

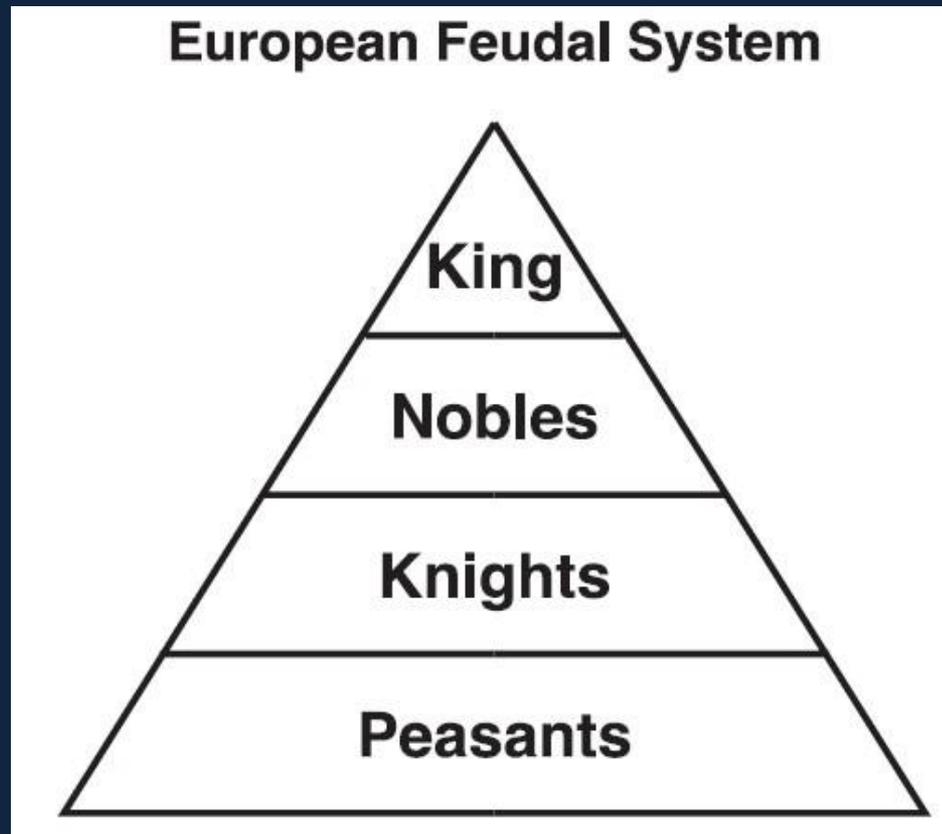


The Middle Ages

Feudalism
Manor System

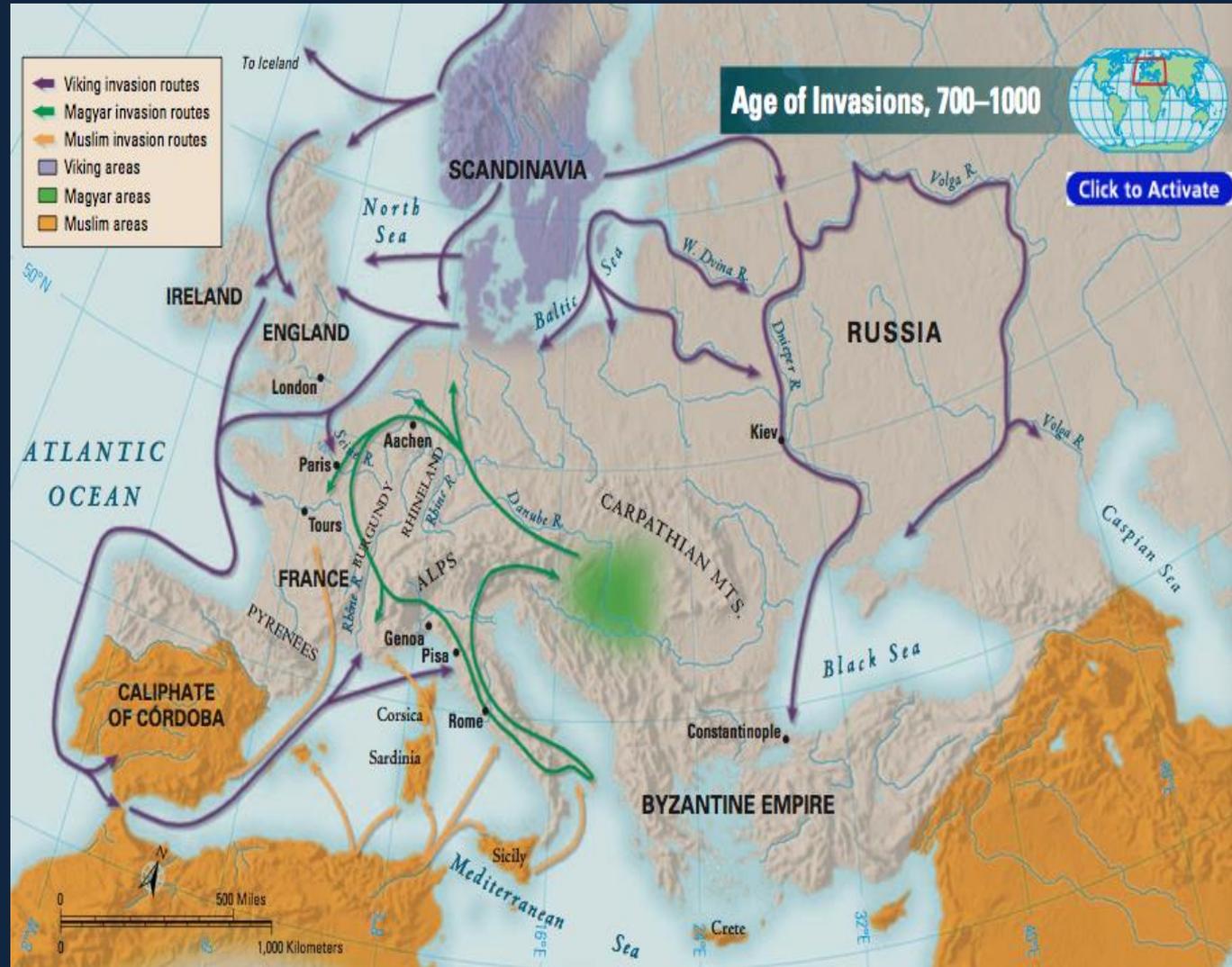
Feudalism

- Political and social system based on the granting of land in exchange for loyalty, military assistance, and other services



Feudalism

- Developed as a result of frequent invasions in western Europe
- Kings and nobles needed a way to protect their lands



Beginning of Feudalism

- The feudal system was a system for dividing up land and power.
- It was set up after the Norman conquest when the Norman King William the Conqueror successfully invaded England in 1066.
- He had to reward people who help him in taking over England. So he paid them in land.
- England was large so by splitting it up and letting his nobles control it for him, which was easier and less expensive!
- He could also rely on his nobles in times of trouble for money & protection.

