

1: Charlemagne | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The Sword and the Cross: Two Men and an Empire of Sand [Fergus Fleming] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. 1. A brief history of Algeria. Back in the 17th century it was controlled by Ottomans but controlled by Day pirates whose reputation for violence was known around the world.*

Around the Christian world many a man has picked up a crown left in the dust to don it himself, while once mighty realms and families have descended into retreat. I will now turn to chronicle the event of this last year after the birth of our saviour Jesus Christ in Bethlehem. In the absence of a great part of the Brandenburgian troops, busy as they are marching with Holmger of Sweden to depose his cousin, the Margrave of Meissen and the northern Bishops have reasserted their rule over some disputed castles and lands along the border. With Otto, the elder of the Margrave absent there are even rumours that his younger brother Otto seeks to depose him with the aid of the Emperor to rule alone over the Margraviate, though I doubt this as the brothers have been close in love for each other for many years. Though it is for me an expression of the uncertainty that now rules our land. Uncertainty only increased by the war that is raging to our west. There the Dukes of Saxony and Brunswick have attacked the cities of Hamburg and Bremen to bring them to heel, but it seems that they bit off more than they can chew. For who would come to the aid of the fledging cities, but the Bishopric of Halberstadt, claimant to many lands in the south of the Welfian territories and rival of both the bishop of Bremen and the two northern Dukes. Concerned with the potential increase of power of his rivals the bishop decided to make war on them and made fast gains in southern Brunswick, ravaging the land and laying siege to the city of Brunswick itself. Duke Otto naturally could not let this go on and broke his siege of Hamburg to march south and push back the Halberstadtian attack. The Dukes of Saxony meanwhile had more luck capturing the city of Bremen and extracting the right to station Ducal troops inside city walls and a percentage of all tolls and taxes raised within the city. However how secure such rights were would still have to be seen as the war is far from over. The other great conflict in the north is the war between the Counties of Bentheim and Tecklenburg and the Lord of Lippe and the Duke of Holland. After a Bentheim sortie already broke a good part of the Lippean forces the allied army decided to keep up the siege of Bentheim, even with the forces of the Count of Tecklenburg nearing. What followed was a great battle where the Bentheims dared to make a second sortie, while the Tecklenburgs made a harsh attack on the weak part of the besieging army, namely the exhausted and demoralized Lippean troops. However, the preparations the Lippeans and Hollandish forces had made for this battle along with their numerical superiority in the end carried the day. However it would be a hardwon victory that saw Floris of Holland lose a great many of his own troops too and Bernhard the younger, the heir of Lippe dying on the field of battle. However by the end of it Bentheim surrendered and the count of Tecklenburg, who had retreated from the field of battle sent a messenger that indicated he was ready to hear the terms of the alliance. While Mindaugas campaigns in the far east of his realms trying to persuade his nephews to come to his aid with their forces, in the west the Livonian order is now marching back into their own territories to put down the th rebellion by their heathen subjects. David of Sambia naturally used this opportunity to campaign in Prussia and gain control of much of the Order controlled territory along with the odd heathen tribe that converted to Christianity. Even worse the commander of the order discovered to his horror that slowly they were running out of finance. The Emperor of Bulgaria in a battle below the walls of Constantinople smashed the forces of the king of Galicia, prompting an invasion of Galicia by the High Duke of Poland, eager for an extension of his lands. Theodore II of Rome soon after destroyed the remaining Bulgarian forces, slaying almost the entire royal family leaving only a bastard son back in Bulgaria as a possible claimant, prompting a civil war between the various noble families. The various nobles of the crusade meanwhile suddenly got quite disinterested in fighting the Byzantine armies, seeing as they no longer had the spectre of Mongolian forces looming in the background. Charles of Sardinia outright abandoned the crusade returning to his island kingdom and his conquests there. The king of Sicily meanwhile bought Corfu off of the republic of Venice and crowned himself king of Albania. While a splinter of his army did continue to conquer territories for him to the east and south, he mostly concerned himself with gaining control with the lands he

already held. Alexander of Montagu meanwhile kept ignoring the orders of Baldwin of Flanders and conquered the islands in the Aegis, declaring himself "Duke of the Isles". Theobald of Navarre in the same manner took Leros and Samos for himself while the Despot of Lycea started to gather troops and ships near the Hellespont seemingly to expell the Champagnes from Lesbos. Even the main Crusade host after taking Athens in summer stopped marching on Thessaloniki when it became clear that no help from the Sicilians would come to them. Baldwin determined that he would need more men and supplies for such a protracted siege and stayed in Attica to establish a form of rule to supply his men and recruit maybe soldiers from among the Greeks. Wenceslaus meanwhile took the throne of Hungary in Eztergom, while granting Friedrich vast territories in the west of the kingdom. Bela of Cyrenaica meanwhile took the throne of Croatia, realizing that for now he had little chance of dislodging Wenceslaus from the Hungarian throne. With Wenceslaus second son Ottokar now heir presumptive to both the Duchy of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary though only time would tell if the Premyslids would hold the throne against the Hungarian nobles the power withing the Holy Roman Empire shifted dramatically as now the Emperor had to be seriously concerned about a massive powerbloc forming to his east that may seek to eventually challenge that of his own family. Many think that he things that the resurrected title of High King is truly an ancient relic and with the English not coming to his aid he just sees it as best to sit in his lands and rule peacefully. In Denmark the forces of king Christopher and Margrave Otto are gathering for one next dance with Sweden as open civil war starts to break out across the Baltic Sea as supporters of Holmger and Eric openly fight over the succession. Just as a small sorry for my health related disappearance here you have the last report. Game is after all pretty much over if I am correct.

### 2: Austrian Crown Jewels - Wikipedia

*The book *The Sword and the Cross: Two Men and an Empire of Sand* is the story of France's attempt to conquer the Sahara in the s to connect France to the resources of the Sahara. It starts off by talking about the French invasion of Algeria in*

