

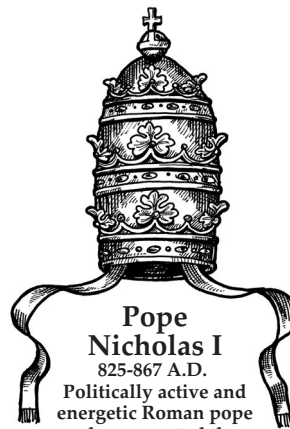
The Great Zimbabwe

900-1100 A.D. Located in southeastern Africa, the flourishing civilization of Great Zimbabwe was noted for its conical and distinct stone buildings, built without the use of mortar. It is considered by some to be the legendary site of King Solomon's mines.



The Maori

c. 900 A.D. Located in the southern Pacific Ocean on the islands of New Zealand, the first known inhabitants were recognized for their elaborate facial tattooing, called *moko*, and their jade and wood carvings.



Pope Nicholas I

825-867 A.D. Politically active and energetic Roman pope who supported the Holy See. Judged over secular and ecclesiastical disputes.



Egbert the Saxon

died 839 A.D. King of the West Saxons, becoming the first King of all the English peoples.



Cyril and Methodius

827-869 and 826-885 A.D.

Brothers, Christian missionaries, and theologians who worked in Moravia. Attributed with the invention of the Cyrillic alphabet, they translated the Scriptures into Old Church Slavonic, giving them the nickname "the Apostles of the Slavs."



Empress Irene

died 802 A.D.

Empress of Byzantium via devious methods and regent over her son, Emperor Constantine VI, she condemned Iconoclasm in 780 and restored image worship.



Alfred the Great

849-899 A.D. King of the West Saxons and recognized as ruler of all England-controlled territories, he strived to unify England into a kingdom while repulsing the Danes. Known as a scholar, he translated works of Saint Gregory I, Boethius, and Saint Augustine.



William the Pious

900s A.D. Duke of Aquitaine and founder of an Abbey at Cluny, to which he bequeathed his entire domain.



Iceland

874 A.D. A cold island country located near the Arctic circle in the Atlantic Ocean, it was discovered and explored by Viking Norsemen as early as 860. It was finally settled by the Vikings in 874. There is evidence, however, that proves inhabitation by Irish monks before the Vikings even came to the island. The monks were led to leave by their desire to live cloistered away from the heathen.



Henry The Fowler (Henry I)

875-936 A.D.

German king who reigned for 17 years in which he restored monarchical authority, reformed the Saxon army, and maintained his independence from the church. His wife, Matilda, however, founded many monasteries.



Pope Leo III

died 816 A.D. The cardinal priest of Santa Susanna and elected to the papal see in 795. He escaped physical persecution and imprisonment by adversaries and found refuge at Charlemagne's retreat at Paderborn. On Christmas Day, 800, he crowned Charlemagne Holy Roman Emperor, causing the schism between Eastern and Western empires.



Book of Kells

800 A.D. A book containing the four Gospels in Latin, hand-copied by monks. It is known for its illuminations: wondrous arrays of pictures, interlaced shapes, and ornamental details. Although believed to have originated on the island of Iona, its name comes from the Abbey of Kells, where it was kept for 700 years.