

# Investiture Controversy

# Terms

- Investiture Controversy
- Freedom of the Church
- Henry III
- Pope Gregory VII
- Henry IV



Ergänzend: Karten 37 I, 40/41, 42/43

Maßstab 1 : 20 000 000



# Freedom of the Church

- Hierarchy of the Church
  - Monks/Monasteries, Nuns/Convents
  - Priests
  - Cardinals
  - Bishops
  - Pope
- Reform of the monasteries
  - Aristocratic families and the monasteries

# Freedom of the Church contd.

- Henry III r. 1039-1056
  - Simony and clerical marriage
- Birth of Henry IV
  - Regency of Henry IV
  - Age 12 – captured, Archbishop of Cologne takes over regency
- Hilderbrand/Pope Gregory VII

# Investiture Controversy

- Pope Gregory VII: "Bishops were representatives of the church and should pursue the Lord's work - as defined by the pope - rather than the king's service"
  - Maureen Miller, *Power and the Holy in the Age of the Investiture Conflict: A Brief History with Documents*, (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's: 2005), 18
- Henry IV: "Investiture was his God-given right, a right exercised by all his forebears and essential to the good order of the realm."
  - Maureen Miller, *Power and the Holy in the Age of the Investiture Conflict: A Brief History with Documents*, (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's: 2005), 18

# Investiture Controversy

- 1074 – Henry IV win's Battle
- 1076 – Gregory VII excommunicates Henry
- 1077 – Canossa
- 1080 – Anti-King Rudolf selected, Anti-Pope Clement III selected
- 1081-1084 – War in Rome
- 1084 – Henry IV finally crowned Holy Roman Emperor
- 1107 – Henry IV forced to abdicate
- 1122 – Agreement of Worms

# Reforms and Consequences

- Simony
- Clerical marriage
- Status of Church in Medieval social hierarchy reinforced
- Power and influence of church grows
  - Crusades
- Piety in the laity
  - Pilgrimages
- Modern Legacy