**STANDARD WHI.9a) sequencing events related to the spread and influence of Christianity and the Catholic Church throughout Europe.**

The Roman Catholic Church grew in importance after Roman authority declined. It became the unifying force in western Europe.

During the Middle Ages, the Pope anointed the Emperors, missionaries carried Christianity to the Germanic tribes, and the Church served the social, political, and religious needs of the people.

Foundations of early medieval society

• Classical heritage of Rome

• Christian beliefs

• Customs of Germanic tribes

Influence of the Roman Catholic Church

• Secular authority declined, while Church authority grew.

• Monasteries preserved Greco-Roman cultural achievements.

• Missionaries carried Christianity and Latin alphabet to Germanic tribes.

• The Pope anointed Charlemagne Emperor in 800 A.D. (C.E.)

• Parish priests served religious and social needs of the people.

**STANDARD WHI.9b) explaining the structure of feudal society and its economic, social, and political effects.**

The decline of Roman influence in Western Europe left people with little protection against invasion, so they entered into feudal agreements with landholding lords who promised them protection.

Invasions shattered Roman protection over the Empire.

Feudal society during the Middle Ages

• Fiefs

• Vassals

• Serfs

• Feudal obligations

Manorial system during the Middle Ages

• Rigid class structure

• Self-sufficient manors

**STANDARD WHI.9c) explaining the rise of Frankish kings, the Age of Charlemagne, and the revival of the idea of the Roman Empire.**

Frankish kings used military power to expand their territory.

The alliance between Frankish kings and the Church re-established Roman culture (Christianity) in Western Europe.

Age of Charlemagne

• Franks emerged as a force in Western Europe.

• The Pope crowned the Emperor.

• Power of the Church was established in political life.

• Roman culture was reinterpreted.

• Most of Western Europe was included in the new empire.

• Churches, roads, and schools were built to unite the empire.

**STANDARD WHI.9d) sequencing events related to the invasions, settlements, and influence of migratory groups, including Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings.**

Invasions by Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings disrupted the social, economic, and political order of Europe.

Areas of settlement

• Angles and Saxons migrated from continental Europe to England.

• Magyars migrated from Central Asia to Hungary.

• Vikings migrated from Scandinavia to Russia.

Influence of the Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings

• Manors with castles provided protection from invaders, reinforcing the feudal system.

• Invasions disrupted trade, towns declined, and the feudal system was strengthened.