4.2 The Growth of Medieval Towns

1. Where were towns in medieval Europe often located, and why?

   Towns were often located next to [waterways], which made [trade/travel] easier.

2. What contributed to the growth of towns in medieval Europe?

   Improved methods of [farming] and the revival of [trade] with the east contributed to the growth of towns.

3. What rights did a charter give townspeople?

   A charter allowed the members of a medieval town to [govern] themselves.
The Crafts and Culture of a Medieval Guild
4.3 Guilds

1. **What were guilds? Why were they established?**

   Guilds were associations of people who practiced the same ______job________. They were set up to make sure their members were treated ______fairly____ and produced ______quality____ goods.

2. **How did a person become a member of a guild?**

   Around age ______12______, a person who wanted to learn a trade became an ______apprentice________. After ____7____ years, the guild examined a sample of his work. If it met their ______approval____, he was allowed to join the guild. ______masterpiece____

3. **How did guilds help members and families of members?**

   Guilds provided them with ______help________ and ______protection____ in times of need.
1. What role did merchants play in the growth of medieval European towns?

By selling **food** and **local goods**, merchants attracted more people to medieval towns.

2. How did merchants become the most wealthy and powerful members of towns?

Merchants became wealthy and powerful by selling a variety of goods from **the east**, dominating the town’s **business** life, and joining town **councils**.

3. How were Jewish people often mistreated in medieval Europe?

Because of hostility, Jews found it hard to earn a living by **farming**, and sometimes they were the victims of **violence**. Rulers took their **land** whenever they wanted.
1. Why were the homes of most town dwellers uncomfortable?

Rooms were cold, smoky, and dim because **fireplace** were the main source of heat and **light**.

2. Why was growing up in medieval towns difficult?

Almost half of all children **died**. Those who survived began preparing for their adult roles at age **7**.

3. How were the lives of medieval girls different from those of modern girls?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medieval Girls</th>
<th>Modern Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married by 15 years old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home schooled…only</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>learned how to cook, make clothing,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and take care of her house and family</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. How did unhealthy living conditions and medical knowledge affect life in medieval European towns?

Unhealthy living conditions and the lack of understanding of how ______disease____ spread caused many illnesses and ___death______.

2. What were some common practices used by medieval doctors?

They used prayer, magic, _____herbs_____ medicines, and ______bleeding____, which including the use of leeches.

3. What group was sometimes blamed when an outbreak of a disease occurred?

______Jews______ were sometimes blamed for outbreaks of diseases.
4.7 Crime and Punishment

1. Why were towns in medieval Europe dangerous places?
   **Towns were** **candle lantern** lit, and streets were filled with **pick pockets** and thieves.

2. What were two methods for deciding the guilt or innocence of accused criminals in the Early Middle Ages?
   **Trial by** **ordeal**: accused had to pass a **dangerous** test
   **Trial by** **combat**: accused had to **fight & win** to prove innocence.

3. What were some ways criminals were punished in medieval Europe?
   **Fines and the** **stocks** were used to punish those found guilty of minor crimes.
   Those convicted of more serious crimes were **hanged** or **burnt** at the stake.

4. How did the way in which those accused of crimes were treated begin to improve in the 12th century?
   **Beginning in the 12th century, royal courts** were used to determine a person’s innocence or guilt.
1. What were some games that were popular with children in medieval Europe?

Children played with dolls and toys, such as **wooden sword** and **hobby horse**. They also rolled hoops and played **badminton**, lawn bowling, and blind man’s bluff.

2. What were some leisure activities enjoyed by adults in medieval Europe?

Adults liked chess, checkers, and **backgammon**. Card games, dice games, and **dancing** were also popular.

3. How did the church’s attitude toward mystery and miracle plays differ from that of most townspeople?

The **church** disapproved of them, but most **people** still enjoyed them.