#59 The Legs of Iron – Germany, not France, became the political seat of the Holy Roman Empire

Key Understanding: Germany. Germany became the seat of the Holy Roman Empire.

Germany became the political seat of the Holy Roman Empire. Germany became the political seat of the Holy Roman Empire for two reasons, (a) the German branch of Charlemagne's Split, which was originally ruled by grandson Louis II, died out in 911. Louis II's former kingdom became divided into five powerful dukedoms (duchies) that elected a new king. With the new kings came a separation from the French parts of Charlemagne's empire. One of these kings was King Otto I, and

(b) King Otto I then conquered the lands of the old third part, or middle part, referring to Charlemagne's grandson Lothair's Italian part, of the old Charlemagne Empire. The ruler of Lothair's part, since it was Italian and connected to the Papal States, had maintained the status of the Emperor of Rome. Therefore, when Otto I conquered the Italian part, it gave him the right to claim the title of Emperor of Rome, though the political 'seat' of the empire was still in Germany. He was crowned by Pope John XII.



Daniel 2:40 (KJV) And THE FOURTH KINGDOM SHALL BE STRONG AS IRON [the Legs of Iron Roman Empire, extending through the Western Roman Empire, which ended in 476 A.D., and the Eastern Roman Empire, which ended in 1453 A.D. The Leg of Iron of the Western Roman Empire was extended to include the life of the Holy Roman Empire, begun by Charlemagne in 800 A.D. Its political power was generally German-based in the earlier centuries, and Austrian-based in the later centuries through the Habsburg Dynasty. In the meantime, the Leg of Iron of the Eastern Roman Empire was further extended to include the life of the Russian Empire]: forasmuch as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things: and as iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise.

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