

• Main Idea (Objective):



• The Franks, Angles and Saxons of Western Europe built new societies and defended them against Muslims, Magyars and Vikings.

• Lecture Focus: (Essential Question)



• Have you ever moved to a new place? What type of adjustments or changes did you have to make?

• Lecture Focus (Essential Question 2.0):



• We will be looking at how the Germanic peoples, who invaded Europe, had to adjust to the lands they occupied.

• After Rome fell, Western Europe was divided into many kingdoms.



• These kingdoms developed different societies based around their locations.

• The Visigoths in Spain and the Ostrogoths in Italy were close to the center of the old Roman Empire.



• As a result of their location they adopted Roman ways...people farther from Rome held on to more of their Germanic tradition.

• In Britain the Roman Empire began to weaken and the Roman culture quickly declined.



• By the 300's C.E., the Roman Legions in Britain abandoned their posts and headed home to fight the Germanic invaders.

• Hadrian's Wall - Roman defensive barrier that guarded the northern most part of Britain from barbarian invaders.



• It was the northern most point of the Roman Empire

• By the early 400's C.E., the Romans had pulled out of England completely.



• Soon the Angles and the Saxons invaded Britain from Denmark and Germany...so they became known as the Anglo-Saxons







• Questions:

- 1) Why were the Visigoth's and the Ostrogoth's able to continue Roman traditions?
- 2) What two Germanic Tribes invaded Britain after Rome left?
- 3) Where did these tribes come from?
- 4) What was the Northern most Roman point in Britain?

• Questions:

- 1) Why were the Visigoth's and the Ostrogoth's able to continue Roman traditions?
 - They we located very close to the center of the Roman Empire and were able to continue their traditions
- 2) What two Germanic Tribes invaded Britain after Rome left?
 - The Angles and Saxons
- 3) Where did these tribes come from?
 - Denmark and Germany, mainland Europe
- 4) What was the Northern most Roman point in Britain?
 - The Roman barrier against Barbarians known as Hadrian's Wall

• When the Angles and Saxons conquered southeastern Britain, they pushed aside the people living in these areas.



• These pushy people were known as the Celts.

• Some Celts fled north into the mountains and west into what is now Ireland.



• Scottish, Welsh and Irish people today are decedents of them.

• What is a **Celt**???



• It is difficult to define what it is to be Celtic because technically they do not exist.

• Celtic really is a kind of culture... **a family of languages** and **a tradition of metalworking**...therefore Celt does not directly represent one group of people.



• If it did then everybody in the world who speaks English today would be considered Celts.

• Two thousand years ago people spoke Celtic languages across Europe from Ireland to Turkey.



• Celtic style metalwork is found from central Europe to the British Isles.

<u>The Germanic Kingdoms</u>



• The **Skellig Islands** are home to some of the most beautiful Celtic Ruins in Ireland...ohh and they filmed Star Wars The Force Awakens there!!

• Celtic tribes who spoke Celtic languages and practiced unique Celtic metalworking were located all across Europe.



• In modern popular culture Celtic has come to mean the nations of the British Isles.









• Celtic religion centered on the relationship with the natural world.



Springs, rivers, and mountains were thought to be inhabited by guardian spirits, usually female. 0

• Some gods were widely worshiped; lesser deities were associated with particular tribes or places.



• **Celtic Mythology** is the official name for this polytheistic religion of the Celts in Europe.

• The Celts could be found all across Europe but had a large population in the **Gauls** (France) and **England**.



• Their mythology did not survive the Roman Empire... and when Rome converted to Christianity, Celtic people really lost most of their culture.



• The only reason we know about the Celts today is through writing that came out of Roman and Christian sources...basically these writings and stories are what preserved their histories.

• The most honored god was Lugus, an artisan and a master of all crafts.



• Lugus is the catch-all deity, the god of all crafts, variously associated with light, trade, craftsmanship, divine rule and trickery.

• The Morrigan is a goddess of battle and death who often takes the form of a crow.



• The sight of The Morrigan on the battlefield was thought to inspire those she favored and strike fear into her enemies.

• The Morrigans premonitions regarding who would live and who would die in battle may be the inspiration for a more generalized mythical creature that came into lore in later centuries: The Banshee.



• She is also a deity of land, wealth, and sovereignty... she varies from one story to the next.



• The priests of Celtic religion were called **Druids**... they maintained an oral tradition and left no writings.



• Seasonal festivals included **Samhain** (November 1), which marked summer's end and served as a feast of the dead (Halloween) and **Beltane** (May 1).

