



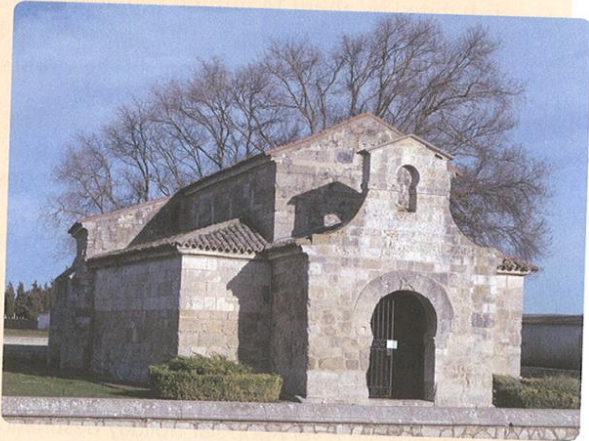
REVISION ACTIVITIES

1. Draw a timeline and sign:
 - a. The beginning of the Middle Ages (date and event)
 - b. The end of the Middle Ages (date and event).
 - c. Divide the Middle Ages into three periods

2. Complete the text about the Visigoths using the words: Muslims, tribe, peasants, Christianity, capital, Roman, councils, nobles, settle and Latin.

The Visigoths were a _____ from the north of Europe. In the 5th century, the Visigoths started to _____ in Hispania. The Visigoth society consisted of a king, _____ and peasants. The nobles were wealthy families, often related to the king, who owned land and had power. The majority of the population were _____ who worked on the nobles' land for food and a place to live. To unite the country, the Visigoths adopted some of the _____ ways of life. They learnt Latin, converted to _____ and followed Roman laws. They kept their own customs too. The king and the important members of the Visigoth

tribe held _____ to discuss any problems in the kingdom. Toledo became the _____ of the Visigoth kingdom. The Visigoths controlled Spain for more than two hundred years.



3. Complete the text about Al-Andalus. Use: 711, wall, north, Gothic, villages, Al-Andalus, church, zoco, Romanesque, universities.

In (a) 711 AD, the Muslims from North Africa invaded Visigoth Spain. They occupied most of the Iberian peninsula except for a small area in the (b) _____. Most Christians lived in the countryside in (c) _____ or small towns. Every village had a (d) _____. Important styles of architecture were (e) _____ and (f) _____.



The Muslim kingdom was called (g) _____. Most people lived in cities. A (h) _____ surrounded the city and inside the city there was usually a mezquita, an alcazaba and an alcázar. The market place was called the (i) _____. In the important cities there were (j) _____ and libraries.



REVISION ACTIVITIES

4. Label the pictures

1. alcázar
2. cathedral
3. zoco
4. alcazaba
5. town hall
6. main square
7. mezquita
8. castle

5. Look at the pictures. Complete the Pyramid showing the social organisation during the feudalism.

king

nobles

clergy

peasants / serfs

knights

6. Complete the text about the Middle Ages.

The name for the social organisation during the Middle Ages was

(a) feudalism. The (b) king ruled the country and
 (c) everyone and everyone belonged to him. The
 (d) nobles were loyal to the king. In return, the king allowed them
 to live in castles for (e) protection. (f) Knights fought in
 the nobles' armies and the nobles gave them (g) land. The
 (h) clergy were religious people, such as (i) priests,
 (j) monks and nuns. (k) Peasants worked on the land
 and lived in villages near the nobles' (l) castles. Most peasants were
 (m) serfs, which means they weren't free people. They had to
 work on the land belonging to the noble and give him some of their
 (n) crop.



REVISION ACTIVITIES

7. Identify the people described below. Then list them in order of their power and influence in feudal society from highest (1) to the lowest (6)

a. They worked on lands governed by nobles, knights or the king. They were free to leave the land. They gave their crops as tax. In return for this tax, the knights and nobles protected them at times of war.

b. He owned all the land in his kingdom and made the laws. _____

c. They couldn't leave the land where they worked. They were at the bottom of the feudal system, below the peasants even. _____

d. They received land from the nobles. In return, they fought in battles for the king. _____

e. They received land from the king and in return they protected him and gave him knights for his armies. _____

f. They were Christian religious people such as priests, monks and nuns. _____

8. Classify the words according to the architectural style. Write I for Islamic, R for Romanesque and G for Gothic.

1. rose windows

4. thin walls

7. bright colours

2. open courtyards

5. horseshoe arches

8. small windows

3. thick walls

6. dark inside

9. pointed arches

9. Read the text about castles and match the headings to the correct paragraphs. There are two extra headings.

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|------|
| Hunting | Knights | Tournaments | Castle life | Function of a castle | Entertainment | Food |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|------|

Life in a castle wasn't very comfortable. The rooms were dark and the tapestries on the walls and the straw-covered floors didn't do much to keep the occupants warm. The nobles that lived there often shared the same bedroom, which was a problem because they didn't wash very often!

In times of peace, the nobles often organised banquets. The guests ate many different types of food and there was plenty of meat, fish and exotic dishes such as swan. Musicians, acrobats and jesters entertained the guests. Sometimes a travelling singer called a troubadour came to the castle to sing and share news from other regions.

The knights had to practise fighting and often had competitions, which they called tournaments. A popular event was jousting. Two knights tried to push each other off their horses using a long, heavy pole called a lance.

The nobles often went hunting. They used a bow and arrow to hunt deer and wild pigs in the forests. They also used trained birds of prey to hunt smaller animals. The ladies of the court also practised this sport.

The castle served as a home for the nobles and their families as well as the centre of local power. It was a court of law and also a prison.



REVISION ACTIVITIES

10. Match both columns:

nobles
peasants
knights
clergy
convent
monastery
serf
feudalism
apprentice
Barbarians

These were poor people who worked on the land.
This was a peasant who was not a free person.
These people were loyal to the king and they lived in castles.
This is where monks lived.
These people fought in the nobles' armies.
This is where nuns lived.
These were Christian religious people, such as priests, monks and nuns.
These were the Germanic tribes who invaded Rome.
This was the name of the social organisation during the Middle Ages.
This is a young worker who was taught by the master craftworkers.