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**Charlemagne** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en); 2 April 742/747/748[[1]](#cite_note-1)[Template:Spaced ndash](/wiki/Template:Spaced_ndash)28 January 814), also known as **Charles the Great** ([Template:Lang-la](/wiki/Template:Lang-la)) or **Charles I** ([Frankish](/wiki/Frankish_language): *\*Karl*), was [King of the Franks](/wiki/Francia). He united a big part of Europe during the early [Middle Ages](/wiki/Middle_Ages) and laid the foundations for modern [France](/wiki/France), [Germany](/wiki/Germany) and the [Low Countries](/wiki/Low_Countries). He took the Frankish throne in 768 and became [King of Italy](/wiki/Kingdom_of_Italy_(medieval)) in 774. From 800, he became the first [Holy Roman Emperor](/wiki/Holy_Roman_Emperor) — the first recognized emperor in Western Europe since the [fall of the Western Roman Empire](/wiki/Fall_of_the_Western_Roman_Empire) three centuries earlier. Charlemagne already ruled his kingdom without the help of the Pope, but recognition from the pontiff granted him divine legitimacy in the eyes of his contemporaries.[[2]](#cite_note-2) The expanded Frankish state which Charlemagne founded was called the [Carolingian Empire](/wiki/Carolingian_Empire).

Charlemagne was the oldest son of [Pepin the Short](/wiki/Pepin_the_Short) and [Bertrada of Laon](/wiki/Bertrada_of_Laon). He became king in 768 following the death of his father, initially as co-ruler with his brother [Carloman I](/wiki/Carloman_I_of_the_Franks). Carloman's sudden death in 771 under unexplained circumstances left Charlemagne as the undisputed ruler of the Frankish Kingdom. Charlemagne continued his father's policy towards the [papacy](/wiki/Pope) and became its protector, removing the [Lombards](/wiki/Lombards) from power in northern Italy, and leading an incursion into [Muslim Spain](/wiki/Al-Andalus). He also campaigned against the [Saxons](/wiki/Saxons) to his east, [Christianizing them upon penalty of death](/wiki/Capitulatio_de_partibus_Saxoniae), leading to events such as the [Massacre of Verden](/wiki/Massacre_of_Verden). Charlemagne reached the height of his power in 800 when he was [crowned *Emperor of the Romans*](/wiki/Coronation_of_the_Holy_Roman_Emperor) by [Pope Leo III](/wiki/Pope_Leo_III) on Christmas Day at [Old St. Peter's Basilica](/wiki/Old_St._Peter's_Basilica).

Charlemagne has been called the "Father of Europe" (*Pater Europae*),[[3]](#cite_note-3) as he united most of Western Europe for the first time since the [Roman Empire](/wiki/Roman_Empire). His rule spurred the [Carolingian Renaissance](/wiki/Carolingian_Renaissance), a period of energetic cultural and intellectual activity within the Western Church. All [Holy Roman Emperors](/wiki/List_of_Holy_Roman_Emperors) up to the last [Emperor Francis II](/wiki/Emperor_Francis_II), as well as both the [French](/wiki/List_of_French_monarchs) and [German](/wiki/List_of_German_monarchs) monarchies, considered their kingdoms to be descendants of Charlemagne's empire.

However, the [Eastern Orthodox Church](/wiki/Eastern_Orthodox_Church) views Charlemagne more controversially, labeling as heterodox his support of the [filioque](/wiki/Filioque) and recognition by the [Bishop of Rome](/wiki/Bishop_of_Rome) as legitimate Roman Emperor rather than [Irene of Athens](/wiki/Irene_of_Athens) of the [Eastern Roman Empire](/wiki/Eastern_Roman_Empire). These were but two of the machinations that led to the eventual split of Rome and Constantinople in the [Great Schism of 1054 AD](/wiki/East-West_Schism).[[4]](#cite_note-4)[[5]](#cite_note-5) Charlemagne died in 814, having ruled as emperor for just over thirteen years. He was laid to rest in his imperial capital of [Aachen](/wiki/Aachen) in what is today [Germany](/wiki/Germany). His son [Louis the Pious](/wiki/Louis_the_Pious) succeeded him.

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## Political background[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[thumb|275px|](/wiki/File:Francia_at_the_death_of_Pepin_of_Heristal,_714.jpg)[Template:Center](/wiki/Template:Center)

By the 6th century, the western [Germanic](/wiki/Germanic_peoples) [Franks](/wiki/Franks) had been [Christianised](/wiki/Germanic_Christianity), and [Francia](/wiki/Francia), ruled by the [Merovingians](/wiki/Merovingians), was the most powerful of the kingdoms that succeeded the [Western Roman Empire](/wiki/Western_Roman_Empire). Following the [Battle of Tertry](/wiki/Battle_of_Tertry), however, the Merovingians declined into a state of powerlessness, for which they have been dubbed the [*rois fainéants*](/wiki/Rois_fainéants) ("*do-nothing kings*"). Almost all government powers of any consequence were exercised by their chief officer, the [mayor of the palace](/wiki/Mayor_of_the_palace).<ref name=France/Neustria>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

In 687, [Pepin of Herstal](/wiki/Pepin_of_Herstal), mayor of the palace of [Austrasia](/wiki/Austrasia), ended the strife between various kings and their mayors with his victory at Tertry and became the sole governor of the entire Frankish kingdom.[[6]](#cite_note-6) Pepin himself was the grandson of two of the most important figures of the Austrasian Kingdom: Saint [Arnulf of Metz](/wiki/Arnulf_of_Metz) and [Pepin of Landen](/wiki/Pepin_of_Landen). Pepin of Herstal was eventually succeeded by his illegitimate son Charles, later known as [Charles Martel](/wiki/Charles_Martel) (Charles the Hammer).

After 737, Charles governed the Franks without a king on the throne but declined to call himself *king*. Charles was succeeded in 741 by his sons [Carloman](/wiki/Carloman,_son_of_Charles_Martel) and [Pepin the Short](/wiki/Pepin_the_Short), the father of Charlemagne. In 743, the brothers placed [Childeric III](/wiki/Childeric_III) on the throne to curb separatism in the periphery of the realm, and he was the last Merovingian king. Carloman resigned office in 746 to enter the church by preference as a monk, and Pepin brought the question of the kingship before [Pope Zachary](/wiki/Pope_Zachary), asking whether it was logical for a king to have no royal power. The pope handed down his decision in 749, decreeing that it was better for Pepin to be called king, as he had the powers of high office as Mayor, so as not to confuse the hierarchy. He therefore ordered him to become *true king*.<ref name=France/Pippin>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

[Template:External media](/wiki/Template:External_media) In 750, Pepin was elected by an assembly of the Franks, anointed by the archbishop, and then raised to the office of king. The Pope branded Childeric III as "the false king" and ordered him into a monastery. Thus was the Merovingian dynasty replaced by the [Carolingian](/wiki/Carolingian) dynasty, named after Pepin's father Charles Martel. In 753, [Pope Stephen II](/wiki/Pope_Stephen_II) fled from Italy to Francia, appealing to Pepin for assistance for the rights of St. Peter. He was supported in this appeal by Carloman, Charles' brother. In return, the pope could provide only legitimacy, which he did by again anointing and confirming Pepin, this time adding his young sons Carolus and Carloman to the royal patrimony, now heirs to the great realm that already covered most of western Europe. In 754, Pepin accepted the Pope's invitation to visit Italy on behalf of St. Peter's rights, dealing successfully with the [Lombards](/wiki/Lombards).[[7]](#cite_note-7)[[8]](#cite_note-8) Under the Carolingians, the Frankish kingdom spread to encompass an area including most of Western Europe; the division of the kingdom formed the basis for modern [France](/wiki/History_of_France) and [Germany](/wiki/History_of_Germany).[[9]](#cite_note-9) The [religious](/wiki/Religion), political, and artistic developments originating from a centrally positioned Francia made a defining imprint on the whole of Europe.

## Rise to power[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

### Early life[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

#### Date of birth[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

The most likely date of Charlemagne's birth is reconstructed from several sources. The date of 742 — calculated from [Einhard's](/wiki/Einhard) date of death of January 814 at age 72 - predates the marriage of his parents in 744. The year given in the [*Annales Petaviani*](/wiki/Annales_Petaviani), 747, would be more likely, except that it contradicts Einhard and a few other sources in making Charlemagne seventy years old at his death. The month and day of April 2 is established by a calendar from [Lorsch Abbey](/wiki/Lorsch_Abbey).[[10]](#cite_note-10) In 747, [Easter](/wiki/Easter) fell on April 2, a coincidence that likely would have been remarked upon by chroniclers but was not. If Easter was being used as the beginning of the calendar year, then 2 April 747 could have been, by modern reckoning, 2 April 748 (not on Easter). The date favored by the preponderance of evidence is 2 April 742, based on Charlemagne's being a septuagenarian at the time of his death.[[10]](#cite_note-10) This date would appear to support the idea that Charlemagne was born [illegitimate](/wiki/Illegitimacy), which is not, however, mentioned by Einhard.

#### Place of birth[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[thumb|275px|Region of Aachen-Liège (contemporary borders, trade- and travel routes).](/wiki/File:Spoorlijn37.png)

Charlemagne’s exact birthplace is unknown, although historians have suggested [Aachen](/wiki/Aachen) in modern-day Germany, and [Liège](/wiki/Liège) ([Herstal](/wiki/Herstal)) in present-day Belgium as possible locations.[[11]](#cite_note-11) Aachen and Liège are close to the region from where both the Merovingian and Carolingian families originated. Other cities have been suggested, including [Düren](/wiki/Düren), [Gauting](/wiki/Gauting), [Mürlenbach](/wiki/Mürlenbach),[[12]](#cite_note-12) [Quierzy](/wiki/Quierzy) and [Prüm](/wiki/Prüm). No definitive evidence as to which is the right candidate exists.

Charlemagne was the eldest child of [Pepin the Short](/wiki/Pepin_the_Short) (714 – 24 September 768, reigned from 751) and his wife [Bertrada of Laon](/wiki/Bertrada_of_Laon) (720 – 12 July 783), daughter of [Caribert of Laon](/wiki/Caribert_of_Laon) and [Bertrada of Cologne](/wiki/Bertrada_of_Cologne). Records name only [Carloman](/wiki/Carloman_I,_King_of_the_Franks), [Gisela](/wiki/Gisela_(daughter_of_Pepin_the_Short)), and three short-lived children named Pepin, Chrothais and Adelais as his younger siblings.

