

Early Middle Ages

WORLD HISTORY

By the end of the fifth century:

Spain— _____

Italy— _____

Gaul— _____

North Africa— _____

Britannia— _____

CITIES:

Everywhere civilization was under attack

Constant war disrupted _____—deathblow to cities in much of Europe

Towns declined with the end of the Roman Empire

LANGUAGE:

Barbarians that invaded the Roman Empire _____

_____ were about the only ones trained to read and write

As German speaking people joined the population _____

Different dialects developed with new words and phrases by region

_____ (evolved from Latin)

GOVERNMENT:

Germanic people did not think of themselves as citizens, but members of families.

All lived together and the lord took care of them

CHURCH:

Christianity brought to Britannia by _____
Frankish king named _____. Many Franks follow him
_____ were created—communities in which groups of Christian
men and women gave up all their private possessions and lived simply
devoting their lives to worship and prayer.

Women that followed this way of life were called _____
Men were called _____
_____ : Born in 480 in Italy

Was a very righteous and disciplined man

A group of monks asked him to be their _____ (head of the monastery)

He wrote a book describing the rules of monastic life:

1. Once a monk enters a monastery he should stay there for life
2. Daily life should be strictly scheduled—pray 8 times a day
3. 7 hours a day spent in manual labor
4. Eat 1 or 2 meals a day—no red meat

Benedict's rules were adopted by almost all monasteries and convents

Monasteries and convents were the most educated communities in Europe

GREGORY I-

Became pope in 590.

Made it a political office as well. _____

Had a vision of Christendom—a spiritual kingdom ruled by a pope



PEPIN:

Wrote the Pope and asked for the pope's blessing in his attempt for the throne

Pepin agreed to fight off the Lombards for the pope

The pope agreed to give legitimacy to Pepin

In 754 pope Stephen II anointed Pepin's head with holy oil and declared him

“ _____ ”

After this it became common for kings to be anointed— _____

Pepin died in 768 and left the Frankish kingdom to his son Charles.

Called him Charles the Great—in French his name became _____

He commanded his armies from the front line

He defeated the Lombards and took over northern Italy in 773

Fought the Saxons of Germany and brought them to Christianity

Divided Francia into _____

Each country was ruled by _____

The kings wealth came from the things produced on his _____

Ordered monasteries to open schools to train boys for the priesthood

Monks would hand copy books

Roman books had been written in capital letters with no spaces between the words. To save time, monks started writing in lower case letters and put spaces in between words to make the books easier to read.

By the year 800, Charlemagne was the most powerful king in Europe

Charlemagne died in 814

His son Louis was an ineffective ruler. He died in 840

Louis had 3 sons

They fought one another for the empire

The civil war ended when the brothers signed the _____:

Divided the empire into 3 kingdoms—one for each brother

Charles the Bald—_____

Louis the German—_____

Lothair—_____ and ruled the land in between including

Rome. His lands became the future battle grounds for kings of France and

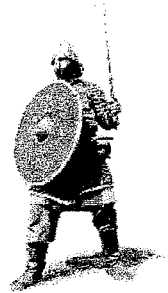
Germany.



All over Europe bands of attackers were invading and causing chaos. Those who came from the north were called _____

VIKINGS

Even before Charlemagne's death there were reports of raids from the north
NOTES FROM THE STORY:



The raiders were known by several names: _____

They came from _____ (Norway, Sweden, Denmark)
Had almost no contact with Rome.

