

# The medieval monarchies

The difficult legacy of Charlemagne



# Ludovico il Pio

Charlemagne died in 814. Of his three sons, only Louis the Pious survived, he reigned until 840 and took care of the organization of the vast empire, without further expanding it. There were no major wars under him.

He was called "the Pious" because of his strong devotion, manifested since he was a child.



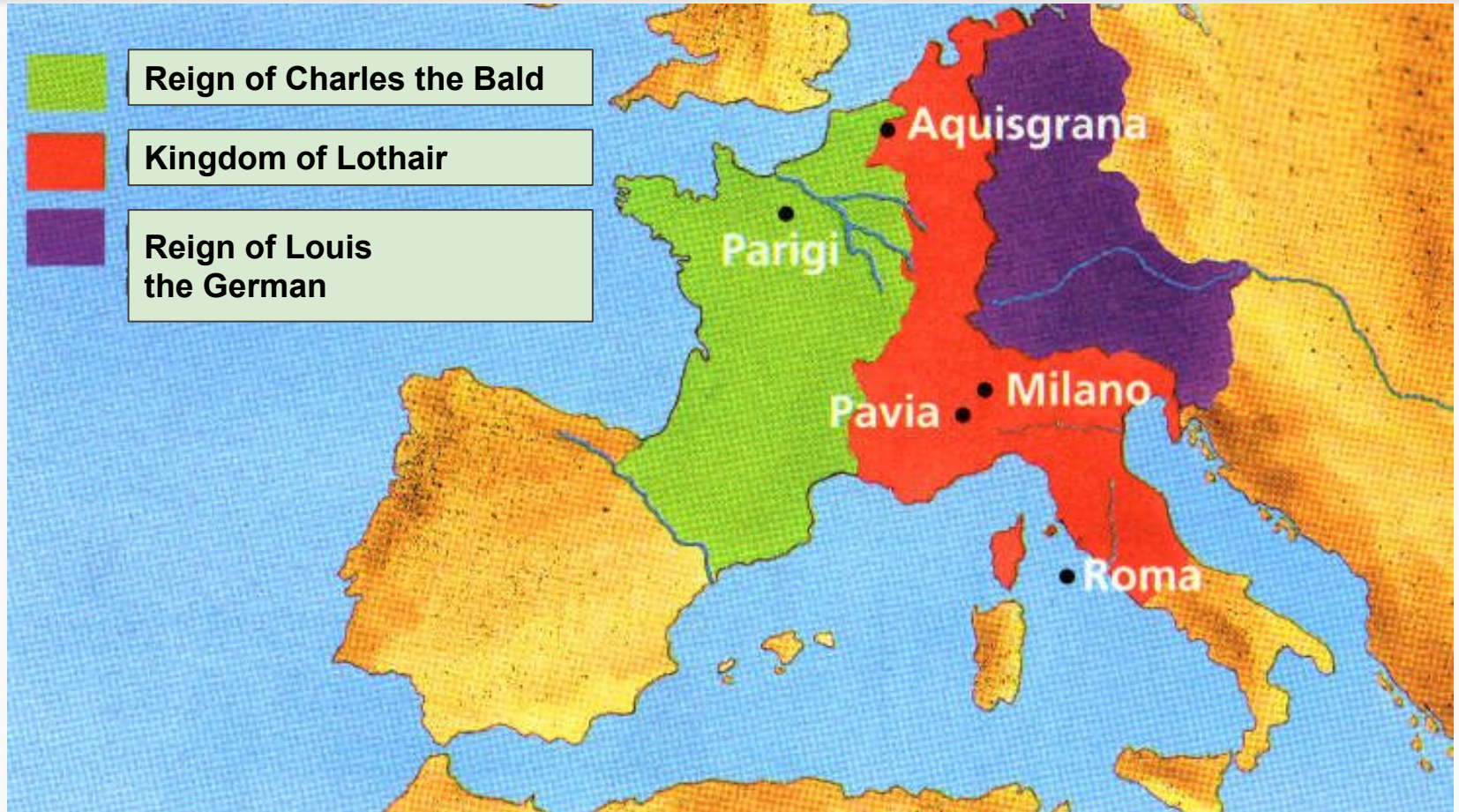
# A difficult legacy

840: Ludovico died, but he had already designated Lothair, his eldest son, as the imperial heir. The other two sons, not satisfied, allied to fight against Lothair and faced him after fierce wars.

Only in 843 they signed the Treaty of Verdun, which established the division of the territories.

1. **LOTARIUS: imperial title, control of Italy and of a strip of territory, between France and Germany, which he called Lotharingia.**
2. **LUDOVICO (known as the Germanic) obtained Germany.**
3. **Charles (called the Bald) obtained France.**

# The map with the division of the Empire



# The birth of national languages

**On the occasion of the Verdun agreement, an agreement was written between the sovereigns; it was drawn up in the languages spoken by the people: French and German. This act sanctioned the birth of these two national languages.**

**It will take at least a century to find the first official document in Italian: the placito capuano.**

