The Early Middle Ages

UNIT 6

The Early Middle Ages

The prow of a Viking ship

378 A.D. Battle of Adrianople
455 A.D. Vandals sack Rome
476 A.D. Roman Empire ends in West
711 A.D. Arab Muslims conquer Spain

The Danish invasion of England
Summarizing Information Study Foldable

Make this foldable to help you organize and summarize information about the western European civilization that developed during the early Middle Ages.

**Step 1** Mark the midpoint of a side edge of one sheet of paper. Then fold the outside edges in to touch the midpoint.

**Step 2** Fold the paper in half again from side to side.

**Step 3** Open the paper and cut along the inside fold lines to form four tabs.

**Step 4** Label as shown.

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**Reading and Writing**

As you read the unit, write information under each appropriate tab. Be sure to summarize the information you find by writing only main ideas and supporting details.

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**Primary Sources Library**

See pages 684–685 for other primary source readings to accompany Unit 6.

Read “Charlemagne Described” from the World History Primary Source Document Library CD-ROM.

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**Journal Notes**

What was life like in Europe and other areas during the early Middle Ages? Note details about the changes taking place in government, the economy, and learning.

- **732 A.D.** Battle of Tours
- **800 A.D.** Charlemagne is crowned emperor
- **911 A.D.** Normans settle in Normandy
The Germans 300 A.D.–550 A.D.

- Romans allow groups of Germans to cross their borders
- Battle of Adrianople
- Alaric captures Rome
- Vandals sack Rome
- Roman Empire is replaced by Germanic kingdoms
SECTION 1 Village Life

Although the Germans took part in Roman life, they also kept much of their own culture. They lived in villages surrounded by farmlands and pastures. Most of the homes were long thatched-roof huts with an open space around them. The family lived in one end of the hut and divided the other end into animal stalls.
GERMAN VILLAGE    The Germans built their villages just within the borders of the Roman Empire. There they became farmers. They lived in family groups that included parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. **What was a German home like?**

The body heat of the animals helped to warm the hut during the cold winters. Wooden tables and benches placed along the walls of the hut were the only furniture. A few wealthier villagers added wall hangings or carpets.

German villagers made their living herding cattle, which provided food and clothing. They also traded cattle for Roman glass vessels, table articles, and jewelry. The Germans farmed as well. They grew barley, rye, wheat, beans, and peas. Most farm work was done by women, children, and enslaved people. When the women were not working in the fields or cooking, they spun wool and wove cloth on upright looms.

German dress was simple. The women wore long skirts made of different yarns, or one-piece sack-like dresses that extended from the shoulders to the feet. Sometimes, they wore scarves or shawls fastened with a bone pin. The men wore short woolen *tunics*, or coat-like garments, and close-fitting trousers. They covered the tunics with cloaks fastened on the right shoulder with a brooch.
The Germans believed in hospitality. So strong was this belief that it was against the law to turn away anyone who came to the door. Invited guests and strangers alike were welcomed, fed, and entertained. Feasting, drinking, and dancing were favorite German pastimes. Men also enjoyed gambling with dice. Sometimes, they took part in such organized sports as boxing and wrestling. In winter, they skated on frozen ponds and lakes using skates made of flat bone.

The Germans spoke a language that later became modern German. At first, they could not read or write because their language had no alphabet. However, some learned to speak and write Latin. Gradually, they began to use Roman letters to write their own language.

**Warriors** German men were warriors. They spent most of their time fighting, hunting, or making weapons. They began training for war when they were young boys. When a male reached manhood, he was brought before a special gathering held in a sacred grove under a full moon. There, he received a shield and a spear, which he had to carry with him at all times. The loss of the shield and spear meant loss of honor.

The Germans were divided into clans, or groups based on family ties. At first, the Germans gave their greatest loyalty to their clan. After a while, however, they developed a strong feeling of loyalty toward a military leader called a chieftain (chē’ tuhn). A man had to fight well to become a chieftain. In the beginning, a chieftain was elected by a band of warriors. Later, this office became hereditary.

Chieftains gave their men leadership, weapons, and a chance for wealth and adventure. They also kept peace among their warriors. In some cases, they gave their warriors food and shelter. In return, warriors gave their chieftains complete loyalty. Some even gave their chieftains credit for the brave deeds they themselves did. In battle, chieftains fought for victory, and warriors fought for their chieftains.