Nicknames: Erik Bloodaxe and Thorfinn Skullsplitter

Raiders were very quick: beach their ships and leave before troops were alerted

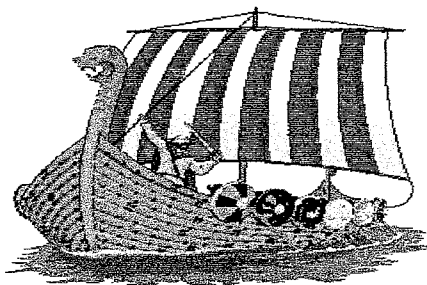
WARSHIP:

Was a technological marvel of the age

Could hold 300 warriors who took turn rowing 72 oars

Prow of each ship swept upward and was carved with the head of a _____

Could sail up river and creeks and attack villages



VIKINGS

IMPACT:

Built a prosperous settlement on the island of _____

In 982, _____ sailed west from Iceland into uncharted waters

He came upon an icy island—_____

Started a settlement—eventually abandoned it

Eric the Red's son _____ sailed from Greenland to another unexplored island

In 1000 he probably reached the Canadian island known as _____

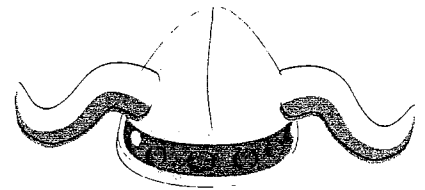
Around the year 1000 the Viking terror stopped:

They were very successful in their own settlements—didn't need anything

YOUR ASSIGNMENT FOR THE VIDEO:

On a separate sheet of paper—

- Draw a Viking ship and label 4 parts of the ship
- List 10 things about:
 - Viking people
 - Viking towns
 - Viking customs



FEUDALISM:

Summer 911—Rollo (Viking) and Charles (France) meet
Charles gives Rollo a piece of French territory

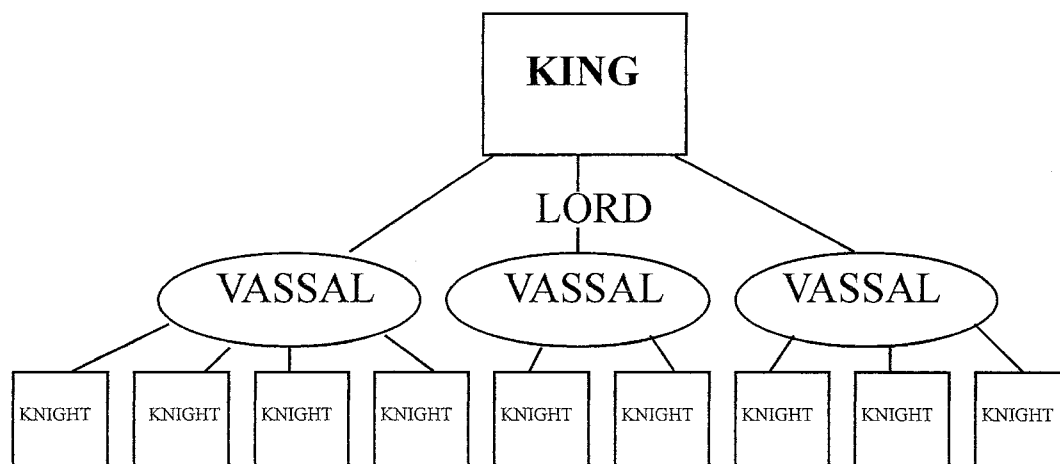
Swore the two groups would never fight again

People still worried about local protection

System of _____ is developed:

Lords and Vassals—

Fiefs were divided into smaller _____
vassal would keep the best plot of land and put _____
in charge of the rest of the estates.



Vassals were required to fight when the lord needed an army

Most people were neither lords nor vassals

NOBLES— _____

CHURCH— _____

PEASEANTS— _____



Basic economic unit was the _____

1/3 of the land was for grain growing

1/2 was a pasture for oxen

Rest was forest

_____—produced everything they needed to survive

Most peasants were _____

They were not free, but they weren't slaves either

Were not sold or traded, could never leave the manor

“ _____ ”

owed the lord the following duties:

2-3 days labor every week (plow/plant/harvest)

gifts for the lord's family at Christmas and Easter (eggs and chickens)

**WRITE DOWN AT LEAST 8 THINGS FROM THE DESCRIPTION OF
THE MANOR THAT IS READ:**