

Carolus Magnus April 2nd, 742 – January 28th, 814

- Constant wars against minor and de-centralized landlords
- Burned down all pagan shrines
- Forcefully converted the German tribes
- Paid for the numerous wars by seizing church lands
- Arab troops occupy much of North Africa and Spain by 650

Carolus Magnus

- Low key childhood
- Pepin III divides his kingdom between the 2 sons, Charlemagne and Carloman
- Luke-warm relations between brothers quickly turned sour over land
- Both were preparing to fight each other – but Carloman dies in 771 (nosebleed?)
- Complete defeat of Lombards in Italy
- Internal conflicts in Spain allows Charlemagne to conquer Barcelona and other important cities (for a short while)
- Saxon pagans massacred for refusal to convert
- Capture of Bavaria through false charges
- Military subjugation of the Slav pagans
- Implements uniform monetary system that is based on silver coins, not gold standard
- Lending of money for interest was prohibited, especially Jews (Capitulary for the Jews)
- Funded education and school, as long as it was in line with church principles (Carolingian Renaissance)
- Established the papal coronation of kings – church is above the king
- Many Romantic stories centered around his knighthood
- Granted sainthood in 1165 but repealed in 1179
- Dante referred to him as “Warrior of Faith”
- Establishment of feudal hierarchy in Europe
- “Kingship strengthened in the land of chaos”
- Anti-semitic, anti-pagan, anti-non-catholic

Song of Roland

- Popular form of epic: take a historically known figure and make up tales about them a la Robin Hood
- Epic was rewritten several times to reflect the political situation
- Roland was a general who was executed by the Basques when the Frankish army was retreating from Spain after a failed invasion
- In the story, Roland is the nephew of Charlemagne and the Basques are replaced by Arabs

William of Schyren - ???

Not traceable figure

Frederick of Hohenstaufen 12/26/1194 – 12/13/1250

- Born in a public square in Jesi (Holy Roman Empire)
- Crowned King of Germans, but 2 other brothers contested this
- Series of In Absentia Crownings
- Did not actively participate in 5th Crusade; was too busy with Germany
- Pope Honorius III crowned him emperor on the condition that he initiates a new crusade
- Frederick imposes a condition: he has to become king of Jerusalem as well
- To make this happen, he marries Yolande of Jerusalem
- After getting what he wants, Frederick is reluctant to go on the crusade
- Makes up excuses: not enough troops yet, not enough transport ships, insufficient training, sickness...
- Pope Gregory IX excommunicates him
- Frederick stops wasting time, leaves for crusade in 1228 with a very small army
- Frederick sails to Egypt to meet with Sultan of Egypt
- They slice up Israeli lands, agree not to fight for a while
- Frederick is mostly victorious in the wars against the pope, eventually takes Rome after Gregory dies and peace negotiations fail
- Too many rebellions and enemies; cannot fight all of them
- 1247: rebels attack Parma and take the Imperial Treasury and harem girls
- Never regains power; dies

Roger Bacon 1214 – 1294

- Born in Ilchester, England
- Lectured at Oxford and Paris
- 1256: became a Friar in the Franciscan Order
- Franciscans forbade him to publish
- Circumvents restriction by being friend of pope
- Franciscan order puts him under house arrest when pope dies
- Re-introduced Aristotle's (and other Classical) ideas to England
- Believed in conducting experiments, rather than just philosophy
- Focused on the study of the Bible passages in their original language
- Argued that theological education should not omit scientific investigation
- Do not believe everything just because theological authority published it

Jacques de Molay 1244 – March 18, 1314

- Born anywhere between 1244–1250
 - Minor nobility family
 - Lived in NE France in Molay commune (Burgundy)
 - Joined Templars in 1265
 - Served several years in England
 - 1270: Moved to Outremer (Crusader-occupied states in the Near East)
 - Get more Western support
 - New policy: cooperate with everyone that is against the Mamluks
 - Defeat of Mamluk army by Mongols at Battle of Wadi al-Khazandar in 1299
 - Huge Mongol victory – it was expected that European forces would do the cleanup; didn't happen
 - Naval raids on Egypt in an alliance with Mongols
 - A new assembly point for raids was created: island of Ruad (Arwad)
 - Mongols were supposed to arrive in 1301 with reinforcements – didn't
 - Mamluk naval blockade and invasion in 1302
 - Last Christian settlement in the Holy Land is lost
 - June 24, 1307: Meeting with French king; reassurance that rumors are false, going to let them slide
 - August 24, 1307: Pope declares that a trial against Templars will convene
 - September 14, 1307: secret military dispatches to arrest Templars in France
 - Friday, October 13, 1307: Jacques arrested in Paris
 - Fate sealed: Archbishop of Sens, Philippe de Marigny, sentenced 54 Templars to be burnt at the stake on 10-12 May 1310
 - March 22, 1312: Council of Vienne - Pope disbands the order
 - 1312 – 1314: Papal struggle to save Templars
 - March 18, 1314: Burned at the stake
- Charges against Templars
- Homosexuality
 - Worship of Baphomet
 - Worship of a severed head
 - Spitting, trampling, or urinating on the cross
 - Denial of the sacraments
 - Sodomy
 - Witchcraft
 - Denial of Christ, Mary, the Saints...
 - Teaching that Jesus is not the true God
 - Teaching that priests do not do the Mass right
 - At the initiation, candidate had to kiss the receptor on the stomach, base of the spine...
 - Conducting confessions and meetings at night to

avoid oversight

Templar rebuttal to charges

- Templar initiators said the rites were a preparation for Arabic capture
- Many differences between regions
- Some people were exempt from certain parts of the rituals
- Idol worship varied significantly
- We don't have a reliable source for what actually happened

New Development

- Chinon Parchment found in 2002: Clement V absolved Templars