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### The ambiguous high office[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further)

The most powerful officers of the Frankish people, the Mayor of the Palace (Maior Domus) and one or more kings (rex, reges), were appointed by the election of the people; that is, no regular elections were held, but they were held as required to elect officers *ad quos summa imperii pertinebat*, "to whom the highest matters of state pertained". Evidently interim decisions could be made by the Pope, which ultimately needed to be ratified using an assembly of the people, which met once a year.[[13]](#cite_note-13) Before he was elected king in 750, [Pepin the Short](/wiki/Pepin_the_Short) was initially a mayor, a high office he held "as though hereditary" (velut hereditario fungebatur). Einhard explains that "the honor" was usually "given by the people" to the distinguished, but Pepin the Great and his brother Carloman the Wise received it as though hereditary, as had their father, [Charles Martel](/wiki/Charles_Martel). There was, however, a certain ambiguity about quasi-inheritance. The office was treated as joint property: one Mayorship held by two brothers jointly.[[14]](#cite_note-14) Each, however, had his own geographic jurisdiction. When Carloman decided to resign, becoming ultimately a Benedictine at [Monte Cassino](/wiki/Monte_Cassino),[[15]](#cite_note-15) the question of the disposition of his quasi-share was settled by the pope. He converted the Mayorship into a Kingship and awarded the joint property to Pepin, who now had the full right to pass it on by inheritance.<ref name=Einhard3>[Template:Harvnb](/wiki/Template:Harvnb)</ref>

This decision was not accepted by all members of the family. Carloman had consented to the temporary tenancy of his own share, which he intended to pass on to his own son, Drogo, when the inheritance should be settled at someone's death. By the Pope's decision, in which Pepin had a hand, Drogo was to be disqualified as an heir in favour of his cousin Charles. He took up arms in opposition to the decision and was joined by [Grifo](/wiki/Grifo), a half-brother of Pepin and Carloman, who had been given a share by Charles Martel, but was stripped of it and held under loose arrest by his half-brothers after an attempt to seize their shares by military action. By 753 all was over. Grifo perished in combat in the Battle of [Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne](/wiki/Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne) while Drogo was hunted down and taken into custody.[[16]](#cite_note-16) On the death of Pepin, 24 September 768, the kingship passed jointly to his sons, "with divine assent" (divino nutu).<ref name=Einhard3/> According to the *Life*, Pepin died in Paris. The Franks "in general assembly" (generali conventu) gave them both the rank of king (reges) but "partitioned the whole body of the kingdom equally" (totum regni corpus ex aequo partirentur). The *annals*[[17]](#cite_note-17) tell a slightly different version, with the king dying at [St-Denis](/wiki/Saint-Denis,_Seine-Saint-Denis), near Paris. The two "lords" (domni) were "elevated to kingship" (elevati sunt in regnum), Charles on 9 October in [Noyon](/wiki/Noyon), Carloman on an unspecified date in [Soissons](/wiki/Soissons). If born in 742, Charles was 26 years old, but he had been campaigning at his father's right hand for several years, which may help to account for his military skill. [Carloman](/wiki/Carloman_I) was 17.

The language in either case suggests that there were not two inheritances, which would have created distinct kings ruling over distinct kingdoms, but a single joint inheritance and a joint kingship tenanted by two equal kings, Charles and his brother Carloman. As before, distinct jurisdictions were awarded. Charles received Pepin's original share as Mayor: the outer parts of the kingdom bordering on the sea, namely [Neustria](/wiki/Neustria), western [Aquitaine](/wiki/Aquitaine), and the northern parts of [Austrasia](/wiki/Austrasia); while Carloman was awarded his uncle's former share, the inner parts: southern Austrasia, [Septimania](/wiki/Septimania), eastern Aquitaine, [Burgundy](/wiki/Burgundy_(region)), Provence, and [Swabia](/wiki/Swabia), lands bordering [Italy](/wiki/Italy). The question of whether these jurisdictions were joint shares reverting to the other brother if one brother died or were inherited property passed on to the descendants of the brother who died was never definitely settled by the Frankish people. It came up repeatedly over the succeeding decades until the grandsons of Charlemagne created distinct sovereign kingdoms.

### Aquitanian rebellion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

An inheritance in the countries formerly under Roman law ([ius](/wiki/Ius) or iustitia) represented not only a transmission of the properties and privileges but also the encumbrances and obligations attached to the inheritance. Pepin at his death had been in process of building an empire, a difficult task. According to Russell:[[18]](#cite_note-18)

"In those times, to build a kingdom from an aggregation of small states was itself no great difficulty ... But to keep the state intact after it had been formed was a colossal task ... Each of the minor states ... had its little sovereign ... who ... gave himself chiefly to ... plotting, pillaging and fighting."

#### Formation of a new Aquitania[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

Aquitania under Rome had been in southern [Gaul](/wiki/Gaul), Romanized and speaking a [Romance language](/wiki/Romance_language). Similarly [Hispania](/wiki/Hispania) had been populated by peoples who spoke various languages, including [Celtic](/wiki/Celtic_language), but the area was now populated entirely by Romance language speakers. Between Aquitania and Hispania were the Euskaldunak, Latinized to [Vascones](/wiki/Vascones), or [Basques](/wiki/Basques),[[19]](#cite_note-19) living in Basque country, Vasconia, which extended, according to the distributions of place names attributable to the Basques, most densely in the western [Pyrenees](/wiki/Pyrenees) but also as far south as the upper [Ebro River](/wiki/Ebro_River) in Spain and as far north as the [Garonne River](/wiki/Garonne_River) in France.[[20]](#cite_note-20) The French name, [Gascony](/wiki/Gascony), derives from Vasconia. The Romans were never able to entirely subject Vasconia. The parts they did, in which they placed the region's first cities, were sources of legions in the Roman army valued for their fighting abilities. The border with Aquitania was [Toulouse](/wiki/Toulouse).

At about 660 the [Duchy of Vasconia](/wiki/Duchy_of_Vasconia) united with the [Duchy of Aquitania](/wiki/Duke_of_Aquitaine) to form a single kingdom under [Felix of Aquitaine](/wiki/Felix_of_Aquitaine), governing from Toulouse. This was a joint kingship with a 28-year-old Basque king, [Lupus I](/wiki/Lupus_I_of_Aquitaine).[[21]](#cite_note-21) The kingdom was sovereign and independent. On the one hand Vasconia gave up predation to become a player on the field of European politics. On the other, whatever arrangements Felix had made with the weak Merovingians were null and void. At Felix's death in 670 the joint property of the kingship reverted entirely to Lupus. As the Basques had no law of joint inheritance, but practised [primogeniture](/wiki/Primogeniture), Lupus in effect founded a hereditary dynasty of Basque kings of an expanded Aquitania.[[22]](#cite_note-22)

#### Acquisition of Aquitania by the Carolingians[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) [thumb|250px|Moorish Hispania in 732](/wiki/File:Al-Andalus732.jpg)

The Latin chronicles on the end of Visigothic [Hispania](/wiki/Hispania) leave much to be desired, such as identification of characters, filling in the gaps, and reconciliation of numerous contradictions.[[23]](#cite_note-23) The Muslim sources, however, present a more coherent view, such as in the *Ta'rikh iftitah al-Andalus* ("History of the Conquest of al-Andalus") by [Ibn al-Qūṭiyya](/wiki/Ibn_al-Qūṭiyya) (a name meaning "the son of the Gothic woman", referring to the granddaughter of the last king of all Visigothic Spain, who married a Moor). Ibn al-Qūṭiyya, who had another, much longer name, must have been relying to some degree on family oral tradition.

According to Ibn al-Qūṭiyya,[[24]](#cite_note-24) the last Visigothic king of a united Hispania died before his three sons, Almund, Romulo, and Ardabast, reached majority. Their mother was regent at [Toledo](/wiki/Toledo,_Spain), but [Roderic](/wiki/Roderic), army chief of staff, staged a rebellion, capturing [Cordova](/wiki/Córdoba,_Spain). Of all the possible outcomes, he chose to impose a joint rule over distinct jurisdictions on the true heirs. Evidence of a division of some sort can be found in the distribution of coins imprinted with the name of each king and in the king lists.[[25]](#cite_note-25) Wittiza is succeeded by Roderic, who reigned for seven and a half years, followed by a certain Achila (Aquila), who reigned three and a half years. If the reigns of both terminated with the incursion of the Saracens, then Roderic appears to have reigned a few years before the majority of Achila. The latter's kingdom is securely placed to the northeast, while Roderic seems to have taken the rest, notably Portugal.

The Saracens crossed the mountains to claim Ardo's [Septimania](/wiki/Septimania), only to encounter the Basque dynasty of Aquitania, always the allies of the Goths. [Odo the Great](/wiki/Odo_the_Great) of [Aquitania](/wiki/Aquitania) was at first victorious at the [Battle of Toulouse](/wiki/Battle_of_Toulouse_(721)) in 721.[[26]](#cite_note-26) Saracen troops gradually massed in Septimania and in 732 an army under Emir Abd al-Rahman abd Allah al-Ghafiqi advanced into Vasconia, and Odo was defeated at the [Battle of the River Garonne](/wiki/Battle_of_the_River_Garonne). They took [Bordeaux](/wiki/Bordeaux) and were advancing toward [Tours](/wiki/Tours) when Odo, powerless to stop them, appealed to his arch-enemy, [Charles Martel](/wiki/Charles_Martel), mayor of the Franks. In one of the first of the lightning marches for which the Carolingian kings became famous, Charles and his army appeared in the path of the Saracens between Tours and [Poitiers](/wiki/Poitiers), and in the [Battle of Tours](/wiki/Battle_of_Tours) decisively defeated and killed al-Ghafiqi. The Moors would come back twice more, only to suffer defeat at Charles' hands twice more - at the River Berre near Narbonne in 737[[27]](#cite_note-27) and a second time in the Dauphine in 740.[[28]](#cite_note-28) Odo's price for salvation from the Saracens was incorporation into Frankish kingdom, a decision that was repugnant to him and also to his heirs.

#### Loss and recovery of Aquitania[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

After the death of his father, [Hunald](/wiki/Hunald_of_Aquitaine) allied himself with free [Lombardy](/wiki/Lombardy). However, Odo had ambiguously left the kingdom jointly to his two sons, Hunald and Hatto. The latter, loyal to Francia, now went to war with his brother over full possession. Victorious, Hunald blinded and imprisoned his brother, only to be so stricken by conscience that he resigned and entered the church as a monk to do penance according to Carolingian sources.[[29]](#cite_note-29) His son [Waifer](/wiki/Waifer_of_Aquitaine) took an early inheritance, becoming duke of Aquitania, and ratified the alliance with Lombardy. Waifer decided to honor it, repeating his father's decision, which he justified by arguing that any agreements with Charles Martel became invalid on Martel's death. Since Aquitania was now Pepin's inheritance because of the earlier assistance given by Charles Martel, according to some the latter and his son, the young Charles, hunted down Waifer, who could only conduct a guerrilla war, and executed him.[[30]](#cite_note-30) Among the contingents of the Frankish army were [Bavarians](/wiki/Bavaria) under [Tassilo III, Duke of Bavaria](/wiki/Tassilo III,_Duke_of_Bavaria), an [Agilofing](/wiki/Agilofing), the hereditary Bavarian ducal family. [Grifo](/wiki/Grifo) had installed himself as Duke of Bavaria, but Pepin replaced him with a member of the ducal family yet a child, Tassilo, whose protector he had become after the death of his father. The loyalty of the Agilolfings was perpetually in question, but Pepin exacted numerous oaths of loyalty from Tassilo. However, the latter had married [Liutperga](/wiki/Liutperga), a daughter of [Desiderius](/wiki/Desiderius), king of [Lombardy](/wiki/Lombardy). At a critical point in the campaign, Tassilo with all his Bavarians left the field. Out of reach of Pepin, he repudiated all loyalty to Francia.[[31]](#cite_note-31) Pepin had no chance to respond as he grew ill and within a few weeks after the execution of Waifer died himself.

