

Germanic Kingdoms Emerge 400-600 CE

Section 1 – Chapter 13

Images from google

Clovis 486-511

- Clovis was the leader of the Franks
- Brought Christianity to the region (495)
- Church welcomed Clovis and supported his military campaigns
- 511 united all Franks into 1 Kingdom



Mayor of Palace

- Major domo “mayor of the palace”
- Officially, in charge of royal household and estates
- Unofficially, led armies and made policies

Charles Martel (714-741)

- Became Mayor of the Palace in 719
- Extended Franks' reign
- Defeated Muslims at the Battle of Tours



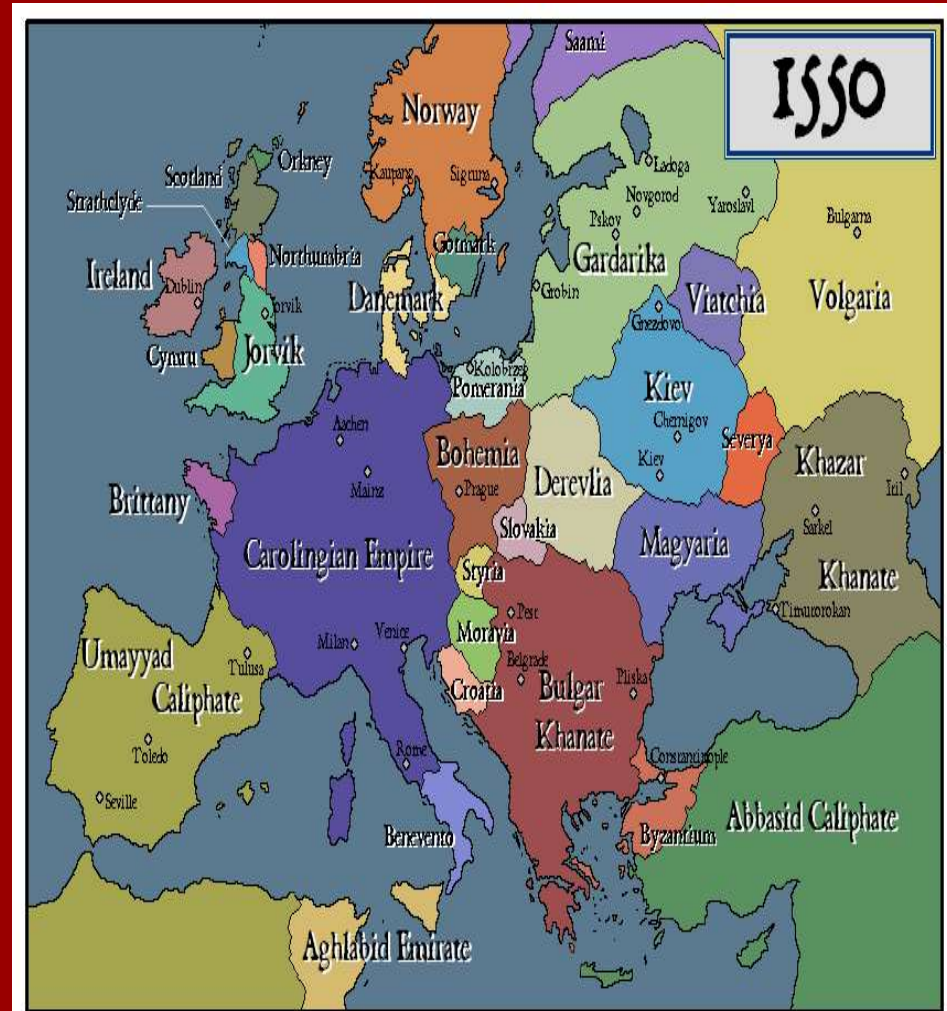
Pepin the Short 741-768

- Power goes to son
– Pepin the short
- Cooperated with the Pope
- Pope anointed Pepin “king by the grace of God”



Carolingians

- The Carolingian Dynasty begins
- Family ruled the Franks from 751-987



Charles the Great 768-814

- Built a great empire
- Conquered lands to the south and east
- Spread Christianity
- By 800 the most powerful king in W. Europe



