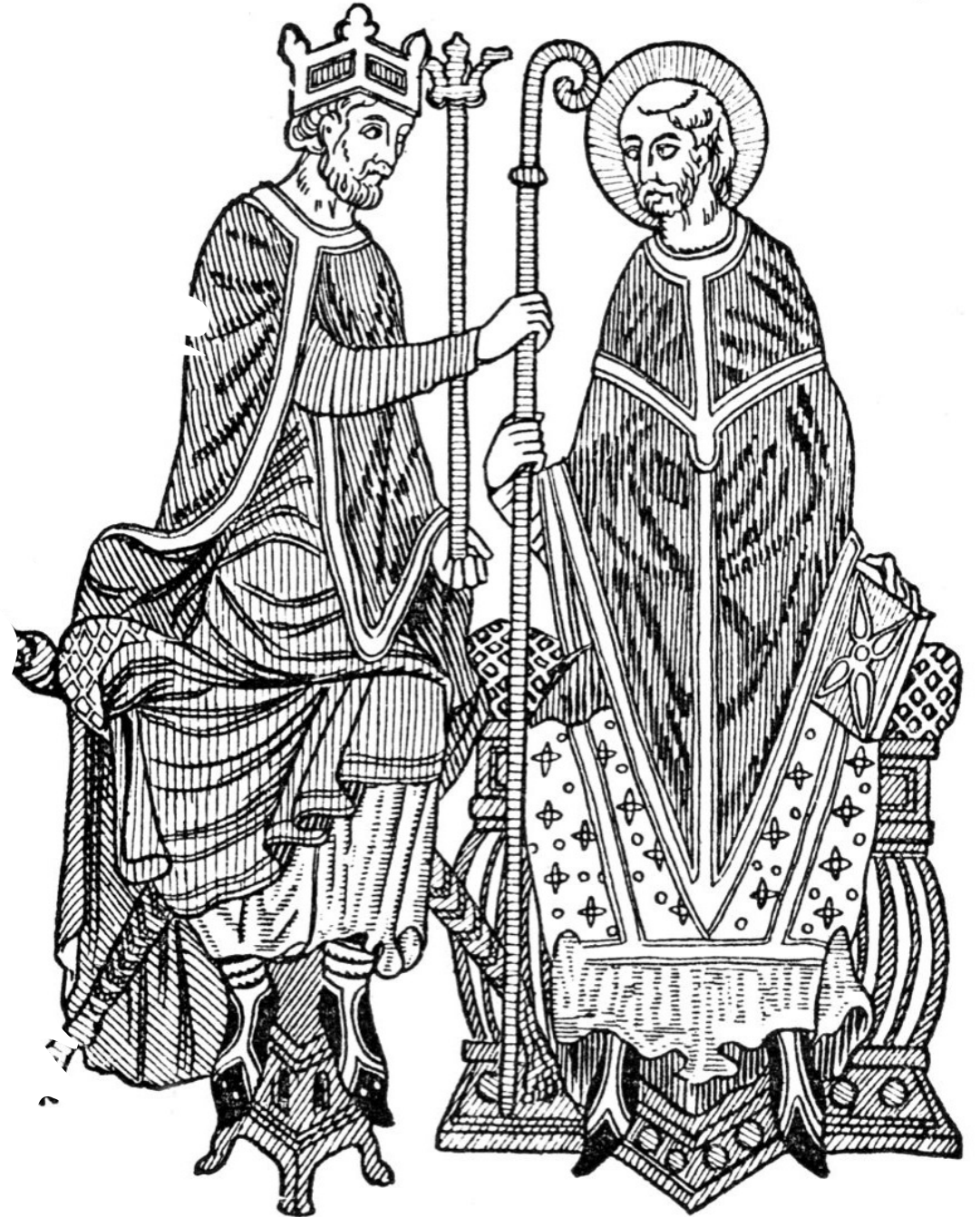




Gregorian Reform and the Investiture Controversy

Investio, ivi, itum (verb)

- To clothe or cover
 - Investitura → donare investituram
- = to invest or clothe in an office



“Gregory, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to Henry, the king, greeting and apostolic benediction—that is, if he shall prove obedient to the apostolic see as a Christian king should be.”

