6.1: Charlemagne & The Feudal System

Learning Target & Success Criteria:
I can describe Charlemagne's major _____
and effectiveness as a leader and describe the _____
system and explain its _____ on society and economics
by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

Fall of the Western Roman Empire
- Western Roman Empire fell in about 500 CE due to
  _____
- _____ Roman Empire still thriving with
  Constantinople as it's center
- Western Roman Empire lands were fought over between
  different _____ tribes
- Marks beginning of the _____ Times

Medieval Times
- "Medieval" is a Latin word meaning "_____"
- This transition period from ancient to modern times lasts
  for about _____ years from about 500 CE to 1500
- This period is also known as the "_____ Ages" or
  the "_____ Ages"

Germanic Invasions Led to the Frankish Empire
- _____ tribes that had invaded the Western
  Roman Empire created small communities led by kings and
  warriors
- Results of _____ invasions include:
  - _____ between communities declined, roads
    and cities fell into disrepair, education was not
    promoted, there was no longer a common

  _____ connecting all people in the area
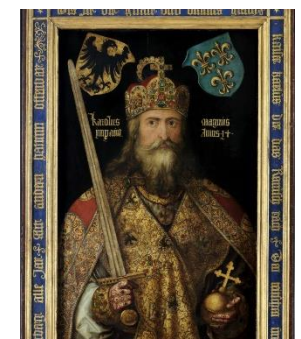 as different dialects develop into new languages
- The most successful of these Germanic tribes were the
  _____ who united a large area, converted to
  Catholicism, and began a dynasty that ruled for over _____
  years

Martel & Pepin
- Charles Martel is known as "Charles the Hammer" and
  becomes the right-hand man to the king and defeated the
  _____ who were beginning to invade into Europe in
  the 700s CE
- Martel's son, _____ the Short, was a strict Catholic
  that protected the Catholic Church in _____ from
  invaders and began a new _____ in the Frankish
  Empire that ruled from 751 to 987

Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne
- Son of Pepin, very tall with long beard (imagery of kings
  comes from Charlemagne), rules from 768-_____ CE
- One of the most famous kings in European history
- Extended the _____ Empire, spread Christianity,
  encouraged learning, protected the Catholic Church
- Famously crowned on Christmas Day in 800 CE by the Pope
  as the "Holy _____ Emperor"

Legacy of Charlemagne
- Charlemagne allied himself with the Roman _____ Church, which enhanced the _____ of the church
- _____ preserved the Greco-Roman culture and achievements and _____ spread Christianity and the Latin alphabet out to Germanic tribes
- Charlemagne split his empire between his sons, but three will fight for _____ of the empire and will sign the Treaty of _____ in 843 splitting the empire into three separate kingdoms
- This _____ impacts the development of Europe for the next thousand years

The Carolingian Empire in the Ninth Century C.E.
- Kingdom of Charles the Bald
- Kingdom of Louis the German
- Kingdom of Lothar
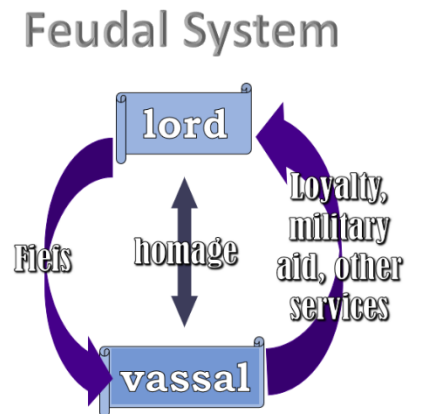- Charlemagne's territory

Europe After Charlemagne
- Charlemagne's death marked the _____ of a strong, central _____ in Western Europe
- Invasions by _____, Magyars, and _____ during the Middle Ages destroyed the empire Charlemagne had ruled

European Invaders
- _____ from Scandinavia travelled in longboats plundering and pillaging their way through monasteries and villages along the _____ coast of Europe
- _____ from Eastern Europe invaded and pillaged like the Vikings, attacking from the _____
- _____ pushed _____ from Northern Africa conquering lands including modern day Spain and France
- Angles, Saxons, & Jutes leave the continent of Europe to invade modern day England, this where the term "_____" comes from

