

Mr. Wyka - World History

**Introduction to Chapter 6
and Lesson 1
Medieval Christianity**

Europe 1000-1500

Essential Questions

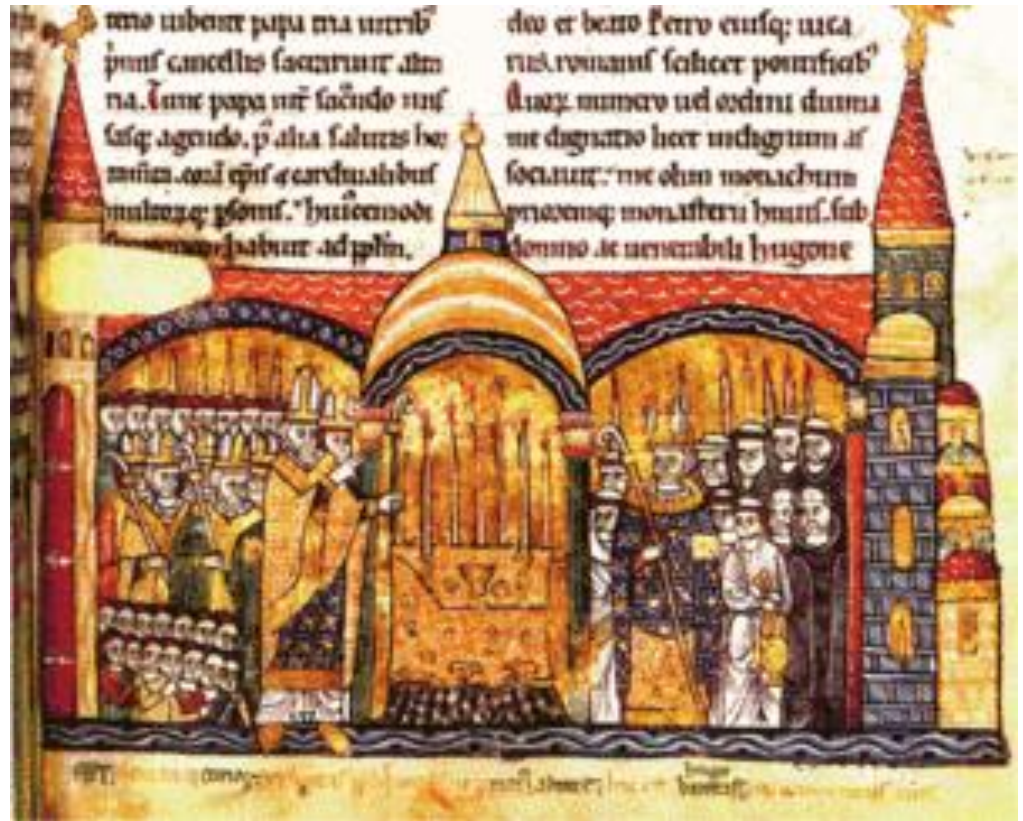
- How did the Church influence political and cultural changes in medieval Europe?
- How did both innovations and disruptive forces affect people during the Middle Ages?

Why does it matter?

- The Catholic Church reached the height of its political power in the 13th century (1200s).
- Religious enthusiasm spread and new religious orders were born that continue to influence the world today.

Lesson Vocabulary

- lay investiture
- interdict
- Heresy
- secular
- sacrament
- relics
- consecration



The consecration of Cluny III by Pope Urban II

In the year 1054



The Papal Monarchy

- The bishop of Rome was called *the pope* – a title meaning simply *papa*.
- Over the course of centuries, popes gradually became **secular** rulers as well as spiritual rulers.
- Bishops and abbots even became involved in the feudal system.
 - Loyalty to their earthly lord sometimes came in conflict with loyalty to the Church.

Secular

- Secular means non-religious, worldly.

The Great Divide



Reform of the Papacy and Lay Investiture

- Lay investiture is the practice of secular rulers (i.e.. Kings, princes, etc.) choosing people for Church offices.
- The popes fought this practice, believing bishops, abbots, and priests should be chosen by the Church, not by kings and emperors.
- Pope Gregory VII fought with Henry IV, king of Germany over lay investiture.
- In the Byzantine Empire, it was a common practice for the emperor to choose Church officials.

Reform of the Papacy and Lay Investiture

- The struggle between King Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII over who had authority to appoint Church officers is called the Investiture Controversy.
- Finally, in 1122, a new king and a new pope reached a compromise - the Concordat of Worms.
 - The Church would first choose new bishops, abbots, etc.
 - They would then pay homage to the king and receive the symbols of their temporal (earthly) office.
 - A representative of the pope would give them the symbols of their spiritual office.

Sacraments

- The sacraments are signs that the Catholic Church believes were given by Jesus Christ to bestow grace (divine favor).