In Charles, the son of Pepin the Short, later known as Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, the Carolingians saw the culminating glory of their line, while in French history the splendor of his name outshines that of all other rulers. It seemed an act of fate that his brother and joint heir to the Frankish kingdom should die and leave the monarchy wholly in his hands, for his genius was to prove equal to its field of action. To enlarge still further the bounds of his kingdom was the task to which the young monarch at once addressed himself, and upon which he entered with all the advantages of family prestige, a commanding and engaging personality, proven courage and skill in war, as well as talent and accomplishments in civil affairs. The central purpose of Charlemagne, to the service of which all his policies and his conduct were directed, was the maintenance of the Christian religion as embodied in the Western Church, whose great champion he became, and in that character occupies his lofty place in the history of Europe and of the world. At this period the two great powers in the Christian world were the Roman pontiff and the Frankish king; and when, on Christmas Day, A. This was an event the significance of which only later times could learn to estimate. Charlemagne served the Church and fulfilled his own purposes through the military subjugation of all whom he could overcome among the barbarians and heathens of his time. And the powers which he gained as conqueror he exercised with equal ability and steadfastness of purpose in his capacity as foremost secular ruler in the world. By the union of the Teutonic with the Roman interests, and of northern vigor with the culture of the South, it is considered by the historians of our own day that Charlemagne proved himself the beginner of a new era - in fact, as Bryce declares, of modern history itself. Gibbon has said that of all the heroes to whom the title of "the Great" has been given, Charlemagne alone has retained it as a permanent addition to his name. The most judicious minds are sometimes led blindly by tradition and habit, rather than enlightened by reflection and experience. Pepin the Short committed at his death the same mistake that his father, Charles Martel, had committed: After the death of Pepin, and notwithstanding that of Duke Waifre, insurrection broke out once more in Aquitaine; and the old duke, Hunald, issued from his monastery in the island of Rhe to try and recover power and independence. Charles and Carloman marched against him; but, on the march, Carloman, who was jealous and thoughtless, fell out with his brother, and suddenly quitted the expedition, taking away his troops. Charles was obliged to continue it alone, which he did with complete success. For, although Carloman left sons, the grandees of his dominions, whether laic or ecclesiastical, assembled at Corbeny, between Laon and Rheims, and proclaimed in his stead his brother Charles, who thus became sole king of the Gallo-Franco-Germanic monarchy. And as ambition and manners had become less tinged with ferocity than they had been under the Merovingians, the sons of Carloman were not killed or shorn or even shut up in a monastery: The original and dominant characteristic of the hero of this reign, that which won for him, and keeps for him after more than ten centuries, the name of great, is the striking variety of his ambition, his faculties, and his deeds. Charlemagne aspired to and attained to every sort of greatness - military greatness, political greatness, and intellectual greatness; he was an able warrior, an energetic legislator, a hero of poetry. And he united, he displayed all these merits in a time of general and monotonous barbarism when, save in the church, the minds of men were dull and barren. Those men, few in number, who made themselves a name at that epoch, rallied round Charlemagne and were developed under his patronage. To know him well and appreciate him justly, he must be examined under those various grand aspects, abroad and at home, in his wars and in his government. From to , in Germany and Western and Northern Europe, Charlemagne conducted thirty-one campaigns against the Saxons, Frisians, Bavarians, Avars, Slavons, and Danes; in Italy, five against the Lombards; in Spain, Corsica, and Sardinia, twelve against the Arabs; two against the Greeks; and three in Gaul itself, against the Aquitanians and the Britons; in all, fifty-three expeditions; among which those he undertook against the Saxons, the Lombards, and the Arabs were long and difficult wars. It were undesirable to recount

them in detail, for the relation would be monotonous and useless; but it is obligatory to make fully known their causes, their characteristic incidents, and their results. Under the last Merovingian kings, the Saxons were, on the right bank of the Rhine, in frequent collision with the Franks, especially with the Austrasian Franks, whose territory they were continually threatening and often invading. Pepin the Short had more than once hurled them back far from the very uncertain frontiers of Germanic Austrasia; and, on becoming king, he dealt his blows still farther, and entered, in his turn, Saxony itself. When these conventions were once settled, he insisted, to insure their performance, upon placing them under the guarantee of rites peculiar to the Saxons; then he returned with his army to Gaul. In , being left sole master of France after the death of his brother Carloman, he convoked at Worms the general assembly of the Franks, "and took," says Eginhard, "the resolution of going and carrying war into Saxony. He invaded it without delay, laid it waste with fire and sword, made himself master of the fort of Ehresburg, and threw down the idol that the Saxons called Irminsul. Near the sources of the Lippe, just where, more than seven centuries before, the German Arminius Herman had destroyed the legions of Varus, and whither Germanicus had come to avenge the disaster of Varus. The patriotic and hereditary pride of the Saxons was passionately roused by this blow; and, the following year, "thinking to find in the absence of the King the most favorable opportunity," says Eginhard, they entered the lands of the Franks, laid them waste in their turn, and, paying back outrage for outrage, set fire to the church not long since built at Fritslar, by Boniface, martyr. From that time the question changed its aspect; it was no longer the repression of Saxon invasions of France, but the conquest of Saxony by the Franks that was to be dealt with; it was between the Christianity of the Franks and the national paganism of the Saxons that the struggle was to take place. For thirty years such was its character. Charlemagne regarded the conquest of Saxony as indispensable for putting a stop to the incursions of the Saxons, and the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity as indispensable for assuring the conquest of Saxony. The Saxons were defending at one and the same time the independence of their country and the gods of their fathers. Here was wherewithal to stir up and foment, on both sides, the profoundest passions; and they burst forth, on both sides, with equal fury. Whithersoever Charlemagne penetrated he built strong castles and churches; and, at his departure, left garrisons and missionaries. When he was gone the Saxons returned, attacked the forts, and massacred the garrisons and the missionaries. At the commencement of the struggle, a priest of Anglo-Saxon origin, whom St. Willibrod, bishop of Utrecht, had but lately consecrated - St. Liebwin, in fact - undertook to go and preach the Christian religion in the very heart of Saxony, on the banks of the Weser, amid the general assembly of the Saxons. Wherefore the one God, good and just, having compassion on your errors, hath sent me unto you. If ye put not away your iniquity, I foretell unto you a trouble that ye do not expect, and that the King of Heaven hath ordained aforetime: At one rush he shall invade the country; he shall lay it waste with fire and sword, and carry away your wives and children into captivity. There have often come unto us ambassadors from neighboring peoples, Northmen, Slavons, or Frisians; we have received them in peace, and when their messages had been heard, they have been sent away with a present. Here is an ambassador from a great God, and ye would slay him! Just as the pious zeal of the missionaries was of service to Charlemagne, so did the power of Charlemagne support and sometimes preserve the missionaries. The mob, even in the midst of its passions, is not throughout or at all times inaccessible to fear. The Saxons were not one and the same nation, constantly united in one and the same assembly, and governed by a single chieftain. Three populations of the same race, distinguished by names borrowed from their geographical situation, just as had happened among the Franks in the case of the Austrasians and Neustrians, to wit, Eastphalian or Eastern Saxons, Westphalian or Western, and Angrians, formed the Saxon confederation. And to them was often added a fourth people of the same origin, closer to the Danes, and called North-Albingians, inhabitants of the northern district of the Elbe. These four principal Saxon populations were subdivided into a large number of tribes, who had their own particular chieftains, and who often decided, each for itself, their conduct and their fate. Charlemagne, knowing how to profit by this want of cohesion and unity among his foes, attacked now one and now another of the large Saxon peoplets or the small Saxon tribes, and dealt separately with each of them, according as he found them inclined to submission or resistance. After having, in four or five successive expeditions, gained victories and sustained checks, he thought himself sufficiently advanced in his conquest to put his relations

