

## SECTION 2 Step-by-Step Instruction

### Objectives

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Understand why Holy Roman emperors failed to build a unified nation-state in Germany.
- Describe the conflict between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV and summarize the struggle to control Italy.
- Analyze how the Church reached the height of its power under Pope Innocent III.


### Prepare to Read

#### Build Background Knowledge L3

Review the disputes between popes and kings that students read about in the previous section. Ask students to recall who seemed to prevail in these disputes. Then have students predict who might prevail in future disputes.

#### Set a Purpose L3

- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

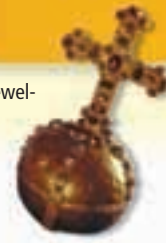
 **Witness History Audio CD,**  
An Emperor Begg Forgiveness

Have students retell the incident in their own words. Ask **In this scene, who is the winner between Henry IV and Pope Gregory?** (*Pope Gregory*) Ask students to predict what might happen next.

- **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (*Answer appears with Section 2 Assessment answers.*)
- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- **Note Taking** Have students read this section using the Paragraph Shrinking strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have students fill in the table showing the effects of the popes' and emperors' actions.

 **Reading and Note Taking**  
Study Guide, p. 74

Holy Roman emperor's jewel-encrusted orb and cross



#### WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

### An Emperor Begg Forgiveness

In 1076 Henry IV, emperor of the vast Holy Roman Empire, knelt in the snow outside an Italian castle. Inside was Pope Gregory VII, who had excommunicated Henry. Gregory described the event in a letter:

“Wretchedly with bare feet and clad in wool, [Henry] continued for three days to stand before the gate of the castle. Nor did he desist from imploring with many tears . . . until he had moved all . . . present . . . to such pity and depth of compassion. . . . Finally, won by the persistence of his suit . . . we . . . received him into the favor of communion and into the lap of the Holy Mother Church.”

**Focus Question** How did explosive conflicts between monarchs and popes affect the balance of power in Europe?

# The Holy Roman Empire and the Church

### Objectives

- Understand why Holy Roman emperors failed to build a unified nation-state in Germany.
- Describe the conflict between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV and summarize the struggle to control Italy.
- Analyze how the Church reached the height of its power under Pope Innocent III.

### Terms, People, and Places

Holy Roman Empire	lay investiture
Henry IV	Frederick Barbarossa
Pope Gregory VII	Pope Innocent III

### Note Taking

**Reading Skill: Understand Effects** Complete a table to record the actions of Holy Roman emperors and popes and the effects of their actions.

Pope or Emperor	Actions	Effects
Otto I	• Cooperated with Church	• Pope crowned Otto emperor
Gregory VII		

During the early Middle Ages, the Church spread its influence and increased its power across Europe. Meanwhile, monarchs also became more powerful. By 1077, explosive conflicts had arisen between secular rulers and Church officials. The longest and most destructive struggle pitted popes against the rulers of the **Holy Roman Empire**, who ruled vast lands from Germany to Italy.


### The Holy Roman Empire

In the early Middle Ages, Charlemagne brought much of present-day France and Germany under his rule. After his death, the empire dissolved into a number of separate states. In time, the dukes of Saxony extended their power over neighboring German lands. In 936, Duke Otto I of Saxony took the title King of Germany.

**Otto I Becomes Emperor** Like Charlemagne, Otto I worked closely with the Church. He appointed bishops to top government jobs. He also took an army into Italy to help the pope defeat rebellious Roman nobles. In 962, a grateful pope crowned Otto emperor. Later, Otto's successors took the title Holy Roman emperor—"holy" because they were crowned by the pope, and "Roman" because they saw themselves as heirs to the emperors of ancient Rome.

### Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 26; Teaching Resources, Skills Handbook, p. 3**

**High-Use Word**  
confront, p. 252

#### Definition and Sample Sentence

v. to come face to face with; oppose boldly  
I **confronted** my fear of heights when I climbed a mountain.

## Teach

### The Holy Roman Empire/ Pope and Emperor

L3

#### Instruct

##### ■ Introduce: Vocabulary Builder

Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Tell them that much of this section is about the **confrontation**—or strong opposition—between monarchs and popes.

