As the medieval period continued, society did not remain static, and the Church was forced to adapt especially in three ways. The Church countered the growth of imperial and kingly power by a corresponding growth of his own kingly power in the form of papal authority. To combat the changing social situation of new cities and towns and the expansion and growth of Europe’s frontiers the Church developed a plethora of new monastic orders to take the work of the Church into all areas of medieval society. Finally, in response to new views of reality and the nature of universe, caused by the rediscovery of the writings of Aristotle, the Church developed a new way of looking at the relationship between faith and reason that continues to dominate the official teaching of the Catholic Church to this day.

I. Overview
   A. The Growth and Zenith of the Papacy
   B. The Proliferation of Monastic Movements
   C. The rise of Universities and Scholasticism

II. Historical Background to the Period
   A. Barbarian Invasions and Collapse of the Carolingian Empire and Western Europe
   B. The Re-Christianization of the Barbarians
   C. The rise of feudalism
      1. Interlocking system of oaths and obligations
         a. Kings or Popes give power in the form of land or privileges
         b. in return they get service
      2. Adds stability to weakened society by the invasions of the Vikings and Magyars that the great Kings of the previous period were not able to deal with.
      3. Every ones place appointed by God
D. The opening of the Mediterranean
   1. The return of trade

E. Agricultural Revolution
   1. Three field system—not two field
   2. New Technology
      a. New yoke—rest on the shoulders not the neck used with horses not oxen
      b. New plow—heavy plow not a scratch plow
   3. Population increase—population in the 13th century greatest until the beginning of the modern period

F. The Growth of Towns
   1. The freedom from local lords by appealing to kings and Popes
      a. Increase the power of kings and popes
   2. Centers of industry and trade

G. The Rise of Nation states
   1. Strong Kings
      a. England and France
   2. Enforce their wills on nobles and Church
      a. Henry II
      b. Philip the Fair

H. Collapse
   1. Climate Change—begins in late 13th cent.
      a. Colder weather—Thames river frozen, glaciers destroy villages in swiss alps, Swedish army able to march across the great belt
      b. Famine—much marginal land being farmed
         i. More land farmed in the 12th century that even now
2. War
   a. The Hundred Years War

3. Black Death
   a. Begins in 1347 in Genoa and spreads over all Europe
   b. 45-50% of the population die 30-40 million people

III. The Power of the Popes

A. Early attempts at power

1. The reigns of Damasus, Leo I and the Gregory the Great

2. Papal Claims
   a. successor of the Apostles Peter and Paul
      i. claim to be the mouth piece for Peter
   b. first among all the bishops
   c. approval needed for councils to official
   d. Approval of Archbishops – this will become important
   e. New Claim—The Donation of Constantine
      i. forgery from the 8th century
      ii. Constantine gives the Western Empire to the Popes
      iii. Understanding the reason for the forgery
      iv. problems for later popes—emperor giving power to the pope

3. Assuming of Political Power
   a. More than just acquiring power for himself the Pope was free from political interference from outsiders
      i. Arian/Pagan Barbarians
      ii. Byzantine Emperors

4. Directing of missionary movements in England and Germany

5. Reforming church in France
B. Period of weakness

1. Begins in the time period leading up to the coronation of Charlemagne
   a. The Invading Lombards—Desiderius
   b. The Italian Nobles—Leo III

2. The Great Mistake—12/25/800
   a. Creates another source of power equal to the popes claims
   b. Students of History knew that even in the ancient church the real source of power was always the Emperor and that would not change with the creation of a New Emperor

3. The Problem of Emperors
   a. for the next roughly 250 years it would be the Emperors who would be both the protectors of the Popes but also their overseers
   b. Perhaps in the collapse of Charlemagne’s Empire had lasted things would have been different but the renewed Empire under Otto I not only
      i. confirmed Charlemagne’s gift of parts of Italy to Pope
      ii. but he also made sure the papal elections were justly and correctly carried out …meaning of course that no one was elected whom Otto did not approve of first.
   c. Up until the middle of the 11th century there was no reason to think that this would ever be any different.

B. Independence

1. Leo IX 1049-1054 and the creation of the High Medieval Papacy—associated with the Cluny Reform Movement
   a. Political Alliance with the Normans
   b. Dissolution of relations with the Greek Church
   c. Reform of Church Practice
      i. Renewed support of Celibacy
      ii. No Simony
d. Reform of Papal Government

i. Councils—summoned numerous local synods and traveled extensively around Europe

From 680-900 3 recognized ecumenical councils
From 900-1100 0
From 1100-1312 8 recognized ecumenical councils
From 1312-1412 0
Then more in the run up to the reformation

ii. Legates—papal messengers

In England from before 1000 no legate summoned synods
From 1070 to 1312 there were at least 20 maybe as many as 30

iii. Correspondence

Avg. papal letter remaining beginning with Leo at least triple to 30, by the time of Innocent III 280, by year 1316 John XXII 3,646

2. The Pope was gradually able to distance himself both from the Germans and Greeks by using the Normans as a counter balance though this position was forced on him by the Normans after he was defeated by them at the Battle of Civitate 1053

3. In 1059 the Popes were able to rest the power of their election away from both the Emperor and the Roman Nobility and instead the Pope would be elected by a College of Cardinals—they needed the help of the Normans to accomplish this, using them to defeat the Imperial back Anit-papal forces

C. Gaining Power

1. Sources of Power

a. The main source of Papal authority was in the desire of people from across Europe to come and seek one of two things from him.

i. Benefits—the giving of gifts was one of the major functions of kings and rulers. It was the essential to the survival of a government see the Merovingian Kings as a bad example

Popes would particularly give gifts to monasteries in return for submission and obedience
ii. Justice—dispensing justice increased influence
organized an increasing complex religious organization
(monastic proliferation)

Example: the ability of the Pope in 1144 to send two English bishops to Normandy during a civil war to settle a disputed parish office worth £10.