with the Saxons to a grand trial. In , he resolved, says Eginhard, "to go and hold, at the place called Paderborn close to Saxony , the general assembly of this people. On his arrival he found there assembled the senate and people of this perfidious nation, who, conformably to his orders, had repaired thither, seeking to deceive him by a false show of submission and devotion. They earned their pardon, but on this condition, however, that, if hereafter they broke their engagements, they would be deprived of country and liberty. A great number among them had themselves baptized on this occasion; but it was with far from sincere intentions that they had testified a desire to become Christians. A true chieftain at heart as well as by descent, he was made to be the hero of the Saxons just as, seven centuries before, the Cheruscan Herman Arminius had been the hero of the Germans. Instead of repairing to Paderborn, Wittikind had left Saxony, and taken refuge with his brother-in-law, the King of the Danes. Thence he encouraged his Saxon compatriots, some to persevere in their resistance, others to repent them of their show of submission. War began again; and Wittikind hastened back to take part in it. In the Saxons advanced as far as the Rhine; but, "not having been able to cross this river," says Eginhard, "they set themselves to lay waste with fire and sword all the towns and all the villages from the city of Duitz opposite Cologne as far as the confluence of the Moselle. The churches as well as the houses were laid in ruins from top to bottom. The enemy, in his frenzy, spared neither age nor sex, wishing to show thereby that he had invaded the territory of the Franks, not for plunder, but for revenge! Many of the Saxon tribes submitted; many Saxons were baptized; and Siegfried, King of the Danes, sent to Charlemagne a deputation, as if to treat for peace. Wittikind had left Denmark; but he had gone across to her neighbors, the Northmen; and, thence reentering Saxony, he kindled there an insurrection as fierce as it was unexpected. At news of this disaster," says Eginhard, "Charlemagne, without losing a moment, reassembled an army and set out for Saxony. He summoned into his presence all the chieftains of the Saxons, and demanded of them who had been the promoters of the revolt. All agreed in denouncing Wittikind as the author of this treason. But as they could not deliver him up, because immediately after his sudden attack he had taken refuge with the Northmen, those who, at his instigation, had been accomplices in the crime, were placed, to the number of four thousand five hundred, in the hands of the King; and, by his order, all had their heads cut off the same day, at a place called Werden, on the river Aller. After this deed of vengeance the King retired to Thionville to pass the winter there. For three years Charlemagne had to redouble his efforts to accomplish in Saxony, at the cost of Frankish as well as Saxon blood, his work of conquest and conversion: But determination did not blind him to prudence and policy. Wittikind, on his side, did more than come to Attigny and get baptized there; he gave up the struggle, remained faithful to his new engagements, and led, they say, so Christian a life that some chroniclers have placed him on the list of saints. He was killed in , in a battle against Gerold, Duke of Suabia, and his tomb is still to be seen at Ratisbon. Several families of Germany hold him for their ancestor; and some French genealogists have, without solid ground, discovered in him the grandfather of Robert the Strong, great-grandfather of Hugh Capet. However that may be, after making peace with Wittikind, Charlemagne had still, for several years, many insurrections to repress and much rigor to exercise in Saxony, including the removal of certain Saxon peoplets out of their country, and the establishment of foreign colonists in the territories thus become vacant; but the great war was at an end, and Charlemagne might consider Saxony incorporated in his dominions. He had still, in Germany and all around, many enemies to fight and many campaigns to reopen. Even among the Germanic populations, which were regarded as reduced under the sway of the King of the Franks, some, the Frisians and Saxons, as well as others, were continually agitating for the recovery of their independence. Farther off, toward the north, east, and south, people differing in origin and language - Avars, Huns, Slavons, Bulgarians, Danes, and Northmen - were still pressing or beginning to press upon the frontiers of the Frankish dominion, for the purpose of either penetrating within or settling at the threshold as powerful and formidable neighbors. Charlemagne had plenty to do, with the view at one time of checking their incursions, and at another of destroying or hurling back to a distance their settlements; and he brought his usual vigor and perseverance to bear on this second struggle. But by the conquest of Saxony he had attained his direct national object: While he was incessantly fighting in Germany, the work of policy commenced by his father Pepin in Italy called for his care and his exertions. The new King of the Lombards, Didier, and the new Pope, Adrian I, had entered upon a new war; and Didier was besieging Rome, which was

energetically defended by the Pope and its inhabitants. In , Adrian invoked the aid of the King of the Franks, whom his envoys succeeded, not without difficulty, in finding at Thionville. Charlemagne could not abandon the grand position left him by his father as protector of the papacy and as patrician of Rome. The possessions, moreover, wrested by Didier from the Pope were exactly those which Pepin had won by conquest from King Astolphus, and had presented to the Papacy. Charlemagne was besides, on his own account, on bad terms with the King of the Lombards, whose daughter, Desiree, he had married, and afterward repudiated and sent home to her father, in order to marry Hildegarde, a Suabian by nation. Being prudent and careful of appearances, even when he was preparing to strike a heavy blow, Charlemagne tried, by means of special envoys, to obtain from the King of the Lombards what the Pope demanded. One was to cross the Valais and descend upon Lombardy by Mount St. Bernard; Charlemagne in person led the other, by Mount Cenis. The Lombards, at the outlet of the passes of the Alps, offered a vigorous resistance; but when the second army had penetrated into Italy by Mount St. Bernard, Didier, threatened in his rear, retired precipitately, and, driven from position to position, was obliged to go and shut himself up in Pavia, the strongest place in his kingdom, whither Charlemagne, having received on the march the submission of the principal counts and nearly all the towns of Lombardy, came promptly to besiege him.

### 3: Justinian I - Wikipedia

*The Sword and the Cross: Two Men and an Empire of Sand* by Fergus Fleming Charles de Foucauld, a French aristocrat playboy, converted himself into the founder of an ascetic monastic order and ally of French imperialism in North Africa, alongside his friend, French military officer Henri Laperrine.

