



**Pope Innocent III**

### **Regarding papal supremacy:**

“As God, the creator of the universe, set 2 great lights in the firmament of heaven, the greater light to rule the day, & the lesser light to rule the night so He set 2 great dignities in the firmament of the universal church...the greater to rule the day, that is, souls, & the lesser to rule the night, that is, bodies. These dignities are the papal authority & the royal power. And just as the moon gets her light from the sun, & is inferior to the sun...so the royal power gets the splendor of its dignity from the papal authority.”

“The pope stands between god and man, lower than god but higher than men, who judges all and is judged by no one”

# Terms, People, and Places

Sacrament:

Salvation:

Tithe:

Heresy:

Benedictine Rule:

Secular:

Papal Supremacy:

Canon Law:

Excommunication:

Interdict:

Monastery:

Convent:

# Lesson Objectives

- Explain how the Church shaped medieval life.
- Understand monastic life and the influence of medieval monks and nuns.
- Analyze how the power of the Church grew during the Middle Ages and how reformers worked for change in the Church.
- Describe the situation of Jews in medieval Europe.

# Summary

## “The Medieval Church ”

The Church guided the spiritual lives of Christians and played a vital role in medieval life. In time, it grew into a secular power becoming the most powerful political force in Medieval Europe.

## CHAPTER

## 7

## SECTION 3

## Section Summary

## THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH

During the Middle Ages, the Roman Church grew in power. It became the strongest worldly, or **secular**, and religious force in Western Europe. For most people, churches were the center of village life. The parish priest celebrated mass and administered **sacraments**, or sacred rites. Church doctrine also taught that men and women were equal before God. Yet the Church also taught that women needed men's guidance. Many people went into monasteries or convents to live a religious life. In 530, a monk named Benedict created rules to govern monastery life. These required vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, or purity. In time, monasteries and convents all across Europe followed this **Benedictine Rule**.

High Church officials, such as bishops or the pope, often stopped warfare among nobles by declaring a Truce of God. Medieval popes developed **papal supremacy**, or authority over rulers. The Church had its own courts and body of laws, known as **canon law**, and gave out punishments. One was **excommunication**, or refusing to give the sacraments and Christian burial. This condemned sinners to hell. Also, rulers could face **interdict**, which kept entire towns, regions, or kingdoms from receiving sacraments and Christian burial.

However, as Church wealth and power grew, so did corruption. Many priests, monks, and nuns ignored their vows. Throughout medieval times, there were calls for reform. In the early 900s, the Benedictine Rule was brought back, and many monasteries and convents began to change. Other reforms came from **friars**, or monks who traveled and preached to the poor. The first order of friars, called the Franciscans, was founded by **St. Francis of Assisi**.

In the Middle Ages, Jewish people settled all across Europe. However, by the late 1000s, prejudice against them had increased in Western Europe. The Church even issued orders to keep Jews from owning land or having certain jobs. Thousands migrated to Eastern Europe.

## Review Questions

1. What three vows did the Benedictine Rule require?

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2. What caused corruption to grow in the Church?

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## READING CHECK

What was papal supremacy?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *doctrine* in the underlined sentence. What context clue tells you that it had to do with teaching? Who was doing the teaching? Use these context clues to help you figure out what *doctrine* means.

## READING SKILL

**Identify Main Ideas** Find and underline the sentences that give the main idea of the Summary.

## CHAPTER

## 8

## SECTION 2

## Section Summary

## THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE AND THE CHURCH

During the Middle Ages, popes and the Church spread their influence across Europe. European rulers, too, grew more powerful. However, this increase in power often resulted in conflict.

Rulers of the Holy Roman Empire, which extended from Germany to Italy, often confronted the pope over the appointment of Church officials. Pope Gregory VII wanted the Church free from lay (non-church) control. To do this he banned lay investiture, in which the emperor rather than the pope named and installed bishops. However, Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV said that bishops held royal lands under his control, so he had the right to appoint them. In 1076 the pope excommunicated him and threatened to crown a new emperor. Henry was forced to humble himself to the pope as a sinner, and Gregory forgave him. Later, Henry led an army to Rome, sending Gregory into exile. Fifty years later, the Concordat of Worms was accepted, giving popes sole power to invest bishops with religious authority and emperors the right to invest them with lands.

Power struggles over land also occurred during the 1100s and 1200s. Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I, called Frederick Barbarossa or “Red Beard,” fought but failed to capture wealthy northern Italian cities. Instead, he arranged for his son to marry the heiress to Sicily and southern Italy, expanding his control there. His grandson, Frederick II, also sought but failed to control northern Italy. Ultimately, the Holy Roman Empire broke up into separate feudal states, while southern Italy went through centuries of chaos.

