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| Term |  |
| Cultural practice | Peasants and serfs worked the land  Everyone did what church leader said so they could go to heaven  Knights fought in wars  Lower class paid taxes to nobles  Serfs had to work hard for little  People went to church  Didn’t eat meet on Wednesday and Friday  King listened to high church leaders  Church told people what to do  Growing crops  Worshipping God and reading Bible  Giving money to the church  Jousting |
| Cultural product | Weaponry (Shields, Armor, Swords, Helmets)  Tools (Baskets, Bucket, Shovels fireplace poker)  Food (Bread, Ale)  Coat of arms  Clothes/shoes  Castle/Houses  Furniture (tables, beds)  Ceramic dishes/pots&pans  Church  Tithe barn  Bible  jewelry  music  feudalism  medicine |
| Cultural perspective | People believed church leader decided who got into heaven  If you followed church teachings you’d get to heaven  Peasants/serfs believed if they suffered now they would have a good life in heaven  All people believed they had to listen to church since church knew Bible (heaven versus hell)  Only men could be church leaders  Roman Catholic  Women had to wear dresses (cover ankles to wrists)  Serfs had to do what master of manor told them to do |
| Cultural advancement | Feudal system – helped kings keep power |
| Social classes | Two different – higher/lower  No middle class  Higher up the social pyramid you go the less populated classes are  Church ruled over everyone & advised king  Lower class – serfs/peasants less power  Upper class – king, chuch & nobles – more power |
| Gender roles | Women had little rights/men owned women  Women made clothes  Only men were knights  Poor Women cooked, cleaned & got firewood  Only men could be church leaders  Women were bought by husbands  Women were very poor |
| Economic Characteristic | Barter was main trading practice  All paid taxes to levels above them  manors were self-sufficient  Lower classes had to ask vassal for food  Exchanged land for service  Trade/barter  Guilds set standards for quality and price of product  Baker had to pay lord to use oven  Exchange land for services  Paid tithe to church (10% of income yearly)  Peasants had trades to earn money |
| Social characteristic | People prayed in churches  No middle class  Roman Catholic  Women were considered property to fathers or husbands  Formed guilds  Baker was often most hated man on the manor  Exchange of property for loyalty  Only interacted with people one level above or below  Upper and lower classes  Little to no movement between social classes  Played checkers, chess & blind man’s bluff  Clergy and peasants |
| Political characteristics | Magna Carta gave less power to king & more to upperclass/nobles  government was monarchy  Women were owned by father or husband  Monarchy  Knights would not fight on holy days  Paid taxes to king  War & protection  Rights depended on social class |
| Institution | Church  Manor  Guilds |
| Norms | Serfs worked the land  Poor women worked in the fields  Knights protected the castle  Baker was only one on manor to bake bread or use oven  Women belonged to father or husband  Went to religious services for Christmas and Easter |
| Values | No meat on Wednesdays or Fridays  Serfs believed if they worked hard they’d have a good life in heaven  Upperclass believed they deserved a good life  Belief in God  Family  Code of Chivalry |
| Belief system | Christianity – Roman Catholic |
| Trade barriers | Click here to enter text. |
| Scarcity | Not enough food for serfs or peasants  Serfs/peasants had little money  When crops didn’t grow well the food for everyone was low  Black Death killed most of the serfs leaving no one to harvest the crops for the rest of the people |
| Human Resources | Knights  Serfs  Craftsmen (such as baker, cobbler, blacksmith, seamstress, tailor, etc.)  Peasants  Seamstress or clothesmaker  Blacksmith  Cobbler |
| Specialization | Serfs job was to grow crops/work the land |