NAME ______ DATE _____ CLASS _____

What Do You Know?

networks

Medieval Europe

Cloze Activity

Directions The paragraphs below have key words and terms missing. As you read the paragraphs, fill in the blanks. You may not know the missing words or terms, but you will learn them as you read Chapter 19. After studying the chapter, you will reread the paragraph again and fill in any blanks you have left.

In A.D. 476, Germanic groups invaded	Western,	
bringing the Roman Empire to an end.	A new period called the	
Ages had begun. Du	iring medieval times, the Catholic	
Church would become an important political as well as religious authority.		
Its leader, the, crowned emperors and told them how		
to rule their lands.		
Because of Europe's many	and wide rivers, the	
region was rarely unified under a single ruler. As a result, local		
governments run by land-owning noble	es became more important. A new	
social system called	began. Knights and vassals agreed	
to fight for specific nobles. In return those nobles protected them and		
rewarded them with land	farmed the land and had	
few rights.		
As trade increased and the population grew, people moved		
to There they took	up trades and some grew	
wealthy were estab		
people became educated. Soon townspeople began to demand their		
rights from the nobles.		
By the 1100s, many nobles left I	Europe to fight in	
in the east. Their goal was to take back the Holy Land from the Muslims.		
They failed, but they returned to Europe with new ideas and goods.		
Some nobles gave up their lands and f	reed their	

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The church also faced changes. Scholars at the universities learned			
a new way of thinking called Its followers wanted to			
show that ideas accepted on faith could be in agreement with learning			
gained through reason and experience. Yet, the church remained central			
to daily life. People built and churches. Missionaries			
spread their faith throughout the region. To stop, or			
opposing ideas, the Church created a court called the Inquisition.			
In the Late Middle Ages, famine and diseases like			
caused the deaths of millions of Europeans. After years of hardships,			
some people began to question the of the Church.			
Countries fought long wars over land. During the Hundred Years' War,			
England and France fought for control of land in In			
Spain, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella tried to unify their people by			
persecuting and driving out people who were not .			