

560

600

700

793

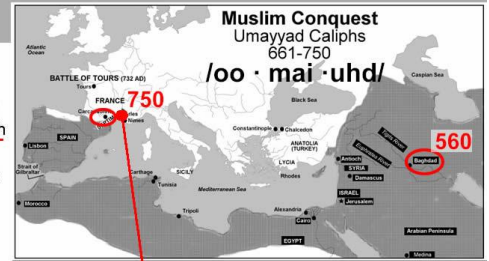
800

Hananya Ben David
Babylon, Persian Empire
Exilarque, Heir to David's Throne
through Jehoiachin

Bostenai Ben David
Muslims Conquer Persia 633-651
- navigated Jews to Muslim control
- given Dara, Persian Princess



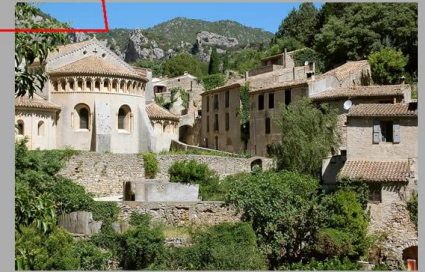
William "the Great" (of Orange)
Hisham proclaims Holy War vs. Christians
in France attacks William I from Spain



560-800 AD – BEN DAVID

1. Hananya Ben David (son of Hofnai) b.560, Babylon, Persian Empire 33rd Exilarque of Babylon
2. Bostenai Ben David b.589, Babylon, Persia; d. 670, Baghdad, Iraq Married Princess of Persia; 1st Exilarch of 3rd Dynasty; Heir of Royal House of Judah
3. Haninai Li Al-nehar Pekood Ben Bustanai Bar Adoi Ha David b. 627, Babylon, Persian Empire d. 689, Baghdad, Babylon, Persian Empire
4. Makhir Natronai Ben Nechmiah Ha David, Gaon b. 647, Pembedita, Babylon, Persian Empire; d. 739, Babylon, Persia
5. Mar Natronai Ben Nechmiah b. 680, Iraq; d. 739 Ha-david De Judah, Exilarch
6. Thierry (Habibai Ben Natronai) De Autun b. 700, Al Mahawil, Iraq; d. 752, France; Duke of Bourgogne, Count of Autun
7. Theodoric De Razes b. 720, Babylonia, Iraq; d. 793, Narbonne, Aude, Languedoc-Roussillon, France; King of Razes, Duke of Bourgogne, Count of Autun and Toulouse; buried Saint-Guilhem-la-desert, Herault, Languedoc-Roussillon, France
8. Saint Guillaume William I, "the Great", William of Orange b. 752, Toulouse, Haute-Garonne, Midi-Pyrenees, France; d. 5/28/812, Aniane, Herault, Languedoc-Roussillon, France; buried Saint Guilhem-elle-Desert, Gellona, Italy
Childhood friend and companion-in-arms to Charlemagne; 806 established a monastery called Gelone in southern France; (this line goes back to Ben David in Iraq/Persia); married (F)Cuningunda Autun De Gellone (Von Hombach)
9. (F) Kunegonde Di Italia/Grapfeld b. 797, Bohain, Aisne, Picardie, France; d. 6/15/835, Milan, Milano, Lombardia, Italy
Queen of Lombards, Princess of Italy (De Autun);
Married: Poppa I De Grapfeld Carolingian (795-839), Count of Grapfeld

...next...



CAROLINGIAN WARRIOR

600

600's Frankish Warrior

700

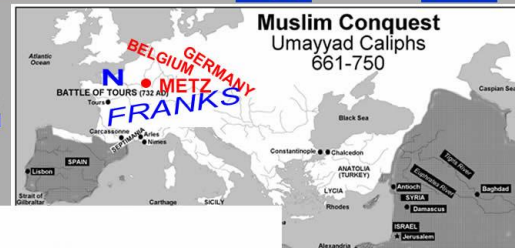
Pepin Di Italia
Drawing from 900's
on 829 mss
King of Italy
King of Lombards



700's
A Saint
honored
in each
city

793

800



560-800 AD - CAROLINGIAN

1. Saint Arnulf, Bishop of Metz b. 582 d. 640/645
Frankish noble, statesman; retired as a hermit,
Patron saint of beer, miracle of multiplying beer
2. Ansegisel b. 602, Herstal, Belgium; d. 679 in feud;
Served King Sigebert III
3. Pepin of Herstal b. 635, Herstal, Belgium; d. 12/16/714; Mayor of the Palace; Duke; Prince of Franks; United Frankish realms
4. Charles Martel b. 688 d. 10/22/741 "Martel" is nickname which means "hammer"; Married Rotrude of Trier
5. Pepin the Short b. 714 d. 9/24/768, buried Basilica of St. Denis; Married Bertrada of Laon, a Frankish Queen
6. Charlemagne b. 4/2/742, Frankish Kingdom; d. 1/28/814, Aachen, Francia (Germany)
7. Pepin Carloman Di Italia Carolingian b. 4/767 d. 7/8/810; King of Lombardy and Italy
8. Poppa I De Grapfeld Carolingian b. 795 d. 839; Count of Grapfeld
9. Heinrich Henry Von Babenberg b. 825, Babenberg Castle, Bamberb, Bayern, Germany; d. 10/28/886, battle w/Normans Paris, Fr
10. (F)Hedwige Von Sachsen (Von Babenberg) b. 10/10/853 Babenberg Castle, Bamberg (Germany)

...enter

...next...

726
ICONOCLASTIC
CONTROVERSY

726 - Emperor Leo III - no icons
780 - Irene, blinds son Leo IV
to pay homage to images



A denarius of Charlemagne dated 812–814 AD with inscription: KAROLVS IMP AVG (Karolus Imperator Augustus)

600 Brunshausen Nunnery from 900 AD First Abbess Oda Uda Von Metzgau

700

800 Otto I, Duke of Saxony, (Father of Henry I "the Fowler" the King of Germans)

836-869

900 Henry I the Fowler, Duke of Saxony, Drove back Vikings

919

936 Henry's son Otto II "the Great" King over Germanic tribes

996 Otto III forces election of Cousin Bruno as Pope Gregory V

1000 Muslims destroy Holy Sepulcher, Jerusalem

1009

600-1000 AD – Saxons of Germany

1. Dieteric King of Saxons Von Sachsen b. 4/670, Sachsen, Germany; d. 740, Sachsen, Germany
2. Wernikind Von Wettin King Wernich b. 695 d. 768; 10th King of the Saxons 757; Duke of Engem
3. Bruno I of Saxony (& De Brunnesberge) b. 726, Germany; d. 787, Saxony
4. Bruno II of Saxon b. 756, Sachsen, Germany; d. 813, Sachsen, Germany; Married Hasalda of Saxons, b./d. Normandy, France
5. Bruno Ergen III /Wettin Liudolfing/ b. 788, Sachsen, Germany; d. 827, Somme, Picardie, France
6. Ludolph Liudolf I D'harcourt "the Great" Von Wettin b. 3/12/806, Hannover, Niedersachsen, Germany; d. 9/6/864, Germany
7. Otto I Von Wettin "the Illustrious", Duke of Saxony b. 836 d. 869,
 Married (F)Hedwige Von Sachsen (Von Babenberg) b. 10/10/853 Babenberg Castle, Bamberg (Germany)
8. (F) Oda Uda Von Metzgau, Countess, First Abbess of Brunshausen Nunnery; b. 877, Erlautchen, Lower Saxony, Thuringia, Ger.; d. 7/2/952, Ostrankenreich (Germany); sister of Henry I "the Fowler", 876-936, the Holy Roman Emperor, King of Germans
9. Udo I Von Wetterau, Count of Wetterau b. 887, France; d. 949, Bavaria, Germany
10. Heribert Gleiberg Von Der Wetterau b. 925, Kinziggau, Hessen, Germany; d. 992, Koszalin, Zachodniopomorskie, Poland
11. (F)Gerberga Von Gleiberg, Princess b. 970, Germany d. 6/29/1036 Kinziggau, Herzogtum Franken, Romisches Reich (Germany)
12. (F)Eilika Wettin Billung (Schweinfurt) b. 1000, Germany d. 12/10/1055; Came from Bavarian noble family
 Married Baldric "the Thane" in 1020 from East Riding, Yorkshire, Anglo-Saxon England; A "thane" held land granted by king
13. Hugh FitzBaldric-Saxon Thane of Cowsby, b. 1045, Cottingham, Yorkshire, England; d. 1086, Barony Cottingham, Yorkshire, Eng
 Sheriff of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Nottingham, Royal Forests; Rebelled and lost estate

