**The Power of the Church**

**Church Power at its Height**

In the 1200s, the church reached the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its power. Two pope’s significantly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the power of the church.

1. Pope Innocent III established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	* He exercised his power over King \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of England when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the King and placed his kingdom under interdict.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claimed the right to overthrow kings and emperors.
	* Gregory tried to crown a new emperor when he got into a disagreement with the king of the Holy Roman Emperor.

As the church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its power, it came into direct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the kings

and Emperors of Europe.

**The Holy Roman Empire**

The first power struggle unfolded in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the emperors and pope.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a great ruler of Medieval Germany. He formed a close alliance with the church to increase his power. In 962, the pope rewarded Otto by crowning him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Holy Roman Emperors wanted the power to decide who would become bishops and abbots within their kingdoms. This was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Under this practice, emperors “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” or presented a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the ring and a staff that symbolized their office.

**Emperor vs. Pope**

Pope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ banned lay investiture in 1075. This prevented any German Emperors from appointing church officials. This angered the German Emperor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and he ordered that the pope step down from the papacy.

* Pope Gregory did not listen and instead ordered that Gregory be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Henry had no choice and had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the pope’s forgiveness.
* Henry IV waited in the snow for \_\_\_\_\_\_ full days before Pope Gregory finally ended his excommunication. The pope had humiliated the king.
* In 1122, the Church and King reached a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It stated that only the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could appoint a bishop, but the king could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the appointment.

**Trouble in Constantinople**

In the 1050s, the Muslim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invaded the Byzantine Empire. By 1071, the Seljuks had overran most of Byzantine lands and had taken control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Holy Land = Jerusalem and other places in Palestine that Christians believed Jesus lived and preached.

Because the Seljuk Turks controlled the Holy Lands, Christians could not take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Holy Land. I smell trouble!!

* The Byzantine Emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent an urgent message to Pope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ II. He requested that Christian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be sent to help him fight the Turks. The pope agreed.

**Council of Clermont**

At the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1095), Pope Urban asked bishops and nobles to take action.

“From Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople comes a grievous (troubling) report. An accursed race…has violently invaded the lands of those Christians and has depopulated (killed) them by pillage and fire.”

* Urban then asked for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to free the Holy Land:

“Both knights and footmen, both rich and poor…must strive to help expel the Seljuks from our Christian lands before it is too late…Christ commands it. Remission (forgiveness) of sins will be granted to those going thither (there).”

* Beginning in 1096, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of knights were on their way to the Holy Land to fight.

**Reasons for the Crusades**

People joined the crusades for religious, political, and economic reasons

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – many ordinary people were inspired by their faith and wanted to take back the Holy Land.
2. Economic Factors – many knights hoped to win \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and land from the crusades, or to escape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home.
3. Political Reasons – Pope Urban hoped it would increase his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe and maybe mend the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (split in the Christian Church) being fought by knights.

**Effects of the Crusades**

The crusades were a great example of the forceful nature of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the Middle ages. It also had lasting effects on the World.

1. Merchants were able to expand their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ routes into Asia.
2. The failure of the crusades \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the power of the pope and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the power of the Kings.
3. For \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the intolerance and prejudice displayed during the Crusades left behind a legacy of bitterness and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This legacy continues today.
	1. In addition, relationships between Muslims, Jews, and Christians \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the Crusades.