By the 1200s, the Church reached its peak of power. In 1198, Pope Innocent III took office and claimed supremacy over all other rulers. He excommunicated the English and French kings, and placed their kingdoms under interdict, barring people from religious sacraments. He also launched a holy war against heretics in southern France, killing tens of thousands. After Innocent’s death, popes continued to claim supremacy, but they were challenged by the monarchs’ growing power. In the late 1200s, France’s Philip IV successfully challenged the pope on the issue of taxing the clergy. Philip then went on to engineer the election of a French pope.

## Review Questions

1. What did Pope Gregory VII want?

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2. What did Innocent III claim?

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## READING CHECK

What agreement ended power struggles between Holy Roman emperors and popes over lay investiture?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *confronted* mean in the underlined sentence? *Confronted* is made from three word parts: the prefix *con-* means “together”; *front* means “the part of something that is facing forward”; *-ed* is a suffix that indicates past tense. Use these word-part clues to help you figure out the meaning of *confronted*.

## READING SKILL

**Understand Effects** Was the Concordat of Worms a cause or effect of the power struggles between popes and rulers?

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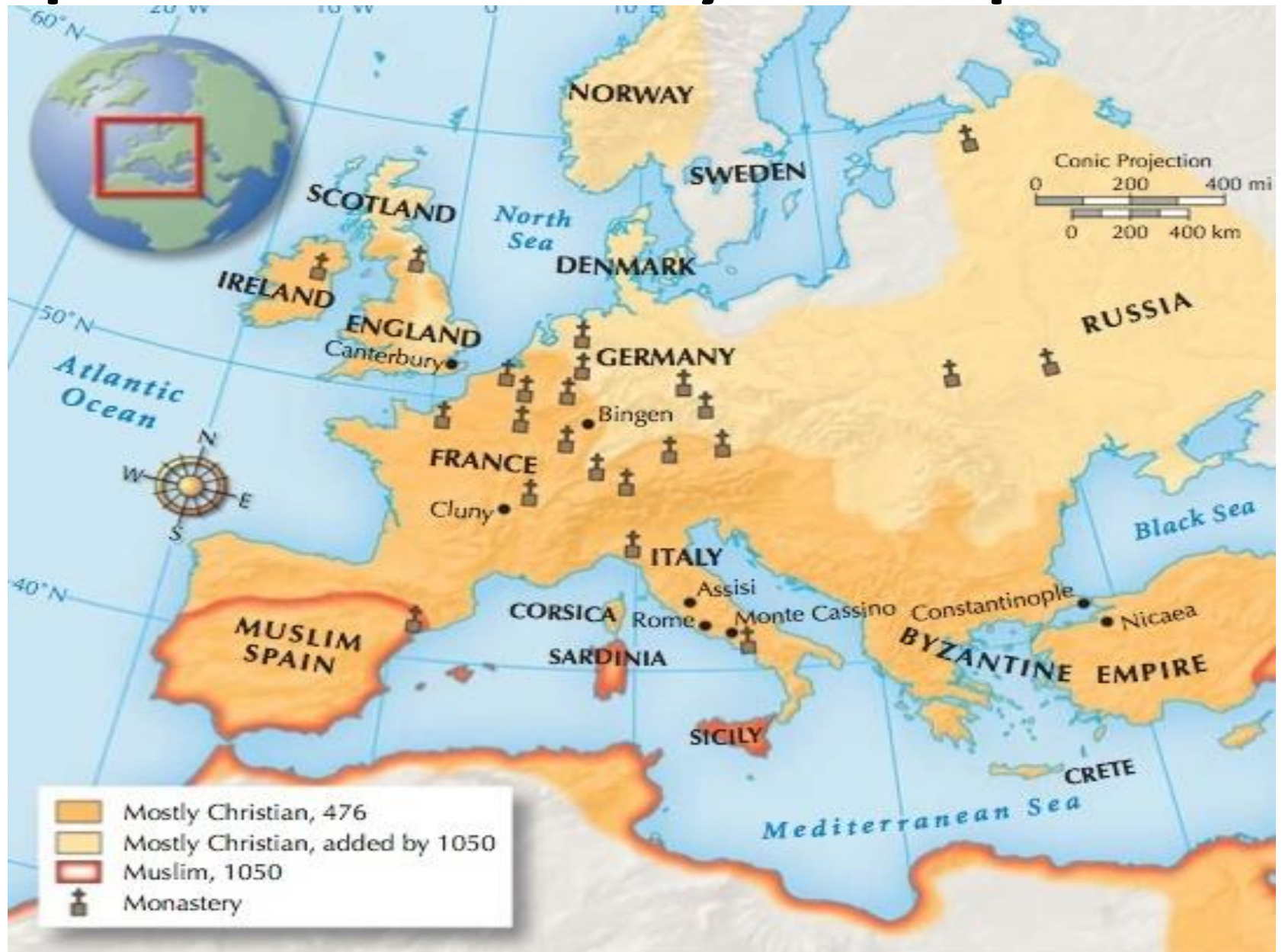


