Lesson one:
Long ago in the 14th century there was a rebel named Robin Hood. Robin Hood had many companions who robbed and killed representatives of authority and gave gains to the poor. Robin Hood’s most frequent enemy was the sheriff of Nottingham. One of Robin Hood’s other enemies included wealthy ecclesiastical landowners. Women, the poor, and people of humble status were treated with courtesy. A big part of medieval life was the early ballads. Various claims in the 18th century identify that Robin Hood was a particular historical figure that gained much support, and the existence of Robin Hood may have been anything but legendary. The authentic Robin Hood ballad was the poetic expression of popular aspiration in the north of England during a turbulent era. Many of the best known Robin Hood ballads are postmedieval.

Lesson two:
Paragraph one: The middle ages have different names like the middle period, the dark ages, and medieval times they began in the 1300s.
Paragraph two: Today's historians believe the Middle Ages were very complex and the Middle Ages have a lot to do with the other ages.
Paragraph three: The most powerful organization was the Catholic Church and they rarely had to pay any taxes to the European governments.
Paragraph four: The Islamacs were growing larger and more powerful and muslim armies conquered large parts of the Middle East.
Paragraph five: The Crusades began in 1095 and was on and off until about 1400s and an effect of the Crusades was they exposed European soldiers to the Islamics.
Paragraph six: Art and architecture was important in the middle ages and it inspired churches, stone arches, thick walls, and few windows, they also embraced a style called gothic.
Paragraph seven: Feudalism is life in the countryside and feudal life was changed when new farming tools were introduced.