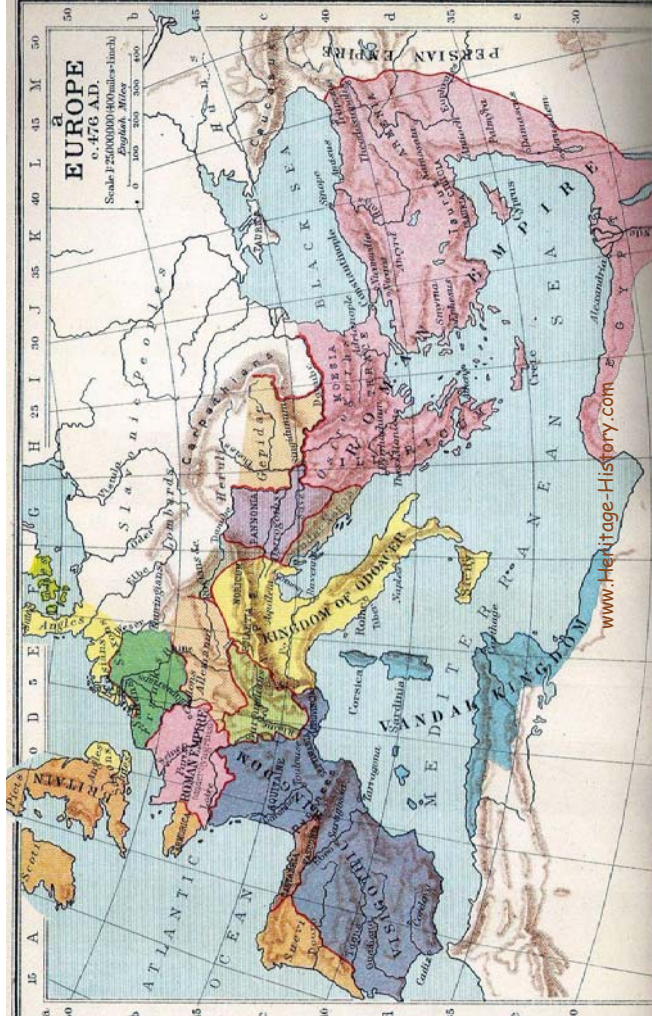
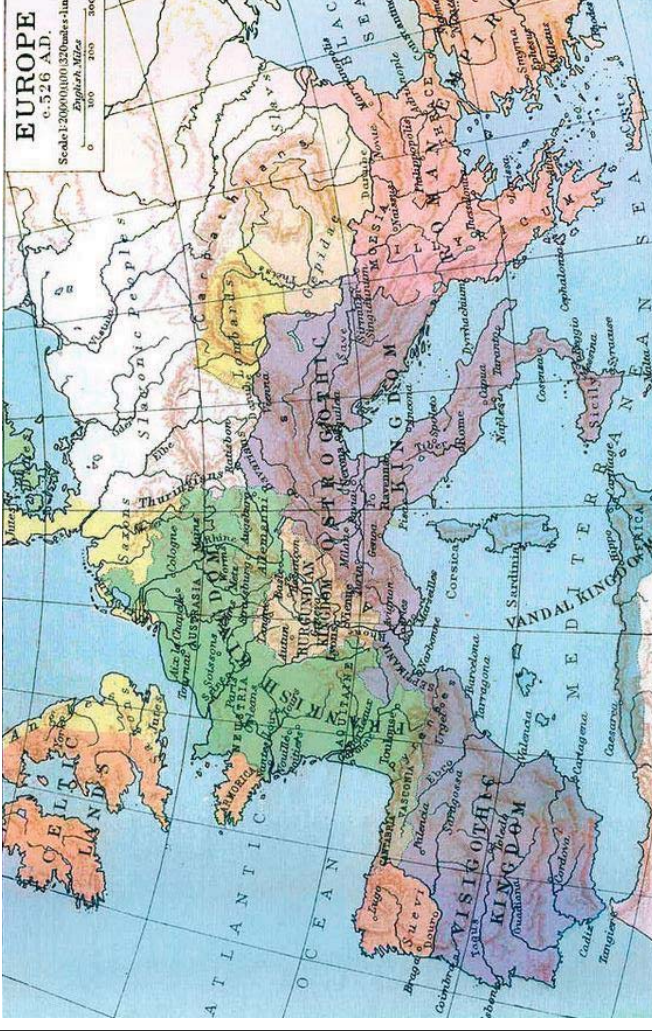




