## Western Europe

- 5<sup>th</sup> cen Political collapse of Rome
- The Franks
  - Kingdom = 1st "European" state
  - Origins:
    - 481 = northern Gaul
  - Clovis I
    - Merovingian Dynasty
    - Succeeds father Childeric I
    - Was cunning diplomat
      - Used religion for political gain
      - Close alliance with papacy
    - Expanded power & domain
      - @ death controls much of "France"
  - Clovis's descendants extend domain
    - BUT: 3 factors = decay of dynasty
      - \_\_\_ 1) kingdom = property of ruler; divide among sons
      - 2) Later Merovingians = incompetent
      - 3) Rise of influence of "Mayor of the Palace"
  - Frankish power rises in 8<sup>th</sup> Century
    - NOTE: Francia divided into 5 sub-kingdom
    - 714: Dagobert III rules Austrasia, Neustria & Burgundy
      - Mayor = Pippin of Herstal
        - **>>** Heir = Charles Martel
        - **>>** BUT wife picks grandson Theudoald
      - Dagobert rejects Theudoald
        - **»** Ragenfrid named mayor
      - Dagobert dies; succeed by Chilperic II
    - Civil war erupts
    - Charles emerges
      - Transforms warfare
      - Creates "knights"
        - **>>** Rewards with benefices

- Uses innovative tactics
- Ends internal opposition
  - >> Defeats Chilperic at Battle of Soissons
  - **>>** Goes to war = 718-732
  - **>>** Reunites Francia; expands borders
  - **>>** Rules as *de facto* king
- Most significant = subversion of Aquitaine
  - Ruler = Duke Odo the Great
  - Assaulted by Saracens
    - Saracens = Umayyad Dynasty
    - >> Odo defeats @ Toulouse
  - Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi invades
    - Odo appeals to Charles
    - >> Umayyads defeats Odo @ Bordeaux
    - **>>** Pillage southern France
- Charles tricks Abdul Rahman
  - Uses phalanx & terrain
  - Abdul Rahman attacks thru forest
- Battle of Tours = world altering event
- Charles divides lands like king
  - Two sons
    - Pépin le Bref = Mayor of Neustria
    - Carloman = Mayor of Austrasia
  - Brothers appoint puppet to throne Childeric III
  - Carloman retires to monastery
- Pépin inherits father's skills
  - Moves to legalize his power
    - Contacts Pope Zachary
    - Removes Childeric III
    - Elected king = Carolingian Dynasty
  - Expands authority
    - Pope Stephen II travels to Paris
    - Anoints Pépin = Rex et Sacerdos

- Grants title Patricius Romanorum
- Pépin's 1<sup>st</sup> act = war on Lombards
  - Donates lands to Stephen = the "Papal States"
- Conquers all of Aquitaine
- Drives Umayyads back into Iberian Peninsula
- Upon death, Pépin splits domain
  - Two sons = co-rulers
    - Charles = Western lands
    - Carloman = Eastern lands
    - Carloman dies
- As king, Charles = "magnus" (aka Charlemagne)
  - Militarily = brilliant conqueror
    - 1st action vs. Lombards
      - >> Hrodgaud rebels; but crushed
    - Saxon Wars
      - >> NOTE: Saxonia divided
      - **>>** Task = difficult
      - >> Imposes draconian religious laws
      - Worst = Bloody Trial of Verden
      - **»** 30 year struggle; 18 major battles
    - Vs. the Moors
      - **>>** 778 crosses Pyrenees
      - Siege of Zaragoza
      - Moors caught up; near Roncevaux
      - Attack baggage train
      - >> NOTE: Einhard's Song of Roland
      - >> Would create Spanish "Mark"
    - Vs. the Avars
      - **>>** Creates Eastern Mark
    - Enjoys global fame
- High point = Christmas Day, 800AD
  - Pope Leo III gets into trouble
    - Sought Charlemagne's help; Leo restored

- Leo summons to Rome
- Crowns Charlemagne Imperator Romanorum
  - NOTE: calls self Imperator Romanum gubernans Imperium
- Greatest achievement = efficient imperial administration
  - Capital = Aix-la-Chapelle
  - Empire = vast
  - Divided into 350 divisions
    - Led by "graf" or markgraf
    - Aided by Herzog
  - Creates Missi dominci
  - Imposes Uniform standards
- Greatest gift = Carolingian Renaissance
  - Was great patron of learning
  - 1<sup>st</sup> period of educational revival since Rome fell
  - Scholarship
    - Opens scriptorias
    - Opens monastic schools
    - Writing standardized
    - Medieval Latin created
  - Art & Architecture
- End of the empire
  - Too vast; nobility too divisive
  - Succeeded by Louis I the Fair
    - Many problems
    - Biggest = had 3 sons Lothair, Louis the German & Charles the Bald
    - Civil wars erupt
  - 843 truce = Treaty of Verdun
    - Empire split 3 kingdoms
    - Further subdivided ex. Lothair's kingdom
  - Europe remains divided; two exceptions = Napoleon & Nazis