The first event of the brothers' reign was the uprising of the Aquitainians and [Gascons](/wiki/Gascony), in 769, in that territory split between the two kings. One year before, Pepin had finally defeated [Waifer](/wiki/Waifer_of_Aquitaine), [Duke of Aquitaine](/wiki/Duke_of_Aquitaine), after waging a destructive, ten-year war against Aquitaine. Now, one Hunald (seemingly other than [Hunald](/wiki/Hunald_of_Aquitaine) the duke) led the Aquitainians as far north as [Angoulême](/wiki/Angoulême). Charles met Carloman, but Carloman refused to participate and returned to Burgundy. Charles went to war, leading an army to [Bordeaux](/wiki/Bordeaux), where he set up a fort at Fronsac. Hunald was forced to flee to the court of Duke [Lupus II of Gascony](/wiki/Lop_II_of_Gascony). Lupus, fearing Charles, turned Hunald over in exchange for peace, and he was put in a monastery. Gascon lords also surrendered, and Aquitaine and [Gascony](/wiki/Duchy_of_Vasconia) were finally fully subdued by the Franks.

### Perforce Union[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

The brothers maintained lukewarm relations with the assistance of their mother Bertrada, but in 770 Charles signed a treaty with Duke [Tassilo III of Bavaria](/wiki/Tassilo_III_of_Bavaria) and married a Lombard Princess (commonly known today as [Desiderata](/wiki/Desiderata,_wife_of_Charlemagne)), the daughter of King [Desiderius](/wiki/Desiderius), to surround Carloman with his own allies. Though [Pope Stephen III](/wiki/Pope_Stephen_III) first opposed the marriage with the Lombard princess, he would soon have little to fear from a Frankish-Lombard alliance.

Less than a year after his marriage, Charlemagne repudiated Desiderata and quickly married a 13-year-old Swabian named [Hildegard](/wiki/Hildegard,_wife_of_Charlemagne). The repudiated Desiderata returned to her father's court at [Pavia](/wiki/Pavia). Her father's wrath was now aroused, and he would have gladly allied with Carloman to defeat Charles. Before any open hostilities could be declared, however, Carloman died on 5 December 771, seemingly of natural causes. Carloman's widow [Gerberga](/wiki/Gerberge,_wife_of_Carloman) fled to Desiderius' court in Lombardy with her sons for protection.

## Italian campaigns[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

### Conquest of the Lombard kingdom[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[thumb|The Frankish king Charlemagne was a devout Catholic and maintained a close relationship with the papacy throughout his life. In 772, when](/wiki/File:Charlemagne_and_Pope_Adrian_I.jpg) [Pope Adrian I](/wiki/Pope_Adrian I) was threatened by invaders, the king rushed to Rome to provide assistance. Shown here, the pope asks Charlemagne for help at a meeting near Rome.

At his succession in 772, [Pope Adrian I](/wiki/Pope_Adrian_I) demanded the return of certain cities in the former [exarchate of Ravenna](/wiki/Exarchate_of_Ravenna) in accordance with a promise at the succession of Desiderius. Instead, Desiderius took over certain papal cities and invaded the [Pentapolis](/wiki/Pentapolis), heading for Rome. Adrian sent ambassadors to Charlemagne in autumn requesting he enforce the policies of his father, Pepin. Desiderius sent his own ambassadors denying the pope's charges. The ambassadors both met at [Thionville](/wiki/Thionville), and Charlemagne upheld the pope's side. Charlemagne demanded what the pope had requested, and Desiderius promptly swore never to comply. Charlemagne and his uncle [Bernard](/wiki/Bernhard,_son_of_Charles_Martel) crossed the Alps in 773 and chased the Lombards back to [Pavia, which they then besieged](/wiki/Battle_of_Pavia_(773)).[[32]](#cite_note-32) Charlemagne temporarily left the siege to deal with [Adelchis](/wiki/Adelchis), son of Desiderius, who was raising an army at [Verona](/wiki/Verona). The young prince was chased to the [Adriatic](/wiki/Adriatic) littoral, and he fled to [Constantinople](/wiki/Constantinople) to plead for assistance from [Constantine V](/wiki/Constantine_V), who was waging war with [Bulgaria](/wiki/First_Bulgarian_Empire).[[33]](#cite_note-33)<ref name=Einhard/Lombard>[Template:Harvnb](/wiki/Template:Harvnb)</ref>

The siege lasted until the spring of 774, when Charlemagne visited the pope in Rome. There he confirmed his father's grants of land,<ref name=Campaigns>[Charlemagne](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/106546/Charlemagne/256620/Military-campaigns), Encyclopædia Britannica</ref> with some later chronicles claiming—falsely—that he also expanded them, granting [Tuscany](/wiki/Tuscany), [Emilia](/wiki/Emilia_(region_of_Italy)), Venice, and [Corsica](/wiki/Corsica). The pope granted him the title [*patrician*](/wiki/Patrician_(post-Roman_Europe)). He then returned to Pavia, where the Lombards were on the verge of surrendering. In return for their lives, the Lombards surrendered and opened the gates in early summer. Desiderius was sent to the [abbey](/wiki/Abbey) of [Corbie](/wiki/Corbie), and his son Adelchis died in Constantinople a patrician. Charles, unusually, had himself crowned with the [Iron Crown](/wiki/Iron_Crown_of_Lombardy) and made the magnates of Lombardy do homage to him at Pavia. Only Duke [Arechis II of Benevento](/wiki/Arechis_II_of_Benevento) refused to submit and proclaimed independence. Charlemagne was then master of Italy as king of the Lombards. He left Italy with a garrison in Pavia and a few Frankish counts in place the same year.

There was still instability, however, in Italy. In 776, Dukes [Hrodgaud of Friuli](/wiki/Hrodgaud_of_Friuli) and [Hildeprand of Spoleto](/wiki/Hildeprand_of_Spoleto) rebelled. Charlemagne rushed back from [Saxony](/wiki/Saxony) and defeated the duke of Friuli in battle; the duke was slain.[[34]](#cite_note-34) The duke of Spoleto signed a treaty. Their co-conspirator, Arechis, was not subdued, and Adelchis, their candidate in [Byzantium](/wiki/Byzantium), never left that city. Northern Italy was now faithfully his.

### Southern Italy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

In 787, Charlemagne directed his attention toward the [Duchy of Benevento](/wiki/Duchy_of_Benevento), where Arechis was reigning independently. Charlemagne besieged [Salerno](/wiki/Salerno), and Arechis submitted to [vassalage](/wiki/Vassalage). However, with his death in 792, Benevento again proclaimed independence under his son [Grimoald III](/wiki/Grimoald_III_of_Benevento). Grimoald was attacked by armies of Charles or his sons many times, but Charlemagne himself never returned to the [Mezzogiorno](/wiki/Mezzogiorno), and Grimoald never was forced to surrender to Frankish [suzerainty](/wiki/Suzerainty).

## Charles and his children[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[thumb|Charlemagne (left) and his eldest son,](/wiki/File:Karl_der_Grosse_-_Pippin_der_Bucklige.jpg) [Pepin the Hunchback](/wiki/Pepin_the_Hunchback). Tenth-century copy of a lost original from about 830.

During the first peace of any substantial length (780–782), Charles began to appoint his sons to positions of authority within the realm, in the tradition of the kings and leaders of the past. In 781, he made his two youngest sons kings, having them crowned by the Pope. The elder of these two, [Carloman](/wiki/Pippin_of_Italy), was made [king of Italy](/wiki/King_of_Italy), taking the Iron Crown that his father had first worn in 774, and in the same ceremony was renamed "Pepin."[[34]](#cite_note-34)[[35]](#cite_note-35) The younger of the two, [Louis](/wiki/Louis_the_Pious), became [king of Aquitaine](/wiki/King_of_Aquitaine). Charlemagne ordered Pepin and Louis to be raised in the customs of their kingdoms, and he gave their regents some control of their sub-kingdoms, but real power was always in his hands, though he intended his sons to inherit their realms some day. Nor did he tolerate insubordination in his sons: in 792, he banished his eldest, though possibly illegitimate, son, [Pippin the Hunchback](/wiki/Pippin_the_Hunchback), to the monastery of Prüm, because the young man had joined a rebellion against him.

Charles was determined to have his children educated, including his daughters, as his parents had instilled the importance of learning in him at an early age.[[36]](#cite_note-36) Charlemagne, advised by scholar [Alcuin of York](/wiki/Alcuin_of_York), travelled to Rome, in November 800 and held a council on December 1.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) On 23 December, Leo swore an oath of innocence. At [Mass](/wiki/Mass_(liturgy)), on Christmas Day (25 December), when Charlemagne knelt at the altar to pray, the Pope [crowned](/wiki/Coronation_of_the_Holy_Roman_Emperor) him *Imperator Romanorum* ("Emperor of the Romans") in [Saint Peter's Basilica](/wiki/Old_Saint_Peter's_Basilica). In so doing, the Pope effectively nullified the legitimacy of [Empress Irene](/wiki/Empress_Irene) of [Constantinople](/wiki/Constantinople):

"When [Odoacer](/wiki/Odoacer) compelled the abdication of [Romulus Augustulus](/wiki/Romulus_Augustulus), he did not abolish the Western Empire as a separate power, but cause it to be reunited with or sink into the Eastern, so that from that time there was a single undivided Roman Empire ... [Pope Leo III and Charlemagne], like their predecessors, held the Roman Empire to be one and indivisible, and proposed by the coronation of [Charlemagne] not to proclaim a severance of the East and West ... they were not revolting against a reigning sovereign, but legitimately filling up the place of the deposed [Constantine VI](/wiki/Constantine_VI) ... [Charlemagne] was held to be the legitimate successor, not of Romulus Augustulus, but of Constantine VI ..."[[51]](#cite_note-51)

Charlemagne's coronation as Emperor, though intended to represent the continuation of the unbroken line of Emperors from [Augustus](/wiki/Augustus) to Constantine VI, had the effect of setting up two separate (and often opposing) Empires and two separate claims to imperial authority. For centuries to come, the Emperors of both West and East would make competing claims of sovereignty over the whole.

