

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Charlemagne Unites Germanic Kingdoms

Many Germanic Kingdoms that succeeded the _____ are reunited under Charlemagne's empire.

Invasions of Western Europe

- Effects of Constant Invasions and Warfare
 - Germanic invaders overrun _____ Roman Empire in 400s.
 - Fighting disrupts _____ and _____; people abandon cities.
 - Marks the beginning of the _____ - a period from 500 to 1500.
- The Decline of _____
 - As cities are abandoned, level of learning declines.
 - Knowledge of _____ language and culture is almost completely lost.
- Loss of a Common Language
 - Introduction of German language changes _____; dialects develop.

Germanic Kingdoms Emerge

- Years of Upheaval between _____ and _____
 - Germanic _____ replace Roman _____.
 - Continual wars change borders between kingdoms.
 - The _____ provides order and security.
- The Concept of Government Changes

- Germans held together by _____ and _____, not government.
- Small communities are governed by unwritten _____ and _____.
- Germanic warriors pledge loyalty to their _____; live in the lord's hall.
- _____ Rules the Franks
 - Germanic people called Franks hold power in Roman province of _____.
 - Clovis, leader of the Franks, converts to _____ in 496.
 - Leads warriors against other _____ armies.
 - Unites Franks into one kingdom with the Church's help by 511.

Germans Adopt Christianity

- How the Church Spread
 - Frankish rulers _____ Germanic peoples to Christianity.
 - _____ travel to convert Germanic and Celtic groups.
- Monasteries, Convents, and Manuscripts
 - Church builds monasteries – where _____ live to study and serve God.
 - Italian monk, _____, writes rules that govern monastic life.
 - His sister _____ adapts rules for nuns living in convents.
 - Monks establish _____, preserve learning through libraries.
- Papal power Expands under _____.
 - In 590, also called Gregory the Great, becomes pope.
 - Under Gregory, church becomes _____ - a political power.
 - Pope's palace becomes center of Roman _____.
 - Uses Church money to raise _____, care for _____, and negotiate treaties.

- Establishes a _____ - a churchly kingdom fanning out of Rome.

An Empire Evolves

- Europe's Kingdoms
 - The _____ control the largest and strongest of Europe's kingdoms.
 - By 511, Frankish rule extends over what is now _____.
- Charles Martel Emerges
 - Most powerful official in kingdom is major domo – _____.
 - In 719, major domo Charles Martel becomes more _____ than the king.
 - Defeats _____ from Spain at Tours in 732; becomes a _____ hero.
 - Son, Pepin, begins _____ - family that rules 751-987.

Charlemagne Becomes Emperor

- From Pepin to _____.
 - Pepin dies in 768, leaves kingdom to two sons, in 771 one son _____.
 - Second son, Charlemagne (_____), rules kingdom.
- Charlemagne Extends Frankish Rule
 - Charlemagne's armies' _____ Western Europe, spread Christianity.
 - In 800, Charlemagne travels to Rome to protect _____ from mobs.
 - Pope crowns Charlemagne emperor; gives him title, "_____."

- Germanic power, Church, heritage of Roman Empire now _____ together.
- Charlemagne Leads a Revival
 - Charlemagne limits nobles power by governing through _____.
 - Encourages _____ and orders monasteries to open schools.
- Charlemagne's Heirs
 - Charlemagne dies in 814; his son _____, rules poorly.
 - Louis's three _____ fight for control of empire.
 - In 843 they divide empire into _____; sign Treaty of Verdun.