Reform lecture

background: the proprietary church and clerical vassals

why? institutional weakness

Monarchies:

- problems; sources of legitimate authority
- need for reliable support and allies
- threat posed by inheritability

sources of authority:

- (n.b. implications for real powers)
- feudal king
  - (designation and election)
  - William of England
- sacred kingship (royal unction)
  - ex: Phillip I
- imperial model (Holy Roman Empire)
  - ex: Germans

strategies to extend rule

- dynastic marriages
  - ex: Philip and Bertrade 1092
- uses of lay investiture: count bishops

“Reform:” effort to separate ecclesiastical from secular authority

effort to purify clergy

effort to Christianize lay institutions

note: subversive qualities!

monastic reform

- from Cluniac independence

program:

- Peace of God
- simony
- lay investiture
- clerical celibacy
- marriage: sacrament based on consent

papal reform

need for outside support outside the Roman nobility

Leo IX (1049-54): Council of Rheims 1049 St. Remigius
[Great Schism 1054]
  - Patarene uprising in Milan 1057
Greg VII (1073-85) vs. Henry IV (1056-1106)

issues: lay investiture

power politics

Concordat of Worms compromise 1122