

# Topics

- Introduction
- Transitioning from “Ancient” to “Medieval”
- The Byzantine Empire and Eastern Orthodoxy

## THE MEDIEVAL WESTERN CHURCH

- Spread of Christianity
- Early Medieval Learning & Theology
- Monasticism
- Church and State
- The Papacy
- The Sacramental System & Medieval Doctrine
- Sneak Previews of The Reformation



# Overview of Western Europe – ca. 12<sup>th</sup> Century

## Key Players

- Holy Roman Empire
- Papacy
- France (split from HRE)
- England

## Happenings since the early middle ages

- Anglo-Saxon England united then conquered by Normans
- Holy Roman Empire split on succession of Charlemagne's feuding grandsons
- Vikings vanquished, assimilated and/or Christianized

## What's it like here?

- Settled towns and villages vs. constant migration
- Kings, Castles, Cathedrals
  - > National identities emerging but power still decentralized
  - > Feudalism – loyalty by allocation of land
- Monastic schools evolve into Cathedral schools then universities but literacy not yet widespread
- Powerful Church with monasteries, well defined bishoprics, archbishoprics



12th Century Key Players



12th Century France

# Kings, Emperors, Popes 500 AD – 1000 AD

	500	600	700	800	900	1000
<b>ENGLAND</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various from Anglo-Saxon "Heptarchy"</li> <li>- Kent</li> <li>- East Saxons (Essex)</li> <li>- South Saxons (Sussex)</li> <li>- East Anglia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Northumbria (Bernicia &amp; Deira)</li> <li>- Mercia</li> <li>- West Saxons (Wessex)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offa (Mercia)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alfred (Wessex)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edward the Elder</li> <li>Aethelstan the Glorious</li> <li>Edmund I</li> <li>Eadred</li> <li>Eadwig</li> <li>Edgar the Peaceable</li> <li>Edward the Martyr</li> <li>Aethelred the Unready</li> </ul>
<b>HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE</b>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Charlemagne</li> <li>- Louis the Pius</li> <li>- Charles the Bald</li> <li>- Charles the Fat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Henry</li> <li>- Otto I</li> <li>- Otto II</li> <li>- Otto III</li> </ul>	
<b>FRANCE</b>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hugh Capet</li> <li>- Robert II</li> </ul>	
<b>POPES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Symmachus</li> <li>- Hormisdas</li> <li>- John</li> <li>- Vigilius</li> <li>- Pelagius II</li> <li>- Gregory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (Gregory)</li> <li>- Honorius</li> <li>- Sergius</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gregory II</li> <li>- Gregory III</li> <li>- Zacharias</li> <li>- Stephen II</li> <li>- Adrian</li> <li>- Leo III</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (Leo III)</li> <li>- Nicholas I</li> </ul>		

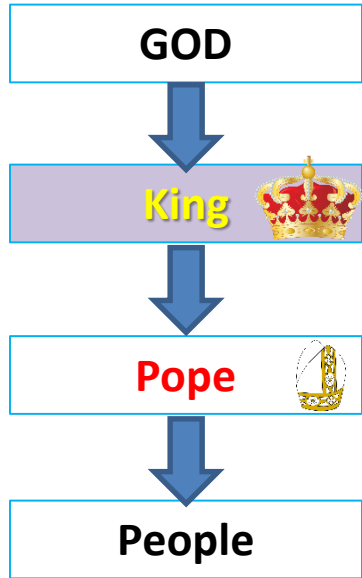
Lists not exhaustive – some filtered for importance

# Kings, Emperors, Popes 1000 AD – 1500 AD

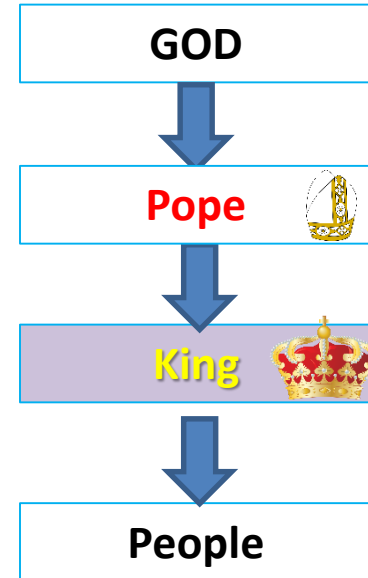
	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
<b>ENGLAND</b>	(Aethelred the Unready) Svein Forkbeard Edmund Ironside Cnut Harold Harefoot Harthacnut	Harold / William I Edward the Confessor William II	Henry I Stephen Richard I Lionheart	John Henry III	Edward I Edward II Edward III Richard II	Henry IV Henry V Edward IV / Henry VI Richard III Henry VII
<b>HRE</b>	- (Otto III) - Henry II - Conrad II - Henry III <b>Henry IV</b>	- (Henry IV) - Henry V - House of Hohenstaufen	- Otto IV - Frederick II - Houses of Staufen & Hohenstaufen			- House of Habsburg
<b>FRANCE</b>	- (Robert II) - Henry I - Philip I	- (Philip I) - Louis VI - Louis VII - Philip II Augustus	- (Philip II Augustus) - Louis VIII - Louis IX - Philip III <b>Philip IV</b>	- (Philip IV) - Philip V - Charles IV	- Philip VI - John II - Charles V - Charles VI	- (Charles VI) - Charles VII - Louis XI - Charles VIII
<b>POPES</b>	- Leo IX - Victor II - Stephen IX - Nicholas II - Alexander II <b>Gregory VII</b> - Urban VI	- Paschal II - Calixtus II - Alexander III - Innocent III	- (Innocent III) - Gregory IX - Celestine V <b>Boniface VIII</b>	(Boniface VIII)- Benedict XI Clement V John XXII Benedict XII Clement VI Innocent VI Urban V	Gregory XI - Urban VI Clement VII Boniface IX - Benedict XIII	- (Benedict XIII) - Innocent VII - Gregory XII - Alexander V - John XXIII - Martin V - Eugene IV - Nicholas V

