Carolingian Denarius

第納里烏斯（拉丁語：denarius，複數形式：denarii），又譯第納里、第納留斯、狄納留斯、第納爾斯，在古羅馬貨幣系統中，是從公元前 211 年開始鑄造的小銀幣。它是流通中最常見的硬幣，它逐漸貶值直到被安東尼尼安努斯取代。加洛林模仿其而鑄造。

亞琛教堂

阿亨主教座堂（德語：Aachener Dom）是位於德國阿亨並由許多不同時期基督教建築藝術組合而成的主教座堂。其最早及最中心的部分，建成於 805 年，為查理曼大帝的國王行宮，建築物 31 米高，直徑約為 32 米。此教堂在東羅馬帝國時期，為拜占廷及地中海地區之國王教堂寫照。特別是意大利拉韋納的聖維塔教堂（Basilica of San Vitale）影響查理曼大帝甚多。然而建築並非直接地複製，而是各自獨立的建築。

很少有行宮教堂如阿亨主教座堂這樣有名。西元 786 年—787 年間，教宗阿德理安（Hadrian）授權於查理曼大帝，將意大利的大理石運到阿亨。西元 798 教堂裏昂貴的柱列立起。西元 805 年在教宗利奧三世（Leo III.）的宣佈下落成。西面建築物有着最原來的主要入口大廳，在上層樓的皇帝包廂，一對旋轉樓梯塔，及兩層樓十六角形規模的巨大穹隆建築等，這些至今仍存留着。接近這棟無價的建築物，他的大廳柱列，青銅格欄與青銅大門，顯示卡洛林時期工坊創意與高水準藝術。

唱詩班席於 1410 年建成，為哥德式建築風格。

Fossa Carolina

The Fossa Carolina (or Karlsgraben in German) was a canal named after Charlemagne in what is today the German state of Bavaria, intended to connect the Swabian Rezat river to the Altmühl river (the Rhine basin to the Danube basin). It was created during the early Middle Ages, long before the Ludwig Canal and the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal. If it was indeed operational, this canal would have been the first to link the Rhine basin to the Danube basin, across the European Watershed. However, contemporary sources are contradictory as to whether it was ever finished or not.

Plan of Saint Gall

The Plan of Saint Gall is a medieval architectural drawing of a monastic compound dating from 820–830 AD. It depicts an entire Benedictine monastic compound, including churches, houses, stables, kitchens, workshops, brewery, infirmary, and a special house for bloodletting. According to calculations based on the manuscript's tituli the complex was meant to house about 110 monks, 115 lay visitors, and 150 craftmen and agricultural workers. The Plan was never actually built, and was so named because it is dedicated to Gozbert abbot of Saint Gall. The planned church was intended to keep the relics of Saint Gall. The plan was kept at the famous medieval monastery library of the Abbey of St. Gall, the Stiftsbibliothek Sankt Gallen where it remains to this day (indexed as Codex Sangallensis 1092).

It is the only surviving major architectural drawing from the roughly 700-year period between the fall of the Western Roman Empire and the 13th century. It is considered a national treasure of Switzerland and remains a significant object of interest among modern scholars, architects, artists and draftspeople for its uniqueness, its beauty, and the insights it provides into medieval culture.

Saint John Abbey, Müstair

米施泰爾的本篤會聖約翰女修道院（德語：Benediktinerinnenkloster St. Johann）為瑞士的一處世界文化遺產，位於東部格勞賓登州的小村莊瓦爾米施泰爾。修道院建於 780 年查理曼時期，擁有保存完好的具有卡洛林藝術風格的壁畫和建築。1983 年被列為世界遺產。

San Vincenzo al Volturno

San Vincenzo al Volturno is a historic Benedictine monastery located in the territories of the Comunes of Castel San Vincenzo and Rocchetta a Volturno, in the Province of Isernia, near the source of the river Volturno in Italy. The current monastery, housing a group of eight Benedictine nuns, is located to the east of the river, while the archaeological monastery of the early Middle Ages was located on the west.

The medieval history of the monastery appears in the *Chronicon Vulturnense*, an illuminated manuscript. A monk of the monastery, Iohannes, composed the *Chronicle* in circa 1130, using sources from the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries which were available to him, probably in the monastery archives, as well as hagiographic inclusions about some of the historic figures. The aims of the *Chronicle* may have been to codify the memory of the community and its history in the face of Norman expansion in southern Italy. The manuscript, written in a Beneventan hand and including numerous images, is housed at the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, BAV Barb. lat. 2724.

Bible of San Paolo

The Bible of San Paolo fuori le Mura is a 9th-century illuminated Bible. It is the most sumptuous surviving Carolingian Bible.

The manuscript was produced at Rheims under the patronage of Charles the Bald, and it was presented to Pope John VIII at the coronation of Charles as emperor on Christmas night, 25 December 875. The manuscript was produced between 870, the date of Charles' marriage to Richilde, and 875, the date of his coronation. During the reign of Pope Gregory VII (1073–1085), the Bible was given to the Benedictine abbey of Saint Paul Outside the Walls, where it has remained since.

Lothair Crystal

The Lothair Crystal (also known as the Lothar Crystal or the Susanna Crystal) is an engraved gem from Lotharingia in northwest Europe, showing scenes of the biblical story of Susanna, dating from 855–869. The Lothair Crystal is an object in the collection of the British Museum.

Emporium

An emporium (漢譯英: 商場, 大百貨商店, 商業中心 plural: emporia) was one of the trading settlements that emerged in Northwestern Europe in the 6th to the 7th centuries and persisted into the 9th century. Also known in English as wics, they were characterised by their peripheral locations,

usually on the shore at the edge of a kingdom, their lack of infrastructure (containing no churches) and their short-lived nature. By 1000, the emporia had been replaced by the revival of European towns. Examples include Dorestad, Quentovic, Gipeswic, Hamwic, and Lundenwic (for which see Anglo-Saxon London) at the North Sea, as well as Haithabu, Jumne and Truso on the Baltic Sea. Their role in the economic history of Western Europe remains debated. Their most famous exponent has been the British archaeologist Richard Hodges.

Abul Abaz

Abul-Abbas (died 810) was an elephant brought back to Carolingian emperor Charlemagne by his diplomat Isaac the Jew. The gift was from the Abbasid caliph Harun al-Rashid and symbolizes the beginning of Abbasid–Carolingian relations. The elephant's name and events from his life are recorded in the Carolingian Annales regni Francorum, and he is mentioned in Einhard's Vita Karoli Magni. However, no references to the gift or to interactions with Charlemagne have been found in Abbasid records.

Polyptych

翻譯為多聯畫 (multi-folded), 類比就是三聯畫 (Triptych), 但是這裡是同樣的詞不同的意思, 指的是巨大的農耕區.

A polyptych (/ˈpɒlɪptɪk/ POL-ip-tik; Greek: poly- "many" and ptychē "fold") is a painting (usually panel painting) which is divided into sections, or panels. Specifically, a "diptych" is a two-part work of art; a "triptych" is a three-part work; a tetraptych or quadriptych has four parts, and so on.

Autarchy

封閉經濟是一種自給自足的體制，這個術語常用於描述一國的政治體制或經濟系統，實行封閉經濟的實體可以在沒有外部援助或國際貿易的情況下生存和維持。但封閉經濟不一定指一個經濟實體。例如，軍事上的「封閉經濟」指一個國家在沒有外援的情況下可以自衛。