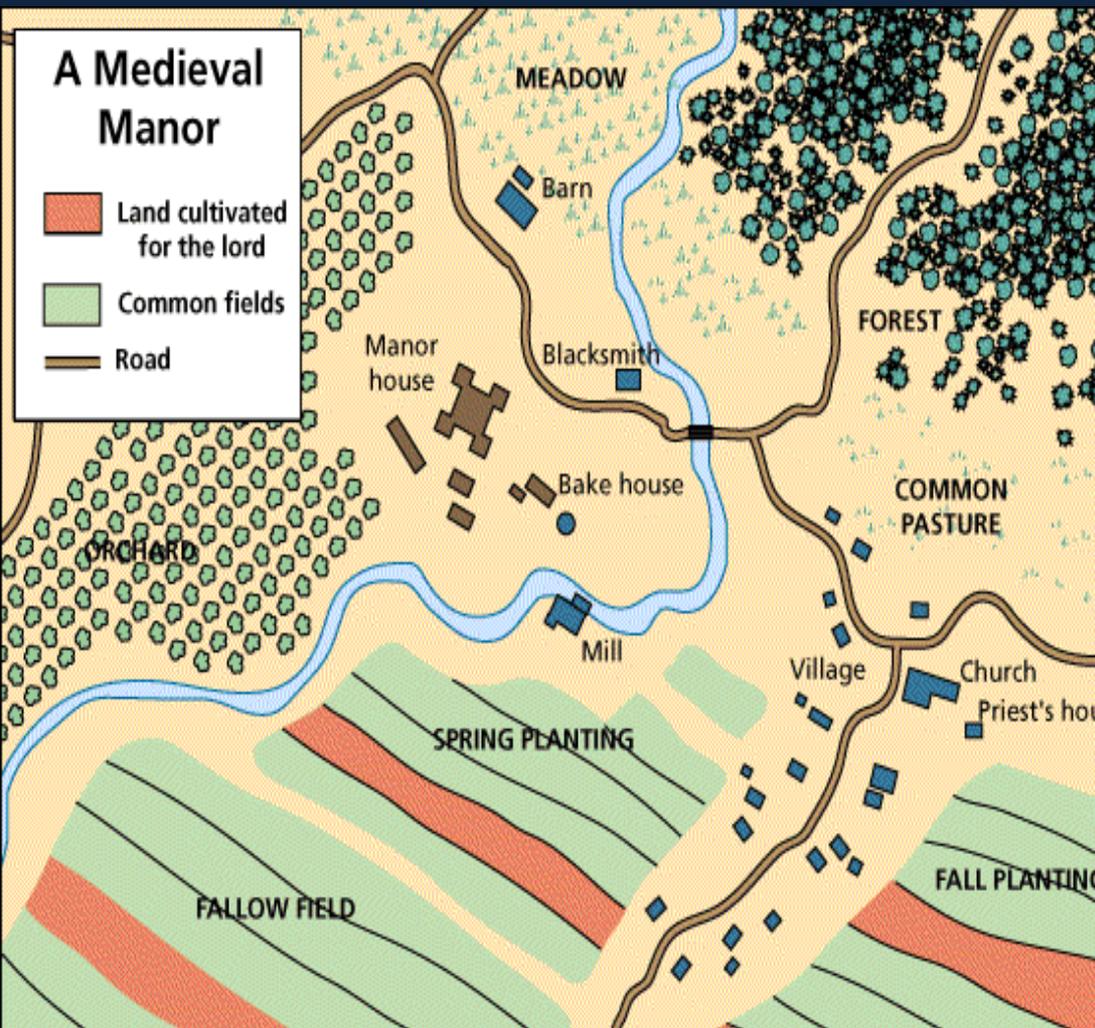
System of Feudalism

- The king at the top owned 20% of all the land.
- The king grants lands to powerful nobles and they manage the land for the king. They reward him for the land with their loyalty and money in times of trouble.
- The nobles grant land to the knights. They reward them for the land with their protection when needed.
- The

Breakdown of Feudalism

- The feudal system only started to break down after the black death. It took centuries for ordinary people in the country to gain more power.

