

NEW TOPIC: MIDDLE AGES



**AIM: HOW DID
CHARLEMAGNE UNITE
WESTERN EUROPE
AFTER THE FALL OF
THE ROMAN EMPIRE?**

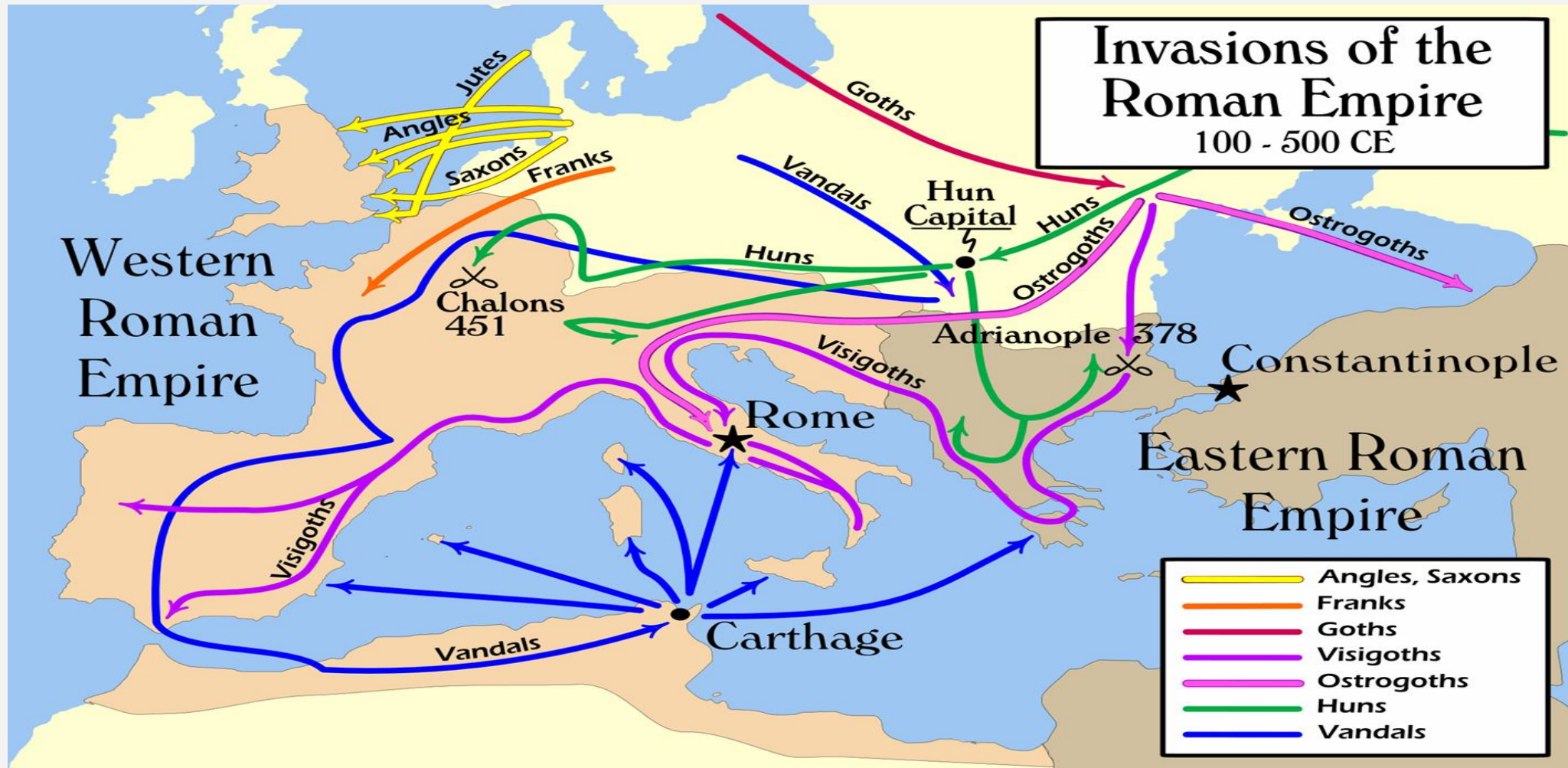
Do Now: create a Cause and effect Chart

- 1) Recall – What were the causes for the fall of Rome?
- 2) Predict – The effects of the fall of Rome (Some of these we have learned)

