

By Sigmund Freud

Try to figure out what Sigmund Freud wrote about life today as compared to life in the Middle Ages.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
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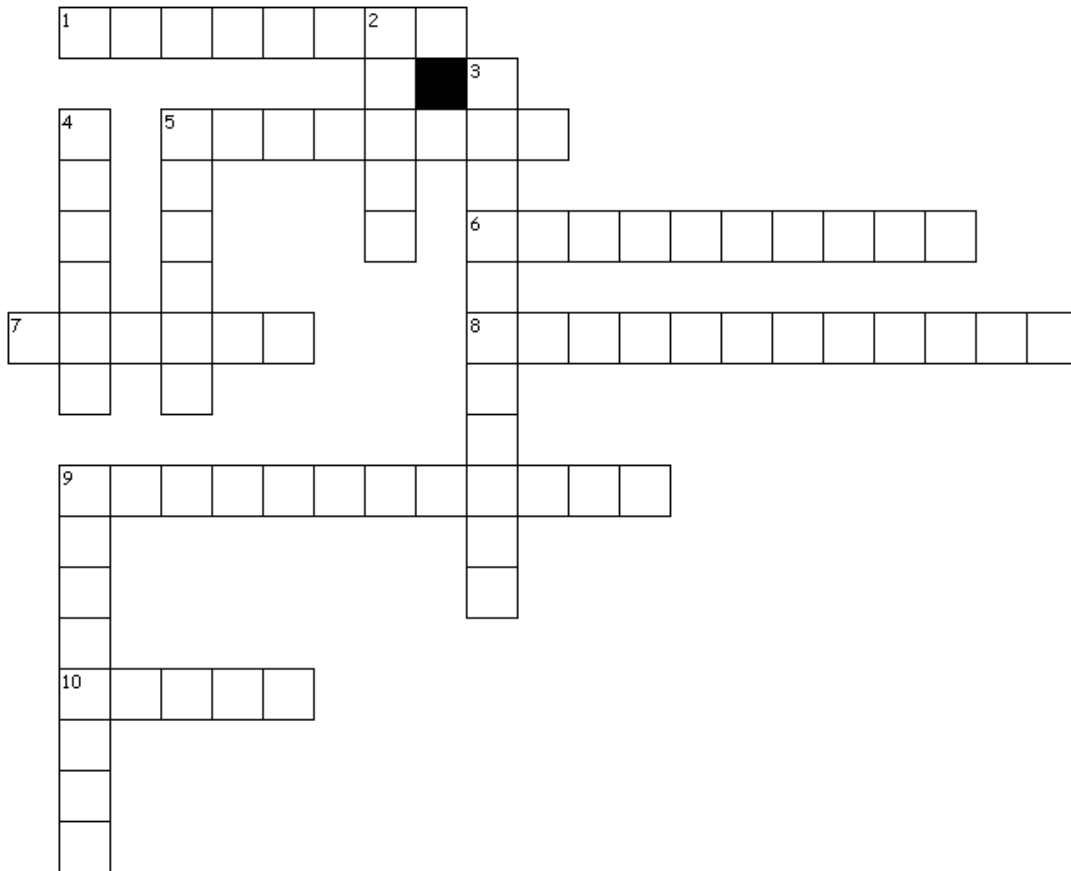
By Sigmund Freud

Answer:

"What progress we are making. In the Middle Ages they would have burned me. Now they are content with burning my books."

By Sigmund Freud

Medieval Times



Across

1. The working people of the Middle Ages
5. War waged by the knights to recapture Jerusalem from Muslim rule
6. a boy who is learning a trade (job skill) with a master craftsman
7. Sons of lords who trained to defend the manor and the kingdom
8. a belief not based on reason or knowledge
9. A religion founded on the life and teachings of Jesus
10. Arabic word meaning God-part of the faith of Islam

Down

2. A job skill
3. A period of renewed learning after the Middle Ages
4. A Germanic tribe who conquered the southern part of England
5. religious workers including bishops, priests, nuns and monks
9. set of rules followed by the knights for honorable behavior

Medieval Bingo Board

Directions: Write the words listed below anywhere you would like on the Bingo Board.

