

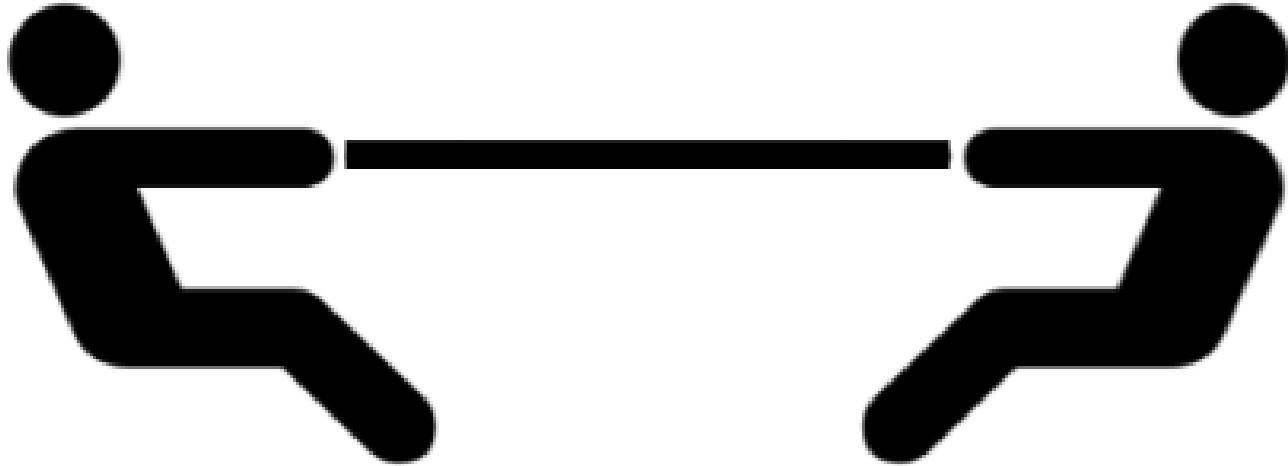


Pope Innocent III

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.”

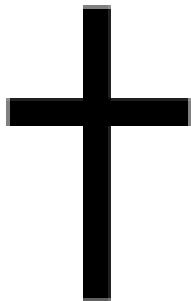
“The pope stands between god and man, lower than god but higher than men, who judges all and is judged by no one”



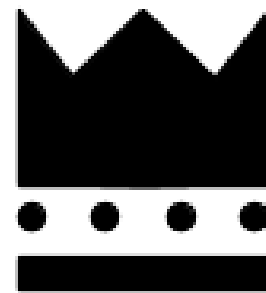
RELIGIOUS WORLD
THE CHURCH
(Pope, Bishops, etc.)

VS.

SECULAR WORLD
THE STATE
(Emperors, Kings, etc.)



POWER



Document 1

Identify a piece of textual or visual evidence from this document that supports the claim this document makes- that the Church was powerful.



The Clergy

The **pope** and the **clergy**, people with positions in the Catholic Church like priests, nuns, monks, bishops, cardinals, and archbishops, are pictured here.

Monarchy and Nobility

Kings, queens, nobles, and knights are pictured here.

