

THE CAROLING DYNASTY

Hasanova Marjona
Student of Karshi State University
3rd Year Student

ABSTARCT

This article describes the role of the Carolingian dynasty in the history of France, socio-economic policy, achievements and shortcomings in the field of science.

Keywords: Charlemagne, Alcuin, City of Fontemouse, Monastery of Saint Kermon, Academy of Charles, Oath of Strasbourg, Capitulary of Mersin, Treaty of Verdun, Arab Franks, Opposition, Feudal, Benefice

At the end of the 7th century, at the beginning of the 8th century, the Frankish state completely disintegrated. Despite the victory of Pippin Geristalsky, the magnates of Neustria and Burgundy still felt that they were not so dependent on the authorities. In 613, the power in the entire kingdom passed to Hilperic and Fredigonda's son Chlothar II. Khlotar issued a decree in 614 and took upon himself the obligation to leave it at the discretion of the landed aristocracy and promised to appoint the counts only from among the local landowners. The power of Khlotar II was a powerful power. Dagober, the son of King Khlotar II, marched against the Slavs. However, after his death, such a period is called the period of "Lazy Kings" by the people of that time. The Merovins of the VII-VIII centuries were kings only in name, and they had no real power in their hands. In Neustria, Yurgundia and Austrasia, the largest noble families grew up and they took all the power in their own hands as mayordoms. The most powerful mayordom was the mayordom of Neustria. Later, another mayordom, stronger than the Neustrian mayordom, was opposed by the Austrasian mayordom.

In Austrasia, the nobles were somewhat weak, and they had to obey the mayordom of their duke. In Neustria, on the contrary, many feudal houses were competing with each other. Finally, Duke Pepin II Geristalsky, who came from the House of Pipins of Austrasia, defeated his opponent, the Mayordom of Neustria, in the battle near Tertri in 687. Pippin Geristalsky started a new dynasty, later called the Kroling dynasty, named after Charlemagne, its most famous representative.

Karl Martel (Tokmok), the son of Pepin Goristalsky, ruled from 725 to 741 as the mayordom duke. He thoroughly crushed the opposition of the Neustrian aristocracy, and then made successful campaigns against the Frisians, Saxons, Alemanni and Bavarians and restored the Frankish state on the other side of the Rhine.

In the middle of the 8th century, a church state was established in Europe, and this state played a major role throughout the centuries. Pope Stephen II played a major role in the creation of the church state. Like his father, Pippin continued the wars on the other side of the Rhine and in Aquitaine. During his time, the Arabs were completely suppressed in the Southern Netherlands. Pepin prepared the ground for the development of the Frankish kingdom with his policies. During the reign of his son Charlemagne, the Frankish state became an empire. In Europe, there was no country as big as the state of Charlemagne: this state included dozens of other tribes and peoples besides the Franks. Charlemagne himself participated in more than 50 wars. In 773-774 Charles started a war against the Lombards. He captured Pavia, the capital of the Lombards, and deposed the Lombard king Desiderius. Lombardy lost its independence after that.

In the 70s of the 8th century, Charles also fought with the Arabs. He marched behind the Pyrenees mountains in 778 and tried to capture the city of Zaragoza, but failed. Although the campaign in Spain in 778 was unsuccessful, the Franks crossed the Pyrenees. Charles the Great fought most of his wars in East-Central Europe. He spent a lot of effort on the war with the Saxons. The war lasted more than 30 years (772-804). Karl tried to reach the Great Baltic Sea. The Baltic Sea was conquered in the late 70s of the 8th century. In 777, at the meeting in Paderborn, the chiefs of most of the Saxon tribes swore to Charles. Frankish priests began to come to Saxony, and the Saxons were forced to pay tithes to the church. However, soon after that, starting from 778, the Saxons raised several major revolts. Karl suppressed this rebellion very mercilessly. During the time of Charlemagne, the borders of the Frankish state extended from the Ebro River, the Pyrenees, the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Elbe and Danube rivers and the Adriatic coast, in the north to the Frisian Sea and the North Sea, and in the south almost to Southern Italy. During Karl's stay in Rome, the pope crowned him emperor. The reason why he was called "Emperor of Rome" shows that he had a great influence on the Roman tradition. Karl's contemporary, the caliph of Baghdad, Harun al-Rashid, also recognized Karl as an emperor, and they sent ambassadors to each other.

During the time of Charlemagne, the administration was highly bureaucratized. Karl's closest advisers and high officials were those who knew the history of Rome well, who looked at the emperor as the absolute supreme authority in society, and who adopted the Roman tradition. Nevertheless, Charlemagne's empire cannot be called a centralized state. The empire was full of formalized and specialized courts and high finance offices. There was no permanent tax system of administration, the king controlled the missions, that is, the places only in name, and in practice the counts, especially in the peripheral areas, felt independent from the center.

On the other hand, the state of Charlemagne consisted of an unstable political union of various wars. It is enough to show that each of the tribes that entered Karl's empire followed their usual laws. In addition to the increased activity of the royal courts, Charlemagne was forced to widely introduce the so-called immunities, the local landowners who were granted immunities were free from the inspection of their territories by royal adjutants, judges, and the like. The local landowners were also given such labels, which gave them the right to judge not only the inhabitants who were forbidden to them, but even the inhabitants and collect taxes and obligations from them for their own benefit.

