Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs

Level V—Self-Actualization

(example: self-fulfillment)

Level IV—Ego Needs

(examples: prestige, success, self-respect)

Level III—Social Needs

(examples: affection, friendship, belonging)

Level II—Safety and Security Needs

(examples: protection, order, stability)

Level I—Physiological Needs

(examples: food, water, air, shelter, and reproduction)

Level V-Self-Actualization

Most people do not achieve their ego needs to move to this fifth level. Self-actualization is one's ability to fulfill her potential—being able to become everything that she is capable of becoming. Examples of these could be an Olympic gold medalist, the recipient of a Nobel Prize, someone who received the Pulitzer Prize, or a politician winning a presidential election.

Level IV—Ego Needs

When the first three tiers are satisfied, the next level concerns itself with how a person perceives himself. Does he inwardly feel successful, independent, or personally satisfied with his job? Egoistic needs may involve the need for prestige, status, reputation, or recognition from others.

Level III—Social Needs

The third level includes a person's relationship with others. Does she feel love and affection? Does she feel that she belongs to a group and is accepted? The stronghold of this level is found within the family and then with close friends and other relationships.

Level II—Safety and Security Needs

This tier describes the human need for protection, security, order, and stability. In other words, is his house stable? Can be come home to it every night? Does be feel secure within his home? These needs bring about order, a reliable routine, and familiarity.

Level I—Physiological Needs

The basic level of human needs in order to sustain life: food, water, clothing, shelter, etc. When these requirements are not met, a person loses her function to live properly because she is consumed by its absence. In other words, if a woman is extremely hungry, all she can focus on is the last time she ate, when her next possible meal will be, and her present hunger.

Examining the Feudal System Through the Hierarchy of Needs

In each section below, there will be five sentences describing an aspect of medieval life. Examine Maslow's hierarchy of needs and determine the level or tier that each of the following sentences deals with. Each category has one sentence for each level. The first blank is filled in as an example.

Shelter	
I: Physiological	A serf is given a cottage on a manor.
	The king's coronation is celebrated in his palace.
.	A monk named Bernard enters the monastery and creates a following that obtains a state of godliness and perfection.
	A knight is given a manor to oversee.
	A lord welcomes other barons to his castle.
Food	
	For his birthday, the lord welcomes all those who work his manor to a pig roast.
	Palace doors are open on a religious holiday and imported cuisines are offered.
	The knight promises the serf that he will protect his harvest, in exchange for food.
<u> </u>	The king's chef prepares a work of art: a miniature castle made from pastries, sugar, and spice.
	A peasant smiles at the porridge that he offers to his family at the table and knows that part of the harvest will be given to the king.
Clothing	
	The knight wears protective chain mail (armor) when going to battle.
. 1	The peasant and his wife must be content with one set of clothing to keep them warm.
	The lord's first-born feels a sense of belonging when he puts on a tunic that has his family's coat of arms on his chest.
	Guillermo, the milliner, makes the lords' wives wait their turn as he crafts them layered silk gowns, unmatched in style and construction.
	The lord gives a knight a cloak made of gold thread for his successes during the joust.

Examining the Feudal System Through the Hierarchy of Needs

Warfare	
	_ King Richard the Lionheart was recognized as the greatest of Christian warriors in his own lifetime.
	The knights and their army pillaged food and looted goods from the city after they successfully conquered it.
	_ Knights bound themselves together as a band of brothers by the code of chivalry, which stood for friendship and belonging.
	The baron is given territory and castles as a mark of his success and prestige.
	When going to battle, bowmen lined up in an orderly manner and shot their arrows at the enemy.
Religion	
	Some people sought a career in the church to gain success, power, and prestige.
	Monasteries were constructed to become self-sufficient in terms of food, water, and shelter.
· 	Most people sought the consolation of the church during a dangerous time that offered them a sense of love, compassion, and mercy.
	The cardinals elected Pope Leo III who demonstrated the outstanding ability to lead the church at a time when it dominated much of the Christian world.
	People sought safety and security away from a dangerous war-like world by entering the monastery.
Love and Marriage	
	Many young girls were offered in marriage purely for breeding children.
	Marriage was a means of attaining stability and security between families.
	An heiress, Eleanor of Aquitaine, with a magnificent dowry of wealth, territory, and achievement could actually choose her own husband.
	Beautiful women were prizes sought by the great and the powerful.
	Sometimes, but rarely, a man would marry a woman because his feelings for her were overflowing with love and friendship.
Trade and Comme	rce
	Jaque LaCouer emerged as the richest man in all of France due to his unmatched skill as a businessman and was even appointed financial advisor to the king.
	As people moved into manors for protection and stability, basic commerce was limited.
	Due to invasions, basic trade for food came to a halt during the Dark Ages.
	After the Dark Ages, merchants moved to towns and joined together with other burghers to make a living.
	As cities grew, merchants organized businesses that made huge profits and great wealth.