

Was a very righteous and disciplined man

A group of monks asked him to be their abbot
(head of the monastery)

He wrote a book describing the rules of monastic life:

1. Once a monk enters a monastery he should stay there for life
2. Daily life should be strictly scheduled—pray 8 times a day
3. 7 hours a day spent in manual labor
4. Eat 1 or 2 meals a day—no red meat

Benedict's rules were adopted by almost all monasteries and convents

Became known as Benedictine Rule

Monasteries and convents were the most educated communities in Europe



GREGORY I-

Became pope in 590.

Made it a political office as well.

Acting mayor of Rome.

Had a vision of Christendom—
a spiritual kingdom ruled by a pope

PEPIN:

Was mayor of the palace over the Franks

Wrote the Pope and asked for the pope's blessing
in his attempt for the throne

Pepin agreed to fight off the Lombards for the
Pope, The pope agreed to give legitimacy to Pepin

In 754 pope Stephen II anointed Pepin's head
with holy oil and declared him “king by the grace of God”

After this it became common for kings to be anointed—gives spiritual authority
Pepin died in 768 and left the Frankish kingdom to his son Charles.



Charles was king of the Franks for 46 years

Called him Charles the Great—in French his name became

CHARLEMAGNE

He commanded his armies from the front line

He defeated the Lombards and took over northern Italy in 773

Fought the Saxons of Germany and brought them to Christianity



Baptism by the sword—convert or die

Revived the idea of an empire

Divided Francia into countries.

Each country was ruled by

a landholder—count

The king's wealth came from the things

produced on his royal estates





Convert or Die

FEAR!



WHAT'S THAT I SMELL?



FEAR

Charlemagne began a palace school

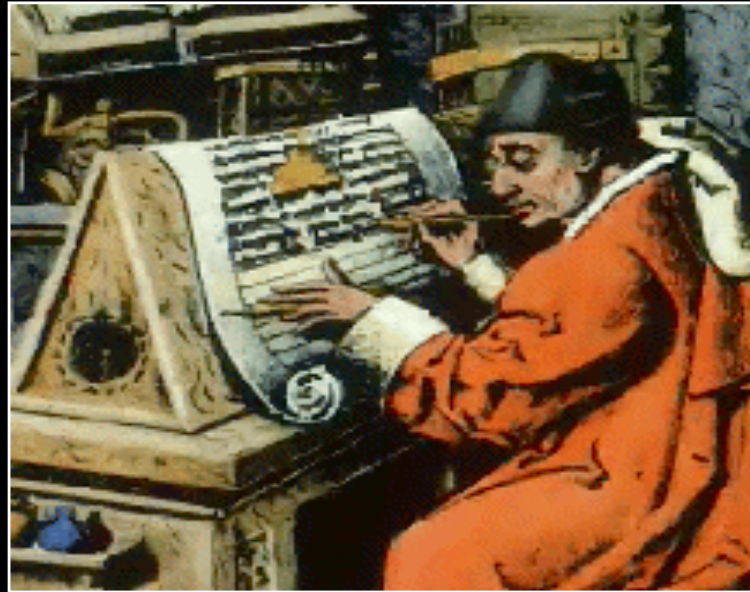
Ordered monasteries to open schools to train boys for the priesthood

Monks would hand copy books

Roman books had been written in capital letters with no spaces between the words.

To save time, monks started writing in lower case letters and put spaces in between words to make the books easier to read.





Can you do it?

“We must prepare our hearts and bodies for combat under holy obedience to the divine commandments we are therefore going to establish a school in which one may learn the service of the Lord.”

By the year 800,
Charlemagne was the
most powerful king in
Europe.

On Christmas Day in St.
Peter's cathedral in
Rome, the Pope Leo III
placed a jeweled crown
on Charlemagne's head
and declared him
emperor.

Charlemagne died in 814

His son Louis was an
ineffective ruler. He died
in 840



Louis had 3 sons

They fought one another for the empire


The civil war ended when the brothers signed the Treaty of Verdun:

Divided the empire into 3 kingdoms—one for each brother



Charles the Bald—
France
Louis the German—
Germany
Lothair—kept the title
of emperor
and ruled the
land in
between
including
Rome. His
lands became
the future battle
grounds for
kings of France
and Germany.



 *The Division of Charlemagne's Empire. Internal tensions, dynastic competition, and external pressures led to the disintegration of Charlemagne's empire and the emergence of what would become France and Germany.*



Central authority broke down

All over Europe bands of attackers were invading and causing chaos.

Those who came from the north were called Vikings.

