Medieval Trade Fair

1) What did you trade for and why?

2) How did you decide how much to trade your product for?

3) As a trader, what were your concerns when trading for other products? (For example, quality, price etc…)

4) When it gets cold and the snow starts falling, what will happen to trade fairs like the one you just participated in? How might this lead to the development of cities?
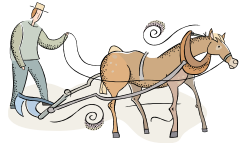
Match each term with its definition~THEN~Use as Word Bank…

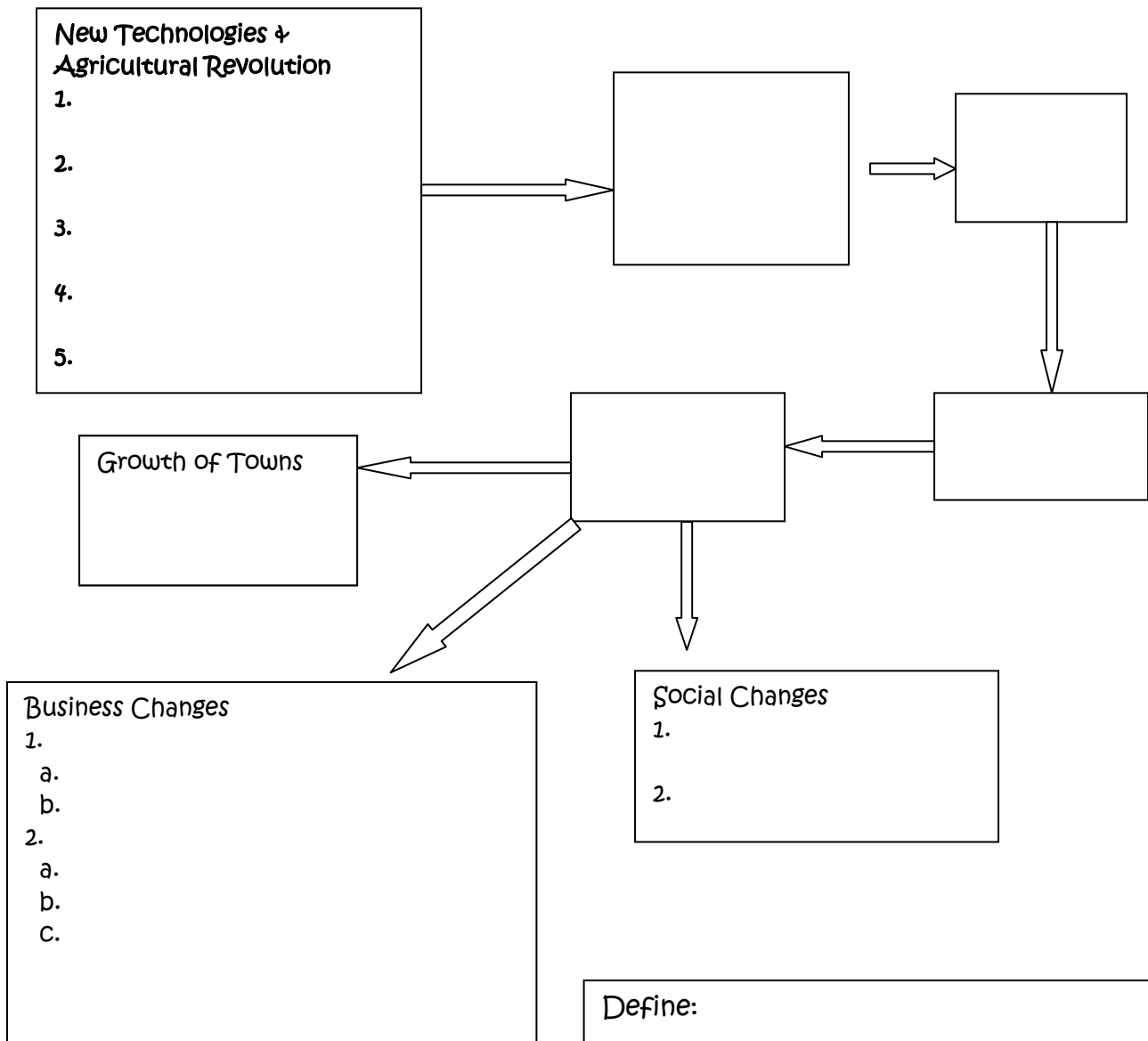| 5. Apprentice___ | a) Association of merchants or artisans |
6. Charter___	b) attached to the land owned by a lord; required to perform labor in return for certain legal rights
7. Usury___	c) Lending money at interest
8. Guild___	d) A place to borrow capital from moneylenders.
9. Capital___	e) Written document setting the rights and privileges of a town
10. Banking House___	f) (Not the TV show! ☺) Trainee working to join a guild
11. Serfdom___	g) Money for Investment

12. So it's winter, and you want to start a town to keep business booming. Who wouldn't?
To protect your interests as a merchant you would probably want to ask a lord for a
_____. So what if you have to pay the King a large sum of money? Big deal!

13. An increase in trade has left you, the merchant, with the need for more money to buy goods. In order to obtain _____, you will need to go to _____ _____, which have recently sprung up all over the place due to demand.

14. An increase in the use of capital (money) has undermined _____. Why do you think this would happen?

15. The practice of _____ often left merchants and bankers with a hefty profit. This was often looked at as immoral by the clergy. Why do you think they thought it was immoral?

16. You're an artisan who makes swords for knights! Lucky you! In order to prevent competition, you will want to create a _____.

17) In order for you to become a guild member, you must put in many hard years as an _____. Trust me, it's worth it! You might one day become a guild master!

Economic Expansion and Change

The flowchart depicts the cause and effect relationship of new technology/agricultural revolution and its impact during the Middle Ages.
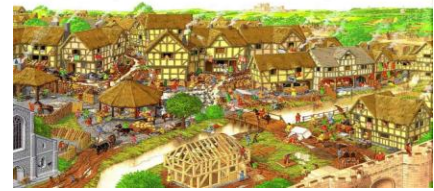
New Technologies & Agricultural Revolution
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Growth of Towns

Business Changes
1.
  a.
  b.
2.
  a.
  b.
  c.

Social Changes
1.

2.

Define:

1. Guild:

2. Apprentice:

3. Charter:

4. Usury

5. Capital

6. Bourgeoisie:

The Changing Medieval World: Classifying Information

Each sentence below describes a development in the Middle Ages. In the space provided, use one of these classifications: political, economic, religious or social.

1. With increases in food supply, not all medieval people needed to work on the farms: some went to the city to live and work. _____

2. By 1000, a new class appeared that included merchants, traders and artisans. _____

3. Medieval builders learned to make massive castles. Wars often centered on seizing castles that commanded strategic river crossings, harbors, or mountain passes. _____

4. The urban middle class grew in numbers and influence and helped change medieval attitudes about wealth. _____

5. With the demand for imported goods, trade expanded. _____

6. An agricultural revolution began in the countryside. _____

7. Under feudalism, everyone had a well-defined place in society. _____

8. In the medieval city, guilds provided support and protection for merchants and artisans. _____

9. Wealthy nobles wanted fine wools, furs and spices from Asia. _____

10. As foreign invasion and feudal warfare declined, traders reappeared, criss-crossing Europe to meet the growing demand for goods. _____

11. Prosperous cities developed in North Italy and Flanders. _____

12. In towns, the old social order of nobles, clergy and peasants changed. _____

13. Women had the right to carry on trade and buy and sell their own property. _____

14. According to the clergy, usury (lending money at interest) was immoral. _____