



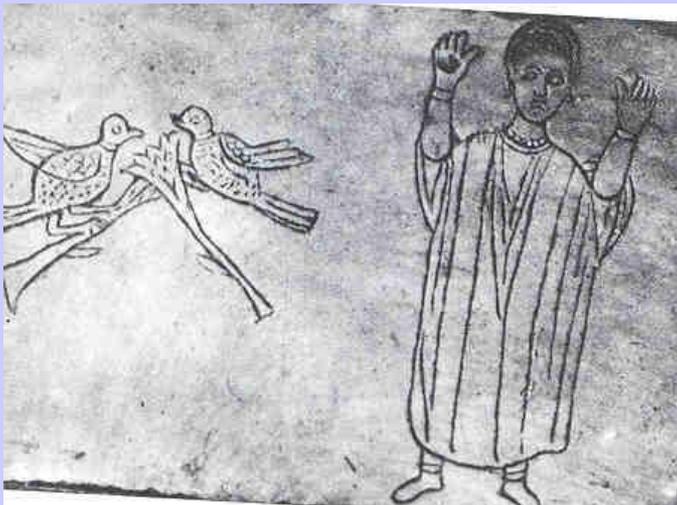
Emperors and Popes

The Relationship of
Church and State

Randy Broberg

The Edict of Toleration under Galerius (311 AD)

“We have thought fit...to extend immediate **indulgence**...that they may be Christians once more and that they may reconstitute their places of assembly, on condition that they do nothing contrary to the public order...they are bound to implore their own god for our safety, for that of the state, and for their own.”



Constantine's Conversion



- Battle at Milvian Bridge outside of Rome (312)
- Constantine had a dream in which he saw the sign of chi-rho in the sky, with the words "*In hoc signo vinces*", "by this sign conquer." The next day he added this sign to the standards of his army, and won the battle.
- He entered Rome and became unchallenged as western Emperor.



Constantine's "Chi Rho" Monogram of Christ Becomes Christian Symbol



Doves
Of
peace

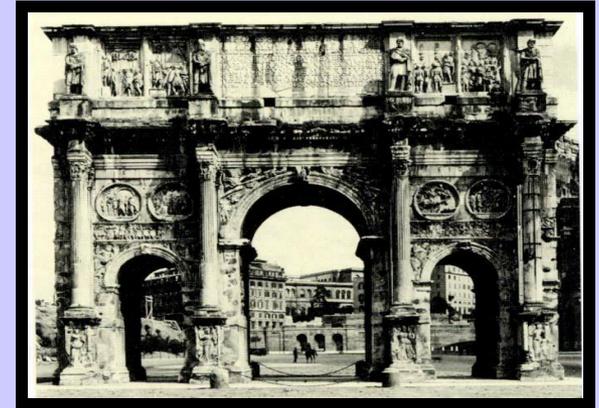
Note Roman Soldiers beneath the Chi Rho

This was the symbol Constantine supposedly saw in his vision, not the cross, the night before the battle of the Milvian Bridge

Lutheran
Navy
Chaplain
with Chi
Rho on
Pastoral
Vestments



The Edict of Milan of Constantine and Licinius (313 AD)

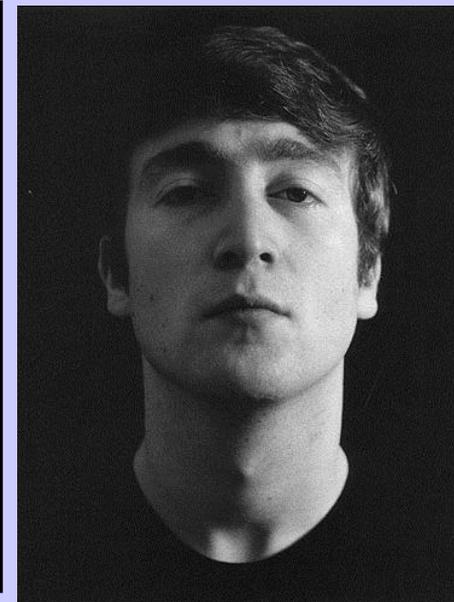
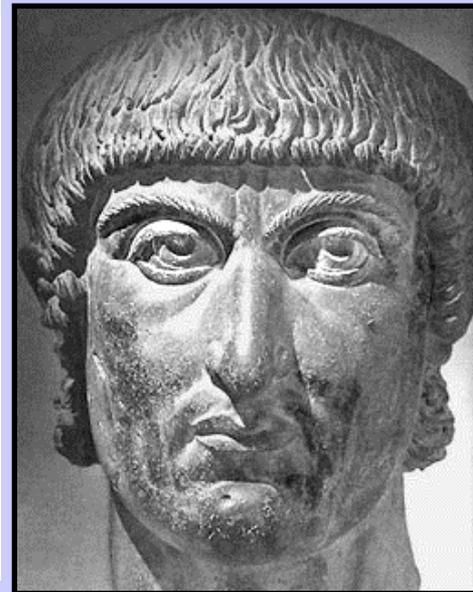


“Observing that freedom of worship should not be denied, but that each one should be given the right in accordance with his conviction and will to adhere to the religion that suits his preference, we had already long ago given orders to the Christians...to maintain the faith of their own sect and worship.”

Constantine Shifts Center of Empire East

- Capital of Empire moves to Constantinople in 324-330.
- “Byzantine Empire”

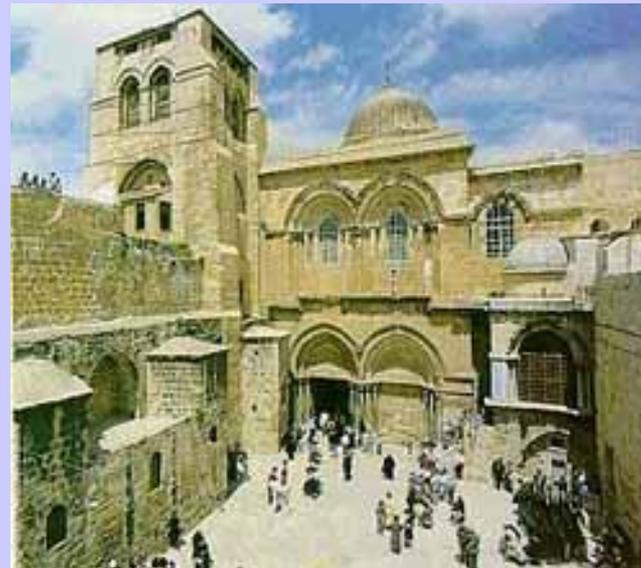
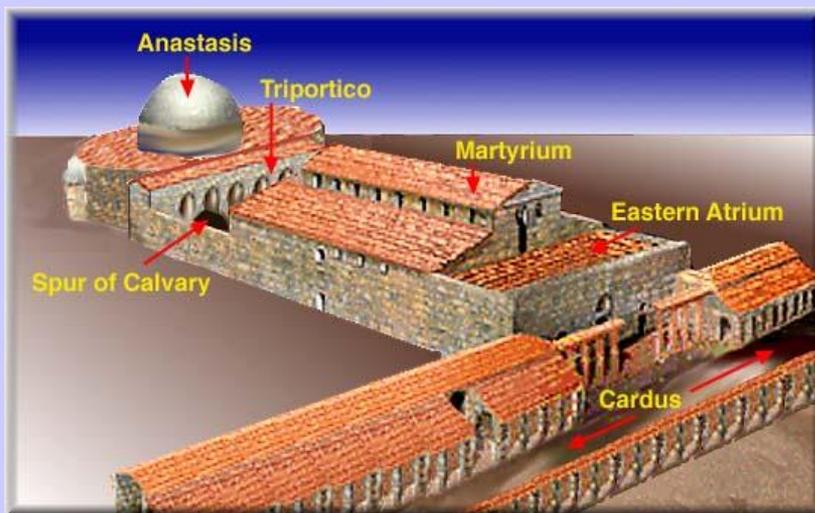
Separated at birth?



Constantine Protects Christians from Persecutions

Christian graves
come above ground

- Constantine forbade any attempt to force Christians to participate in non-Christian religious ceremonies.
- Constantine forbade Jews to stone Christians.
- Constantine was called the “Thirteenth Apostle” and “equal of the apostles”



