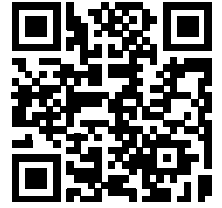


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## York's Medieval Trade



In the Middle Ages, \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the most important cities in England. Its \_\_\_\_\_ at the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss made it a natural hub for trade. The \_\_\_\_\_ had already seen the potential of York when they made it a capital of their territory in the 9th \_\_\_\_\_. By the 12th century, York had grown significantly, thanks in part to its burgeoning wool trade. \_\_\_\_\_ was not just a local commodity; it was exported to Europe, making York an international trading center. The \_\_\_\_\_ of York became wealthy and influential, contributing to the city's prosperity. This \_\_\_\_\_ was visible in the city's architecture, with the construction of the Minster and the city walls. Markets and \_\_\_\_\_ were regular features, drawing traders from far and wide. York's \_\_\_\_\_ played a crucial role in the city's economic life, regulating trade and craftsmanship to ensure \_\_\_\_\_. Education and religion flourished alongside trade, with the establishment of schools and \_\_\_\_\_ by religious orders. However, life in medieval York was not without challenges. The city faced \_\_\_\_\_, fires, and political turmoil, which at times hindered its growth. Despite these setbacks, York's resilient \_\_\_\_\_ continued to rebuild and develop their city. By the end of the Middle \_\_\_\_\_, York had firmly established itself as a vital part of England's social and economic \_\_\_\_\_.

citizens	century	Vikings	fairs	wealth	Wool	quality	landscape
York	merchants	hospitals	Guilds	Ages	plagues	location	