Step-by-Step Instruction

Objectives

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- 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.

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge (B)

Remind students that the Romans controlled most of Western Europe. Ask them to predict what might have happened when that unifying force disappeared.

Set a Purpose



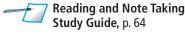
- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.
 - MUDIO Witness History Audio CD,
 A King Converts to Christianity

Ask Since Clovis ruled a powerful kingdom, how might his conversion have affected Europe? (helped Europe become Christian)

- **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (*Answer appears with Section 1 Assessment answers.*)
- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- **Reading Skill** Have students use the *Reading Strategy: Identify Main Ideas* worksheet.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 7

■ **Note Taking** Have students read this section using the Paragraph Shrinking strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have students fill in the chart identifying the main idea of each red heading.





WITNESS HISTORY (AUDIO

A King Converts to Christianity

In A.D. 496, Clovis, warrior king of the Franks, was engaged in a ferocious battle. According to the *Chronicle of St. Denis*,

66 He looked up to heaven humbly, and spoke thus, 'Most mighty God, whom my queen Clothilde worships and adores with heart and soul, I pledge Thee perpetual service unto Thy faith, if only Thou givest me now the victory over mine enemies.' Instantly . . . his men were filled with burning valor, and a great fear smote his enemies, so that they turned the back and fled.

Focus Question How did Germanic tribes divide Western Europe into small kingdoms?

The Early Middle Ages

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.

Terms, People, and Places

Clovis battle of Tours medieval Charlemagne Franks Magyars Charles Martel Vikings

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas Keep track of the important characteristics of early medieval Europe in a table. Look for the main idea under each red heading and write it in the second column.

| Early Medieval Europe | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Heading | Main Idea |
| Western Europe in Decline | |
| The Rise of the Germanic Kingdoms | |
| The Age of Charlemagne | |
| Europe After Charlemagne | |

King Clovis won this battle—and many others. The kingdom he established was one of many Germanic kingdoms that replaced the unifying force of the Roman empire in Western Europe.

Western Europe in Decline

At its height, the Roman empire included much of Western Europe. Rome unified the region and spread classical ideas, the Latin language, and Christianity to the tribal peoples of Western Europe. The Germanic peoples who settled in Europe and conquered Rome would later build on these traditions.

After the collapse of Rome, Western Europe entered a period of political, social, and economic decline. From about 500 to 1000, it was politically divided, rural, and largely cut off from advanced civilizations in the Middle East, China, and India. Waves of invaders swept across the region, trade slowed to a trickle, towns emptied, and classical learning virtually ceased. For those reasons, this period in Europe has sometimes been called the Dark Ages.

Today, historians recognize that this period was not "dark." Greco-Roman, Germanic, and Christian traditions slowly blended, creating a new civilization. Much later, this period between ancient times and modern times—roughly from 500 to 1500—would be called the Middle Ages. Its culture would be called medieval civilization, from the Latin words for "middle age."

✓

Checkpoint Describe Western Europe after the collapse of the western Roman empire.

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 6; Teaching Resources, Skills Handbook, p. 3

High-Use Word Definition and Sample Sentence

unify, p. 216 vt. to combine into one

The brothers were unified against their sister's choice of music on the long car trip.

The Rise of the Germanic Kingdoms

The Germanic tribes that conquered parts of the Roman empire included the Goths, Vandals, Saxons, and **Franks**. Their culture was very different from that of the Romans. They were mostly farmers and herders, so they had no cities or written laws. Instead, they lived in small communities governed by unwritten customs. Kings were elected by tribal councils. Warriors swore loyalty to the king in exchange for weapons and a share in the plunder taken from conquered people. Between 400 and 700, these Germanic tribes carved Western Europe into small kingdoms.

The Franks Extend Their Power One of these kingdoms was that of the Franks. In 486, Clovis, king of the Franks, conquered the former Roman province of Gaul, which later became the kingdom of France. He ruled his new lands according to Frankish custom but preserved much of the Roman legacy. Clovis took an important step when he converted to Christianity, the religion of his subjects in Gaul. Not only did he earn their support, but he also gained a powerful ally in the pope, leader of the Christian Church of Rome.