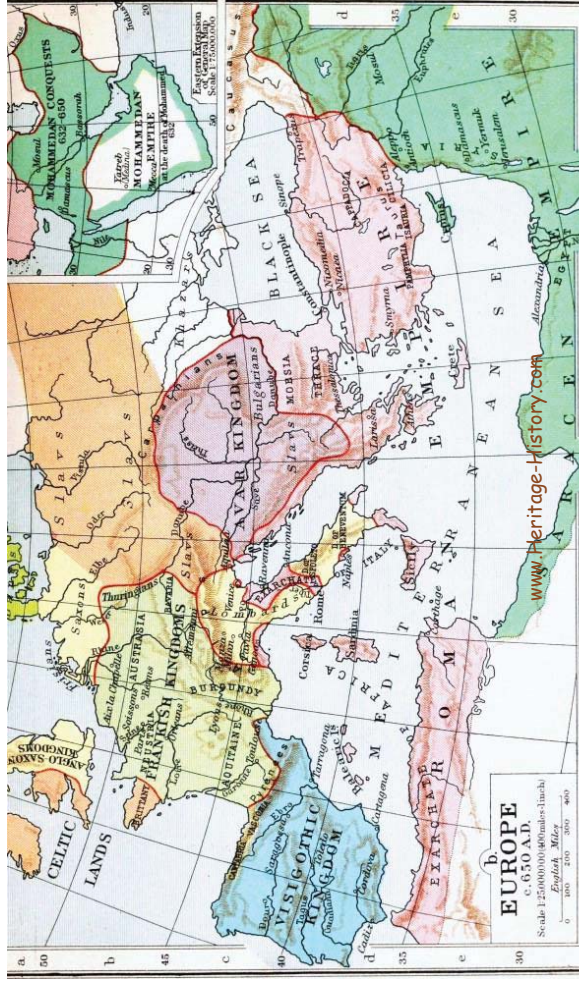
# Barbarian Kingdoms 476 A.D.



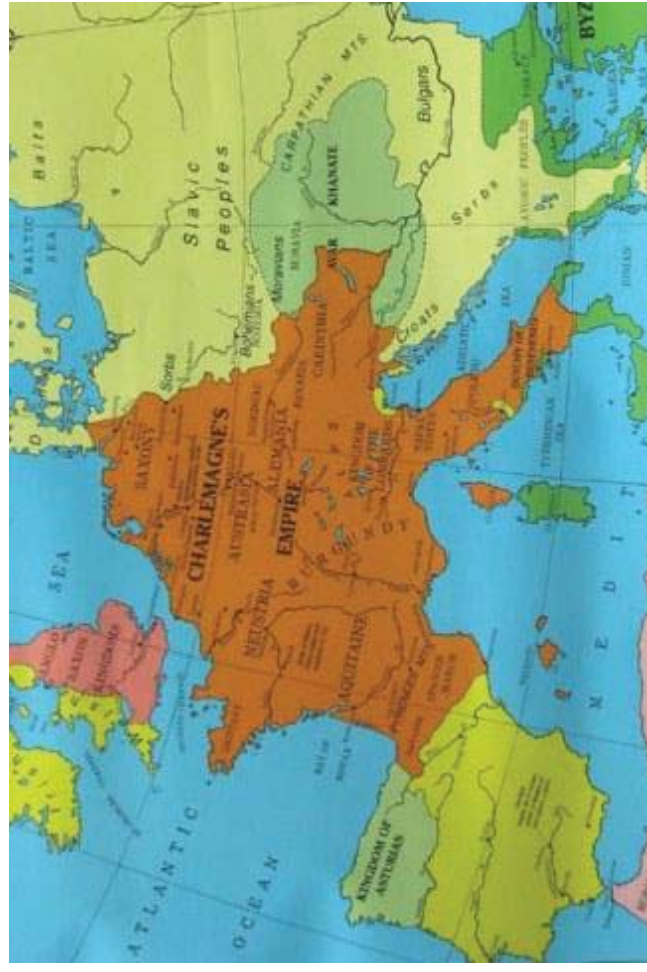
# Christian Franks, Arian Goths - 526



# Saxons, Lombards in West, Slavs, Avars in East, —650 Mohammedans, Franks in East, —650 Frankish Empire Remains Bastion of Christianity



# Empire of Charlemagne-800





## Royal and Noble Ranks

- Christian Emperors and Kings were sovereign rulers
  - Did not do homage to feudal overlords
- Holders of lesser noble titles took oath of 'fealty'
  - Archdukes, Dukes, Marquess, Earl, Count, Viscount, Baron, etc.
- Almost all Christian Kingdoms are outside Frankish Empire
  - Regions inside are Duchies, Counties, Marches, etc.
  - Petty kingdoms in Britain, Spain, Eastern Europe, Southern Italy
- First Holy Roman Emperor was **Otto I**, crowned in 962
  - Son of **Henry the Fowler** first non-Carolingian King of Germany.
  - Both 'King of Germany' and Holy Roman Emperor were 'elected'.
- First King of France was **Hugh Capet**, crowned in 987
  - Succeeded Louis V, last Carolingian King of the Franks
  - Hugh Capet was Grandson of **Henry the Fowler**.

