

CE:6– Holy Roman Empire— Q/A

Recommended Reading: A History of Germany by Marshall, “Henry the Fowler” to “Maximilian I”.

- 1) This 8th century saint, known as the 'Apostle to the Germans', founded monasteries and missions and was martyred in Frisia.
- 2) On his deathbed Conrad I of Germany told his vassals to elect and serve this Saxon noble, his greatest enemy, as king of Germany.
- 3) During the late Middle Ages, this Italian city remained Independent from the Holy Roman Empire, and prospered greatly.
- 4) This was the first Holy Roman Emperor, crowned by Pope John XII in Rome in 962.
- 5) Around the year 1000, this Magyar chieftain, a long time enemy of the Germans, converted to Christianity and became the first king of Hungary.
- 6) This term refers to the 11th century conflict between ecclesiastic reformers, led by Pope Gregory VII, and the Holy Roman Emperors.
- 7) This city in the Rhine region of Germany, was the Charlemagne's capital and the center of government of the Carolingian kings.
- 8) Henry the Fowler made a nine year truce and paid tribute to these barbarians because he needed time to build forts and prepare for battle.
- 9) Once he became king of Germany, Henry the Fowler married his daughter Gerberga to the Duke of this strategically important region.
- 10) At this battle, fought in 955, Otto the Great and the united Germans drove the Magyars permanently out of central Europe.
- 11) Many German Emperors donated vast territories to the Catholic Church on the assumption that they would be entitled to do this.

- 12)** This Emperor, the last of the Saxon Kings of Germany, was declared a saint because of his generous donations to the Church.
- 13)** This Holy Roman Emperor knelt barefoot in the snow outside the Castle of Canossa for three days doing penance for Pope Gregory VII.
- 14)** One of the reasons that the Emperor Henry IV feared and distrusted the clergy is that as a boy he was kidnapped and controlled by this clergyman.
- 15)** After the last Saxon Emperors died without heirs, leadership of the Holy Roman Empire fell under the control of this house from 1027-1125.
- 16)** This religious order was influential in leading the way for the reforms of the 11th and 12th century and setting an example of right conduct.
- 17)** The 11th century reforms of the Church arose largely in reaction to the baneful influence of this corrupt family over the papacy.
- 18)** This pope, also known as Hildebrand, was one of the greatest reformers of the Middle Ages and is known for his role in the Investiture controversy.
- 19)** his great German Emperor drowned in a river in Anatolia as he lead a German army on the Third Crusade.
- 20)** The quarrel between Welfs and Wablings in Germany ceased during the reign of Frederick Barbarossa, but continued in Italy under this name
- 21)** This defensive alliance was formed by the Pope and most of the cities of Northern Italy to resist the tyrannical rule of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa.
- 22)** This noble, leader of the Welf family, was Duke of both Saxony and Bavaria and was the nemesis of Frederick Barbarossa and his son Henry VI.
- 23)** Henry the Lion founded this port city on the Baltic coast, and by the 13th century it served as the capital city of the powerful Hanseatic League
- 24)** This powerful alliance of trading towns came to dominate trade in Northern Germany, England and Scandinavia during the late Middle Ages.