

Charlemagne (c. 747 - c. 814) king of the Franks and Christian emperor of the West

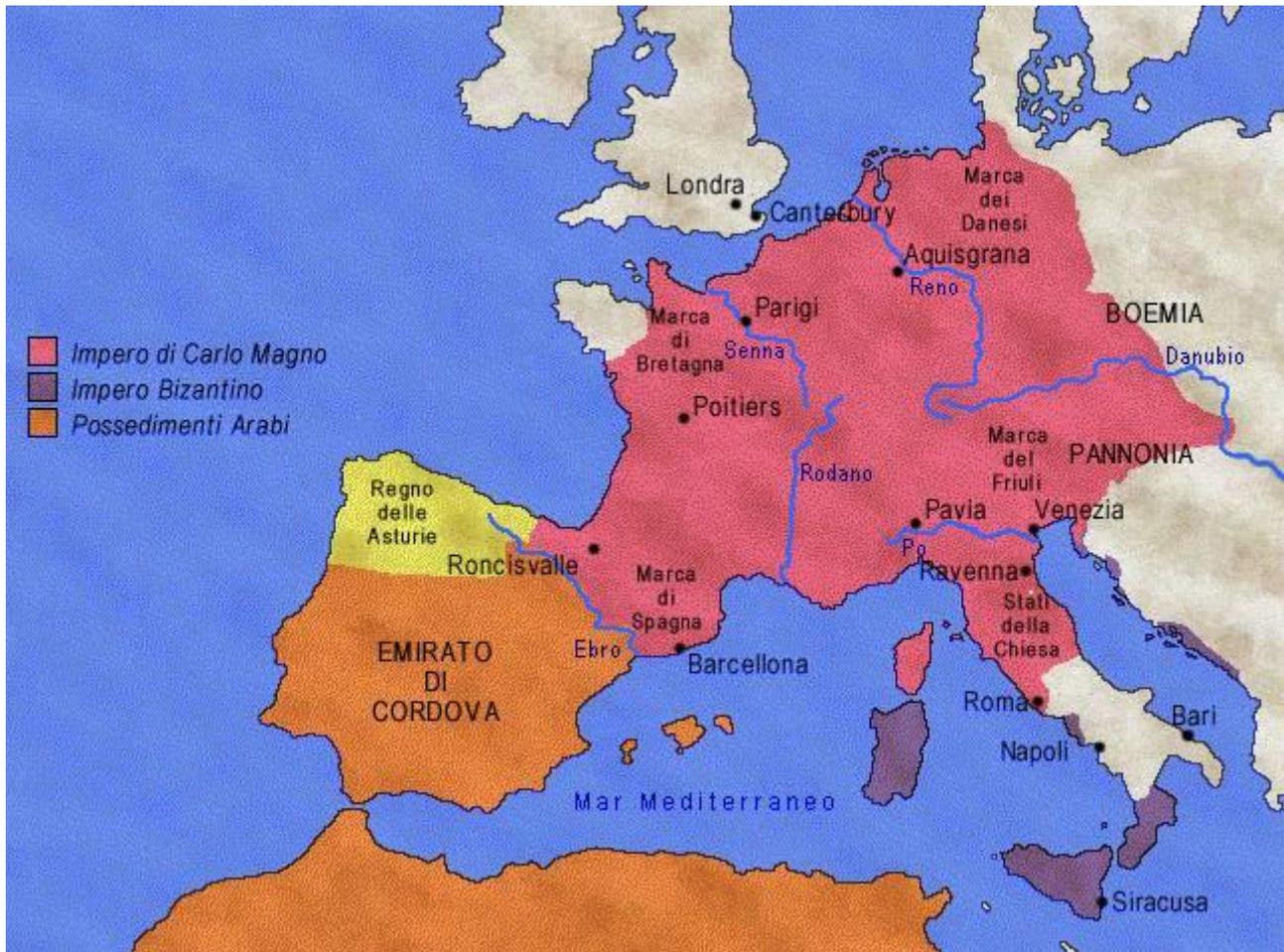
Charlemagne is born in the late 740s near Liège in modern day Belgium, the son of the Frankish king Pepin the Short. When Pepin dies in 768, his kingdom is divided between his two sons and for three years Charlemagne rules with his younger brother Carloman. When Carloman dies suddenly in 771, Charlemagne become sole ruler.

Activity (Who?):

Answer the question

Who is Charlemagne?