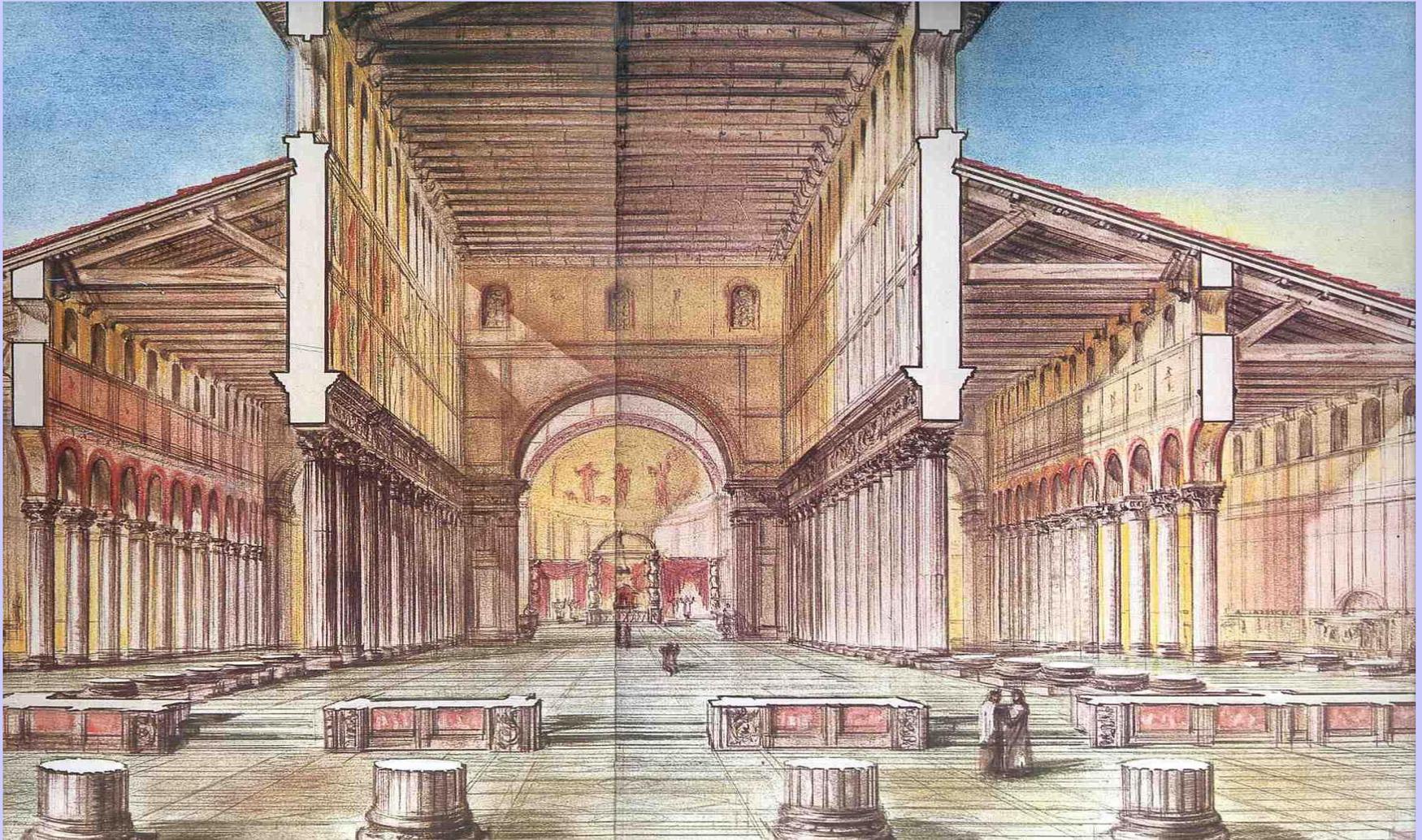
335 AD
church of
the Holy
Sepulcher

Constantine Allows Decay of Ancient Temples

- Constantine prohibited the repair of ruined temples and the erection of new images of the gods.
- Constantine robs pagan temples of their idols/statues of the gods in the west and sets them as public decoration statues around stadiums and plazas of Constantinople



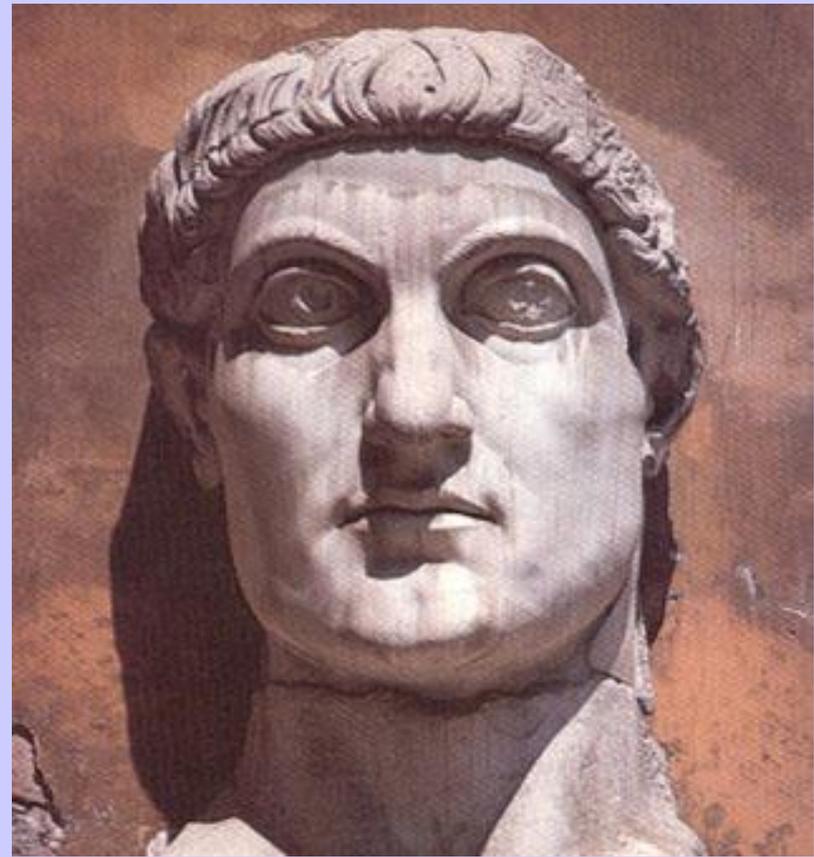
Original Peter's Cathedral in Rome



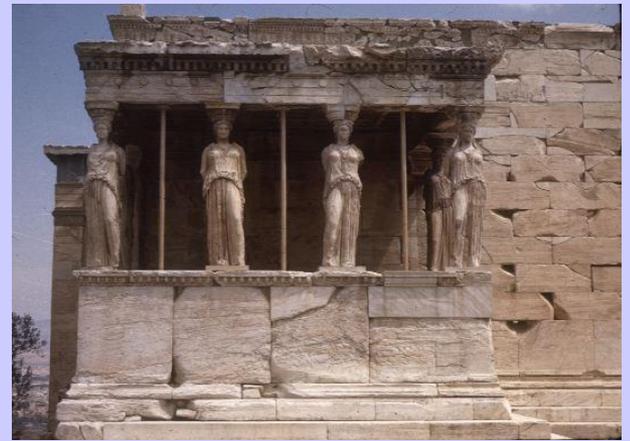
Cut-away View of Original St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome

Constantine: Was He a Christian?

- Constantine had his children instructed in the Christian faith and kept Christian bishops and clergy in his entourage.
- Dedicated pagan temples
- Coins bore inscriptions honoring the Sun god
- Constantine delayed his baptism. He was baptized close to the end of his life (but a lot of people did that then), and died on May 22, 337.
- baptized by an Arian



Julian the Apostate's Unsuccessful Attempt Resurgence of Paganism



➤ “Atheism (Christianity) has been specially advanced through the loving service rendered to strangers, and through their care for the burial of the dead. It is a scandal that there is not a single Jew who is a beggar, and that the godless Galileans care not only for their own poor but for ours as well; while those who belong to us look in vain for the help we should render them.”

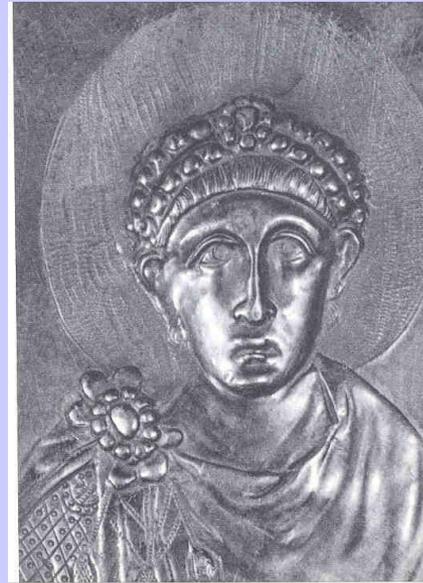
361-363: Julian the Apostate tries to reinstate paganism, but mostly allows religious liberty to the Christians





Church and State Finally Merge

- Christianity was officially made the state religion under emperor Theodosius IX in the year 381.
- Emperor has power to appoint and replace bishops!
- Each Diocese gets a governor and a Bishop



Emperor
Theodosius



- "It is our desire that all the various nations which are subject to our Clemency and Moderation, should continue in the profession of that religion which was delivered to the Romans by the divine Apostle Peter, as it hath been preserved by faithful tradition; and which is now professed by Pontiff Damasus and by Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, a man of apostolic holiness. According to the apostolic teaching and the doctrine of the Gospel, let us believe in the one deity of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, in equal majesty and in a holy Trinity. We authorize the followers of this law to assume the title of Catholic Christians; but as for the others, since, in our judgment, they are foolish madmen, we decree that they shall be branded with the ignominious name of heretics, and shall not presume to give to their conventicles the name of churches. They will suffer in the first place the chastisement of the divine condemnation, and in the second the punishment which our authority, in accordance with the will of Heaven, shall decide to inflict."

Theodosius,
380 AD,
Makes
Christianity
the Official
Religion



Christianity takes the Upper Hand

- Ambrose required Emperor Theodosius to kneel in front of him in public and to request forgiveness of sins
- Shows power of ex-communication, a tool also used later by popes to control European monarchs
- Church becomes fabulously wealthy



Sarcophogas carving showing Roman soldier crowning Christ!

The Spiritual and Worldly Swords



Thessalonica's Bishop and Governor
With Emperor Between Them.