Even before Charlemagne's death there were reports of raids from
the north



VIKINGS

The raiders were known by several names: Northman, Norsemen, and Vikings

They came from Scandinavia
(Norway, Sweden, Denmark)

Had almost no contact with Rome.



Pagan—worshipped warlike gods

Viking nicknames: Erik Bloodaxe and Thorfinn Skullsplitter

Raids were very quick:

Vikings would beach their ships and leave before troops were alerted

WARSHIP:

Was a technological marvel of the age

The largest ones could hold 300 warriors who took turn rowing 72 oars

Prow of each ship swept upward and was carved with the head of a
sea monster

It could sail in 3 feet of water

Could sail up river and creeks and attack villages





<http://www.history.com/topics/exploration/vikings-history/videos/life-of-a-viking?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false>

<https://www.history.com/topics/exploration/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us/videos-the-vikings-video>

www.history.com/topics/exploration/vikings-history/videos/bet-you-didnt-know-vikings?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false

1. My Father's Father's full name was Walter Middents
His First name last name
2. My father's Norse name would have been David Walter son
his first name his father's first name +son
3. My Norse name would have been Danielle Davidsdaughter
My first name my father's first name +son OR daughter
4. My Mother's Father's name was William Gunther
His First name last name
5. My Mother's name would have been Diane Williamsdaughter
Her First name her dad's first name + daughter



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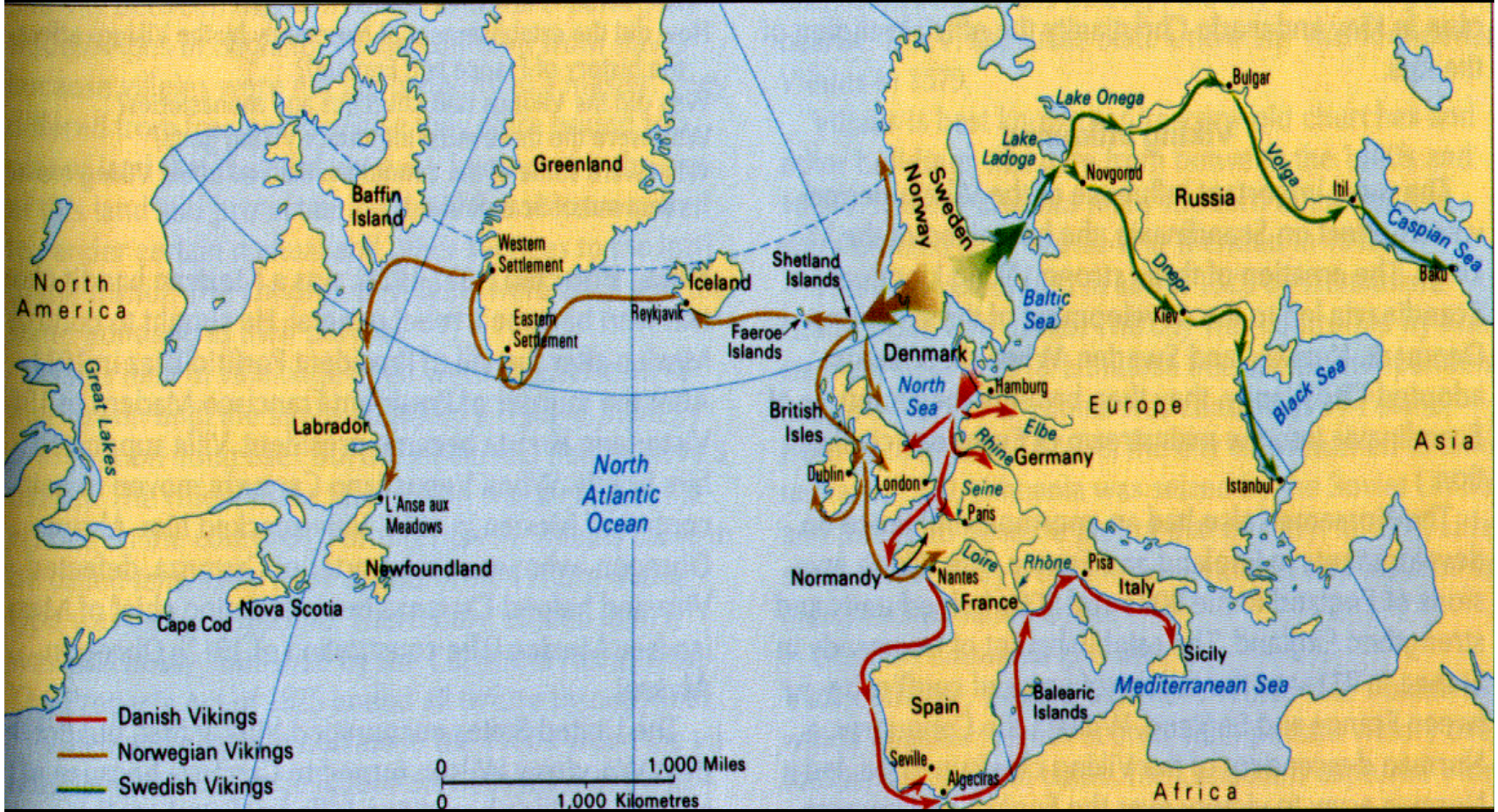
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North America