ROME AT IT'S HEIGHT



INVASION



CHART

Cause of the Fall of Rome

Effects of the Fall of Rome

LIFE AFTER ROME

- 1) Disruption of trade – constant war caused trade to collapse
- 2) Downfall of cities – administrators fled the city
- 3) Population shifts – People flee the cities for the countryside
- 4) Decline in learning – Germanic invaders could not read or write
- 5) Loss of old language – When Germanic people mixed with Romans – new languages emerged like Spanish, and French – Very few people still spoke Latin



Church survived the fall of the Roman Empire

provided order and security

SETTING THE STAGE

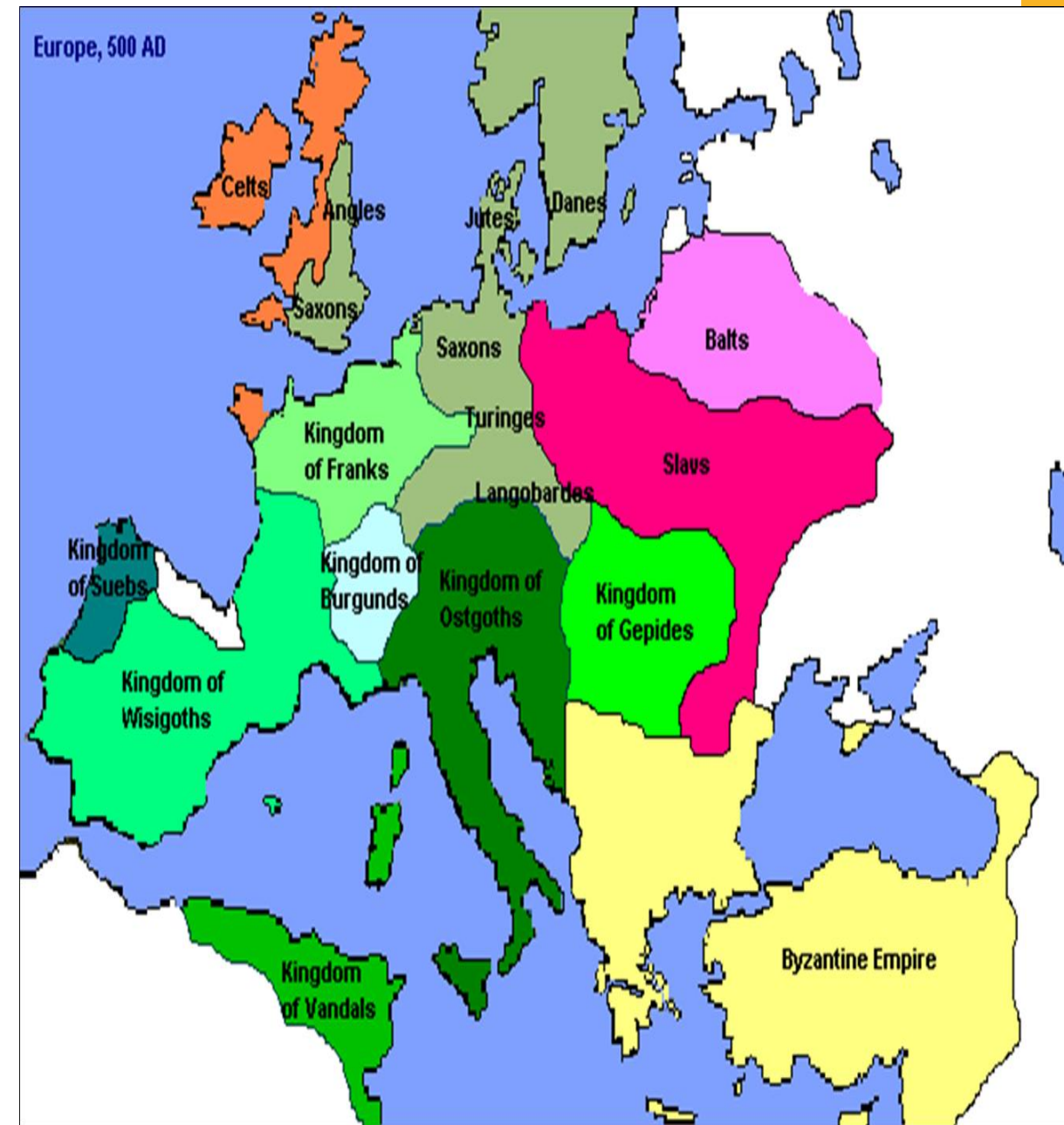
- Middle Ages (Medieval History)–(476-1450)–has roots in...
- 1) Classic Roman traditions
- 2) Roman Catholic Church
- 3) Customs of Germanic tribes



GERMANIC KINGDOMS

Germanic peoples

- 1) small communities
- 2) governed by unwritten rules and traditions
- 3) Germanic chief led a band of warriors who had pledged their loyalty to him. They felt no obligation to obey a king they did not even know.



