



Medieval Life



Fill in the blanks below with words from this box:

medieval	force	weapons	jousting	allowed
work	enemies	fighting	lord	mill
second	nobility	archery	manor	stones
horses	afford	hard	serfs	birds
armor	monasteries	copies	libraries	inherit
religion	tithe	knights	crops	labor

Those Who Fight: Nobles

In the _____ ages, _____ ruled the battlefield. They sat upon their _____ with their bodies covered in _____ and charged their _____. Generally speaking, knights came from the _____ because only the wealthy could _____ horses, armor, and _____. The nobles spent much of their time perfecting _____ skills such as _____ or _____. A noble was called a _____ and lived on a large farm called a _____.

Those Who Work: Serfs

On the manor, the people who worked were called _____. In return for some land to farm, the serfs gave some of their _____ and _____ to the lord of the manor. They also paid to use the lord's _____ to grind their grain. Serfs also had to pay a tenth of their crops, called a _____ to the church. The serfs were not _____ to leave the land. But in return, the lord of the manor could not _____ them to leave the land either. Serfs generally had a very _____ life. Their children began _____ at an early age clearing _____ from the fields and chasing _____ away from the crops.



Those Who Pray: Monks

_____ was an important part of medieval life. And so, many people joined _____ and became monks. Monasteries were also important because the monks made _____ of old books. The best _____ in Europe were in the monasteries. Many of the monks were the _____ or third sons of nobles. They became monks because they could not _____ the manor when their father died.