--Letter to Henry IV (1075)

“Henry, King not by usurpation, but by pious ordination of God, to Hildebrand, now not Pope, but false monk.”

--Letter to Gregory VII (1075)

Investiture Controversy (1075-1122)

6 popes

5 antipopes

2 emperors

Monastery
and Church
at Cluny

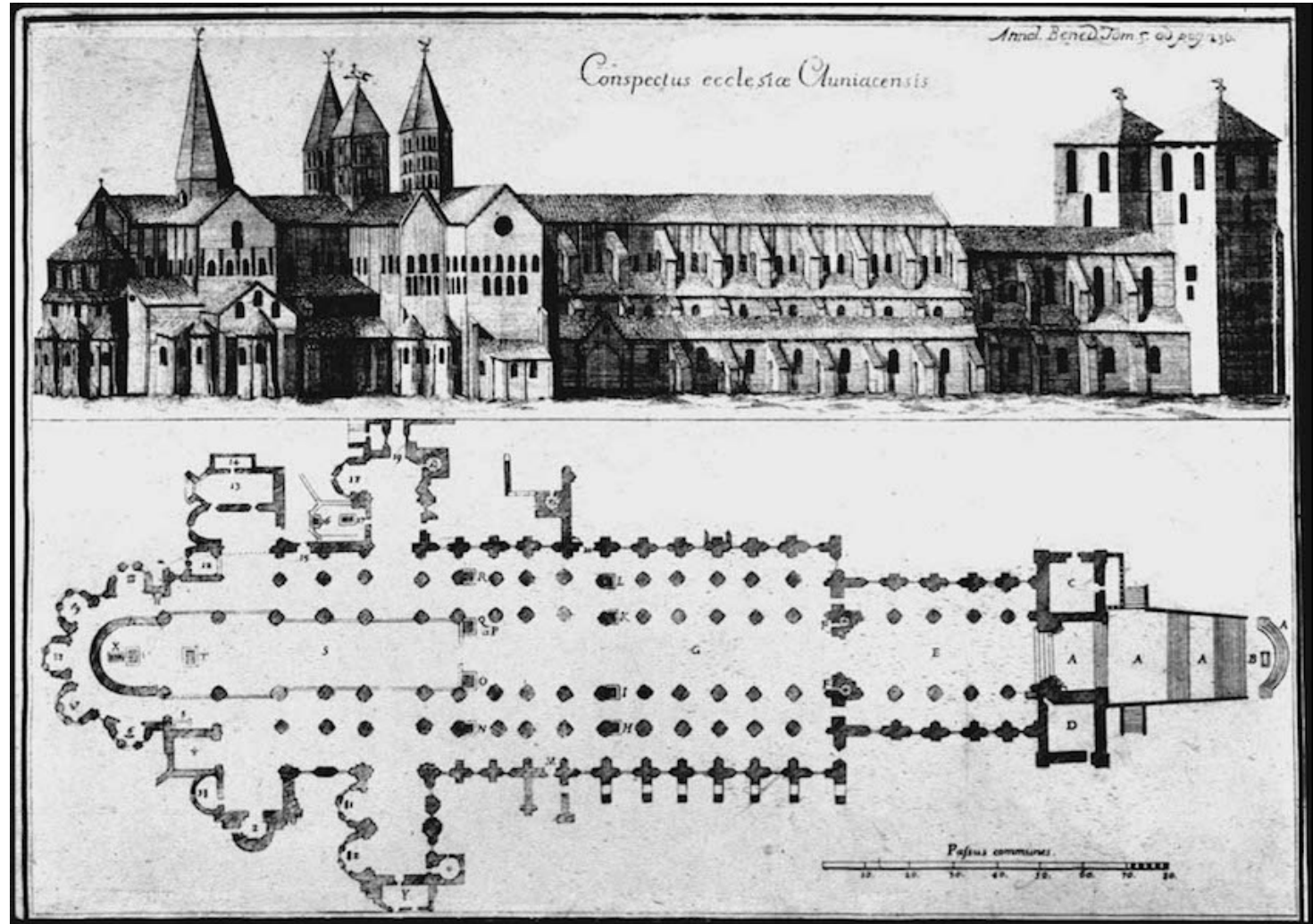


Image: 18th c. engraving of the plan for Cluny III (late 11th c.)