German warrior bands did not have fixed plans of fighting. Each band was small and usually fought on its own, apart from other bands. The bands made surprise raids against their enemies. Warriors on foot and on horseback would charge wildly, yelling in loud voices to frighten their foes. They fought with daggers, short swords, and heavy axes made of metal and stone. They carried light wooden shields and wore suits of leather. A successful attack provided warriors with enslaved people, cattle, and other treasures.

The Germans’ love of battle was closely linked to their religion. Germans had many gods who liked to fight and to hunt. The chief god, Wodan (wō’d’n), was the god of war, poetry, learning, and magic. Another god of war was Wodan’s
son Thor (thõr), who was also the god of thunder. The Germans believed that the sound of thunder came from Thor’s chariot wheels.

The Germans admired bravery. Like the Spartans, they expected their warriors to win in battle or to die fighting. The only German shields left on a battlefield were those of dead warriors. The Germans believed that goddesses carried the spirits of warriors who died in battle into the afterlife. There, in the hall of Wodan, called Valhalla (val hal’ uh), the warriors would feast and fight forever.

**Law**

The Romans believed that law came from the emperor. The Germans believed it came from the people. German rulers could not change a law unless the people approved.

The Germans based their laws on the customs of their ancestors. Instead of writing down the laws, the Germans memorized them and passed them from parent to child.

Reckless fighting, often caused by too much drinking, caused problems in German villages. The Germans wanted to keep such
fights from becoming **blood feuds** (fyūds), or quarrels in which the families of the original fighters seek revenge. Blood feuds could go on for generations. To keep this from happening, the Germans set up courts. Judges listened to each side and tried to find a settlement that would bring peace to the village.

The Germans decided who was guilty or innocent in different ways. One way was by oath-taking. People accused of crimes would declare their innocence by oath. Then, they would be defended by **oath-helpers**. These were people who swore that the accused was telling the truth. The Germans believed that anyone who lied when taking an oath would be punished by the gods.

People accused of crimes could not always find oath-helpers to come to their aid. In such cases, guilt or innocence was decided by **ordeal** (ōr dēl’), or a severe trial. Accused persons had to walk barefoot over red-hot coals or put an arm into boiling water. The burns of the innocent were supposed to heal within three days. There was also ordeal by water. A person was tied hand and foot and thrown into a lake or river. The Germans viewed water as a symbol of purity. If a person sank to the bottom, he or she was innocent. If a person floated, he or she was guilty.

A person who was judged guilty was not always punished physically. Courts could impose fines called **wergeld** (wuhr’ geld). The exact amount of the payment varied. For example, the wergeld for harming a chieftain was higher than the one for harming a warrior. In the same way, a fine for killing a young girl was greater than one for killing a woman too old to have children. Although courts could set these fines, they did not have the power to collect them. They had to depend on public opinion to make a guilty person pay the fine.

The German legal system did not treat all people fairly. A person’s wealth and importance, rather than the seriousness of the crime, determined the penalty. German laws did, however, keep the peace.

**Section 1 Assessment**

1. **Define:** clans, chieftain, blood feuds, oath-helpers, ordeal, wergeld.
2. What were some of the duties of a German chieftain?
3. What were some features of German religion?

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Making Inferences** Why do you think hospitality was so important to the Germans?

**Graphic Organizer Activity**

5. Draw this diagram, and use it to compare strengths and weaknesses of German law.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
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</table>

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**Reading Check**

- How did Germans try to prevent blood feuds?
- How did oath-helpers take part in German trials?
- Why would an accused person be required to go through an ordeal?
- What was a wergeld?
The Goths (gahths) were a Germanic people who lived in the Balkan Peninsula of Europe. They were divided into two groups called Ostrogoths (ahs’ truh gahths), or East Goths, and Visigoths (viz’ uh gahths), or West Goths.

In the late 300s, both groups were attacked by the Huns led by Attila (at’ uhl uh), or “Little Daddy.” The Huns conquered the East Goths. The West Goths feared they would be next. So, they asked the Roman emperor for protection. He let them settle just inside the empire’s frontier. In return, they gave up their weapons and promised to be loyal to Rome.

Before long, trouble broke out between the West Goths and Roman officials. The West Goths had to buy the empire’s food at very high prices. The Romans also kidnapped many young West Goths and enslaved them.
Finally, the West Goths rebelled against the Romans and defeated them at the Battle of Adrianople in 378. Then, in 410, led by the chieftain Alaric, they captured and looted Rome.