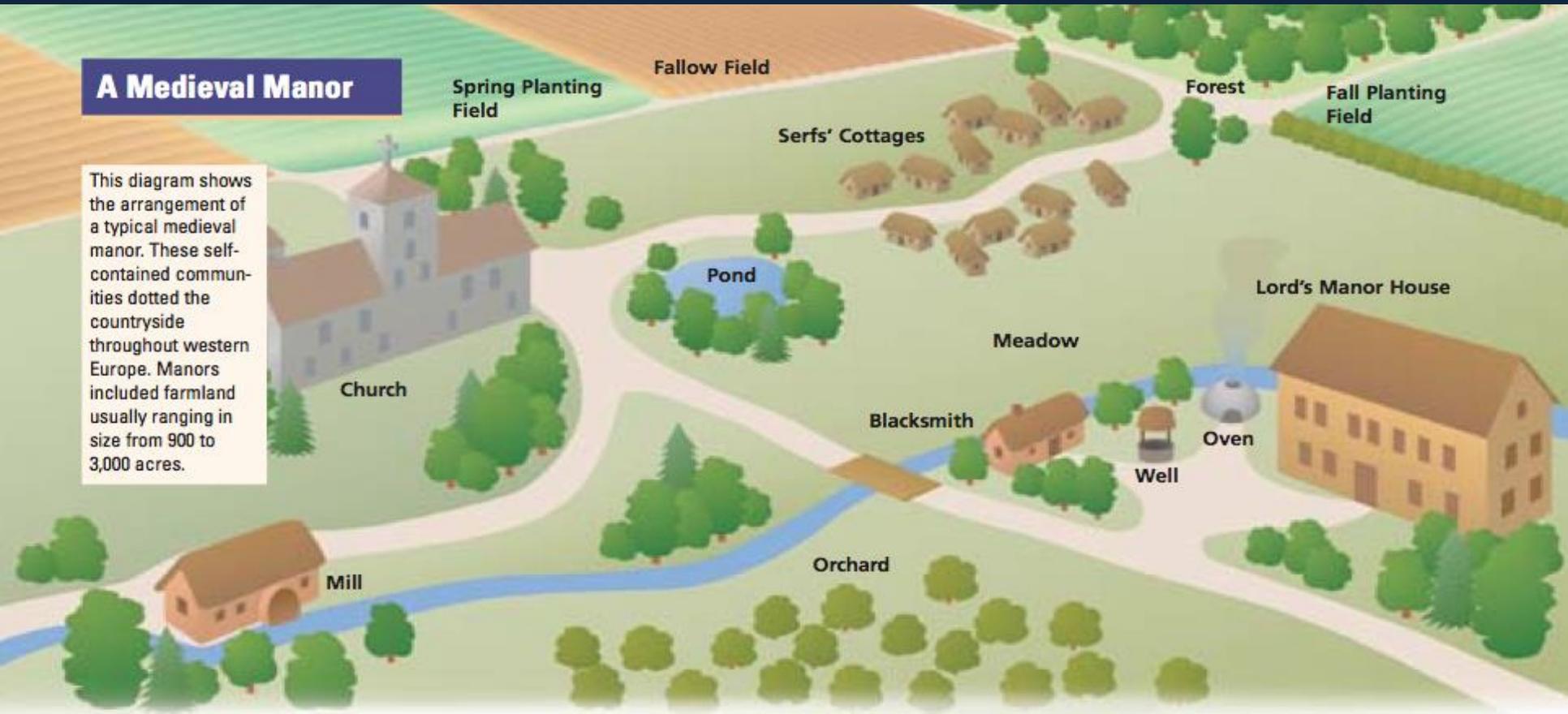
Manorial System



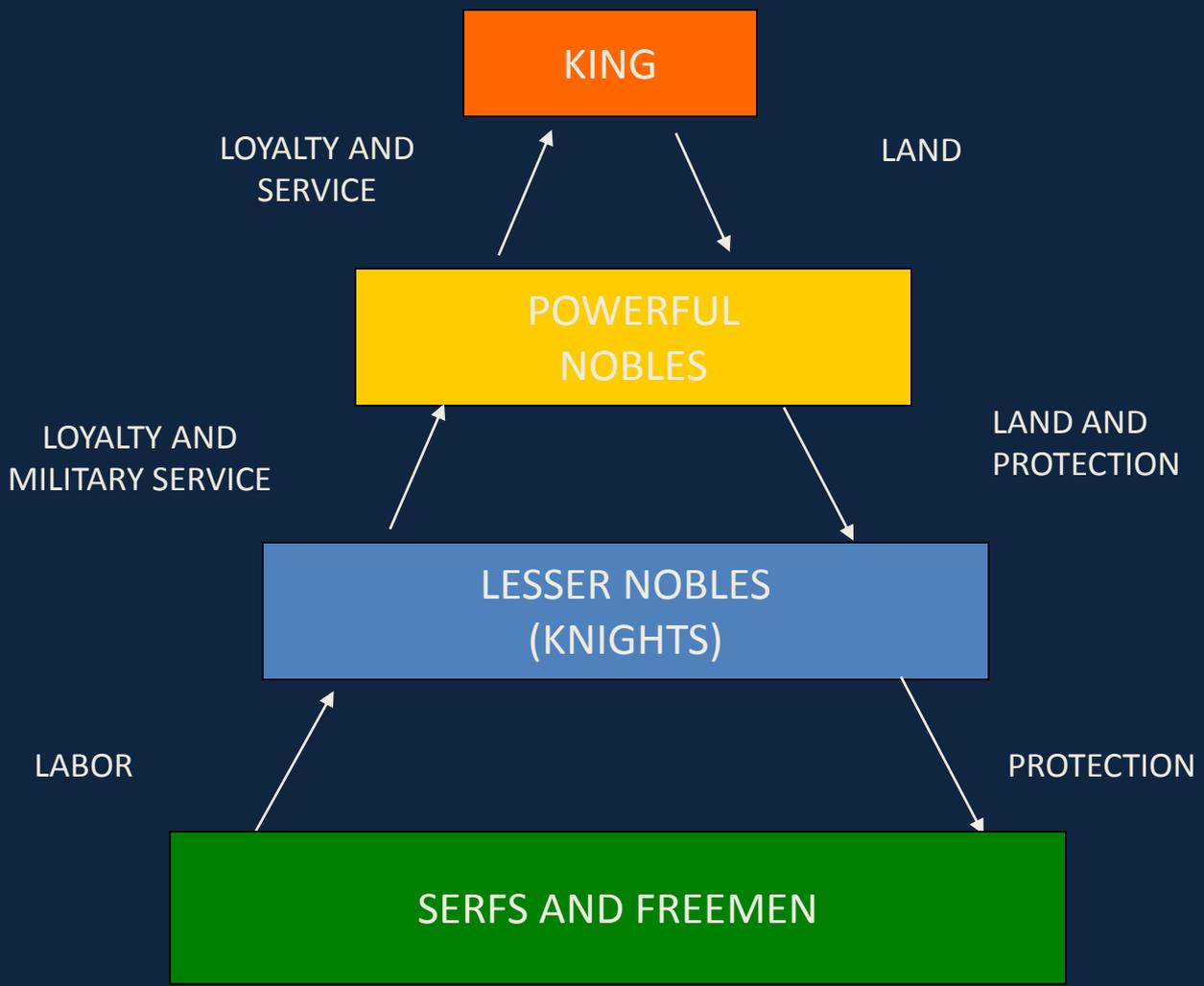
- An economic system in the Middle Ages that was built around large estates called manors
- Included a village and the land surrounding it

Manorial System

- Manors were self sufficient
 - Most things needed for daily life were produced on the manor



Constructing the Pyramid of Feudal Power



Feudalism

- Lords divided their lands into estates called fiefs
- Fiefs (land) given to vassals
 - A person granted land in return for loyalty or military service
- All nobles were vassals to the king



Kings and Queens

Kings and queens were the greatest lords of Europe, and all nobles and knights were their vassals.



Nobles

Nobles were vassals of kings and queens. Many were also lords of lower-ranking nobles and knights.



Knights

Knights served their noble lords in exchange for land.



Peasants

Peasants owned no land, so they were not part of the feudal system. But many peasants worked on land owned by nobles or knights.

Monarch

- The first level was the **monarch**, king or queen, or clergy. The monarch was the highest level in the system and ruled over all of the land, except for the church. The monarch lived in a castle and governed over all of the manors in the land.

Lords

- The lords were given responsibility of estates by the monarch. In exchange for this land the lords gave the king their loyalty and military support. On their land the lords grew crops and were able to keep some of them for themselves. Also, the lords were able to keep the profit that was made from selling the crops. The lords of the manors were responsible for maintaining order of their land, enforcing the laws, and keeping the serfs safe.

Knights

- Knights
 - Mounted warriors who protected lord's lands
 - Given land for their services
 - Chivalry
 - Code of ethics followed by knights
 - Honest, fairness in battle, loyal, proper treatment of women



FEUDALISM AND CHIVALRY



COSTUMES OF THE PERIOD

FEUDALISM

- Origin
- Social Organizations
- Act of Homage
- Ceremony of Investiture
- Feudal Obligations
- Hereditary Rights
- Feudal Homes and Families
- Place of Church in Society
- Military System
- Decline
- Defects and Merits