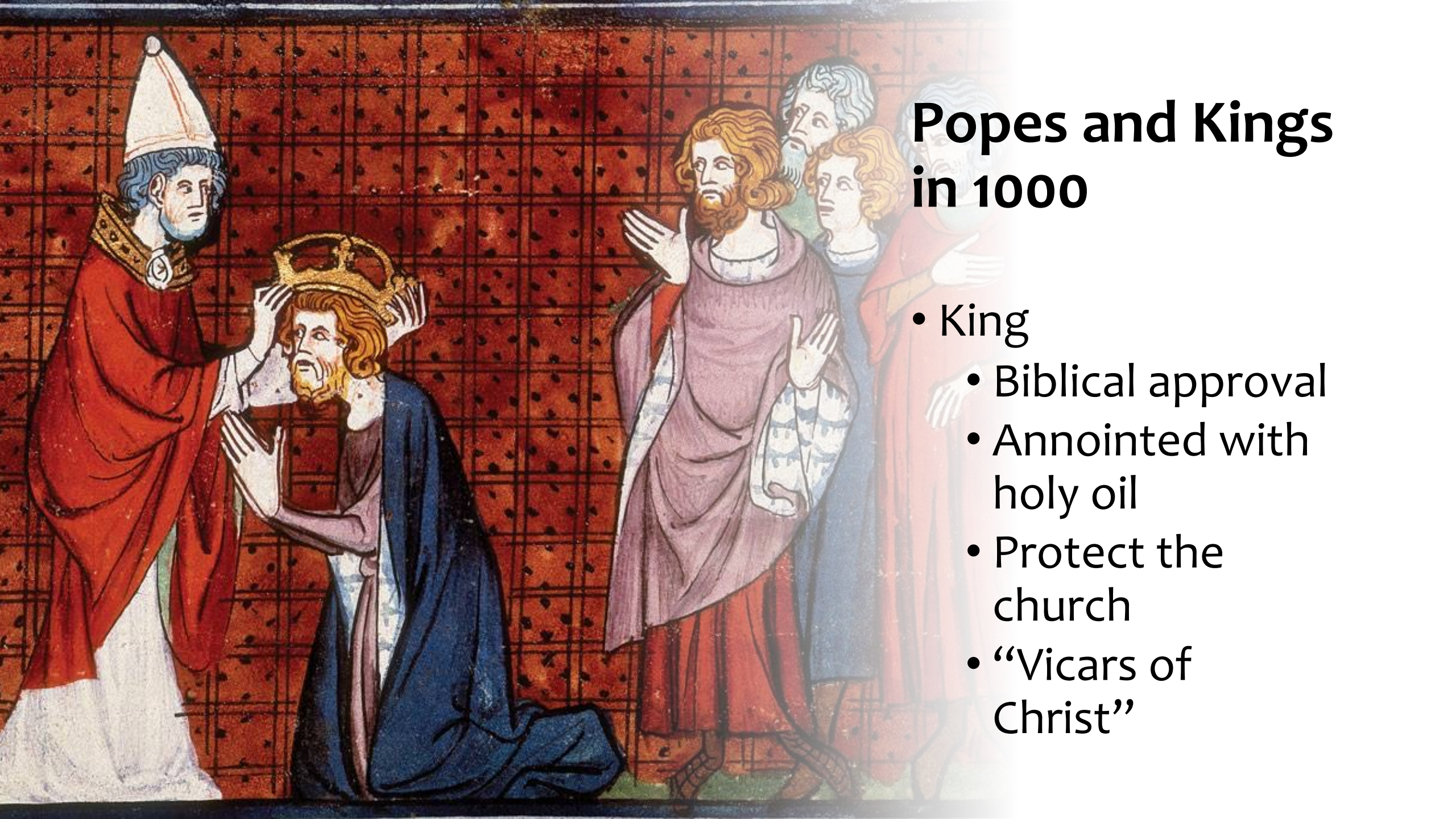


Founder: Duke William of Aquitaine

Given to: Saints Peter and Paul

When: 910





Popes and Kings in 1000

- King
 - Biblical approval
 - Anointed with holy oil
 - Protect the church
 - “Vicars of Christ”

Investiture

- Naming of bishop
- King invest with ring and staff

But what made a bishop a bishop?



Reform Concerns: 11th century

- How Clerics gained office
 - Simony (from Simon Magus)
- Who invests clerics with symbols of power
 - Investiture and ring/staff
- Clerical celibacy
 - Nicolaitism (from an early heretical group)

Reforming Pope and Emperor I: Henry III and Leo IX



Pope Leo IX (r. 1049-1054)



Emperor Henry III (r. 1039-1056)



Leo IX in Rheims (1049)

- Relics of St. Remigius
(Bishop who baptized
Clovis in 496)

Image: Baptism of Clovis by St. Remigius (16th c.)

Gregory VII
(r. 1073-1085)
aka
Hildebrand

- Papacy authority over kings and emperors
- Link between papacy and St. Peter and papacy and Rome
- Lived in Rome and stayed there



Dictatus Papae (Gregory VII, 1075)

- That the Roman church was founded by God alone.
- That the Roman pontiff alone can with right be called universal.
- That he alone can depose or reinstate bishops.
- That, in a council his legate, even if a lower grade, is above all bishops, and can pass sentence of deposition against them.
- That the pope may depose the absent.
- That, among other things, we ought not to remain in the same house with those excommunicated by him.
- That for him alone is it lawful, according to the needs of the time, to make new laws, to assemble together new congregations, to make an abbey of a canonry; and, on the other hand, to divide a rich bishopric and unite the poor ones.
