



Charles the Great, the Founder of the Carolingian Dynasty in the Early Middle Ages

*Axtamova Xurshida Jamshi qizi, Toshboyeva Farangiz Cho'ponboy qizi, Boborahimov Shoxruh
Innoyatillo o'g'li*

2nd year students of Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Abstract: *In the early Middle Ages, the conquest of western territories by nomadic barbarian tribes led to the establishment of the great Frankish state. In time, as the state weakened, a new dynasty, the Carolingian Dynasty, was founded by local rulers. This article also details the rise of the Carolingian dynasty to power, its founder Charles the Great and his science, art administration system, military campaigns to expand the territory, and the transformation of the state into an empire, which later split into 3 parts among the grandsons of the empire. Given.*

Keywords: *Charles the Great, Merovingians, Lang bards, Toqsabo, Australia, Academy, Royal Inspectors, Italy, France, Germany.*

Date of Submission: 12-03-2022

Date of Acceptance: 15-4-2022

The Frankish tribes lived in the lower reaches of the Rhine in the III-IV centuries. They conquered Northern Gaul (up to the Loire River) during the second half of the 4th century - 5th century. The alliance of the Frankish tribes was led by Clovis (481-511), a descendant of the Meravi, from the end of the 5th century. In 486, he defeated the Roman army of Siagrius, viceroy of Gaul, and captured the city of Suasson. As a result, Clovis founded the Merovingian dynasty (486-750). By the middle of the 6th century, the Frankish state had become the largest barbarian kingdom in the Roman Empire. But the socio-economic diversity of the provinces that make up the kingdom leads to the disintegration of the state. The Frankish state was divided into various parts, the largest of which were Nestria, Burgundy and Australia. The kings lost their property, their position in the state, and real power passed into the hands of the aristocracy. In practice, the rulers of the Frankish state became mayors. Mayordom (Latin major domus - the eldest of the house) was originally the ruler of the royal lands, a farmer. During the 7th century, the Mayordoms also took advantage of the weakness of the kings to take control. As a result, the position of mayor turns from a servant appointed by the king to a governor elected by the aristocracy to protect their interests. In different parts of the country - Nestria, Australia and Burgundy - there were separate mayors. They ruled the country on his behalf, enthroning royal children. In 687, Pipin Geristalski defeated his rivals Neutria and Burgundy and united the three parts of the Frankish kingdom. [1]

Carl Martell ("Weaving"), son of Pipin Geristalski, ruled as a major duke from 715-741. He issued a decree on his behalf, presiding over the royal court. In 732, the Spanish Arabs made a major invasion of Gaul, led by Abdurahman. Carl Martell fought with his army near Poitiers. On the third day of the battle, Abdurahman was killed. For his victory in this battle, the duke was nicknamed the "knight". Carl Martell's heir to the throne, Pippin III Pakana (741-768), also previously served only as mayor. As soon as Pipin came to power, he tried to establish friendly relations with the popes. In

751, at a meeting of Frankish nobles in Suasson, Pipin was proclaimed king of the Franks. Shortly afterwards, the Archbishop of Maine, who was leading the work of the Frankish missionaries in West Germany, held a ceremony to recognize Pippin as king at the behest of Pope Banifacus. As a token of gratitude to the pope, PipinPakana marched twice against the Langobards in 755-756, the Lang bards squeezing the pope and threatening to invade Rome as well. [3]

The new dynasty was introduced in history as the Carolingians (named after Charlemagne, the most famous representative of the dynasty, the son of Pipin). Among the rulers of the Carolingian dynasty was Charles the Great (768-814), a prominent figure who carried out many conquests. Carl, who continued the activities of his predecessors, wanted to subjugate the whole of inner Germany. But in the Rhine and Elbe basins, to the north of it, the Saxon tribes retained their independence. In 772, Charles attacks the Saxons. After a decade of fierce warfare, Saxony began to convert to Christianity. But the Saxons, suffering from heavy taxes and the church, revolted against the Franks in 782. In response, Carl brutally suppressed the revolt, killing 4,000 hostages. The Saxons were conquered in 802, but two more years broke the resistance of the Saxons. [1]

Carl, who continued Pipin's policy, marched twice to Italy in 772-774, removing the hair of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, and sent to the monastery. Carl appoints his own counts to the provinces of Italy and carries out his rule. Charles' alliance with the pope is even stronger. The Franks then waged war against the Arabs in Spain. The first march was in 778, when Arab attacks forced Charles's army to stop the siege of Zaragoza and retreat. To protect the rear, the head of the unit was Carl's nephew, the British marker Roland. Roland and his soldiers were killed in the battle, a story later described in the French folk song The Song of Roland. In 801, Charles took the city of Barcelona, the northeastern part of the peninsula, and established a Spanish brand in the area. About the Byzantine court historian Einhard Charles, "Make friends with the Franks, but don't be his neighbor!" quoted a Greek proverb. [1]

As a result of the conquests, the Frankish state greatly expanded during the reign of Charles the Great. Its borders stretched from the Ebro River in the west, from the Pyrenees to the Atlantic Ocean, in the east to the Elbe and Danube rivers, to the Atlantic coast, and in the south to almost southern Italy. The bishops appointed by Carl himself also played a major role in the judiciary and administration. Inspectors, known as royal inspectors, were sent from the center to inspect local officials. They are usually 2 people who check the condition of the counts and receive complaints from the population against the counts, bishops and other officials. Emperor's decrees were made in writing and were called capitulations. About 250 of Charles's decrees have reached us. [2]

In his heart, Charles wanted to run the church like the Roman emperors. In 800, Pope Leo III crowned Charles with an imperial crown at St. Peter's Basilica. The Byzantine "Vasilevs", who at first did not recognize Charles' imperial title, called him "my brother" only after long negotiations.

Charles the Great was one of the most enlightened men of his time. Although he learned to read and write in his old age, he knew Greek and Latin. Scientists from different countries were invited to his palace. The most famous of these scholars was Alcuin, an Ans-Saxon who studied at the Episcopal School of York (northern England). Then, in Charles's palace, the prominent writers of the time, Paul Deacon of Lombard, Theodolphus of Spain, and the young Einhard, who grew up among the Franks, later wrote a biography of Charles the Great. Carl, with the help of the above-mentioned scholars, established several schools in his bishopric residences. They trained mainly clergymen and officials for the imperial offices. Also, by order of Charles, new copies of ancient Greek and Latin manuscripts were copied. [3]

Charles the Great died in 814 at the age of 72 and was buried in Aachen. He spent the last years of his life in Aachen. After Carl's death, the imperial title passed to his eldest son, Louis. During the reign of Emperor Louis the Great (814-840), the son of Charles, the attempt to divide was a great

demonstration. The whole kingdom of H was a period of unrest. The nobles revolted against him and incited their sons Lothar and Louis to their father. Louis the Godfather's third son, Charles, always sided with his father. After his death, his sons fight against each other. At the end of 843, at a meeting of three grandchildren of Charles the Great in Verdun, the empire was divided into three parts. [2]

In short, in the middle Ages, the great empire that occupied the territories of present-day France, Germany, and Italy was founded by Charles the Great, a representative of the Carolingian dynasty. His service to the empire was enormous and he was the person who spread the name of the state throughout Europe. Karl's achievements in the field of enlightenment also testify to his knowledge.

References:

1. T. O. Salimov "World History". T .; -2014
2. SF Atabekova "History of the Middle Ages". T .; -2001
3. Semyonov "History of the Middle Ages". T .; 1973