Rise of Papal Power

THE MIDDLE AGES:
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- “Iron Age” of the Papacy (872-1032)
  - Lowest ebb of the papacy
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- Emperor Henry III (d. 1056)
  - Cleanse the papacy
- Pope Leo IX (papacy: 1049-1054)
  - Aristocrat & monk
  - Envisions Pope with supreme authority
    - Synod of Rheims (1049)
    - Relics of St. Remigius
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- Cluniac monk named Hildebrand
- Pope Gregory VII (papacy: 1073-1085)
Cluny & Gregory VII
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- Pope Gregory VII (papacy: 1073-1085)
  - Gregorian Reform
    - Against nicolaitism, simony & lay investiture
  - *Dictatus papae (Papal Power)*—1075
    - Asserted that the pope possessed specific powers bestowed by God that rested on him alone
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- The *Dictatus Papae*:
  
  1. That the Roman church was founded by Christ alone.
  
  2. That the Roman pontiff alone is rightly to be called universal.
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- The *Dictatus Papae*:
  - 3. That he alone can depose or reinstate bishops.
  - 6. That, among other things, we ought not to remain in the same house with those excommunicated by him.
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

The *Dictatus Papae*:

- 12. That it may be permitted to him to depose emperors.
- 19. That he himself may be judged by no one.
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- The *Dictatus Papae*:
  - 22. That the Roman church has never erred; nor will it err to all eternity, the Scripture bearing witness.
  - 23. That the Roman pontiff, if he have been canonically ordained, is undoubtedly made a saint by the merits of St. Peter.
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- Clash with Henry IV (King: 1056-1106)
  - Son of Henry III
  - Reform the Church
  - Against lay investiture, but chosen by God

- Boycotts
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- Henry’s Decree of Deposition (Jan. 1076)
  - Quotes St. Gregory I
  - Thinks the pope is unfit

- Gregory’s Decree of Excommunication (Lent 1076)
  - Invoking full power of St. Peter
  - Tells Christians NOT to obey the Emperor
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- Henry begs forgiveness
- Gregory excommunicates Henry again
- Gregory flees & dies in exile
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- 12th century = height of papal power
  - First (1095) Crusade
  - Second & Third Crusades
  - Rome became official court of appeals
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- 12th century = height of papal power
  - End of Investiture Controversy
    - 1. Bishops elected by clergy, but king is present
    - 2. King gives sign of temporal power
    - 3. Bishops have to be loyal to king (ended 1122)
  - Lateran Councils I, II, & III
RISE OF PAPAL POWER

- Pope Innocent III (Papacy: 1198-1216)
  - Cleanse the Church
  - Most powerful pope
  - “Fullness of power” as Vicar of Christ
  - Bureaucracy of Papal States
To be continued...