

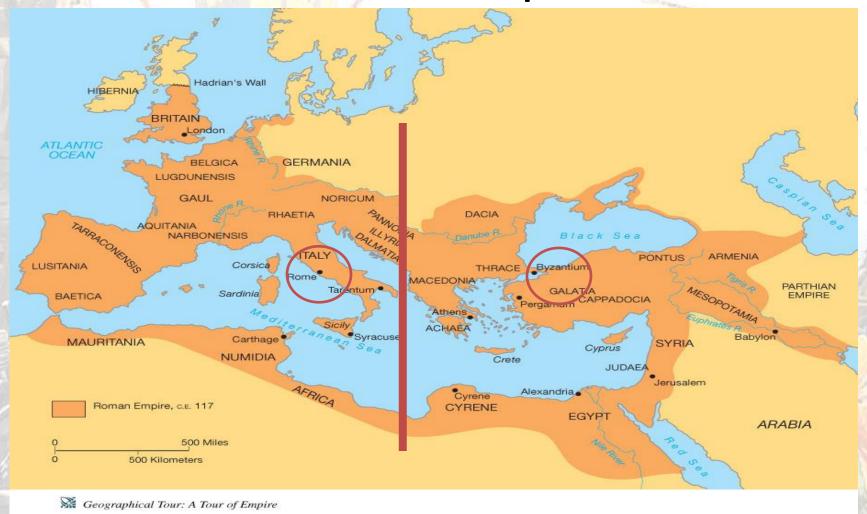


Lesson Objectives

- 99. Describe Western Europe after the collapse of the Western Roman empire. (17)
- 100. Explain how the Germanic tribes governed their kingdoms. (17)
- 101. Describe how Charlemagne unified Gaul (France)? (13)
- 102. Describe the invasions of Europe that took place after Charlemagne's death. (17)



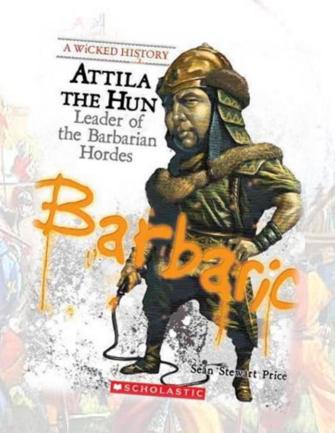
Roman Empire



99. Describe Western Europe after the collapse of the Western Roman empire.

Rome falls as an empire for many reasons

- Military Attacks
 - Goths, Vandals, Saxons, Huns, and Franks.
- Political Turmoil
 - Corruption/brutality
- Economic Weakness
 - High taxes to pay for Empire/wars
- Social Decay
 - Rome lost its identity/values





After Rome

- Many rulers in Europe are constantly fighting for power.
- Constant warfare/invasions in Europe.
- Became known as the <u>Dark Ages</u>.
- Political, social, and economic decline.
 - Waves of invaders
 - Trade slowed
 - Education ceased in comparison to other parts of the world...China, Middle East, and India.



100. Explain how the Germanic tribes governed their kingdoms.

The Germanic Kingdoms

- Goths
- Vandals
- Saxons
- FRANKS
 - The Franks became the most powerful group in post Rome Europe.
 - Strong Rulers
 - Clovis
 - Charlemagne