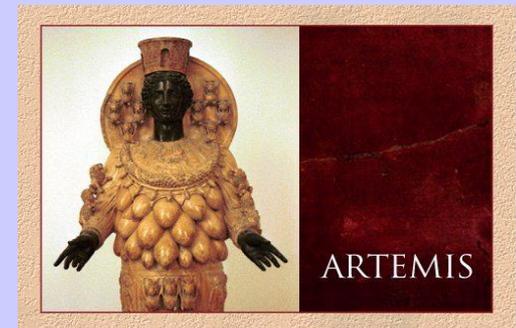
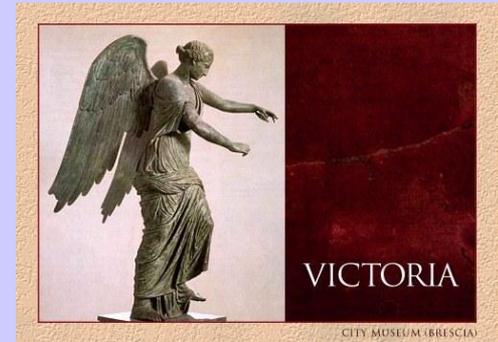
- Under each Christian emperor, in each diocese, ruled side by side a bishop and a governor, one with jurisdiction over the spiritual realm and the other over the earthly, both under the leadership of the emperor



Roman
Soldier with
Arm Around
Christ

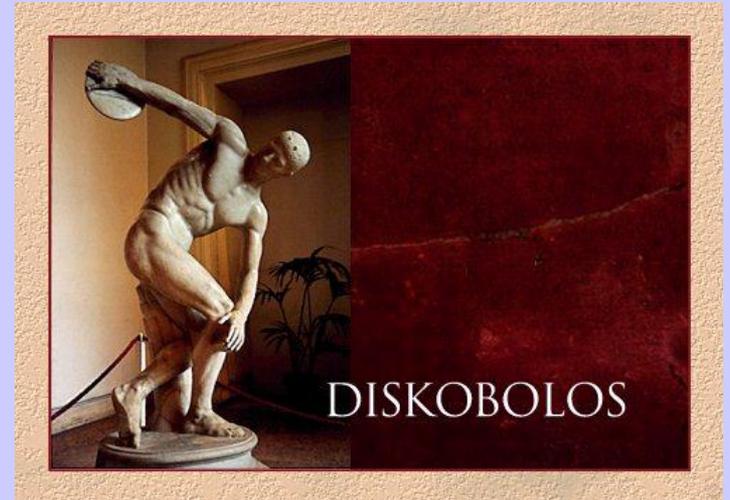
Christian Campaigns Against Paganism

- 323 Constantine issues edict abolishing gladiatorial combats, but is unable to completely suppress games
- 342 Imperial Edict prohibits public sacrifices
- 356 Pagan cults banned by Imperial Decree
- 360 Romans close Egyptian Temple at Karnak
- Valens' Persecution of the Pagan Philosophers (371-372)
- 375-383: Emperor Gratian confiscates temples, abolishes privileges for heathen priests, etc.
- Removal of altar to *Nike* in the Senate (382)
- Theodosius officially bans public support for pagan cults, outlaws all pagan sacrifices
- 394 Theodosius defeats pagan army of west, bans Olympic Games as pagan ritual



Campaign Against Paganism Continues

- 404 Emperor Honorius bans gladiatorial games
- 426 Olympic stadiums and shrines in Olympia destroyed as pagan
- 435: Theodosius II commands that the temples be destroyed or turned into churches



Evangelization of Barbarians

- 432 Patrick arrives in Ireland
- 496--Frankish King Clovis converted to Christianity and baptized with 3,000 warriors. Conquers half of France



As The Emperor's Power Declines, The Bishop Of Rome's Increases.

- Roman Bishop in 410 negotiates for Rome with **VisiGoths**.
- Roman Bishop Leo I (440-461) negotiates and saves Rome from **Attila** the Hun (452).
- Leo I negotiates with **Vandals** to limit destruction of Rome
- Grateful Romans declare Leo as “Pontifex Maximus”.
- Leo I asserts authority over other bishops, claiming bishop of Rome is successor to Apostle Peter, wants title of “Pope”.
- 461 Pope Leo I, dies



Byzantine Domination of Papacy 588-648 AD

- 588 AD John, Patriarch of Constantinople, assumes the title "Universal Bishop" (Ecumenical Patriarch)
- Justinian's reconquest of Italy puts Rome back under control by Constantinople, and the Bishop of Rome back under control by emperor.
- 648 AD --Emperor Constans II issues "The Typos" limiting Christian teachings to that defined in first five ecumenical councils.
- Pope Martin I (d. 655) refuses to sign Typos. Martin is seized and banished to Crimea and dies. He is last pope to be venerated as a martyr.

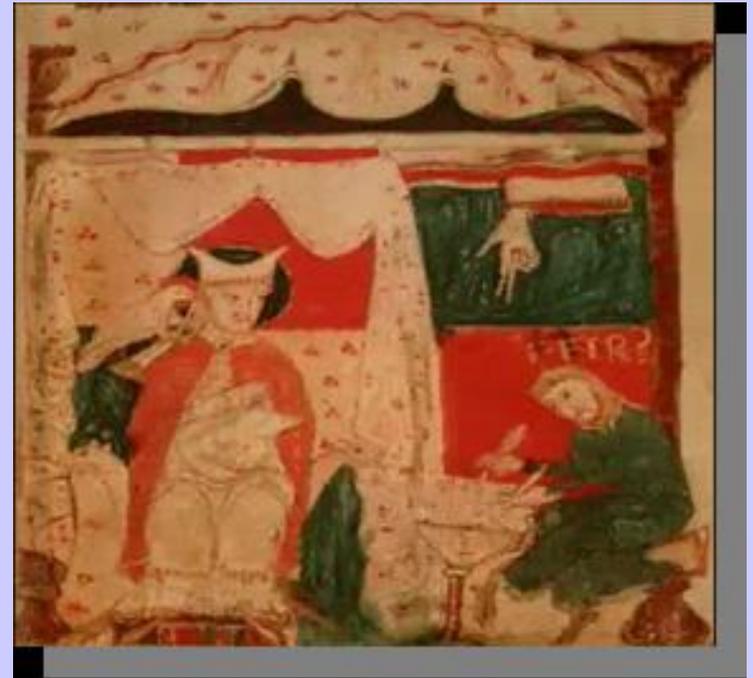
"The mission of the pious *emperor* is the maintenance of the Christian faith in its purity and the protection of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church from any disturbance."



Emperor Justinian

Pope Gregory I (c. 540-604)

- known as Gregory the Great; Pope (590-604 AD) and doctor of the church.
- the greatest of all the medieval popes.
- A Roman patrician, by age 30 he had attained the office of prefect, Rome's highest civil office.
- He then built several monasteries and served as a papal representative before being elected pope in 590 AD.
- He became the architect of the medieval papacy.



Pope Gregory

Gregory Greatly Strengthens Papacy

- In 598 he won temporary peace with the Lombards.
- Eager to convert pagan peoples, Gregory sent Augustine of Canterbury on a mission to England (596).
- Under Gregory, Gothic Arian Spain (see Arianism) became reconciled with Rome.
- laid the basis for the Papal States.
- strong opponent of slavery
- extended tolerance to Jews
- wrote the *Pastoral Rule*, a guide for church government.
- His extensive recodification of the liturgy and chant led to his name being given to Gregorian chant.

"I, albeit unworthy, have been set up in command of the Church."



Pope Gregory I

Frankish King Pepin the Short, Crowned 752 AD, Creates *Papal States*

- Pepin the Short, the first Carolingian king, son of Charles Martel
- Pope harassed by Lombards.
- Byzantines fail to help.
- Pope asks Franks to help and they do.
- Blessed by Pope as King -- made him a “Divine Right” King , called him “The Chosen of the Lord”
- In the “*Donation of Pepin*”, Pope was given a piece of Italy to own directly and the papacy asserts its earthly rule and establishes the papal states in Italy.
- Separation of Rome from Constantinople because of reliance on Franks instead.



Charlemagne, Crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III, 800 AD

“To Charles, the most pious, crowned *Augustus by God*, to the great peace-making Emperor, long life and victory.”

- 770s: Charles destroyed Lombard power in Italy and provided military protection for Western church from Lombards
- The papacy was given territories around Rome to administer
- A.D. 800 Arrives in Rome to restore Pope Leo III to his throne
- Dec. 25, 800: Leo crowns Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans



Charlemagne's motto

Renavatio romani imperi (Revival of the Roman Empire)



**Pope
Leo III**



Ascendancy of the Church Over State



German
Relief
Showing
Bishop
Crowning
Princes



Sicilian Fresco
depicting
Christ
crowning a
Norman King

Remember those Byzantine and Imperial Rome mosaics showing the Emperor appointing the Bishops?