...enter-->

...next...

A pub today in Cottingham, United Kingdom called "The Hugh Fitz-Baldric of Cottingham"



900 HENRY the FOWLER - unites Germanic tribes - Drives back Vikings

996 Otto III forces election of Cousin Bruno to Pope

1000 Muslims crush Holy Sepulcher

1054 EAST-WEST Schism

1075 SELJUK TURKS (Muslims) occupy Holy Land

1073 Pope Gregory VII Hildebrand

1090-1153 Bernard of Clairvaux

1096 FIRST CRUSADE

1100

1147-1149 SECOND CRUSADE

1176 PETER WALDO - \$\$\$, vow poverty traveling teacher - translated Latin Bible into languages

1179 Council of Rome III - Waldensians tested, mocked, excommunicated - Enforce Ecclesiastical discipline - Declared usury forbidden (Christian now not required to repay debts to Jews)

1200 1189-1192 THIRD CRUSADE with: -Richard, Eng. - Philip, France - Frederick, Holy Roman Emp.

1000-1100 AD – German, France to England

		Otto I, Duke of Saxony Heinrich, Henry the Fowler, King of the Germans b. 876, Saxony, d. 7/2/939	Billung von Stubenskorn Duke Hermann Billung b. 900 d. 3/27/973 - first of Saxon House of Billung - Lieutenant of Otto I, the Holy Roman Emperor
Baoudoin Flandre	Rudall de Rieux, b. 1000, d.1065	(F) Gerberge de Lorraine Queen of France b. 913, Germany, d. 5/5/984	Bernard I Billung "Duke of Saxony" b. 950 d. 2/9/1011 buried at Church of Saint Michael, Luneburg
Roger de Verdun b. 992, Normandy, France	Joscelin de Rieux "Gaucelin" b. 1020 d. 1107	(F) De Rieux b. 944	Bernard II Billung "Duke of Saxony" b. 1002 d. 1059
Robert de Stuteville I b. 1010, Estouteville, Normandy, France d. 1090 Estouteville Ecales, Normandy, F. Robert II d'Estouteville b. 1040, Normandy, France d. 1106, Cottingham, Yorkshire, England Governor of Castle of Ambriegrave. Defended Castle against Geoffrey Martel until relieved by Duke William	Guethennoc "Quesnoc" de Rieux b. 1035, France; d. 1127		Baldric "the Thane"
Robert III de Stuteville b. 1085, Yorkshire, England Married Lady Emeburge Fitzbaldric 1099 d. 1183, Cottingham, Eng.	(F)Blance Rieux married Robert II d'Estouteville in 1055 in Normandy		Hugh FitzBaldric ← enter...
Robert de Stuteville I silver penny 1137-1153. He is the mounted knight in armour with long swords.	One of the northern barons who commanded the English at the battle of the standard in 1138.		(F)Lady Emeburge (Fitzbaldric) M. Robert III de Stuteville 1099 b. 1075, England d. 1140 Estuteville Ecales
Osmund de Stuteville b. 1116, Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, England d. 9/1192 in Joppa, Tel Aviv, Israel during THIRD CRUSADE - fought in Israel in 3 rd Crusade (1189-1192) when England, France, Holy Roman Empire tried to reconquer the Holy Land after Jerusalem was captured by Muslims in 1187. - Osmund followed King Richard on 3 rd Crusade			King Richard I at Jaffa landing at Jaffa to lift Saladin's siege 1192 with Osmund de Stuteville

Fragment of crushed Holy Sepulcher in France from First Crusade

Henry's seal from a document from March 30, 925 HEINRICUS REX "King Henry"

Duke Hermann Billung - Royal governor of Saxony - 963-973

Appleby Castle of Robert III de Stuteville 1174

Robert III de Stuteville

1100-1600 – England

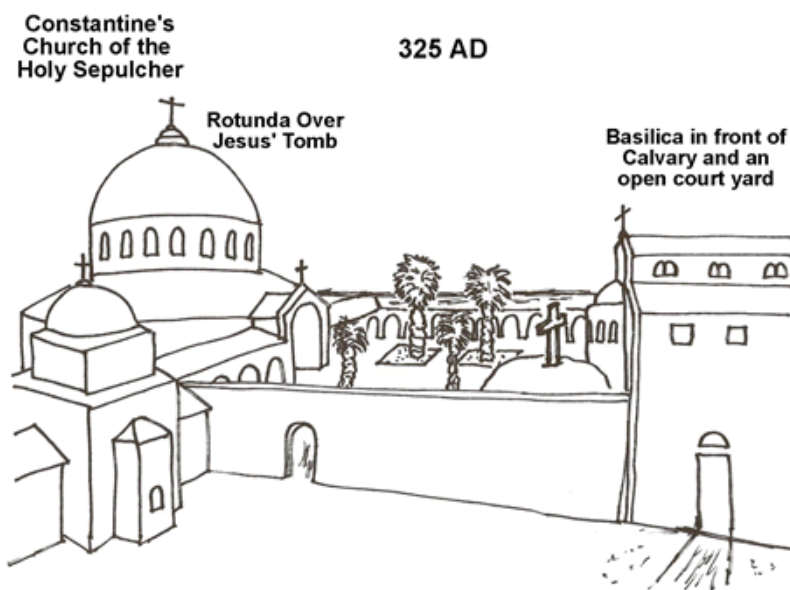
Hugh FitzBaldric (1045-1086) AND Emma De Lascelles (1050-1110)
 Lady Erneburge (Fitzbaldric) "Lady of Skipwith" (1075-1140)
 M. Robert III de Stuteville

Robert II d' Estouteville (1040-1106) AND Blanche Rieux (1055-)
 Robert III de Stuteville (1085-11-83) m. Lady Erneburge (1075-1140)

