

cient dynasties. One of the strongest is the overlapping of Charlemagne's Empire from Pépin of Héristal to Charles the Fat, or 681–887 A.D., and the initial interval of the Byzantine stream in 333–527 A.D.

According to Ch. Bémont and G. Monod, Pépin of Héristal started the Carolingian dynasty [124]. He ruled in 681–714 A.D. (*ibid.*). Charlemagne's Empire ended in 887 A.D. when Charles the Fat was overthrown. The year is officially regarded as the start of the empire's dissolution (*ibid.*). Charlemagne's Empire is usually considered to have started with 768 A.D., the first year of Charlemagne's rule, but, since the Carolingian dynasty was originated by Pépin Héristal (681–714 A.D.) (see above), the three previous rulers, Pépin Héristal (681–714 A.D.), Charles Martel (721–741 A.D.) and Pépin the Short (751–768 A.D.) are also included [251] in Charlemagne's Empire. The numerical isomorphism is of the following form (we also indicate certain "biographical" parallels):

1a. Pépin of Héristal	1b. Basil the Great
1.1. Ruled for 33 years in 681–714 A.D. [124], "age" of Jesus at Crucifixion	1.1. "Ruled" for 35 years from 333 ("king's birth") to 368 A.D. (No Crucifixion?)
1.2. Translation of name: "Seed, God, Heresy" can be understood as "God sowing heresy"	1.2. Founder of new religion, "heresy" from standpoint of prior cult, due to isomorphism of legends of Great King (= Jesus?)
1.3. Sole ruler of 3 Frankish kingdoms, so-called Mayor of palace (<i>ibid.</i>)	1.3. Titled Great King. Arius (325–361 A.D.) + Constantius II (337–361 A.D.) ruling for 31 years could be possibly taken instead. Since both were contemporaries, choice is unimportant
2a. Charles Martel	2b. Theodosius I the Great
2.1. Ruled for 20 years in 721–741 A.D. [124]	2.1. Ruled for 16 years in 379–395 A.D. (see above)
2.2. Well-known ruler. Carolingians' magnificence started with his formidable internal policy and lucky wars. Ended anarchy, making nobles' leadership and priesthood respect his power (<i>ibid.</i>)	2.2. Well-known ruler. Nicknamed "Great", concentrated enormous power in his hands (see above). Completely controlled Church in Eastern Empire
2.3. Described by legends as staunch partisan of Christianity (<i>ibid.</i>)	2.3. Regarded as ardent Christian (see above)
2.4. More talks than battles with enemies (<i>ibid.</i>)	2.4. Often preferred bribing enemy to direct military confrontation (e.g., with Gothic chiefs). Peace treaty ([134], p. 444)