

The Middle Ages

Outcome: Germanic Kingdoms Emerge & Charlemagne

1. Germanic Kingdoms

- In the upheaval between 400 and 600, small _____ replaced Roman provinces
- _____ constantly
- _____ and personal _____ were more important than public _____ and written _____
- Germanic stress on personal ties made it _____



2. Clovis and the Franks

- The Franks had power in _____ (modern day France and Switzerland)
- _____ was leader of the Franks
- Christianity was a _____ in the Middle Ages
- Clovis _____ to the region
 - Fears defeat by another Germanic tribe and _____
 - Battle _____ and Franks _____
 - Clovis and 3,000 of his warriors ask a bishop to _____ them
 - By 511, Clovis had _____ the Franks in one kingdom

4. A Frankish Empire Evolves

- The _____ now _____ the largest and strongest of Europe's kingdoms
- When Clovis died in 511, the Franks controlled most of modern day _____
- Frankish position of _____:
 - Position which had become the _____ in Frankish kingdom
 - Official power: Had charge of the _____ and estates (like a lord)
 - Unofficial power: Led _____ and made _____, essentially ruling the kingdom

d. Charles Martel or Charles the Hammer



- i. By 719, Charles _____ than the king as mayor of the palace
- ii. Charles was part of the Franks and therefore _____
- iii. Defeated _____ from Spain at the Battle of _____ in 732
- iv. Historians argue that if the Christians had lost, _____ could have taken over Europe
- v. Charles was a Christian hero; _____
- vi. At his death, he passed his power to _____ (not necessarily short)
- vii. Pope anoints Pepin “_____ by the grace of _____,” thus beginning the _____ Dynasty- family that would rule the Franks from 751-987

5. Charlemagne Becomes Emperor

- a. Pepin the short died in _____
- b. Charles the Great, better known as _____ takes over in 771
- c. Imposing figure standing _____ foot _____ inches tall
- d. Charlemagne as king
 - i. Was now the most powerful king in _____
 - ii. Charlemagne built an empire greater than any known _____
 - iii. His conquests against the Muslims to the south and east _____
 - iv. He _____ for the first time since the Roman Empire
 - v. The empire became known as the _____
 - vi. Charlemagne strengthened his power by _____ of the nobles
 - vii. Sent out _____ to check on powerful landowners
 - viii. Regularly _____ his kingdom
 - ix. _____ - surrounded himself with scholars and opened new monasteries
- e. In 800, he traveled to Rome to protect the pope → the pope rewards Charlemagne by _____
- f. This historic coronation showed that the _____ than the king
- g. Charlemagne _____ in 814, his grand sons split up the kingdom- bad idea- Carolingian kings _____ and authority broke down
- h. This led to the rise of _____



Result: Through Christianity, _____ was able to unite the Franks into a strong Christian, military power. _____ solidified Christianity's strength in Europe which helped lead to the eventual rise of the most powerful Frankish king _____.