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# Aim #3: How did the Roman Catholic Church play a vital role in medieval life?



# Spread of Christianity in Europe 1050





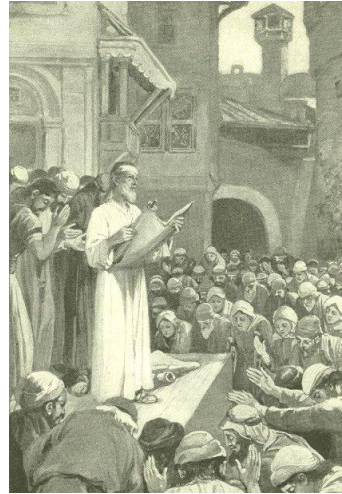
# The Medieval Church



# Church Hierarchy

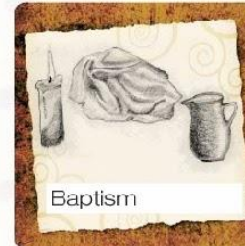


# Spiritual Role/Everyday Life

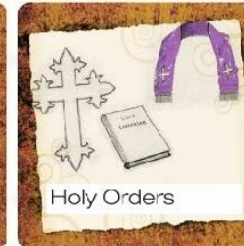


## SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Catholics worship God through every celebration of the sacraments.



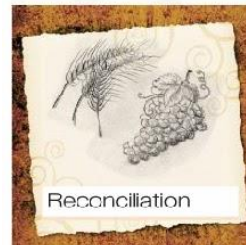
Baptism



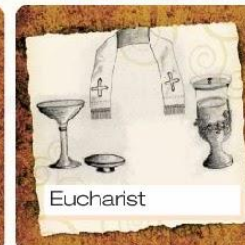
Holy Orders



Confirmation



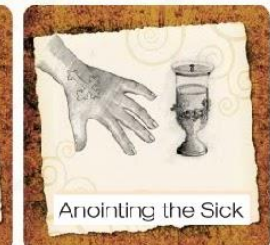
Reconciliation



Eucharist



Marriage



Anointing the Sick

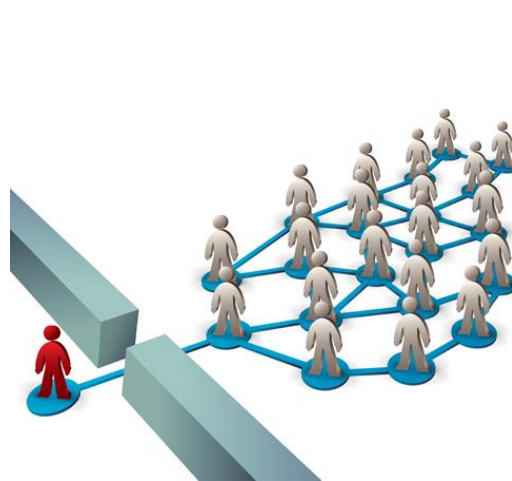


## **Checkpoint**

How did the Church shape everyday medieval life?