Agriculture of the Franks was very successful in the 8th-9th centuries. According to the sources left by the Carolingians, the main system of farming was the three-field system. The most interesting thing found in the documents about the Carolingian estate is the information about the composition of the serfs at that time. This material is clearly shown in the documents of the Saint-Germain monastery. Charlemagne was a very enlightened person of his time. Although he learned to read and write when he was older, he knew Greek and Latin and appreciated enlightenment. An Englishman named Alcuin, who studied at different episcopal schools, Pavel Deacon from Lombardy, Teodulf from Spain, Visigoth and others were educated and lived in his palace. A unique society of scientists was created in Karl's palace. This society took the example of the ancient world; It is called "Academic". In the time of the Carolingians, the renaissance was not the revival of ancient culture in the true sense. A small part of the literary legacy left by ancient authors was taken, freed. Scholar Christian monks gathered around Karl. Their worldview was the worldview of the clergy. Charlemagne died in 814 at the age of 72 and was buried in Aachen. After the death of Charlemagne, the imperial title passed to his eldest son Ludovic.

Louis was the king of Aquitaine. During the time of Ludovic Khudojoi (814-840), the desire for secession was forcefully manifested.

He was a corrupt king, completely dependent on priests and secular nobles. The nobles rose up against Ludovic and turned his own sons Lothar and Ludovic against their father. Only the third son Karl always took his father by his side. After the death of Ludovic Khudojoi, his sons started war with each other. Two brothers Ludovic the German and Carl the Shining rebelled against his elder brother Lotharin, who received the title of emperor. In the battle near the city of Fontemus (841), Lothar was defeated by the combined forces of his two brothers. In 842, Ludovic and Charles concluded an agreement near the city of Strasburg and decided to continue the fight against Lothar until he won a complete victory over him. It is interesting to note that the "Strasbourg Oath" was written in two languages, Roman and German. Not having the vision to win, Lothar agreed to divide the country and was forced to make concessions. In 843, in Verdun, the three grandsons of Charlemagne divided the empire into three parts. According to the Treaty of Verdun, Lothar retained the title of emperor, but had no special rights over his brothers, each of whom remained a completely independent king in his own right. Lorraine touched the lands between Italy, Rheims in the east and Mass, Scheldt, Seine and Roca in the west. The lands east of the Rhine belonged to Louis of Nemes. The lands to the west of Lothar's lands belonged to Carl Yaltirbosh. Later, after the death of Lothar, the lands were divided again. Lothar's descendants kept only the lands in Italy. Ludovic and Carl shared all the lands along the Rhine. Burgundy became an independent kingdom. Later, the imperial title passed to representatives of other generations of the Carolingian family. For example, in the years 875-877 Karl the Shining became the emperor, in the years 880-887 the imperial crown passed to Karl Semiz of Ludovic the German. By the beginning of the 10th century, the imperial title had no real significance.

The division in Verdun determined the formation of the three big countries that emerged in Europe later: France, Germany and Italy. In the middle of the 9th century, the most complete of these states was the state of the "Arab Franks". But in France too, feudal disunity was rapidly developing. Karl Yaltirbosh was forced to make continuous concessions to his nobles. In 847, he convened the Capitulary of Marson and proposed that every freeman in this capitulary should find a semone. By 887, he legislated that the title of count would also become hereditary. From that time, beneficits turned into feudal lemmas, lands that were inherited from generation to generation. Already during the reign of Charles II the Great, the Normans began to attack the kingdom of France. After the death of Karl II Yaltirbash, this attack intensified. The attackers were Scandinavians, partly Norwegians and partly Swedes. The Normans entered in ships the places where the French rivers flow and the countries along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and they devastated these countries with brutal demands and terrorized their inhabitants.

In the 9th century, a special prayer was created in Western Europe, which began with "O God, protect yourself from the evil of the Normans." The last Carolingians were powerless to defend the kingdom. Their political attention and military resources were very little. The task of fighting against the Normans was taken over by local large feudal lords, as a result of which they easily turned the free inhabitants who needed military protection into serfs. In 885-886, the Normans besieged Paris for 10 months, but could not take it. The son of Robert Zur (died 866, 1st count of Paris), the local feudal lord Ed Paris organized a successful defense and repulsed the enemy. One of the last Carolingians, Karl IV Amkov, was forced to give the lower Mena coast to Duke Rollon, the head of the Normans, at the beginning of the 10th century. Rollon created a very powerful principality - the Duchy of Normandy - consisting of

Normans who moved here. It became the strongest feudal principality in Northern France. This new principality was subordinate to the Carolingians, but in practice it was not entirely subordinate to them, and sometimes threatened to conquer Paris itself.

Eventually the Carolingians also fell into the day of the Merovingians. Finally, the Carolingians became completely helpless. At the end of X, their land was limited to Lan city in the north of France. After the death of the last Carolingian, Louis V the Sloth, a man named Hugo Capet, who was one of the advisors of Count Rebert Zur, was appointed king of France by the nobles and clergy in 987.

In conclusion, it can be said that the role of the Carolingian dynasty in the history of France is very important. The lands of the Frankish kingdom expanded and took the name of the empire. Academy was established. But learning was not fully formed. Carolingian letters written in round letters were more beautiful than the Latin letters written by their predecessors. But the renaissance during the Carolingian period was not a renaissance in the true sense. Meetings and conventions during the Carolingian period had an aristocratic character. The situation of ordinary people did not improve. Science also developed within a narrow scope. Because of the water, the discontent among the population increased, and finally internal conflicts led to the disintegration of the Carolingians. The name of another great dynasty has disappeared from the scene of history.

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