

What do I need to know:

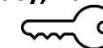
- The relationship with the Pope.
- What the Pope and the King's quarrelled over.
- The key reforms (changes) made by each King.

The Norman's relationship with the Pope's

The Pope's authority had no geographical limits. Christians everywhere were supposed to obey him.

Key Words:

Abbots, Bishops, celibacy, clergy, excommunication, Papacy, Parish, Hierarchy, Romanesque, Simony, Synods.



	Under William I 1066-1087	Under William II (Rufus) 1087-1100	Under Henry I 1100-1135
Beliefs:	Relations were quite good. He put Normans in positions of influence. Lanfranc ensured the English Church had some independence from Rome.	Not a religious man. His morality was an issue. He had no interest in continuing the reforms of the church. Relations declined.	Had a better relationship with the church but there were still tensions.
Pope's:	<i>Pope Alexander 1061-1073.</i> <i>Pope Gregory VII 1073-1085 (radical)</i>	<i>Pope Gregory VII- 1073-1085</i> <i>Pope Urban II- 1075-1122.</i>	<i>Pope Urban II- 1075-1122.</i>
Abuses of the Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used a geld (form of tax) to extract money from religious houses. - Used religious positions to promote and reward people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continued to use a geld (form of tax) to extract money from religious houses. -Used religious positions to promote and reward people. 	
Positive relationships	<p>ALEXANDER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relations between William and Pope Alexander were closer. • Alexander had given him a papal banner to carry in the Battle of Hastings. • They both wanted to reform the corrupt English church and bring it in line with Europe. • William agreed to get rid of simony and enforce clerical celibacy (No sex). • William's main aim was to get rid of untrustworthy Anglo-Saxon Bishops. <p>GREGORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William did agree to the Peter pence 1 penny from every household was given to the Pope. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry I promised to end Rufus's policy of plundering the Church and began to fill vacancies straight away.
Controversy	<p>ALEXANDER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ordered William to do penance for all the blood split at Hastings. William built Battle Abbey finished by 1095. <p>GREGORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pope Gregory though the church had more authority than Kings. ➤ He wanted direct control over discipline and teaching. ➤ Relations with William start to decline. ➤ Gregory wanted all English bishops to travel regularly to Rome to report to him. This did not happen. ➤ The Pope demanded William swear fealty to him but William refused. 	<p>GREGORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1078 Gregory banned Kings from appointing bishops and abbots in order to keep the Church independent. • This led to a struggle between him and Kings in Europe over who could appoint senior clergy. • Rufus quarrelled with Gregory over this. <p>POPE URBAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His successor Pope Urban II agreed not to interfere in English appointments while Rufus was king. But their relationship was hostile. 	<p>INVESTITURE CONTROVERSY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This was the practice of Kings (lay rulers) giving emblems of their office (the ring and the staff) to new bishops when they were consecrated. ➤ This implied the bishop depended on the King for their spiritual power not the Pope. ➤ The Church were opposed to this. ➤ The problem was many Bishops were also the Kings Tenants-in-chief and owed him dealty. ➤ Archbishop Anselm refused to pay Homage to Henry I in 1103 and was exiled. ➤ Henry I was threatened with EXCOMMUNICATION and reached an agreement in 1107. ➤ The Bishops could pay homage before they were consecrated.