

this the student must review the following material and have it in mind--somewhat:

- recall how the papacy became a secular state
- recall how bogus declarations had aided that ..
- recall how papal elections had become controlled
- recall the power structure of the church/clergy
- recall the lay investiture problem
- recall how the western church gained vitality

All of these items have, at some time, been highlighted by me in an emphatic way...but knowing what they were and how they worked together is an indispensable tool for the student in understanding this particular age. If you draw a blank on them, ask or return and restudy the material.

The Papacy of Gregory VII

Also known by his name as a monk, Hildebrand, Gregory VII is another of the Great Popes (to the present: Leo I, Gregory I, Gregory VII). A product of the Cluniac reform, he was a man of character and ability; integrity and great personal force. He was absolutely convinced that the Papal office served as God's leadership on earth and that the holder of it was the "Vicar of Christ" with all the authority that such appointment could muster.

Politically he was caught in a squeeze between the rulers of Tusculum and the Teutonic kings (Map of the territories on page 205). It may be said that he did not really seek to turn against them or to turn them against one another although some of that worked out for his favor. A lesser person would have done that but Gregory insisted he expected both parties to uphold the Roman See and to quarrel neither with it nor among themselves. When Henry IV (the German Teutonic line) began investing persons in religious office without papal consultation, Gregory took action against him by interdict and excommunication. At the time Henry had some active German enemies who tried to take advantage of this and secure his overthrow in his own land and he was