

Lecture 16: *The German Empire and The Gregorian Reform*

1. *Germany and the Holy Roman Empire*

- A. German Stem-Duchies and Electoral Kingship
- B. The Church in Germany
- C. German Kingship

2. *The Reform of the Church in the Eleventh Century*

- A. Reform Agenda
- B. Liberty of the Church
- C. Papal Primacy

3. *The Investiture Controversy*

- A. The Laity and the Religious – distinction of persons
- B. Personal Confrontation: Gregory VII and Henry IV (1077)
- C. The Concordat of Worms (1122) and its Consequences
The “First European Revolution”

**** Friday Discussion:** Power and the Holy, Introduction, and pp. 45-121, 132-138.

Germany and the Holy Roman Empire

German Stem-Duchies: Swabia, Bavaria, Saxony, Franconia and Carinthia
Electoral Kingship = 919, Henry, Duke of Saxony, elected as King

Ottonian Dynasty: Otto I (r. 936-973) – in 962, crowned Emperor by the Pope = rules the Holy Roman Empire

Eigenkirchen = personal churches controlled by laymen, many controlled by Ottonian kings = Bishops and abbots came to act as royal officials

German Kingship was **Sacral Kingship**

- Anointed kings
 - King's two bodies: one divine, one corporeal
 - *Laudes Regiae* = praises of the king
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The Reform of the Church in the Eleventh Century

Reform Agenda

- 1) **Simony** = purchasing church offices
- 2) **Clerical Marriage** and Concubinage = Celibacy
- 3) **Lay Investiture** = right to invest or bestow a church office

Broader Reform Ideals

Liberty of the Church = *Libertas Ecclesiae*
Papal Primacy – supreme authority of the Popes

Pope Leo IX (r. 1049-1054)

Peter Damian (chronicler reformer)

Matilda of Tuscany (Duchess and magnate of Northern Italy)

Hildebrando (monk reformer) = **Pope Gregory VII (r. 1073-85)**

The Investiture Controversy

Larger issue is the distinction of persons:
secular (the laity) vs. **religious** (the clergy).

Personal Confrontation:

Pope Gregory VII (r. 1073-1085)

vs.

Emperor Henry IV (r. 1056-1106)

Appointment of archbishop of Milan 1075

Turning point in conflict = Canossa, 1077 = Emperor Henry IV comes as a humble penitent to Pope Gregory VII

The Concordat of Worms (1122) and its Consequences:

- 1) spiritual power separate from temporal power
- 2) kingship recognized as distinct from the priesthood
- 3) Christendom and a new intense Christian piety
- 4) The “First European Revolution” = separation of Church and State