**Middle Ages**

**Medieval** - Time period began with the collapse of the Western Roman Empire and merged into the Renaissance and the Age of Discovery

**Germanic Tribes -** lived generally to the north and east of the Gauls(France). Invaded Rome, Lived as clans, Always fighting.

**Charlemagne –** Frankish King who united Germanic Tribes

**Missi Dominici -**   was an official commissioned by the Frankish king or Holy Roman Emperor to supervise the administration, mainly of justice in lands ruled.

**Vikings –** nomadic hoarders who used brutal tactics to rape and pillage Western Europe

**William the Conqueror -**

Norman King of England, reigning from 1066 until his death in 1087. The descendant of Viking raiders

**Battle of Hastings -** King Harold II of England is defeated by the Norman forces of William the Conqueror at the **Battle of Hastings**,

**Magna Carta -** Charter of liberties King John sign promoting freedoms to English Lords

**Parliament**- English Legislative body in charge of making laws

**Feudalism –**   nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service, and vassals were in turn tenants of the nobles, while the were obliged to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military protection.

**Manor –**  a self-sustaining town including a lord and serfs who belong to the land

**Fief –** heritable property or rights granted by an overlord to a vassal who held it in fealty in return for a form of feudal allegiance and service, usually given by the personal ceremonies of homage and fealty

**Chivalry -** the medieval knightly system with its religious, moral, and social code

High Middle Ages

**Lay Investiture -**   the appointment of bishops, abbots and other church officials by feudal lords and vassals, instead of the Pope

**Concordat of Worms -** Agreement between Holy Roman Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II settling the investiture conflict, a struggle between the Empire and the papacy over control of Church offices.

**Sacraments -** ceremonies that point to what is sacred, significant and important for Christians.

**Tithes -** one tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the church and clergy.

**Papal Supremacy –** Pope has full, supreme, and universal power over the whole Church, a power which he can always exercise

**Excommunication -**   institutional act of religious censure used to deprive, suspend, or limit membership in a religious community or to restrict certain rights within it, in particular reception of the sacraments

**Interdict** – excommunicated all people within a rulers realm.

**Heresy** – the denial of basic Church doctrines

**Relics** – bones or other objects connected with saints; Considered to be worthy of worship by the faithful

**Crusades -**   military campaigns sanctioned by the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages

**Infidels**- unbelievers; a term applied to Muslims during the Crusades

**Gothic Architecture** - pointed arches, stained glass windows, flying buttresses and ribbed vaulting, the builders continued to employ many of the features and much of the character of Romanesque architecture including round-headed arch throughout the building

**Flying Buttresses -** is a specific form of buttressing most strongly associated with Gothic church architecture. The purpose of any **buttress** is to resist the lateral forces pushing a wall outwards

**Theology** – the study of religion and God

**Vernacular -**   language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people in a particular country or region.

**Black Death-** a break out of the Bubonic Plague which wiped out 1/3 of the European population, and impacted surrounding Afro-Eurasian areas between 1347 and 1351; resulted in breakdown of feudalism and loss of faith in the Church.

**Great Schism** – the debate between the Catholic Church which resulted in multiple popes claiming to be the true leader of Christendom at the same time.

**Hundred Years’ War –** 100 year conflict between France and England over territory which resulted in the end of medieval Europe and dismantling of the feudal system, leaving Europe te be dominated by strong monarchies