Einhard says that Charlemagne was ignorant of the Pope's intent and did not want any such coronation:

[H]e at first had such an aversion that he declared that he would not have set foot in the Church the day that they [the imperial titles] were conferred, although it was a great feast-day, if he could have foreseen the design of the Pope.[[52]](#cite_note-52)

A number of modern scholars, however,[[53]](#cite_note-53) suggest that Charlemagne was indeed aware of the coronation; certainly he cannot have missed the bejeweled crown waiting on the altar when he came to pray; something even contemporary sources support when thoroughly analysed.[[54]](#cite_note-54)

### Debate over coronation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[thumb|200px|The throne of Charlemagne and the subsequent German Kings in](/wiki/File:AachenerDomKarlsthron_1661a.jpg) [Aachen Cathedral](/wiki/Aachen_Cathedral).

Historians have debated for centuries whether Charlemagne was aware before the coronation of the Pope's intention to crown him Emperor (Charlemagne declared that he would not have entered Saint Peter's had he known), but that debate has often obscured the arguably more significant question of *why* the Pope granted the title and why Charlemagne chose to accept it once he did.[[55]](#cite_note-55) [Roger Collins](/wiki/Roger_Collins) points out "[t]hat the motivation behind the acceptance of the imperial title was a romantic and antiquarian interest in reviving the Roman empire is highly unlikely."[[56]](#cite_note-56) For one thing, such romance would not have appealed either to Franks or Roman Catholics at the turn of the ninth century, both of whom viewed the [Classical](/wiki/Classical_antiquity) heritage of the Roman Empire with distrust. The Franks took pride in having "fought against and thrown from their shoulders the heavy yoke of the Romans" and "from the knowledge gained in baptism, clothed in gold and precious stones the bodies of the holy martyrs whom the Romans had killed by fire, by the sword and by wild animals", as Pippin III described it in a law of 763 or 764.[[57]](#cite_note-57) Furthermore, the new title—carrying with it the risk that the new emperor would "make drastic changes to the traditional styles and procedures of government" or "concentrate his attentions on Italy or on Mediterranean concerns more generally"—risked alienating the Frankish leadership.[[58]](#cite_note-58) For both the Pope and Charlemagne, the Roman Empire remained a significant power in European politics at this time, and continued to hold a substantial portion of Italy, with borders not very far south of the city of Rome itself—this is the empire that historiography has labelled the Byzantine Empire, for its capital was Constantinople (ancient Byzantium) and its people and rulers were [Greek](/wiki/Byzantine_Empire); it was a thoroughly Hellenic state. Indeed, Charlemagne was usurping the prerogatives of the Roman Emperor in Constantinople simply by sitting in judgement over the Pope in the first place:

[Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

For the Pope, then, there was "no living Emperor at the that time"[[59]](#cite_note-59) though [Henri Pirenne](/wiki/Henri_Pirenne)[[60]](#cite_note-60) disputes this saying that the coronation "was not in any sense explained by the fact that at this moment a woman was reigning in Constantinople." Nonetheless, the Pope took the extraordinary step of creating one. The papacy had since 727 been in conflict with Irene's predecessors in Constantinople over a number of issues, chiefly the continued Byzantine adherence to the doctrine of iconoclasm, the destruction of Christian images; while from 750, the secular power of the Byzantine Empire in central Italy had been nullified.

[thumb|left|Coronation of an idealised king, depicted in the Sacramentary of](/wiki/File:Couronnement_d'un_prince_-_Sacramentaire_de_Charles_le_Chauve_Lat1141_f2v.jpg) [Charles the Bald](/wiki/Charles_the_Bald) (about 870)

By bestowing the Imperial crown upon Charlemagne, the Pope arrogated to himself "the right to appoint ... the Emperor of the Romans, ... establishing the imperial crown as his own personal gift but simultaneously granting himself implicit superiority over the Emperor whom he had created." And "because the Byzantines had proved so unsatisfactory from every point of view—political, military and doctrinal—he would select a westerner: the one man who by his wisdom and statesmanship and the vastness of his dominions ... stood out head and shoulders above his contemporaries."[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

With Charlemagne's coronation, therefore, "the Roman Empire remained, so far as either of them [Charlemagne and Leo] were concerned, one and indivisible, with Charles as its Emperor", though there can have been "little doubt that the coronation, with all that it implied, would be furiously contested in Constantinople."[[61]](#cite_note-61) How realistic either Charlemagne or the Pope felt it to be that the people of Constantinople would ever accept the King of the Franks as their Emperor, we cannot know; Alcuin speaks hopefully in his letters of an *Imperium Christianum* ("Christian Empire"), wherein, "just as the inhabitants of the [Roman Empire] had been united by a common Roman citizenship", presumably this new empire would be united by a common Christian faith,[[57]](#cite_note-57) certainly this is the view of Pirenne when he says "Charles was the Emperor of the *ecclesia* as the Pope conceived it, of the Roman Church, regarded as the universal Church".[[62]](#cite_note-62) The *Imperium Christianum* was further supported at a number of [synods](/wiki/Synod) all across the Europe by Paulinus of Aquileia.[[63]](#cite_note-63) What is known, from the Byzantine chronicler [Theophanes](/wiki/Theophanes_the_Confessor),[[64]](#cite_note-64) is that Charlemagne's reaction to his coronation was to take the initial steps toward securing the Constantinopolitan throne by sending envoys of marriage to Irene, and that Irene reacted somewhat favorably to them.

[thumb|250px|](/wiki/File:Raphael_Charlemagne.jpg)[*The Coronation of Charlemagne*](/wiki/The_Coronation_of_Charlemagne), by assistants of [Raphael](/wiki/Raphael), circa 1516–1517.

It is important to distinguish between the universalist and localist conceptions of the empire, which have been the source of considerable controversy among historians. According to the former, the empire was a universal monarchy, a "commonwealth of the whole world, whose sublime unity transcended every minor distinction"; and the emperor "was entitled to the obedience of Christendom." According to the latter, the emperor had no ambition for universal dominion; his policy was limited in the same way as that of every other ruler, and when he made more far-reaching claims his object was normally to ward off the attacks either of the pope or of the Byzantine emperor. According to this view, also, the origin of the empire is to be explained by specific local circumstances rather than by far-flung theories.[[65]](#cite_note-65) According to Werner Ohnsorge, for a long time it had been the custom of Byzantium to designate the German princes as spiritual "sons" of the Byzantines. What might have been acceptable in the fifth century, to the pride of the Franks in the eighth century was provoking and insulting. Charles came to the realization that the great Roman emperor, who claimed to be the head of the world hierarchy of states, in reality was no greater than Charles himself, a king as other kings, since beginning in 629 he had entitled himself "Basileus" (translated literally as "king"). Ohnsorge finds it significant that the chief wax seal of Charles, which bore only the inscription: "Christe, protege Carolum regem Francorum [Christ, protect Charles, king of the Franks], was used from 772 to 813, even during the imperial period and was not replaced by a special imperial seal; indicating that Charles felt himself to be king of the Franks and wished only for the greatness of his Frankish people. Finally, Ohnsorge points out that in the spring of 813 at Aachen Charles crowned his youngest, only surviving son, Louis, as emperor without recourse to Rome and only with the acclamation of his Franks, also the form in which this acclamation was offered was no longer Roman, but Frankish-Christian; thus demonstrating both independence from Rome, and a Frankish understanding of empire different from Rome's.[[66]](#cite_note-66)

### Imperial title[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

In any event, Charlemagne used these circumstances to claim that he was the renewer of the Roman Empire, which had apparently[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) fallen into degradation under the [Byzantines](/wiki/Byzantine_Empire). In his official charters, Charles preferred the style *Karolus serenissimus Augustus a Deo coronatus magnus pacificus imperator Romanum gubernans imperium*[[67]](#cite_note-67) ("Charles, most serene Augustus crowned by God, the great, peaceful emperor ruling the Roman empire") to the more direct *Imperator Romanorum* ("Emperor of the Romans").

The title of emperor remained in the Carolingian family for years to come, but divisions of territory and in-fighting over supremacy of the Frankish state weakened its power and ability to lead.[[68]](#cite_note-68) The papacy itself never forgot the title nor abandoned the right to bestow it. When the family of Charles ceased to produce worthy heirs, the pope gladly crowned whichever Italian magnate could best protect him from his local enemies. This devolution led to the dormancy of the title from 924 to 962. The title was revived when [Otto I](/wiki/Otto_I,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) was crowned emperor in 962, fashioning himself as the successor of Charlemagne.[[69]](#cite_note-69) The empire would remain in continuous existence for nearly a millennium, as the Holy Roman Empire, a true imperial successor to Charles.[[70]](#cite_note-70)

### Imperial diplomacy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

[right|thumb|300px|Europe around 814](/wiki/File:Europe_in_814,_Charlemagne,_Krum,_Nicephorus_I.png)

The [iconoclasm of the Byzantine](/wiki/Iconoclasm_(Byzantine)) [Isaurian Dynasty](/wiki/Leo_III_the_Isaurian) was endorsed by the Franks.<ref name=Becher2011>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> The [Second Council of Nicaea](/wiki/Second_Council_of_Nicaea) reintroduced the veneration of icons under Empress [Irene](/wiki/Byzantine_Empress_Irene). The council was not recognized by Charlemagne since no Frankish emissaries had been invited, even though Charlemagne ruled more than three provinces of the old Roman empire and was considered equal in rank to the Byzantine emperor. And while the Pope supported the reintroduction of the iconic veneration, he politically digressed from Byzantium.<ref name=Becher2011/> He certainly desired to increase the influence of the papacy, to honour his saviour Charlemagne, and to solve the constitutional issues then most troubling to European jurists in an era when Rome was not in the hands of an emperor. Thus, Charlemagne's assumption of the imperial title was not a usurpation in the eyes of the Franks or Italians. It was, however, seen as such in Byzantium, where it was protested by Irene and her successor [Nicephorus I](/wiki/Nicephorus I) — neither of whom had any great effect in enforcing their protests.

