

Describe this picture



[“The Middle Ages in 3 1/2 minutes”](#)

Terms, People, and Places

Medieval:

Franks:

Charles Martel:

Battle of Tours:

Charlemagne:

Missis:

Vikings:

Lesson Objectives

- Describe Western Europe after the collapse of the western Roman Empire.
- Describe how Germanic tribes carved Europe into small kingdoms.
- Explain how Charlemagne briefly reunited much of Western Europe and what happened to his empire after his death.

CHAPTER 7 SECTION 1	Note Taking Study Guide THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES
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Focus Question: How did Germanic tribes divide Western Europe into small kingdoms?

A. As you read this section in your textbook, use the table below to identify main ideas for each red heading. Some items have been entered for you.

Early Medieval Europe	
Heading	Main Idea
Western Europe in Decline	After the collapse of Rome, from about 500 to 1000, Western Europe entered a period of political, social, and economic decline.
The Rise of the Germanic Kingdoms	
The Age of Charlemagne	
Europe After Charlemagne	

B. As you read "The Age of Charlemagne," use the table below to identify main ideas about Charlemagne's rule. Some items have been entered for you.

The Age of Charlemagne	
Heading	Main Idea
A New Emperor of the Romans	Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans in 800.
Creating a Unified Christian Empire	
A Revival of Learning	

CHAPTER

7

SECTION 1

Section Summary

THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

After the Roman empire fell, Western Europe was cut off from other cultures, invaded, and divided. The period from 500 to 1000 is sometimes called the Dark Ages. It was actually a time when Greco-Roman, Germanic, and Christian traditions slowly blended. They combined to create a new, medieval civilization. This civilization is called the Middle Ages.

In the early Middle Ages, Germanic tribes, such as the Franks, divided Western Europe. In 486, Clovis, king of the Franks, defeated Gaul, the area that became France. Clovis kept his own customs but also kept Roman customs, and he converted to Christianity. In the 600s, Islam began in Arabia. Muslims, or believers in Islam, created a huge empire. When they crossed into France, Charles Martel and his Frankish warriors fought the Muslim armies at the battle of Tours in 732. The Franks pushed the Muslims back into Spain.

In 768, Charles Martel's grandson, also named Charles, became king. He built an empire covering what are now France, Germany, and part of Italy. He became known as Charlemagne, or Charles the Great. Later, the pope crowned him emperor of the Romans. Charlemagne united Europe by fighting off invaders, conquering peoples, and converting them to Christianity. He also united Europe by blending German, Roman, and Christian traditions. Charlemagne saw education as another way to unify his kingdom. Even though he could not read or write, he felt education was important. He brought back Latin learning. He also set up local schools.

However, the unity did not last. Charlemagne's grandsons split up the empire in 843. About 900, nomads, called Magyars, settled in what is now Hungary. They overran Eastern Europe and moved west, but were finally pushed back. In the late 700s, the Vikings from Scandinavia began raiding towns along European coasts and rivers. Eventually they settled in England, Ireland, northern France, and parts of Russia.

Review Questions

1. Who stopped the Muslim advance into Europe?

2. What did Charlemagne do to unify his kingdom?

READING CHECK

Where did the Vikings come from?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *unify* in the underlined sentence. What does *unify* mean? The root word *uni-* is Latin for "one." The suffix *-fy* means "make." Use this information about word parts to help you figure out the meaning of *unify*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas Find the sentences at the beginning of the Summary that represent the main idea of the Summary. Write the sentences on the lines below.

Summary

“The Early Middle Ages”

