

Chapter 15 Section 1 Outline

I. The Early Middle Ages

A. *The Geography of Europe*

- The _____ united the land surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.
 - When the last emperor fell in 476 A.D., _____ was lost
- Western Europe was divided into many _____.
 - Waves of _____ invaders conquered large areas of Europe.
- Without Rome to unite people, Europe's _____ began to play an important role in shaping events.
 - Europe is a _____.
 - It is also a _____ made of many smaller _____.
 - Most of Europe lies within 300 miles of an _____ or sea.
 - This encouraged _____ and fishing.
 - It helped Europe's _____ to grow.
- _____ also played an important role in Europe.
 - The Rhine, _____, Vistula, _____, Seine, and Po Rivers made it easier to travel to the interior of Europe.
 - They helped people to _____.
- Seas and rivers provided opportunities for trade, as well as _____.
 - The _____ separated Britain and Ireland from the rest of Europe
 - People sheltered from _____ in Europe and developed their own way of life.
 - The _____ River also separated people in Europe.
- Europe also had many _____ ranges.
 - The _____ cut off Ukraine and Russia from southeast Europe.
 - The _____ separated Italy from southwest Europe.
 - The Pyrenees isolated _____ and _____ in the southwest.
- Mountains and rivers made it difficult for one group to rule all of Europe.
 - Many independent _____ developed as a result of Europe's geography.

B. *The Germanic Kingdoms*

1. Who Were the Franks?

- i. A.D. 400s France was settled by a Germanic people called the _____.
- ii. A.D. 496, the Frankish king, _____ became Catholic.
 - a. Won support of _____ in his kingdom.
 - b. Many Franks were _____ before long.

iii. After Clovis died, his sons divided his empire into _____.

- a. Later, kingdoms divided further.
- b. Kings often fought over _____.
- c. _____ took over royal duties while kings fought.

iv. Most important nobles called, “_____.”

- a. A.D. 700, land distributed, wars fought, and disputes settled by _____.

v. _____ was the most powerful mayor.

- a. Wanted to unite all Frankish nobles under his _____.
- b. _____ wanted to unite all lands in Western Roman Empire
- c. Willing to support strong Catholic _____.
- d. The _____ backed Charles Martel.

vi. Europe had to be kept _____.

- a. A.D. 711 _____ was attacked by a Muslim army from _____.
- b. Later _____ forces attacked France.
- c. A.D. 732 Charles Martel and the _____ defeated the Muslims at the _____.
- d. Muslim advance into _____ stopped.
- e. Western Europe kept _____ as its major religion

vii. Charles Martel’s son _____ became mayor after his death.

- a. With the pope’s support, Pepin became _____ of the Franks.
- b. The Germanic tribe, the _____ threatened the pope.
- c. Pepin defeated them and _____ the land he conquered to the pope.
- d. These lands, the _____ were then ruled by the pope like a king.

2. Who Was Charlemagne?

i. After Pepin died, his son _____ became king.

ii. Charles helped the _____ when the Lombards attacked.

iii. He invaded eastern _____ and defeated the _____ who lived there.

- a. He ordered the Saxons to convert to _____.

iv. He gained control of _____ Spain from the _____.

v. A.D. 800 Charles’s kingdom had grown into an _____.

- a. Covered much of _____ and _____ Europe.
- b. Earned nickname “Charlemagne” which means _____.

vi. The _____ was impressed with Charlemagne.

- a. A.D.800 on _____ Charlemagne was at St. Peter’s Church in Rome.

b. The pope named him the new _____.

vii. Charlemagne moved the capital to _____.

- viii. To uphold laws, he created _____ throughout the empire.
 - a. _____ (nobles) ran the courts
 - b. Inspectors called “_____” were to make sure the nobles obeyed order.
 - ix. Charlemagne believed in _____.
 - a. Learned how to _____ later in life.
 - b. Asked scholar _____ to start a school.
 - c. Trained children of _____ officials.
 - d. Studied Latin, literature, _____, religion, and _____.
3. Europe Is Invaded
- i. A.D. 814 Charlemagne died
 - a. His son, _____ took over.
 - b. He was a weak leader, and the empire was divided into _____.
 - ii. Kingdoms weakened by waves of _____ during the A.D. 800s and 900s.
 - a. _____ from Spain and North Africa raided _____ and _____.
 - b. The _____ (nomads from Hungary) attacked from the east.
 - c. The Vikings came from _____ in northern Europe; today, this area includes Denmark, Sweden, and _____.
 - Long, jagged _____.
 - Many _____ (steep-sided valleys that are inlets to the sea).
 - Vikings called _____ or “north men.”
 - Little farmland; relied on the _____ for food and trade.
 - Skilled _____
 - _____ useful in oceans and shallow rivers.
 - iii. A.D. 700s and 800s Vikings began raiding _____.
 - a. _____ too large to be self-sustaining.
 - b. “Viking” comes from _____.
 - c. Even conquered part of western _____.
 - d. Today, _____ named after the Norsemen.
4. The Holy Roman Empire
- i. Raids by Magyars, Vikings and Muslims destroyed the _____ kingdoms.
 - ii. Eastern Frankish kingdom (Germany) divided into many _____.
 - a. Ruled by counts, _____, and other nobles.
 - iii. A.D. 911 group of nobles tried to elect a king to _____ Germany
 - a. Nobles wanted to remain _____; weak king.
 - iv. _____ strong German king.
 - a. Fought Magyars; sent troops to protect _____.