		Free Space		

Allah
Bubonic Plague
Crusades
Mohammed
Roman Empire
Vikings

Romanesque Architecture
Dowry
Ancient history
Chivalry
Feudalism
Peasants

Saxons
Monasteries
Gothic Architecture
Apprentice
Barbarians
Clergy

Knight
Renaissance
Trade
Superstition
Christianity
Manor

Medieval Bingo Board Vocabulary

Allah – Arabic word meaning God. Part of the faith of Islam.

Ancient history – Time in history up to the fall of the Roman Empire in 476.

Apprentice – A boy who is learning a trade (job skill) from a master craftsman.

Barbarians – Generally thought to mean anyone who lived beyond the borders of the Roman Empire. Romans called the Scottish people “barbarians.”

Bubonic plague, or black death – Plague caused by a bacterium and characterized especially by the formation of buboes.

Chivalry – The set of rules followed by the knights for honorable behavior.

Christianity – A religion founded on the life and teachings of Jesus. Christianity was an important influence of the Middle Ages.

Clergy – Religious workers including bishops, priests, nuns and monks.

Crusades or “War of the Cross” – A series of military conflicts waged by Christians against the Muslim countries of the Middle East from 1095-1291. The conflicts usually were sanctioned by the pope in the name of Christendom. The goal was to recapture Jerusalem from Muslim rule. Opened eyes to a different culture and was a factor in the Renaissance.

Dowry – A present of money, goods or land given by the bride’s father to her husband. A large dowry allows a girl to attract rich landholders.

Feudalism – The system that grants land to nobles in exchange for their loyalty to the king.

Gothic architecture – Features sharp lines and precise angles. Gothic churches have tall spires. These were not built by Goths but were built during the Middle Ages.

Knight – Generally, sons of lords who train to defend the manor and the kingdom.

Manor – The land owned by a noble, often consisting of a castle, a small village and farmland.

Muhammad – An Arab religious, political and military leader who founded Islam. According to Islamic traditions, Muhammad began receiving revelations from Allah at age 40. The revelations were delivered through the angel Gabriel over the last 23 years of his life and recorded in the Koran.

Monasteries – Small communities of religious workers who lived and worked together.

Peasants – The working people of the Middle Ages. They sometimes remained free, but often became serfs who were bound to the lord of the manor. It was akin to slavery, but serfs could not be sold.

Renaissance – Means “rebirth” and is the beginning of modern history. It is a period that spanned the 14th to 16th centuries and marks an era of revived learning.

Roman Empire – The name given to Rome and also the corresponding phase of that civilization, characterized by an autocratic form of government. Historians believe it started with the rule of Julius Caesar (44 B.C.) and lasted until A.D. 476, when Rome was defeated.

Romanesque architecture – Developed in Italy and western Europe after the year 1000; has round arches, vaults and a lot of ornamentation.

Saxons – Germanic tribe that conquered the southern part of England.

Superstition – A belief or notion, not based on reason or knowledge.

Trade – A job skill.

Vikings – Fierce warriors from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Skilled sailors. By the 10th century, they controlled parts of Britain, France and Russia.

Resources for this glossary:

The Electronic Passport to the Middle Ages

<http://www.mrdowling.com/703print.html>

Dictionary.com <http://dictionary.com>

Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org>

When Did It Happen?

Ancient, Medieval or Modern

Directions

1. Break class into teams of two or three.
2. Roll one die.
3. Take a card.
4. Answer the question correctly and move the number of dots on the die.
5. Team does not move if the question is answered incorrectly.
6. First team to reach the end of the game wins.
7. You can continue to play to find out who comes in second, third and fourth.

When Did It Happen?