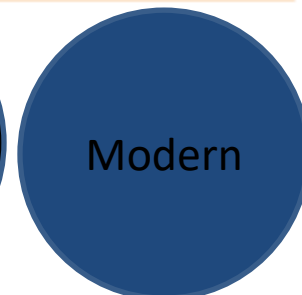
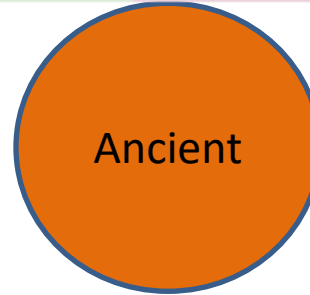
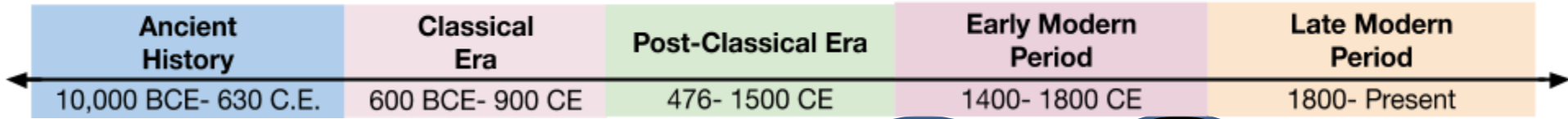
From 500 to 1000, Europe was a fragmented, largely isolated region. Between 400 and 700, Germanic invaders carved up Europe up into small kingdoms. In the 800s, Charlemagne temporarily reunited much of Europe. He revived learning and furthered the blending of German, Roman, and Christian traditions.

Aim #1: How does Europe develop after the fall of Rome?



Europe in Decline

Timeline of Human History



- Post- Roman E., entered **Middle Ages** (500-1500)
- “Dark Ages”
 - political, social, economic decline
 - Trade slow
 - learning dead
 - No culture
 - Rural life
 - political division (wars)
 - isolated
 - backward
 - Religious
- **medieval** civilization



Map #1: Classical Civilizations in 200 CE



Map #2: Post- Classical Civilizations in 500 CE



Map #3: Post- Classical Civilizations in 750 CE



Map #4: Post- Classical Civilizations in 979 CE



Map #5: Post- Classical Civilizations in 1215 CE





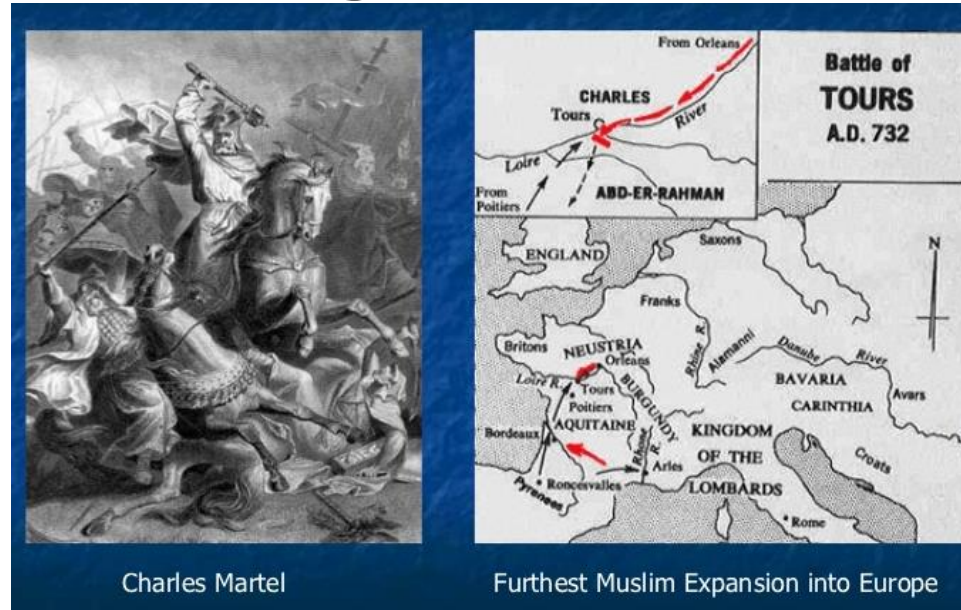
Checkpoint

What was happening in Europe following the collapse of W. Roman Empire?

Rise of Germanic Kingdoms

- German tribes sliced up W. Europe- small kingdoms
 - “barbaric” life
 - unwritten laws

- **Battle of Tours (732), Charles Martel**





Checkpoint

How were Germanic kingdoms governed?

Charlemagne (742-814)

- AKA Charles the Great
- King of Franks
- Holy Roman Emperor! (800)
- Reunited much of W. Roman E.
 - under Christianity
 - strong gov't





Checkpoint

How did Charlemagne briefly reunite much of Western Europe?

