

Unit 2. Feudal society

1. Match the names with the definitions.

Court	(The title of) a male ruler of a country, who holds this position because of his royal birth
King	A period in European history, between about AD 1000 and AD 1500, when the power of kings, people of high rank, and the Christian Church was strong
Feudalism	A country ruled by a king
Vassals	An area of land, especially one that is rented and paid for by work
Vassalage	Land that is used for or is suitable for farming
Middle Ages	A structure that is built over a river, road, or railway to allow people and vehicles to cross from one side to the other
Kingdom	The official home of a queen or king
Fief	A building for Christian religious activities
Castle	Pact in which the nobles accepted the primacy of the king
Farmland	A building or structure with large blades on the outside that, when turned by the force of the wind, provide the power for getting water out of the ground or crushing grain
Village	Lands of the lord cultivated by vassals.
Church	Social system and land-owning system of western Europe in the Middle Ages or of any society that is organized according to rank
Cemetery	Grass or similar plants suitable for animals such as cows and sheep to eat, or an area of land covered in this:
Bridge	A group of houses and other buildings that is smaller than a town, usually in the countryside:
Windmill	An area of ground in which dead bodies are buried
Pastures	A person in the Middle Ages who promises to be loyal to a lord
Feudal reserve	a large strong building, built in the past by a ruler or important person to protect the people inside from attack

1. Indicate which of the following statements are true.

Feudalism arose from an era of wealth and prosperity.

The nobles accepted the power of the king through a pact called vassalage.

The nobles could not have vassals.

The peasants sought protection from the nobles because they had their own army and a castle to take refuge in.