- **Teach** Discuss how the Holy Roman Empire and the popes came into conflict. Ask **What power did Holy Roman emperors claim regarding Church officials?** (*to invest, or appoint them*) **What was Pope Gregory VII's view of lay investiture and why?** (*He was against it; he wanted to make the Church independent of secular rulers.*)


- **Analyzing the Visuals** Help students interpret the medieval illustration of Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII. Using the Numbered Heads strategy (TE, p. T23), have students describe the action in each panel. What do students think of these men and their tactics?

#### Independent Practice

**Primary Source** To help students better understand the feud between Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII, have them read *The First Deposition and Banning of Henry IV by Pope Gregory VII* and complete the worksheet.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 28

#### Monitor Progress

- Ask students to explain how the Concordat of Worms “solved” the problem of lay investiture. Have them explain both the issue and the compromise.
- As students fill in their tables, circulate to make sure they understand the actions of popes and emperors. For a completed table, see  Note Taking Transparencies, 80

#### Answers

- ✓ included much of central and eastern Europe parts of France and Italy; the emperor had little real power over his vassals
- ✓ The emperor claimed the right of lay investiture—the right to appoint, or invest, bishops; the pope said only the pope had the right to appoint high Church officials.

#### Vocabulary Builder

**confronted**—(kun FRUNT id) *v.* came face to face with; opposed boldly

#### Scenes from the Life of Pope Gregory

A medieval drawing shows Henry driving Gregory from Rome (top). Other scenes include Gregory excommunicating Henry (bottom left) and Gregory on his deathbed (bottom right).



**Emperors Struggle for Control** German emperors claimed authority over much of central and eastern Europe as well as parts of France and Italy. In fact, the real rulers of these lands were the emperor's vassals—hundreds of nobles and Church officials. For German emperors, the challenge was to control their vassals. It was a challenge they never met.

Another challenge for the emperors involved the appointment of Church officials. Here, they **confronted** the power of the popes. Like other monarchs, the Holy Roman emperors often decided who would become bishops and abbots within their realm. At the same time, popes tried to end such interference in the Church from secular rulers.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** Describe the Holy Roman Empire.

### The Feud Between Pope and Emperor

In 1054 **Henry IV** was crowned king of Germany; later he also became Holy Roman emperor. At that time, **Gregory VII** was pope. During their reigns, the conflict between monarchs and the Church erupted.

**Gregory VII Causes Controversy** Many medieval Europeans admired Pope Gregory VII, who instituted many Church reforms. At the same time, his policies aroused hatred and contempt. Gregory wanted to make the Church independent of secular rulers, so he banned the practice of **lay investiture**. Under this practice, the emperor or another lay person (a person who is not a member of the clergy) “invested,” or presented, bishops with the ring and staff that symbolized their office. Only the pope, said Gregory, had the right to appoint and install bishops in office.

**Henry IV Responds** Pope Gregory's ban brought an angry response from the Holy Roman emperor, Henry IV. He argued that bishops held their lands as royal fiefs. Since he was their overlord, Henry felt entitled to give them the symbols of office. The feud heated up as the two men exchanged insulting letters. Meanwhile, rebellious German princes undermined Henry by supporting the pope.

**The Struggle Intensifies** In 1076, Gregory excommunicated Henry, freeing his subjects from their allegiance to the emperor. The pope then headed north to crown a new emperor. Faced with revolts, Henry was forced to make peace. In January 1077, he presented himself to the pope as a repentant sinner. Gregory knew that Henry was just trying to save his throne. Still, as a priest, the pope had no choice but to forgive a confessed sinner. He lifted the order of excommunication, and Henry quickly returned to Germany to subdue his rebellious nobles. He also took revenge on Gregory by leading an army to Rome and forcing the pope into exile.

**A Compromise: The Concordat of Worms** The struggle over investiture dragged on for almost 50 years. Finally, in 1122, both sides accepted a treaty known as the Concordat of Worms (vawrmz). This treaty declared that the Church had the sole power to elect and invest bishops with spiritual authority. The emperor, however, still invested them with fiefs.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** Describe the feud between the pope and the emperor.