The Byzantines, however, still held several territories in Italy: Venice (what was left of the [Exarchate of Ravenna](/wiki/Exarchate_of_Ravenna)), [Reggio](/wiki/Reggio_Calabria) (in [Calabria](/wiki/Calabria)), [Brindisi](/wiki/Brindisi) (in [Apulia](/wiki/Apulia)), and [Naples](/wiki/Naples) (the [*Ducatus Neapolitanus*](/wiki/Ducatus_Neapolitanus)). These regions remained outside of Frankish hands until 804, when the Venetians, torn by infighting, transferred their allegiance to the Iron Crown of Pippin, Charles' son. The [*Pax Nicephori*](/wiki/Pax_Nicephori) ended. Nicephorus ravaged the coasts with a fleet, initiating the only instance of war between the Byzantines and the Franks. The conflict lasted until 810, when the pro-Byzantine party in Venice gave their city back to the Byzantine Emperor, and the two emperors of Europe made peace: Charlemagne received the [Istrian](/wiki/Istria) peninsula and in 812 the emperor [Michael I Rhangabes](/wiki/Michael_I_Rhangabes) recognised his status as Emperor,[[71]](#cite_note-71) although not necessarily as "Emperor of the Romans".[[72]](#cite_note-72)

### Danish attacks[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

After the conquest of Nordalbingia, the Frankish frontier was brought into contact with Scandinavia. The [pagan](/wiki/Norse_paganism) Danes, "a race almost unknown to his ancestors, but destined to be only too well known to his sons" as [Charles Oman](/wiki/Charles_Oman) described them, inhabiting the [Jutland](/wiki/Jutland) peninsula, had heard many stories from [Widukind](/wiki/Widukind) and his allies who had taken refuge with them about the dangers of the Franks and the fury which their Christian king could direct against pagan neighbours.

In 808, the king of the Danes, [Godfred](/wiki/Gudfred), built the vast [Danevirke](/wiki/Danevirke) across the isthmus of [Schleswig](/wiki/Schleswig). This defence, last employed in the Danish-Prussian War of 1864, was at its beginning a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long earthenwork rampart. The Danevirke protected Danish land and gave Godfred the opportunity to harass [Frisia](/wiki/Frisia) and [Flanders](/wiki/Flanders) with pirate raids. He also subdued the Frank-allied Wiltzes and fought the Abotrites.

Godfred invaded Frisia, joked of visiting Aachen, but was murdered before he could do any more, either by a Frankish assassin or by one of his own men. Godfred was succeeded by his nephew [Hemming](/wiki/King_Hemming), who concluded the [Treaty of Heiligen](/wiki/Treaty_of_Heiligen) with Charlemagne in late 811.

### Death[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[thumb|Portion of the 814 death](/wiki/File:Shroud_of_Charlemagne_manufactured_in_Constantinople_814.jpg) [shroud](/wiki/Shroud) of Charlemagne. It represents a [quadriga](/wiki/Quadriga) and was manufactured in [Constantinople](/wiki/Constantinople). [thumb|](/wiki/File:Karlsschrein_front_side_left.jpg)[Frederick II's](/wiki/Frederick_II,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) gold and silver casket for Charlemagne, the [Karlsschrein](/wiki/Karlsschrein) [thumb|](/wiki/File:AachenerDomSarg.jpg)[Persephone sarcophagus](/wiki/Persephone_sarcophagus) of Charlemagne

*See also,* [*Testament of Charlemagne*](/wiki/Testament_of_Charlemagne).

In 813, Charlemagne called [Louis the Pious](/wiki/Louis_the_Pious), king of [Aquitaine](/wiki/Aquitaine), his only surviving legitimate son, to his court. There Charlemagne crowned his son with his own hands as co-emperor and sent him back to Aquitaine. He then spent the autumn hunting before returning to Aachen on 1 November. In January, he fell ill with [pleurisy](/wiki/Pleurisy).[[73]](#cite_note-73) In deep depression (mostly because many of his plans were not yet realized), he took to his bed on 21 January and as [Einhard](/wiki/Einhard) tells it:

He died January twenty-eighth, the seventh day from the time that he took to his bed, at nine o'clock in the morning, after partaking of the [Holy Communion](/wiki/Holy_Communion), in the seventy-second year of his age and the forty-seventh of his reign.

He was buried the same day as his death, in [Aachen Cathedral](/wiki/Aachen_Cathedral), although the cold weather and the nature of his illness made such a hurried burial unnecessary. The earliest surviving [*planctus*](/wiki/Planctus), the [*Planctus de obitu Karoli*](/wiki/Planctus_de_obitu_Karoli), was composed by a monk of [Bobbio](/wiki/Bobbio_Abbey), which he had patronised.[[74]](#cite_note-74) A later story, told by Otho of Lomello, Count of the Palace at Aachen in the time of [Otto III](/wiki/Otto_III,_Holy_Roman_Emperor), would claim that he and Emperor Otto had discovered Charlemagne's tomb: the emperor, they claimed, was seated upon a throne, wearing a crown and holding a sceptre, his flesh almost entirely incorrupt. In 1165, [Frederick I](/wiki/Frederick_I,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) re-opened the tomb again and placed the emperor in a sarcophagus beneath the floor of the cathedral.[[75]](#cite_note-75) In 1215 [Frederick II](/wiki/Frederick_II,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) re-interred him in a casket made of gold and silver.

Charlemagne's death greatly affected many of his subjects, particularly those of the literary clique who had surrounded him at [Aachen](/wiki/Aachen). An anonymous monk of Bobbio lamented:[[76]](#cite_note-76)

From the lands where the sun rises to western shores, people are crying and wailing ... the Franks, the Romans, all Christians, are stung with mourning and great worry ... the young and old, glorious nobles, all lament the loss of their Caesar ... the world laments the death of Charles ... O Christ, you who govern the heavenly host, grant a peaceful place to Charles in your kingdom. Alas for miserable me.

He was succeeded by his surviving son, Louis, who had been crowned the previous year. He did leave a [testament](/wiki/The_Testament_of_Charlemagne) allocating his assets in 811 which was not updated prior to his death. His empire lasted only another generation in its entirety; its division, according to custom, between Louis's own sons after their father's death laid the foundation for the modern states of Germany and France.[[77]](#cite_note-77)

## Administration[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

As an administrator, Charlemagne stands out for his many reforms: [monetary](/wiki/Monetary), governmental, military, cultural, and [ecclesiastical](/wiki/Ecclesiastic). He is the main protagonist of the "Carolingian Renaissance."

### Military[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

It has long been held that the dominance of Charlemagne's military was based on a "[cavalry](/wiki/Heavy_cavalry) revolution" led by [Charles Martel](/wiki/Charles_Martel) in 730s. However, the [stirrup](/wiki/Stirrup), which made the "shock cavalry" [lance](/wiki/Lance) charge possible, was not introduced to the Frankish kingdom until the late eighth century.[[78]](#cite_note-78) Instead, Charlemagne's success rested primarily on novel [siege](/wiki/Siege) technologies and excellent logistics.[[79]](#cite_note-79) However, large numbers of horses were used by the Frankish military during the age of Charlemagne. This was because horses provided a quick, long-distance method of [transporting troops](/wiki/Mounted_infantry), which was critical to building and maintaining such a large empire.[[78]](#cite_note-78)

### Economic and monetary reforms[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

[thumb|400px|](/wiki/File:Karldergrossesignatur.svg)[Monogram](/wiki/Monogram) of Charlemagne, from the subscription of a royal diploma: [*Template:Lang*](/wiki/Template:Lang)

Charlemagne had an important role in determining the immediate economic future of Europe. Pursuing his father's reforms, Charlemagne abolished the monetary system based on the gold [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang), and he and the [Anglo-Saxon King](/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_monarchs) [Offa of Mercia](/wiki/Offa_of_Mercia) took up the system set in place by Pippin. There were strong pragmatic reasons for this abandonment of a [gold standard](/wiki/Gold_standard), notably a shortage of gold itself.

The gold shortage was a direct consequence of the conclusion of peace with Byzantium, which resulted in ceding Venice and Sicily to the East and losing their trade routes to Africa. The resulting standardisation economically harmonized and unified the complex array of currencies which had been in use at the commencement of his reign, thus simplifying trade and commerce.

Charlemagne established a new standard, the [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) (from the Latin [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang), the modern [pound](/wiki/Pound_(currency))), which was based upon a pound of silver—a unit of both money and weight—which was worth 20 sous (from the Latin [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) [which was primarily an accounting device and never actually minted], the modern [shilling](/wiki/Shilling)) or 240 [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) (from the Latin [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang), the modern [penny](/wiki/Penny)). During this period, the [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) and the [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) were counting units; only the [Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang) was a coin of the realm.

[thumb|upright|left|Denier from the era of Charlemagne,](/wiki/File:Charlemagne_denier_Tours_793_to_812.jpg) [Tours](/wiki/Tours), 793–812

Charlemagne instituted principles for [accounting practice](/wiki/Accountancy) by means of the [Capitulare de villis](/wiki/Capitulare_de_villis) of 802, which laid down strict rules for the way in which incomes and expenses were to be recorded.

Early in Charlemagne's rule he tacitly allowed the Jews to monopolize money lending. Then lending money for interest was proscribed in 814, being against Church law at the time, Charlemagne introduced the [*Capitulary for the Jews*](/wiki/Capitulary_for_the_Jews), a prohibition on Jews engaging in money-lending due to the religious convictions of the majority of his constituents, in essence banning it across the board, a reversal of his earlier recorded general policy.[[80]](#cite_note-80) In addition to this macro-oriented reform of the economy, Charlemagne also performed a significant number of microeconomic reforms, such as direct control of prices and levies on certain goods and commodities.

His [Capitulary for the Jews](/wiki/Capitulary_for_the_Jews), however, was not representative of his overall economic relationship or attitude toward the Frankish Jews, and certainly not his earlier relationship with them, which had evolved over his lifespan. His paid personal physician for example was Jewish,[[81]](#cite_note-81) he employed at least one Jew for his diplomatic missions,[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) Isaac was his personal representative to the Muslim caliphate of Baghdad. Letters have been credited to him as well inviting Jews to settle in his kingdom, for economic purposes, generally welcoming them through his overall, progressive policies.[[82]](#cite_note-82)[[83]](#cite_note-83) Charlemagne applied this system to much of the European continent, and Offa's standard was voluntarily adopted by much of England. After Charlemagne's death, continental coinage degraded, and most of Europe resorted to using the continued high-quality English coin until about 1100.

### Education reforms[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

[thumb|upright|Arm reliquary of Charlemagne, located at the Cathedral Treasury in Aachen](/wiki/File:Charlemagne_arm_at_Cathedral_Treasury_Aachen_Germany.jpg)

A part of Charlemagne's success as a warrior, an administrator and ruler can be traced to his admiration for learning and education. His reign and the era it ushered in are often referred to as the [Carolingian Renaissance](/wiki/Carolingian_Renaissance) because of the flowering of scholarship, literature, art, and architecture which characterize it. Charlemagne, brought into contact with the culture and learning of other countries (especially Moorish Spain, Anglo-Saxon England, and Lombard Italy) due to his vast conquests, greatly increased the provision of monastic schools and scriptoria (centres for book-copying) in Francia.

Most of the presently surviving works of classical Latin were copied and preserved by Carolingian scholars. Indeed, the earliest manuscripts available for many ancient texts are Carolingian. It is almost certain that a text which survived to the Carolingian age survives still.