Peasants

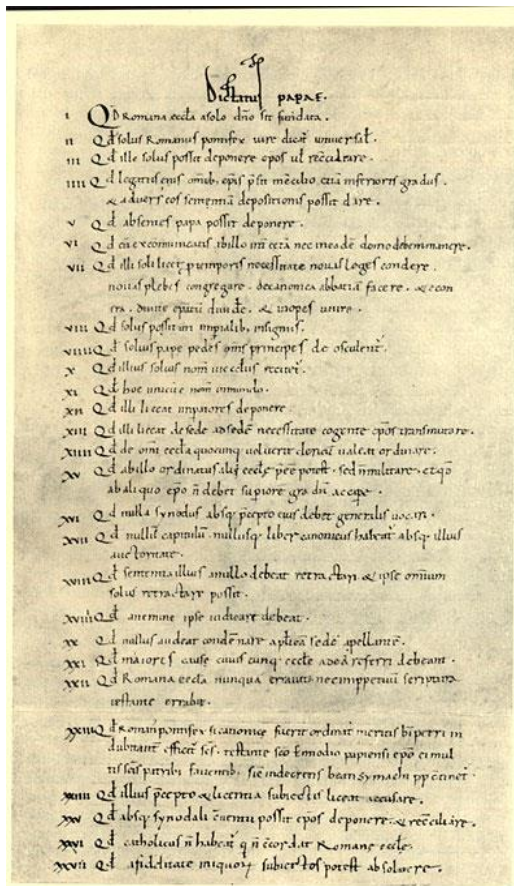
Pictured here are the peasants, artisans, merchants, and serfs who lived in Medieval communities but were not ordained with positions in the Catholic Church.

A painting depicting the three "estates" or classes in Medieval France

Document 2: *Dictatus papae*

Pope Gregory was elected pope in 1073 CE. He believed that as pope, he was God's "vicar [representative] on earth" and that his authority extended over religious life and secular political life. In 1075, he issued a decree forbidding a practice called lay investiture. Lay investiture was a practice whereby secular rulers like emperors or kings could select leaders of the church. Pope Gregory felt that this practice reduced his power so he ended it. This angered many kings and emperors. *Dictatus papae* is a compilation of 27 statements about the powers of the pope. It was included in Pope Gregory VII's register under the year 1075. *Dictatus papae* reflects the views of Pope Gregory about the power of popes.

Identify a piece of textual or visual evidence from this document that supports the claim this document makes- that the Church was powerful.



Excerpts from *Dictatus Papae*:

9. That of the pope alone all princes shall kiss the feet.
12. That it may be permitted to him [pope] to depose [remove from power] emperors.
14. That he has power to ordain [make someone a priest] a clerk of any church he may wish.
17. That no chapter and no book shall be considered canonical [included in a list of sacred books] without his authority.
18. That a sentence passed by him may be retracted by no one; and that he himself, alone of all, may retract it.
19. That he himself may be judged by no one.

Document 3: *Canon Law, Excommunication, and Interdict*

Identify a piece of textual or visual evidence from this document that supports the claim this document makes- that the Church was powerful.



During the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church developed its own set of laws called **canon law**. Medieval canon law was based on the Bible and decision made by the clergy as well as local laws and Roman law also influenced canon law.

Canon law set out the rules that Catholics needed to follow and included topics like religious teachings accepted by the church, crimes, the role of the clergy, and marriage.

Depending on the situation, breaking canon law could result in **excommunication**, the limiting or ending of a person's membership in the Catholic Church. Those who were excommunicated could not receive the sacraments [sacred ceremonies of the church] or a Christian burial, which many believed could condemn them to hell for eternity.

Popes and other clergy members in the Church used excommunication to punish those who opposed them. If the Church wanted to send a message to a noble or king who disagreed with them or spoke out against them he could impose an interdict, an order that excluded a whole region from receiving holy sacraments in the Catholic Church. In some cases, this led to revolts from the people who feared their souls were in danger which might lead to the Church getting what they wanted. A powerful noble who opposed the Church might face an interdict, but even the strongest ruler usually gave in rather than have to deal with revolts by the common people.

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?

2. What caused corruption to grow in the Church?

READING CHECK

What was papal supremacy?

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?

2. What did Innocent III claim?

READING CHECK

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

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*.