Carolingian Empire After Charlemagne

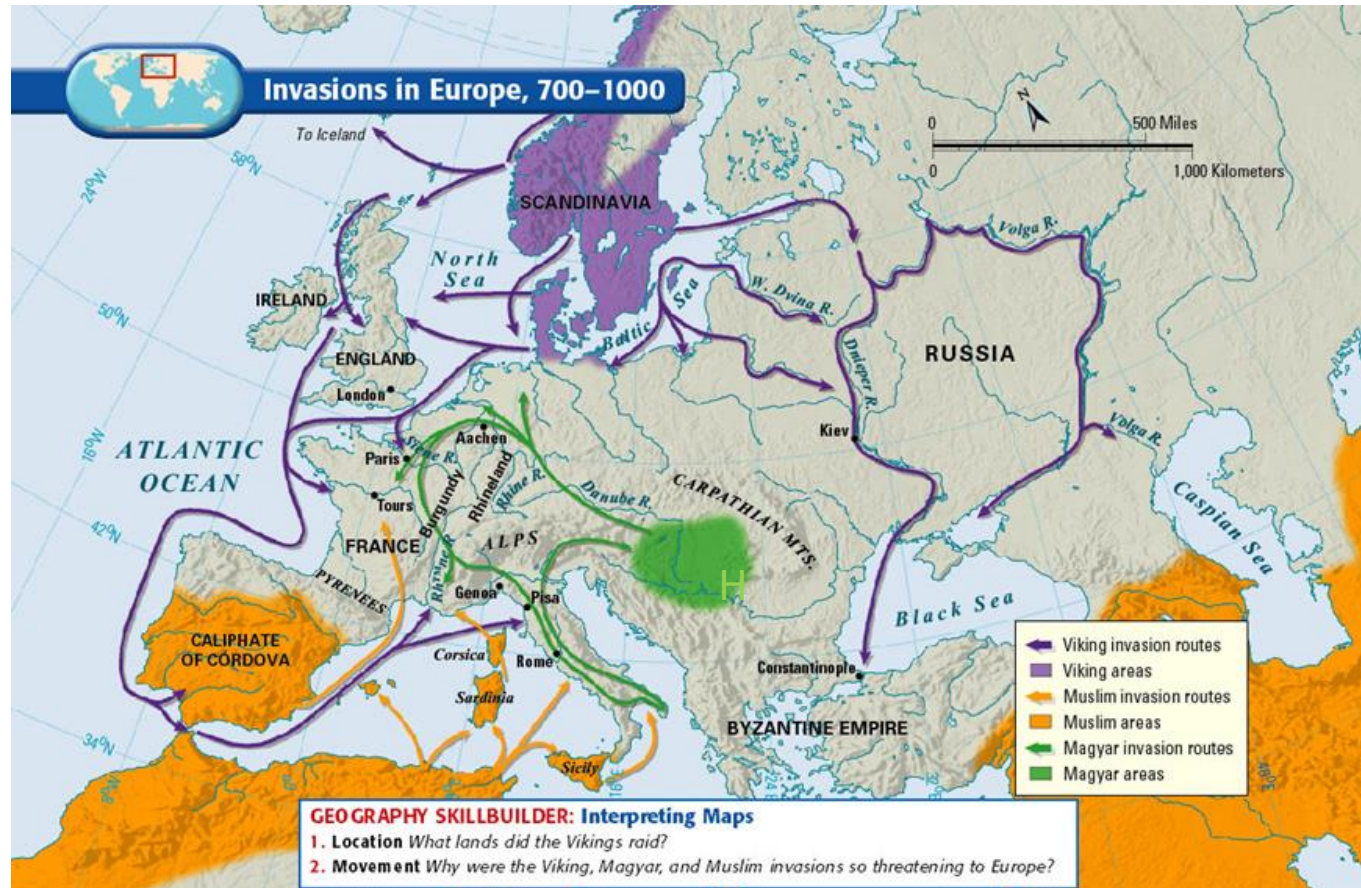


Treaty of Verdun, 843

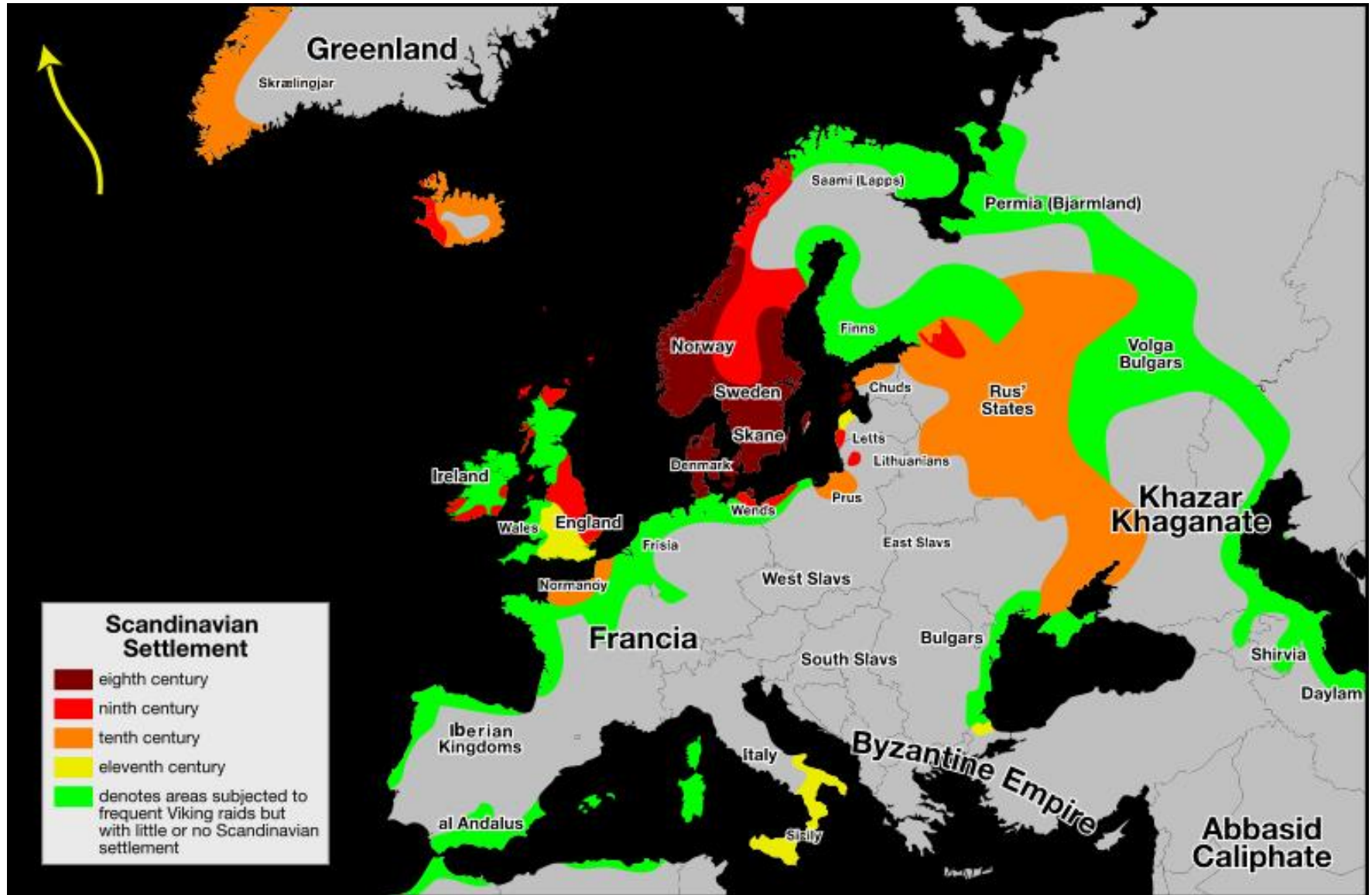
Invasions



- 800s; Muslims
- 900; Magyars
- 700-1000; Vikings
 - sailed, traded, explored, & raided world



Scandinavian Settlements (700-1000)





Checkpoint

What happened to Europe following Charlemagne's death?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.