Great Lakes

Cape Cod

Nova Scotia

Newfoundland

Labrador

L'Anse aux Meadows

Baffin Island

Western Settlement

Eastern Settlement

Greenland

North Atlantic Ocean

Iceland

Reykjavik

Shetland Islands

Faeroe Islands

British Isles
Dublin

Normandy

Spain

Seville

Algeciras

Nantes

Loire

Paris

Seine

Rhine

Elbe

Hamburg

Denmark

North Sea

Norway

Sweden

Baltic Sea

Lake Ladoga

Lake Onega

Germany

Italy

France

Rhône

Pisa

Sicily

Balearic Islands

Mediterranean Sea

Europe

Black Sea

Dniepr

Kiev

Russia

Novgorod

Bulgar

Volga

Itil

Caspian Sea

Asia

Baku

Africa





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-qhm6a0x3aw>

A Viking competition of strength was called *toga hönk* (tug-of-war). The sagas are silent on the details, but it is thought that two men sat on the floor or the ground, knees bent, with the soles of their feet pressed flat on the soles of their opponents feet. They pulled on a loop of rope or a pole. By pulling at the right angle, it is possible to pull an opponent over, winning the competition.

The competition uses movements and muscle groups similar to those used in rowing a ship.

Perhaps the game was also a way to sort out who might be a capable rower and thus a desirable candidate for the crew of a ship.