Cross As Sword Vision Constantine: It was a scary thought. Nevertheless, I got my nerve up, and on June 28 wrote an essay titled "Constantine and I. Since then, my original essay has been published and quoted internationally. He asked me to contribute a chapter to his new book, an anthology with a section "You Are the World," which examines how different faiths reach God. He suggested my chapter be based on my life as Constantine, with a headline of "My Approaches to God. But I told him I could only do it when and if the spirit moved me. I know I am not the one driving the boat these days. Then last night, on a starlit New Moon evening, it happened. I was unaware of it at the time, but my spirit guides were not. Not right away anyway. When I sat down at my computer keyboard this morning, I wanted to write down something in my journal about the three dreams I had last night. One of them had to do with Constantine. I never got to write about these dreams until this story was done. It practically wrote itself. Boy, was I ever in for a ride. Care to join me? This led me to do some reading about that period. I was stunned by a strong emotional reaction to and familiarity with the Constantine Arch in Rome in one of the articles right. I immediately recognized it as something Elizabeth and I also saw during our visit to Rome in left. Elizabeth even took a picture of me looking at it from the direction the emperor would have entered the plaza before riding under the Arch left. But until last night, I had no idea about its significance in my life as Constantine, nor in the history of Christianity. The large inscription at the top reads: Which made me do some research about the Battle of Milvian Bridge. I was surprised by strong emotions it evoked in me. Not the battle scene. The painting depicted a time before the battle. I, as Constantine, had a vision of the cross in a cloud in the sky. I told my soldiers that if we fought under the sign of the cross on our shields and in our hearts, we would win against all odds. Constantine commanded 40, troops going into battle again, which Maxentius was leading. And I became a warrior, feeling invincible, ready to take on anybody anywhere. Even now, as I am writing this, I feel tears streaming down my cheeks. Milvian Bridge, Rome Historians are said to have been divided on whether it was that vision at Milvian Bridge that became a turning point for Constantine and for Christianity. I have no doubt now that it was. The heart does not lie. And my heart told me that tonight and this morning again. It was that victory, that made me a believer in Christ. Before that battle, Christians were persecuted throughout the Roman Empire. From then on, I also supported the Church financially, had a large number of basilicas built including the original St. Between and, Constantine built, virtually from scratch, a new imperial capital at Byzantium on the Bosphorus. The city was named Constantinople. Unlike the "old" Rome, the "New Rome" was a city which used overtly Christian architecture. It contained the new Church of the Holy Apostles on the site of a temple to Aphrodite. Which I now find ironic. For, Aphrodite is one of my spirit guides. The Council was attended by 1, Christian bishops It was the first effort to attain consensus and codify Christianity through an assembly. All are still in effect today, nearly years later. But he also made new laws regarding the Jews. They were forbidden to own Christian slaves or to circumcise their slaves. So I was apparently an abolitionist, at least for Christians, before that term was invented years later, when the British parliament ended slavery. All these acts of demonstrating devotion to Christian faith followed and flowed from my vision of the cross before the Battle of Milvian Bridge. They feel to me now as natural as anything I have ever done in my current lifetime. They were actions taken by a man who has been converted to Christianity by the spirit cross, not by man or by the sword. Except for one thing. Today, I would also remember how I became a Christian. As "Constantine the Great," I forgot that lesson. Despite all wonderful things Constantine had done for Christianity, which later earned me beatification as Saint Constantine, I was NOT a good Christian in that lifetime. I did not give up my pagan ways. I won the imperial throne by the sword. I expanded and ruled the empire by the sword. I did not "get it" So in my zeal to please God with what I thought were philanthropic acts of service, I became the first Christian to rule by the sword. I was as heavy-handed in supporting the

Christians as my predecessor-emperors were in persecuting them. I passed new laws requiring those who had not converted to Christianity "to foot the bill" of all my ambitious projects. I forced the good Roman citizens and my loyal subjects "to give up their rites Their wealth flowed to the imperial treasure. I did not need to use force to implement this. My subjects obeyed me out of fear. I ruled the biggest empire man had known in recorded history left with an iron fist. I used fear and intimidation to get what I wanted. I was wrong to do it. Today, for example, as shaman, I would have been considered one of the "pagans," and persecuted accordingly. New Constantine Creed As I offer today my apologies and amends to the victims of my ambition as Constantine and my rule of the sword, I might as well start with one to myself: I should have known better. I did not deserve the epithet Constantine The Great. I thought that such acts would be pleasing to God and Jesus Christ. So I reserve my last apology to the one whom I betrayed the most You gave me the power to change the world for the better. I used it for self-glorifying purposes. I am sobbing and crying loudly and need time to calm down and blow my nose. I was paying old debts. Thank you for giving me a chance to try to do better in this lifetime by serving as a shaman and helping uplift other souls as an artist. I have been a poor student, a slow learner. Seventeen centuries is a long time for a human. But I "get you" now, Father. Thank you for not giving up on me. On this day, Sunday, July 31, - exactly , days - or years, 9 months, 3 days from the day I became a Christian in Rome by the sign of the spirit at the Milvian Bridge - I also performed a shamanic ceremony to send by my breath through fire the New Constantine Creed messages to the Creator and to my spirit guides. I lit the fire to start the smoke transmission. I rang each of them three times individually, and three times together in a harmonic convergence see the video at the end of this story. After that, I explained why this is a special ceremony and proceeded to conduct it. Again, tears flowed liberally. At one point, I blew the holy water FL water spray over the fireplace and the holy smoke, uniting all four elements. At the end, I read the New Constantine Creed as outlined above, and transmitted it to the spirit world by fire in the F-Note bowl right shot to the sound of my primary soul ray - the 3rd. And now, here are the sounds of the soul rays 3, 7 and 5.

### 4: Djurdjevic - Spiritual Pathways - Constantine and I (July 31, )

*Charlemagne: By the Sword and the Cross* is a symphonic metal concept album by actor and singer Christopher Lee. It was released on 15 March. It was released on 15 March. This is Lee's first full-length album, having previously worked with such bands as *Rhapsody of Fire* and *Manowar*.