#### Differentiated Instruction

##### Solutions for All Learners

- L1 **Special Needs**
- L2 **Less Proficient Readers**
- L2 **English Language Learners**

Ask students why European kings would object to the growing power of the Church. Have them answer the following question: **Why might it bother kings that popes raised armies, levied taxes, and approved political appointments?** (*Sample: Those are rights and responsibilities typically associated with the position of the king.*)

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills:

 **Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**

- Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, p. 74
- Adapted Section Summary, p. 75



## The Struggle for Italy/ Church Power Reaches Its Height

13

### Instruct

- **Introduce** Display **Color Transparency 46: Holy Roman Empire, 1176**. Ask students to locate the Holy Roman Empire and the Kingdom of Sicily. Ask **What advantages would control of northern Italy give to the Holy Roman Empire?** (*territory, riches, access to trade routes*)  
📄 **Color Transparencies, 46**
- **Teach** Discuss the effects of the German emperor's desire to control Italy. Ask **How did the northern Italian cities resist Frederick?** (*They united in the Lombard League and joined forces with the pope.*) **What was the effect of the German emperors clashing with Italy?** (*Nobles in the Holy Roman Empire grew more independent, and the empire remained fragmented. Southern Italy and Sicily faced centuries of upheaval.*)
- **Quick Activity** Ask students to find the key term **Pope Innocent III** (in blue) and read the quote attributed to him. Discuss the idea that the pope is more powerful than any secular ruler and answerable to no human being. Then tell students that medieval kings believed they received their power from God. Discuss the relative merits of each point of view.

### Independent Practice

Ask students to draw a political cartoon based on the struggle between the Roman Catholic Church and the monarchs of Europe. Have them write titles and captions for their cartoons.

### Monitor Progress

- Circulate to make sure cartoons reflect an understanding of the struggles between the Church and the secular leaders.
- Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

### Answers

- Caption** sword symbolizes military victory; the orb and cross represents the universe, dominated by Christianity
- ✓ the Lombard League and its alliance with the pope



## The Struggle for Italy

Although the investiture struggle was over, new battles were soon raging between popes and emperors. During the 1100s and 1200s, ambitious German emperors sought to control Italy. As they did so, they came into conflict with popes and with the wealthy cities of northern Italy.

**German Emperors Try to Subdue Italy** The Holy Roman emperor Frederick I, called **Frederick Barbarossa**, or “Red Beard,” dreamed of building an empire from the Baltic to the Adriatic. For years, he fought to bring the wealthy cities of northern Italy under his control. With equal energy, they resisted. By joining forces with the pope in the Lombard League, they finally managed to defeat Barbarossa’s armies.

Barbarossa did succeed, however, in arranging a marriage between his son Henry and Constance, heiress to Sicily and southern Italy. That move entangled German emperors even more deeply in Italian affairs. Barbarossa’s grandson, Frederick II, was raised in southern Italy. An able and arrogant leader, he pursued his ambitions in Italy, clashing repeatedly and unsuccessfully with several popes. Like his grandfather, Frederick also tried but failed to subdue the cities of northern Italy.

**Effects on Germany and Italy** While Frederick II was involved in Italy, German nobles grew more independent. The Holy Roman Empire survived, but remained a patchwork of feudal states. Unlike France and England, Germany would not become a nation-state for another 600 years. Southern Italy and Sicily also faced centuries of upheaval. There, popes turned to the French to overthrow Frederick’s heirs. A local uprising against French rule in Sicily led to 200 years of chaos as French and Spanish rivals battled for power. The region that had once been a thriving center of culture was left in ruins.

✓ **Checkpoint** What obstacles did German emperors face in Italy?

**Frederick Barbarossa Goes to War**  
About to embark on a Crusade, Frederick Barbarossa (at left, with red cape over armor) carries an unsheathed sword and an orb with a cross. *How do these two objects symbolize his goals in the Crusade?*

### History Background

**The Lombard League** The independent city-states of Northern Italy—including Milan, Padua, and Venice—were wealthy and unwilling to submit themselves to the Holy Roman emperor. The league formed on December 1, 1167 with sixteen cities, and eventually expanded to include twenty. At the Battle of Legnano in 1176, the Lombard League’s foot soldiers soundly defeated Babarossa’s knights on horseback. A six-year truce followed. The Peace of Constance,

signed in 1183, granted to the cities of the Lombard League rights to govern themselves. In return, they gave the emperor fealty. The Lombard League was resurrected in 1198 and 1208. In 1226, Frederick II asserted his authority, leading to a renewal of interest in the League, which then included Milan, Bologna, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, and other cities. The League dissolved after Frederick’s death in 1250.

