

1. feudalism	A political system in which nobles are given land in exchange for their loyalty, military service, and protection of the king	17. guild	Groups for skilled workers in medieval Europe; they provided training, set prices, and guaranteed quality goods were produced
2. lord	A person who controlled land, also called a noble	18. Gothic architecture	Building style of cathedrals with stained glass and high ceilings that was meant to inspire people in their faith
3. knight	An armored warrior who fought on horseback to defend his lord or king in exchange for land or payment		
4. peasant	In medieval Europe, the lowest social class; they produced food and did the most of the work for knights, nobles, and the king		
5. serf	A medieval peasant legally bound to live on a lord's estate		
6. manor	A lord's estate in feudal Europe		
7. church	The most important social institution in people's daily lives during the Middle Ages by providing spiritual guidance and stability		
8. Catholic	universal; the phrase "the Church" in the Middle Ages refers to this group in Western Europe which provided stability for people after the fall of Rome		
9. the Crusades	Religious wars where Christians attacked Muslims and Jews to regain the Holy Land in the Middle East and guarantee a place in heaven; increased trade with Asia and the Middle East, especially demand for luxury goods		
10. Jerusalem	The city that Christians most wanted to control as a result of the Crusades (it is holy to Jews, Christians, and Muslims)		
11. Black Death	Outbreak of bubonic plague that killed millions of people in Asia and Europe but led to higher wages for workers		
12. Magna Carta	The Great Charter; designed to limit the power of the English king but recognized today as a symbol of justice and liberty		
13. Commercial Revolution	Increased trade that caused the demand for workers, goods, and money to increase and led to the growth of towns and a middle class		
14. cities	At the beginning of the Middle Ages, people fled these places but they returned as the period ended looking for jobs and better lives		
15. Rome	The collapse of this city and empire due to economic problems and invasions caused a population shift and marks the beginning of the Middle Ages in Europe		
16. Islam	Religion that arose from the life and teachings of Muhammad on the Arabian peninsula and quickly spread to Africa and Asia		