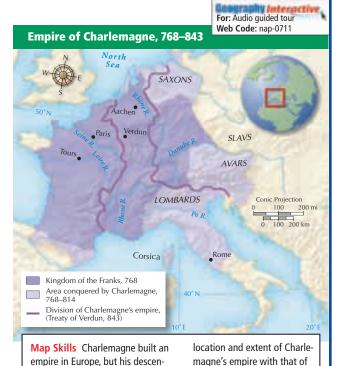
A Muslim Empire Threatens Europe As the Franks and other Germanic peoples carved up Europe, a new power was emerging across the Mediterranean. The religion of Islam began in Arabia in the 600s. From there, Muslims, or believers in Islam, created a new civilization and built a huge and expanding empire.

Leaders of the Church and of Christian kingdoms became alarmed when Muslim armies overran Christian lands from Palestine to North Africa to present-day Spain. When a Muslim army crossed into France, Charles Martel rallied Frankish warriors. At the battle of Tours in 732, Christian warriors triumphed. To them, the victory was a sign that God was on their side. Muslims advanced no farther into Western Europe, although they continued to rule most of what is now Spain. This nearby Muslim presence remained a source of anxiety to many European Christian leaders. In time, however, medieval Europeans would trade with Muslims, whose learning in many areas exceeded their own.

Checkpoint How did the Germanic tribes govern their kingdoms?

The Age of Charlemagne

In 768, the grandson of Charles Martel became king of the Franks. He briefly united Western Europe when he built an empire reaching across what is now France, Germany, and part of Italy. Also named Charles, he became known as **Charlemagne** (SHAHR luh mayn), or Charles the Great.



dants were unable to hold it

1. Locate (a) the Frankish king-

empire in 814 (c) Tours

dom in 768 (b) Charlemagne's

2. Compare Look at a map of the

Roman empire. Compare the

together.

History Background

Muslim Influence Muslim influence in Europe was significant. Muslim scholars preserved works of Greek philosophy and helped reintroduce them to Europe. Muslim contributions in mathematics and science have endured. Terms such as *algebra, zero, azimuth, zenith,* and *almanac* are of Arabic origin. Muslim culture in Spain influenced the music and

poetry of French troubadours. Muslims also brought chess from India. The Persian term *shah mat*, meaning the "king is dead," became *checkmate*. The numerals that became known as Arabic are also of Indian origin. New technology transmitted to Europe through Muslim regions included papermaking, new irrigation techniques, and the distillation of liquids.

Rome.

3. Predicting Consequences

empire? Explain.

What might be one result of

the division of Charlemagne's

Teach

Europe in Decline/ Germanic Kingdoms



Instruct

- Introduce Discuss the idea of a frontier. Ask students why areas have been called frontiers in the past. Display Color Transparency 39: Western Europe.

 Discuss why Western Europe can be regarded as a frontier during this time.
 - Color Transparencies, 39
- Teach Discuss how fragmented Germanic kingdoms replaced the unifying force of the Roman Empire. Ask Why was this period in Europe once called the Dark Ages? (swept by invaders, trade slowed, towns and learning declined) How did the culture of the Germans differ from that of the Romans? (no cities or written laws) Then display Color Transparency 40: The Battle of Tours to show how the victory of the Franks at Tours will be important to Western Europe.
 - **M** Color Transparencies, 40

Independent Practice

Have students fill in the Outline Map *Europe in the Early Middle Ages.*

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 13

Monitor Progress

- As students fill in their charts, circulate to make sure they have identified the main idea of each heading. For a completed version of the chart, see
 - Note Taking Transparencies, 75A
- Check Outline Maps for accuracy. Then administer the Geography Quiz.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 14

Answers

- politically divided, rural; little trade or contact with other regions
- Small communities were governed by unwritten customs. Warriors swore loyalty to the king in exchange for weapons and plunder.

