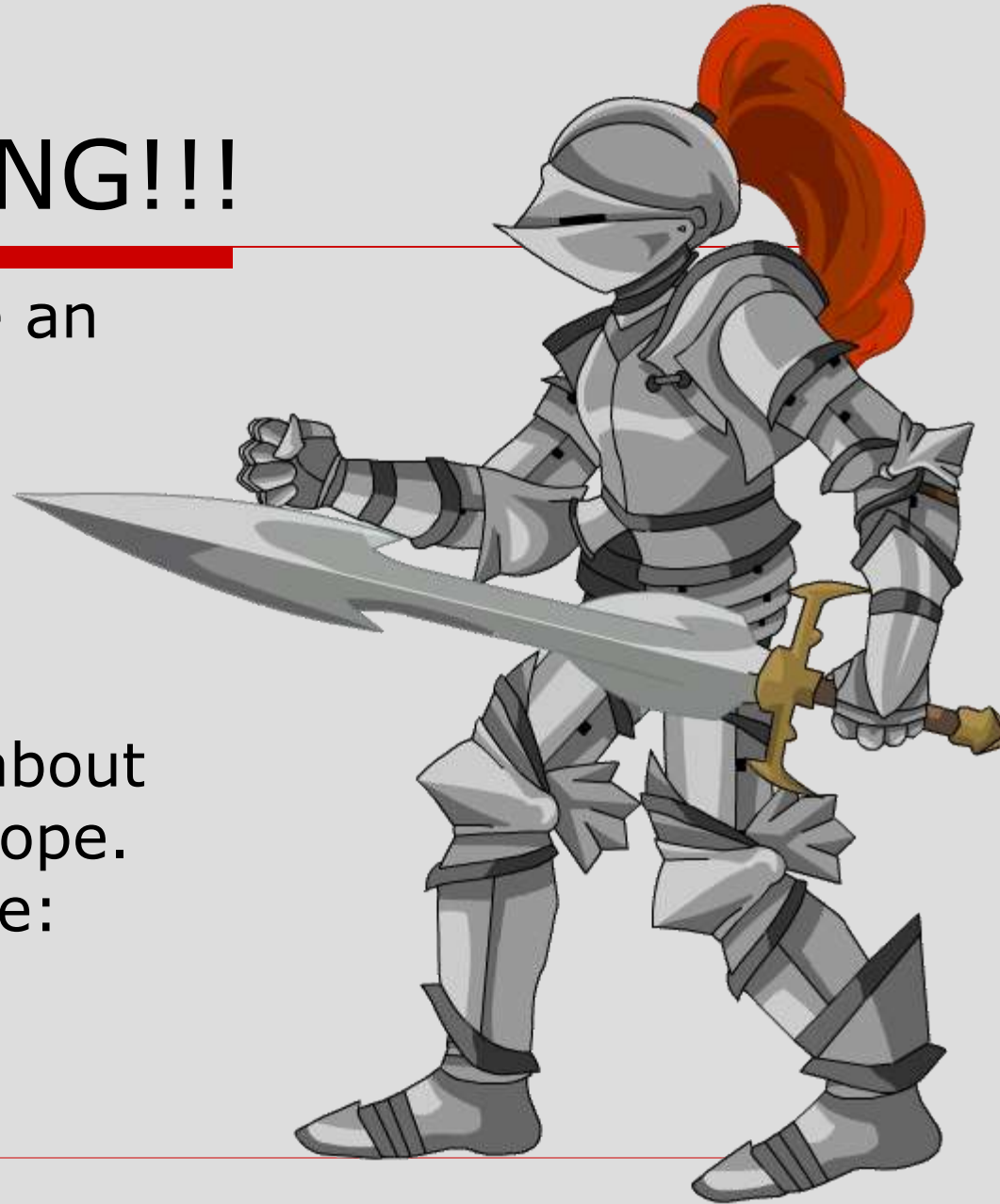


GOOD MORNING!!!

