

The Frankish Kingdom and Charlemagne

Glossary

<i>Adriatic Sea</i>	section of the Mediterranean Sea east of Italy	Adriatisches Meer
<i>Alamanni</i>	Germanic tribal association. From their original homeland on the river Elbe they moved to the area on the river Main and from there to the region around Lake Constance, Alsace and the country now called "Schwaben." The Alamanni were conquered by the Franks in 746 A.D. and incorporated into the Frankish Kingdom.	Alemannen
<i>Arianism</i>	a Christian denomination of the 4th and 5th century which denied that Christ was a human and God	Arianismus
<i>artes liberales</i>	In the Middle Ages the 7 basic field of advanced studies. They comprised the "trivium" () and the "quadrivium" ()	die 7 "Freien Künste"
<i>Austrasia</i>	the north-eastern territory of the Kingdom of the Merovingian Franks	Austrasien
<i>Avars</i>	a people which in the 6th to 9th centuries settled in South-East Europe. Today the Avars live on the North-East Caucasus	Avaren
<i>Barbarian Migration</i>	term for the Germanic Invasions, reflecting the Roman perspective	Völkerwanderung
<i>Boniface</i>	c. 680 - 754; Benedictine missionary, "Apostle of the Germans;" 1st Archbishop of Mainz	Bonifatius
<i>Burgundians</i>	Germanic tribe. From their homeland between the Oder and Weichsel rivers they migrated to the Rhine to form a short-lived kingdom around Worms, and then went on to the area between the Rhone and Saone Rivers to found a kingdom there with Lyons as their capital.	Burgunder
<i>Burgundy</i>	The south-central territory of the Frankish Kingdom	Burgund
<i>capitularies</i>	in the Frankish Kingdom edicts of the king	Kapitularien
<i>Carloman</i>	751 – 771. Son of Pépin the Short; brother of Charlemagne; ruled the Eastern Franks 768 - 771 as joint Frankish King to Charlemagne	Karlmann
<i>Carolingian Renaissance</i>	term which characterizes the policy of Charlemagne concerning learning, education, the arts and literature. Charlemagne strongly fostered a reform which followed the model of Roman antiquity.	Karolingische Renaissance
<i>Charlemagne</i>	Charles „the Great.“ King of the Franks 768 (771) – 814. Emperor A.D. 800 – 814	Karl der Große
<i>Charles Martel</i>	successor of Pépin of Herstal; ruled 714 – 741	
<i>clergy (the ~)</i>	(all the) priests of the Christian Church (as opposed to the laity, i. e. all the members of a Church who are not priests)	Klerus; die Geistlichkeit

<i>client</i>	a person who is under the protection of another (like a powerful nobleman)	Klient
<i>Clovis</i>	King of the Franks; ruled 481 – 511	Chlodwig
<i>commendation</i>	the delivery by a freeman of himself and his possessions to the protection of a feudal lord	Kommendation
<i>de facto</i>	really existing even though not stated by law as existing	de facto; tatsächlich (bestehend)
<i>(royal) domain</i>	land of the king reserved for his own royal needs	(Kron-)Domäne; Königsland
<i>feudalism</i>	In the Middle Ages a system by which a vassal was holding land in return for services to a landowner (lord)	Feudalismus; Lehnswesen
<i>fief</i>	grant of land given to a vassal by a feudal lord	Lehen
<i>Franks</i>	Germanic tribal association. From their homeland in the lower Rhine Region they expanded into Gaul, eventually to incorporate all the peoples living in (modern) France, the Netherlands, Germany, Northern Italy, Switzerland and Austria.	Franken
<i>Friesland</i>	area in the Netherlands and northern Germany inhabited by Frisians	Friesland
<i>Huns</i>	Asiatic people who in 375 overran almost all of central and west Europe. Retreated from Europe after 453	Hunnen
<i>limes</i>	here: the fortified borderline extending from the Rhine to the Danube during the Roman Empire	Limes
<i>Lombards</i>	Germanic tribe. From their homeland in Northern Germany they moved to Pannonia (now Hungary), and from there they shifted their rule to Northern Italy where they founded the Lombard Kingdom in the 6th century A.D. In 774 the Frankish king Charles conquered the Lombards and incorporated their kingdom into the Frankish kingdom.	Langobarden
<i>March</i>	a borderland territory under a Margrave; given special status by the Frankish kings	
<i>Marcomanni</i>	Germanic tribe. Originally they settled in the area round the river Main, later in Bohemia. In the 2nd century A.D. they migrated to the region south of the river Danube where they merged with the Bavarians.	Markomannen
<i>Mayor of the Palace</i>	title and office held in the Merovingian Frankish Kingdom by the powerful vice-kings of the 3 Frankish sub-kingdoms.	Hausmeier
<i>Merovingians</i>	dynasty of Frankish kings who traced their origins back to a legendary king Merovech (or Mervig)	Merowinger
<i>missi dominici</i>	royal legates. It was their duty to control the administration, the army and the jurisdiction within the Frankish Kingdom, and to propagate and enforce the will of the king.	Königsboten

<i>Neustria</i>	the western portion of the Kingdom of the Franks	Neustrien
<i>Ostrogoths</i>	Germanic tribe. From their homeland in the lower Vistula valley they migrated to the Black Sea region and, under attack from the Huns, went on to Italy, conquered it and established a powerful kingdom under their leader Theodoric ('the Great').	Ostgoten
<i>Papal States</i>	territory in central Italy under direct temporal rule of the Pope (until 1870)	Kirchenstaat
<i>Pépin of Herstal</i>	Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, later of all three sub-kingdoms; ruled 679 - 714	Pippin von Herstal
<i>Pépin the Younger</i>	successor of Charles Martel; ruled from 741 as mayor of the Palace and from 751 – 768 as king	Pippin der Jüngere (auch „der Kleine“)
<i>Pépin's Donation</i>	territory in central Italy ceded to the Pope by Pépin the Short	Pippinsche Schenkung
<i>Quadi</i>	Germanic tribe. From their homeland in the Main area they migrated eastward to associate with and eventually merge with the Marcomanni.	Quaden
<i>Romano-Gallic</i>	The people of Celtic origin living in the western part of the Frankish Kingdom	Gallo-Romanisch
<i>sacrosanct</i>	very holy and therefore highly respected. Something which is considered sacrosanct is meant not to be criticized or changed.	sakrosankt; hochheilig
<i>Saxons</i>	powerful tribal association in north-western Germany (roughly modern Lower Saxony and Northrhine – Westfalia)	Sachsen
<i>Slavs</i>	peoples living in Eastern and Central Europe who speak Slavic languages, like Polish, Russian, or Serbo-Croatian	Slaven
<i>Thuringians</i>	Germanic tribe. Settled in North Central Germany. Were incorporated into the Frankish Kingdom in the 6th century A.D.	Thüringer
<i>tribal association</i>	association of several related tribes for joint military or political action	Stammesverband
<i>Trinitarian</i>	a believer in the doctrine of the Trinity, i. e. the existence of God in three persons	trinitarisch
<i>Vandals</i>	Germanic tribe. From their homeland in the Theiss Valley and Silesia they migrated to Spain, eventually to found a kingdom in Northern Africa.	Vandalen
<i>vassal</i>	person granted land in return for services to a lord	Vasall
<i>Visigoths</i>	Germanic tribe. From their homeland in the lower Vistula valley they migrated to the Black Sea region and, under attack from the Huns, went on to Italy, and from there to South-West France, eventually to found a kingdom in Spain.	Westgoten