State vs Church

Emperor Otto I

Deposes Pope John VII

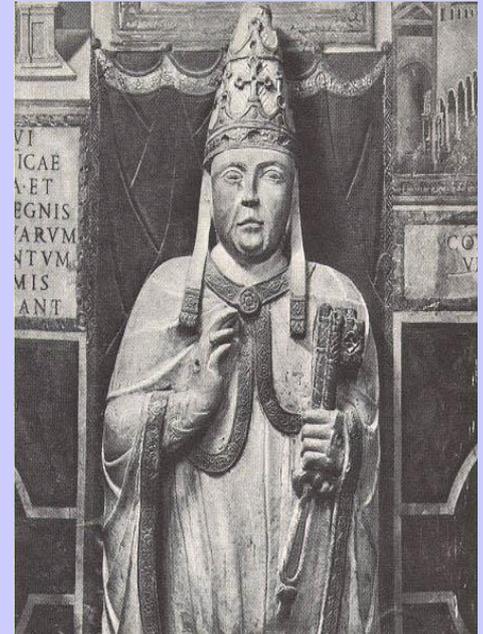


Emperor Otto I

- Elected pope at the age of 18.
- Notorious adulterer. The prestige of the papacy plummeted.
- Enemies defeated him in battle and occupied lands that belonged to the popes. John made a deal with Emperor Otto I, He pledged allegiance to Otto and crowned him emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. In return, Otto promised to recognize only John as pope. The two agreed that from then on popes would pledge themselves to the emperor.
- John regretted the deal with Otto. He tried to incite a war against Otto. Astonished at John's treachery, Otto marched back to Rome. John fled.
- Otto called a synod which tried John for adultery, incest, murder, perjury, sacrilege, and simony (selling church offices). John he wrote, "*To all the bishops-- We hear that you wish to make another pope. If you do I excommunicate you by almighty God and you have no power to ordain no one or celebrate mass.*"
- With the emperor's consent, the synod removed John from office, but John recaptured Rome and cut off the hands, ears and noses of his foes.
- A few months later, John was so severely beaten by a jealous husband for an act of adultery that he died at the age of twenty-nine.

Schism of 1054: Final Break with East

- 1054 Pope Leo IX and the patriarch of Constantinople, excommunicated each other, an event that marked the final break between the two churches.
- Reasons:
 - the “filioque” –
 - Pope’s claim to be supreme bishop
 - clerical celibacy
 - Leavened vs unleavened bread
 - limitation of the right of confirmation to the bishop.
 - geographic jurisdictional disputes between Rome and Constantinople.
- After the Schism, things were somewhat more friendly until destruction and sacrilege of Constantinople in 1204
- Attempts at reconciliation were made by Council of Lyons (1274), Council of Florence (1438-9), but rejected by East





5 Minute
Break

Pope Urban Calls “Holy Crusade” 1095

- In response to a plea for help from Byzantines and Eastern Christians living under Muslim rule, Pope Urban II called on Western nobles at the Council of Clermont to aid the East.
- Objectives
 - Help the Byzantines Fight the Turks
 - Heal Great Schism on Rome's terms
 - Capture Holy Land from the Moslems,
 - Stop the French nobility from fighting each other
- The Crusades also demonstrated how influential the pope was during the High Middle Ages (1000-1300)



“Crusade” comes from Latin & French for Take up the Cross

Urban II Forgives Sins of Crusaders.

Christ commands it. All who go there 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 march by virtue of the great gift which God has given me. . . . Let those who have been accustomed unjustly to wage private warfare against the faithful now go against the infidels and end with victory this war which should have been begun long ago. Let those who for a long time, have been robbers, now become knights. Let those who have been fighting against their brothers and relatives now fight . . . against the barbarians. Let those who have been serving as mercenaries for small pay now obtain the eternal reward. . . . Behold! on this side will be the sorrowful and poor, on that, the rich; on this side, the enemies of the Lord, on that, his friends.



Pope Urban II

Bernard of Clairvaux

“Crosses, give us crosses!”



- St. Bernard of Clairvaux
 - Revered; powerful orator
 - Word of his presence brought thousands
- Speaking about the popularity of the Crusades: *“I opened my mouth; I spoke; and at once the Crusaders have multiplied to infinity. Villages and towns are now deserted. You will scarcely find one man for every seven women. Everywhere you see widows whose husbands are still alive.”*
- Speaking about the Crusaders: *All but a few crusaders were “criminals and sinners, ravishers and the sacrilegious, murderers, perjurers and adulterers. ..Their departure makes their own people happy, and their arrival (in the East) cheers those whom they are hastening to help. They aid both groups, not only by protecting the one but also by not oppressing the other.”*

Christian Holy War's Rewards

The Christian who slays the unbeliever in the Holy War is sure of his reward, more sure if he is slain. The Christian glories in the death of the pagan, because Christ is thereby glorified.



Bernard of Clairvaux



1096 The Crusaders Massacre Jews

Throughout Europe

- 1096: Crusaders and their followers annihilate the Jewish communities of Northern France, the Valley of the Rhine, Towns along the Danube and in Bohemia, as well as other centers of Jewish life
- “The inception of the Crusades ignited horrible attacks against the Jews, and even fellow Christians were not exempt from rape and plunder. Incredible atrocities befell the Muslim foes. Crusaders sawed open dead bodies in search of gold, sometimes cooking and eating the flesh— a delicacy they found “better than spiced peacock” as one chronicler chose to describe it.”

— Bruce Shelly, *Church History in Plain Language*.

DEUS VOLT
(GOD
WILLS IT)!

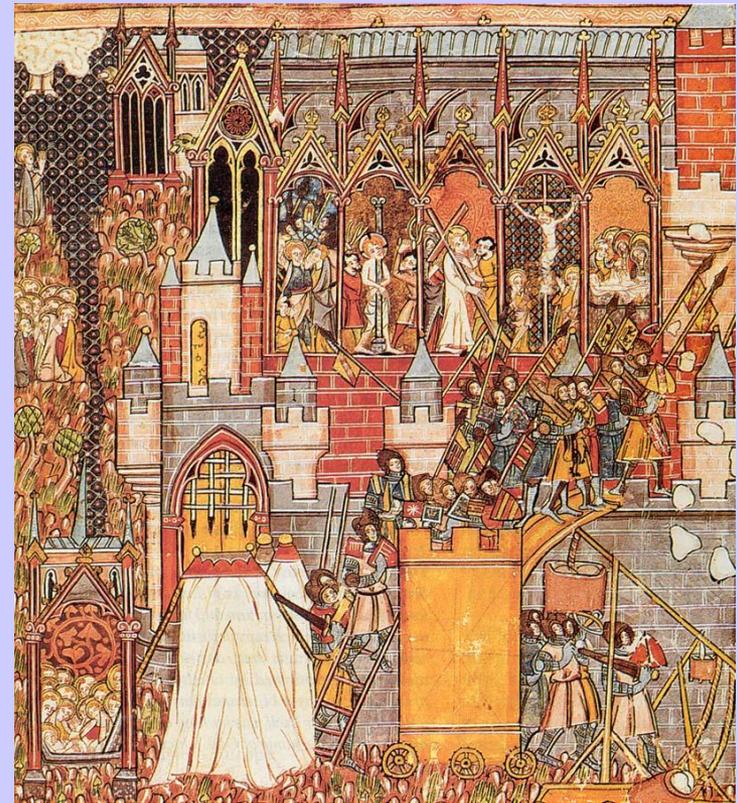


Bernard of Clairivau's preaching incites crowds

First Crusade

1097-1098

- Led by many important nobles of the period, between 300,000 and 600,000 crusaders marched.
- 1099—20,000 surviving Crusaders take Jerusalem.
 - 70,000 remaining Moslems remaining in the city were slaughtered. The surviving Jews were herded into a synagogue and burned alive.
 - *“Such a slaughter of pagans had never been seen or heard of. The number none but God knew.”*
- Turkish threat blunted, though not eliminated
- foundation of Western principalities, including the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem and Antioch



Crusaders capture Jerusalem

Fourth Crusade, 1199-1204, Sack of Constantinople

- The Fourth Crusade (1202-4), directed against Egypt, became entangled in Venetian-Byzantine commercial rivalries
- To finance crusade, Crusaders work for Venetians, trade rivals of Byzantium
- Crusaders sack Constantinople, 1204. They pillaged churches of precious jewels and metals and “holy relics”.
- Latin Kingdom of Constantinople created--
Repressive Rule of Byzantine Empire by Catholic Franks for 50 years.
- Chance to heal Great Schism utterly lost.
Byzantines come to hate the Franks.



Children's Crusades (1212)

- (1212) thousands of children and young people, set out to take the Holy Land from the Muslims by love instead of force.
- Pope Innocent III said, “These children put us to shame.”
- the first group of c. 30,000 was led by a French shepherd boy, Stephen of Cloyes, who had seen a vision of Jesus; at Marseille they boarded seven ships. Two sank with 1,400 children on board. The other five landed in Egypt and the children were sold as slaves to the Moslems.
- A German boy led the second group across the Alps; nearly all died along the way from starvation, exposure or were raped and killed. A few survived to reach Rome, where Innocent III released them from their vows, only so they could be killed on their way home!