Lists not exhaustive – some filtered for importance

# Central Issue – Church vs. State



- When policy of the King conflicts with the will of the Pope, who gets the final say?
- Issues leading to conflict
  - Can the Pope depose the King?
  - Can the King depose the Pope?
  - Who appoints the clergy? (Lay investiture)
  - Taxation of the clergy
  - Implementation of justice for the clergy



*1 Samuel 26:9 - And David said to Abishai, Destroy him not: for who can stretch forth his hand against the Lord's anointed, and be guiltless?*

*Matthew 16:19 - And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.*

*1 Peter 2:13-14, 17- Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: whether it be to the king, as supreme; Or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that do well. ... Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king.*

*Matthew 28:18 - And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth.*

# Gregory VII vs. Henry IV (1075 – 1085)



Gregory VII – Pope

The Pope appoints archbishops and has power to depose kings.

You're king only insofar as you obey the Roman Bishop. You've been disloyal to the church and ignored Peter, prince of the apostles!

You are excommunicated and deposed!

Appoints his own candidate archbishop of Milan

Mr. "False Monk" my kingship comes directly from God and you are no longer Pope!



Henry IV – Emperor

Henry's internal political adversaries convince him to swear allegiance to Gregory.

Henry travels to Canossa to do penance and Gregory absolves him after forcing him to wait outside for three days in the snow.

Henry's internal adversaries feel betrayed by Gregory's absolution of Henry and civil war breaks out in Henry's domain.

Ha, I restored Henry's communion but not his right to be king!

Important "moderate" bishops lose patience with Gregory's intransigence and declare him "irregularly elected" and replace him with Clement III

Gregory leaves Rome. His Norman allies invade and loot Rome but Gregory dies in exile in 1085.

Henry invades Rome and is crowned by Clement III



# Murder in the Cathedral – Henry and Becket (1162-1170)

- Henry II – First English King of Plantagenet Dynasty
  - Rules after terrible civil war – valued domestic law and order
  - Expansion – Present day UK, western France to Alps (much through marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine)
- Thomas Becket
  - Studies in Paris, appointed as clerk to Archbishop of Canterbury
  - Chancellor and friend to Henry 1155-1162
  - Not known as a seriously religious person



Henry II



Eleanor

## COUNTDOWN TO MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL

- 1162 – **Henry appoints Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury**
- 1163 – Clash over payments to sheriffs (Henry wanted to royal treasury)
- 1163 – **Clash over handover of criminal clerics to royal authority**
- 1164 – **Henry exerts royal authority over various legal rights of the church**
- 1164 – **Becket and bishops defy king, Becket convicted of perjury**
- 1164 – Becket to exile in France, Henry confiscates possessions
- 1169 – **Becket does homage to Henry in France**
- 1170 – **Henry's eldest son crowned by Archbishop of York (traditionally by Archbishop of Canterbury)**
- 1170 – Becket returns to England, **excommunicates allies of Henry**
- 1170 – **Becket is murdered by four royal knights in Canterbury Cathedral**



Memorial to Thomas Becket  
at Canterbury Cathedral

*“Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest” – Henry II*

*Acts 5:29 - Then Peter and the other apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men.*

# Unum Sanctum Ecclesiam – Boniface vs. Philip (1295-1303)



Boniface VIII – Pope

- Issues:
  - Taxation of the clergy
  - Lay Investiture
  - Unum Sanctum Ecclesiam (Papal Bull)
    - “Since spiritual power exceeds the temporal in honor it may be used against the temporal and it must be used if the temporal is in error.”
    - Salvation requires subjection to the papacy
- Boniface attempts to exert authority threatening excommunication and interdict
- Population beginning to see themselves as citizens of a nation (France) and not only as part of the church
- Philip encourages French and Italian nobility to go to Rome and deal with Boniface
- Pope attacked and captured by coalition and dies as a prisoner
- Beginning of 70 year long “Babylonian Captivity” of French popes in Avignon, France



Philip IV – King

*“And he cried out, ‘Dost thou stand there already Boniface? By many years the record lied to me.’”  
– Canto XIX, Inferno, Dante*

*1 Chronicles 9:1 - So all Israel were reckoned by genealogies; and, behold, they were written in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah, who were carried away to Babylon for their transgression.*



