

Ch15 Sec1: Franks

Name: _____

Date: _____ Block: _____

Germanic Kingdoms p514

1. The _____ invaded England. They pushed the _____ north and _____ to the _____ and _____.

Who Were the Franks? 514-515

2. The _____ settled in what is now France. King _____ became a Catholic in 496. When he died, the kingdom fell apart and his _____ and _____ further divided the kingdom. While the kings were fighting the wars, the _____ were left in charge. The most powerful of these was named _____. His goal was to _____ the Frankish nobles and restore the _____.

3. Before Europe could be reunited, they had to defend against the _____ army who wanted to spread their religion throughout the continent. Martel and his army stopped their advance at the Battle of _____. When Martel died, _____ became mayor. Land that Pepin gained during his reign was given to the _____, who ruled the lands as if he was _____. Pepin's son _____ became king next.

4. Charles increased Frankish territory covering much of _____ and _____ Europe. He earned the name "_____" or Charles the Great. The Pope named him the new Roman _____. Charlemagne made _____ his capital. How did he make sure his laws were obeyed? _____ What other issue was of particular importance to Charlemagne? _____ Explain at least three ways he supported this issue.

Europe is Invaded pp518-519

4. After _____ died, his sons divided the empire into _____ kingdoms. Invaders weakened these kingdoms, the _____ from the south, the _____ from the east, and the _____ from the north.

5. The Vikings came from _____ which is made up of modern day _____, _____, and _____. This region has many steep sided valleys called _____. Since this area has little _____, they relied on the sea for food and trade. They were skilled _____. During the 700s and 800s the Vikings raided villages and churches. They conquered the western part of France now called _____.