2. Later Reforms make New and Bold Claim of Papal Authority—by Gregory VII

a. The pope can be judged by no one
b. The Roman church has never erred and never will err till the end of time
c. The Roman church founded by Christ alone
d. the pope alone can depose and restore bishops
e. he alone can make new laws, set up bishoprics, and divide old ones
f. he alone can call general councils and authorize cannon law
g. he alone can use the imperial insignia
h. he can depose emperors
i. he can absolve subjects of their allegiance
j. all princes should kiss his feet
k. a pope is undoubtedly made a saint by the merits of St. Peter

3. The Move away from the Vicar of St. Peter and toward the Vicar of Christ

D. Conflict with Kings

The Expansion of Papal power removed that power from kings, local Lords or Local Bishops. The one most obvious area were this took place was the removal through a long series of conflicts of the power of kings and emperors to appoint or invest bishops in their realms. The Popes Claimed this power and over the course many years forced emperors to recognize their right to do this
1. The Emperors
   a. The election of the reformer Gregory VII
   b. Imperial motivations—they received wealth and power from being able to appoint nobles to be bishops
   c. With the election of Henry IV a child of only 6 the reformers seized the Papacy and enacted reforms
      i. College of Cardinals
      ii. Popes can only appoint Bishops
   d. Henry IV reacts to Gregory’s new claims about papal power and authority by summoning a council of German bishops and deposing the pope.
      "I, Henry, king by the grace of God, with all of my Bishops, say to you, come down, come down, and be damned throughout the ages."
   e. Gregory responds by excommunicating Henry IV
      i. Henry’s position is weakened by a revolt of his German nobles who are only too happy to use the pretext of religious obedience to seize power from the Emperor
      ii. Henry is forced to hasten to Italy to meet the Pope and seek his forgiveness before he reaches Germany and appoints a new emperor.
      Meets the Pope at Canossa and stand for 3 days barefoot in the snow in penitence
      iii. Gregory does not want to forgive and does not trust the sincerity of Henry’s penitence but is forced to restore him
   f. Henry returns North and crush the rebellion and in the same year invaded Italy Capturing Rome seeking to depose Gregory
      i. Gregory calls on his Norman allies to rescue him, they do but in the process sack Rome
      ii. The population of the City turns on Gregory and he is forced to flee south with his Norman Allies were he dies short thereafter.
      "I have loved justice and hated iniquity; therefore, I die in exile."
2. King of England and Thomas Becket
3. King of France –Philip the Fair and the Templars and Pope

E. Captivity and Decline

1. Boniface VIII Conflict with the French King –Philip the Fair
   a. Over Philip's taxation of French clergy without papal approval
   b. The Bull Unam Sanctam—"is absolutely necessary for salvation that every human creature be subject to the Roman pontiff"
   c. Philip withholds all French support for the Papacy
      i. Boniface caves agreeing to voluntary clerical taxation
   d. More conflict—Philip has the Pope captured
      i. The pope refuses to abdicate and his beaten nearly executed and then released only to die shortly there after.

2. The Babylonian Captivity
   a. Over the next nearly 70 years the papacy is moved to Avignon just outside of French Territory
   b. All the pope are French
   c. The eventually end of the Babylonian Captivity will result in the Great Schism

F. Issues

1. The Pope becomes a Business man and Secular Ruler not a Religious Leader

   Well, then, where shall I begin? I prefer to begin with your occupations, because it is in these that I most chiefly share your sorrow. Share, I say, for I take it for granted that you have sorrow; otherwise I ought rather to have said I sorrow, since where there is no sorrow one cannot share it. Accordingly, if you grieve, I grieve with you; if you do not, still I grieve, and deeply, because I know that the member which is past feeling is all the farther from health, and that the sick man who is unconscious of his sickness is in the more dangerous condition…. See whither these accursed occupations can drag you at their heels, if, as you have begun, you continue to give yourself wholly to them, and leave nothing of yourself for yourself. You are wasting time; and, if I may present myself to you in the character of another Jethro, you, like Moses, are spending yourself in this foolish labour over these things which are nothing else but torture of spirit, the enfeebling of the mind, the voiding of grace. For the fruit of these things, what is it but spiders webs?
IV. Monastic Movements and Reform

The Causes were the continued decline of the Benedictine Monasteries and the need created by a changing society.

A. Benedictine Reform spread
   1. Cluny
      i. Santiago de Compostela

B. Other Monks
   1. Cistercians
      a. Citeaux
   2. Carthusians

C. Canons
   1. Augustinian

D. Friars
   1. Dominicans
   2. Franciscans

E. Military Orders
   1. Templar
   2. Hospitallers
   3. Teutonic

F. Others
   1. Beguines
   2. Brotherhood of the Common life
V. Scholasticism

A. The Educational Role of Monasticism

B. The Growth of Cathedral Schools

C. Growth of Universities
   1. Bologna
   2. Paris
   3. Oxford

D. Causes
   1. The Demand for educated people
      a. Church
         i. Lawyers—to run the massive government of the Church from 1159-1303 every pope was a lawyer
         ii. The need for educated theologian to combat heresy
      b. State
         i. The need to educated lawyer and governmental officials

   2. The rediscovery of Aristotle
      a. Contact with the Arab world
         i. Spain
         ii. Crusades

E. The Changing view of belief
   1. Anselm of Canterbury
   2. Peter Abelard
   3. Bernard of Clairvaux and the conflict with Abelard

F. The Thomistic synthesis
VI. The Glories of Medieval Society

A. Religious saturation of Society

1. Devotion

2. Architecture