 Oak trees, holly, and mistletoe were considered sacred (NINE SACORED WOODS - Soy Pillar Candle for Solar Sabbats, Celtic Druid Magic, Wholeness, Abundance, includes Oak, Ash, Thorn and Rowan



The Celts believed in life after death as well as transmigration of souls.





• An interesting Fact...many striking connections have been found between the cultures of ancient Vedic Indians (Aryans) and the Celtic people of Europe.



• Rituals, language connections and similarities in social order all point to the fact that these cultures may have come from the same nomadic European tribe and had eventually split from each other...

• Have you ever heard of **Stonehenge**??



• The monument known as Stonehenge is a prehistoric circle of stones on Salisbury Plain in England

• It has a history of construction that began in 3000 B.C.E. and the final modifications were made around 1600 B.C.E.



• No one is really sure of its true purpose, the site was used as a cremation burial ground, but before the Iconic stone structure were erected.

• The large stones (sarsens) are made from local sandstone that came from Wales.



• It has widely been claimed Stonehenge was used as a 'astronomical observatory' or that it was built by 'Druids', however, recent academic evidence suggest that neither of these theories are true...human remain were just unearthed there in 2015 C.E.

- Questions:
- 1) What two common traits did all Celts share?
- 2) What were Celtic priest called?
- 3) Why is it difficult to describe a Celtic person?
- 4) Celtic Mythology did not survive the Romans, how do we know about them today?

• Questions:

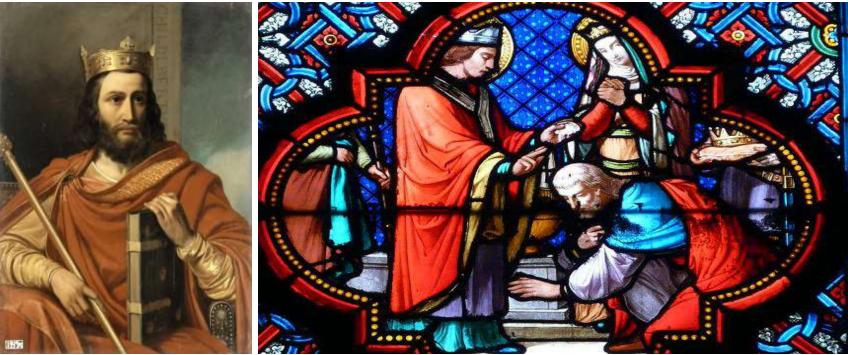
- 1) What two common traits did all Celts share?
 - a family of languages and a tradition of metalworking
- 2) What were Celtic priest called?
 - Druids
- 3) Why is it difficult to describe a Celtic person?
 - Being Celtic does not directly represent one group of people. They were found all over Europe
- 4) Celtic Mythology did not survive the Romans, how do we know about them today?
 - Much of there histories and stories were preserved by the Romans and Christians



• During the 400's C.E. a German people called the **Franks** settled in the area that is now **France**.



• In 496 C.E. King Clovis of the Franks became Catholic.



• This won him the support of the Romans living in his kingdom...before long, nearly all of the Franks became Catholic.

• After Clovis died, his sons divided the kingdom among themselves.





• Later, their sons began to divide these kingdoms even further and they often fought each other over land boundaries.

• While they fought, the nobles under them took over many royal duties and day to day activities.



• The most important of these noble activities was called the "Mayor of the Palace".

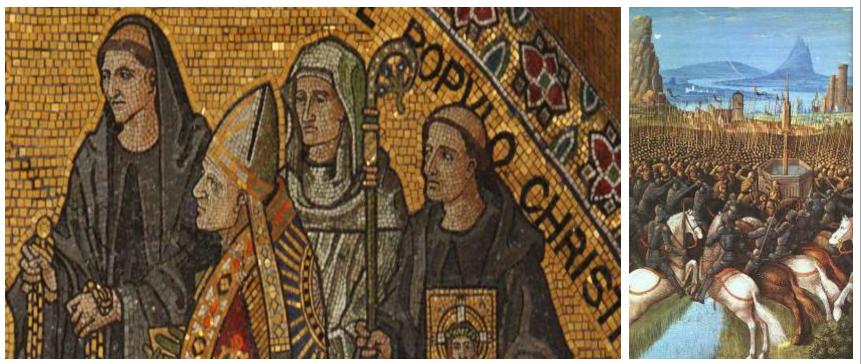


• By 700 C.E. the Mayors were giving out land, settling disputes and actually fighting their own wars.

