

CHAPTER 13

Main Idea Activities 13.1

Modern Chapter 4

The Rise of the Franks

VOCABULARY Some terms to understand:

- **merged (288):** joined together
- **coronation (289):** the crowning of a king or queen
- **monarchs (289):** kings or queens; rulers
- **conscious (290):** aware
- **fidelity (290):** loyalty
- **splintered (291):** broken apart
- **undermined (292):** weakened

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Fill in the graphic organizer by arranging the following items in sequence.

- Pépin III was crowned; Carolingian rule began.
- Pépin II and his successors united the Frankish kingdoms.
- Clovis became ruler of Frankish tribes.
- The Papal States were created.
- Charles Martel defeated the Spanish Moors

THE RISE OF THE FRANKS

7. With papal support, Charlemagne inherited Frankish throne.
6.
5.
4.
3.
2. Franks seized and ruled southwestern Gaul (now France).
1.

Chapter 13, Main Idea Activities 13.1, continued

EVALUATING INFORMATION Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1. The Middle Ages in Europe ended the classical age and started the modern world.
- _____ 2. The Franks were a loosely organized Germanic peoples.
- _____ 3. Clovis advanced in his conquests because he had the support of the Christian church.
- _____ 4. The Merovingian kings who ruled after Clovis were generally strong.
- _____ 5. European Christians believed that the pope's blessing came directly from God.
- _____ 6. Charlemagne spent much of his time consulting with the pope.
- _____ 7. Charlemagne's title as "Emperor of the Romans" was not important to western Europeans.
- _____ 8. A count ruled each region of Charlemagne's empire independently.
- _____ 9. Education had little value during Charlemagne's reign.
- _____ 10. The division of the empire among Charlemagne's sons and the invasion of the Vikings led to the empire's decline.

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

missi dominici Carolingians France
Middle Ages Papal States

1. The medieval period of European development is also known as the _____.
2. Pépin III's coronation established the _____, a new line of Frankish rulers.
3. A gift of land to the pope called the Donation of Pépin created the _____.
4. Charlemagne's "new Rome" centered on what is now _____ and Germany.
5. Charlemagne appointed the _____, or "lord's messengers" to help him govern the empire.