Map Skills

- 1. Review locations with students.
- 2. Both included northern Italy and present-day France. Charlemagne's empire extended farther north; the Roman Empire included all the lands around the Mediterranean.
- Sample: more open to invasion; harder to carry on trade

Instruct

- **Introduce: Vocabulary Builder** Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Tell students that one of Charlemagne's greatest achievements was bringing a large portion of Europe into one *unified* kingdom. Have students look at the map Empire of Charlemagne, 768–843. Ask How much of Europe did Charlemagne con**trol?** (a large part of Western Europe)
- **Teach** Discuss how Charlemagne created a unified kingdom. Ask How did Charlemagne enlarge his kingdom? (by conquest) How did he spread Christianity? (allied with the Pope, sent missionaries to outlying parts of his kingdom) How did this help unify his realm? (Different regions and groups now shared a common religion.) Why did Charlemagne support education? (to unify his kingdom and to revive the glory of Rome)
- **Quick Activity** Have students access Web Code nap-0711 to take the **Geography Interactive Audio** Guided Tour and then answer the map skills questions in the text.

Independent Practice

Note Taking Have students fill in the chart showing characteristics of the Age of Charlemagne.



Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 64

Monitor Progress

- As students fill in their charts, circulate to make sure they have identified the main characteristics of the Age of Charlemagne and understand several ways that Charlemagne sought to restore order to Europe. For a completed version of the chart, see
- Mote Taking Transparencies, 75B
- Check answers to map skills questions.

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas Record the most important characteristics of the Age of Charlemagne in a table. You may wish to add these to the table you began in the section opening.

| The Age of Charlemagne | |
|--|-----------|
| Heading | Main Idea |
| A New Emperor of the Romans | |
| Creating a Unified Christian Empire | |
| A Revival of Learning | |

Vocabulary Builder

unify—(YOO nuh fy) v. to combine into



doing so, Pope Leo III revived the ideal of a united Christian community, which came to be called Christendom. At the same time, he also sowed the seeds for desperate power struggles between future popes and Ger-The pope's action also outraged the emperor of the eastern Roman

Charlemagne spent much of his 46-year reign fighting Muslims in

Spain, Saxons in the north, Avars and Slavs in the east, and Lombards in

A New Emperor of the Romans In 799, Pope Leo III asked Charle-

magne for help against rebellious nobles in Rome. The delegation that

Charlemagne sent to Rome arrested Leo's opponents. On Christmas Day

in the year 800, the pope showed his gratitude by placing a crown on Charlemagne's head and proclaiming him Emperor of the Romans.

had crowned a Germanic king successor to the Roman emperors. In

This ceremony would have enormous significance. A Christian pope

Italy. His conquests reunited much of the old western Roman empire.

empire in Constantinople. While the western Roman empire had been collapsing, the eastern empire had continued to flourish. The eastern emperor saw himself as the sole Roman ruler. In the long run, the crowning of Charlemagne deepened the split between the eastern and western Christian worlds.

Creating a Unified Christian Empire Charlemagne strove to create a united Christian Europe. Working closely with the Church, he helped spread Christianity to the conquered peoples on the fringes of his empire. Missionaries converted many Saxons and Slavs.

Like other Germanic kings, Charlemagne appointed powerful nobles to rule local regions. To keep control of these provincial rulers, he sent out officials called missi dominici (MIH see daw mih NEE chee) to check on roads, listen to grievances, and see that justice was done. Charlemagne instructed the missi to "administer the law fully and justly in the case of the holy churches of God and of the poor, of wards and of widows, and of the whole people."

A Revival of Learning Charlemagne regarded education as another way to unify his kingdom. He could read but not write. Still, as a ruler, he saw the need for officials to keep accurate records and write clear reports. Charlemagne set out to revive Latin learning throughout his empire and encouraged the creation of local schools. He also wanted to revive the glory of Rome at his court at Aachen (AH kun). He brought many of the best scholars of Europe to the Palace School there.