# Deus Vult - The Levantine Crusades (1098-1291)

## Motivation

- Christ's honor – Muslims say he's not God and accuse him of treachery for that claim
- Recover holy land and relics for pilgrimages
- Reunite eastern and western Christianity
- Plenary Indulgence
- Popes preferred European kings fighting Muslims than each other
- Ambition, adventure, wealth

## Quick Overview

- 1<sup>st</sup> Crusade - miraculously captures Jerusalem. Latin kingdoms established.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Crusade – Turks recapture Edessa (1144), Crusader response defeated
- Muslims under Saladin recapture Jerusalem (1187) and more
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Crusade – Crusaders retake Acre but fail to capture Jerusalem (1188-1192)
- 4<sup>th</sup> Crusade – Re-routed from Egypt to Constantinople which is captured and held by west for 57 years (1204-1261)
- 5<sup>th</sup> Crusade – Ill-fated Crusader attack on Egypt (1213-1221)
- 6<sup>th</sup> Crusade – Emperor Frederick II bargains for Jerusalem, Nazareth, Bethlehem (1229) – 10 year treaty
- 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Crusades – Failures in Egypt and Tunisia resulting in capture then death of Louis IX (1248-1254, 1270)

## Results

- No permanent success achieved
- Establishment of military monastic orders (Knights Templar, Hospitallers)
- Friction between western church and Jews, Muslims, and eastern church



Pope Urban II

*"I say it to those who are present. I command that it be said to those who are absent, Christ commands it. **All who go thither and lose their lives, be it on the road or on the sea, or in the fight against the pagans, will be granted immediate forgiveness for their sins.** This I grant to all who will march, by virtue of the great gift which God has given me."*

– Urban II

# Church & State - Summary

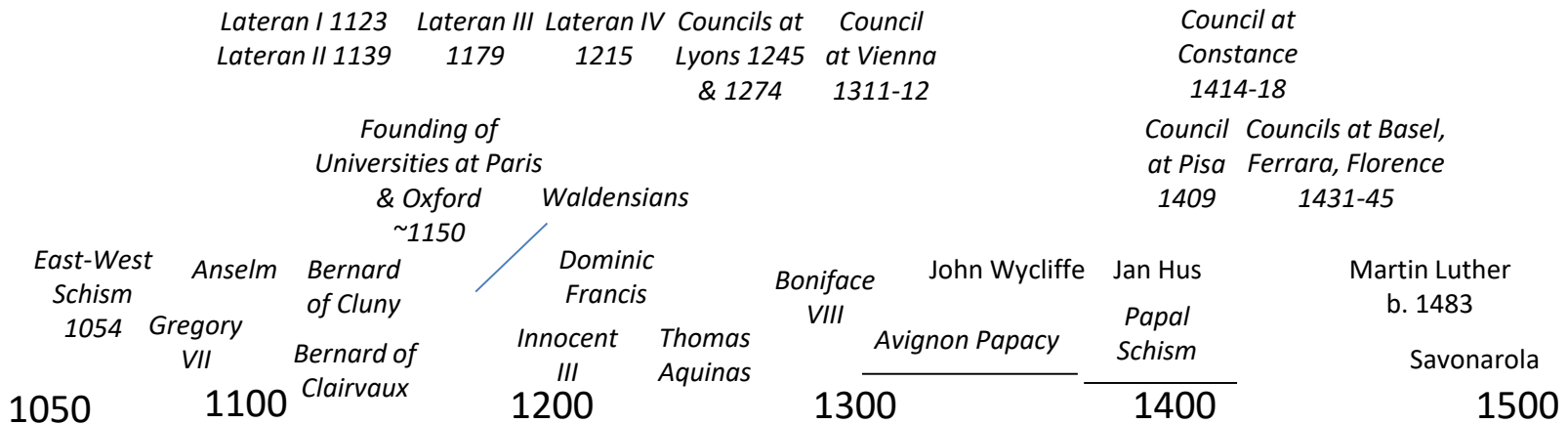
- Both King and Pope claim and appeal to God's authority
- Extensive intertwining of church and politics
  - R.W. Southern cites attention to day-to-day matters across the continent as a contributing factor to the decline in papal effectiveness
- Some Popes push for a "Monarchical Papacy"
  - Emphasis on papal authority
  - Emphasis on papal tie to Peter
- Threat of excommunication and interdict is taken seriously by kings, emperors, and the common folk
  - This declines somewhat as we move into the late medieval period
- Occasionally force is used to [temporarily] resolve the issue

Does the Medieval world resolve this issue?

Has the modern world resolved this issue?

# Back up Slides

# Medieval Timeline 1050 - 1500



**High Medieval Period**
**Late Medieval Period**

Norman Conquest of England

Brother Cadfael  
Ellis Peters



Crusaders take Jerusalem 1099

*The Middle Eastern Crusades*

Fall of Jerusalem 1187

Latin Occupation of Constantinople 1204

Henry II & Thomas Becket  
Magna Carta



Dante Alighieri

The Black Death



Geoffrey Chaucer

Hundred Years War

Agincourt



Joan of Arc



Fall of Constantinople

Christopher Columbus