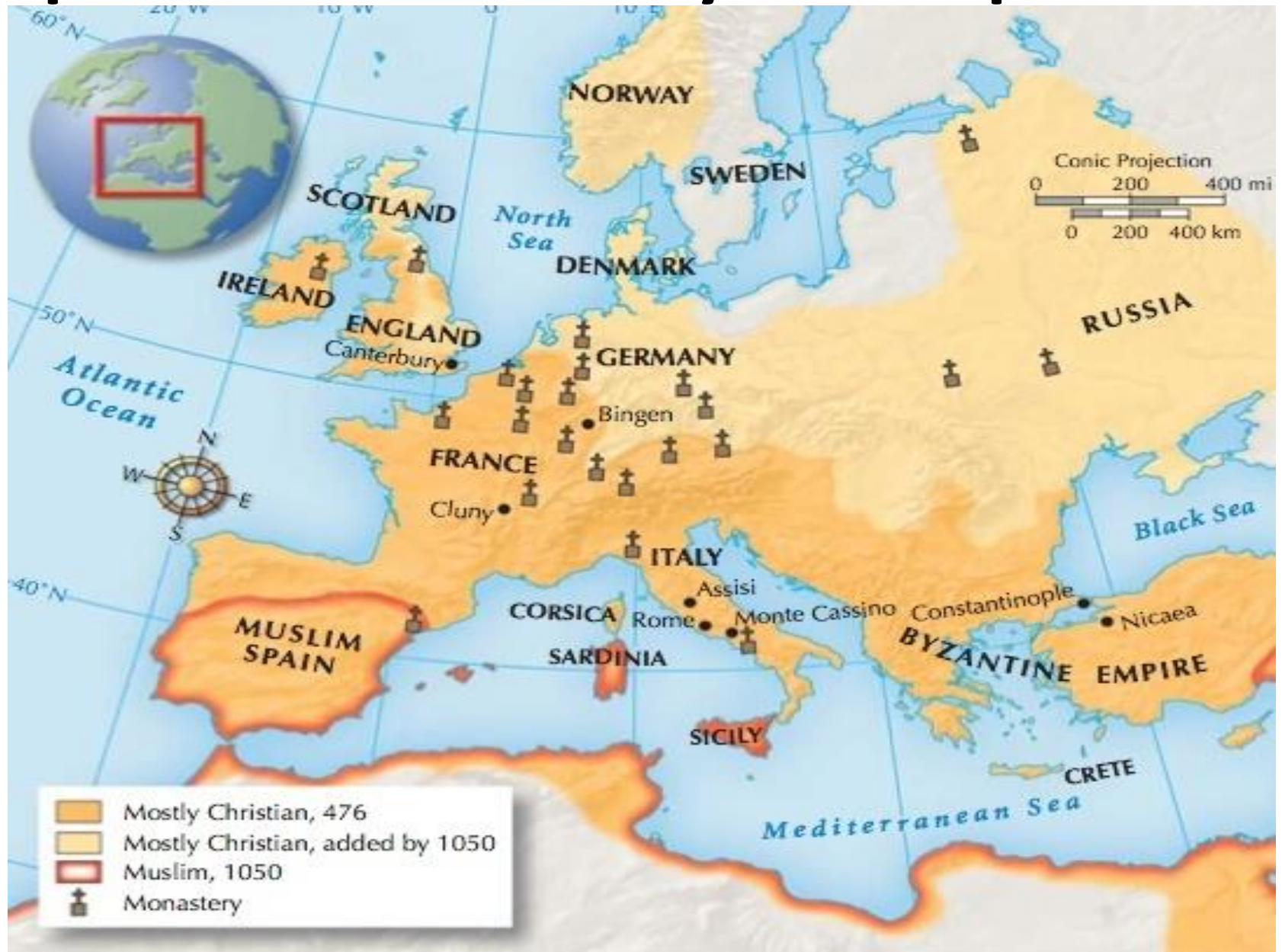
READING SKILL

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

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



Spread of Christianity in Europe 1050



The Medieval Church

- Stabilized & unified Europe
- “The Authority”
- Shaped everyday life
- Preserved learning

