

7TH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

PLAYLIST

Week of 3/10/25 - 3/14/25

Module 19 The Middle Ages, 500-1500

- Lesson 1 - Europe after the Fall of Rome (Pg. 664-672)
- Lesson 2 - Feudalism, Manors, and Towns (Pg. 673-679)
- Lesson 3 - Popes and Kings (Pg. 680-684)
- Lesson 4 - The Crusades (Pg. 685-690)
- Lesson 5 - Christianity and Medieval Society (Pg. 691-697)
- Lesson 6 - Political and Social Change (Pg. 698-706)

Learning Targets

Essential Question: How did life in Europe change after the fall of Rome?

In this unit we will: learn about social and economic systems in Europe during the time called the Middle Ages.

Students will:

- *Summarize* why Europe faced religious and political change after the fall of Rome (19.1)
- *Examine* the complex web of duties and obligations that governed relationships between people in the Middle Ages (19.2)
- *Analyze* the reason why popes and kings dominated European society in the Middle Ages (19.3)
- *Synthesize* how Christian and Muslim cultures fought over holy sites during a series of medieval wars. (19.4)
- *Explain* how the Christian Church was central to life in the Middle Ages (19.5)
- *Determine* how Europe’s political and social systems underwent great changes in the late Middle Ages. (19.6)

Vocabulary

Lesson 1

- **Eurasia**- the large landmass that includes Europe and Asia
- **Middle Ages**- the period lasting from about 500 to about 1500
- **medieval**- another name for the Middle Ages
- **Patrick** - Christian missionary credited with converting Ireland to Christianity
- **monks**- religious men who lived apart from society in isolated communities
- **monasteries**-communities of monks
- **Benedict**-monk responsible for creating the Benedictine Rule, a set of rules for monks
- **Charlemagne**-warrior and king who led the Franks in building a huge empire

Lesson 2

- **knights**-warriors who fought on horseback
- **vassal**-a knight who promised to support a lord in exchange for land
- **feudalism**-the system that governs the relationship between lords and vassals
- **William the Conqueror**- French noble who conquered England and spread feudalism
- **manor**- large estate owned by a knight or lord
- **serfs**-workers who were tied to the land on which they lived
- **Eleanor of Aquitaine**-of Aquitaine powerful French noblewoman who became queen of France and England

Lesson 3

- **excommunicate**-casting an offender out of the church
- **Pope Gregory VII**- pope who excommunicated Emperor Henry IV
- **Emperor Henry IV**- Holy Roman ruler who challenged Pope Gregory VII

Lesson 4

- **Crusades**- a long series of wars fought between Christians and Muslims over control of Palestine
- **Holy Land** - the European name for Palestine, the region where Jesus had lived, preached, and died
- **Pope Urban II**-head of the Roman Catholic Church who started the Crusades
- **King Richard I**-English king who led the third, ill-fated Crusade to seize Palestine
- **Saladin**- Turkish leader of the Muslim forces that prevented England from taking Palestine.

Lesson 5

- **clergy**-church officials
- **religious order**-group of people who dedicate their lives to religion and follow common rules
- **Francis of Assisi**-founder of the Franciscan order
- **friars**-members of religious orders who lived and worked among the general public

	• Thomas Aquinas-philosopher who showed how religious faith and reason could coexist • natural law-Thomas Aquinas's concept that God created a law that governed how the world operated Lesson 6 • Magna Carta-document written by English nobles and signed by King John listing rights the king could not ignore • Parliament-lawmaking body that governs England • Hundred Years' War-long conflict between England and France during the 1300s and 1400s • Joan of Arc-teenage peasant girl who rallied the French troops during the Hundred Years' War • Black Death-deadly plague that killed millions of Europeans from 1347 and 1351 • heresy-religious ideas that oppose accepted church teachings • Reconquista-Christian efforts to retake Spain from the Muslim Moors • King Ferdinand-prince who married Isabella of Castile to rule a united Spain • Queen Isabella-Castilian princess who ruled Spain with her husband, Ferdinand of Aragon • Spanish Inquisition-organization of priests charged with seeking out and punishing non-Christians		
	MONDAY 3-10-25	1. Review 19.1 2. Complete quiz over 19.1 ~ Lessons Subject to Change ~	MATERIALS FOR CLASS: • <u>COMPUTER</u> • <u>HEADPHONES</u> • <u>SOCIAL STUDIES FOLDER</u> • <u>PENCIL</u>
	TUESDAY 3-11-25	1. Share Lesson 2 Vocabulary Slides and definitions (10 min.) 2. Complete lesson 2 vocabulary choice board activities for Monday and Tuesday (5 mins) 3. Middle Ages and Knights worksheet (20 mins) ~ Lessons Subject to Change ~	MATERIALS FOR CLASS: • <u>COMPUTER</u> • <u>HEADPHONES</u> • <u>SOCIAL STUDIES FOLDER</u> • <u>PENCIL</u>
	WEDNESDAY 3-12-25	1. Complete lesson 2 vocabulary choice board activity for Wednesday (5 mins) 2. Read/discuss -Lesson #2 - <i>Feudalism, Manors, and Towns</i> Main Idea #1 <u>Feudalism Governs Knights and Nobles</u> . Main Idea #2 <u>The Manor System</u> and Main Idea #3 <u>Towns and Trade</u> pgs.673-679. 3. Complete comprehension questions for 19.2 ~ Lessons Subject to Change ~	MATERIALS FOR CLASS: • <u>COMPUTER</u> • <u>HEADPHONES</u> • <u>SOCIAL STUDIES FOLDER</u> • <u>PENCIL</u>
	THURSDAY 3-13-25	1. Complete lesson 2 vocabulary choice board activity for Thursday (5 mins) 2. Video - Middle Ages ~ Lessons Subject to Change ~	MATERIALS FOR CLASS: • <u>COMPUTER</u> • <u>HEADPHONES</u> • <u>SOCIAL STUDIES FOLDER</u> • <u>PENCIL</u> <u>*UNIFIED BASKETBALL</u>
	FRIDAY 3-14-25	1. Complete lesson 2 vocabulary choice board activity for Friday (5 mins) Turn in. 2. Complete IXL - Feudal Europe ~ Lessons Subject to Change ~	MATERIALS FOR CLASS: • <u>COMPUTER</u> • <u>HEADPHONES</u> • <u>SOCIAL STUDIES FOLDER</u> • <u>PENCIL</u>