

THE HUMANITIES: Culture, Continuity, and Change

Chapter 3 – FIEFDOM AND MONASTERY, PILGRIMAGE AND CRUSADE

What advantages did feudalism offer the nobles? The fiefs? How did Christianity adapt feudalism?

Why did Christians go on pilgrimages?

What rights did women have under Anglo-Saxon law? What caused them to lose those rights?

Why is *Beowulf* considered an English poem? Where does it take place?

What is the *Book of Kells*? Where was it made? Why was it moved to Kells?

What was the main task of Christian missionaries in England?

Who was crowned first Holy Roman Emperor? Why?

Who is Roland in the *Song of Roland*? What leads to his death?

Who was Alcuin of York? What was Charlemagne's religious motivation for educating the people?

Whose "rule" defined monastic life? What were the main guidelines? Life in a convent or nunnery was available to women of which social class? What could monastic life provide women?

Who was Hildegard of Bingen and why did she write? What did she say was the source of her visions? Besides her visions, what else did she write?

Know the basic elements of feudalism. What military/political event led to feudalism?

Who led the Norman Conquest and why? What is the connection of the *Bayeux Tapestry*?

Why and where did European pilgrims travel in the 12th century?

What are the architectural characteristics of the Romanesque style?

What attitudes toward humanity are reflected in Pope Innocent's sermon *On the Misery of the Human Condition*? What is the theme of the sermon?

What were the various objectives of the Crusades? What was the lasting impact of the Crusades?

How and why is the Cult of the Virgin connected to courtly love literature?

What are characteristics of the Gothic style? What did this new architectural style reflect?

Vocabulary:

a capella

feudalism

primogeniture

carpet page

Gregorian chant

relic

chanson de geste

jongleur

reliquary

chivalric code

medieval romance

trobairitz

cloisonné

memento mori

troubadour