Checkpoint How did Charlemagne unify Europe?

The Palace School at Aachen

Charlemagne brought a respected scholar, Alcuin (AL kwin) of York, to direct the Palace School. Alcuin created a curriculum that included grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. Charlemagne, his family, his nobles, and his nobles' sons were all taught there, and it became a center of learning and lively

discussion. Alcuin's system would become the educational model for medieval Europe.

Alcuin also hired scholars to copy ancient manuscripts, including the Bible and Latin works of history and science. In this way, the school preserved past knowledge for future generations.

Differentiated

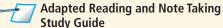
Instruction

Solutions for All Learners

Special Needs Less Proficient Readers Ask students to read The Age of Charlemagne aloud. As they read, list Charlemagne's accomplishments on the board. Ask students to use the notes to write a short obituary commemorating Charlemagne. Follow up by discussing why Charlemagne was considered to

be the greatest ruler of early Medieval Europe.

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills.



- Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, p. 64
- Adapted Section Summary, p. 65

Answer



He brought more land under his control, spread Christianity throughout his empire, sent missi to control provincial rulers and administer justice, and encouraged education.

Europe After Charlemagne

Invasions of Europe, 700-1000

Western Europe was battered by

1. Locate (a) France (b) Germany

invaders.

After Charlemagne died in 814, his son Louis I took the throne. Later, Louis' sons battled for power. Finally, in 843, Charlemagne's grandsons drew up the Treaty of Verdun, which split the empire into three regions.

Charlemagne's Legacy Although his empire did not remain intact, Charlemagne still left a lasting legacy. He extended Christian civilization into northern Europe and furthered the blending of Germanic, Roman, and Christian traditions. He also set up strong, efficient governments. Later medieval rulers looked to his example when they tried to strengthen their own kingdoms.

New Waves of Invasions Charlemagne's heirs faced new waves of invasions. Despite the victory at Tours, Muslim forces still posed a threat to Christian Europe. In the late 800s, they conquered Sicily, which became a thriving center of Muslim culture. Not until the 900s, when power struggles erupted in the Middle East, did Muslim attacks finally subside.

For: Audio guided tour Web Code: nap-0712

Map Skills Between 700 and 1000, 2. Movement Describe the invasion

routes of the (a) Magyars, (b) Vikings, and (c) Muslims.

3. Draw Inferences Note which invaders built settlements. What

can you infer about these groups from the fact that they settled in regions they raided?



Link to Literature

Viking Storytelling Oral storytelling was important in ancient Viking culture. Viking poets, called *skalds*, recited tales of Viking heroes and told legends about their gods, such as Thor and Odin. Many of these stories, known as *sagas*, were first written down by Christian scribes (*c.* 1200). The sagas fall into three categories: kings' sagas and legendary sagas, both of which tell of kings and leaders, and sagas about Ice-

landers, or family sagas, which tell stories of ordinary people. In these, the ideal of justice is placed above that of courage; the good of society is placed above individual accomplishment. The Icelandic sagas are notable for their accurate descriptions of the geography of northern Europe, a reflection of the Viking prowess for sailing and exploring.

After Charlemagne



Instruct

- Introduce: Key Terms Ask students to find the key term *Vikings* (in blue) in the text. Ask them what they know about Vikings. Use the visual of the Viking ship on the following page to reinforce the idea of Vikings as great sailors and savage warriors. Ask What might be the effect on a country of Viking invasions? (disruption, fear)
- Teach Discuss how Charlemagne's empire came apart. Ask How did Charlemagne's empire split? (His grandsons fought over it and divided it into three parts.) What invasions threatened these kingdoms? (Muslim, Magyar, Viking) How was the collapse of Charlemagne's empire similar to the collapse of the Roman Empire? (weakened when divided, then suffered attacks by outside plundering tribes)
- Quick Activity Ask students Why was Charlemagne's Empire so important? Using the Numbered Heads strategy (TE p. T23) have students list Charlemagne's accomplishments. Have them decide which were likely to have the most impact on the future of Europe and why.