A brief history of Algeria. Back in the 17th century it was controlled by Ottomans but controlled by Day pirates whose reputation for violence was known around the world. In a French consul visited the area and when he refused to pay back a debt, was injured by a Day representative. France half-heartedly controlled the quasi-anarchic colony at first but the rule of Napoleon IV gradually strengthened their involvement. By late 19th c the people of the land are severely dispossessed. Charles Eugene, Vicomte de Foucauld is introduced. Brought up as an orphan, rootless, spoiled by grandparents and friendless, he lost his religious faith in his teens and became a layabout, filling his time at the dreaded military academy with pranks on the higher officers. After a particular prank, he was expelled from the academy and sent to Africa, where he was expelled after it was discovered that the wife he had taken with him was actually a mistress. This allowed them to import goods from these southern country by building a railroad across the Sahara, which they hypothesized contained other great resources. In an ambitious young French explorer Duvierier revealed that the Tuareg was not as hostile as they seemed and although subsequent murders disproved this, the Frenchâ€”gripped by a new wave of colonialism and a quest for rapidly diminishing national prestigeâ€”chose to try to overtake the Tuareg anyway. See the last pages of the chapter for a description of an ill-fated expedition into the territory that eventually disintegrated into death and cannibalism. Henry Laperrine is introduced. Laperrine unlike Foucauld was intensely devoted to the military and eventually to reforming it. The two develop a friendship while stationed together during the Bu-Amama war but eventually Foucauld drops out to travel to Morocco, a country wary of French invasion but with boundaries are fluid to the west. Trained by a French explorer and accompanied by a scraggly sickly Jew with connections in Morocco, Foucauldâ€”posing as a rabbiâ€”discovers that the reigning class is not opposed to invasion they see it as a call to civilization , although there are bandits throughout the country. Foucauld is praised when he comes home and eventually falls under the influence of a priest who convinces him to become a Trappist monk. After attempts to take the Sahara now open to exclusively to France after the Anglo-French convention via the North Algeria fail when the conquered oases are too disparate for the consolidation of rule, France decides to conquer the area from the south i. They take Timbuku but only after tremendous bloodshed at the hands of the Tuareg. He becomes a legend and French morale is boosted. Seeking solitude he is dispatched to a place he sees as the key to French conquestâ€”Forth MacMahon. There is placed in command of a group of Saphi camelmen. The story of the Jew-hating Algerian entrepreneur who riles the natives up with his conspiracy theories before eventually organizes an expedition to tame the Sahara that ends in a dramatic shootout that makes him a French legend. Overburdened with supplies, the camels die and the Tuareg attack, but are subdued. Meanwhile a separate army the Central African Mission attempts to take the land, committing incredible and gratuitous atrocities to intimidate the Tuareg, and when their two leaders renounce France, they are eventually overtaken in mutiny. The armies eventually converge in Chad and although they take the town, they leave chaos around them, failing to effectively secure the area. Meanwhile Foucauld is having trouble adjusting to Trappist life, continuously rebuffed by his elders who consider him a roughneck when he tries to set up his own order. Foucauld ventures out to Beni Abbes where he sets up his monastery and tries to convert the natives, trying to serve by example where other missionaries have failed by preaching. A discussion of slavery and how Foucauld was told to go along with it despite his moral objections. Laperrine is encharged with reorganizing the inefficient and expensive French control of the Tuat. He is in charge of what is essentially a police force, but turns it into an army when he raids a neighboring oasis out of retaliation. See quote p Foucauld, while crossing to In Salah, petitions to settle down and establish his monastery somewhere in the Hoggar but is constantly rebuffed. Lepperine gets tribal leader Moussa to surrender to Hoggar. He gains a disciple He gains a disciple who eventually cant handle the ascetism and Foucauld the fantatical taskmaster. Forced to eat his

camels. He takes advantage of Foucoud as the perfect information source. Laperrine becomes disillusioned with the Sahara campaign and sickly. He returns to France to

### 5: Joyeuse: The Legendary Sword of Charlemagne | Ancient Origins

*The Sword and the Cross takes us to the Sahara at the end of the nineteenth century, when France had designs on a hostile wilderness dominated by deadly Tuareg nomads. Two fanatical adventurers, Charles de Foucauld and Henri Laperrine, rose to the cause of their country's national honor.*

The house of Babenberg and later the Habsburg dynasty were the margraves, dukes and later archdukes of this fiefdom. He was, however, defeated by the King of the Romans Rudolf of Habsburg in , with the help of his sons Albert and Rudolf. Rudolf then installed his son Albert as Duke of Austria. The enthronement ceremony of the new Archduke of Austria was not an actual coronation , but more a ceremony of homage by the estates. In the German language, this ceremony is called the Erbhuldigung. The estates in parliament swore obedience to their new ruler, and he in turn guaranteed their rights and upheld their privileges. However, in this ceremony sovereign insignia were also used. The orb and the sceptre were in use as the royal insignia of the Kingdom of Bohemia until the early 17th century. The archducal hat is kept today at the Klosterneuburg Monastery in Lower Austria. Please see archducal hat for further information. It is made of pure gold, partially enamelled and studded with diamonds , rubies , spinel rubies , sapphires , pearls , and cushioned with velvet. For all other occasions the emperors had to commission personal crowns, which except for this one have survived only in illustrations. This crown was originally the personal crown of emperor Rudolf II. Luckily this personal crown was spared the fate of many other crowns and not broken up after the death of the emperor in . The Rudolphian crown has three distinct, principal elements, which symbolise the right to rule: The pearls run in rows like lights. The crown is topped by a bluish-green emerald which symbolises heaven. Emperor Francis I wearing the imperial mantle and regalia In the four spherical triangles of the golden mitre, Rudolf is depicted in his four principal offices and titles: The inscription inside the arch reads: The choice and number of the stones used have allegorical and mystical significance. Eight diamonds decorate the crown: For more detailed information, see Imperial Crown of Austria. Both insignia were made out of the same material as the crown, and followed the same concept. They are also partially enameled, and studded with rubies, sapphires and pearls. The mantle is made out of red velvet, ermine , and white silk , and pranked with a gold- embroidered scatter pattern formed of double eagles with the Austrian arms. The border is decorated with oak and laurel leaves. The edging of the mantle is accompanied by a line of medallions in which the Iron Crown of Lombardy is displayed. Parallel to this runs a broad ornamental border composed of sprays of palm fronds , oak and laurel leaves. When emperor Ferdinand I was to be crowned King of Lombardy and Venetia in Milan on 6 September , the question arose as to the choice of appropriate insignia and coronation vestments. Only the Iron Crown already existed. The rest of the insignia and vestments had to be newly commissioned. When the Austrians were forced to withdraw from Italy in , the vestments were brought to Vienna. The collection is vast and only a few highlights are featured regularly. The cradle is silver-gilt , and decorated with gold, mother-of-pearl , copper plates covered with velvet, silk and tulle with gold and silver embroidery, and signed on two of the feet: Odio et Thomire and Thomire et Odio. Angels hold a little baldachin over the head, and a bird sits at the foot. Bees , the symbol of the Bonaparte dynasty , decorate the sides. The cradle was more a horizontal throne with all its splendour, and a more practical cradle was also commissioned, which is in the Louvre today. This Transylvanian prince sided with the Ottoman Turks during their wars with the Habsburg empire. As a sign of their gratitude, the Ottomans sent him a crown, probably a Persian production from the 17th century. After his death, it was brought to Vienna in . It is made out of gold, studded with precious stones and pearls, and laid in with silk. As crowns were not in use in the Ottoman Empire , it was modeled after the Byzantine kamelaukion closed bonnet -like headdress , similar to those used in the Orthodox church. The crown has two main parts: The frontal lily bears a Greek cross. Golden baptismal ewers and basins from Spain. Precious stones such as the Hyacinth "La Bella", and jewelry. After , the Holy Roman Empire was ruled by the House of Habsburg , with only one brief exception. From , after his election, the German King no longer called for the coronation by the Pope either, but considered himself Roman emperor directly. The crown was probably used for the first time for the coronation of Konrad II ; the last time was for Franz II in

The regalia were normally kept in Nuremberg , and a smaller part in Aachen. However, with the advance of the French in the French Revolutionary Wars , they were taken away in and brought to Vienna for safety. They have remained in the Schatzkammer ever since, even after the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in . The cities of Aachen and Nuremberg tried many times, unsuccessfully, to reclaim the regalia. The regalia briefly left Vienna after the so-called " Anschluss ", when Hitler had them sent to Nuremberg in . After the war they were found by American troops in a bunker and eventually returned in . The regalia are made up of many pieces, some of which are more than a thousand years old. It is one of the most important and complete collections of medieval royal regalia. Some of the most important items are listed below:

