Summary

The new era begins for the civilized world in the 8th century. This empire gains its importance thanks to Frankish kings. It is because of its size and also because of the effort to spread Christianity which led to increasing education. At the beginning there is a significant different between failing Merovingian dynasty and quickly increasing Carolingian dynasty on the other side. In this moment we can see the government of incompetent and lazy kings and on the other side the new charismatic persons who are interested in inside politics of empire and its protection. Charles Martel and his son Pepin the Short are one of those persons.

One distinct feature of the reign of Charlemagne is the connection of rising legacy of ancient culture and Christianity. The perfect example of educated man of this time is Einhart who was really knowledgeable of the ancient world but he was also a significant Christian scholar. We can find signs of real culture life, art, language and literature of the time in his work. That is just one reason why his work is invaluable. His record of Charlemagne life from his close proximity is helping us to see the overall picture of this time.

Charlemagne's reign had an influence on the whole Europe. Huge territory of Europe was unified during his time. He quickly conquered surrounding territory of heathens and brought Christianity to their life. He gave a space to scholars at his court and he supported them. Einhart describes that even Charles was educating himself continually. He spent his whole long life on the roads, both diplomatic and military ones. If possible, he had his family by his side, because he loved them very much. These things testify about his good

nature. His generosity and open mind would reflect also in his relationship with other rulers and with pope. Even if the life of Charlemagne is idealized, we have to keep in mind, that he became a role model hard to even, but always inspiring to try to follow his remains.