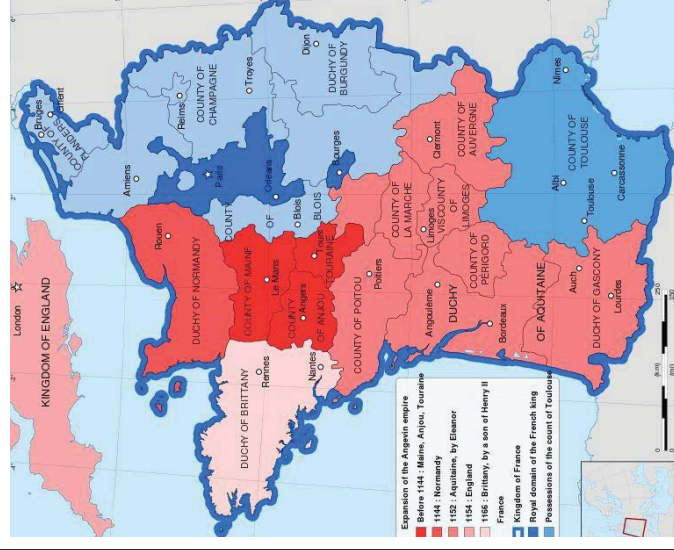
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Traditional Duchies broken up in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

## Duchies, Counties of France

- Major Duchies
  - Normandy
  - Aquitaine
  - Burgundy
- Major Counties
  - Toulouse
  - Champagne
  - Flanders
  - Maine



story.com

## Ottoman Dynasty – 919-1024 A.D.

Dukes of Saxony, Kings of Germany, Holy Roman Emperors

- 919— **Henry the Fowler**
  - Queen was **St. Matilda of Ringelheim**
- 936— **Otto I (the Great)**
  - Empress was **St. Adelaide of Italy**
- 961— **Otto II (with father until 973)**
  - Empress was daughter of Byzantine Emperor
- 983— **Otto III (mother regent)**
  - Died at age 21, throne went to Cousin Henry
- 1002— **St. Henry II**
  - Empress was **St. Cunigunde of Luxembourg**

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## Henry the Fowler—Duke of Saxony

- First Non-Carolingian “King of the Germans”
  - Elected with blessing of ‘rightful’ heir to throne
  - Was hunting with hawks when informed election
  - Prevented collapse of royal power (as in France)
  - Granted Dukes autonomy but crushed rebellions
- **Strong military leader**
  - Battled with Magyars, kidnapped a prince, won truce
  - Subdued Slavs on Eastern border
  - Resisted Danish pirates, treaties with Denmark
- **Left German kingdom strong and unified**
- **Family became influential nobles**
  - One daughter queen of France, other was mother of Hugh Capet
  - Queen **Mathilda**, son **Bruno**, **Archbishop of Cologne** were sainted

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## Otto the Great—Holy Roman Emperor

- Inherited strong stable Germany from Father
- Used strategic marriages to unify empire
- Put down rebellions, imposed uniform laws
  - Reduced power of the Barons
- Put down Magyars at ‘Battle of Lechfield
- Crossed Alps, subdued Lombardy, Crowned ‘King of Italy’
- Married Adelaide of Italy, Crowned ‘Holy Roman Emperor’
  - Birth of ‘Otto II’ to Adelaide caused rebellion in Germany
  - Older son threatened by second marriage.
- **Supported Church, but politicized it**
  - Granted lands, political power to Bishops/Abbots
  - Required ‘Tithing’ to strengthen, enrich the Church
- **Interfered in Papal elections—But . . .**
  - Roman nobles were pretty awful as well

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## Independent Kingdoms

- Small Kingdoms grew **Outside** Frankish Empire
  - ‘Political’ maps are misleading—most kingdoms were regional, with natural borders, tribal loyalties
- Political groups contend for control
  - **Britain**—Saxons, Danes, Celts, Normans
  - **Italy**—Byzantines, Lombards, Normans, Saracens, Papal States
  - **Scandinavia**—Danes, Norsemen, Finns
  - **East Europe**—Slavs, Czechs, Magyars, Balts, Bulgarians, Turks, etc. . . .
  - **Spain**—Christians, Basques vs. Moors.