1. Hugh FitzBaldric, Saxon Thane of Cowsby, b. 1045, Cottingham, Yorkshire, England; d. 1086, Barony Cottingham, Yorkshire, Eng
 Sheriff of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Nottingham, Royal Forests; Rebelled and lost estate
- 2. (F)Lady Erneburge (Fitzbaldric), "Lady of Skipwith" b. 1075 Yorkshire, Eng. D. 1140; Married Robert III de Stuteville 1099←
3. Osmund de Stuteville b. 1116, "Burton Agnes, East Riding, Yorksire, England;
 d. 9/1192 in Joppa, Tel Aviv, Israel during 3rd Crusade fought in Israel (1189-1192) when England, France, Holy Roman Empire
 tried to reconquer the Holy Land after Jerusalem was captured by Muslims in 1187. Osmund was a follower of King Richard I
 "the Lionheart" on the Third Crusade
4. Roger de Stuteville b. 1138, Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, England; d. 1202, East Riding, Yorkshire, England;
 Constable of Edinburgh Castle; Sheriff of Northumberland and Yorkshire
5. (F)Alice (Stuteville) b. 1144, Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, England; d. 4/1202, Morpeth Castle, Morpeth, Northumberland, England
 and buried Newminster Abbey, Northumberland, England;
 Married Roger de Merlay, Lord of Morpeth; b. 1140 Morpeth, Northumberland, England; d. 1188, England
6. (F)Agnes (Merlay) b. 1185, Norpeth, England; d. 12/29/1230, England;
 Married Richard IV de Gubion b. 1180 d. 12/29/1230, Gascony, France (descendants: George Washington, Winston Churchill, Lady Diana)
7. Sir Hugh de Gobion (Hugh V or Lord of Knaptoft) b. 1219, England; d. 1275, England; M. Matilda (DeTwyford) b. 1226 d. 1271
8. (F) Joan (Gobion) b. 1248, England d. 1312, England; M. John de Morteyn b. 1260, d 1296, Constable of Rockingham Castle
9. Sir John III Morteyn b. 1279, England; d. 1346, England; M. Joah (de Rothwell) b. 1282 d. 1304
10. (F)Lucy (Morteyn) b. 1305, Bedfordshire, England d. 3/8/1361, Twyford, Buckinghamshire, England
 Married Sir John Giffard, b. 1301, Buckinghamshire, England; d. 1/5/1369; Knight with Edward III to France for French War
11. Sir Thomas Giffard b. 1344 d. 9/25/1394, England
12. Roger Giffard b. 1367 d. 1409, England
13. Thomas Giffard, Esq. b. 12/29/1408 d. 5/29/1469, England
14. John Giffard, Esq. b. 1431 d. 9/23/1506, England
15. Roger Giffard b. 1463 d. 1/23/1543, Begbroke, Oxfordshire, England
16. Nicholas Giffard b. 1508 d. 5/19/1546, Duston, Northamptonshire, England; Married Agnes (Maister)
17. (F)Margaret (Giffard) b. 1532 d. 1595, England; Married Hugh Sargent b. 1530, d. 1596, England
18. (F)Alice (Sargent, or Sergeant) b. 1569 d. 1605, England; Married-1597-George Coles at All Saints Parish, Northampton, Eng.
19. (F)Alice (Coles) b. 1575 d. 1651 Sussex England; Married Edmund Freeman, Sr., on 1/1/1591

1500-1900 – England to America

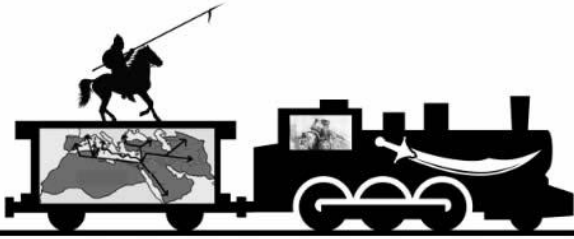
1. (F)Alice (Coles) b. 1575 d. 1651 Sussex England; Married Edmund Freeman, Sr., on 1/1/1591
2. Edmund Freeman, Jr b. 1596, England, d. 11/2/1682, Sandwich, Barnstable, Mass., USA
Migrated to New England during the Puritan Great Migration (1620-1640); Married Bennett (Hodsoll) 1617, Sussex, England
3. (F)Mary (Freeman) b. 1619, d. 1692, Dartmouth, Bristol Co., Massachusetts
Married Richard Sisson in 1644, Portsmouth, Newport Co., Rhode Island;
Richard Sisson, b. 1608, England d. 1684, Rhode Island, British Colonial America; Occupation: Surveyor
4. (F)Elizabeth (Sisson) b. 4/8/1650, Massachusetts, d. 1740, Portsmouth, Newport, Rhode Island;
Married Caleb Allen, 4/8/1670 British Colonial America
5. (F)Mary (Allen) b. 1676, Dartmouth, Bristol, Mass., d. 12/1744, Mass. Married Nathan (1670-1744), Massachusetts
6. (F)Susannah b. 1695, Mass., d. 5/6/1759, New York, USA; Married Samuel B. Barlow (1700-1771)
7. Samuel Barlow, Jr, b. 4/3/1726, d. 1773, Massachusetts; Married Mary (Handy) 1753 (d. 1763); Married Mercy (Handy) 1763
8. (F)Elisabeth Betsey (Barlow) b 1754, d. 9//11/1842, buried North Pocasset, Barnstable Co., Mass.
9. (F)Lydia (Barlow), b. 1786, Albion, Kennebec, Maine; d. 1855, Exeter, New Hampshire; M. Ransom Odle (b.1788,NY; d.1856, Ohio)
10. Moses Odle b. 9/24/1807, New York; d. 11/24/1876, Wapelo, Louisa Co., Iowa; M. Eliza Jane (Baylor) 1821, Pennsylvania
11. Ann Marie (Odle) b. 1841, Portsmouth, Ohio; d. 7/8/1928, Bard, Iowa; Cannot read/write 1910 census;
Last living wife of Civil War Veteran in Louisa Co., Iowa;
Married Washington. W. Walsinger (1836-1913), Enlisted in Civil War 2/10/1865; Cannot read/write 1910 census.
Son of John W. Walsinger (1810-1869) who immigrated to USA in 1856 from England
12. (F)Luella Mae (Walsinger) b. 1879, Bard, Iowa; d. 12/13/1932, Mallard, Iowa; Married Richard Looman Hersom (1868-1944)
13. Orlan Edward Hersom (1912-1998) Married: Ada Ona Cherry (1914-1984)
14. (F)Marvel Ada (Hersom) (1935) Married: Orlyn Wiemers (1935-2016)
15. Galyn Wiemers (1960)



750-1517 - Muslims Attack Rome, Invade France, Bosnia, Armenia

ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, GREECE, TURKEY,
PERSIA, SICILY, MALTA, CRETE, SARDINIA,
ARMENIA, BALKANS, BOSNIA, CROATIA,
DESTROY CHURCH OF HOLY SEPULCHER

MUSLIMS



- 813-828 - Muslims attack Italy's West Coast for 15 years
- 838 - Muslims conquer Marseille France
- 846 - Muslims attack Rome and destroy churches
- 859-883 - Muslims conquer Sicily, Malta, burn Monte Cassino, Italy
- 939-1015 - Muslims plunder Madrid, Barcelona, Pisa, Sardinia
- 1009 - Muslims destroy Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem
- 1073-1084- Muslims conquer Ankara and Nicaea, Turkey and Antioch, Syria
- 1095-1272 - CHRISTIAN CRUSADES TO HOLY LAND**
- 1375 - Muslims conquer Armenia

- Marseille, France
- Madrid, Spain
- Barcelona, Spain
- Antioch, Syria
- Sophia, Bulgaria
- Athens, Greece
- Dalmatia
- Constantinople
- Rome
- Cyprus
- Sardinia
- Nicaea
- Balkans
- Croatia
- Kurdistan
- Sicily
- Coast of Italy
- Pisa, Italy
- Holy Sepulcher
- Armenia
- Bosnia
- Venice
- Persia
- Malta



Major Crusades Timeline (1095–1291)

1095: Pope Urban II calls for the First Crusade at the Council of Clermont.