Charles the great (Charlemagne)

- 800 Pope Leo III crowned him emperor
- Becomes the Roman Emperor
- Event signaled the joining of Germanic power, the Church and heritage of the Roman Empire

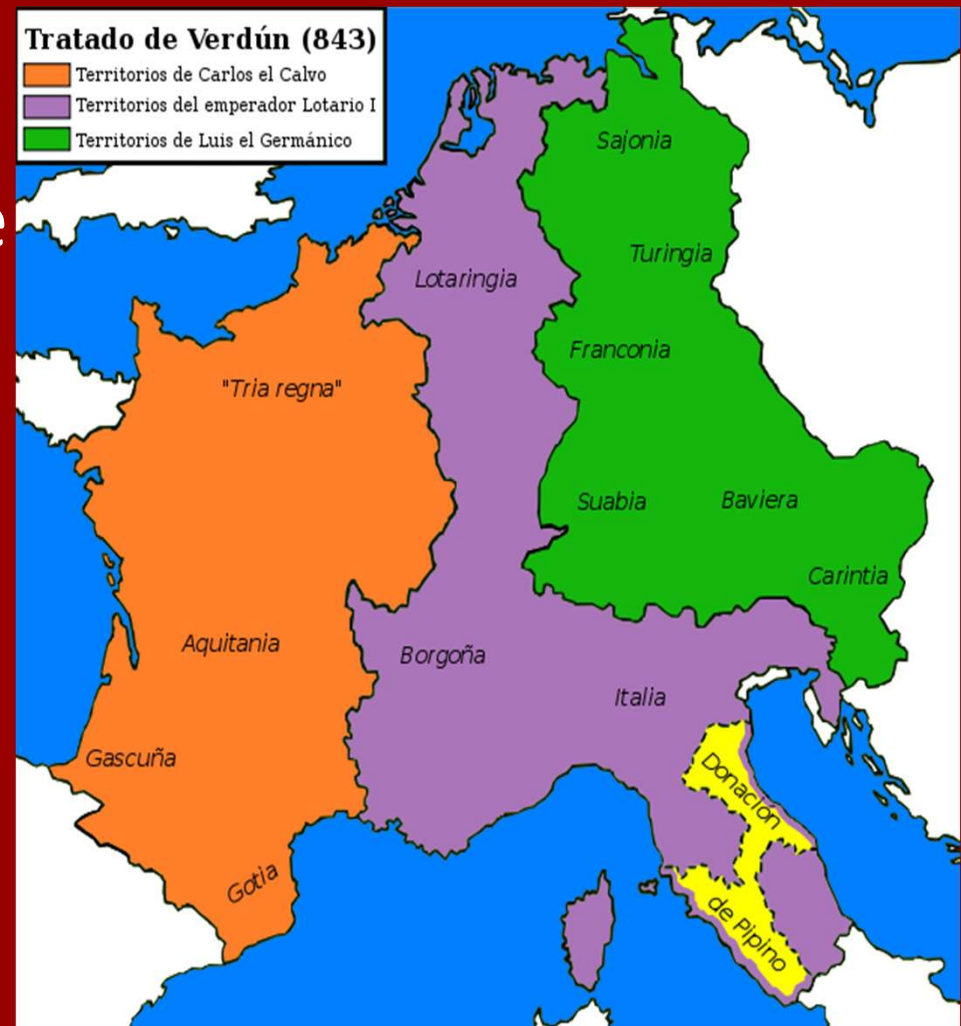


Charlemagne Cont.

- Limited authority of nobles
- Encouraged learning
- Ordered monasteries to open school to train future monks and priests

Louis, Charles, Lothar

- Louis the Pious – religious & ineffective
- Sons fought one another for control
- 843 Treaty of Verdun
- Land divided
- Feudalism is born



Gregory I – Gregory the Great

- Came to power in 590
- Broadened the power of the papacy
- Papacy became Secular
- Used church \$ to raise armies, repair roads and help the poor



Pope Gregory I Cont.

- Gregory also negotiated peace treaties
- Region from Italy to England and from Spain to Germany fell under his responsibility
- It was a spiritual kingdom and the pope ruled it
- This idea will come in conflict with secular kings