

The Norman's and the Archbishops!

What do I need to know:

- Who Lanfranc was?
- What reforms Lanfranc made to the church.
- Who Anselm was?

In William's reign a number of changes were made to the way the church was run.


Some changes were:

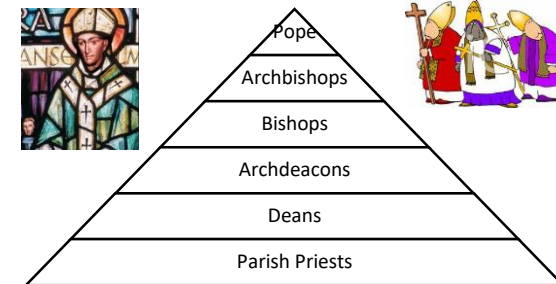
- to bring the English Church more in line with the rule of Rome
- to enable the Church to run the country
- To benefit William himself.



Archbishop Lanfranc with his authority established, Lanfranc started his reforms. Most were brought in 1070-1076.

Key Words:

Corrupt, diocese, Benedictine, celibate, clergy, corrupt, reform, Romanesque. 



Archbishop Lanfranc (1010-1089)

- Early in his career he was an Italian Benedictine monk and abbot of Bec Abbey.
- 1066: He went to Rome to obtain a papal banner for William before the invasion.
- He advised the King on religious affairs, and played an important role in King William's reforms of the Church in Normandy, England.
- 1070: Appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. Started his reform program.
- 1075: Helped to stop the attempted rebellion by the earls of Norfolk and Hereford.
- 1087: Helped to secure the throne for William Rufus when William I died.
- 1089: Died

Area	LANFRANC'S Reform
A new Church Hierarchy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more centralised system was put in place. Each level was answerable to the one above. • It gave the Bishops greater control over their dioceses. • There were 2 new appointments: archdeacons and deans. • Archdeacons: all bishops had to appoint archdeacons. They often cover the same land as the shires. • Deaneries: came later and they had the same boundary as the 100s.
Bishops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo-Saxon bishops and archbishops were removed and replaced with the Normans. • Archbishop Stignand was replaced by LANFRANC. • By 1870- there was only 1 Anglo-Saxon bishop left.
Parish Priests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Anglo-Saxon priests remained in their job. • They were poorly educated. • Marriage was banned for priests. • The number of village churches between 1070 and 1170 doubled. Over 2,000 had a village church in the Domesday Survey.
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/3 of the Bishops after the invasion were made to move to towns and cities. • Leofric moved from Crediton to Exeter. • The Normans stole the treasure of 49 English monasteries and took Church land. • They began rebuilding Cathedrals and Churches in the Romanesque style. • New Cathedrals were built in Rochester, Durham, Norwich, Bath, Winchester and Gloucester. • Romanesque: style favours clean lines, with simple yet impressive design.
Synods:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are ecclesiastical (church) councils. They helped spread the message of reform. • Bishops were ordered to hold their own councils twice a year to improve their authority over their diocese.
Legal Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1076, the Council of Winchester ordered that only Church courts could try the clergy, meaning that people who worked for the Church would be tried for their crimes in Church courts. • William adhered to Papal law by re-introducing a tax of one pence for every household. • When Bishop Odo was arrested in 1082 for trying to take knights to the continent William insisted on him being tried in the king's court.

Archbishop Anselm. (1033-1103)

- 1093: summoned to England to be Archbishop of Canterbury
- Anselm had many arguments with King William II and King Henry I about their abuses of the Church.
- He proposed Church reforms based on those instigated by Pope Gregory in Europe between 1050 and 1080. They were designed to deal with the morality and independence of the clergy.
- 1095: Rufus stopped Anselm travelling to Rome to get Papal approval for his appointment to archbishop.
- 1097: Anselm and William II argued over a campaign in Wales. Anselm fled to Pope Urban II in Rome.
- He was banished on 2 occasions and went to Rome to support the Church.
- 1103: he was exiled in the reign of Henry I for refusing to pay homage to the King.
- He remained archbishop until he died and always put the church first.