Many sang
“Fairest
Lord Jesus”
along the
way



Lay Investiture

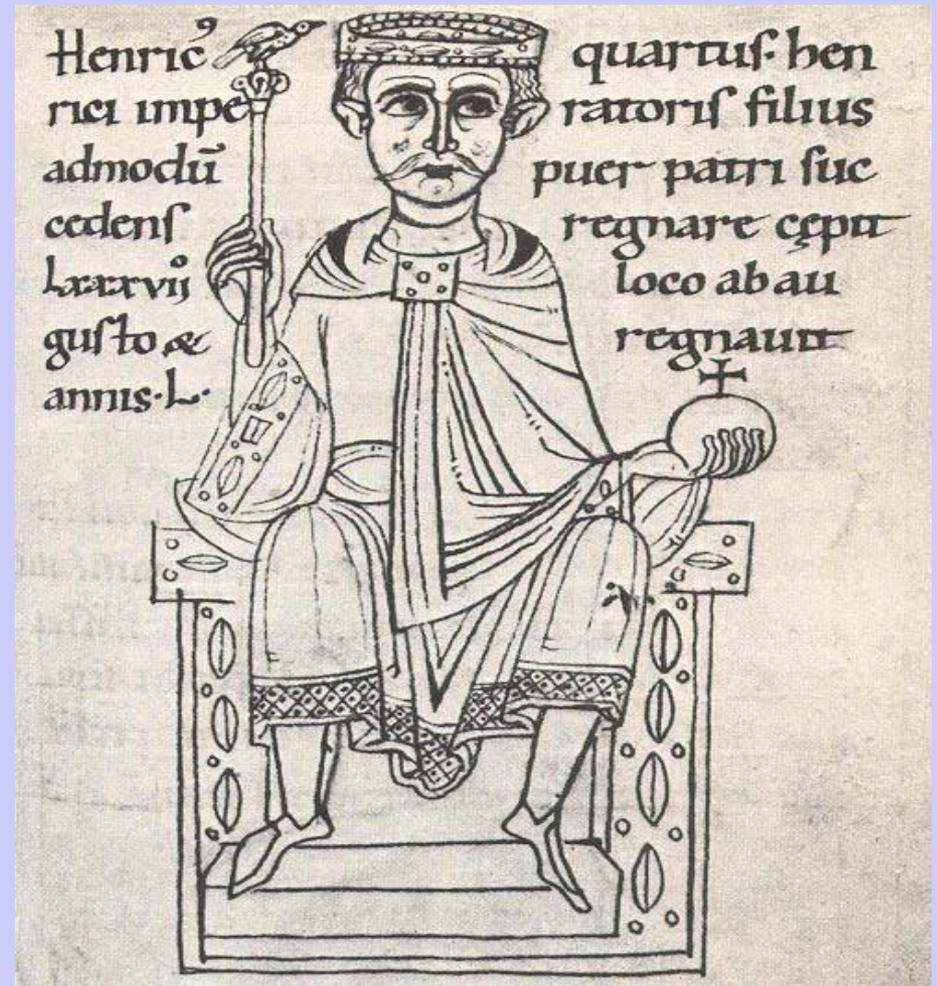
- Bishops were often feudal vassals of laymen and were appointed by them
- Bishoprics typically included vast tracts of land and great wealth.
- Bishops often had their own armies!

Henry IV and
Abbot of
Cluny
ask help from
Matilda



Emperor Henry IV (r. 1056-1106)

- Needed to be able to appoint bishops to keep his power
- Needed Episcopal troops to govern
- Challenged right of pope to interfere in German church
- Deposed incompetent pope
- Demonstrated power of emperor over pope
- Henry IV continued to associate with bishops excommunicated by the pope for simony
- Henry continued to try to appoint bishops



Pope Gregory VII On the State of the Church in 1075

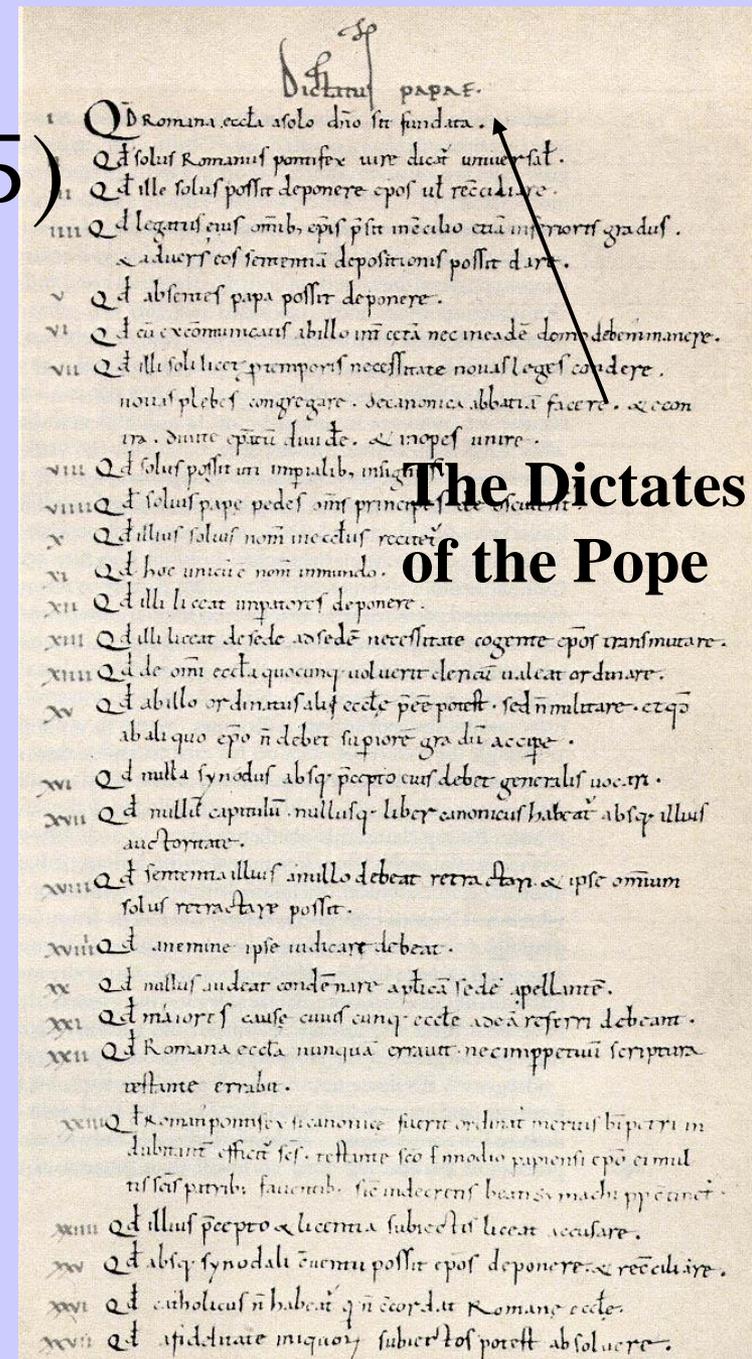


Pope Gregory VII

- "The Eastern Church has fallen away from the Faith and is now assailed on every side by infidels. Wherever I turn my eyes--to the west, to the north, or to the south--I find everywhere bishops who have obtained their office in an irregular way, whose lives and conversation are strangely at variance with their sacred calling; who go through their duties not for the love of Christ but from motives of worldly gain. There are no longer princes who set God's honor before their own selfish ends, or who allow justice to stand in the way of their ambition. . . .And those among whom I live--Romans, Lombards, and Normans--are, as I have often told them, worse than Jews or Pagans"
 - (Greg. VII, Registr., 1.II, ep. xlix).

Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand) (r. 1073-1085)

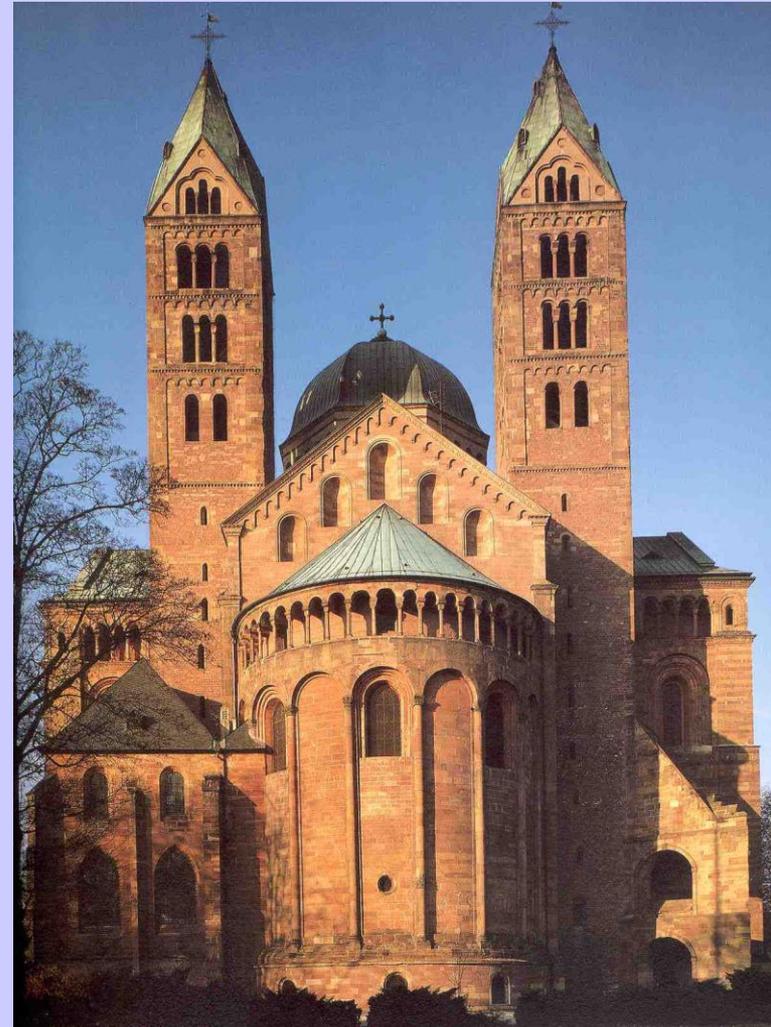
- Was civilian administrator of city of Rome
- Denied that kings had right to appoint church officials
- Held to Theocracy, temporal and spiritual power on earth under the Pope, God's "vice regent"! Kings submit to will of pope
- 1066 approved the invasion of England by William the Conqueror
- *Dictates of Pope:*
 - Church owed foundation to "God alone."
 - Pope was "alone to be called universal".
 - Pope had power over all Bishops/Patriarchs.
 - Pope's feet to be kissed by all Princes.
 - Pope had power to "depose emperors".
 - Church of Rome had never erred and never would.