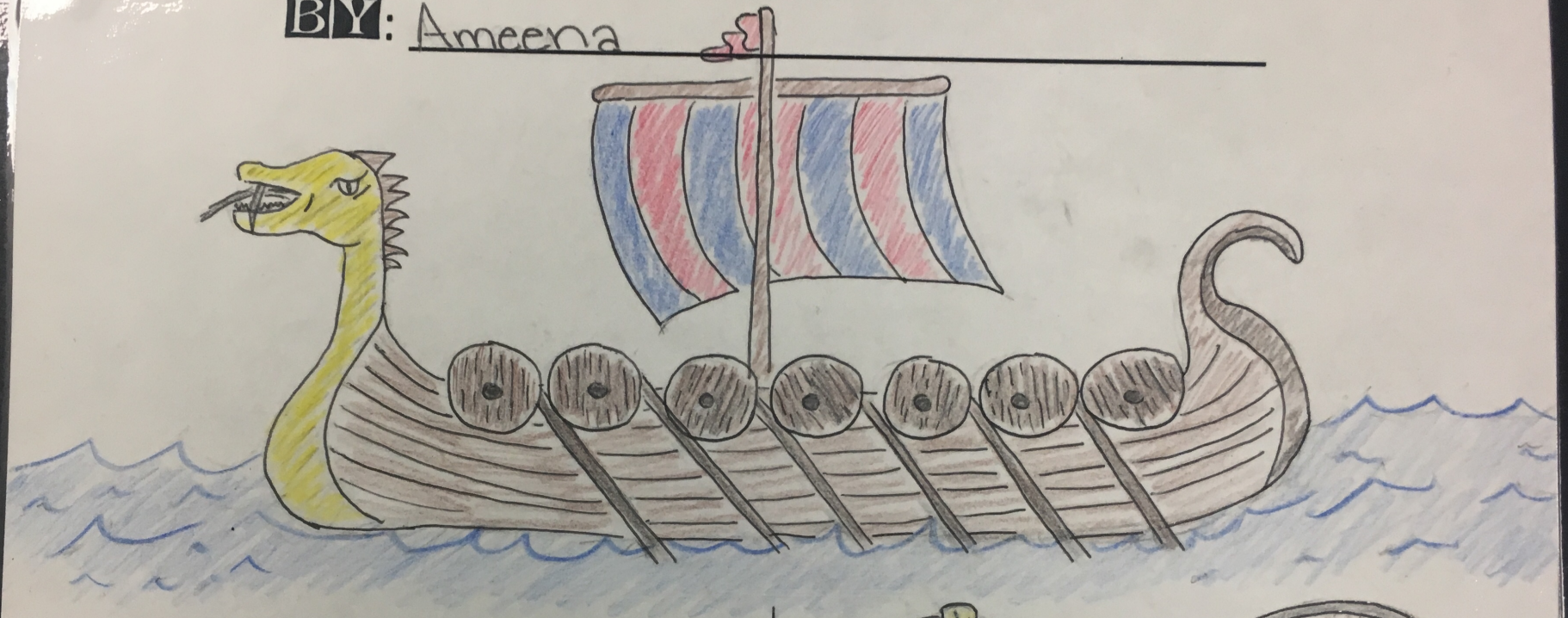




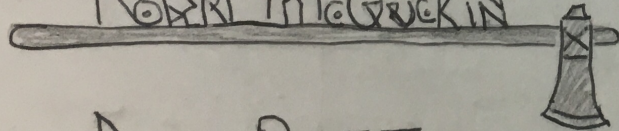


THE VIKINGS

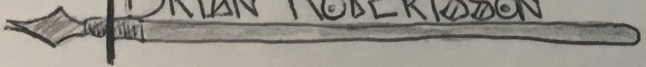
BY: Ameena



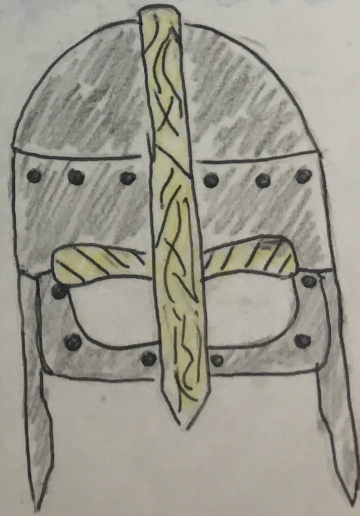
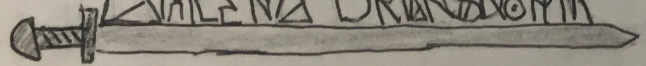
ROBERT MCGUCKIN