## Assess and Reteach


### Assess Progress

L3

- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 22

- To further assess student understanding, use


 Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 32

### Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

 Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 75

L3

 Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 75

L1

L2

 Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 75

L2

### Extend

L4

Ask students to discuss who they think really won the power struggle between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV.

### Answer

- ✓ He won out in his clashes with King John of England over appointing bishops and with Philip of France over an annulment of a marriage—in both cases asserting the power of the pope over that of the monarch. He put down heretical groups such as the Albigensians.

## Church Power Reaches Its Height

In the 1200s, the Church reached the peak of its political power. Reforming popes like Gregory VII claimed the right to depose kings and emperors. Gregory's successors greatly expanded papal power.

**Papal Supremacy** In 1198, the powerful **Pope Innocent III** took office. As head of the Church, Innocent III claimed supremacy over all other rulers. The pope, he said, stands “between God and man, lower than God but higher than men, who judges all and is judged by no one.” Innocent III clashed with all the powerful rulers of his day, and usually won. As you have read, when King John of England dared to appoint an archbishop of Canterbury without the pope's approval, Innocent excommunicated the king and placed his kingdom under interdict. Innocent ordered the same punishment for France when Philip II tried unlawfully to annul, or invalidate, his marriage.

In 1209, Innocent, aided by Philip II, launched a brutal crusade, or holy war, against the Albigensians in southern France. The Albigensians were a religious group regarded as heretics by the Church because they rejected central Catholic beliefs and rituals. Knights from all over western Europe took part. Tens of thousands of people were slaughtered in the Albigensian Crusade.

Innocent strengthened papal power within the Church as well. He extended the Papal States, reformed the Church courts, and changed the way that Church officials were chosen. Finally, he called a council that issued decrees that justified the pope's new power.

**Looking Ahead** After Innocent's death, popes continued to claim supremacy. During this period, though, the French and English monarchies grew stronger. In 1296, Philip IV of France successfully challenged Pope Boniface VIII on the issue of taxing the clergy. After Philip engineered the election of a French pope, the papacy entered a period of decline.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** How did Innocent III embody the Church's political power?

Saint Francis of Assisi kneels before Pope Innocent III, who approves the rules of the Franciscan order.



## Section 2 Assessment

### Terms, People, and Places

1. Place each of the key terms at the beginning of this section into one of the following categories: politics, culture, or geography. Write a sentence for each term explaining your choice.

### Note Taking

2. **Reading Skill: Understand Effects** Use your completed table to answer the Focus Question: How did explosive conflicts between monarchs and popes affect the balance of power in Europe?

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking

3. **Synthesize Information** Why was the power of German emperors limited?
4. **Determine Relevance** What was the significance of the conflict between Pope Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV?
5. **Recognize Cause and Effect** How did conflicts between popes and emperors affect Italy?
6. **Analyze Information** How did Pope Innocent III assert the power of the Church?

### Writing About History

**Quick Write: Narrow Your Topic** After exploring a topic, narrow your focus by deciding whether to concentrate on economic, social, political, or cultural elements, or a combination. If your topic is the excommunication of Henry IV, you could choose

- political events leading up to the event
- short-term political effects
- long-term political and social effects

Choose a topic from the section and list three ways in which you could narrow it for a cause-and-effect essay.

## Section 2 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
2. The balance of power shifted first to the Church, then back to monarchs. Church power reached its height under Pope Innocent III, but by 1296, monarchs were solidifying their power, and the French king successfully challenged Pope Boniface VIII on the issue of taxing the clergy.

3. Their vassals were powerful; the kings could not control them. Efforts to subdue Italy distracted later Holy Roman emperors from their German lands and allowed the nobles even more independence.
4. It was central to the struggle for power between popes and secular rulers during the High Middle Ages.
5. The pope sided with the Italian cities (Lombard League) against the Holy Roman emperors, thus helping to preserve Italian independence.

6. Innocent said the pope was superior over all other rulers.

### Writing About History

Responses should show that students understand how to focus on causes or effects as an essay topic.

For additional assessment, have students access **Progress Monitoring Online** at **Web Code naa-0821**.