

## CE:1– Frankish Empire— Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Story of Old France by Guerber, “France Long Ago” to “Strassburg Oath” and A History of France by Marshall, “Gauls Defeat Rome” to “Louis the Stammerer”.*

- 1) These were the high priests of the ancient Gauls.
- 2) An early history of Gaul was recorded in the book 'Commentaries on the Gallic War' written by this military Commander
- 3) This fourth century soldier became a Christian and served as the third bishop of Tours. He is a Patron saint of France.
- 4) This Frankish dynasty ruled Catholic France from the reign of Clovis I, until Pepin the Short, the son of Charles Martel, founded a new dynasty in 751.
- 5) In 732 Charles Martel met the Saracens at this battle, and inflicted such a devastating defeat that they retreated permanently from Frankish territory.
- 6) This Frankish king subdued the pagan Saxons and Lombards, defended the interests of the Papacy, and promoted Christian education throughout his realm.
- 7) This great-grandson of Clovis, the last of the strong Merovingians, was the first Frankish king to be buried in the Abbey of St. Denis in Paris.
- 8) These traders visited the coasts of ancient Gaul. They taught the natives how to work mines and encouraged them to trade in tin, copper, and silver.
- 9) In this epic battle, fought on the plains of northeast France, the Romans forces united with Visigoths, Franks and Burgundians to drive the Huns out of Gaul.
- 10) This Gallic leader led a revolt against the Roman conquest of Gaul and made a heroic stand against Caesar's legions before surrendering. **r**
- 11) As a young man, this Roman Emperor served as a governor of Gaul, and while in this position, invited the Salian Franks to settle in Gaul.

- 12)** This Frankish king, the grandfather of Clovis, fought alongside the Romans and Visigoths at the Battle of Chalons and founded the Merovingian dynasty.
- 13)** This vindictive Queen of Neustria used her feminine wiles to gain the hand of King Chilperic, and had many of her rivals tortured or murdered.
- 14)** This was the northwest kingdom of the Frankish Empire, encompassing the Seine river, and including Paris, Reims, and Tours.
- 15)** This Church in Paris, first built by King Dagobert I was the traditional burying place for the Merovingian kings.
- 16)** This red banner with an image of a yellow sun was the battle standard of the King of France. It was kept in the Abbey of St. Denis in times of peace.
- 17)** This illegitimate son of Pepin Herstal had to fight his half-brother for the right to assume his father's position of 'Mayor of the Palace' of Neustria.
- 18)** This is the meaning of the term 'roi faineant', referring to the Merovingian monarchs who ruled in the century following the death of Dagobert.
- 19)** The Papal States did not exist until 751 when this Frankish king conquered central Italy and placed the region under the control of the Pope.
- 20)** This Saxon chieftain resisted Charlemagne for many years before converting to Christianity and submitting to baptism.
- 21)** Charlemagne made his capital in this town, near a natural hot springs on what is now the German-Netherlands border.
- 22)** This English Archbishop, one of the greatest scholars of his age, was invited by Charlemagne to found a school and Abbey in France.
- 23)** This son of Charlemagne inherited his entire realm on the death of his father, but spent much of his reign at war with his own sons.
- 24)** Following the death of Louis the Pious, his three warring sons signed this treaty to divided his empire into three kingdoms.