1096–1099: First Crusade. Jerusalem is captured (1099) by European knights.

1147–1149: Second Crusade. Initiated after the fall of Edessa; it is largely a failure.

1187: Saladin, sultan of Egypt and Syria, recaptures Jerusalem for Muslim forces.

1189–1192: Third Crusade ("Crusade of the Kings"). Led by Richard the Lionheart

1202–1204: Fourth Crusade. Crusaders sack Constantinople, devastating Byzantine Empire instead of fighting in the Holy Land.

1212: The Children's Crusade (a popular, non-military movement).

1217–1221: Fifth Crusade. Failed expedition targeting Egypt.

1228–1229: Sixth Crusade. Emperor Frederick II negotiates the return of Jerusalem through diplomacy, rather than combat.

1248–1254: Seventh Crusade. Led by Louis IX of France; results in failure in Egypt.

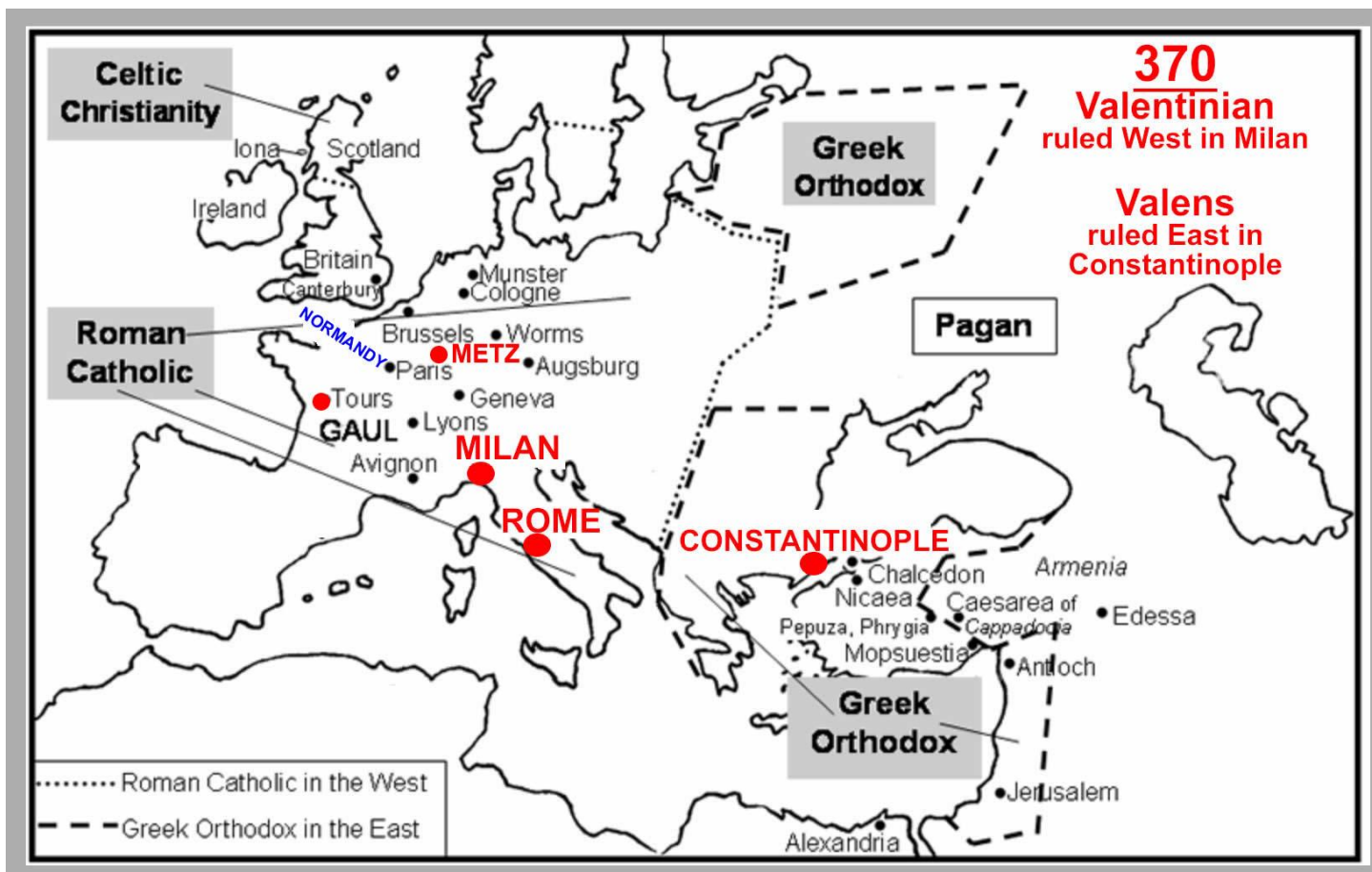
1270: Eighth Crusade. Led by Louis IX; ended prematurely after his death in Tunis.

1271–1272: Ninth Crusade. Often combined with the eighth, led by Prince Edward of England.

1291: The fall of Acre (the last major Crusader stronghold) to the Mamluks, marking the end of the Crusader presence in the Holy Land.







So you're related to
Charlemagne? You and every
other living European...
Adam Rutherford



But we are all special, which means none of us are. If you're vaguely of European extraction, you are also the fruits of Charlemagne's prodigious loins. A fecund ruler, he sired at least 18 children by motley wives and concubines, including Charles the Younger, Pippin the Hunchback, Drogo of Metz, Hruodrud, Ruodhaid, and not forgetting Hugh.

This is merely a numbers game. You have two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so on. But this ancestral expansion is not borne back ceaselessly into the past. If it were, your family tree when Charlemagne was *Le Grand Fromage* would harbour more than a billion ancestors - more people than were alive then. What this means is that pedigrees begin to fold in on themselves a few generations back, and become less arboreal, and more web-like. In 2013, geneticists Peter Ralph and Graham Coop showed that **all Europeans are descended from exactly the same people**. Basically, everyone alive in the ninth century who left descendants is the ancestor of every living European today, including Charlemagne, Drogo, Pippin and Hugh. *Quel dommage.*

Generation	Relation	# of these in history	Approximate Years
1	Me	1	1990
2	Parents	2	1960
3	Grandparents	4	1930
4	Great Grandparent	8	1900
5	Gr-Gr Grandparent	16	1850
6	3x Great Grandparent	32	1820
7	4x Great Grandparent	64	1800
8	5x Great Grandparent	128	1770
9	6x Great Grandparent	256	1740
10	7x Great Grandparent	512	1720
11	8x Great Grandparent	1,024	1690
12	9x Great Grandparent	2,048	1660
13	10x Great Grandparent	4,096	1630
14	11x Great Grandparent	8,192	1600
15	12x Great Grandparent	16,384	1580
16	13x Great Grandparent	32,768	1560
17	14x Great Grandparent	65,536	1540
18	15x Great Grandparent	131,072	1520
19	16x Great Grandparent	262,144	1490
20	17x Great Grandparent	524,288	1460
21	18x Great Grandparent	1,048,576	1430
22	19x Great Grandparent	2,097,152	1400
23	20x Great Grandparent	4,194,304	1360
24	21x Great Grandparent	8,388,608	1330
25	22x Great Grandparent	16,777,216	1300
26	23x Great Grandparent	33,554,432	1270
27	24x Great Grandparent	67,108,864	1230
28	25x Great Grandparent	134,217,728	1200
29	26x Great Grandparent	268,435,456	1160
30	27x Great Grandparent	536,870,912	1120
31	28x Great Grandparent	1,073,741,824	1080
32	29x Great Grandparent	2,147,483,648	980-1050
33	30x Great Grandparent	4,294,967,296	950-1020
34	31x Great Grandparent	8,589,934,592	920-990