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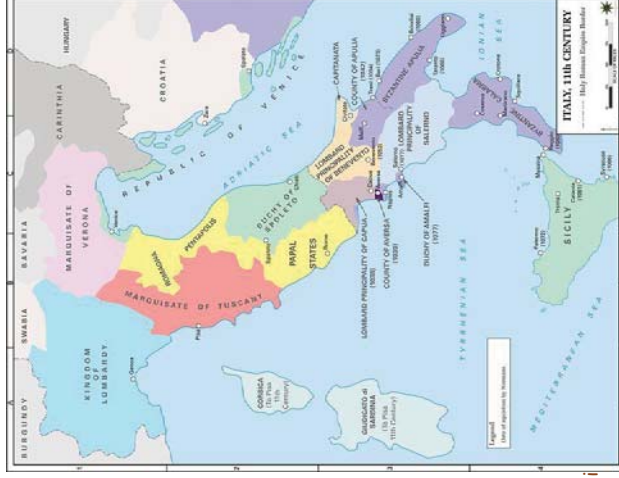
## Age of Feudalism

- Local lords, invading armies, merchant navies, mercenaries, empires vied for
  - **Territory**—farming, grazing, hunting
  - **Trade**—towns, ports, roads, navy
  - **Taxes**—tithes, tribute
- Age of fortified towns, private armies, warlords
- Regional histories vary greatly!!!!
  - Economy, climate, proximity to ports & rivers, language, culture, **religion** mattered!!!

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# Italian History—Very Chaotic

- Lombards vs. Byzantines, 550–750
  - **Gothic war** destroyed Italy . . . then things got really bad. . . .
- Donation of Pepin—**Papal States**
  - From 750, Rome dependent on West Not Byzantine
- Rise of Cities States
  - Venice (850), Genoa (1100)
  - Pisa, Florence, Amalfi
- Battle ground of warring empires
  - **Normans, Saracens, Pirates, Lombard Nobility, Popes, Byzantines, HR Emperors**
  - Hard to understand alliances
  - **Conflicts, treachery** www.Heritage-Hi harmed East-West relations



# Italian Politics—!Fuhgeddaboutit!

- Italy is why people give up studying history
  - Endless politicking, backstabbing—Your head may explode
  - Papacy in clutches of scheming Italian nobles (~850 – 950)
  - Mafia is 19<sup>th</sup> century version of Italian statesmanship. . . .
- Machiavelli wrote 'The Prince' about Italy
  - "Politics have no relation to morals" "Hatred is gained as much by good works as by evil". "Men should be treated generously, or destroyed." etc.



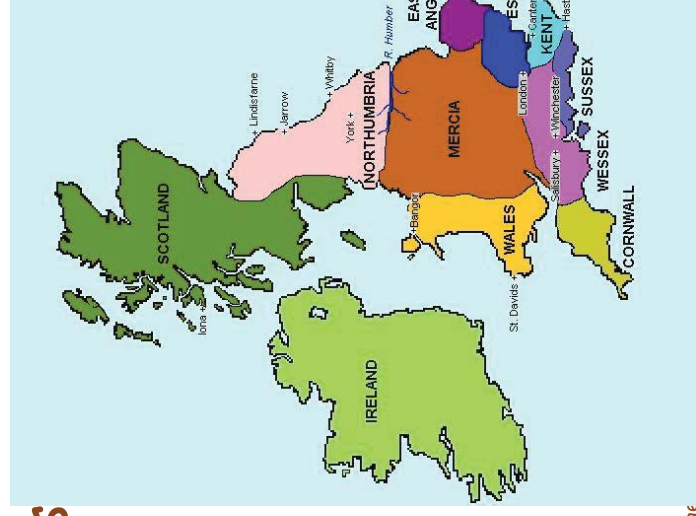
# Norman Sicily, Southern Italy

- Things settled down a bit after Normans conquered S. Italy ~1090
  - Norman Duchies later became 'Kingdom of Sicily/Naples'
- Normans started as Byzantine Mercenaries
  - Fought Saracens in Sicily
  - Fought Popes, Lombards in Italy
  - Then turned on Byzantines and took over all their territory
- 12 sons of Tancred de Hauteville
  - **William Iron Arm** (Conquered S. Italy)
  - **Roger of Sicily** (Conquered Sicily, Malta)
  - **Robert Guiscard** (father of www.Heritage-History Bohemond)