BRIAN ROBERTSSON

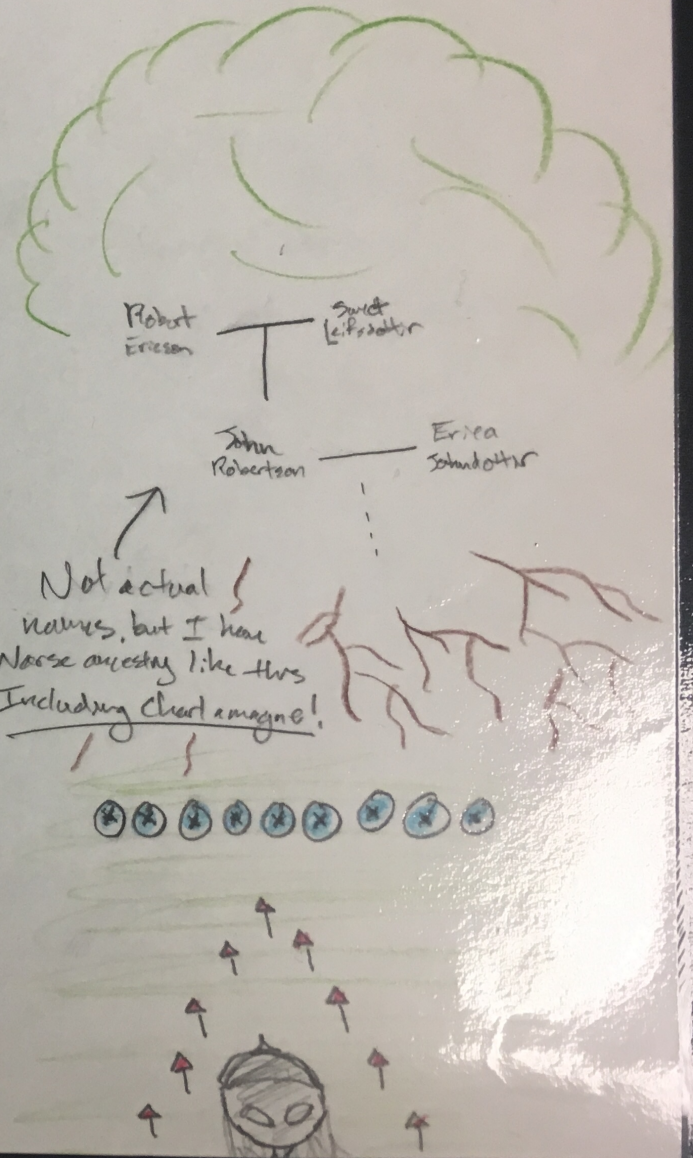
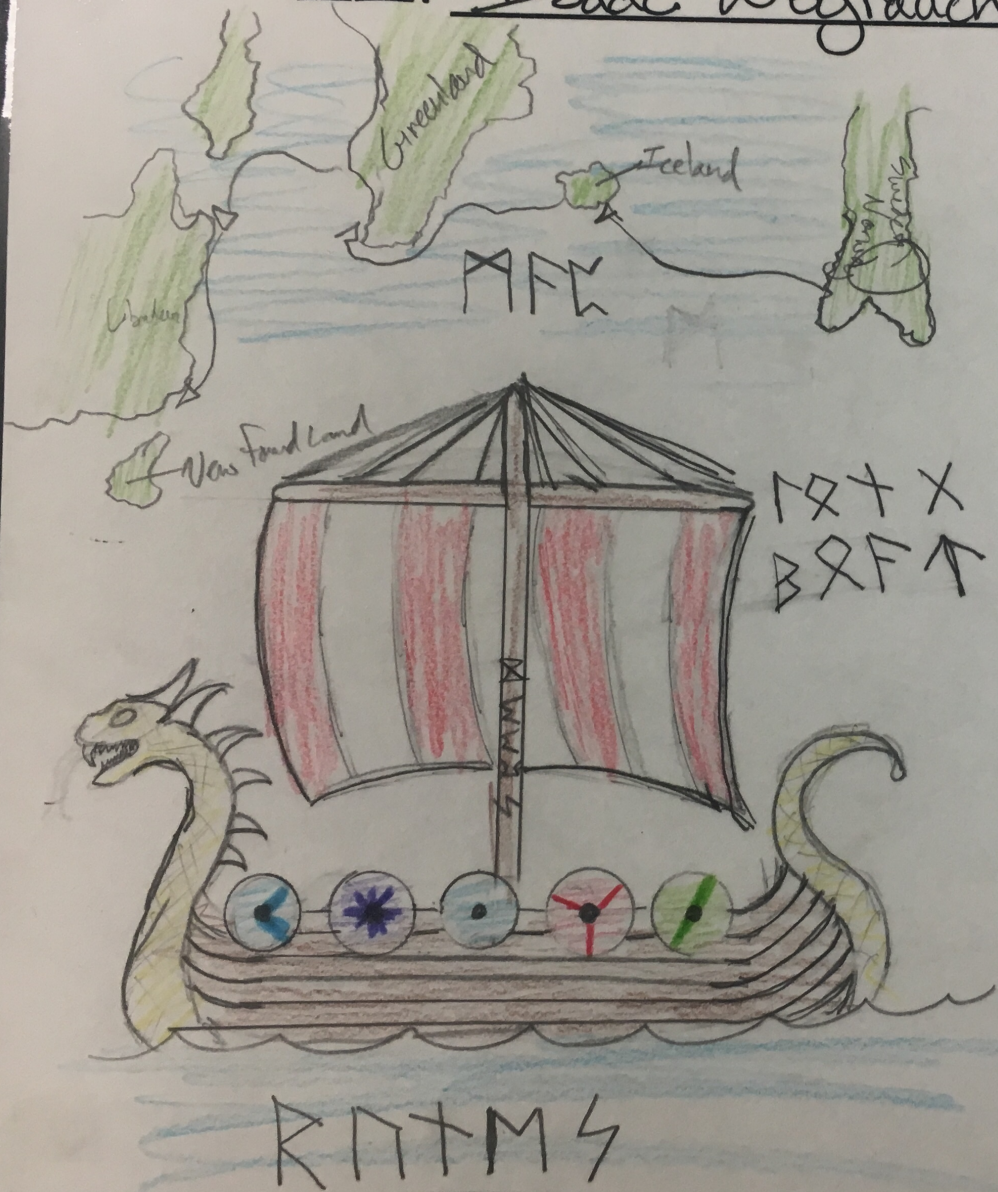