## 6: History of Turkish swords | Sword history

*The design of the Kilij was formalised in the late s, during the time of the Ottoman Turkish empire. This blade was long and thin, curving backwards throughout the length of the blade but with an increase in the latter half, with the blade remaining a near constant width until it flared at the yalman.*

Charlemagne Charlemagne , or Charles the Great, was king of the Franks, , and emperor of the West. He founded the Holy Roman Empire , stimulated European economic and political life, and fostered the cultural revival known as the Carolingian Renaissance. In contrast to the general decline of western Europe from the 7th century on, the era of Charlemagne marks a significant revival and turning point. Through his use of available resources such as the Church, Irish missionaries, and manorial and feudal institutions , his alliance with the papacy, and his numerous governmental and ecclesiastical reforms, Charlemagne was able to halt the political and cultural disintegration of the early Middle Ages and lay the foundation for strong central government north of the Alps. In Pepin had become mayor of the palace, and in he deposed the last Merovingian king and was declared king of the Franks. He was educated at the palace school primarily by Fulrad, the abbot of St. When Pepin died in October , Charlemagne came into his inheritance. According to a general assembly of the Franks, Charlemagne and his brother, Carloman, were both proclaimed king and were to rule the kingdom jointly. In the division of the realm, however, Carloman received a larger and richer portion. Under these circumstances ill feelings between the two brothers were inevitable, and the tension was heightened when Carloman refused to aid Charlemagne in his campaign against an uprising in Aquitaine. Toward the conclusion of the Aquitanian campaign, from which Charlemagne emerged victorious, a fraternal war seemed certain; but Carloman died unexpectedly in and left Charlemagne the ruler of the entire kingdom.

**Territorial Expansion** Charlemagne moved aggressively to remove those who threatened his suzerainty and to expand his power, especially in Italy. The two renewed the alliance between the Frankish monarchy and the papacy, and shortly thereafter Charlemagne was crowned king of the Lombards at Pavia. The Frankish conquest of Italyâ€™first of Lombardy in the north and later of the southern duchy of Beneventoâ€™had a twofold effect: During his Italian campaigns Charlemagne also declared war against the Saxons, who had menaced the northeastern frontier of Francia for several generations. Begun in , this cruel and bitter war was finally concluded in by the annexation of Saxony by Francia and the enforced Christianization of the Saxon tribes. In the midst of the continual struggles to subdue the Saxons, Charlemagne carried on several major campaigns that resulted in territorial expansion. Perhaps the most renowned of these was his expedition into Spain. The story of this episode was immortalized in the epic poem *The Song of Roland*. The historical importance of this campaign was the establishment of a military district called the Spanish March, a territorial buffer zone between Frankish Gaul and Moslem Spain. On his eastern frontier Charlemagne defeated Tassilo, the Duke of Bavaria, and made the duchy of Bavaria part of his empire. He divided the western portion of the duchy into counties, each administered by a count loyal to the king; the eastern half formed a march, or border zone, called the Ost Mark Austria , protected by a military duke, or margrave. Further to the east, the major power and ultimate threat to the Frankish realm was the vast Slavic kingdom of the Avars, or Huns, an Asiatic tribe which had settled along the upper Danube. Between and Charlemagne crushed the power of the Avars and made their kingdom a tributary state. This victory opened the entire Danubian Plain to German colonization and the eastern expansion of Christianityâ€™the beginning of the *Drang nach Osten*, or push to the East.

**Holy Roman Empire** By Charlemagne had succeeded in extending his overlordship from the Elbe River in the northeast to south of the Pyrenees in the southwest and from the North Sea to southern Italy. He ruled all of the Christianized western provinces, except the British Isles , that had once been part of the Roman Empire. As the sworn protector of the Church, Charlemagne was in fact the political master of Rome itself. Thus his authority, which extended over a vast realm and included numerous peoples, rivaled that of the Roman emperors of antiquity. The papacy, at odds with Byzantium and its empress Irene over the question of iconoclasm the problem of image worship and the use of images in the Church , looked to Charlemagne for protection and political leadership and regarded him as the true emperor of Latin Christendom and as the

divinely appointed ruler of the earthly sphere. Charlemagne endeavored to create unity and harmony within his vast realm and to promulgate laws and promote learning that would achieve his goals of empire. In his effort to assure his equality of rank with the Byzantine emperor, Charlemagne borrowed much from his eastern counterpart. The Byzantine influence is most clearly seen in the Palace Chapel of Aachen Aix-la-Chapelle, which was a conscious imitation of the imperial residence at Constantinople. In style, the building is based upon the church of S. Vitale in Ravenna, the former western Byzantine capital. Thus Charlemagne, in contrast to his Merovingian predecessors, who traveled incessantly throughout their realm, attempted to create a fixed capital parallel to that of Byzantium, and he resided at Aachen during most of his later years. In the *Vita* is the actual physical description of the man who has since become one of the greatest legendary heroes of the Middle Ages. The most striking feature about Charlemagne was his immense size in comparison to the average man of his day. He was well built and admirably proportioned, except for his rather short thick neck and a protruding paunch. He took frequent exercise on horseback and enjoyed excellent health for most of his life. Einhard says that "his eyes [were] very large and animated, nose a little long, hair fair, and face laughing and merry. Yet toward his enemies he was a stern and often cruel warrior to be feared for his strength and ability. Although primarily a man of action, he had great admiration for learning and "was such a master of Latin that he could speak it as well as his native tongue. In keeping with Frankish tradition, the monarchy was considered a matter of family inheritance; the government itself was personal, and its administration was founded on feudal oaths of allegiance between lord and follower. Thus the public and private nature of political control were inseparable, as were the secular and the religious aspects of kingship. Much as the Merovingians had done in the past, Charlemagne presided over ecclesiastical synods, depended upon the clergy for advice and counsel, and interfered in matters of Church discipline and property. In this system the count, a direct vassal of the Crown, was the primary link between central and local government. Each count was in charge of an administrative district or county, which he governed with the help of lesser officials. There was always the danger that a count might become too powerful in his own district, and Charlemagne therefore created a group of special envoys, *missi dominici*, who inquired into abuses in the kingdom. He also maintained a small group of elite warriors, the *vassi dominici*, who acted as his personal retinue and helped him enforce imperial authority. During the course of his reign Charlemagne sent a number of written instructions to his officials. These enactments, known as the *Capitularii* had the force of law and were implemented directly by the royal agents. They are exceedingly valuable as sources in understanding the social and legal structure of Carolingian France. In general, the reign of Charlemagne, because of his military and political ability, was a period of internal tranquility and prosperity. He succeeded, through diplomatic negotiations, in having his imperial title recognized by the Byzantine emperor and, through his program of cultural revival and Church reform, in upgrading the level of civilization in the West. One of the major purposes was to provide an educated clergy that could undertake many of the administrative tasks of government. A second purpose, for which an educated clergy was also a necessity, was to ensure the acceptance of orthodox doctrine as well as a uniform liturgy throughout the empire. Such uniformity not only strengthened the Church but facilitated the political task of integrating and centralizing the administration of the empire. The spread of a uniform script known as the *Caroline minuscule*, the attempts at achieving uniformity of doctrine through the suppression of heresy, and the publication of a uniform Mass book, book of lessons, and monastic rule were sponsored as a means of furthering unity and integration. A third purpose of this cultural revival was to enhance the prestige and authority of Charlemagne himself, who thus appeared as the defender and protector of the Church, of orthodoxy, and of education. The intellectual traditions and educational institutions supported by Charlemagne greatly influenced the development of Western culture. Grammarians and rhetoricians from northern Italy and English scholars, such as Alcuin, enhanced his court. This mixture of Italian and Anglo-Irish culture provided a broad foundation for the later stages of the Carolingian revival. Charlemagne expanded the number of schools, both monastic and episcopal, and the quality of education was greatly improved through the influence of the scholars who taught at the palace school. Last Years In , at the age of 64, Charlemagne took measures to provide for the succession of his empire. He divided the realm among his three sonsâ€”Charles, Pepin, and Louis. But the death of Charles in

