

# LANFRANC'S REFORMS



## Key terms



Key Term	Definition
<b>Archdeacon</b>	Appointed by the bishop to be in charge of churches in a shire
<b>Bishop</b>	Senior member of the church
<b>Celibacy</b>	Not having sex or getting married
<b>Clergy</b>	Religious leaders/people with religious duties
<b>Dean</b>	Below an archdeacon. In charge of churches in the hundred.
<b>Diocese</b>	An area under the control of the bishop
<b>Nepotism</b>	Giving church positions to family/friends
<b>Pluralism</b>	Having more than one church position
<b>Simony</b>	Selling church positions

Area of Reform	Reforms 1070-1076
<b>Church hierarchy</b>	The system was centralised. Each level was answerable to the one above. Eg. bishops report to archbishops. Introduced archdeacons (appointed by bishops) and deans.
<b>Bishops</b>	Anglo-Saxon bishops were replaced by Normans, by 1070 there was only 1 Anglo-Saxon bishop left. Archbishop Stigand was replaced by Lanfranc.
<b>Priests</b>	Most Anglo-Saxon priests kept their jobs, but marriage was banned. The number of village churches doubled between 1070 and 1170.
<b>Architecture</b>	Churches and cathedrals were rebuilt in the Romanesque style. New cathedrals were built in Rochester, Durham, Norwich, Bath, Winchester and Gloucester.
<b>Synods</b>	These were church councils that helped spread the message of reform. Bishops held their own councils twice a year to improve their authority over their diocese.
<b>Legal issues</b>	Only the church courts could try the clergy. They were often given softer sentences than people who did not work for the church.

## Archbishop Lanfranc



In Lanfranc's early career he was an Italian Benedictine monk and abbot of Bec Abbey in France. In 1066 he went to Rome to obtain a papal banner for William before the invasion. In 1070 he became the Archbishop of Canterbury (the head of the Catholic Church in England). He advised the King on religious affairs, and played an important role in King William's reforms of the Church. He died in 1089.

## Archbishop Anselm

Anselm became the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1093 during the reign of William II; they had many arguments about William's abuses of the church. remained archbishop until he died in 1109 and always put the church first.

# PAPAL RELATIONS

## Key terms



Key Term	Definition
<b>Abbot</b>	In charge of monks and nuns
<b>Bishop</b>	Senior member of the church
<b>Celibacy</b>	Not having sex or getting married
<b>Clergy</b>	Religious leaders/people with religious duties
<b>Consecrated</b>	Being made/declared sacred
<b>Excommunication</b>	Removal from the church
<b>Papacy</b>	To do with the Pope
<b>Romanesque</b>	Style of Architecture
<b>Simony</b>	Selling church positions
<b>Synod</b>	Church councils

## William I 1066-1087

William I had good relations with Pope Alexander (1061-1073). Alexander had given William the Papal banner to take to Hastings, plus they both wanted to reform the corrupt English church and bring it in line with Europe. William also agreed to get rid of Simony and enforce celibacy, however his main aim was to remove corrupt Anglo-Saxon bishops. Alexander ordered William to do penance for all the lives lost at Hastings; in return William built Battle Abbey, which was finished in 1095. William's relations with Pope Gregory VII (1073-1085) were not so good. Firstly, Gregory thought the church had more authority than kings – William did not agree. Gregory wanted all English bishops to travel regularly to Rome to report to him; he wanted direct control over discipline and teachings; he also demanded William swear fealty to him, but William refused. However, William did agree to the 'Peter's Pence' where 1 penny from every house was given to the Pope.



## William II 1087-1100

The poor relations with Pope Gregory continued under William II. In 1078 Gregory banned kings from appointing bishops and abbots. However, relations improved slightly when Pope Urban II (1088-1099) agreed not to interfere in English appointments, but their relationship overall remained hostile. William II was not a religious man and his morality was an issue, he also had no interest in continuing church reforms. William II used taxes to take money from religious houses and used religious positions to reward and promote people.