Clovis



Clovis



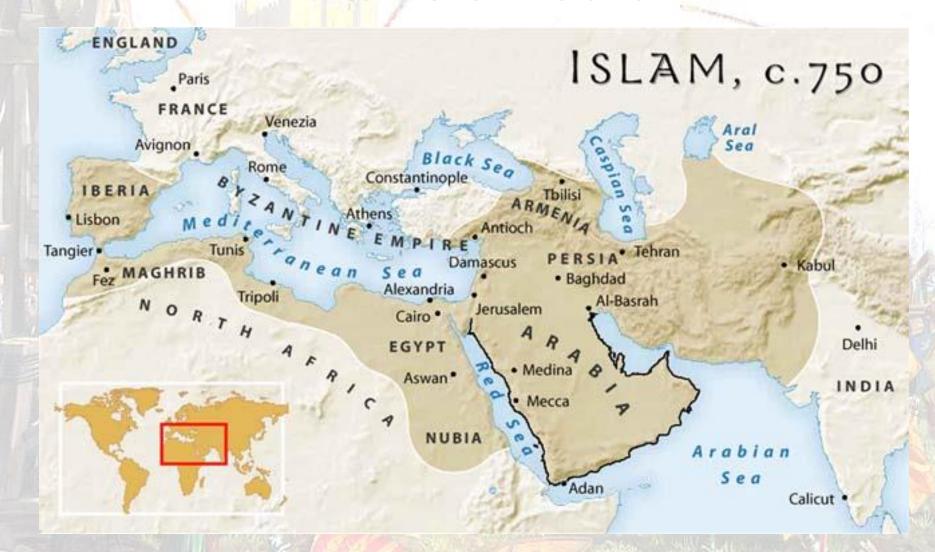
- Conquered Gaul (which later would become the kingdom of France)
- Converted to Christianity and allied himself with the Pope in Rome.
- Made Gaul the most powerful kingdom in Europe.

A Muslim Empire threatens Europe

- Muslims built a huge empire in the Middle East that stretched across Northern Africa and eventually into Spain.
- From Spain they invaded Gaul(France).
- Charles Martel- leader of the Franks following Clovis defeated the Muslims at the battle of Tours.
- The Muslim Empire never went any further into Europe.



Battle of Tours



101. Describe how Charlemagne unified Gaul (France)?

The Age of Charlemagne

- Grandson of Charles Martel.
- United much of Western Europe under his rule.
- Created the first Christian Empire since Rome had fallen several hundred years prior.
- Crowned Emperor of the Romans
 - First Germanic king to be a Roman emperor.
 - He valued education and set out to revive learning in Europe.



Charlemagne Being Crowned Emperor





Lasting Legacy of Charlemagne

 After his death Charlemagne's sons fought over the empire and it was eventually split up.

Lasting Legacy:

- He extended Christian civilization into Northern Europe.
- Blended Germanic, Roman, and Christian traditions.
- Set up a strong government.
- Later leaders looked to him as an example when trying to set up their own kingdoms.



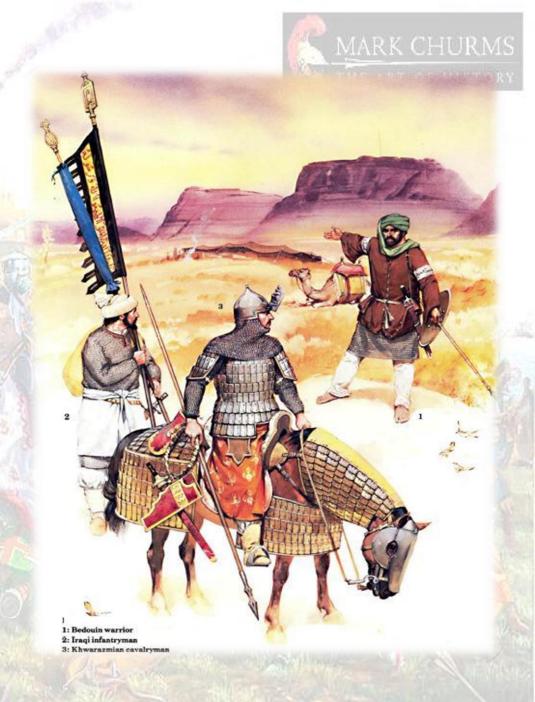
102. Describe the invasions of Europe that took place after Charlemagne's death.

Outside Invaders
Muslims, Vikings, Magyars

Muslims

•Even after the Battle of Tours Muslims still threatened Christian lands.

