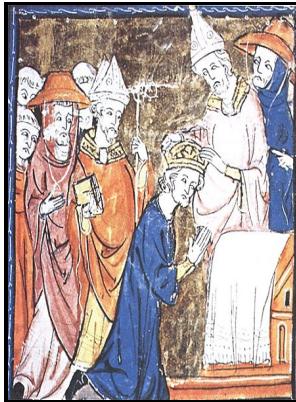


# Charlemagne, founder of the Holy Roman Empire

## Firebird Books - Charlemagne Crowned as Holy Roman Emperor

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Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 46) and index.  
This edition was published in 1988



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### Holy Roman Empire

Otto I did, however, restore the royal control over the duchies, prevented disintegration of the Kingdom of Germany and created a framework of the Holy Roman Empire which survived nearly one millennium. At no time could the Emperor simply issue decrees and govern autonomously over the Empire. Succession Successions to the kingship were controlled by a variety of complicated factors.

**Which of the following is NOT true about Charlemagne? A. He was the first Holy Roman Emperor. B. He wanted to reunite the former**

Most notably, was Alcuin from York who applied the ideas of the trivium and quadrivium, or the seven liberal arts, originally created and chronicled by Boethius. A candidate for election would be expected to offer concessions of land or money to the electors in order to secure their vote.

### Charlemagne: One of the Most Important Figures of Early Medieval Europe

The Holy Roman Empire was named after the Roman Empire and was considered its continuation.

### Charlemagne: One of the Most Important Figures of Early Medieval Europe

Although Charles of Valois had the backing of, a French supporter, many were not keen to see an expansion of French power, least of all Clement V. Henry added the Norman kingdom of Sicily to his domains, held English king captive, and aimed to establish a hereditary monarchy when he died in 1197. This ensured for the first time that all the realms of the Iberian peninsula save for Portugal would be united by one monarch under one nascent Spanish crown, with the founding territories retaining their separate governance codes and laws.

### History of the Holy Roman Empire

The latter would end up going to a more junior branch of the Habsburgs in the person of Charles's brother Ferdinand, while the senior branch continued rule in Spain and in the Burgundian inheritance in the person of Charles's son, Philip II of Spain. Before Charles even began his reign in

the Holy Roman Empire, in 1517, Martin Luther initiated what would later be known as the Reformation. After him all kings and emperors relied on the lands of their own family Hausmacht : Louis IV of Wittelsbach king 1314, emperor 1328-47 relied on his lands in Bavaria; Charles IV of Luxembourg, the grandson of Henry VII, drew strength from his own lands in Bohemia.

### **What Did Charlemagne Do While In Power As King?**

Kings traveled between residences called to discharge affairs, though each king preferred certain places; in Otto's case, this was the city of. This later served as the predecessor-state of modern Germany.

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