April was soon followed by that of Pepin. The remaining son, Louis, later called "the Pious," who was the least warlike and aggressive of the three, was left as the sole heir to the empire, and he was crowned by his father in 814. Civil disobedience increased; pest and famine created hard times; there were troubles on the frontiers. In many respects an era of crisis and decline loomed in the future. Charlemagne made his final will and gave a sizable portion of his treasures more than to his own heirs to various churches of the realm. He died, while fasting, on Jan. 28, 814. From the Hammer to the Cross Recommended among the general, recent works are Donald A. Bullough, *The Age of Charlemagne*, especially distinguished for its illustrations, and E. H. Carr, *The Age of Charlemagne* trans. The documents for the Carolingian period are abundant, many of them in translation. For a general collection of sources see Stewart C. Frankish *State and Society*. One of the best translations of Einhard is S. E. Spence, *The Life of Charlemagne*. Because of the importance of the coronation of Charlemagne, scholars have devoted special attention to the subject. Many of the evaluations have been collected in Richard E. *What Did It Signify?* One of the most stimulating works on Carolingian culture is M. R. James, *The Carolingian Renaissance*.

## 7: Egypt Under Roman Rule

*France half-heartedly controlled the quasi-anarchic colony at first but the rule of Napoleon IV gradually strengthened their involvement. See p. 11 for descript of land's horrors. By late 19th c the people of the land are severely dispossessed.*

Home History of Ancient Egypt Egypt under Roman Rule Egypt Under Roman Rule Egypt, due to its plentiful water resources, was a fertile land and happened to be situated in a good place to be used as a trade center. Because of this, other civilizations were keen on taking it over and using Egypt for their own purposes, starting with Alexander the Great. Egypt was eventually taken over by the Roman empire. The Ptolemaic empire ruled Egypt for approximately years. The take-over by Rome was set in motion only a century into Greek reign, as the Ptolemies began forming alliances with the Romans. These alliances grew stronger and more abundant over time. Upon the death of Ptolemy Auletes in 51 B. He then renamed it Aegyptus. A Prefect was a man who was of the Equestrian Class, the lowest aristocratic class of Rome. The Prefect Tragan later conquered and added Sinai. Gallus brought Upper Egypt under full Roman control by military might. He brought Lower Egypt back into the Kingdom, which the Ptolemies abandoned. It was the job of the Prefect to administrate justice, provide military security, and organize finance and taxation for the province. This action brought about a boom in agriculture and economy that lasted for hundreds of years. Each had its own leadership that was subject to the Prefect. Roman administration maximized efficiency and revenue. This design as applied to Egypt was successful for the first few centuries. These soldiers had belonged to the Ptolemaic military. Three legions of Roman soldiers were then stationed in Aegyptus and used to expand or attempt to expand the province. The legions brought great security to the new province. Each legion had 5, men, plus servants and slaves. They were also used to keep the conquered under control and the people knew them for their harsh tactics. The Romans had adapted their military for years by the time they annexed Egypt. It was the most professional and effective military in the world. The size and strength of their infantry force was unequalled and would not be matched again for a thousand years. Like the Egyptians, the Romans utilized chariots to great effect. The Romans advanced administrative knowledge and application improved the economy during Roman rule. Rome had developed a much more efficient and complex system of taxation. They also encouraged entrepreneurship by landowners and the wealthy by giving them lower tax rates. The government encouraged the privatization of land and business. They monetized the economy. Goods and services moved around on a huge scale. The renewal of agriculture meant that large amounts of grains could be processed and shipped to Rome. The poor and working class earned their living by working on lands owned by the Emperor or wealthy landowners. The system taxed and burdened the lower classes at higher rates. The lower classes were exploited for the enrichment of the Empire and the wealthy classes. Over time this system of exploitation combined with corruption in the leadership of the smaller provinces caused a collapse. Reform became a theme during the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine 1. These reforms restored some of the productivity and resulting income. Social classes were based on race and where you lived. The system divided classes as Roman citizens, Greeks, metropolitans, and rural Egyptians. People who lived in a major city had a higher social status and paid lower taxes than those who lived in smaller cities or in the rural areas. Greeks paid higher taxes than Romans, but lower than Egyptians. Only those who were citizens of Alexandria could become Roman citizens. This meant they could enjoy the privileges that went with that rank. There were also many Jewish communities in Egypt, and these held their own class and rank separate from the others. There were few options for ascending in social class. Joining the Roman military was the simplest and most often used option. Native Egyptians were only allowed into the auxiliary forces. Once they finished their tour of duty, they became Roman citizens. The only other option for a native Egyptian was to become a citizen of Alexandria, but one had to prove familial ties to the city to do so. A freed slave attained the status of his or her previous owner. Your social status also influenced the justice system. Roman citizens were executed by beheading, for instance, rather than crucified. One could not whip a Roman citizen, only an Egyptian. Greeks had the lesser punishment of beating by a rod. Religion Religion did not change much at first under Roman

rule. The Emperors of course demanded worship as gods, but this was not foreign to the Egyptian way of life. The people also kept their other gods. Temples were built and well-kept during Ptolemaic rule. It seems the influence of the priests and priestesses on daily life had diminished with time. Mark the Evangelist introduced Christianity to Egypt in 33 A. It was surprisingly well accepted by the Egyptian people. There were close similarities between the ancient religion of Egypt and Christianity. Alexandria was recognized as a major center of Christianity. It became the official religion of the land under Constantine 1. The Council of Nicene, the desert fathers, and monasticism are all products of Egyptian Christianity. These practices helped set the course for the new religion. Caesar Augustus renamed Egypt to Aegyptus, which it remained while Rome ruled. Aegyptus was ruled by a Prefect appointed by each Emperor. Prefects were responsible for the administration, protection, and finances of the province. Egypt was divided into smaller provinces that reported to the Prefect. Egyptian agriculture thrived under Roman supervision. The economy improved under Roman rule to begin with, then fell to corruption. Reforms during the reign of Diocletian and Constantine 1 again saw improvement. The Emperor stationed three Roman legions in Egypt for military strength and protection. Taxation and justice were based on your social status. Military service was the most common method of improving your status.