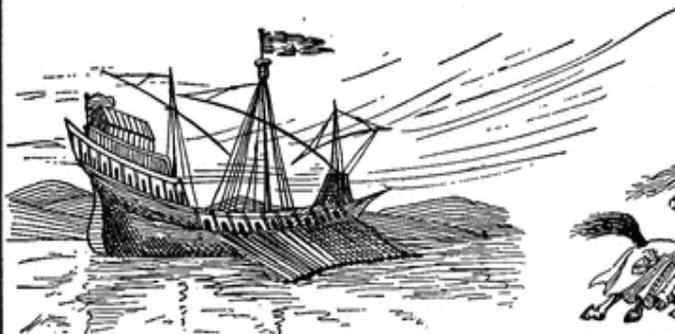


TOWER OF A GERMAN FEUDAL CASTLE

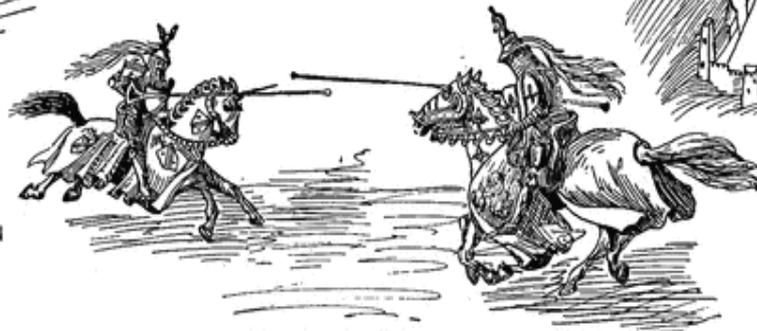
- ## CHIVALRY
- Knighthood
 - Knights Virtues
 - Membership
 - Education
 - Ceremonies
 - Tournaments
 - Jousting
 - Awards
 - Decline
 - Influences



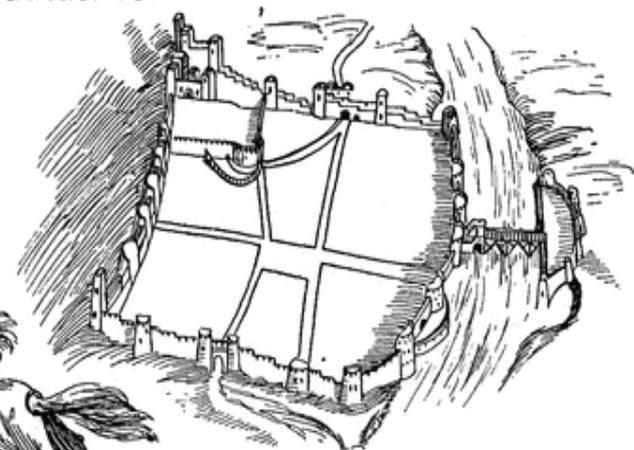
CONFERRING KNIGHTHOOD ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE



WATER TRANSPORTATION IN THE FEUDAL AGE



A TILTING MATCH BETWEEN TWO KNIGHTS



MEDIEVAL FORTIFICATIONS Castle Protected by a River, Hills, Outer and Inner Walls.



THE CEREMONY OF HOMAGE (From a Seal of the Twelfth Century)

DEVELOPMENT OF A KNIGHT			
<p>PAGE</p>	<p>SQUIRE</p>	<p>KNIGHTED</p>	<p>A FULL-FLEDGED KNIGHT</p>
BETWEEN THE AGES OF SEVEN AND FOURTEEN, HE WAS INSTRUCTED IN THE ART OF WAR.	AS A SQUIRE HE ATTENDED THE KNIGHT TO WHOM HE WAS ATTACHED.	AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE HE WAS KNIGHTED	



SERF

Serfs

- Serfs
 - Peasants who lived and worked on the lord's manor
 - Were not allowed to leave the manor or marry without the lord's permission
 - Were allowed to farm on the manor in return for work
- Lords were required to protect the serfs



Serfs



- The life of a serf was harsh
 - Worked long hours
 - few lived past 35 years old
 - Based on heredity
 - You were a serf if you parents were

Serfs



- The Harshness of Manor Life
 - Peasants pay taxes to use mill and bakery; pay a tithe to priest
 - Tithe—a church tax—is equal to one-tenth of a peasant's income
 - Serfs live in crowded cottages with dirt floors, straw for beds
 - Worked long hours
 - raising crops, livestock; feeding and clothing family
 - Poor diet, illness, malnutrition make life expectancy 35 years
 - Serfs generally accept their lives as part of God's plan