After the capture of Rome, the West Goths continued on to Gaul. Then, they moved into Spain, which was occupied by Romans and another Germanic group called Vandals (van’ duhlz). The West Goths ended Roman rule in Spain, drove out the Vandals, and set up their own kingdom.

The Vandals in turn crossed the Mediterranean to North Africa. They became pirates and attacked cities along the Mediterranean coast. From these attacks came the English word “vandalism,” meaning the willful destruction of property.

In 455, the Vandals attacked and burned Rome. They did, however, spare the lives of the Romans. Afterwards, the Vandals returned to North Africa. Like Rome’s capture in 410 by the West Goths, this event shook the Roman world.
The Germanic invasions were one of the three main reasons the Roman Empire in the West began to fall. While the Roman Empire in the East prospered, generals in the West fought for control of Rome and Italy.

In 476, a German general named Odoacer (ǒd’ uh wə suhr) took control. He did not appoint an emperor. Instead, he ruled the western empire in his own name for almost 15 years. Then, a group of East Goths invaded Italy, killed Odoacer, and set up a kingdom under their leader Theodoric (thə ahd’ uh rik).

By 550, the Roman Empire in the West had faded away. In its place were six major and a great many minor Germanic kingdoms. Many Roman beliefs and practices remained in use, and would shape later civilizations.

**Section 2 Assessment**

1. What happened to the East Goths in the late 300s? What effect did this have on the West Goths?
2. What did the Vandals do after leaving Spain?
3. What replaced the Roman Empire in the West?

**Critical Thinking**

4. Predicting Consequences What do you think might have happened if Roman officials had treated the West Goths fairly? Explain.

**Graphic Organizer Activity**

5. Draw this diagram, and use it to describe important events in the fall of Rome. (Key dates are given.)

   ![Diagram](image)

   - 350 A.D.
   - 378
   - 410
   - 455
   - 476
   - 550 A.D.

**Chapter Summary & Study Guide**

1. About 300 A.D., groups of Germans began settling in the Roman Empire.
2. German warriors were organized into bands headed by military chieftains.
3. The Germans’ love of battle was closely linked to their religion.
4. The Germans determined a person’s guilt or innocence through use of oath-helpers and by ordeal.
5. The Germans believed that law came from the people.
6. The Huns conquered the East Goths and forced the West Goths to turn to Rome for protection.
7. Harsh treatment of the West Goths by the Romans set off a chain of events leading to the capture of Rome in 410 A.D.
8. A Germanic chieftain took control of Rome in 476 A.D., and by 550 A.D., the Roman Empire had been replaced by a number of Germanic kingdoms.

**Self-Check Quiz**

Visit the Human Heritage Web site at [humanheritage.glencoe.com](http://humanheritage.glencoe.com) and click on Chapter 17—Self-Check Quiz to assess your understanding of this chapter.
CHAPTER 17 Assessment

Using Key Terms

Write a short story describing the daily life of a person in one of the early Germanic groups. Use the following words in your story.

clans chieftain blood feuds oath-helpers ordeal wergeld

Understanding Main Ideas

1. Why did the Germans begin to move south toward the Roman Empire?
2. Why were the Germans allowed to cross the borders of the Roman Empire?
3. How did German warriors show their loyalty to their chieftain?
4. What did the Germans believe the afterlife would be like for warriors?
5. According to German beliefs, from what source did law come?
6. What was the reason for the German ordeal by water?
7. Why did the West Goths want to enter the Roman Empire?
8. What happened to Rome after its capture by Odoacer in 476 A.D.?

Critical Thinking

1. What parts of Roman culture did the Germans adopt? What parts of their own culture did they keep?
2. Imagine you will soon become a Germanic chieftain. Explain what you would provide for your warriors.
3. What would you have liked and disliked about living in a German village?
4. Do you believe the penalty for a crime should depend on a person’s wealth or importance? If not, on what should it depend? Explain.

Graphic Organizer Activity

Citizenship Create a diagram like the one shown, and use it to show German contributions to Western ideas about law and government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geography in History

Places and Regions Refer to the map on page 271. Access to the sea played an important role in the economy of each Germanic kingdom. Which kingdom had the longest seacoast? About how many miles (km) long was it?

Using Your Journal

Review any details you may have noted about the changes that took place during the early Middle Ages. Imagine you are in a German village at that time. Write a letter to a friend describing the important traits of a German leader. Compare these traits to the ones that you would look for in a leader today.