- Tomorrow we will take an Islam Quiz. Be sure to study! Study your questions on your objectives as well as vocabulary.
- Today we are talking about the Middle Ages in Europe. You may know it as the:
 - Middle Ages
 - Medieval Times
 - Dark Ages



European Middle Ages Chpt 13

Sect 1. Charlemagne Unites Germanic Kingdoms

World History

Remember when...

□ We had all those empires? What happened to them?

From this...



...To this

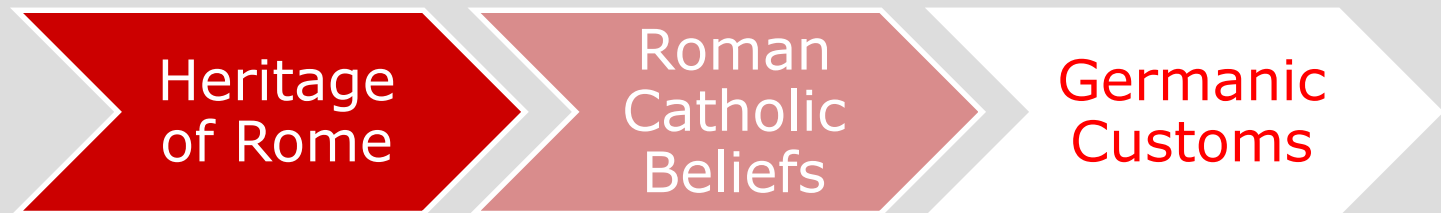




- ❑ In western Europe, the Roman Empire had broken into many small kingdoms.
- ❑ During the Middle Ages, Charlemagne tried to revive the idea of a Western empire. [video](#)

Setting the stage; Middle Ages

- ❑ Middle Ages aka the medieval period.
- ❑ It spans the years from about 500-1500 AD.
- ❑ During these centuries, a new society slowly emerged.





- Historians call the period following the fall of Rome the “Dark Ages.”
 - Formerly, this period is known as the beginning of the Middle Ages.
- It was a time of increased warfare, decreased trade, and a decline in learning.

Invasions of Western Europe

- ❑ Western Europe is invaded by Vikings, and Germanic tribes
- ❑ Effects of the Invasions:
 - Disruption of trade-merchants faced invasions from both land and sea; businesses collapsed.
 - Downfall of cities: cities were abandoned as centers of administration
 - Population shifts: Roman cities were left without strong leadership, most people fled to the countryside.

Decline in learning

1. Germanic invaders could not read or write (no written language)
2. Families moved to rural areas
3. Few people could read Greek, (all works of literature, science and philosophy were written in)

Time out!

1. What is the time period of the Middle ages?
2. What are some of the effects of the invasions of the Germanic tribes?



Loss of Common Language

- ❑ Although German invaders could not read or write, they had a common spoken language, German.
 - ❑ Latin changed as a result of mixing with the German speaking population
 - ❑ While it was still an official language, it was no longer understood.
 - ❑ Different dialects developed as new words and phrases became a part of everyday speech.
-

Emergence of Languages

- By the 800's French, Spanish, and other Roman-based languages had evolved from Latin.
 - The development of various languages mirrored the continued breakup of a once-unified empire.
-

Government Changes

- ❑ Loyalty to public government and written law had unified Roman society
 - ❑ Family ties and personal loyalty, rather than citizenship in a public state, held Germanic society together.
 - ❑ Unlike Romans, Germanic peoples lived in small communities governed by unwritten rules and traditions.
-



Travail par: Reproduction

Statue par: G. J. J. J.

CLOVIS I^{er}

Clovis was an important king of the Franks. The Franks were one of the largest Germanic tribes.



Clovis ruler of the Franks

- ❑ In the Germanic province of Gaul (modern day France and Switzerland), a Germanic tribe called the **Franks** held power.
- ❑ Their leader was Clovis
- ❑ Essentially, the Franks blended Germanic and Roman culture.
- ❑ Clovis would bring Christianity to the region
- ❑ The strategic alliance between Clovis' Frankish kingdom and the Church marked the start of a partnership

The background is a detailed illustration from a medieval manuscript, likely the Bayeux Tapestry. It shows several figures in period clothing, including a man in a crown and a woman in a blue and red dress. The scene is filled with intricate patterns and colors like gold, red, and blue.

