

1. Guilds had many tasks. They maintained _____ in work by checking work and by setting _____. _____ was forbidden and all _____ were regulated (kept at the same level). Any _____ between guild members were settled by the Guild. Guilds also provided _____ for poorer members and _____ for poor girls and donated _____ to local churches or cathedrals. Guilds were important in the Middle Ages as they _____ young people.
2. Apprentices lived with a master and his family. He usually lived on the _____ floor of the house and he would learn his trade for around _____ years by working with the master in his. _____. He did not get _____ until his apprenticeship was completed and he became a _____.
3. They were now entitled to earn _____ – they got paid per _____ (from the French word _____. They had to use his own _____ and materials. It was difficult to move from being a journeyman to a _____. The existing masters preferred to take on more _____ rather than promote journeymen into master status.
4. To become a master a journeyman had to complete a piece of work to prove he was a highly skilled craftsman. This piece of work was called a _____. Once it was completed and the guild voted to accept the journeyman as a master, he could become one. A master could have his own shop in the town. He could have his own apprentices, he could now vote in _____, he could sit as a _____ in various guild courts. He had a good _____ because he was higher than a journeyman.

standards	guild meetings	disputes	exams
journée	journeyman	prices	tools
judge	workshop	dowries	money
windows	educated	seven	paid
top `	Advertising	apprentices	master
‘masterpiece’	funeral	expenses	day
reputation			