# Secular Role- Economic & Political Power

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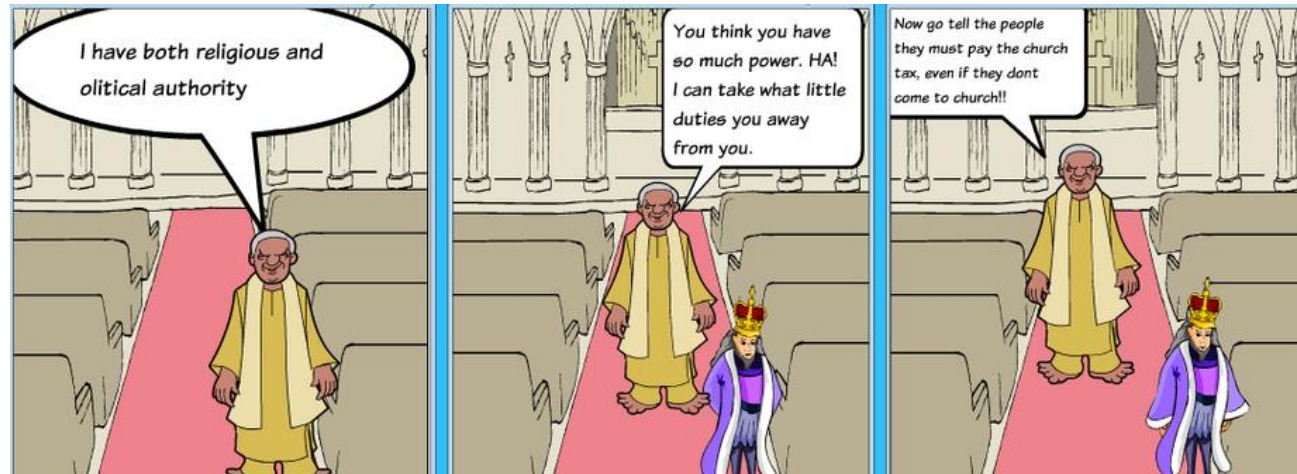


"Unfriended" sounds so much more gentle than 'excommunicated' does."

# Church Power Reaches Its Height

- 1200s, peak political power
- Pope Innocent III feuds w/ many & wins!

- King John of England
- King Philip II of France





## **Checkpoint**

How did the power of the Church grow during the Middle Ages?

# Corruption & Reform

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## **Checkpoint**

How did reformers work for change in the Church?

# Monks & Nuns





## **Checkpoint**

How did the Monks and nuns help build  
Christian civilization in Europe?

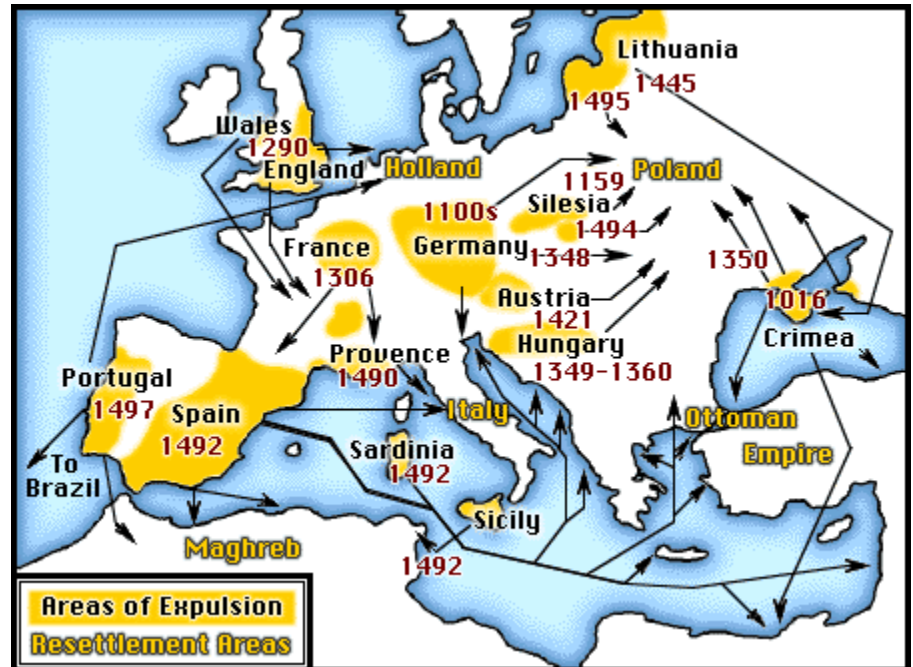
# Women & the Church



# Jews in Medieval Europe



Blood Libel



# Blood Libel





# Checkpoint

How were Jews & women treated in  
Medieval Christian Europe?

# Graphic Summary: *The Medieval Church*

## Everyday Life

- Christians attend village churches.
- Some priests run schools in village churches.
- All Christians pay taxes to the Church.

## Nuns and Monks

- Some set up housing, hospitals, and schools for the sick and poor.
- Some become missionaries.
- Some preserve learning.



## Power of Church

- Pope leads Roman Catholic Church.
- Church has its own laws and courts.
- Church excommunicates those who do not obey rules.

## Reform

- Church becomes rich and powerful.
- Some clergy become corrupt.
- Reformers try to make changes.

\*The Church had both spiritual and secular power.





I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD  
Please jot down what you  
have gotten from today's  
lesson and what you still  
have questions on.