1960	3,015,470,894
1959	2,965,950,351
1958	2,911,249,671
1957	2,852,618,337
1956	2,795,409,994
1955	2,740,213,792
1954	2,685,894,860
1953	2,634,106,235
1952	2,584,086,339
1951	2,536,927,035
1950	2,493,092,848
1927	2,000,000,000
1900	1,600,000,000
1850	1,200,000,000
1804	1,000,000,000
1760	770,000,000
1700	610,000,000
1650	500,000,000
1500	450,000,000
1400	350,000,000
1200	360,000,000
1100	320,000,000
1000	275,000,000
900	240,000,000
800	220,000,000
700	210,000,000
600	200,000,000

1000 AD:

8,589,934,592 (number of 31x Gr. Grandparents) / **240,000,000** (population in 1000 AD) = **35.8**

This means there are 35.8x more potential 31xGr-grandparents in 1000 AD than people on earth in 1000 AD

◆ AI Overview

It is highly probable that nearly every person with European ancestry is a direct descendant of Charlemagne (742–814). Due to pedigree collapse and the exponential growth of ancestry over 1,200 years, this means millions of people, likely hundreds of millions to nearly everyone of European descent, can claim him as an ancestor. [NPR +2](#)

- **Mathematical Probability:** Due to the relatively small population of Europe in the 9th century, anyone alive at that time who has descendants today is likely an ancestor to all modern-day Europeans.
- **"Pedigree Collapse":** While a person has 2, 4, 8, 16... ancestors per generation, this number hits a ceiling, meaning lines intersect, and individuals appear multiple times in a family tree, making everyone related.
- **Notable Descendants:** Documented descendants include numerous European monarchs (e.g., Queen Elizabeth II, King Charles III) and many US Presidents, including George Washington, Barack Obama, and the Roosevelts.
- **Widespread Legacy:** Beyond royalty, studies suggest that for anyone with European roots, Charlemagne is merely one of thousands of ancestors from that era. [NPR +6](#)

Therefore, there is no single "number," but rather a widespread, shared ancestry across the population. [UCL | University College London](#)

Charlemagne was 6 foot tall, not 7:

◆ AI Overview

Based on forensic analysis of his tibia, Charlemagne was approximately 1.84 meters (about 6 feet 0 inches) tall. This stature was exceptionally tall for the medieval period, placing him in the top 1% of height for his time. Although described in contemporary accounts as "lofty" and "large," his skeleton appeared non-robust. [Wikipedia +3](#)

- **Estimated Height Range:** Studies suggest a range between 1.79 meters and 1.92 meters, with an average of 1.84 meters.
- **Contemporary Perspective:** In the 9th-century biography by Einhard, he is described as having a "lofty stature," though not excessively so.

Paul writes Timothy in Ephesus:

“As I urged you when I was going to Macedonia, remain at Ephesus so that you may charge certain persons not to teach any different doctrine, nor to devote themselves to myths and endless genealogies, which promote speculations rather than the stewardship from God that is by faith. The aim of our charge is love that issues from a pure heart and a good conscience and a sincere faith. Certain persons, by swerving from these, have wandered away into vain discussion, desiring to be teachers of the law, without understanding either what they are saying or the things about which they make confident assertions.”

1 Timothy 1:3-7

Paul writes Titus on Crete:

“The saying is trustworthy, and I want you to insist on these things, so that those who have believed in God may be careful to devote themselves to good works. These things are excellent and profitable for people. But avoid foolish controversies, genealogies, dissensions, and quarrels about the law, for they are unprofitable and worthless.”

Titus 3:8-9

1- Adam (4000 BC) to Noah (2348 BC) to Abraham (2000 BC) in 1 Chronicles 1:1-27:

“**Adam, Seth, Enosh; 2 Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared; 3 Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech; 4 Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.... 17 The sons of Shem were Elam, Ashur, Arphaxad, Lud, Aram, Uz, Hul, Gether, and Meshek. 18 Arphaxad became the father of Shelah, and Shelah became the father of Eber. 19 Two sons were born to Eber: The name of one was Peleg, for in his days the earth was divided, and the name of his brother was Joktan. 20 Joktan became the father of Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, and Jerah, 21 Hadoram, Uzal, and Diklah, 22 Ebal, Abimael, Sheba, 23 Ophir, Havilah, and Jobab. All these were the sons of Joktan. 24 Shem, Arphaxad, Shelah, 25 Eber, Peleg, Reu, 26 Serug, Nahor, Terah, 27 and Abram, who is Abraham.**

2- Abraham (2000) to David (1040) to Jehoiachin (597) to Zerubbabel (520 BC) in Matthew 1:1-16:

“The book of the genealogy of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

2 Abraham was the father of **Isaac**, and Isaac the father of **Jacob**, and Jacob the father of **Judah** and his brothers, **3** and Judah the father of **Perez** and Zerah by Tamar, and Perez the father of **Hezron**, and Hezron the father of **Ram**, **4** and Ram the father of **Amminadab**, and Amminadab the father of **Nahshon**, and Nahshon the father of **Salmon**, **5** and Salmon the father of **Boaz** by Rahab, and Boaz the father of **Obed** by Ruth, and Obed the father of **Jesse**, **6** and Jesse the father of **David** the king. And David was the father of **Solomon** by the wife of Uriah, **7** and Solomon the father of **Rehoboam**, and Rehoboam the father of **Abijah**, and Abijah the father of **Asaph**, **8** and Asaph the father of **Jehoshaphat**, and Jehoshaphat the father of **Joram**, and Joram the father of **Uzziah**, **9** and Uzziah the father of **Jotham**, and Jotham the father of **Ahaz**, and Ahaz the father of **Hezekiah**, **10** and Hezekiah the father of **Manasseh**, and Manasseh the father of **Amos**, and Amos the father of **Josiah**, **11** and Josiah the father of **Jehoiachin** (or, **Jechoniah**) and his brothers, at the time of the deportation to Babylon. **12** And after the deportation to Babylon: Jehoiachin (or, **Jechoniah**) was the father of **Shealtiel**, and Shealtiel the father of **Zerubbabel**, **13** and Zerubbabel the father of Abiud, and Abiud the father of Eliakim, and Eliakim the father of Azor, **14** and Azor the father of Zadok, and Zadok the father of Achim, and Achim the father of Eliud, **15** and Eliud the father of Eleazar, and Eleazar the

father of Matthan, and Matthan the father of Jacob, 16 and Jacob the father of Joseph the husband of Mary, of whom Jesus was born, who is called Christ.”