• Of all the Mayors, the most powerful was **Charles Martel**.



• He wanted to unite all the Frankish nobles under his rule.



• The Catholic Church wanted to restore order in the lands of the Western Roman Empire and were willing to support Germanic rulers who were Catholic.



• The pope at the time, **Gregory II**, who was the head of the Catholic Church offered his support to **Charles Martel**.

• First, however, Europe had to be kept Christian.



• In 711 C.E. a Muslim army from north Africa conquered Spain and later invaded southern France.

• In 732 C.E. Charles Martel led the Franks against the Muslim invasions.



• He defeated these invaders at the **Battle of Tours**.



• The **Battle of Tours** battlefield cannot be exactly located, but it was fought somewhere between Tours and Poitiers, in what is now west central France.







• This battle stopped the Muslim advance into Europe and Christianity remained Western Europe's major religion.

- When Charles Martel died, his son Pepin became mayor of the palace.
 - With the help of the pope and most of the Frankish nobles, Pepin became the new king of the Franks.



Who Were the Franks?

• When a Germanic group called the **Lombards** threatened the pope...Pepin took his army to Italy and completely defeated them.



• He donated the land he had conquered to the pope and the Church.

Who Were the Franks?

• The pope ruled these lands as if he were a king, and these lands became known as the **Papal States**(Code of Arms).



• The Papal States A group of territories in central Italy ruled by the popes from 754 until 1870 when the Italian Peninsula was unified.

Who Were the Franks?

• Questions:

- 1) Who were the Franks?
- 2) Who became the first King of the Franks Kingdom?
- 3) Who was the most powerful of all the Mayors for the Franks?
- 4) What was the Battle of Tours?
- 5) Pepin became the king of the Franks and gave lands to the pope, what were these lands called?

Who Were the Franks?

• Questions:

- 1) Who were the Franks?
 - Germanic people that live in the area today known as France
- 2) Who became the first King of the Franks Kingdom?
 - King Clovis
- 3) Who was the most powerful of all the Mayors for the Franks?
 - Charles Martel
- 4) What was the Battle of Tours?
 - Muslim invasions against the Franks, in which Christianity previaled as the main religion in Europe
- 5) Pepin gave lands to the pope after defeating the Lombards in battle, what were these lands called?
 - The Papal States

• After Pepin died, his son Charles became king.



• Like his father, Charles went to the aid of the pope when the Lombards tried again to regain their territory.



• After aiding the Church, Charles invaded eastern Germany and defeated the Saxons living there, ordering them to convert to **Christianity**.

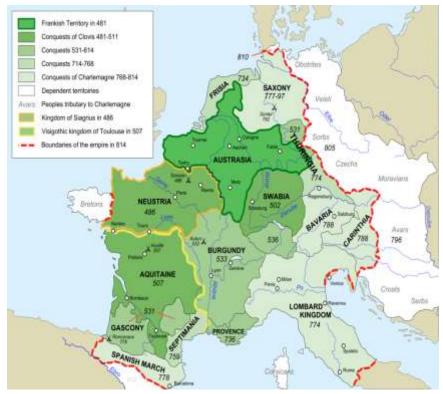
• Next Charles invaded Spain and gained control of the northern corner from the Muslims.



• The Muslim kingdom in Spain was strong and the fact that Charles was able to gain a strong hold there is a testament to his strength.

• By 800 C.E., Charles' Kingdom had grown into an Empire.

• It had covered much of western and central Europe.





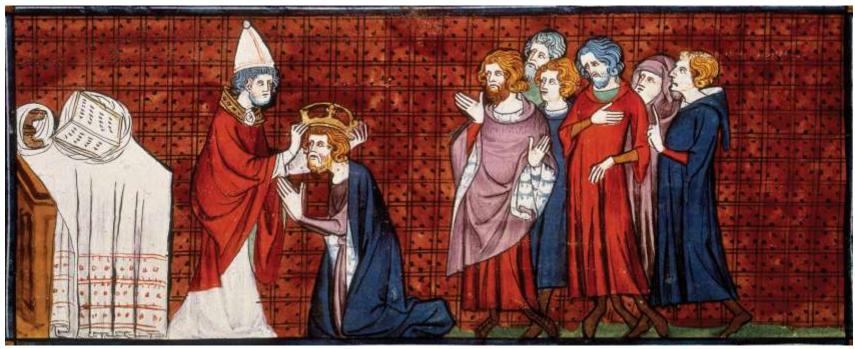
• Charles' conquest earned him the name Charlemagne, or Charles the Great.