### 8: Historical Flags of Our Ancestors - Flags of Germany 1

*By the Sword and the Cross: The Historical Evolution of the Catholic World Monarchy in Spain and the New World, Volume 85 of Contributions to the Study of Issue 85 of Contributions to the study of world history, ISSN*

Although he did not rule for long, he gave Rome fresh hope and a whole dynasty of emperors. Dangerous times Born into an aristocratic family in around BC, Julius Caesar grew up in dangerous times. Rome could not yet handle its own size and power. The nobility were widely discredited and order had given way to chaos. The only clear alternative was military dictatorship. Caesar allied himself against the nobility. As his career took off, he won a number of political offices, not always by reputable means. By 63 BC, he had become a well-known, but controversial figure. Viva Espana Despite his notoriety, he was appointed governor of Farther Spain. This was a lucrative position, because it offered him the chance to plunder the local inhabitants at will. He returned to Rome in 60 BC and, the following year, was elected consul, the highest office in the republic. Now holding real power, Caesar allied himself with two key people, Pompey and Crassus. Pompey was a war hero who had been badly treated by the Senate, while Crassus was a multimillionaire. This was unpopular, so to get the measure through he engineered a riot and used the chaos to get his own way. He then used his power to secure the governorship of Gaul modern day France and Belgium. Gaul gave Caesar a power-base to recruit soldiers and conduct the military campaigns that would make his name and secure his fortune. When battling foreign enemies, Caesar was ruthless. Besieging rebels in what is now the Dordogne part of France, he waited until their water supply ran out and then cut off the hands of all the survivors. Under threat back home He now turned his attention back home. His triumvirate was badly strained. After Crassus was killed in battle, Pompey and Caesar drifted apart, ultimately finding themselves on opposing sides. By now, Caesar was very successful, but he had many enemies and found his position and his life under threat. He believed the only way he could protect himself was by seizing power. Civil war Caesar scored some early victories and, by 46 BC, was dictator of Rome. After a year spent eliminating his remaining enemies, he returned home. Generous in victory, he was kind to his defeated rivals, giving them all amnesties and even inviting some to join him in government. Yet his position remained insecure. Without a son of his own, he needed an heir. Caesar quickly adopted his great nephew, Augustus. He also moved fast to strengthen the northern borders of the empire and tackle its enemies in the east. At home, he reformed the Roman calendar, tackled local government, resettled veterans into new cities, made the Senate more representative and granted citizenship to many more foreigners. Beware the Ides of March But his rule would be cut short. Old enemies joined forces with some of his supporters, fed up of his dictatorial style. Although his own rule was unremarkable, his victory in the civil war replaced a republic, ruled by the consuls and the Senate, with an empire, reigned over by emperors and their hereditary successors. It was the start of a brand new age for Rome.

### 9: The Sword and the Cross: Two Men and an Empire of Sand by Fergus Fleming

*Answer: Term used by modern historians to refer to the surviving eastern Roman Empire during the medieval centuries; named after the ancient Greek city Byzantium, on the site of which the Roman emperor Constantine founded a new capital, Constantinople, in C.E.*

The flags of companies 1 to 5 are not described. Probably the basic colour of 1st company was white colonel , but there is no proof. The war fought between the Catholics and the Protestants Huguenots broke out half a year after the end of the 2nd Huguenot war. He died during the campaign and the colours of his regiments got lost in the Battle of Moncontour. The troops on foot of that era used rectangular flags, sometimes with embowed ends and fixed at a short flagpole, while the cavalry used triangular standards. This is what his Ducal Regiment Flag looked like. It is a triangular pennant, mainly white but with blue, black and yellow pieces of cloth. The white cross of the alliance of Huguenots is placed into the upper blue piece of cloth. The flags of all companies were red and yellow with the white cross. The patterns of the companies were different. The hoist was yellow, flamed five times horizontally red. The fly was red with the white cross of the Alliance of Huguenots at its center. This regimental flag had a 7-stripes, divided horizontally. The central stripe was red with the white cross of the Alliance of Huguenots in its center. The others stripes were from top to bottom: The mixed color stripes were divided horizontally twice into blue-red-yellow-white upper and white-yellow-red-blue lower. The Empires lands were so huge and varied that this led to a whole range of different territorial standards, banners and flags being used by the Empire at different times, only a few of which will be shown here. His Imperial holdings included the territories in the Austrian Circle, the territories in the Bavarian Circle, the territories in the Electoral Rhenish Circle, the territories in the Electoral Rhenish Circle, the territories in the Lower Rhenish-Westphalian Circle, the territories in the Lower Rhenish-Westphalian Circle, and the territories in the Upper Rhenish Circle, to name a few. Imperial Cities were ruled by secular princes. As vassals of the Emperor, they paid taxes to the Emperor and had to supply troops for his military campaigns. Nuremberg was often referred to as the "unofficial capital" of the Holy Roman Empire, because the Reichstage Imperial Diets and courts met at Nuremberg Castle. Nuremberg soon became, with Augsburg, one of the two great trade centers on the route from Italy to Northern Europe. It was the central economic, educational and administrative center in the Danube-Iller region during the Holy Roman Empire. At this time, Poland and Lithuania were ruled by a common monarch, but they were not considered a single country, but two separate countries who happened to be ruled by the same king. This is the Royal banner not a flag - the notion of a national flag did not exist at the time of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the rule of the House of Vasa. The banner has a field of three horizontal stripes of red, white and red, and is charged with a double coat-of-arms: This smaller arms defacing the larger, has the Swedish three-crowns in quarters 1 and 4, and the Swedish lion in quarters 2 and 3. The whole thing is surrounded by the Order of the Golden fleece. This powerful family inter-married with other Royal families of Europe and ascended the thrones of Belgium, Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal, and Great Britain as counts, dukes, prince-electors and kings. The royal families of the United Kingdom and Belgian are descendants of the Wettin royal line today. The Kingdom of Bavaria existed from to , and after that Bavaria became a free state republic , formally the Free State of Bavaria, located in the southeast of Germany. The Flag of Bavaria consists of an array of blue and white lozenges diamond-shaped objects charges that are placed on the field of the shield or flag. The lozenges are usually somewhat narrower than they are tall. The territories of Gottorp are located in present-day Denmark and Germany. This red swallow-tailed Merchant Ensign was used by the commercial ships of the Duchy of Holstein-Gottorp. Centered on its red background is the golden shield of Schleswig featuring two blue lions, placed over the white nettle leaf of Holstein.

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