3- David (1040 BC) to Jehoiachin (597 BC) to Zerubbabel (520 BC) in 1 Chronicles 3:1-24:

“These are the sons of **David** who were born to him in Hebron... 5 These were born to him in Jerusalem: Shimea, Shobab, Nathan and **Solomon**, four by Bath-shua, the daughter of Ammiel; 6 then Ibhar, Elishama, Eliphelet, 7 Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia, 8 Elishama, Eliada, and Eliphelet, nine. 9 All these were David's sons, besides the sons of the concubines, and Tamar was their sister. 10 The son of Solomon was **Rehoboam**, **Abijah** his son, **Asa** his son, **Jehoshaphat** his son, 11 **Joram** his son, **Ahaziah** his son, **Joash** his son, 12 **Amaziah** his son, **Azariah** his son, **Jotham** his son, 13 **Ahaz** his son, **Hezekiah** his son, **Manasseh** his son, 14 **Amon** his son, **Josiah** his son. 15 The sons of Josiah: Johanan the firstborn, the second **Jehoiakim**, the third **Zedekiah**, the fourth Shallum. 16 The descendants of Jehoiakim: **Jehoiachin** his son, Zedekiah his son; 17 and the sons of Jehoiachin, the captive: Shealtiel his son, 18 Malchiram, Pedaiah, Shenazzar, Jekamiah, Hoshama and Nedabiah; 19 and the sons of Pedaiah: Zerubbabel and Shimei; and the sons of Zerubbabel: Meshullam and Hananiah, and Shelomith was their sister; 20 and Hashubah, Ohel, Berechiah, Hasadiah, and Jushab-hesed, five. 21 The sons of Hananiah: Pelatiah and Jeshaiiah, his son Rephaiah, his son Arnan, his son Obadiah, his son Shecaniah. 22 The son of Shecaniah: Shemaiah. And the sons of Shemaiah: Hattush, Igal, Bariah, Neariah, and Shaphat, six. 23 The sons of Neariah: Elioenai, Hizkiah, and Azrikam, three. 24 The sons of Elioenai: Hodaviah, Eliashib, Pedaiah, Akkub, Johanan, Delaiah, and Anani, seven.

4- Jehoiachin (597 BC) to Zerubbabel (520 BC) in 1 Chronicles 3:16-24:

“16 The sons of Jehoiakim were **Jehoiachin** (or, **Jechoniah**) his son and Zedekiah his son.

(The Post-Exilic Royal Line)

17 The sons of **Jehoiachin** (or, **Jechoniah**) were Assir, **Shealtiel** his son, 18 Malkiram, **Pedaiah**, Shenazzar, Jekamiah, Hoshama, and Nedabiah.

19 The sons of Pedaiah were **Zerubbabel** and Shimei, and

the sons of Zerubbabel were **Meshullam** and Hananiah, and Shelomith was their sister; 20 and Hashubah, Ohel, **Berechiah**, **Hasadiah**, and Jushab-Hesed, five.

21 The sons of Hananiah were Pelatiah and **Jeshaiiah**, the sons of Rephaiah, the sons of Arnan, the sons of **Obadiah**, and the sons of Shekaniah.

22 The sons of **Shekaniah** were **Shemaiah** and the sons of Shemaiah: Hattush, Igal, Bariah, Neariah, and Shaphat, six in all.

23 The sons of Neariah were Elioenai, **Hizkiah**, and Azrikam, three in all.

24 The sons of Elioenai were Hodaviah, Eliashib, Pedaiah, **Akkub**, Johanan, Delaiah, and Anani, seven in all.

5- Jehoiachin's Royal line of Judah continues:

A) comes back to Jerusalem in Ezra and Nehemiah's day;

B) is in Jesus' genealogy leading to Joseph in Matthew 1

C) continues in Persian Empire as the Exilarchs /Ex-il-archs/ these are probably-historical exilarchs listed in the Seder Olam Zutta or otherwise noted in the Talmud:

a. **Ahijah**, not mentioned in the Seder Olam Zutta but referred to in the Talmud

b. **Nahum**, (135 AD) probably the same person known as Nehunyon, roughly from the time of the Hadrianic persecution

- c. **Johanan**, brother of Nahum, who had jurisdictional issues with the Sanhedrin's authority
- d. **Shaphat**, son of Johanan
- e. **Huna Kamma**, (d. 210 AD) also called Anan or Anani, son of Shaphat. He is the first exilarch explicitly mentioned as such in Talmudic literature; a contemporary of Judah ha-Nasi.
- f. **Nathan Ukban I**, (living in 226 AD), sometimes confused with Nathan de-Zuzita, son of Shaphat
- g. **Huna II**, (died in 297 AD), son of Nathan Ukban I, also Gaon of the academy of Sura
- h. **Nathan Ukban II**, son of Huna II
- i. **Nehemiah** reigning in 313 AD, son of Huna II
- j. **Mar 'Ukban III**, reigning 337 AD, sometimes confused with Nathan de-Zuzita,, son of Nehemiah
- k. **Huna III**, son of Nehemiah, also known as Huna bar Nathan. Known to the Sassanid court.
- l. **Abba**, also known as Abemar, son of Huna III
- m. **Nathan**, son of Abba
- n. **Mar Kahana I**, son of Abba
- o. **Huna IV** (died 441), son of Mar Kahana I,
- p. **Pahda**, a non-Davidic usurper
- q. **Mar Zutra I**, brother of Huna IV (**←REJECT**)
- r. **Merimar**, son of Mar Zutra I
- s. **Kahana II**, son of Merimar
- t. **Huna V**, (d. 470) son of Mar Zutra I; executed by Peroz I of Persia in 470
- u. **Mar Zutra II**, crucified 520 or 502 AD by Kavadh I
- v. **Huna VI**, (d. 508) son of Kahana II, was not installed for some time because of persecution. Possibly identical to Huna V. Died in the plague of 508
- w. **Mar Ahunai**, did not dare to appear in public for 30 years. Also referred to as Huna VII
- x. **Kafnai** (or Hofnai), the second half of the 6th century
- y. **Haninai I** (580 to 590–591); put to death in 590–591 by Khosrau II for supporting Bahram VI, according to Karaite sources
- z. **Mar-Zutra III**, son of David, son of Hezekiah, son of Huna, who left Babylonia altogether

RABBINICAL EXILACHS UNDER MUSLIM RULE:

- aa. **Bostanai**, son of Haninai, first of the exilarchs under Muslim rule starting around 640 AD
- bb. **Hasdai I**, son of Bostanai
- cc. **Baradoi**, son of Bostanai
- dd. **Haninai II**, son of Baradoi

This list continues (see here→ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exilarch>)

until the Seljuk (Muslim Dynasty) the cause of First Crusade, They were Muslim Turks who took over the Persian culture and became the Persians 1037 AD

Exilarch	Approximate Tenure	Notable Events/Interactions
Huna II	240–260 CE	Advised by Rab and Samuel; Nehardea's destr
Nathan I	260–270 CE	Early Sassanid recognition under Shapur I. [2]
Nehemiah	270–313 CE	Faced persecutions; succeeded by brother Ma
Mar Ukba II	313–337 CE	Advised by Rabbah b. Nahmani. [23]
Huna III	337–350 CE	Advised by Abaye and Raba. [23]
Huna IV	415–442 CE	Contemporary of Rav Ashi; tax and grain levi
Huna V	465–470 CE	Executed under Peroz I. [22]
Mar Zutra II	508–520 CE	Revolt for autonomy during Mazdakite era. [2]
Haninai	580–590 CE	Last Sassanid-era exilarch; father of Bostana

Major Islamic Dynasties & Caliphates Timeline

Rashidun Caliphate (632–661): The "Rightly Guided" Caliphs based in Medina; rapid expansion.

Umayyad Caliphate (661–750): First dynastic caliphate, based in Damascus.

Abbasid Caliphate (750–1258): Based in Baghdad; known as the Islamic Golden Age.

Umayyads of Cordoba (756–1031): Independent Emirate/Caliphate in Spain.

Fatimid Caliphate (909–1171): Shia dynasty in North Africa and Egypt.