Invasions Lead to Feudalism
- People do not _____ a king to protect from outside invasions, look toward _____ rulers for protection
- Nobles _____ land for loyalty and military aid in a small area, the _____ System is created
- _____ = land (_____) provided to _____ (low-ranking lords) in exchange for loyalty & oath of protection
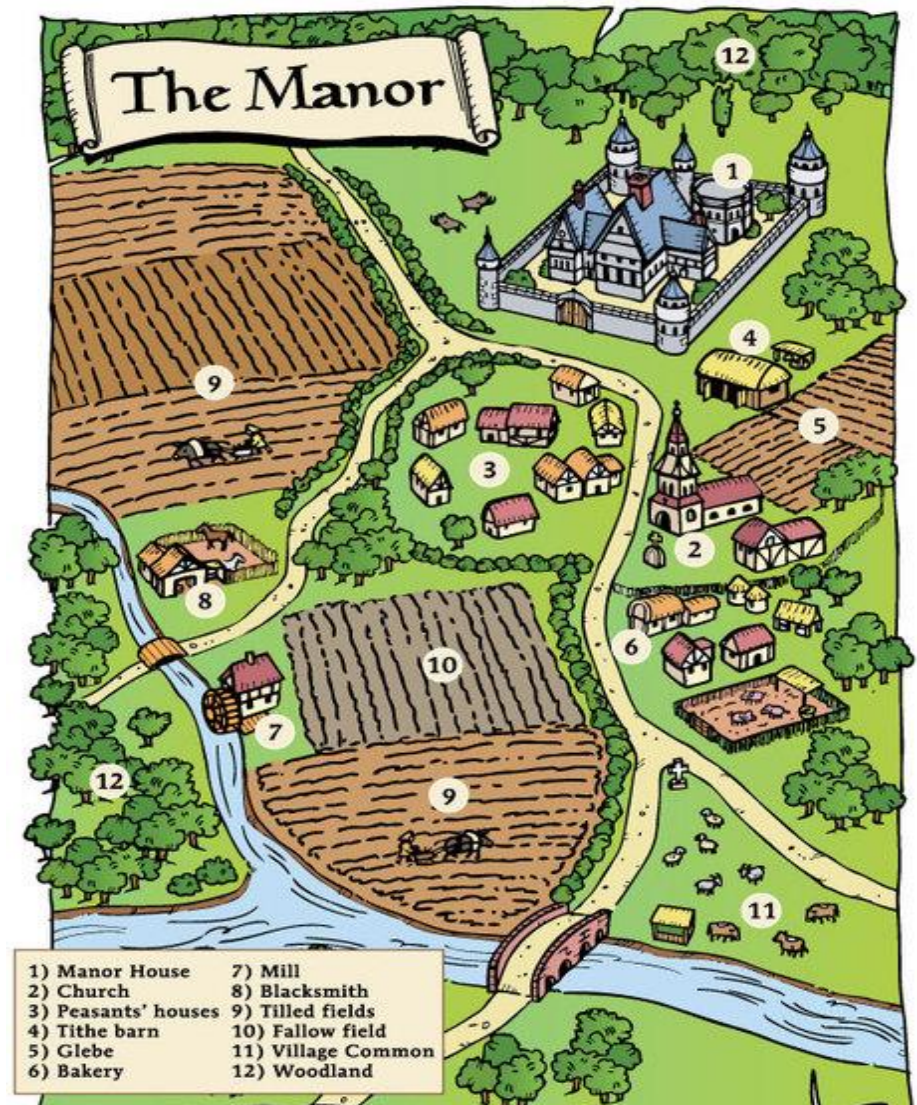

Feudal System

lord

Loyalty, military aid, other services

Fiefs   homage

vassal

Roles in the Feudal System

- **Monarch** – Kings & Queens who _____ all the land
- _____ – Vassals of the monarch
- **Knights** – receive _____ in exchange for serving lord as a _____
- **Serf** – _____ farm workers, they are tied to the land (not slaves, but they come with the land when given as a fief)

The Manor System

- The Feudal System (a _____/legal system) and within that system, the _____ System develops
- The Manor System is the _____ system that develops at the _____ level with a manor house (for the lord), farms, blacksmiths, and houses for the _____ to live in
- The Manor must be self-sufficient, or be able to provide _____ for itself and _____ itself, they did not trust anyone outside of the Manor
- Every _____ and service needed was present
- _____ (peasants) were tied to the land, given a small strip of land to farm for themselves, if they _____ to a city and lived for a year plus a day they earned their freedom, but most stayed within the Manor

The Manor

1) Manor House
2) Church
3) Peasants' houses
4) Tithe barn
5) Glebe
6) Bakery
7) Mill
8) Blacksmith
9) Tilled fields
10) Fallow field
11) Village Common
12) Woodland

? **What is the difference between the Feudal System and the Manor System?**