Ancient, Medieval or Modern

Answers

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Ancient | 16. Medieval |
| 2. Medieval | 17. Medieval |
| 3. Ancient | 18. Medieval |
| 4. Ancient | 19. Medieval |
| 5. Ancient | 20. Medieval |
| 6. Ancient | 21. Modern |
| 7. Ancient | 22. Modern |
| 8. Ancient | 23. Modern |
| 9. Medieval | 24. Medieval |
| 10. Medieval | 25. Modern |
| 11. Medieval | 26. Modern |
| 12. Medieval | 27. Modern |
| 13. Medieval | 28. Modern |
| 14. Medieval | 29. Modern |
| 15. Medieval | 30. Modern |

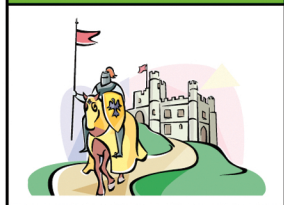
START



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Miss one turn



Go back 2 spaces

Ancient
Modern
or
Medieval?

Go back 2 spaces

Go ahead 2 spaces

Go back 2 spaces

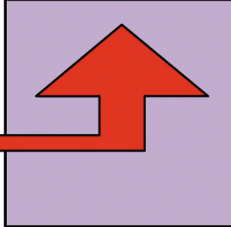


Go ahead 2 spaces

Miss one turn

Go ahead 2 spaces

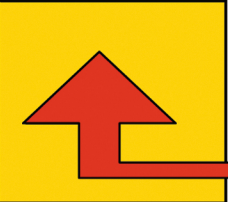
Take the Shortcut Pass



END
You Made It!



Go back 2 spaces



Take the Shortcut Pass

Take an extra turn

When Did It Happen?

Take an extra turn

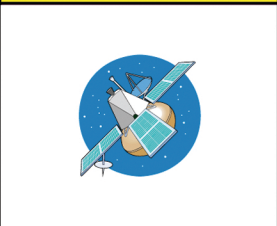
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Take an extra turn

Take an extra turn



The Middle Ages



1. When did it happen?

Begins with the earliest forms of writing.

2. When did it happen?

Islam became the religion of many.

3. When did it happen?

The Pyramids were build in Egypt.

4. When did it happen?

The Roman Empire spread throughout Europe.

5. When did it happen?

Socrates and Plato said that "all people should be accountable for their actions."

6. When did it happen?

Ended with the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 AD.

7. When did it happen?

Began about 5,000 to 5,500 years ago or about 3000 BC.

8. When did it happen?

First written records.

9. When did it happen?

Lasted until about 1450 AD.

10. When did it happen?

Began with the falloff the Roman Empire in 476 AD.

The Middle Ages



11. When did it happen?

The early part of this time was called the Dark Ages.

12. When did it happen?

Superstition was a very strong force.

13. When did it happen?

There was a system that divided the people into lords, knights, clergy and serfs.

14. When did it happen?

Feudalism was a way of life for many people.

15. When did it happen?

The Roman Catholic church was very powerful and determined much of the rule of the time.

16. When did it happen?

The Bubonic Plague killed about half of the Western European people.

17. When did it happen?

The Crusades took place. Knights fought to conquer the "infidels" of the east.

18. When did it happen?

Ended in about 1450 when the Renaissance began.

19. When did it happen?

Came before the Renaissance.

20. When did it happen?

Lasted about 1000 years.

The Middle Ages



21. When did it happen?

Began about 1450 AD.

22. When did it happen?

Began with the Renaissance.

23. When did it happen?

Printing press was invented.

24. When did it happen?

Made illuminated manuscripts by writing the holy books by hand.

25. When did it happen?

Was much religious reform and the birth of Protestantism.

26. When did it happen?

The scientific revolution began.

27. When did it happen?

Leonardo DiVinci painted the Mona Lisa and the Last Supper and created many inventions.

28. When did it happen?

Martin Luther challenged the abuses by the Church.

29. When did it happen?

Shakespeare wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets.

30. When did it happen?

Michelangelo painted the Sistine Chapel.

