**Medieval** - Time period began with the collapse of the Western Roman Empire and merged into the Renaissance and the Age of Discovery

**Germanic Tribes -** lived generally to the north and east of the Gauls(France). Invaded Rome, Lived as clans, Always fighting.

**Charlemagne –** Frankish King who united Germanic Tribes

**Missi Dominici -**  was an official commissioned by the Frankish king or Holy Roman Emperor to supervise the administration, mainly of justice in lands ruled.

**Magyars -** Hungarian tribes and clans from the region of Ural Mountains

**Vikings –** nomadic hoarders who used brutal tactics to rape and pillage Western Europe

**William the Conqueror -**  Norman King of England, reigning from 1066 until his death in 1087. The descendant of Viking raiders

**Battle of Hastings -** King Harold II of England is defeated by the Norman forces of William the Conqueror at the **Battle of Hastings**,

**Magna Carta - Charter of liberties King John sign promoting freedoms to English Lords**

**Parliament**- English Legislative body in charge of making laws

**Feudalism –**  nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service, and vassals were in turn tenants of the nobles, while the were obliged to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military protection.

**Manor – a self sustaining town including a lord and serfs who belong to the land**

**Fief –**heritable property or rights granted by an overlord to a vassal who held it in fealty in return for a form of feudal allegiance and service, usually given by the personal ceremonies of homage and fealty

**Chivalry - t**he medieval knightly system with its religious, moral, and social code

**Lay Investiture -**  the appointment of bishops, abbots and other church officials by feudal lords and vassals

**Concordat of Worms -** Agreement between Holy Roman Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II settling the investiture conflict, a struggle between the Empire and the papacy over control of Church offices.

**Sacraments -** ceremonies that point to what is sacred, significant and important for Christians.

**Tithes -** one tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the church and clergy.

**Benedictine Rule -** Basic guide of morals for monks and nuns to live by

**Papal Supremacy –**Pope has full, supreme, and universal power over the whole Church, a power which he can always exercise

**Excommunication -**  institutional act of religious censure used to deprive, suspend, or limit membership in a religious community or to restrict certain rights within it, in particular reception of the sacraments

**Interdict** – excommunicated all people within a rulers realm.

**Crusades -**  military campaigns sanctioned by the Catholic Church in the Middle Ages

**Vernacular -**  language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people in a particular country or region.

**Gothic Architecture** - pointed arches, flying buttresses and ribbed vaulting, the builders continued to employ many of the features and much of the character of Romanesque architecture including round-headed arch throughout the building

**Flying Buttresses -** is a specific form of buttressing most strongly associated with Gothic church architecture. The purpose of any **buttress** is to resist the lateral forces pushing a wall outwards

**Gargoyles -** elongated fantastic animal attached to the buttresses of a Gothic Building.

**Mecca**- Islam holy city, birth place of Muhammad

**5 Pillars –** are the basic framework in a Muslim's religious life as per commanded by their Lord. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving zakat(support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage of Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able.

**Reconquista –** The expulsion of all religions out of Spain except Catholicism

**Caliphate -** a person considered a political and religious successor to the prophet Muhammad and a leader of the entire Muslim community.

**Bedouin-** a nomadic Arab of the desert

**Sultan -** a Muslim sovereign, a noble title

**Arabesque -** ornamental design consisting of intertwined flowing lines, originally found in Arabic or Moorish decoration.

**Calligraphy –** the art of producing decorative handwriting or lettering with a pen or brush.