The pan-European nature of Charlemagne's influence is indicated by the origins of many of the men who worked for him: [Alcuin](/wiki/Alcuin), an [Anglo-Saxon](/wiki/Anglo-Saxons) from [York](/wiki/York); [Theodulf](/wiki/Theodulf), a [Visigoth](/wiki/Visigoths), probably from [Septimania](/wiki/Septimania); [Paul the Deacon](/wiki/Paul_the_Deacon), Lombard; [Peter of Pisa](/wiki/Peter_of_Pisa) and [Paulinus of Aquileia](/wiki/Saint_Paulinus_II), [Italians](/wiki/Italians); and [Angilbert](/wiki/Angilbert), [Angilram](/wiki/Angilram), [Einhard](/wiki/Einhard), and [Waldo of Reichenau](/wiki/Waldo_of_Reichenau), Franks.

Charlemagne took a serious interest in scholarship, promoting the [liberal arts](/wiki/Liberal_arts) at the court, ordering that his children and grandchildren be well-educated, and even studying himself (in a time when even leaders who promoted education did not take time to learn themselves) under the tutelage of Peter of Pisa, from whom he learned grammar; Alcuin, with whom he studied rhetoric, dialectic (logic), and astronomy (he was particularly interested in the movements of the stars); and Einhard, who assisted him in his studies of arithmetic.[[84]](#cite_note-84) His great scholarly failure, as Einhard relates, was his inability to write: when in his old age he began attempts to learn—practicing the formation of letters in his bed during his free time on books and wax tablets he hid under his pillow—"his effort came too late in life and achieved little success", and his ability to read – which Einhard is silent about, and which no contemporary source supports—has also been called into question.[[84]](#cite_note-84) In 800, Charlemagne enlarged the hostel at the [Muristan](/wiki/Muristan) in [Jerusalem](/wiki/Jerusalem) and added a library to it. He certainly had not been personally in Jerusalem.[[85]](#cite_note-85)[[86]](#cite_note-86)

### Church reforms[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Aachen-cathedral-inside.jpg)[Charlemagne's chapel](/wiki/Palatine_Chapel_in_Aachen) at [Aachen Cathedral](/wiki/Aachen_Cathedral).

Unlike his father, Pippin, and uncle, Carloman, Charlemagne expanded the reform program of the church. The deepening of the spiritual life was later to be seen as central to public policy and royal governance. His reform focused on the strengthening of the church's power structure, improving the skill and moral quality of the clergy, standardizing liturgical practices, improvements on the basic tenets of the faith and moral, and the rooting out of paganism. His authority was now extended over church and state. He could discipline clerics, control ecclesiastical property and define orthodox doctrine. Despite the harsh legislation and sudden change, he had grown a well developed support from the clergy who approved his desire to deepen the piety and morals of his Christian subjects.<ref name=britannica>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

In 809–810, Charlemagne called together a church council in [Aachen](/wiki/Aachen), which confirmed the unanimous belief in the West that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son (*ex Patre* [*Filioque*](/wiki/Filioque)) and sanctioned inclusion in the [Nicene Creed](/wiki/Nicene_Creed) of the phrase *Filioque* (and the Son). For this Charlemagne sought the approval of [Pope Leo III](/wiki/Pope_Leo_III). The Pope, while affirming the doctrine and approving its use in teaching, opposed its inclusion in the text of the Creed as adopted in the 381 [First Council of Constantinople](/wiki/First_Council_of_Constantinople). This spoke of the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Father, without adding phrases such as "and the Son", "through the Son", or "alone". Stressing his opposition, the Pope had the original text inscribed in Greek and Latin on two heavy shields, which were displayed in [Saint Peter's Basilica](/wiki/Saint_Peter's_Basilica).[[87]](#cite_note-87)[[88]](#cite_note-88)[[89]](#cite_note-89)

### Writing reforms[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

[thumb|upright|Page from the](/wiki/File:Codexaureus_04.jpg) [Lorsch Gospels](/wiki/Lorsch_Gospels) of Charlemagne's reign

During Charles' reign, the [Roman half uncial](/wiki/Uncial) script and its cursive version, which had given rise to various continental [minuscule](/wiki/Minuscule_cursive) scripts, were combined with features from the [insular scripts](/wiki/Insular_script) that were being used in Irish and English monasteries. [Carolingian minuscule](/wiki/Carolingian_minuscule) was created partly under the patronage of Charlemagne. [Alcuin](/wiki/Alcuin) of York, who ran the palace school and [scriptorium](/wiki/Scriptorium) at Aachen, was probably a chief influence in this.

The revolutionary character of the Carolingian reform, however, can be over-emphasised; efforts at taming the crabbed Merovingian and Germanic hands had been underway before Alcuin arrived at Aachen. The new minuscule was disseminated first from Aachen and later from the influential scriptorium at [Tours](/wiki/Tours), where Alcuin retired as an abbot.

### Political reforms[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

Charlemagne engaged in many reforms of Frankish governance, but he continued also in many traditional practices, such as the division of the kingdom among sons.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

#### Organization[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

The Carolingian king exercised the [*bannum*](/wiki/Bannum), the right to rule and command. He had supreme jurisdiction in judicial matters, made legislation, led the army, and protected both the Church and the poor. His administration was an attempt to organize the kingdom, church, and nobility around him. However, the effort was heavily dependent upon the efficiency, loyalty, and support of his subjects.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

#### Divisio regnorum[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]

In 806, Charlemagne first made provision for the traditional division of the empire on his death. For Charles the Younger he designated Austrasia and Neustria, Saxony, Burgundy, and [Thuringia](/wiki/Thuringia). To Pippin he gave Italy, Bavaria, and [Swabia](/wiki/Swabia). Louis received Aquitaine, the Spanish March, and [Provence](/wiki/Provence). There was no mention of the imperial title however, which has led to the suggestion that, at that particular time, Charlemagne regarded the title as an honorary achievement which held no hereditary significance.

This division might have worked, but it was never to be tested. Pippin died in 810 and Charles in 811. Charlemagne then reconsidered the matter, and in 813, crowned his youngest son, Louis, co-emperor and co-King of the Franks, granting him a half-share of the empire and the rest upon Charlemagne's own death. The only part of the Empire which Louis was not promised was Italy, which Charlemagne specifically bestowed upon Pippin's illegitimate son [Bernard](/wiki/Bernard_of_Italy).

## Personality[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]

### Manner[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]

[Einhard](/wiki/Einhard) tells in his twenty-fourth chapter:

Charles was temperate in eating, and particularly so in drinking, for he abominated drunkenness in anybody, much more in himself and those of his household; but he could not easily abstain from food, and often complained that fasts injured his health. He very rarely gave entertainments, only on great feast-days, and then to large numbers of people. His meals ordinarily consisted of four courses, not counting the roast, which his huntsmen used to bring in on the spit; he was more fond of this than of any other dish. While at table, he listened to reading or music. The subjects of the readings were the stories and deeds of olden time: he was fond, too, of St. Augustine's books, and especially of the one entitled "The City of God."

Charlemagne threw grand banquets and feasts for special occasions such as religious holidays and 4 of his weddings. When he was not working, he loved Christian books, horseback riding, swimming, bathing in natural hot springs with his friends and family, and hunting.[[90]](#cite_note-90) Horseback riding and hunting were skills that the Franks were well known for.[[90]](#cite_note-90) He was also a very light sleeper and would stay in his bed chambers for entire days at a time due to restless nights. During these days, he would not get out of bed when a quarrel occurred in his kingdom. Instead of handling business in a professional manner, he would have all members of the situation meet in his bedroom to be given orders from there. Einhard tells again in the twenty fourth chapter: "In summer after the midday meal, he would eat some fruit, drain a single cup, put off his clothes and shoes, just as he did for the night, and rest for two or three hours. He was in the habit of awaking and rising from bed four or five times during the night."[[90]](#cite_note-90)

### Language[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

By Charlemagne's time the French vernacular had already diverged significantly from Latin. This is evidenced by one of the regulations of the [Council of Tours](/wiki/Council_of_Tours) (813), which required that the parish priests preach either in the "rusticam Romanam linguam" (Romance) or "Theotiscam" (the Germanic vernacular) rather than in Latin. The goal of this rule was to make the sermons comprehensible to the common people, who must therefore have been either Romance speakers or Germanic speakers.[[91]](#cite_note-91) Charlemagne himself probably spoke a [Rhenish Franconian](/wiki/Rhenish_Franconian) dialect of [Old High German](/wiki/Old_High_German).[[92]](#cite_note-92) Apart from his native language he also spoke [Latin](/wiki/Latin) and understood a bit of Greek, according to his biographer [Einhard](/wiki/Einhard) (*Grecam vero melius intellegere quam pronuntiare poterat*, "he could understand Greek better than he could speak it").[[93]](#cite_note-93) The largely fictional account of Charlemagne's Iberian campaigns by [Pseudo-Turpin](/wiki/Pseudo-Turpin), written some three centuries after his death, gave rise to the legend that the king also spoke [Arabic](/wiki/Arabic).[[94]](#cite_note-94)

### Appearance[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=46)]

[thumb|The Carolingian-era](/wiki/File:Charles_Marville,_Hôtel_Carnavalet,_statue_of_Charlemagne,_ca._1853–70.jpg) [equestrian statuette](/wiki/Equestrian_statuette_of_Charlemagne) thought to represent Charlemagne (from [Metz Cathedral](/wiki/Metz_Cathedral), now in the Louvre)

Charlemagne's personal appearance is known from a good description by a personal associate, [Einhard](/wiki/Einhard), author after his death of the biography [*Vita Karoli Magni*](/wiki/Vita_Karoli_Magni). Einhard tells in his twenty-second chapter:[[95]](#cite_note-95)

"He was heavily built, sturdy, and of considerable stature, although not exceptionally so, since his height was seven times the length of his own foot. He had a round head, large and lively eyes, a slightly larger nose than usual, white but still attractive hair, a bright and cheerful expression, a short and fat neck, and he enjoyed good health, except for the fevers that affected him in the last few years of his life. Toward the end, he dragged one leg. Even then, he stubbornly did what he wanted and refused to listen to doctors, indeed he detested them, because they wanted to persuade him to stop eating roast meat, as was his wont, and to be content with boiled meat."