Pepin the Short

- ❑ The Franks controlled the largest and strongest of Europe's kingdoms.
- ❑ When the Frank's leader Clovis died in 511, he had extended Frankish rule over most of what is now France.
- ❑ The next official king of the Franks would be Pepin the Short. His reign signifies the start of the Carolingian Dynasty, the family that would rule the Franks from 751-987

Charlemagne Becomes Emperor

- Pepin the Short dies in 768
 - He leaves his empire to his two sons, Carloman and Charles.
 - Carloman dies in 771, leaving the entire empire to Charles aka Charlemagne (meaning Charles the Great)
- Charlemagne stood six feet four inches tall



Charlemagne became king of the Franks in 768 A.D. He conquered a vast empire and tried to recreate the glory of the Roman Empire.

Charlemagne's Reign



- ❑ Charlemagne conquered new lands to the South and to the East
- ❑ Through these conquests he spread Christianity
- ❑ He reunited western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire
- ❑ By 800 his empire was larger than the Byzantine Empire
- ❑ He became the most powerful king in Western Europe

Charlemagne saves the Pope

- ❑ In 800 Charlemagne travels to Rome to crush an unruly mob that had attacked the pope.
- ❑ In gratitude, Pope Leo III crowned him emperor. This moment was historical.



This event signaled the joining of Germanic power, the Church, and the heritage of the Roman Empire.



Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne “Holy Roman Emperor”.



 Charlemagne's Empire, 814. Either directly or indirectly, Charlemagne ruled a vast empire that included almost all of the Western Roman Empire except for Spain and Britain.

During his reign, Charlemagne tried to recreate the Roman Empire. However, after his death, the empire declined.



Charlemagne's Heir

- ❑ A year before Charlemagne's death, in 814, he crowned his only surviving son, Louis the Pious, as emperor.
- ❑ Louis was a devoutly Christian man, but an ineffective ruler.

Review

- ❑ What are three of the effects of invasions on Western Europe?
 - ❑ Why was there a decline in learning during the beginning part of the middle ages?
 - ❑ Who is Clovis and what are some important things he did?
 - ❑ Who is Charlemagne and what are some important things that happened during his reign?
-

The Church

A photograph of a stone church with a stone cross in the foreground. The church has a prominent tower with a conical roof and several arched windows. The stone cross is made of dark, weathered stone and stands on a large, rough-hewn stone base. The background shows a cloudy sky and some greenery.

- ❑ This is a time of Change in Europe; people moving to the countryside, language changing, power changing.
- ❑ But the one thing that survived the fall of the Roman Empire was **the Roman Catholic Church.**
- ❑ The Church provided order and security

Germans adopt Christianity

The background of the slide is a detailed historical painting. It shows a church interior with several figures. In the foreground, a man in a white robe is seated at a desk, writing with a quill. To his right, another man in a white robe is seated, reading a book. In the background, other figures are visible, some reading and some writing. The architecture features Gothic-style windows and a high ceiling. The overall scene suggests a scholarly or religious environment, consistent with the theme of the slide.

- ❑ Politics played a key role in spreading Christianity
 - Frankish rulers helped convert many Germanic people
 - Missionaries also spread Christianity
 - In southern Europe, the fear of coastal attacks by Muslims also spurred many people to become Christians in the 600s.

A colorful medieval-style illustration of a church interior. In the foreground, several people in long, flowing robes of various colors (blue, green, orange, white) are depicted. Some are standing, while others are kneeling or bowing. In the background, there are large, arched doorways and windows, some with intricate tracery. The overall style is reminiscent of a stained-glass window or a medieval manuscript illumination.

Monasteries, Convents and Manuscripts

- ❑ To adapt to rural conditions, the Church built religious communities called **monasteries**.
- ❑ There, Christian men called **monks** gave up their private possessions and devoted their lives to serving God.
- ❑ Women who did the same were referred to as **nuns** and lived in convents

Pg 357 in textbook

- Define: Middle Ages, Franks, Monastery, secular, Charlemagne

 - Answer ?'s: 3,4,6,8
-