## Henry I 1100-1135

Henry I had a better relationship with the papacy than William II. Henry promised to end William II's policy of gaining money from the church. However, the Investiture Controversy increased tensions significantly. When bishops were consecrated, they were given the ring and staff by the king. This practice implied the bishop depended on the king for their spiritual power rather than the Pope; the church did not agree with this. In 1103, Archbishop Anselm refused to pay homage to Henry I and so he was exiled. Pope Urban threatened Henry with excommunication until finally an agreement was reached in 1107 that the bishops could pay homage to the king before they were consecrated.



# MONASTICISM



## Monasteries

A monastery is a religious house where monks live and work. They were known as nunneries, abbeys or priories.

Monks and nun promised to devote their whole lives to God and withdraw from society. Many monasteries belonged to the Benedictine Monks in Anglo-Saxons times. Under the rules of St. Benedict, monks had to take vows of celibacy, obedience and poverty; they were also vegetarian. Under the Anglo-Saxons the monks had been straying from these vows. Monasteries also grew their own food; farmed their land; looked after the poor; were an infirmary (hospital); provided accommodation for pilgrims; scribed manuscripts and were centres for learning.

## Cluniac Monasteries

These were a strict form of Monastery brought to England by the Normans. The first Cluniac Priory was founded in 1077 by William de Warenne in Sussex. More were established for example in Thetford. By 1135 there 24 Cluniac monasteries. They built castles aiming to demonstrate the power of Normans and God's blessing and they answered only to the Cluny Abbot not a Lord. They lived by very strict laws getting up at 2am to a service called Matins.

### Area of Reform

## Norman Reforms of the Monasteries

### Buildings

The number of monks and nuns increased from 1,000 to between 4,000 and 5,000. They built new monasteries, which went from 60 to 250. They had Cathedrals with monasteries attached to them for example: Canterbury and Winchester. By 1135, 10 of England's Cathedrals had monasteries attached. William built monasteries to commemorate his victory and as a penance for the deaths at Hastings (Battle Abbey).

### Leadership

The Normans changed the leaders of the monasteries from Anglo-Saxon to Norman abbots. By 1086, only 3 Anglo-Saxon abbots remained. Lanfranc defined the role of an abbot and set up a clear hierarchy.

### Lifestyle and rules

Lanfranc made domestic reforms for monks. Regulating monks' lives more strictly would mean that the monks were seen to be more pious and the Church would be more respected. Some monasteries were already following the Benedictine rules, whereas others had a huge change to adopt strict Benedictine rule.

### Lanfranc's reforms

Lanfranc introduced a set of CONSTITUTIONS at Christchurch, Canterbury in 1077. He intended these reforms to spread and improve monastic life. He reformed the LITURGY (words of the service) making it more like the rest of Europe. He introduced uniform practice and made monasteries more in line with the rest of Europe.

# EDUCATION

## Key terms




Key Term	Definition
Latin	The language of ancient Rome and its empire
Rhetoric	Persuasive speaking or writing
Vernacular	The local language

## Grammar Schools

What age did you go? 10  
 Where: taught in towns.  
 How long: 4 years of education.  
 What did they learn: Latin in detail, how to write it and also grammar.  
 Equipment: Notes on stone boards.  
 School Year: September, 3 terms ending in June for harvest in July and August.  
 Length of day: Sunrise to late afternoon.  
 Teachers would sit in the middle of the room with pupils on benches around them.

## Development of Education

	Anglo-Saxon	Norman
<b>Where people were taught</b>	Monasteries and churches provided education 	Children no longer allowed in monasteries. Churches could still provide education. Grammar schools developed. University.
<b>Who went?</b>	Education had to be paid for so only the rich went, although a few schools did teach local peasant boys. They worked as servants in the monastery in return for education. Girls were NOT educated.	People lived and worked in towns and needed better literacy and numeracy skills to conduct trade. Norman Barons and Knights wanted their children to be educated to the highest standard possible.
<b>Number of schools</b>		By 1100 all cathedrals and many larger churches had schools. There was an explosion in the number of schools: There were 40 schools in the 12th Century and 75 schools by the 13th.
<b>Subjects</b>	Very narrow in terms of who received it and what they were taught.	Church Schools taught Latin, music and verse, astronomy and mathematics and law. Secular Grammar Schools had a broader education.
<b>Language</b>	Latin for writing. Anglo-Saxon English for speaking and lessons.	French language was used although the English language did influence this. Latin was still used for writing and was still the language of Christianity.