

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			