

Introduction to the Middle Ages in Europe

NOTES

We begin examining Europe in the year 1066 CE ... during the **BATTLE OF HASTINGS**. The Battle of Hastings was a historical milestone for two reasons:

1.

2.



*The Bayeux Tapestry
(Chapter 2 of textbook)*

Feudalism

- The center of feudal life was the _____: a self-sufficient community where most people lived as _____ or _____.
- On the _____, religion and the _____ played a major role in day-to-day affairs.
- New _____ and systems of justice helped people to live in relative peace.
- The LORD of the manor was usually a _____.

William the Conqueror

- When William took the throne, he began taking land from the English Earls and gave it to his Norman (French) knights who had helped in the Battle of Hastings.
- William set up the _____ in England.

The THREE F's of FEUDALISM introduced by William the Conqueror:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Under feudalism, _____ was the basis of wealth and it was given to the nobles, who were all knights, in exchange for _____. This **OATH** formed the cement of this bond to the King (William).

In return for land, the nobles had obligations:

- 1) They had to serve in the King's army for a certain number of days each year (40)
- 2) They had to supply the King with extra knights in time of war
- 3) They had to serve in the King's court and give him political advice
- 4) They had to give the King money on certain occasions like when the noble's son became a knight or his daughter got married.

The relationship between the noble knights (lords) and the King (William) was sealed with a _____ and an **Oath** _____ of oath of loyalty.