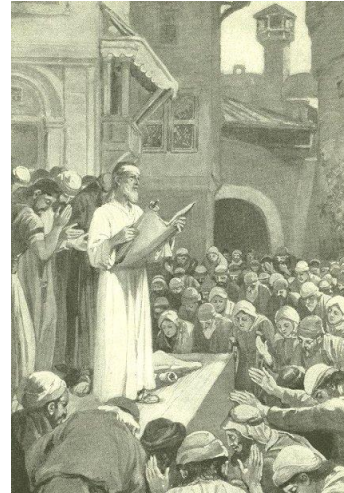


Church Hierarchy

- Pope in Rome
Rep of Jesus on earth
 - Archbishops (regions)
 - Bishops (major cities)
 - Priests (manors & villages)
- 



Spiritual Role/Everyday Life



- Instructed faith

- Everyone a sinner; achieve **salvation** by:

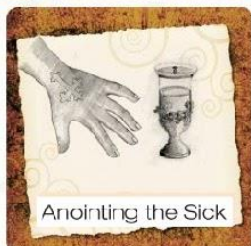
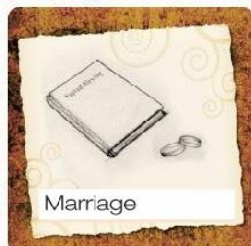
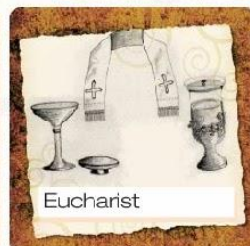
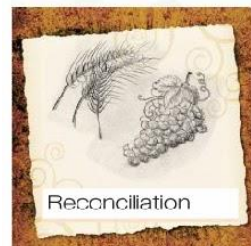
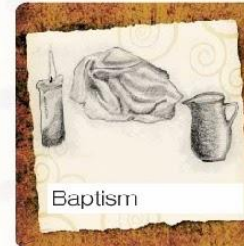
- ❖ Faith in Jesus
- ❖ Good works
- ❖ **Sacraments**

- Provided comfort & moral guidance

- social center

SEVEN SACRAMENTS

Catholics worship God through every celebration of the sacraments.



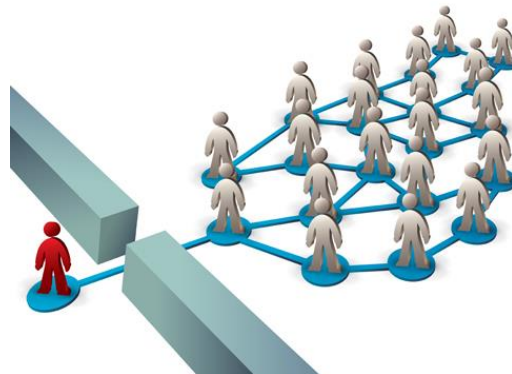
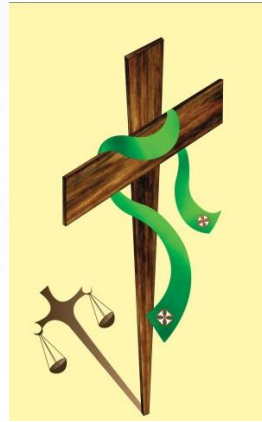


Checkpoint

How did the Church shape everyday medieval life?

Secular Role

- Largest landholder
 - Controlled bishops-feudal lords
- Collected **Tithe**
- Only educated ppl
 - gov't positions
- Own courts & laws (**Canon**)
- **Papal Supremacy**
- **Excommunication & interdict**
- **“Truce of god”** – force of peace



