

MIDDLE AGES: CHARLEMAGNE, THE FRANKS & FEUDALISM

I. Medieval Times

A. Medieval comes from the Latin meaning "middle"

B. The _____

C. Also known as the Dark Ages or Middle Ages

II. Germanic Kingdoms

A. Formed out of early barbarian tribes

B. Lived in small communities with unwritten customs

C. Led by _____

D. Most successful Germanic Kingdom was established by the _____

III. Fall of the Roman Empire



IV. Results of Germanic Invasions

A. Trade _____

B. Roads, bridges and cities fell into disrepair

C. No _____

D. No learning except in _____

E. Loss of a common language due to many _____

V. The Franks

A. Germanic group in Gaul, (present-day France)

B. United by King _____

C. Converted to _____ & align with the Church

D. Founded the Merovingian dynasty which ruled the Franks for 200 years

VI. Charles Martel

A. Known as "Charles the Hammer"

B. Becomes "Mayor of the Palace" (majordomo) in 714 AD

C. Wins Battle of Tours in 732 AD- stopping _____

VII. Pepin the Short

A. Charles Martel's son & strict Catholic

B. Protected Catholic Church against invading Germanic tribe, the Lombards

C. The Church anointed him "King by the Grace of God"

D. Founder of the Carolingian dynasty- ruled from 751-987 AD

VIII. Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne

- A. Son of Pepin the Short
- B. Ruled from 768-814 AD
- C. _____, _____ & _____
- D. Protected the Catholic Church

IX. A Christian Empire

- A. Crowned on Christmas Day, 800 AD by Pope Leo III
- B. Charlemagne becomes known as “_____”

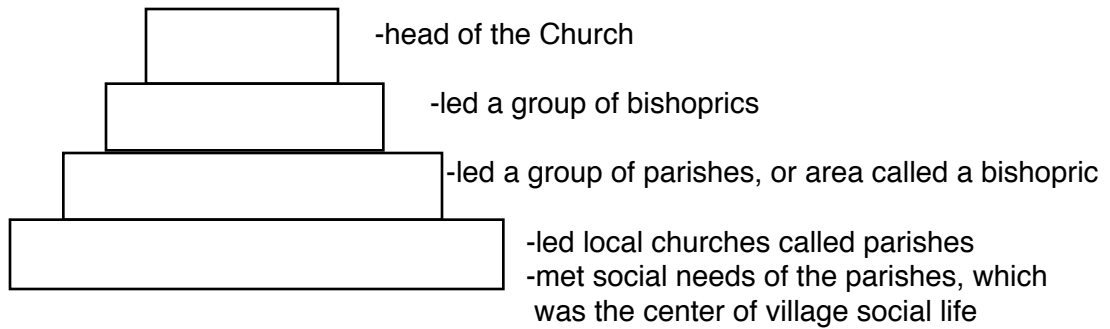
X. Charlemagne’s Legacy

- A. Charlemagne’s grandsons fought for control of the empire after his death
- B. In 843 AD, they signed the Treaty of Verdun
- C. Divides the empire into 3 kingdoms (East, Middle and West Francia)

XI. Christianity —> Catholic Church

- A. After Jesus’ death, the role of the leader of the Christian Church was handed down to his apostles (closest followers)
- B. When the apostles died (mostly by persecution) bishops were appointed to lead the church
- C. The Bishop of _____, also known as the _____, became the head of the, now called, Roman Catholic Church

XII. Structure of the Catholic Church



XIII. Monks & Monasteries

- A. Monk: a man who _____
- B. Monastery: location/residence of life for monks
- C. Saint Benedict wrote a list of rules to guide a community of monks
 - 1. Each day was divided into activities: i.e. prayer, song, manual labor
- D. Monasteries were led by _____ or called “fathers”
- E. Each monastery owned land to sustain itself
- F. was an example of morals to the community by providing school, hospital for travelers & sick.
- G. Taught peasants trade skills like carpentry & weaving
- H. Center of _____
- I. Nuns: Women began to also separate themselves from the world to dedicate themselves to God.
 - 1. Nuns lived in convents (similar to monasteries)

XIV. Influence of the Roman Catholic Church

- A. Secular (non-religious) authority declines & Church authority grew
- B. Monasteries preserved _____

C. Missionaries bring _____ to German tribes

D. Parish priests serve religious & social needs of the people

XV. Feudalism

A. Definition: political and social system that developed during the Middle ages when royal governments were no longer able to defend their subjects; _____

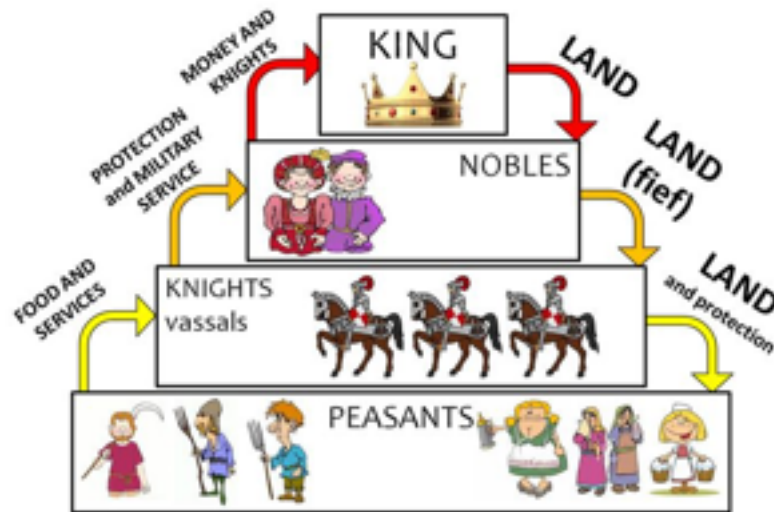
B. Created due to invasions and need for safety

C. People turn to local (rich) noble/lord, for protection

D. Idea came from Germanic society called vassalage.

1. Warrior (knight) _____

2. In return, _____



Feudal Pyramid of Power