Independent Practice

Have students access **Web Code nap-0712** to take the **Geography Interactive Audio Guided Tour** and answer the map skills questions in the text.

Monitor Progress

- To ensure understanding, ask students to summarize the reasons that Charlemagne's empire fell apart.
- Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding. Check answers to map skills questions.

Answers

Map Skills

- 1. Review locations with students.
- (a) west, south, and north from Hungary
 (b) from Scandinavia across the ocean and to the British Isles, south along the coast of Europe and into the Mediterranean to Italy, east and south into Russia (c) north from Africa and Spain; west from the Middle East
- 3. Muslims settled in present-day Spain, Vikings in northern Europe. They did not only take riches, they affected the native cultures of the lands where they settled.

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress



- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 2

- To further assess student understanding, use
 - Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 27

Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.



Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 65



Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 65



Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 65



Extend



See this chapter's Professional Development pages for the Extend Online activity on Vikings.

Answer

The Magyars overran a large area of Europe but eventually retreated back to present-day Hungary. Vikings from Scandinavia invaded, looted, and burned European communities, but also settled in parts of Western Europe where they mixed with local populations.

Caption head and black sail; shows fear of Viking attacks

Viking Warship

This painting of a Viking warship with a prow in the shape of a mythical beast was done by an Anglo-Saxon artist around 1025. What aspect of the ship does the artist emphasize? What does this suggest about the Anglo-Saxon reaction to the Vikings?



About 900, a new wave of nomadic people, the Magyars settled in present-day Hungary. From there, they overran eastern Europe and moved on to plunder Germany, parts of France, and Italy. Finally, after about 50 years, they were pushed back into Hungary.

Raiders From the North The Vikings broke the last threads of unity in Charlemagne's empire. At home in Scandinavia—a northern region that now includes Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—the Vikings were independent farmers ruled by land-owning chieftains. They were also expert sailors. Starting in the late 700s, they burst out of Scandinavia, looting and burning communities along the coasts and rivers of Europe.

Viking sailors were not just destructive raiders. They were also traders and explorers who sailed around the Mediterranean Sea and across the Atlantic Ocean. Around the year 1000, they set up a short-lived Viking colony in North America. Vikings opened trade routes that linked northern Europe to Mediterranean lands. They also settled in England, Ireland, northern France, and parts of Russia, where they mixed with the local populations.



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

Assessment

Terms, People, and Places

 For each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section, write a sentence explaining its significance.

Note Taking

2. Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas Use your completed charts to answer the Focus Question: How did Germanic tribes divide Western Europe into small kingdoms?

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

- 3. Recognize Cause and Effect How did the collapse of the western Roman empire affect Western Europe?
- 4. Summarize How did the Franks create a kingdom in Western Europe, and what external threat did it face?
- **5. Analyze Information** What made Charlemagne a successful leader?
- 6. Express Problems Clearly What happened to Charlemagne's empire after he died? Why?

Progress Monitoring OnlineFor: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice

For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice Web Code: naa-0711

Writing About History

Quick Write: Explore a Topic Choose one person or group discussed in this section and write a series of questions that you could use to write a research report. For example, for the Vikings you could ask the following:

- What were Viking communities in Scandinavia like?
 - What kind of community did the Vikings set up in North America?

Section 1 Assessment

- Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
- Several tribes conquered parts of the old Roman empire and fought over land. After Charlemagne's death, his empire was divided.
- 3. Europe lost its sense of unity: trade slowed, towns emptied, learning declined, and invaders swept through the region.
- 4. Clovis conquered Gaul in 486. Charlemagne built an empire stretching across France, Germany, and part of Italy. It was threatened by a Muslim empire.
- **5.** Charlemagne fostered cultural unity, kept nobles under control, and sent out *missi* to enforce justice.
- **6.** It was divided into three parts by his grandsons after his heirs fought for power.

Writing About History

Responses should show how questions can direct research on a topic.

For additional assessment, have students access **Progress Monitoring** *Online* at **Web Code naa-0711.**