The physical portrait provided by Einhard is confirmed by contemporary depictions of the emperor, such as coins and his [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) [bronze statuette](/wiki/Equestrian_statuette_of_Charlemagne) kept in the [Louvre](/wiki/Louvre). In 1861, Charlemagne's tomb was opened by scientists who reconstructed his skeleton and estimated it to be measured [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[96]](#cite_note-96) An estimate of his height from a [X-ray](/wiki/Radiology) and [CT Scan](/wiki/CT_Scan) of his [tibia](/wiki/Tibia) performed in 2010 is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). This puts him in the 99th [percentile](/wiki/Percentile) of tall people of his period, given that average male height of his time was [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). The width of the bone suggested he was [gracile](/wiki/Gracility) but not [robust](/wiki/Robustness_(morphology)) in body build.[[97]](#cite_note-97)

### Dress[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=47)]

[thumb|In the Bibliothèque Nationale de France](/wiki/File:Charles_Ier_le_Grand_ou_Charlemagne.jpg)

Charlemagne wore the traditional [costume of the Frankish people](/wiki/Early_medieval_European_dress), described by Einhard thus:<ref name=VKM>[Template:Harvnb](/wiki/Template:Harvnb).</ref>

"He used to wear the national, that is to say, the Frank, dress—next his skin a linen shirt and linen breeches, and above these a tunic fringed with silk; while hose fastened by bands covered his lower limbs, and shoes his feet, and he protected his shoulders and chest in winter by a close-fitting coat of otter or marten skins."

He wore a blue cloak and always carried a sword with him. The typical sword was of a golden or silver hilt. He wore fancy jewelled swords to banquets or ambassadorial receptions. Nevertheless:[[98]](#cite_note-98)

"He despised foreign costumes, however handsome, and never allowed himself to be robed in them, except twice in Rome, when he donned the Roman tunic, chlamys, and shoes; the first time at the request of Pope Hadrian, the second to gratify Leo, Hadrian's successor."

He could rise to the occasion when necessary. On great feast days, he wore embroidery and jewels on his clothing and shoes. He had a golden buckle for his cloak on such occasions and would appear with his great [diadem](/wiki/Diadem_(personal_wear)), but he despised such apparel, according to Einhard, and usually dressed like the common people.[[98]](#cite_note-98)

### Homes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=48)]

Charlemagne had more than his castle to live in in his vast kingdom. He also had plenty of [private estates](http://legacy.fordham.edu/halsall/source/800Asnapium.asp) to take his family and guest to. In one document uncovered during his time ruling it showed what he had in stock in these estates. In there were a vast amount of live stock like cattle, horses, pigs, goats, chickens, donkeys, cows, calves, bulls, geese, and peacocks. Plus, a wide variety of plants and vegetables to harvest and eat and kitchen ware, like cauldrons, drinking cups, brass kettles, and plenty of firewood. The manor itself also contains seven-teen other houses built inside the courtyard for nobles, family members and it wasn’t uncommon to have very large families to build alliances with other royal or noble families through marriage. People would think the king would put house somewhere secret from the rest of the kingdom, but the manor itself was surrounded by a local village down below.

With such a vast amount of items in stock the guest arrived to the house and see it just a blanket, table cloth, and one towel. The village below is speculated to act like a source of protection for the manor because there was no record of guards watching out for thieves trying to get. Also with Charlemagne’s great reputation made it probably uncommon to have his manor or farms broken into. There was also no record of anyone working at the manor, like smiths and huntsmen. These places would act like a private get away for the royal family, with the vast amount of supplies and homes built there, there no other reason the have these village size estates to be built and have supplies to feed a lot of people. Goes to show how much the royal and noble families got in comparison to the peasants.[[99]](#cite_note-99)

## Family[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=49)]

### Marriages and heirs[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=50)]

Charlemagne had eighteen children over the course of his life with eight of his ten known wives or concubines.[[100]](#cite_note-100) Nonetheless, he only had four legitimate grandsons, the four sons of his fourth son, Louis. In addition, he had a grandson ([Bernard of Italy](/wiki/Bernard_of_Italy), the only son of his third son, [Pippin of Italy](/wiki/Pippin_of_Italy)), who was born illegitimate, but included in the line of inheritance. So, despite eighteen children, the claimants to his inheritance were few. Among Charlemagne descendants are the [Habsburg](/wiki/Habsburg) and [Plantagenet](/wiki/Plantagenet) dynasties.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Start date** | **Marriages and heirs** | **Concubinages and illegitimate children** |
| ca.768 | His first relationship was with [Himiltrude](/wiki/Himiltrude). The nature of this relationship is variously described as [concubinage](/wiki/Concubine), a legal marriage, or a [Friedelehe](/wiki/Friedelehe).[[101]](#cite_note-101) (Charlemagne put her aside when he married Desiderata.) The union with Himiltrude produced a son:   * [Pippin the Hunchback](/wiki/Pippin_the_Hunchback) (ca. 769–811) |  |
| ca. 770 | After her, his first wife was [Desiderata](/wiki/Desiderata,_wife_of_Charlemagne), daughter of [Desiderius](/wiki/Desiderius), king of the [Lombards](/wiki/Lombards); married in 770, annulled in 771. |  |
| ca. 771 | His second wife was [Hildegard of Vinzgouw](/wiki/Hildegard_of_Vinzgouw) (757 or 758–783), married 771, died 783. By her he had nine children:   * [Charles the Younger](/wiki/Charles_the_Younger) (ca. 772–4 December 811), Duke of Maine, and crowned [King of the Franks](/wiki/King_of_the_Franks) on December 25, 800 * [Carloman, renamed Pippin](/wiki/Pepin_of_Italy) (April 773–8 July 810), [King of Italy](/wiki/King_of_Italy) * Adalhaid (774), who was born whilst her parents were on campaign in Italy. She was sent back to Francia, but died before reaching Lyons * [Rotrude](/wiki/Rotrude) (or Hruodrud) (775–6 June 810) * [Louis](/wiki/Louis_the_Pious) (778–20 June 840), twin of Lothair, [King of Aquitaine](/wiki/King_of_Aquitaine) since 781, crowned [King of the Franks/co-emperor](/wiki/List_of_Frankish_kings) in 813, senior Emperor from 814 * Lothair (778–6 February 779/780), twin of Louis, he died in infancy[[102]](#cite_note-102)\* [Bertha](/wiki/Bertha,_daughter_of_Charlemagne) (779–826) * Gisela (781–808) * Hildegarde (782–783) |  |
| ca. 773 |  | His first known concubine was Gersuinda. By her he had:   * Adaltrude (b.774) |
| ca. 774 |  | His second known concubine was Madelgard. By her he had:   * [Ruodhaid](/wiki/Ruodhaid,_daughter_of_Charlemagne) (775–810), [abbess](/wiki/Abbess) of [Faremoutiers](/wiki/Abbey_of_Faremoutiers) |
| ca. 784 | His third wife was [Fastrada](/wiki/Fastrada), married 784, died 794. By her he had:   * [Theodrada](/wiki/Theodrada) (b.784), [abbess](/wiki/Abbess) of [Argenteuil](/wiki/Argenteuil) * Hiltrude (b.787) |  |
| ca. 794 | His fourth wife was [Luitgard](/wiki/Luitgard), married 794, died childless. |  |
| ca. 800 |  | His fourth known concubine was Regina. By her he had:   * [Drogo](/wiki/Drogo_of_Metz) (801–855), [Bishop of Metz](/wiki/Bishop_of_Metz) from 823 and abbot of [Luxeuil Abbey](/wiki/Luxeuil_Abbey) * [Hugh](/wiki/Hugh,_son_of_Charlemagne) (802–844), [archchancellor](/wiki/Archchancellor) of the Empire |
| ca. 804 |  | His fifth known concubine was Ethelind. By her he had:   * [Richbod](/wiki/Richbod,_son_of_Charlemagne) (805–844), [Abbott of Saint-Riquier](/wiki/Abbott_of_Saint-Riquier) * Theodoric (b. 807) |

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further)

### Ancestry[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=51)]

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| --- | --- |
| [thumb|175px|left|](/wiki/File:Karl_Martell.JPG)[Template:Center](/wiki/Template:Center) | [Template:Ahnentafel-compact5](/wiki/Template:Ahnentafel-compact5)</center> |

## Name[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=52)]

[Template:Infobox saint](/wiki/Template:Infobox_saint)

He was named Karl (*Charles* in French and English, *Carolus* in Latin) after his grandfather, [Charles Martel](/wiki/Charles_Martel). Later Old French historians dubbed him *Charles le Magne* (Charles the Great),[[103]](#cite_note-103) becoming Charlemagne in English after the [Norman conquest of England](/wiki/Norman_conquest_of_England). The epithet Carolus Magnus was widely used, leading to numerous translations into many languages of Europe. He was known in German as Karl der Große; Dutch, Karel de Grote; Danish/Norwegian/Swedish, Karl den Store; Italian, Carlo Magno; Catalan, Carlemany; Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian, Karlo Veliki; Spanish, Carlomagno; Portuguese, Carlos Magno; and various others.In Czech : Karel Veliký, in Slovak: Karol Veľký

Charles' achievements gave a new meaning to [his name](/wiki/Charles). In many European languages, the very word for "king" derives from his name; e.g., [Template:Lang-pl](/wiki/Template:Lang-pl), [Template:Lang-ua](/wiki/Template:Lang-ua), [Template:Lang-cs](/wiki/Template:Lang-cs), [Template:Lang-sk](/wiki/Template:Lang-sk), [Template:Lang-hu](/wiki/Template:Lang-hu), [Template:Lang-lt](/wiki/Template:Lang-lt), [Template:Lang-lv](/wiki/Template:Lang-lv), [Template:Lang-ru](/wiki/Template:Lang-ru), [Template:Lang-mk](/wiki/Template:Lang-mk), [Template:Lang-bg](/wiki/Template:Lang-bg), [Template:Lang-ro](/wiki/Template:Lang-ro), [Template:Lang-bs](/wiki/Template:Lang-bs), [Template:Lang-sr](/wiki/Template:Lang-sr), [Template:Lang-hr](/wiki/Template:Lang-hr), [Template:Lang-tr](/wiki/Template:Lang-tr). This development parallels that of the name of the Caesars in the original Roman Empire, which became *kaiser* and *czar*, among others.[[104]](#cite_note-104)

## Beatification[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=53)]

Charlemagne was accorded sainthood inside the Holy Roman Empire after the twelfth century. His [canonisation](/wiki/Canonisation) by [Antipope Paschal III](/wiki/Antipope_Paschal III), to gain the favour of [Frederick Barbarossa](/wiki/Frederick_Barbarossa) in 1165, was never recognised by the [Holy See](/wiki/Holy_See), which annulled all of Paschal's ordinances at the [Third Lateran Council](/wiki/Third_Lateran_Council) in 1179.<ref name=Shahan>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref> His name does not appear among the 28 saints named Charles who are listed in the [Roman Martyrology](/wiki/Roman_Martyrology).[[105]](#cite_note-105) His [beatification](/wiki/Beatification) has been acknowledged as [*cultus confirmed*](/wiki/Historical_process_of_beatification_and_canonization#Confirmation_of_cult) and is celebrated on 28 January.[[106]](#cite_note-106)<ref name=Hoche>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>

## Cultural uses[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=54)]

### Middle ages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=55)]

Charlemagne had an immediate afterlife. The author of the [*Visio Karoli Magni*](/wiki/Visio_Karoli_Magni) written around 865 uses facts gathered apparently from Einhard and his own observations on the decline of Charlemagne's family after the dissensions war (840–43) as the basis for a visionary tale of Charles' meeting with a prophetic spectre in a dream.