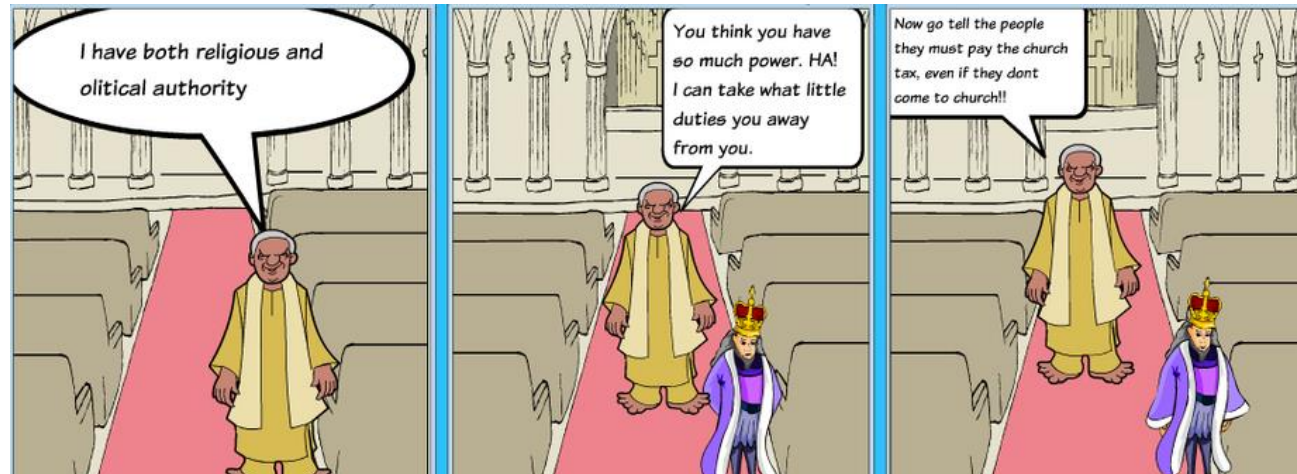
"Unfriended" sounds so much more gentle than 'excommunicated' does."

Height of Power 1200s

- Pope Innocent III feuds & wins!



- King John of England
- King Philip II of France





Checkpoint

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

Monks & Nuns

- devoted life to god
- Entered **monasteries & convents**
- **Benedictine Rule**
 - vows of chastity, obedience, poverty
- helped sick & poor
- Preserved learning
- missionaries



Corruption & Reform

- 900s, revived Benedictine Rule
- 1073, Pope Gregory VII reforms
 - only Church appoint Bishops
 - outlawed marriage for priests & **simony**





Checkpoint

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



Checkpoint

How did reformers work for change in the Church?