• The pope was impressed with Charlemagne.



• On Christmas Day in 800 C.E., Charlemagne was worshiping at the church of St. Peter in Rome.

• After the service, the pope placed a crown on Charlemagne's head and declared him the new Roman Emperor.



• Charlemagne was pleased but also concerned, he did not want the people to think the pope had the power to choose who was emperor... in reality the pope did not have that power.

• Charlemagne made **Aachen** (Germany) the capital of his empire.



• To uphold laws, he set up courts throughout the empire...under this system Courts were called Counts.





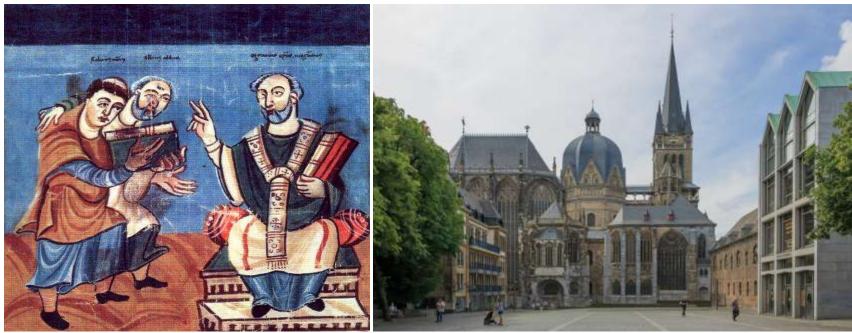
• To keep the Counts under control, Charlemagne sent out inspectors called "The Lords Messengers" to make sure the Counts conducted their duties properly.

• Unlike other earlier Frankish rulers, Charlemagne believed in education.



• He had tried late in life to learn how to write and truly wanted his people to be educated.

• He asked a scholar named **Alcuin** to start a school in one of his royal palaces.



• Alcuin trained the children of government officials and taught religion, Latin, music, literature and arithmetic.

• While at Aachen in the winter, Charlemagne was seized with a high fever, and developed **pleurisy** (inflaming of your lungs).



• He tried to cure himself by taking only liquids, but after an illness of seven days he died, in the forty-seventh year of his reign and the seventy-second year of his life, 814 C.E.

• Questions:

- 1) What European countries did Charles invade and who did he fight?
- 2) What name did all of Charles' conquest earn him?
- 3) What title did the Pope give Charlemagne?
- 4) Who was Alcuin?

- o Questions:
- 1) What European countries did Charles invade and who did he fight?
 - Spain, to fight the Muslim Empire and Germany combat the Saxons
- 2) What name did all of Charles' conquest earn him?
 - Charlemagne, Charles the Great
- 3) What title did the Pope give Charlemagne?
 - Roman Emperor
- 4) Who was Alcuin?

• A wise scholar who started a school at Charlemagne's palace

• After Charlemagne died in 814 C.E., his empire did not last long.



• His son Louis was not a strong leader and after Louis died his sons divided the empire into three different kingdoms.

Europe Is Invaded These thee kingdoms were weakened further by a wave of invaders who swept across Europe in the 800's and 900's C.E. 0



From the south came the Muslims, who raided France and Italy from their strongholds in Spain and North Africa. 0

• From the east came the Magyars, a nomadic people who had settled in Hungary.





• From **Scandinavia** came the **Vikings**, whose raids terrified all of Europe.







• Scandinavia is in northern Europe... Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Finland and Denmark are all part of Scandinavia today.

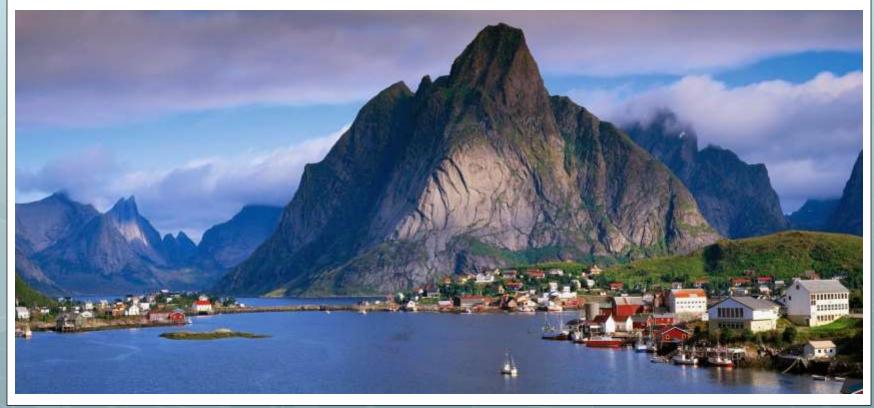


• Much of Scandinavia has a long, jagged coastline.

