

# SCAVENGER HUNT



**THINK  
TANK**

- ✓ 10 SHORT PASSAGES
- ✓ 10 QUESTION TRAILS
- ✓ RECORDING SHEET
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
- ✓ EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

**10** Charlemagne had many hard to prepare his sons

# 10 READING CARDS

**1** Charlemagne, also known as Charles I the Great, was likely born around the year 742 in Aachen, a city in modern-day Belgium. He was part of the Carolingian dynasty, a powerful family that ruled over the Franks. The Franks were a group of Germanic tribes that lived in parts of what is now France, the Netherlands, and surrounding regions. When his father, Pepin the Short, died in 768, Charlemagne and his brother Carloman ruled together. However, Carloman died a few years later, leaving Charlemagne as the sole ruler of the Frankish kingdom.

Charlemagne also had -  
copied and preserve

**3** As king, Charlemagne began expanding his territory right across Europe. His armies defeated groups like the Vikings, the Saxons in Germany, and the Avars in Central Europe. One of his biggest challenges was conquering the Saxons, who resisted his rule for over 30 years. Charlemagne chose the city of Aachen, present-day western Germany, as the capital of his empire. He built a grand palace there, along with a famous church called the Palatine Chapel, which still stands today.

What was the name of Charlemagne's brother?

**5** Charlemagne also created a new system of money called the livre carolinienne. Before this, coins were not very consistent across Europe, which made trade confusing. His new system was based on silver coins and this change made it easier for people to buy and sell goods.

Land in Italy controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_ was known as Papal States.

CODE  
WORD

**2** On Christmas Day in the year 800, Pope III crowned Charlemagne as the "Emperor of the Romans" in St. Peter's Basilica. This event was significant because it revived the idea of a Roman Empire.

**4** The Carolingian Empire covered much of Western Europe, including modern-day France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, and parts of Italy. To help govern the area, Charlemagne created a system where local nobles, called counts, ruled the regions. Charlemagne also sent out royal messengers, known as *missi dominici* to travel around the empire to make sure the counts were following the emperor's laws.

Charlemagne supported education and culture. At a time when many people in Europe could not read or write, he believed learning was important. He invited scholars from across Europe to his court at Aachen. These scholars helped improve education and started what is now called the Carolingian Renaissance. Charlemagne also had books copied and preserved, especially religious texts and ancient

7 Religion played a significant role in Charlemagne's rule. He worked closely with the Pope and supported the Catholic Church. He helped build churches and sent missionaries, and he created laws based on Christian teachings. Charlemagne's laws were very strict, and he worked to make sure everyone followed them. He conquered parts of Europe and spread Christianity to the Christians he conquered. He even created rules for how his subjects should be run, and he made sure everyone should behave.

When Desiderius refused to give up his crown, Charlemagne invaded Italy in 774, and took control of their kingdom, and returned the lands to the Pope. This victory strengthened the relationship between Charlemagne and the Catholic Church. This victory also led to the expansion of the Papal State, which became known as the Papal State. Italy controlled by the Pope.

He worked closely with the Pope and supported the \_\_\_\_ Church

8 Although Charlemagne was known for his powerful army, he often tried to solve problems peacefully. The Pope had asked Charlemagne for help because the Lombard king, Desiderius, had taken land that belonged to the Church. Charlemagne first tried to settle the issue by offering to pay King Desiderius to return the land to the Pope.

What were the local nobles called?

**10** Charlemagne had many children and had to prepare his sons to rule after him. He wanted to keep the empire strong, but at his death in 814, only one of his sons was alive. Louis the Pious became emperor after Charlemagne. Charlemagne died at about 72 and was buried in Aachen. The Church declared Charlemagne a saint, although this is not officially recognized by the Roman Catholic Church to this day.

He built a church called the \_\_\_\_\_ Chapel, which still stands today.

# ANSWER SHEET

If the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words.

FOUND  
CARD #

[illegible]

FINAL WORD ANSWER

## 4 DIGIT CODE

Next, use the number in the FID column in the SAME color in which you recorded the name above. Follow these clues:



Eliminate the highest row number in the EQUIN column.