Investiture Controversy

The Struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Emperor over the ruler's presentation of the symbols of office to churchmen.

- The Investiture Controversy demonstrated that the spiritual authority of the pope could be translated into political power
- A century and a half of weak popes ends by the middle of the century, and papal authority begins to increase.
- 1075 Pope Gregory VII condemned lay investiture as an unjustified assertion of secular authority over the church.



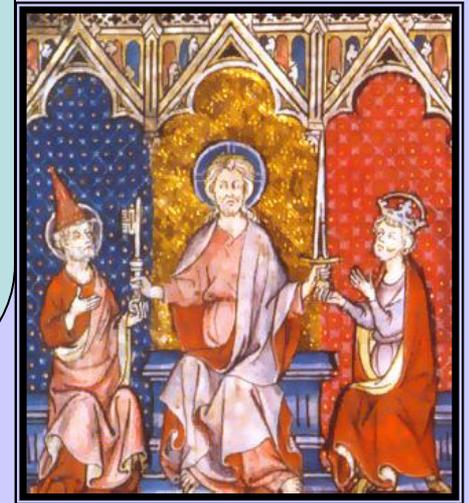


Hic erit regis. paret. m. stab. 235. c. v. 3.



God's Two Arms: Royalty and Papacy

We believe...the apostolic and royal dignities excel all others in this world, and that Almighty God has apportioned his governance between them...Yet according to the difference between the greater and the less, the Christian religion has so disposed that after God the royal power shall be governed by the care and authority of the apostolic see. ...If I am to represent you in the great judgment day...do consider whether you should not...render obedience to me.



**Pope Gregory VII,
1080 Letter to
William the
Conqueror**

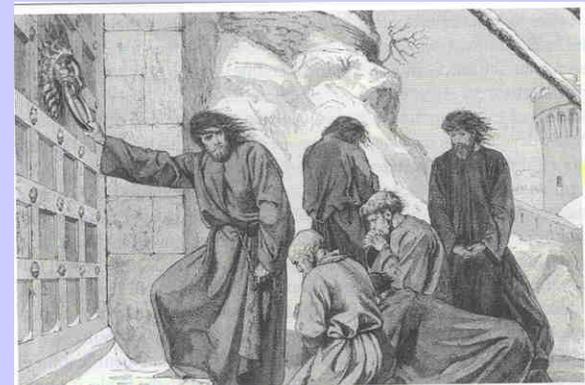


Corbis.com

- a representation of God with the pope and the emperor
- Whose authority is hereby greatest?

Popes vs. Emperors: Round 1

- Gregory accused Emperor Henry IV of Simony in appointing the archbishop of Milan and “summoned” Henry to Rome to explain his conduct.
- Instead, Henry convened a synod in 1076 which denounced Gregory as a usurper and unfit to be Pope and renounced obedience to the Pope.
- 1076 Pope Gregory excommunicated Henry IV and absolved his subjects of obedience to him.
- German nobles revolted against Henry.
- 1077: To restore order, Henry stood in the snow at *Canossa* for three days while doing penance.
- Pope forgave Henry, Henry returned to Germany to put down revolt
- 1080-1084 Conflict between Henry and Gregory, Henry drove Pope Gregory into exile
- Henry I of England renounced lay investiture (1106) in return for the guarantee that homage would be paid to the king before consecration.



Henry IV. In a controversy over lay investiture, Henry was excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII, who also released Henry's subjects from having any allegiance to him. Henry crossed the Alps with his wife and baby to see the pope at Canossa, but he made Henry wait outside, barefoot in the snow, for three days.

Gregory forgave him and said, “*We loosed the chain of anathema and...received him...into the lap of the Holy Mother Church.*”

1079 Celibacy of Priests Required by Gregory VII

- Clerical celibacy was essentially unknown in the earliest church,
- 1079 celibacy of priesthood declared by Pope Gregory VII
- Byproduct of Investiture Controversy. By making priests and bishops celibate there was no possibility of their positions becoming hereditary, requiring repeated appointments by Rome.
- It also caused the properties and estates of the clergy to become church property.
- required thousands of wives be disposed of.



Pope Gregory VII

Was Emperor Frederick II the Antichrist?

- The rivalry between the popes and the emperors culminated in the 1240s when Pope Innocent IV waged "total war"—a war of both swords and words—against emperor Frederick II.
- Innocent and his supporters branded Frederick the *Antichrist*.

"What other Antichrist should we await, when as is evident in his works, he is already come in the person of Frederick? He is the author of every crime, stained by every cruelty, and he has invaded the patrimony of Christ seeking to destroy it with Saracen aid."

"The Apocalypse"



After the Investiture Crisis

- Power of Popes increased
- Struggle between popes and Holy Roman emperors continued
- Conflict with popes will eventually cripple power of Holy Roman Emperor
- Results of the Controversy
 - Neither side got everything it wanted, but...
 - Popes prevented imperial appointment of bishops
 - Power of Holy Roman Emperors over church was more limited

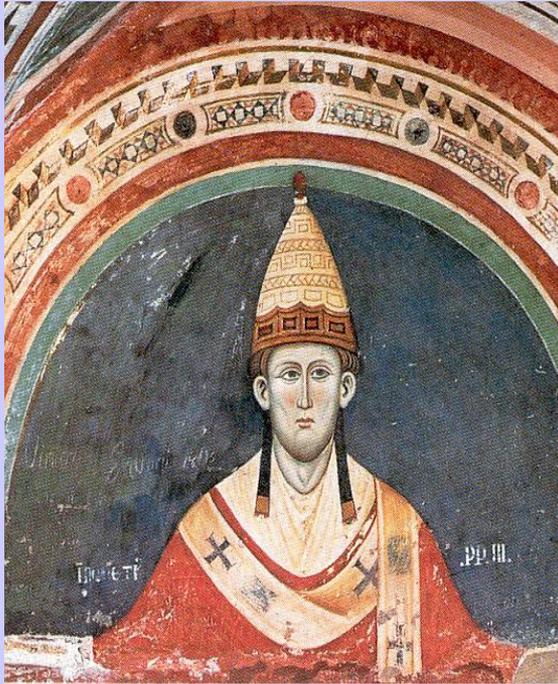


Thomas à Becket: King vs. Church (1118?-1170)



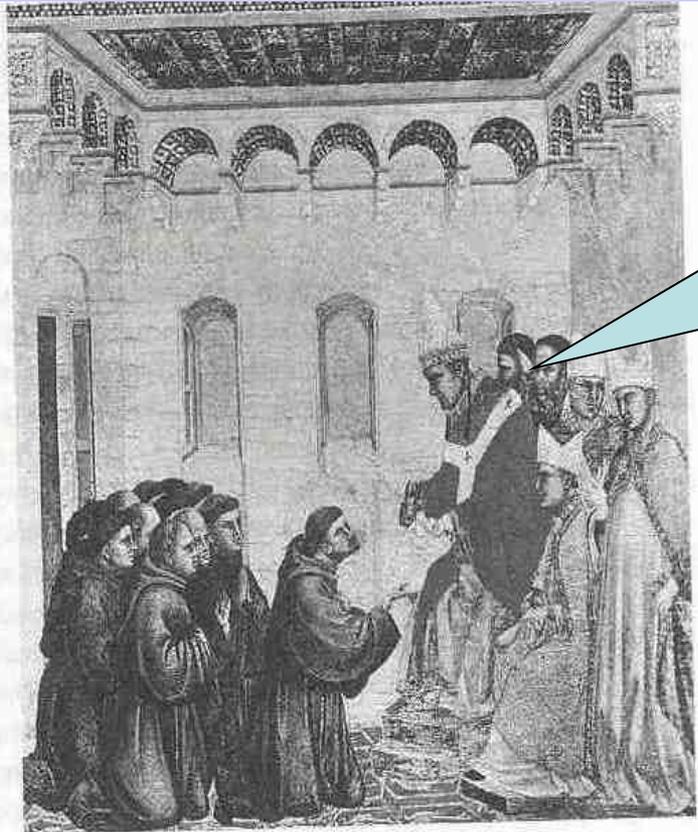
- Archbishop of Canterbury (1162-70).
- Resistant to the Gregorian reform movement that asserted the autonomy of the church, Henry hoped to reinforce royal control of the church by appointing Becket as archbishop of Canterbury in 1162.
- Becket, however, embraced his new duties devoutly and opposed royal power in the church, especially proclaiming the right of offending clerics to be tried in ecclesiastical courts.
- The king issued the Constitutions of Clarendon (1164) listing royal rights over the church, and he summoned the archbishop to trial.
- Becket fled to France and remained in exile until 1170, when he returned to Canterbury and was murdered in the cathedral by four of Henry's knights.
- His tomb became a site of pilgrimage, and he was canonized in 1173.

