The Middle Ages
Outcome: Germanic Kingdoms Emerge & Charlemagne

1. Germanic Kingdoms
   a. In the upheaval between 400 and 600, small _______ _________ replaced Roman provinces
   b. _______ _________ constantly
   c. _______ and personal _________ were more important than public _______ and written _______
   d. Germanic stress on personal ties made it ________________

2. Clovis and the Franks
   a. The Franks had power in _______ (modern day France and Switzerland)
   b. _______ was leader of the Franks
   c. Christianity was a ___________ ___________ in the Middle Ages
   d. Clovis ___________ _________ to the region
      i. Fears defeat by another Germanic tribe and __________________________
      ii. Battle ___________ _________ and Franks _______
      iii. Clovis and 3,000 of his warriors ask a bishop to ___________ them
      iv. By 511, Clovis had ___________ the Franks in one kingdom

4. A Frankish Empire Evolves
   a. The _______ now _________ the largest and strongest of Europe’s kingdoms
   b. When Clovis died in 511, the Franks controlled most of modern day _______
   c. Frankish position of __________________________:
      i. Position which had become the _______ _________ in Frankish kingdom
      ii. Official power: Had charge of the _______ _________ and estates (like a lord)
      iii. Unofficial power: Led _______ and made _______, essentially ruling the kingdom

Constructive Response Question
Distinguish the differences between Clovis, Charles Martel, & Charlemagne as well as some of their accomplishments.
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 lead 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
       ________________.  

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