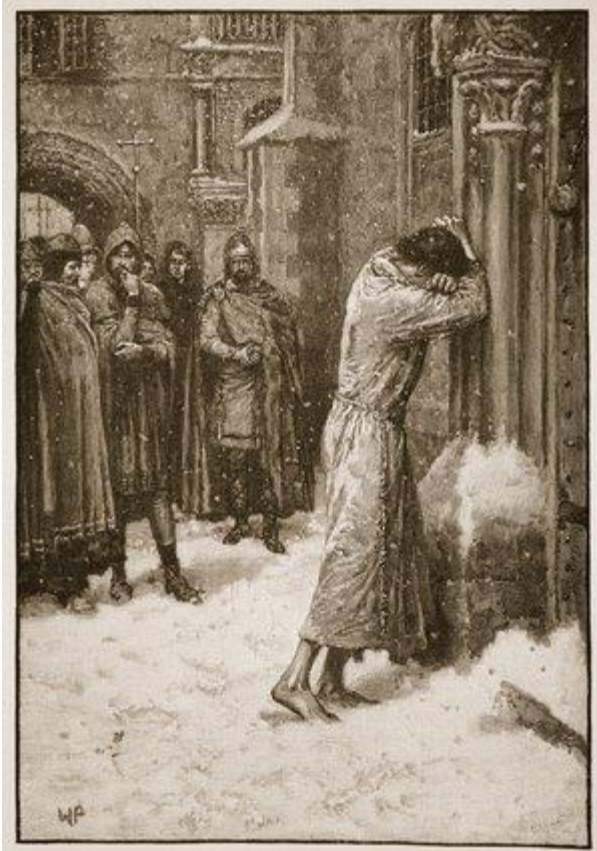


Sacraments

- The Catholic Church (and Orthodox Church) believes that Jesus left Christians seven (7) special signs, or sacraments.
 1. Baptism
 2. Confirmation
 3. Reconciliation
 4. Eucharist
 5. Holy Orders
 6. Matrimony
 7. Anointing of the Sick

Interdict

- The **interdict** was a tool popes used to influence secular rulers.
- If a ruler was under an **interdict**, he was forbidden to receive the sacraments of the Church.
- In an age of belief, this was very serious indeed.



Emperor Henry IV doing penance before Pope Gregory VII

New Religious Orders

- A wave of religious enthusiasm swept across Europe in the late 1000s and early 1100s.
- One result of this religious revival was the birth of a host of new religious orders.

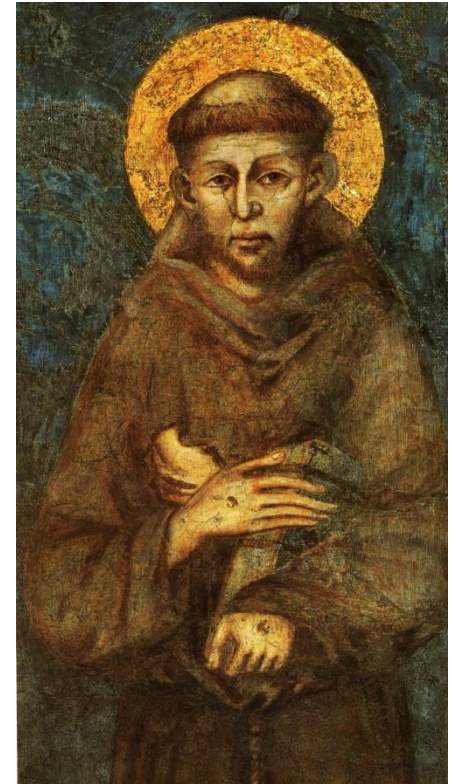
Franciscans

Cistercians

Dominicans

Why?

- Why did new religious orders emerge in the late 1000s and early 1100s?
- New religious orders emerged in response to a wave of religious enthusiasm across Europe.



Cistercians

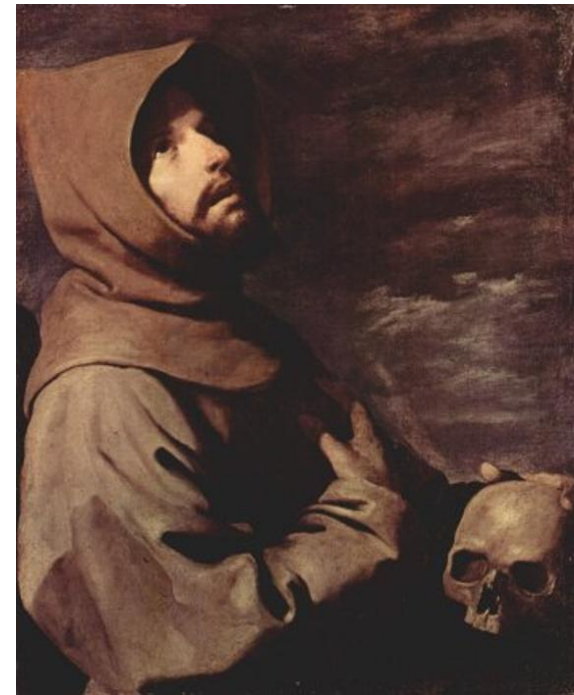
- Cistercian monasticism grew out of the old Benedictine religious order.
- Cistercian monasticism was
 - Strict
 - Activist (preached to the people outside the monastic walls)

Women Religious

- A convent is a monastery for women.
- Convents were havens for women intellectuals.
- Many abbesses held great power and influence in the Church.

Franciscans

- Founded by Francis of Assisi in the 1200s
- Lived lives of Poverty and Prayer
- Lived and preached among the people
- Served the poor
- Still very active today.



Dominicans

- **Founded by Dominic de Guzman** in the 1200s
- Also took vows of poverty
- Known as the Order of Preachers
- **Fought heresy within the Church.**

Inquisition

- The goal of the Inquisition was to root out heresy in the Church.
- Dominicans played an important role in the early inquisitions.

Inquisition

- There were two types of inquisitions, religious and secular.
- Secular inquisitions, such as the Spanish Inquisition, were brutal but still preferable to ordinary secular courts.
- Church inquisitions were instituted and overseen by religious authorities.

Looking back...



The rites of the Catholic and Orthodox
(Eastern) Churches, believed to be instituted by
Christ and believed to confer divine grace.

Sacraments

In feudal society,
loyalty to one's lord
was the chief virtue.



Prepare for your quiz

- Do your own work
- You may use your notes
- Closed book

Tomorrow

- Research Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV.
- Write a one page report detailing their relationship.