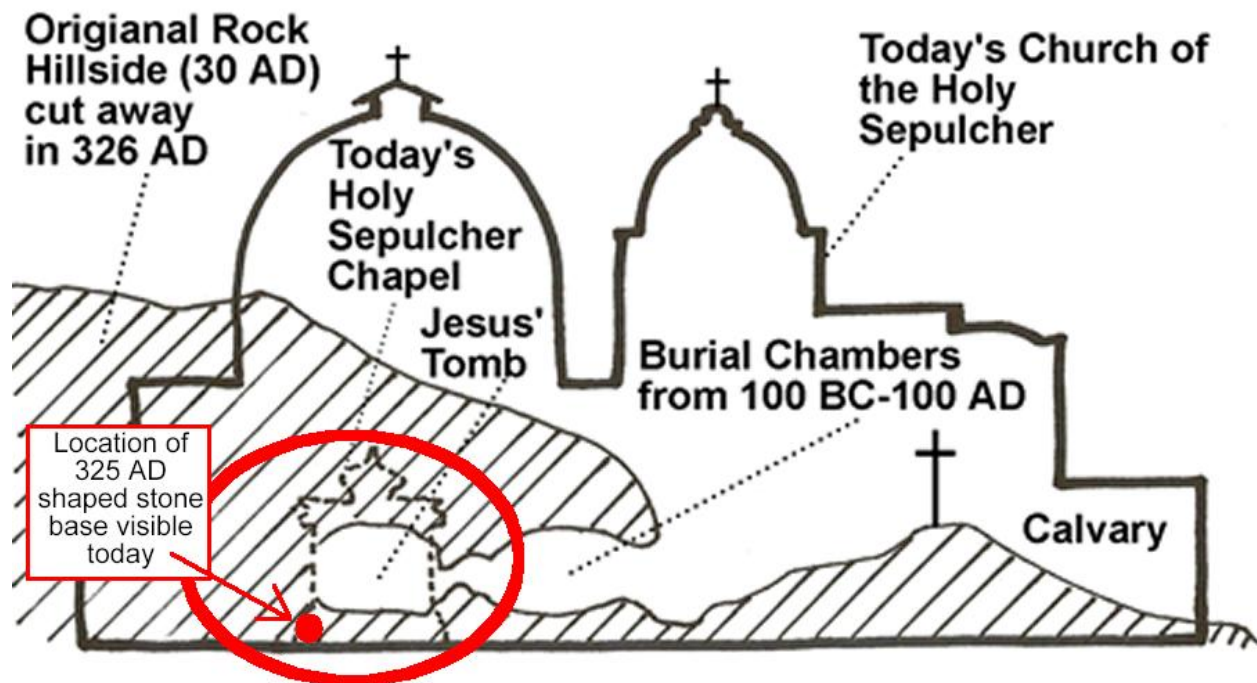
Seljuk Empire (1037–1194): Sunni Turks controlling Iran, Iraq, and Anatolia.

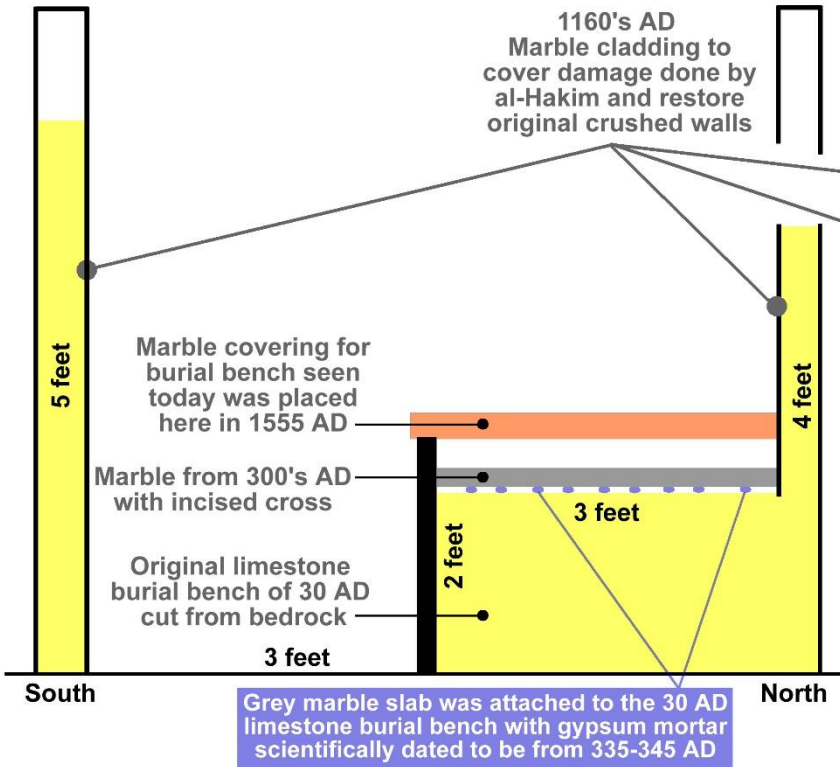
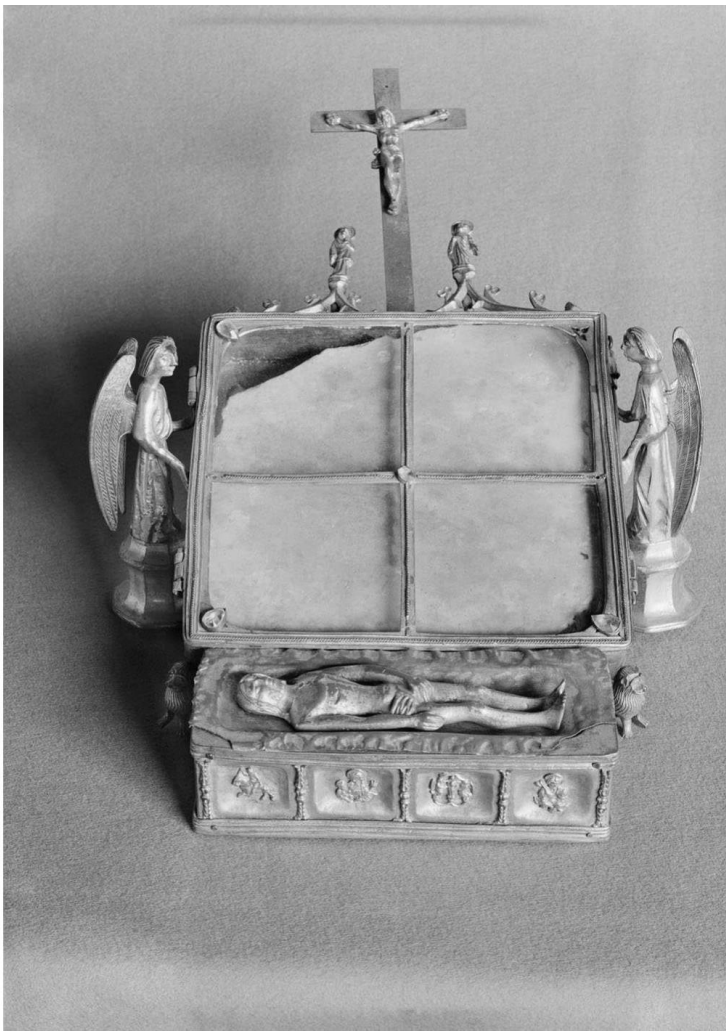
Ayyubid Dynasty (1171–1341): Founded by Saladin, centered in Egypt/Syria.

