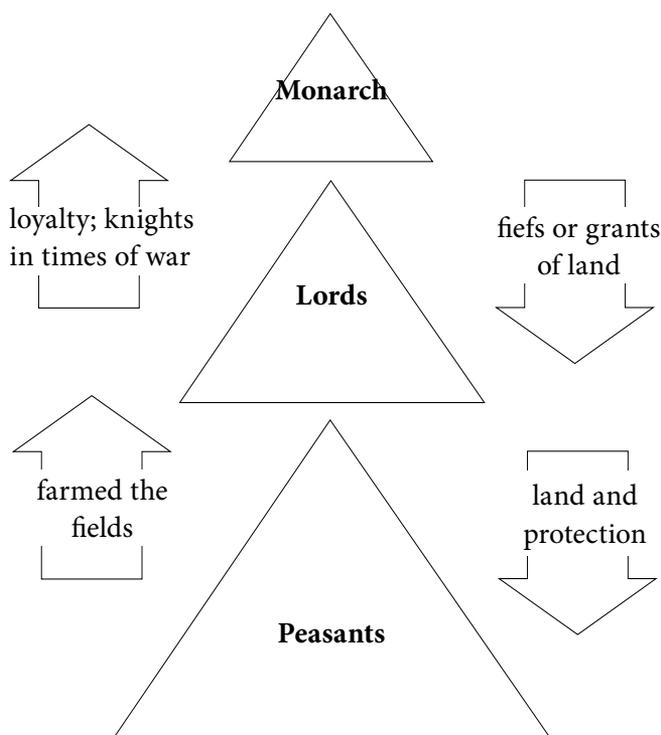


Section 2

1. Answers will vary. Sample answer: After ruling the Franks for more than 40 years, Charlemagne, called the “King Father of Europe,” has passed away. A six-foot-four-inch giant, he loved having scholarly works read to him and made his court a center of culture. Most importantly, he unified most Christian lands of Europe into a single empire. Crowned as the Holy Roman emperor in 800 C.E. by Pope Leo III, this great king will be sorely missed.
2. Pope Leo III helped Charlemagne by giving him the blessing of the Church (the Church was a central part of society) and by crowning him Holy Roman emperor in 800 C.E. In return, Leo gained the support of a strong leader with an army.
3. The rulers who came to power after Charlemagne failed to defend the empire. In addition, Europe was threatened by Muslims, Magyars, and Vikings in the 9th and 10th centuries.

Section 3



Section 4

1. Monarchs believed in the “divine right of kings,” which meant that God gave them the right to rule.
2. William defeated his cousin Harold and established a line of Norman kings in England, bringing feudalism with him. Feudalism brought stability and order to England.

Section 5

1. Houses should be stone or wood, surrounded by gardens and outbuildings like stables. Students may include high walls or a moat as well.
2. Lords were responsible for managing and defending their manors and acting as judges. They fought for their own lords in times of war, and supplied soldiers. They also appointed officials.
3. Noblewomen were responsible for raising and training their children and sometimes the children of other noble families. They were also responsible for overseeing their large households.

Section 6

1. A boy started training for knighthood by becoming a page, where he learned skills, such as horseback riding and singing. After seven years, he became a squire and learned how to fight as a warrior. A deserving squire was made a knight in his early 20s at a special ceremony.
2. Knights were the mounted soldiers in the feudal system and were expected to be loyal to their Church and lord, to be fair, and to protect the helpless.
3. Answers will vary. Sample answer: I promise to be loyal to the Church and my lord. I will be just and fair and protect the helpless. When possible, I will perform acts of gallantry and I will show respect to women.

Section 7

1. Most peasants worked at raising crops and tending livestock. Some worked as carpenters, shoemakers, and smiths. Peasants paid taxes to lords.
2. The daily lives of peasants revolved around work. They had to pay numerous taxes. They were required to grind their grain at the lord's mill and the miller kept grain for the lord and for himself. They lived in small homes with few possessions. Serfs were bound to the manor and couldn't leave without permission.