- b. A.D. 962 named _____ by pope.
- c. Territory included most of Germany and northern _____.
- d. Known as _____.
- v. Most emperors not very powerful.
- vi. 1100s and 1200s _____ and _____ (two strong emperors).
 - a. Tried to unite empire under one strong _____ government.
 - b. _____ opposed unification; didn't want the _____ to control them.
 - c. Italy's _____ allied with popes to resist the emperor's forces.
 - d. Italy and Germany remained _____ into small kingdoms until the 1800s.

C. *The Rise of the Catholic Church*

- Geography and religion important in shaping life in _____.
- _____ was the official religion of Rome after the Western Roman Empire fell.
- The _____ also began to play an important role in the growth of a new civilization in Western Europe
 - 1. Why Were Monks Important?
 - i. At the time Rome fell, much of northwest Europe wasn't _____.
 - a. A.D. 400s, priest named _____ traveled to Ireland
 - b. Spread Christian message, and set up _____ and _____.
 - c. For several hundred years, Irish _____ preserved Roman learning.
 - ii. Patrick inspired _____
 - a. Pope from A.D. 590-604
 - b. Wanted all Europe to become _____.
 - c. Asked monks to become _____ (people sent out to teach their religion).
 - iii. A.D. 597 monks sent to _____.
 - a. Monks converted the ruler of Kent, _____ who allowed them to build a church in his capital, _____.
 - iv. Irish monks brought Christianity to northern Britain.
 - v. A.D. 800, _____ spread Christianity throughout Europe.
 - vi. Most people in Western Europe were _____ by A.D. 1050.
 - vii. Monasteries were important in medieval Europe
 - a. _____ provided education, food, and medical care.
 - b. They taught carpentry and weaving, and created better _____ methods.
 - c. They helped preserve _____.

- viii. Copies of important works were made in _____ (writing rooms).
 - a. Copied Christian writings, as well as _____ and _____ writers.
 - ix. Monasteries began to play a role in European _____.
 - a. Monks took a vow of _____ but monasteries could make money.
 - b. Monasteries became _____ through the land they owned and goods they produced.
 - c. _____ (leaders of monasteries) often became involved in politics.
 - d. Advised kings and ruled lands near monasteries
2. Why Was Gregory VII Important?
- i. Because of the increased role of religious leaders in politics, conflict arose about who was in charge of Europe.
 - a. _____ wanted church leaders to obey them.
 - b. The _____ said he could crown kings.
 - ii. A.D. 1073, _____ was elected pope.
 - a. Wanted to stop _____ and _____ for interfering with Church affairs.
 - b. Created a _____ (order) that forbids kings from appointing high-ranking Church _____.
 - iii. Pope's action angered Henry IV, the _____.
 - a. Before them, the Holy Roman Emperor appointed _____ in Germany.
 - b. Henry feared losing _____ to nobles.
 - iv. _____ said Gregory was no longer Pope, and refused to obey.
 - a. Henry no longer Holy Roman Emperor
 - b. Henry was _____ (excluded from church membership).
 - c. Catholics believe these people can't go to _____.
 - v. The _____ backed the pope, and Henry gave in.
 - a. Henry traveled to Italy to ask to Pope to be _____.
 - b. German nobles chose a new _____, and the pope recognized him as _____.
 - vi. Henry went to war
 - a. Captured _____ and named a new _____.
 - b. Henry driven out by Gregory's _____.
 - c. Dispute never resolved.
 - vii. A.D. 1122 agreement reached between new pope and _____.
 - a. Pope could choose _____ but only the emperor could give them _____.
 - b. Agreement called the _____.

- c. _____ (agreement between pope and ruler of a country).
- viii. A.D. 1196 _____ became pope at height of Church's power
 - a. Controlled kings by _____ them.
 - b. Issued _____ (forbid priests from providing Christian rituals to a group of people) to ruler's people
 - c. Pope believed using them would force the ruler to _____ him.