Pope Innocent III: History's Most Powerful Pope (r. 1198-1216)



- 1202: pope Innocent III claims extensive papal power—believed he was “*The Vicar of Christ*”
- Used power of papacy to intimidate kings and emperors through Interdicts.
- Deposed King John (1199-1216) of England and forced him to become his vassal.
- King of France becomes vassal
- Holy Roman Emperor deposed
- 1204: Condone capture of Constantinople by Crusaders in Fourth Crusade
- 1215 Convenes 4th Lateran Council

Innocent III: On Church-State Relations



Pope Innocent III. As "vicar of God," Innocent believed he had supreme authority on earth. In this painting by Giotto, he is granting St. Francis the right to preach.

The Papacy is like the sun, while kings are like the moon. As the moon receives its light from the sun, so kings derive their powers from the Pope.

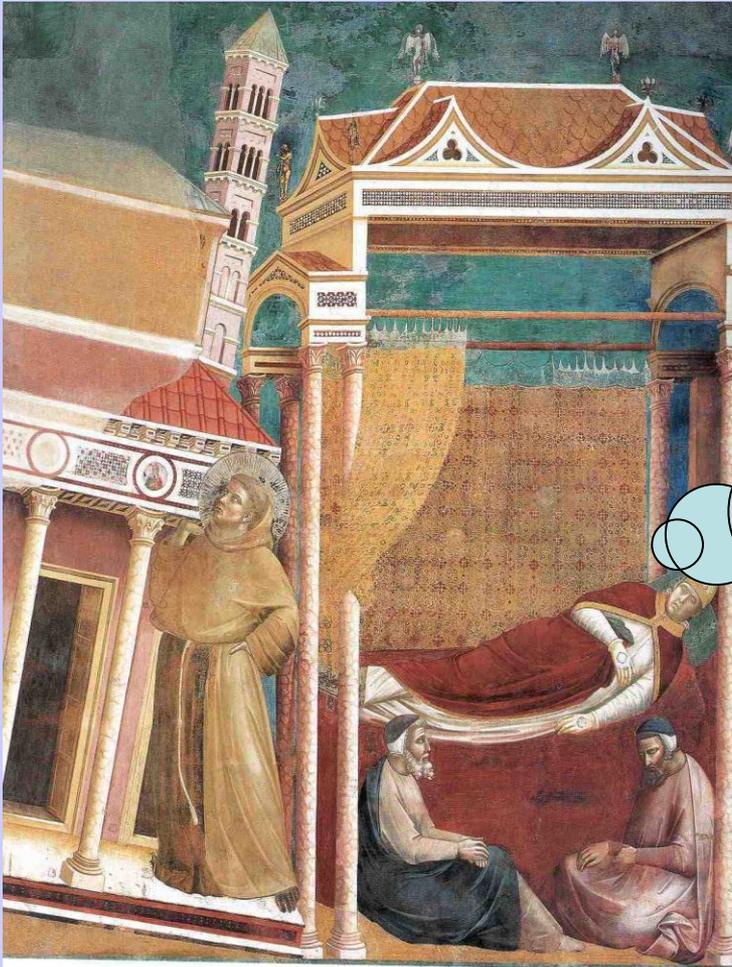


Innocent's Political Weapons: Interdict

- Described as a “national ecclesiastical lockout”
- In a sacramentalist/sacerdotalist setting, closing the churches had devastating impact.
- Suspended all public worship
- Withdrawal of all sacraments, nationwide, except for baptism and extreme unction (last rights)
- Innocent used Interdicts successfully 85 times!



Pope Innocent III's Delusions of Grandeur

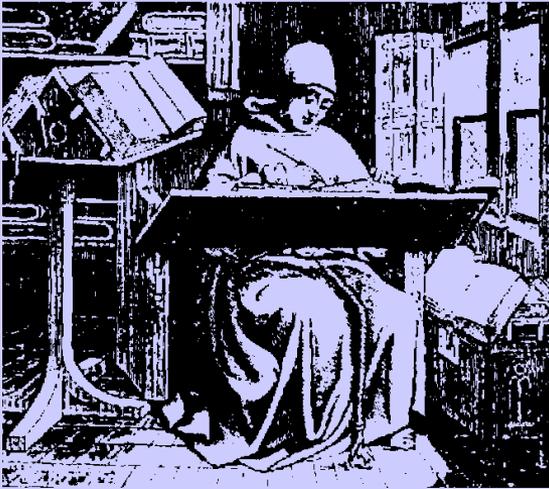


“The successor of Peter, is the Vicar of Christ: he has been established as a mediator between God and man, below God, but beyond man; less than God but more than man; who shall judge all and be judged by no one.”

Pope Innocent III

Papal Critics: William of Ockham

(c. 1285-1349)



- Popes could err in spiritual interpretation
- Heretical popes could be removed from office
- Strongly Influenced Martin Luther
- power of the pope is limited by the freedom of Christians that is established by the gospel and the natural law.
- legitimate and in keeping with the gospel to side with the empire against the papacy
- Ockham called for a college of popes to rule the church and claimed that Christ was the only head of the church.
- Ockham entirely rejected papal authority in temporal matters.

Pope Boniface VIII, 1294-1303

- Member of Roman nobility.
- Legalistic approach to power & privileges
- 1301 *Ascolta, fili*: 'Listen, son,' Boniface argued that no layman can try a cleric
- Boniface was one of the Popes put in Hell by Dante, who wrote the *Inferno* only a few years after Boniface's death.



Boniface VIII

1302--Papal bull "*Unam sanctum*"

- *Unam Sanctam*, 'One Holy,'
- Most powerful statement of powers of imperial Papacy
 - The two swords: (Luke 22:38)
 - Both temporal and spiritual power are under control over the Pope
 - necessary for salvation that every human being be subject to the Roman Pope.
- Failed in its essential purpose



Pope Boniface VIII. In the continuing struggle for power, the papacy was at its weakest during the time of Pope Boniface VIII, from 1294 to 1303.

Boniface VIII

King Philip II of France (r. 1180-1223) vs. Boniface

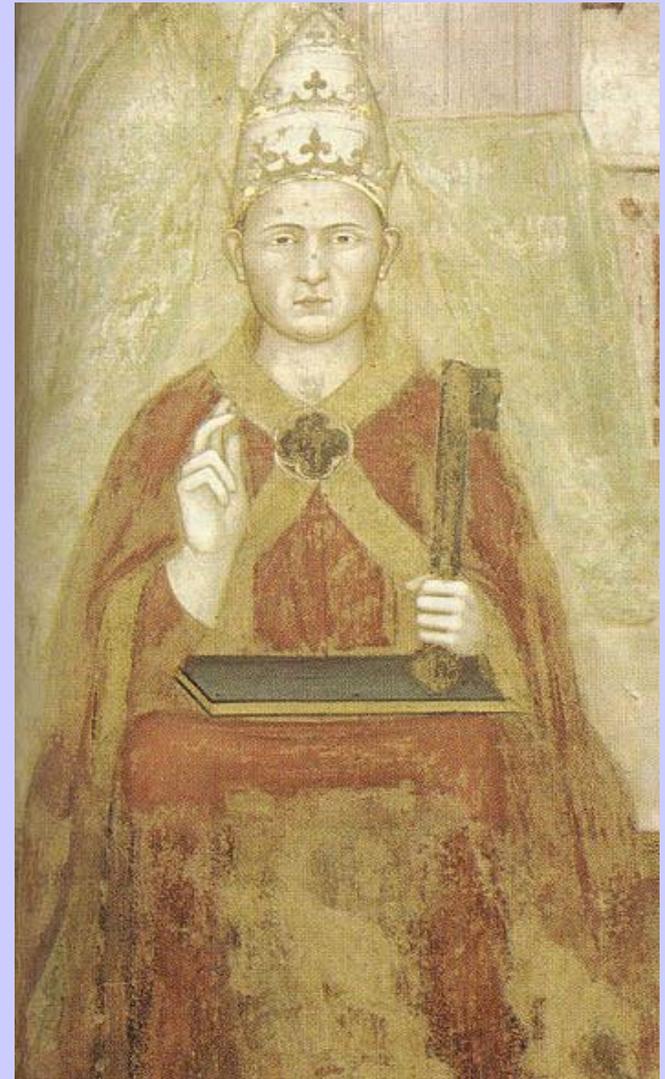
- 1301 Philip claimed right to try clergy in royal courts
- Boniface VII thought he still had the power of Gregory VII and Innocent III
- Boniface retaliated by forbidding taxes for church, war
- 1302 *Unum Sanctum*
- Edward collected taxes anyway, Philip stopped sending Pope taxes
- Boniface issued bull of excommunication and interdict
- Phillip imprisoned Boniface and beat him to near death.
- Boniface died in prison 1303
- After the death of Boniface, it was clear that the governments of Europe had no intention of recognizing papal authority as absolute.