Safe in the Castle

Directions

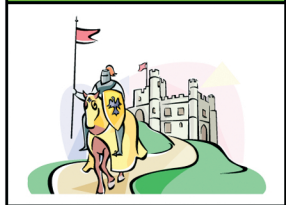
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4. Answer the question correctly and move the number of dots on the die.
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Safe in the Castle

Answers

1. nobles
2. Knights
3. Christians
4. keep
5. code of honor that directed knights in proper behavior
6. pages
7. chain mail
8. jousts
9. tapestry
10. religious leaders or monks, bishops or the pope
11. Nobles kept them safe
12. The work that a person did was his trade
13. apprentices
14. serfs
15. 476 AD or after the fall of the Roman Empire
16. Democracy – all free people could vote OR Bicameral – they had two houses
17. barbarians
18. Goths, Vikings, Visigoths, Franks
19. nobles, peasants
20. They didn't go to school.
21. minstrels
22. jesters
23. free the holy land of the "infidels"
24. Muslims and the Christians
25. they died
26. came from the fleas of rats
27. barbarians
28. hand-printed and beautifully illustrated books created by the monks
29. Renaissance
30. the protestant sects were born

START



Go ahead 2 spaces

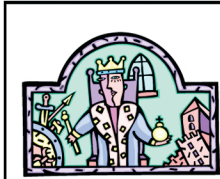
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Take the Shortcut Pass



Take an extra turn

Take an extra turn



Go ahead 2 spaces



Miss one turn

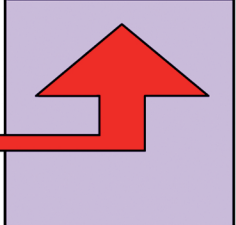
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Go back 2 spaces

Go back 2 spaces

Miss one turn

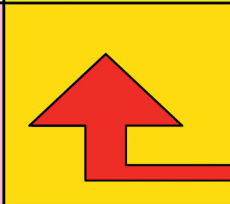


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END
Safe in the Castle



Go back 2 spaces



Take the Shortcut Pass

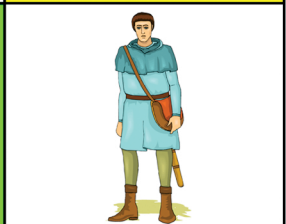
Safe in the Castle!

Take an extra turn

Go ahead 2 spaces

Take an extra turn

Take an extra turn



The Middle Ages



<p>1. Fancy clothes were a status symbol. What status of people wore this type of clothes?</p>	<p>2. Noble men whose job it was to defend the castle were called _____.</p>
<p>3. The holy wars between the Christians and the Muslims were called the _____.</p>	<p>4. The room in the castle where the noble family lived is called the _____.</p>
<p>5. What is chivalry?</p>	<p>6. At 7 or 8 years old, noble boys left their home to be trained as knights. At this early age they were called _____.</p>
<p>7. Early knights did not wear full armor. For protection, they wore _____.</p>	<p>8. Contests between knights were called _____.</p>
<p>9. Sometimes carpets were hung on the walls of the castles. These carpets were called _____.</p>	<p>10. Clergy is another name for _____.</p>

The Middle Ages



<p>11. The peasants worked for the nobles. What did they receive in return for their work?</p>	<p>12. In the Middle Ages, what was meant by a trade?</p>
<p>13. People who were training for a specific trade were called _____.</p>	<p>14. Most peasant farmers were not free. They were tied to the land. They were called _____.</p>
<p>15. It is believed that the Middle Ages started when?</p>	<p>16. The Romans had what form of government?</p>
<p>17. There were many invasions of Europe during the Middle Ages. What is the common name for the people who invaded?</p>	<p>18. Name one specific group of people who invaded Europe during the Middle Ages.</p>
<p>19. The highest "place" in Medieval society was the _____. The lowest was _____.</p>	<p>20. Describe the school that the peasant children attended.</p>

The Middle Ages



21. People who entertained the nobles (and others) with their music were called _____.	22. People who entertained nobles (and others) by making them laugh were called _____.
23. What was the goal of the Crusades?	24. Who were the two groups fighting during the Crusades?
25. What happened to most people who got the Bubonic Plague?	26. How was the plague carried from person to person?
27. There were many invasions of Europe during the Middle Ages. What is the common name for the people who invaded?	28. What is an illuminated manuscript and who made them?
29. The era that followed the Middle Ages is called the _____.	30. What happened to the Catholic Church as a result of the Reformation?