Europe in the Year 500 – What has changed?

GERMANIC PEOPLE EMBRACE CHRISTIANITY

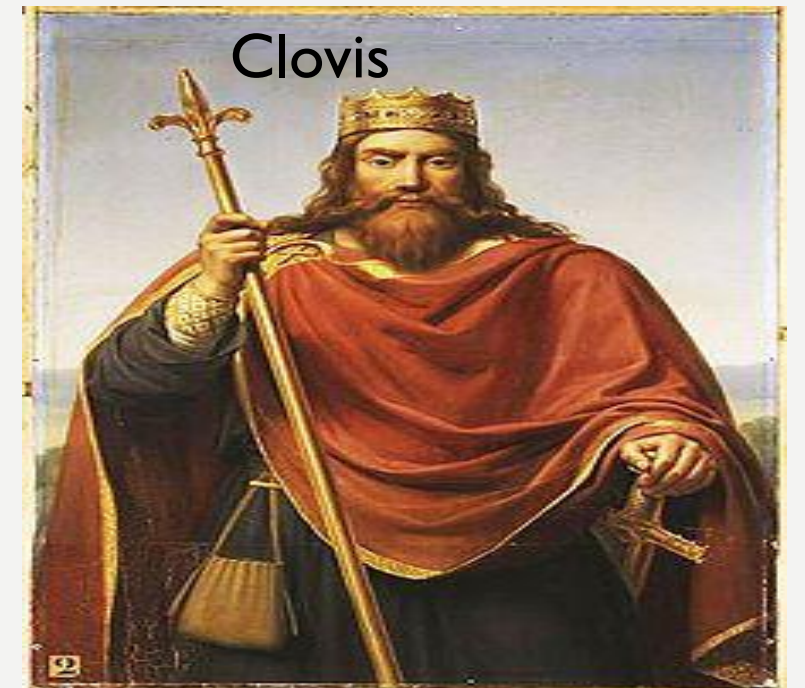
- Franks (Germanic people) from Gaul
- Clovis- leader of the Franks – converts himself and his troops to Christianity

Clovis' Frankish Kingdom – make alliance with the Roman Church

Missionaries – monks and nuns

Spread Christianity throughout rural areas of Eastern Europe

Monasteries – Religious communities became centers for schools and libraries



GREGORY I (590)

- Pope's palace - center of Roman Government
- Pope is both religious and political
- Church revenues go towards government projects and the military
- This idea of a churchly kingdom, ruled by a pope, would be a central theme of the Middle Ages. Meanwhile, secular rulers expanded their political kingdoms.
- Christendom (literally "Christian kingdom"). This idea of a church-based kingdom, ruled by a pope, became a central part of the Middle Ages.



Patron saint of musicians, singers, students, and teachers

CAROLINGIAN DYNASTY

The grandfather:

Charles “the hammer” – Saves western Europe from Muslim invaders

The father:

Pepin “the short” “king by the grace of god”

Defeated the Lombards for the pope

- Charlemagne – “Charles the Great”

1) Extended Frankish Rule

2) Pope crowned him Roman Emperor

3) joining of Germanic power,

the church, and the Roman Empire.



While the video plays write down what Charlemagne's major contributions to history? Why do you think Charlemagne is considered one of the "most illuminating figures of the Dark Ages"?



Video: Dark Ages (Questions)

CHARLEMAGNE

- 1) Charlemagne spread Christianity.
- 2) He reunited western Europe (first time since the Roman Empire.)
- 3) Charlemagne's empire was larger than the Byzantine
- 4) most powerful king in western Europe.
- 5) In 800, Charlemagne traveled to Rome to crush an unruly mob that had attacked the pope. In gratitude, Pope Leo III crowned him
- 6) emperor. The coronation was historic. A pope had claimed the political right to confer the title "Roman Emperor" on a European king.
- 7) Royal agents would monitor wealthy landowners to make sure they were just
- 8) Encouraged learning

HISTORY MAKERS – CHARLEMAGNE LEGENDARY KING

- 1) Drawing Conclusions – Why did Charlemagne's size enhance his image?
- 2) Finding Main Ideas – How did Charlemagne improve the position of Christianity?
- 3) Forming and Supporting opinions – Why do you think Charlemagne opposed his coronation? Explain

Charlemagne's Empire Collapses: Treaty of Verdun, 843

