

WHI.9b in a Nutshell



During the Early Middle Ages, people entered into feudal agreements for **protection** from invasions.

Feudalism was...

1. A **Political System** based on the ownership of **land**
2. A **Social System** based on **rights** and **obligations**
3. An **Economic System** based on **manors**

Political System

In the Feudal System, the **king** owned all of the land in the kingdom. He could give sections of land, called **fiefs**, to his nobles. This made the king the noble's **lord**. In return for the land, the noble became a **vassal** and promised his loyalty and military service to his lord. Vassals could also give a section of their land to lesser nobles, such as **knights**, which would make them a **lord**.

Social System

Directions: Use the attached cards to create the Feudal social system below.



Directions: Match the medieval person with their description.

E King

C Clergy

A Nobles

B Knights

D Serfs

A. Lived on large estates called manors, which they received from their lords in exchange for loyalty and military service

B. Mounted soliders who lived by a code of chivalry

C. Church officials; most could read and write

D. Made up the majority of th population; laborers who worked on manors in exchange for protection

E. Owned all of the land in the kingdom. Granted fiefs to nobles in exchange for loyalty and military service.

Economic System

Manors are large estates controled by a lord. They were self-sufficient communities, which means they had to **raise** and **produce** everything they needed.

The people who worked on manors were called **serfs**. They tended the lord's lands, cared for animals, and paid taxes in exchange for **protection**. In exchange for their labor, the **lord** provided the serfs with housing, farmland, and protection.