Mamluk Sultanate (1250–1517): Controlled Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

Timurid Dynasty (1370–1507): Ruled Central Asia and Persia.

Ottoman Empire (1299–1924): Long-lasting dynasty controlling Southeast Europe, Western Asia, North Africa.





Key to the Holy Sepulchre



Entrusted to two Palestinian Muslim families for over 850 years









Appleby Castle of Robert III de Stuteville 1174



Robert de Stuteville I silver penny

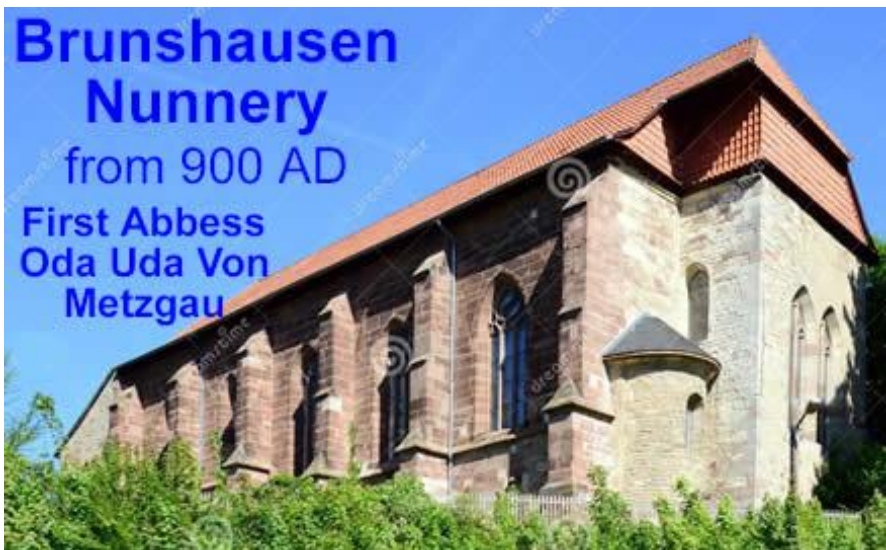


Some Differences Between Catholic in the West and Orthodox in the East	
Roman Catholic	Greek Orthodox
Led by Pope	Led by Patriarch
"Catholic" means "universal".	"Orthodox" means conforming to the accepted faith.
Uses Latin language	Uses Greek language
Adam broke God's Law by sinning.	Adam broke God's image by sinning.
Christ came to pay the penalty for sin.	Christ came to restore the image of God in man.
Focus: the death of Christ	Focus: the resurrection of Christ
Priests live celibate.	Pastors marry
Government officials are less powerful than Pope.	Government is more powerful than Church leaders.
The bread of Mass is unleavened.	The bread for the Eucharist is leavened.
Clergy may choose to wear a beard; most do not.	Clergy must have a beard.
Doctrine of Immaculate Conception of Mary, the mother of God; She has a role in salvation of man.	Mary is mother of Jesus, or <i>theotokos</i> the mother of God in flesh, but not the mother of God eternal.

Brunshausen Nunnery

from 900 AD

First Abbess
Oda Uda Von
Metzgau



Otto I (Henry the Fowler's father)

919

HENRY the FOWLER

- unites Germanic tribes
- Drives back Vikings



Henry's seal from a document from March 30, 925
HEINRICUS REX
"King Henry"

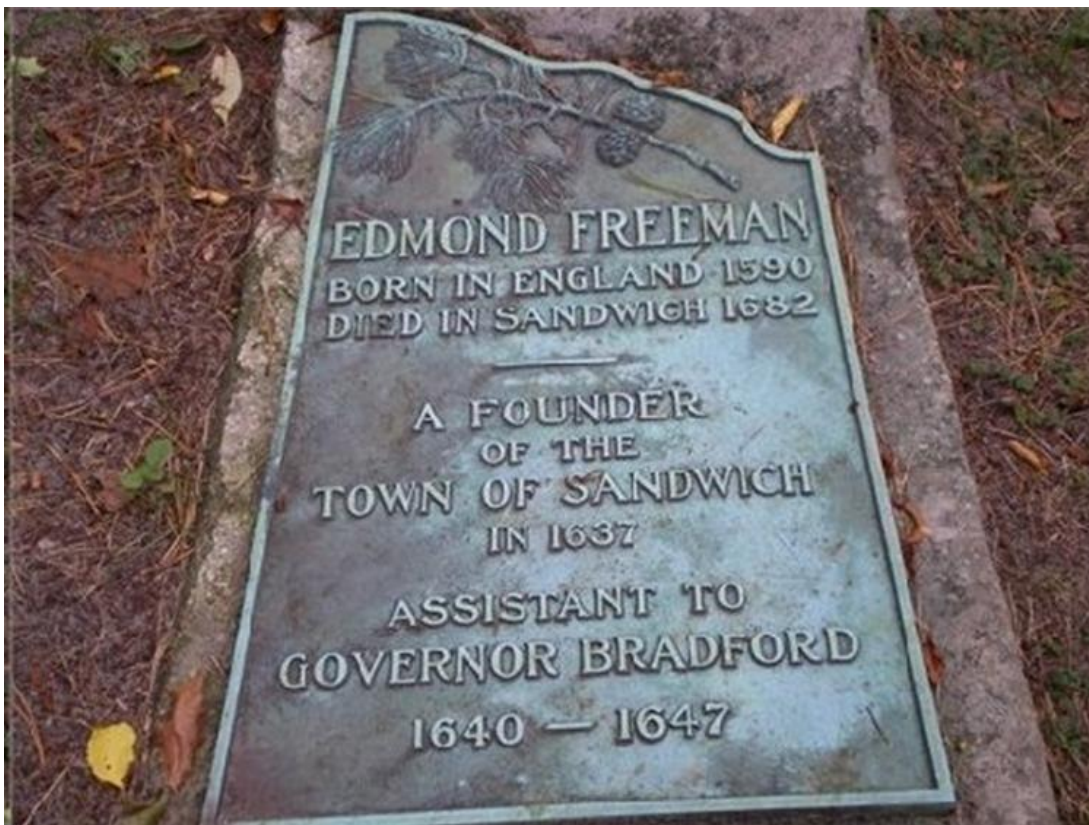








Peter Waldo





From Steve in response to some questions and discussion last week:

- Caliph - successor, someone who had been with the prophet in Makkah (Mecca) and Madinah (Medina), qualified to pass on correct hadith, and whose life was similar to the prophets in following the sunnah.

- Rashidin - those Caliphs who are rightly-guided and meet all the criteria of a Caliph.

- Hadith - the prophet's own sayings (as opposed to the Koran), and reports of his teachings and way of life, and run into may thousands of teachings. Hadiths are not the same as the Koran. The Koran was miraculously revealed to Mohamed over twenty-three years and has never been changed, edited, added to or taken away from since it was revealed. (There is no historical or archaeological evidence for when the first Koran was published, revealed or referenced.)

The first four Caliphs were:

1. Abu Bakr (Mohamed's first male convert and secretary) 632-634 AD;
2. Umar 634-644 AD;
3. Uthman 644-656 AD; and
4. Ali 656-661 AD.

The first hadiths were put together (from Mohamed's teachings) by Ismail al-Bukhari around 890 AD comprising of 7563 hadiths.

The above is take from the book - World Faiths: Islam, part of the World Faiths Series of Teach Yourself Books. (1984, Ruqaiyyah Waris Maqsood)