

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Life in an Abbey



In Medieval England, _____ were important religious and cultural centers. An _____ was a type of monastery, often led by an abbot or abbess. These abbeys were home to monks or nuns who devoted their lives to _____ pursuits and prayer. They followed a strict set of rules, known as the _____ Rule, which emphasized obedience, poverty, and chastity.

The daily life in an abbey was highly structured. Monks woke up early for the first _____ of the day. They spent many hours in _____ and religious study. Apart from their spiritual duties, they were also engaged in various forms of _____. This could include working in the gardens, copying manuscripts, or teaching the local youth.

Abbeys were often self-sufficient, with their own _____, livestock, and workshops. The monks would grow their own food and sometimes even brew their own _____. This not only provided sustenance for the abbey but also helped to support the local _____. Many abbeys offered hospitality to travelers and played a significant role in caring for the poor and sick.

Education was another key aspect of abbey life. Some abbeys had _____ filled with religious and philosophical texts. Young boys, often from noble families, were sent to abbeys for education and training. These boys learned about religion, _____, and other subjects.

Despite their peaceful intentions, abbeys sometimes got involved in local _____. They owned extensive lands and were influential in the community. This sometimes led to conflicts with local lords or the _____.

The dissolution of the monasteries by _____ in the 16th century marked the end of this era. Many abbeys were destroyed or repurposed, but their legacy in shaping English culture and society remains significant.

spiritual	libraries	abbey	beer	prayer	king	chanting	community
monasteries	labor	Latin	politics	gardens	Benedictine	Henry VIII	