AMEENA BRANSDOPFIR



THE VIKINGS

BY: Isaac Weyrauch

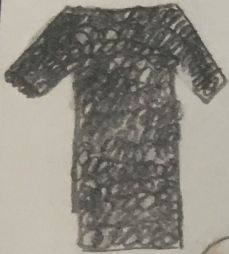


THE VIKINGS

BY: Allison Washatka Thomasdottir

Allison Thomasdottir

AM DM BROPT MIMD XIRI



THE VIKINGS

SS. Shenron

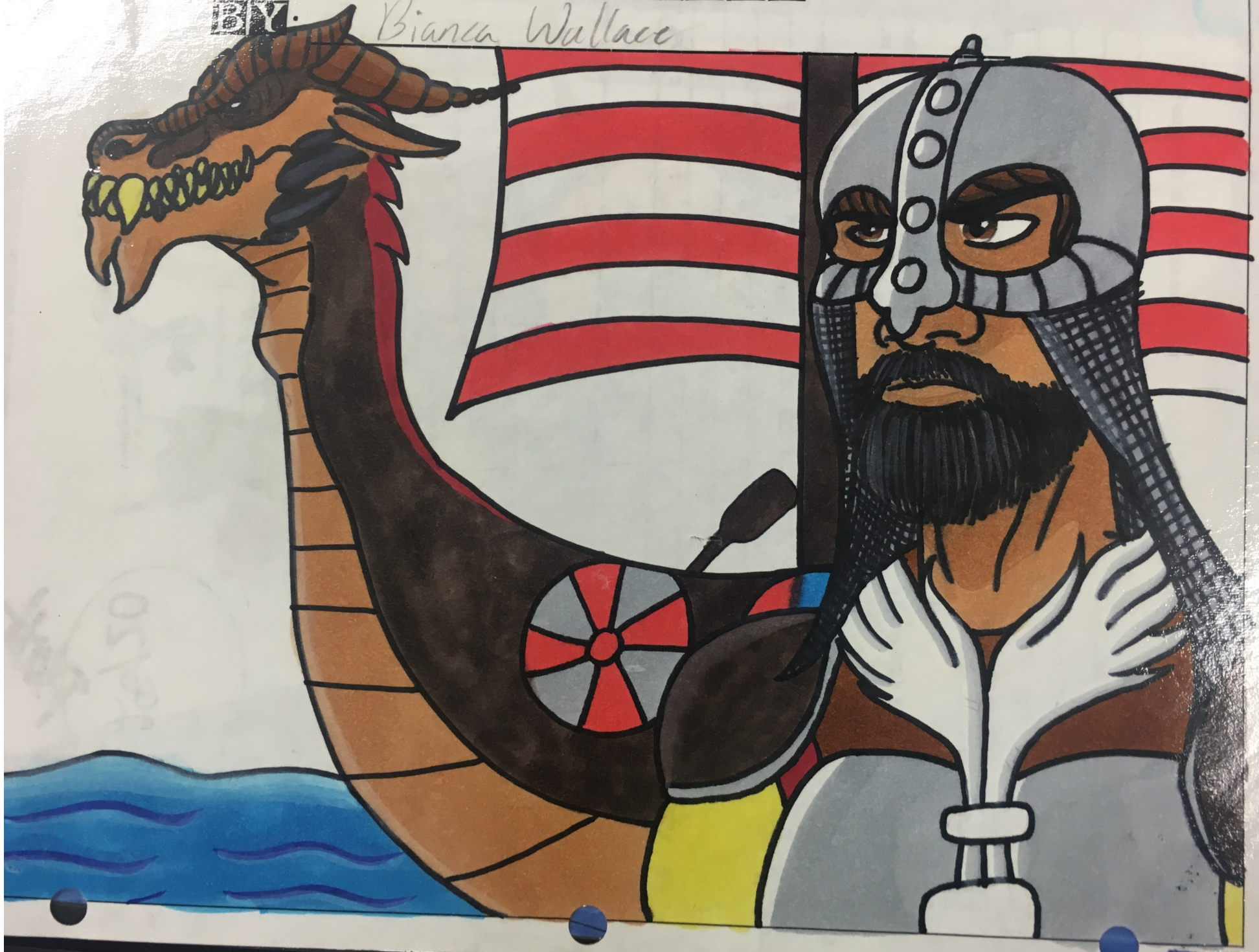
BY: DeAndre Sullivan



THE VIKINGS

BN.