Charlemagne, being a model [knight](/wiki/Knight) as one of the [Nine Worthies](/wiki/Nine_Worthies), enjoyed an important afterlife in European culture. One of the great medieval [literary cycles](/wiki/Literary_cycle), the Charlemagne cycle or the [*Matter of France*](/wiki/Matter_of_France), centres on the deeds of Charlemagne—the Emperor with the Flowing Beard of [*Roland*](/wiki/Song_of_Roland) fame—and his historical commander of the border with [Brittany](/wiki/Brittany), [Roland](/wiki/Roland), and the [paladins](/wiki/Paladin) who are analogous to the knights of the [Round Table](/wiki/Round_Table_(Camelot)) or [King Arthur's](/wiki/King_Arthur) court. Their tales constitute the first [*chansons de geste*](/wiki/Chanson_de_geste). In [the Divine Comedy](/wiki/The_Divine_Comedy) the spirit of Charlemagne appears to Dante in the Heaven of Mars, among the other "warriors of the faith."

### Modern era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=56)]

[thumb|Inauguration of the statue of Charlemagne,](/wiki/File:Inauguration_de_la_statue_de_Charlemagne_à_Liège.jpg) [Liège](/wiki/Liège), 26 July 1868. [thumb|Art installation *Mein Karl* by](/wiki/File:MeinKarl2014_Aachen_8349.jpg) [Ottmar Hörl](/wiki/Ottmar_Hörl) on Katschhof place of Aachen [thumb|Stained-glass of Charlemagne sitting on his throne in the railway station of](/wiki/File:Gare_de_Metz_-_portail_de_Charlemagne.JPG) [Metz](/wiki/Metz), representing the imperial protection over [Metz](/wiki/Metz) during the [German annexation](/wiki/Alsace-Lorraine) of the city

In 1867, an [equestrian statue](/wiki/Equestrian_statue) of Charlemagne, was made by [Louis Jehotte](/wiki/Louis_Jehotte) and was inaugurated in 1868 on the Boulevard d'Avroy in [Liège](/wiki/Liège). In the niches of the neo-roman [pedestal](/wiki/Pedestal) are six statues of the ancestors of Charlemagne (Sainte Begge, Pépin de Herstal, Charles Martel, Bertrude, Pépin de Landen and Pépin le Bref).

The city of Aachen has, since 1949, awarded an international prize (called the [*Karlspreis*](/wiki/Karlspreis) *der Stadt Aachen*) in honour of Charlemagne. It is awarded annually to "personages of merit who have promoted the idea of western unity by their political, economic and literary endeavours."[[107]](#cite_note-107) Winners of the prize include [Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi](/wiki/Richard_Nikolaus_Graf_Coudenhove-Kalergi), the founder of the pan-European movement, [Alcide De Gasperi](/wiki/Alcide_De_Gasperi), and [Winston Churchill](/wiki/Winston_Churchill).

In its national anthem, [El Gran Carlemany](/wiki/El_Gran_Carlemany), the nation of [Andorra](/wiki/Andorra) credits Charlemagne with its independence.

In 1964, the young French singer [France Gall](/wiki/France_Gall) released the hit song "Sacré Charlemagne" in which the lyrics blame the great king for imposing the burden of compulsory education on French children.

Charlemagne is quoted by Dr Henry Jones Sr. (played by [Sean Connery](/wiki/Sean_Connery)) in [*Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*](/wiki/Indiana_Jones_and_the_Last_Crusade). After using his umbrella to induce a flock of seagulls to smash through the glass cockpit of a pursuing German fighter plane, Henry Jones remarks, "I suddenly remembered my Charlemagne: 'Let my armies be the rocks and the trees and the birds in the sky'." Despite the quote's popularity since the movie, there is no evidence that Charlemagne actually said this.[[108]](#cite_note-108) [*The Economist*](/wiki/The_Economist), the weekly news and international affairs newspaper, features a one-page article every week entitled "Charlemagne", focusing generally on European affairs and, more usually and specifically, on the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union) and its politics.

There is a play named *Carelman Charitham* in the [Indian](/wiki/India) art-form [Chavittu Nadakam](/wiki/Chavittu_Nadakam) which is based on the life of Charlemagne.

Actor and singer [Christopher Lee's](/wiki/Christopher_Lee) [Symphonic Metal](/wiki/Symphonic_Metal) [concept album](/wiki/Concept_album) [*Charlemagne: By the Sword and the Cross*](/wiki/Charlemagne:_By_the_Sword_and_the_Cross)<ref name=Michaels>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref> and its [Heavy Metal](/wiki/Heavy_metal_music) follow-up [*Charlemagne: The Omens of Death*](/wiki/Charlemagne:_The_Omens_of_Death) feature the events of Charlemagne's life.<ref name=Farrell>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref>

A 2010 episode of [*QI*](/wiki/QI) discussed the mathematics completed by Mark Humphrys[[109]](#cite_note-109) that calculated that all modern Europeans are highly likely to share Charlemagne as a common ancestor. (also see [Most Recent Common Ancestor](/wiki/Most_Recent_Common_Ancestor))

The 2002 survival-horror video game [*Eternal Darkness: Sanity's Requiem*](/wiki/Eternal_Darkness:_Sanity's_Requiem) contains a segment wherein the player takes control of one of Charlemagne's loyal messengers. The goal of the player is to protect the emperor against an insidious cult seeking to murder Charlemagne in order to stifle political and religious reform.

In April 2014, on the occasion of the 1200th anniversary of Charlemagne's death, there was a 2-week public art installation *Mein Karl* by [Ottmar Hörl](/wiki/Ottmar_Hörl) at Katschhof place between city hall and cathedral of Aachen, displaying 500 Charlemagne statues.[[110]](#cite_note-110) On 14 October 2014, the eighth major DLC for [Crusader Kings II](/wiki/Crusader_Kings_II), a grand strategy game, was released. It focuses on Charlemagne's ascent to power, the formation of the [Holy Roman Empire](/wiki/Holy_Roman_Empire) and the regions of Europe, India, and northern Africa.

## Books and libraries[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=57)]

Charlemagne was a lover of books, sometimes having them read to him during meals. He was thought to enjoy the works of St. Augustine.[[111]](#cite_note-111) His court played a key role in producing books that taught elementary Latin and different aspects of the church. It also played a part in creating a royal library that contained in-depth works on language and Christian faith.[[112]](#cite_note-112) Despite his efforts to make every one of his subjects educated and literate, Charlemagne himself could not write. Late in life he attempted to learn, and even kept a wax tablet under his pillow to practice making letters on during his leisure hours, but with little progress.[[113]](#cite_note-113) Though an excellent scholar in many other subjects, including language and mathematics, he never learned to write.

Charlemagne encouraged clerics to translate Christian creeds and prayers into their respective vernaculars as well to teach grammar and music. Due to the increased interest of intellectual pursuits and the urging of their king, the monks accomplished so much copying that almost every manuscript from that time was preserved. At the same time, at the urging of their king, scholars were producing more secular books on many subjects, including history, poetry, art, music, law, theology, etc. Due to the increased number of titles, many private libraries came into being. These were mainly supported by aristocrats and churchmen who could afford to sustain them. At Charlemagne’s court, a library was founded and a number of copies of books were produced, to be distributed by Charlemagne.[[114]](#cite_note-114)[[115]](#cite_note-115) Book production was completed slowly by hand, and took place mainly in large monastic libraries. Books were so in demand during Charlemagne’s time that these libraries lent out some books, but only if that borrower offered valuable collateral in return.[[116]](#cite_note-116) Most books, however, were [held by chains](/wiki/Chained_library) in order to discourage theft. This made it difficult for multiple students to study one title, but helped ensure the safety of the tomes.

Charlemagne also employed [Alcuin](/wiki/Alcuin) of York at his court. Originally from [Northumbria](/wiki/Northumbria) in modern England, Alcuin was a proponent of education and wrote thoughtfully on Christian religion.[[111]](#cite_note-111) Considered the greatest scholar of his day, he became the king's confidant and adviser. It was he who brought his interest in libraries to the king’s court. He was also a tutor to the king and his sons, teaching them liberal arts, theology, and astrology.

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=58)]

### Footnotes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=59)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

### Bibliography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=60)]

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* [Charlemagne: Biographies and general studies](http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-256627/Charlemagne), from [*Encyclopædia Britannica*](/wiki/Encyclopædia_Britannica), full-article, latest edition.
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
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* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book) Comprises the *Annales regni Francorum* and *The History of the Sons of Louis the Pious*
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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=61)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

* [The Making of Charlemagne's Europe](http://www.charlemagneseurope.ac.uk) (freely available database of prosopographical and socio-economic data from legal documents dating to Charlemagne's reign, produced by [King's College London](/wiki/King's_College_London))
* [Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)
* [Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)
* [The Sword of Charlemagne](http://www.myarmoury.com/feature_charlemagne.html) (myArmoury.com article)
* [Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)
* [Charter given by Charlemagne](http://lba.hist.uni-marburg.de/lba-cgi/kleioc/00101KlLBA/exec/apply2/width/%226109%22/height/%226109%22/url/%22http:%7B|%7D%7B|%7D137.248.186.134%7B|%7Dlba-cgi-local%7B|%7Dpic.sh%7B-%7Djpg%7B|%7DE306.jpg%22) for [St. Emmeram's Abbey](/wiki/St._Emmeram's_Abbey) showing the Emperor's seal, 22.2.794 . Taken from the collections of the [Lichtbildarchiv älterer Originalurkunden](http://lba.hist.uni-marburg.de/lba/pages/) at [Marburg University](/wiki/Marburg_University)
* [Template:Internet Archive author](/wiki/Template:Internet_Archive_author)
* [Template:Librivox author](/wiki/Template:Librivox_author)
* [An interactive map of Charlemagne's travels](http://aethelraed.ddns.net/charlemagne/intro.html)

[Template:S-start](/wiki/Template:S-start) [Template:S-hou](/wiki/Template:S-hou) [Template:S-reg](/wiki/Template:S-reg) [Template:S-bef](/wiki/Template:S-bef) [Template:S-ttl](/wiki/Template:S-ttl) [Template:S-aft](/wiki/Template:S-aft) [Template:S-break](/wiki/Template:S-break) [Template:S-bef](/wiki/Template:S-bef) [Template:S-ttl](/wiki/Template:S-ttl) [Template:S-break](/wiki/Template:S-break) [Template:S-vac](/wiki/Template:S-vac) [Template:S-ttl](/wiki/Template:S-ttl) [Template:S-end](/wiki/Template:S-end)

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