- That he alone may use the imperial insignia.
- That of the pope alone all princes shall kiss the feet.
- That his name alone shall be spoken in the churches.
- That this is the only name in the world.
- That it may be permitted to him to depose emperors.
- That he may be permitted to transfer bishops if need be.
- That he has power to ordain a clerk of any church he may wish.
- That he who is ordained by him may preside over another church, but may not hold a subordinate position; and that such a one may not receive a higher grade from any bishop.
- That no synod shall be called a general one without his order.
- That no chapter and no book shall be considered canonical without his authority.
- That a sentence passed by him may be retracted by no one; and that he himself, alone of all, may retract it.
- That he himself may be judged by no one.
- That no one shall dare to condemn one who appeals to the apostolic chair.
- That to the latter should be referred the more important cases of every church.
- That the Roman church has never erred; nor will it err to all eternity, the Scripture bearing witness.
- That the Roman pontiff, if he have been canonically ordained, is undoubtedly made a saint by the merits of St. Peter; St. Ennodius, bishop of Pavia, bearing witness, and many holy fathers agreeing with him. As is contained in the decrees of St. Symmachus the pope.
- That, by his command and consent, it may be lawful for subordinates to bring accusations.
- That he may depose and reinstate bishops without assembling a synod.
- That he who is not at peace with the Roman church shall not be considered catholic.
- That he may absolve subjects from their fealty to wicked men.

