

Medieval Europe to the Renaissance

Fill in each part when its number appears on the slide.

PART 1 • TARGET

I can explain how feudalism worked and how events like the Black Death and the Renaissance changed Europe.

PART 2 • WARM-UP

1. What does "loyalty" mean? Give an example.

Key: Being faithful to someone or something, e.g., sticking with a friend or team.

2. In exchange for protection, what might a person be willing to give?

Key: Work, crops, money, service, loyalty.

3. How do new ideas spread quickly today? How might they have spread 600 years ago?

Key: Today: internet, phones. Then: travelers, letters, books copied by hand, the printing press.

PART 3 • PREDICTION

In medieval Europe, who do you think had the most land?

Circle one: ☐ The king ☐ The knights ☐ The farmers

PART 4 • VOCABULARY

Word	Meaning
Feudalism	A system where land was traded for loyalty and military service.
Manor	A lord's estate, including a village, farmland, and castle or manor house.
Magna Carta (1215)	A document that limited the English king's power; even the king had to follow the law.
Black Death	A plague (1347-1351) that killed about one-third of Europe's people.

PART 5 • FEUDALISM

In FEUDALISM, land was traded for loyalty and service. SERFS farmed the land for protection.

Check: What did knights give lords in exchange for land?

Circle one: (A) Military service (B) Crops only (C) Nothing (D) Tithes

Key: (A) Military service. Knights promised to fight.

PART 6 • CHURCH AND MAGNA CARTA

The MAGNA CARTA (1215) said even the king must obey the LAW.

Check: What big idea did the Magna Carta plant?

Circle one: (A) Serfs owned the land (B) The Church should end (C) Rulers must obey the law (D) Kings have unlimited power

Key: (C) Rulers must obey the law. This idea later influenced the U.S. Constitution.

PART 7 • THE BLACK DEATH

The Black Death killed about 1 IN 3 Europeans. The LABOR SHORTAGE gave peasants more power.

Check: Why could peasants demand wages after the plague?

Circle one: (A) Workers were scarce (B) Lords had more workers (C) The king ordered it (D) Crops stopped growing

Key: (A) Workers were scarce. Fewer workers made labor more valuable.

PART 8 • THE RENAISSANCE

The Renaissance began in FLORENCE. The PRINTING PRESS spread ideas quickly.

Check: How did the printing press change Europe?

Circle one: (A) Books became cheaper and ideas spread fast (B) Fewer people could read (C) Artists stopped painting (D) Feudalism grew stronger

Key: (A) Books became cheaper and ideas spread fast. Mass-produced books spread ideas.

PART 9 • WORKED EXAMPLE

1. Feudal pyramid: King -> Nobles -> Knights -> Peasants and serfs.
2. Each level gave something and got something: land for loyalty, service for protection.
3. Then the Black Death: fewer workers -> peasants could demand pay -> feudalism weakened.

PART 10 • WE DO

Explain how the Black Death weakened feudalism, step by step.

Answer: Labor shortage gave peasants power

PART 11 • YOU DO

Why did the Renaissance spread quickly after 1450?

Circle one: (A) The printing press made books cheap and fast to copy (B) Knights carried ideas (C) The plague ended (D) Serfs learned to paint

Key: (A) The printing press made books cheap and fast to copy. Gutenberg's press spread ideas across Europe.

PART 12 • WORK TIME: THE PLAGUE DETECTIVE

Write each code piece as you earn it: File 1: F File 2: L File 3: E File 4: A File 5: S

Final code: FLEAS

PART 13 • WRAP-UP

Was your prediction in Part 3 right? One thing I learned today:

Key: Today: internet, phones. Then: travelers, letters, books copied by hand, the printing press.