

Bell Work

- Who should have more power? Spiritual Leaders or Political Leaders? Why?
- Write a paragraph explaining your answer.

7.34 Demonstrate understanding of the conflict and cooperation between the Papacy and European monarchs, including Charlemagne, Gregory VII, and Emperor Henry IV.



I can explain the conflict and cooperation between the Papacy and European monarchs.

Popes and Kings

The Big Idea

Popes and kings dominated European society in the Middle Ages.

Main Ideas

- **Popes and kings ruled Europe as spiritual and political leaders.**
- **Kings and popes clashed over some issues.**



Middle Ages Popes and Kings



Instructions



- Red text: (STOP and pay close attention)
Critical information. You should copy it exactly.
- Yellow text: (SLOW down and pay attention)
Useful information. You should write it in your notes in your own words.
- Green text: (Read and GO to the next text)
You do not have to write.

Main Idea 1:

Popes and kings ruled Europe as spiritual and political leaders.

In the early Middle Ages, nobles and knights held power. However, as time passed, power shifted to popes and kings.



The Power of the Popes

- **The pope was the head of the Christian church in western Europe.**
- **The pope had great power because so many people belonged to the church.**
- **People saw the pope as God's representative on Earth.**
- **The pope could cast from the church, or excommunicate, his enemies.**
- **Popes had great political and spiritual power.**

The Power of the Kings

- **Europe had been divided into many small states.**
- **In three countries, England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire, kings were the rulers.**
- **Kings inherited their titles from their fathers.**
- **Kings kept order through alliances and warfare.**
- **The leader of the Roman Empire was approved by the pope, so the region was also known as the Holy Roman Empire.**

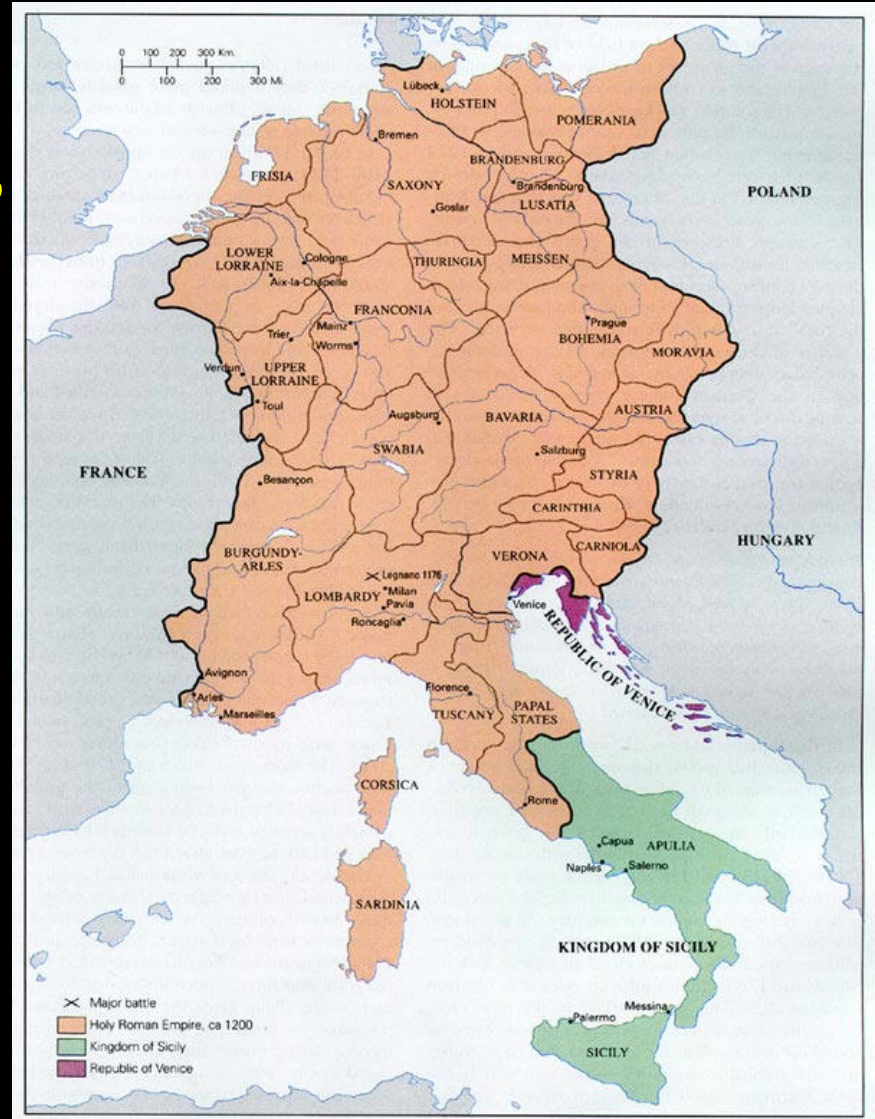
Charlemagne (742–814)

- Powerful leader, strong Christian
- Created the Carolingian Empire
- Crowned by Pope Leo III as the first Holy Roman Emperor in 800 CE



The Holy Roman Empire

- Empire grew out of part of Charlemagne's Empire
 - Charlemagne had been crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the Pope
 - Future rulers were crowned by the pope after being chosen by nobles



Europe: 1050 AD



Main Idea 2: Kings and popes
clashed over some issues.

As popes continued to try to increase their
power, they came into conflict with kings.

Power of the Popes



- Popes were powerful spiritual leaders but also developed political power during the Middle Ages
 - Popes claimed authority over rulers
- This often led to conflicts between Popes and kings
 - The investiture controversy

Power of the Popes

- Pope Gregory VII tried to expand the political power of the pope
 - The pope can be judged by no one;
 - The Roman church has never erred and never will err till the end of time;
 - The pope alone can depose and restore bishops;
 - He alone can call general councils and authorize canon law;
 - He can depose emperors;
 - He can absolve subjects from their allegiance;
 - All princes should kiss his feet.



Power Struggle

- **Pope Gregory VII came to power in Rome.**
- **The pope disapproved of a bishop chosen by the Holy Roman Emperor, Henry IV.**
- **Henry became angry and tried to have the pope removed; however, the pope excommunicated Henry.**
- **Henry had to beg the pope for forgiveness to get back into the church.**
- **This incident made the pope more powerful than the emperor at that time.**



Christian monarchs ruled many European kingdoms, such as France and England.

Smaller German states made up the Holy Roman Empire. The emperors were seen as protectors of the pope.

The center of western Christianity was Rome, where popes lived.



Legend:

- Christian lands
- Muslim lands

Scale:

0 200 400 Miles
0 200 400 Kilometers

Think, Pair, Share

Who is more powerful? The king or the pope?



In your notes, compare the power of the popes to the power of the kings.