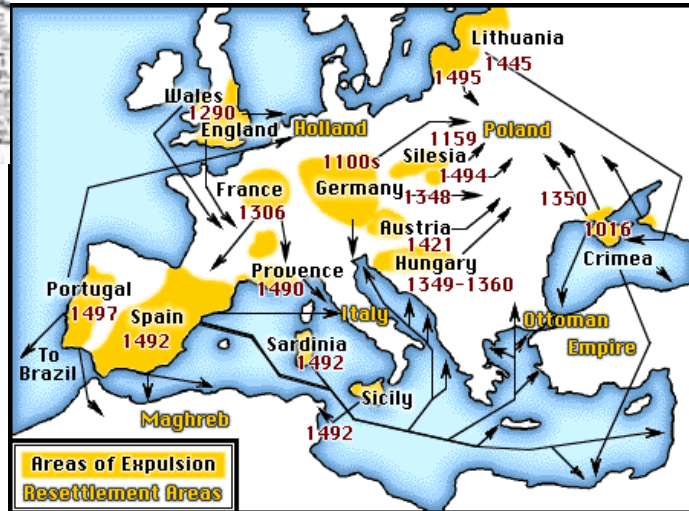
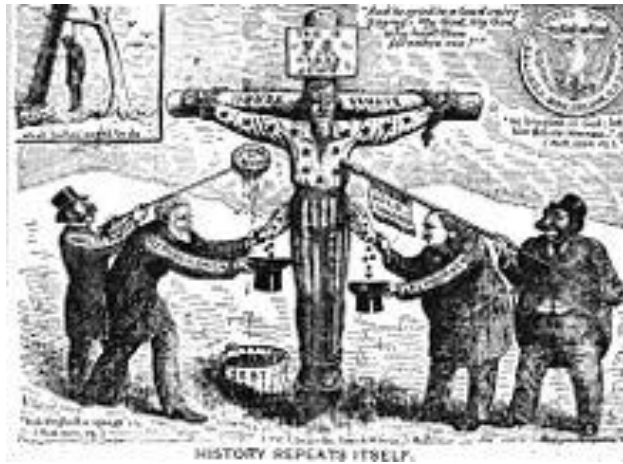
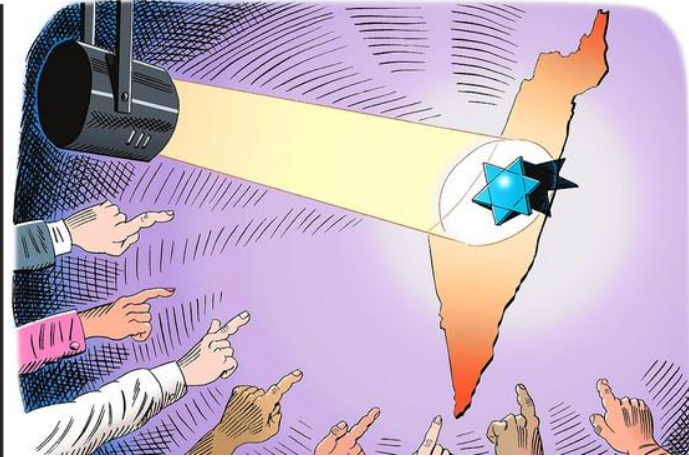
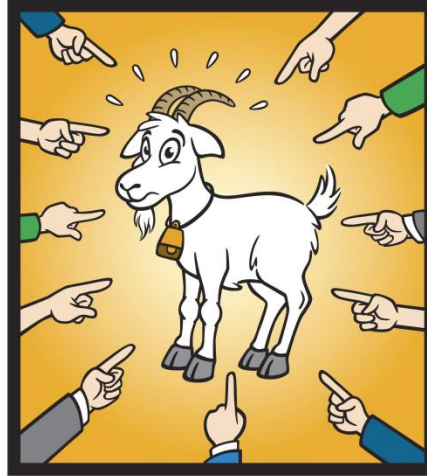
Women

- Viewed weak
 - need guidance
- be pure & modest

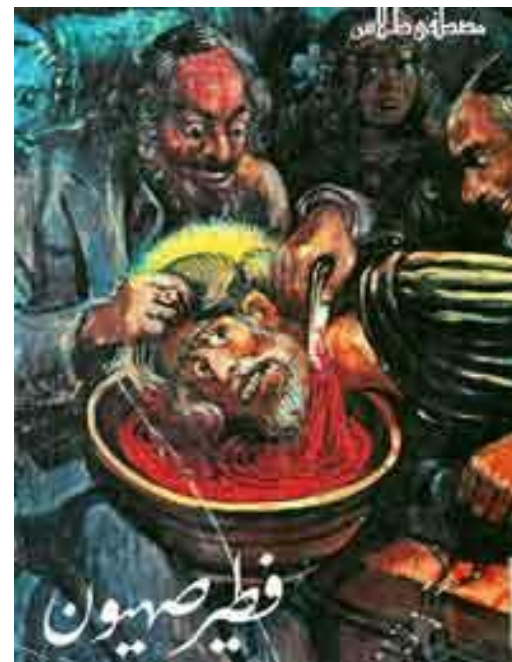


Jews in Medieval Europe

- “the others”
- Blamed for Jesus death
 - beginning of **anti-Semitism**
 - Led to **scapegoating**, persecution & attacks
 - banned from owning land & certain jobs
- Many moved to E. Europe



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.