Bianca Wallace



05/25/08

IMPACT:

Built a prosperous settlement on the island of Iceland

In 982, Eric the Red sailed west from Iceland into uncharted waters

He came upon an icy island—named it Greenland

Started a settlement—eventually abandoned it

Eric the Red's son Leif Ericson sailed from Greenland to another unexplored island

In 1000 he probably reached the Canadian island known as Newfoundland

There is no question that Ericson reached the America's before Columbus

Around the year 1000 the Viking terror stopped:

Europeans figured out how to respond to raids

They adopted Christianity

They were very successful in their own settlements—
didn't need anything

FEUDALISM:

Summer 911—Rollo (Viking) and Charles (France) meet

Charles gives Rollo a piece of French territory

NORMANDY (Northmen's land)

Swore the two groups would never fight again

People still worried about local protection

System of feudalism is developed:

political and military system based on the holding of land

Lords and Vassals—

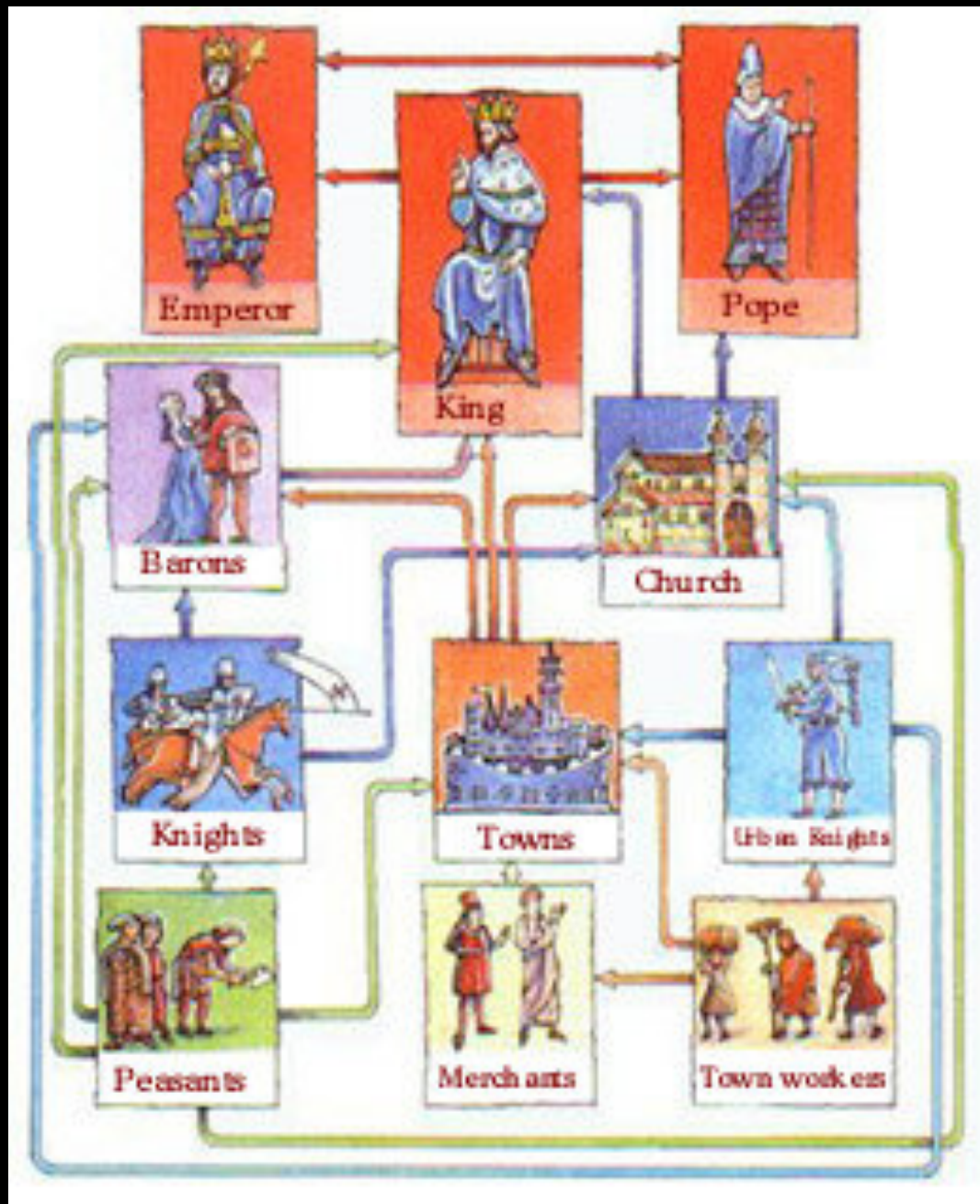
vassals swore to defend the lord

lord would give the vassal a piece of land—fief

Fiefs were divided into smaller estates

vassal would keep the best plot of land and put

warriors and knights in charge of the rest of the estates.