The Babylonian Captivity (1309-1377)

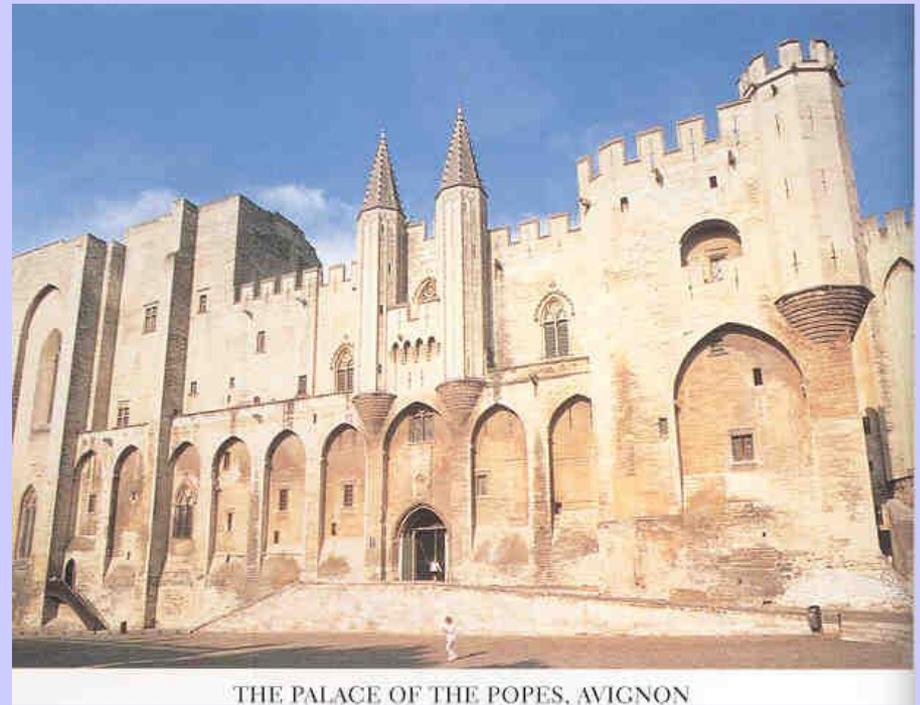
- 1305 Clement V elected Pope through the efforts of Philip IV of France
- He was archbishop of Bordeaux when elected, and he had never been to Rome
- 1309 Clement V moved the Papal capital to Avignon where the Papacy fell under French control
- 7 successive Popes were French and didn't return to Rome
- Papacy remained in Avignon for 70 years, hence the "*Babylonian Captivity*."

Clement V



Babylonian Captivity: Effects

- The city of Rome deteriorated
- The name of *Avignon* was a synonym for corruption and bad morals.
- Weakness of Papacy
- Papacy Dominated by French, decreasing Papal prestige
- Immorality and avarice in Papacy
Criticism of Papacy increased
- Cardinals began to play a stronger role in church government.

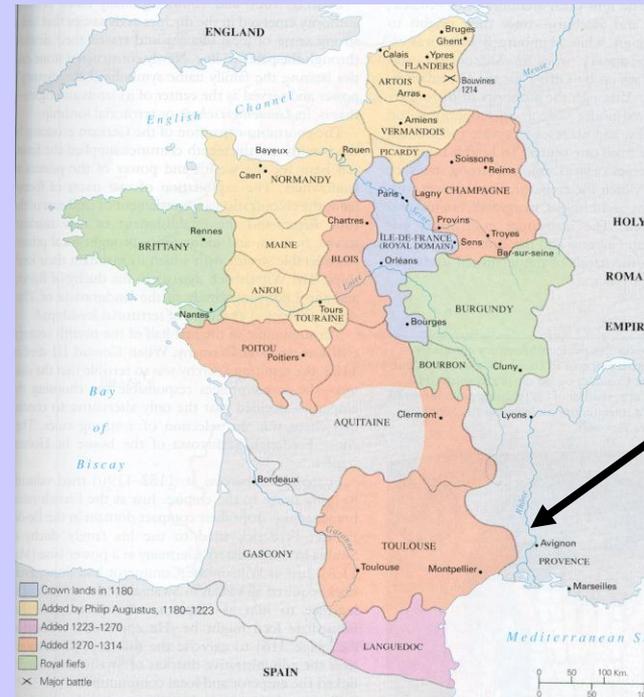


THE PALACE OF THE POPES, AVIGNON

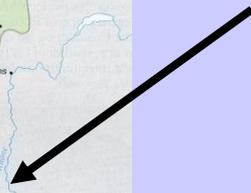
- Petrarch: “Avignon was a sewer where all the filth of the universe gathered, a place where no pity dwells, no charity, no faith, where whoever is the worse is promoted, God is despised, money worshipped, the laws trodden underfoot and good men ridiculed.”

End of Avignon Papacy

- Catherine of Siena (1347-1380) was a major player in returning the Papacy from Avignon to Rome, urging the Pope to take this step. She was an advisor to the next Pope, Urban VI. She left several writings, including the *Dialogue*.
- Responding to great public pressure, Gregory XI returned to Rome in 1377.
- Died in Rome.

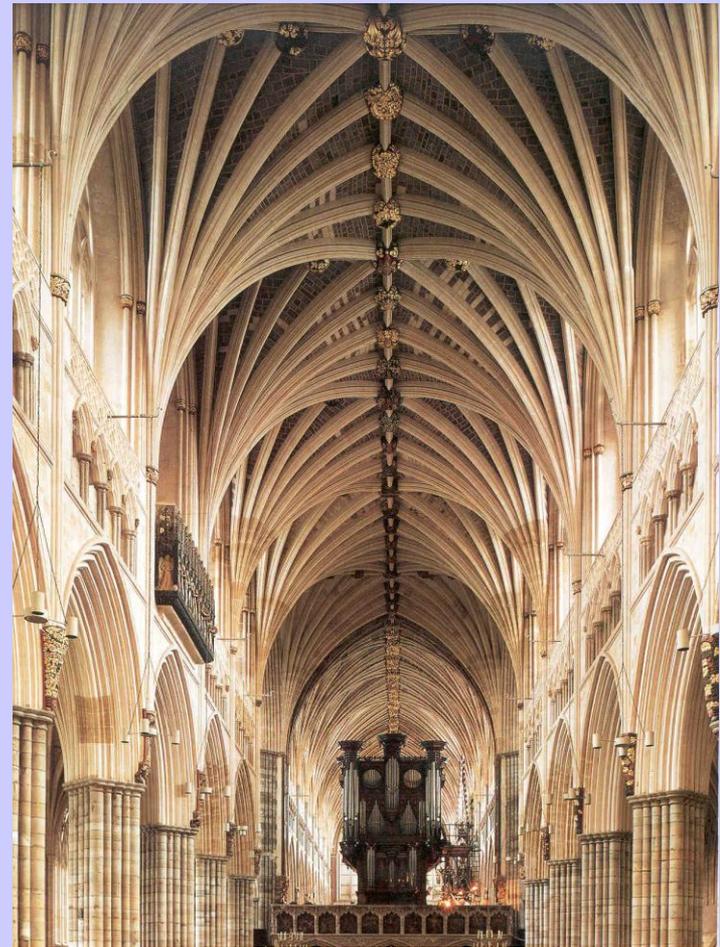


Avignon



The Great Schism (1378-1417)

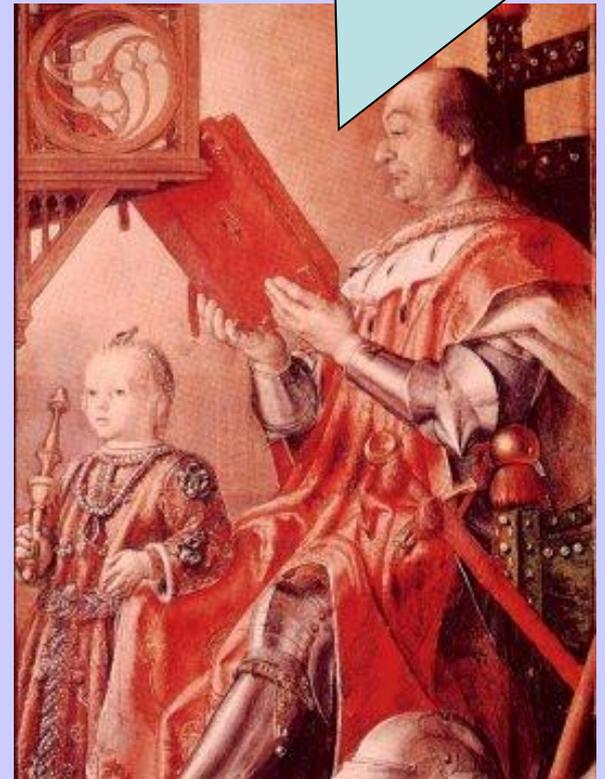
- After Gregory died, the cardinals in Rome elected an Italian Pope: Pope Urban VI (r. 1378-1389)
- The French cardinals responded by electing a French Pope: Clement VII (r. 1378-1394)
- From 1378 to 1409 there were two Popes at all times.
- Expenses of 2 Popes led to greater need for money
- The two popes at once excommunicated each other and put the rival supporters and entire countries under interdicts.



Wealthy Italian Families Make Papacy Their Personal Possession

- The Italian families of Borgia and de Medici became influential in the election of Popes and in some cases became the Popes.

“The Lord desires not the death of the sinner, but that he may live ... and pay”



Next Week: Christianity and Culture