Get a lot of ideas for what to spend your money on.

Eliminate the number of errors that can occur with handwritten notes.

FINAL ORDER

What 4 numbers are in the order you wrote?

# CITE EVIDENCE

**ANSWER SHEET** the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words. FOUND CARD #

|    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

FINAL WORD ANSWER:

**4 DIGIT CODE** Next, using the numbers in the FOUND column in the same order in which you recorded them above; follow these clues.

Eliminate the highest and lowest number in the FOUND column.

Get rid of all numbers that are spelled with just letters.

Eliminate numbers that start with the letter...

**FINAL CODE** What 4 numbers remain (in the order you listed them)?

1

2

3

4

STUDENTS WILL RECORD THEIR CODE WORDS

STUDENTS WILL RECORD **WHERE** THEY FOUND THE ANSWER

STUDENTS WILL UNSCRAMBLE A MYSTERY WORD

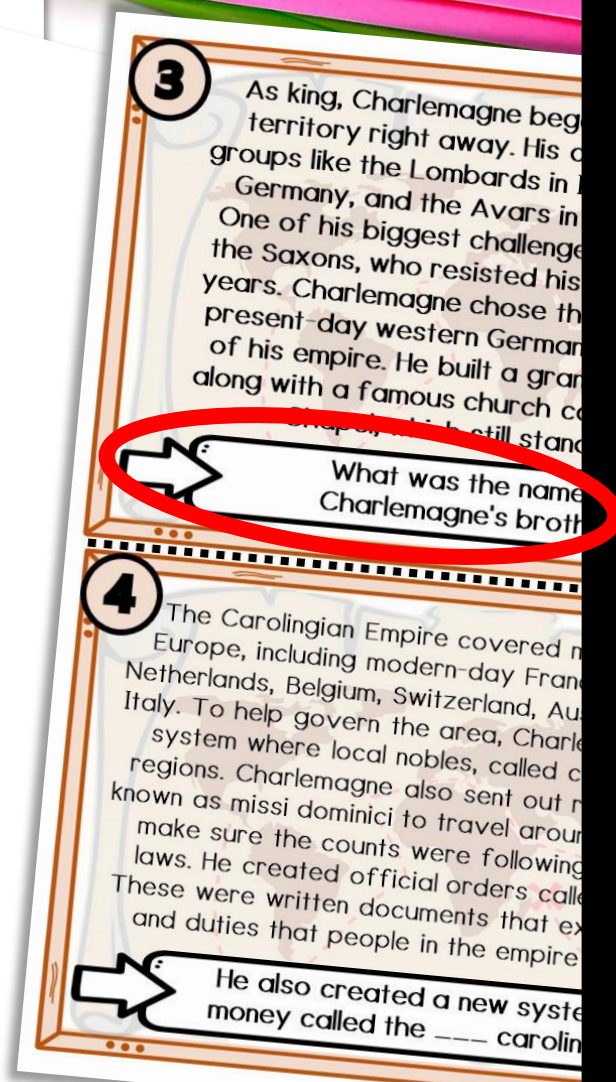
STUDENTS WILL FOLLOW CLUES TO REVEAL THE 4-DIGIT CODE

# HOW IT WORKS



## ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

- 1 Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit 10 reading cards scattered around the room.
- 2 Students read the passage and look at the question at the bottom labeled "code word".
- 3 The code word for THAT card number will lead them to a different card. But here's the catch... students will NOT know where to find the code word answer so they will have to skim, browse and revisit the reading cards several times to find the answer they are seeking.



# COMBINATION



**This scavenger hunt is a winning combination of:**

- ☒ **movement**
- ☒ **close reading**
- ☒ **comprehension skills**
- ☒ **mystery words & codes**
- ☒ **citing evidence**
- ☒ **critical thinking**

**Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!**

# OPTIONS



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!



-  ANTICIPATORY SETS
-  EARLY FINISHERS
-  STATIONS
-  SUB PLANS
-  PARTNER WORK
-  ENRICHMENT

-  MOVEMENT
-  CROSS-CURRICULAR
-  HIGHLY ENGAGING