Vassals were required to fight
when the lord needed an
army

Bishops and abbots acted as
the lord's secretary

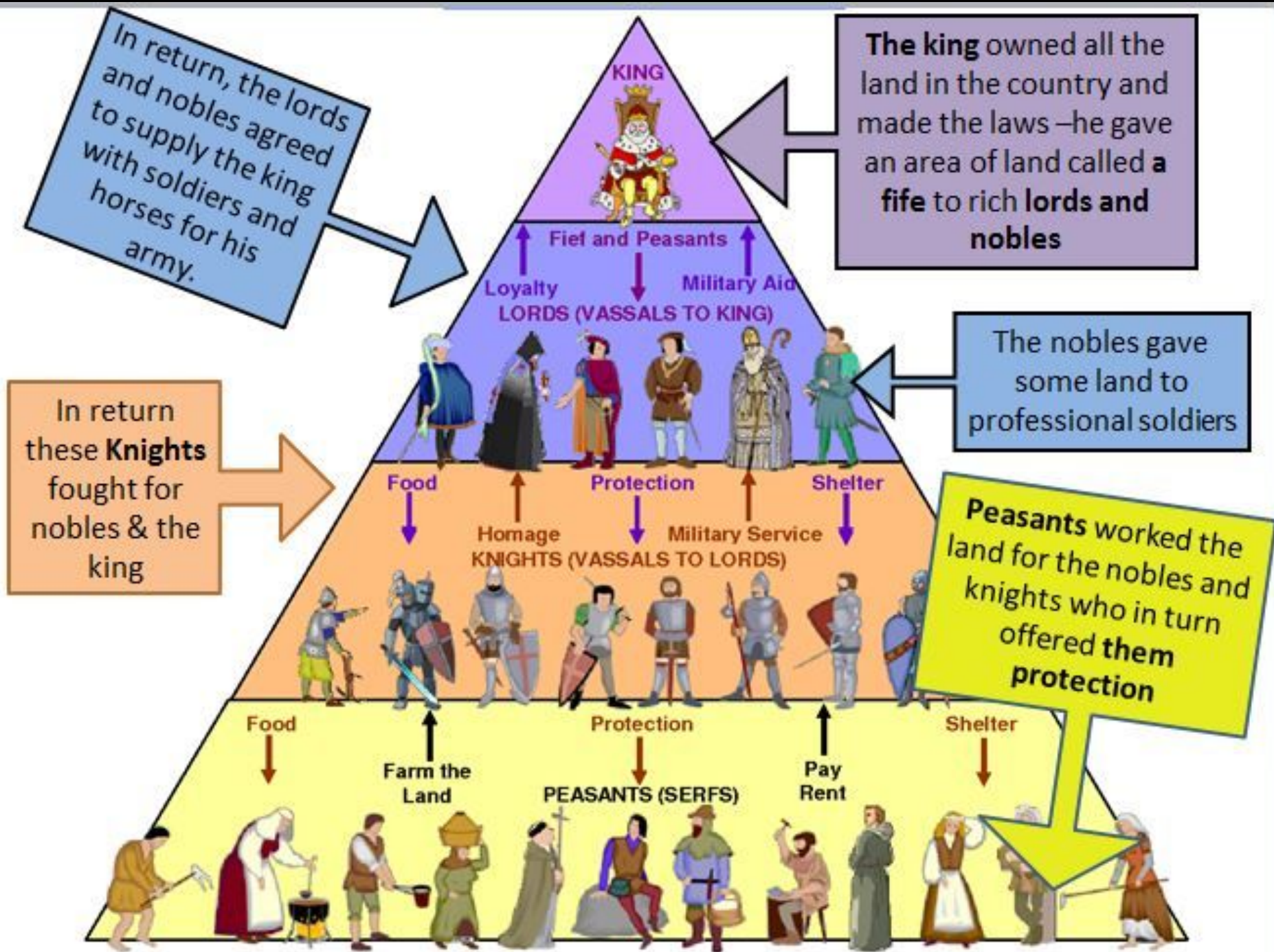
Most people were neither
lords nor vassals

NOBLES—those who fought
CHURCH—those who
prayed

PEASANTS—those who
worked

Dennis:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wGKMruaM04Y>



Basic economic unit was the manor
small estate from which the
lord's family gained it's
livelihood

1/3 of the land was for
grain growing

1/2 was a pasture for oxen

Rest was forest

manors were self sufficient—
produced everything
they needed to survive

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/medieval-england/n/manor-houses/>





Most peasants were serfs

They were not free, but they
weren't slaves either
Were not sold or traded,
could never leave the manor
"bound to the land"

Owed the lord the following duties:
2-3 days labor every week
(plow/plant/harvest)
1 out of every 10 pigs
gifts for the lord's family at
Christmas and Easter
(eggs and chickens)
pay a tax when you get married