Make Charlemagne's identity card



Military campaigns

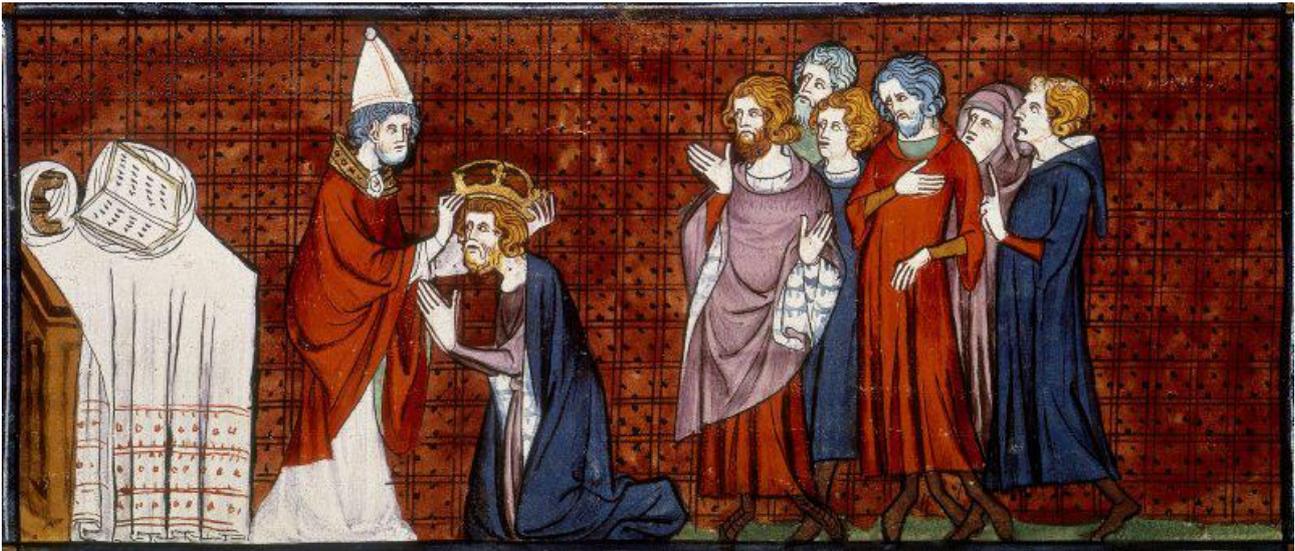
Charlemagne spends the early part of his reign on several military campaigns to expand his kingdom.

He invades Saxony in 772 and eventually achieves its total conquest and conversion to Christianity. He also extends his dominance to the south, conquering the kingdom of the Lombards in northern Italy. In 778, he invades northern Spain, then controlled by the Moors. Between 780 and 800, Charlemagne adds Bohemia to his empire and subdues the Avars in the middle Danube basin to form a buffer state for the eastern border of his empire.

Activity (Where?) :

What military campaigns does Charlemagne do?

1. Underline in the text
2. Find the location in the geography map
3. Make a map with popplet.
4. Draw a symbol for “military campaigns”



Holy Roman Empire

In 800 a rebellion against Pope Leo III begins. Charlemagne goes to his aid in Rome and defeats the rebellion. As a token of thanks, Leo crowns Charlemagne on Christmas Day that year, declaring him emperor of the Romans

Although this does not give Charlemagne any new powers, it legitimises his rule over his Italian territories and attempts to revive the imperial tradition of the western Roman emperor..

Charlemagne attempts to consolidate Christianity throughout his vast empire.

Activity (When?):

Answer the question

-When does Charlemagne become Emperor?

-Draw a symbol for " Holy roman Empire"

-time line

Optional questions

-Who crowns Charlemagne? Why?

-What's the name of Charlemagne's Empire?- Why?





Administrative reforms

Charlemagne introduces administrative reforms throughout the lands he controls, establishing key representatives in each region and holding a general assembly each year at his court at Aachen.

He standardises weights, measures and customs dues, which helps improve commerce and initiates important legal reforms. He also attempts to consolidate Christianity throughout his vast empire.

Activity (Why? How?):

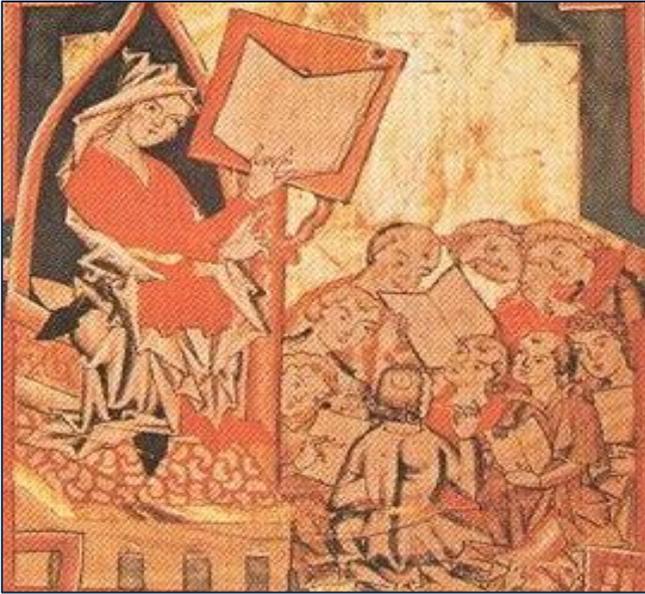
Answer the questions:

-Why does Charlemagne introduce administrative reforms?

-How does he control his Empire?

Draw a symbol for “ administrative reforms”

Make a caption under the images of this step



School

He persuades many eminent scholars to come to his court and establishes a new library of Christian and classical works.

Activity:

Answer the questions:

-Is Charlemagne important for western culture?

-Why?

Draw a symbol for “School”

- The school is important for you? Why? Draw symbol