

## Chapter 13 Section 4 Notes

### I. The Scope of Church Authority

- A. Pope Gelasius I recognized in 500 that there were two powers ruling society
  - 1. The Church
  - 2. Kings
- B. He believed that the Pope should yield to the Emperor in political matters and  
The King should yield to the Pope in religious matters
- C. Neither could agree
- D. Church structure was called the Clergy
  - 1. Pope
  - 2. Cardinals (later)
  - 3. Archbishops
  - 4. Bishops
  - 5. Priests
  - 6. Monks and nuns
- E. Religion as a Unifying Force
  - 1. Shared beliefs of the Church bound people together
  - 2. Church was a stable force in a period of constant wars
  - 3. Aptly named the Age of Faith (Middle Ages, Dark Ages)
  - 4. Sacraments
    - a. Important religious ceremonies
      - 1. Weddings, Extreme unction, Communion, Baptism
- F. Church Justice
  - 1. Canon Law was law of the Church
    - a. Punishments included excommunication and interdict
      - 1. Excommunication removal from the Church
        - a. Doomed to Hell
      - 2. Interdict withholding of sacraments
    - b. Or burned at the stake

### II. The Church and the Holy Roman Empire

- A. Otto I became king in 936 and allied himself with the church to limit  
the power of the nobles
  - 1. Gained support of the Bishops and Abbots
- B. Signs of Future Conflicts
  - 1. The Germans began to control too much land and Popes began to fear  
that their power over Italy was becoming too strong

### III. Holy Roman Emperor Clashes with the Pope

- A. Lay investiture was a ceremony in which kings and nobles appointed Church  
Officials such as Bishops
- B. In 1075 Pope Gregory VII banned investiture and German emperor Henry IV  
Summoned all the Bishops he had appointed
  - 1. Henry IV claimed Gregory VII as false monk
  - 2. Gregory excommunicated Henry IV and all his peoples

3. The Pope gained the upper hand and Henry IV begged for forgiveness
- C. Showdown at Canossa
  1. In 1077 Gregory VII kept Henry IV waiting in the snow for 3 days
- D. The result of this investiture concluded with the Concordat of Worms
  1. Held at the German city of Worms kings could no longer appoint Bishops

#### IV. Renewed Church Conflicts Under Frederick I

- A. Frederick I (Barbarossa) became king of Germany in 1152 calling his lands Holy Roman Empire
  1. Invaded Northern Italy
  2. The Lombard League included rich merchants and the Pope
  3. Battle of Legnano 1176 the Lombard League defeated the German knights

#### V. German States Remain Separate

- A. Because of the wars between Germany and Italy (popes) they would not Become nations until after the Middle Ages