• This land has many **fjords**, or steep sided valleys that are actually inlets of the sea.



• The Viking people lived in villages, many of which were located in these fjords.













• These Scandinavian Vikings were known as the Norsemen, or "North Men"

Europe Is Invaded • Scandinavia has little farmland.



This forced the Vikings to rely on the sea for food and trade 0



• They became skilled sailors and built sturdy boats called Longboats.



• These boats could survive the rough Atlantic Ocean and also navigate shallow rivers.



• In the 700's and 800's C.E., the Vikings began raiding Europe, probably because their population had grown too big to support itself at home.

• The word Viking comes from their word for **raiding**.



• **Raid** – to quickly take something from a place.



• They robbed villages and churches, carrying off grain, animals and anything else of value.

• The Vikings even conquered part of western France.



• This area was named Normandy, after the Norsemen who ruled it and it still carries that name today.

• Questions:

- 1) What area of Europe did the Vikings come from and what countries that make up this area today ?
- 2)What does the term raiding mean and why is it important to the Vikings?
- 3) What is a fjords?
- 4) What kind of boats did the Vikings develop?
- 5) What other names were the Vikings called by the people of Europe?

• Questions:

- 1) What area of Europe did the Vikings come from and what countries that make up this area today ?
 - Scandinavia / Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland and Denmark
- 2) 2)What does the term raiding mean and why is it important to the Vikings?
 - To quickly take something from a place / Vikings comes from their word for raiding
- 3) What is a fjords?
 - Steep sided valleys next to the sea
- 4) What kind of boats did the Vikings develop?

• Longboats

- 5) What other names were the Vikings called by the people of Europe?
 - Norsemen or North Men



• The raids by the Muslims, Magyars and Vikings helped to destroy the Frankish kingdoms.



• In the 900's C.E., the eastern Frankish Kingdom, which became known as Germany, was divided into many tiny states that were ruled by counts, dukes and other nobles.

• In 911 C.E., a group of these nobles tried to unite Germany by electing a King.



• The king did not have much power, however, because the nobles wanted to remain independent.

• One of the stronger kings of Germany was Otto I.



• He fought the Magyars and sent troops into Italy to protect the pope.

- To reward Otto for his help, the pope declared him emperor of the Romans in 962 C.E.
- Otto's territory, which included most of Germany and northern Italy, became known as the Holy Roman Empire.







• Most of the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were not very powerful.

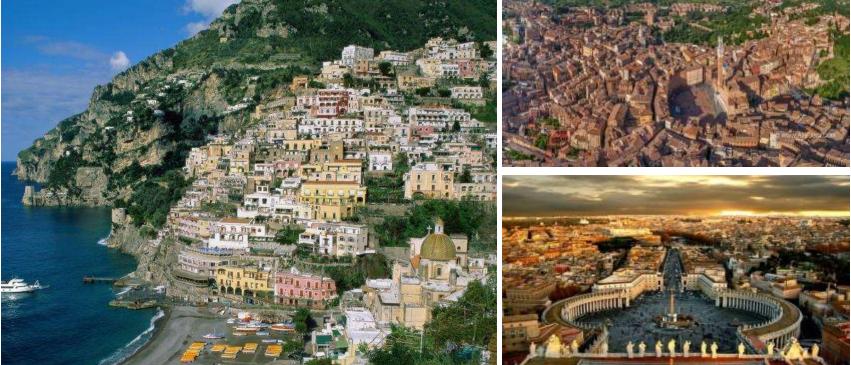


• Two of the strongest emperors, **Fredrick I** and **Fredrick II**, tried to unite northern Italy and Germany under a single ruler with a strong central government in the 1100's and 1200's

• The popes actually fought against these plans because they did not want the emperor to control them, which is ironic since the popes literally crowned the Emperor.



• The popes banded together with Italy's cities to resist the Holy Roman Emperors forces.



• As a result, both Germany and Italy remained divided in small kingdoms until the 1800's



• Warriors: Viking Terror!!!!

• Writing Assignment:

• In a well planned paragraph answer the following question?

• Who were the Vikings and why did they begin to raid Europe? Think about weapons, styles of fighting and how they lived.