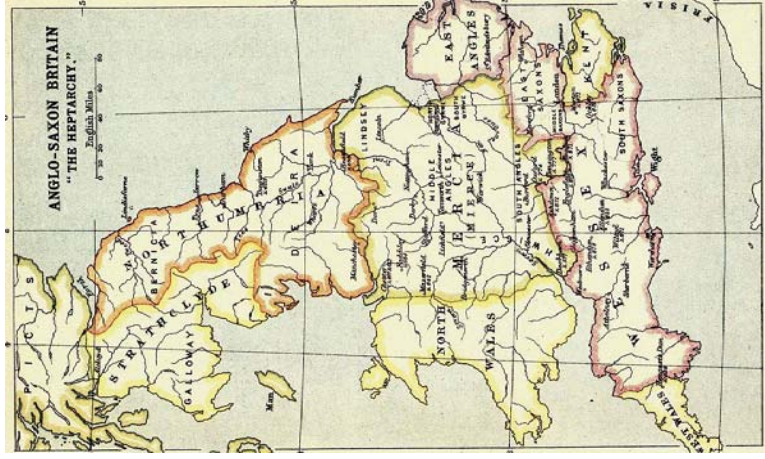
# British Kingdoms

- Celtic Brits driven west by invading Saxons, Angles
  - Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, Brittany were Celtic "kingdoms"
  - Celts were decentralized, weak 'kings', strong Christians.
- 'England' was Anglo-Saxon
- 'Heptarchy' (seven Kingdoms) thrived 550-870 destroyed by Viking raids
- Mercia (Anglo-North), and Wessex (Saxon-South) were main kingdoms



# Heptarchy

- Anglo Kingdoms
  - Northumbria (North of Humber River, formerly Bernicia and Deira)
  - East Anglia
  - Mercia
- Saxon Kingdoms
  - Essex (East Saxons)
  - Wessex (West Saxons)
  - Sussex (South Saxons)
- Jute Kingdoms
  - Kent



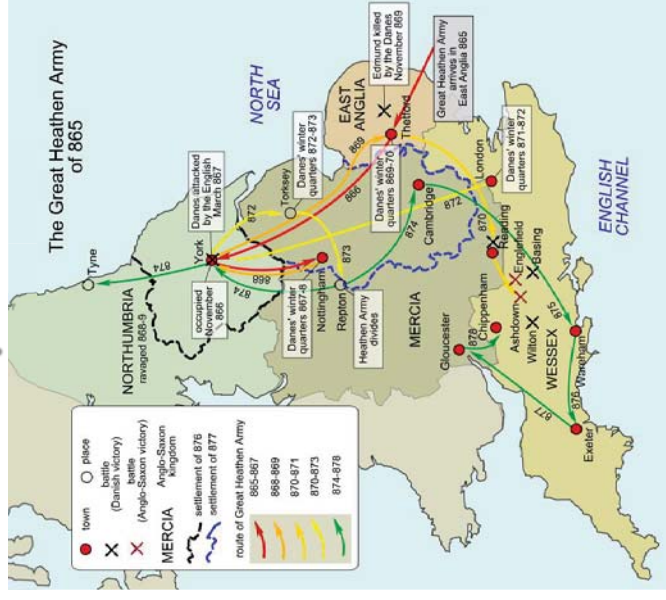
# Alfred and the Danes

- Became King after 'Great Heathen' invasion.
- By then only Wessex still resisted Danes
- Battle of Edgington was decisive (878)
  - Guthrum became Christian vassal of Alfred
  - Ruled over "Danelaw" in northeast England
  - Defended coast from Viking predators
- Many battles with Danes followed, but . . .
  - King of Wessex recognized as sovereign
  - 'England' semi-unified in resisting Norse menace



# Great Heathen Army—865

- Viking Sons of Radgar Lodbrok
- Led by Guthrum
- Marauders wintered in England instead of going home.
- Warriors from many Danish kingdoms.
- Only Wessex resisted Mercia, Northumbria, East Anglia, submitted, paid tribute, or were devastated.



# Norman England—1066

- Strong central government began with Norman conquest.
- Thousands of Norman nobles given estates in England
- Norman (modified Frankish) customs imposed on many aspects of government.
- Lanfranc reformed Church, supported monasteries. . .
  - But Norman 'support' of Church involved tyrannical control
- Sts. Anselm, and Thomas Becket resisted abuses.