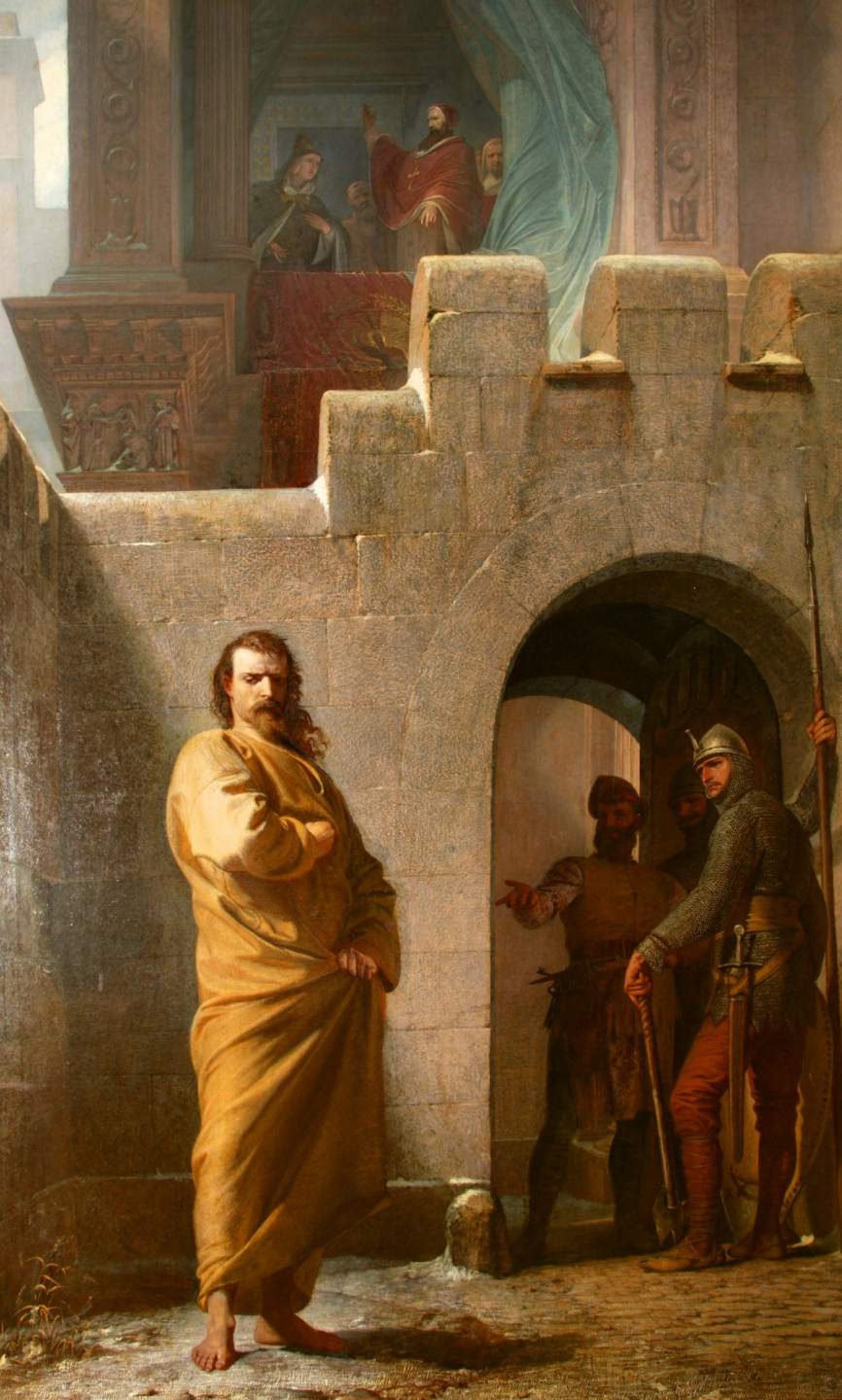


Matilda, Countess of
Tuscany (1046-1115)

Abbot Hugh of Cluny
(1024-1049)

Emperor Henry IV

Image: Matilda, Hugh, and Henry c. 1115



“overcome at least by the earnestness of his penitence, and by the prayers of all who were present, we released him from the bonds of excommunication and received him into the grace of communion and into the bosom of the Holy mother Church.”

--Gregory VII

Image: “Henry at Canossa” by Eduard Schwoiser (1862)