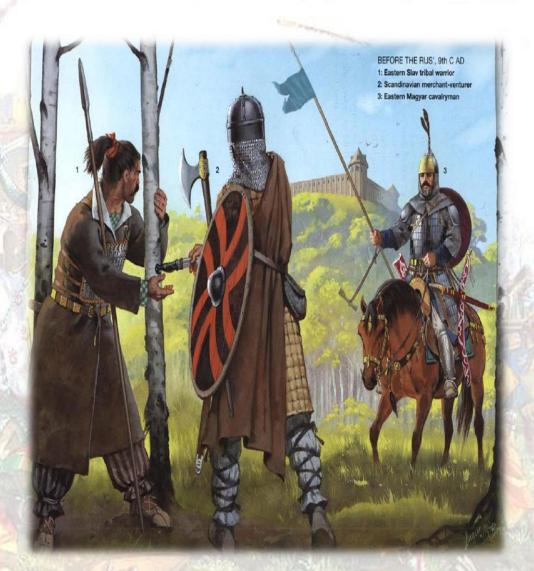
•Christians would later fight Muslims during the <u>Crusades</u>.





Magyars

- Descendants of the Huns.
- •They were a nomadic people who invaded Christian parts of Europe.
- •They were not Christian but would eventually be converted to Christianity.
- •They overran most of Europe but after 50 years were pushed back to Hungary.



Vikings

 Originally from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark)

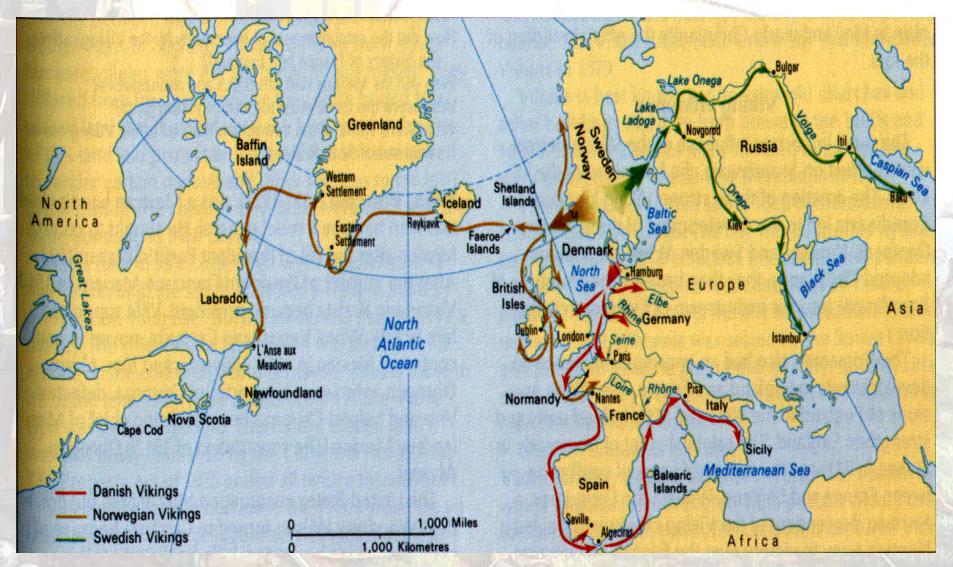
- They were expert sailors.
- •Invaded coastal towns and cities all throughout Europe.
- •Some settled in <u>Ireland</u>, <u>Scotland</u>, and <u>England</u>.
- •Even were the first Europeans to reach North America, long before Columbus.

(1000 A.D)





Viking Invasions







The Feudal System

Kings

Give large land grants to Upper Lords called fiefs
Give Protection
Receives money, military service, and advice

Upper Lords

Give land grants to Lesser Lords
Give Protection
Receives money, military service

Lesser Lords

Give land grants to knights Receives money, military service

Knights

Give land to peasants/serfs Receives crops, labor

Peasants/ Serfs

Receives land to farm Pays with labor, crops