

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.



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

_____ was very powerful during the Middle Ages. _____ were also powerful, and the two factions were often in conflict.

The rulers of the _____ in particular struggled with the Church for many years.



When _____ became king of Germany he worked with the Church. The grateful pope crowned him _____.

His successors used the title _____.

They saw themselves as heirs to the _____.



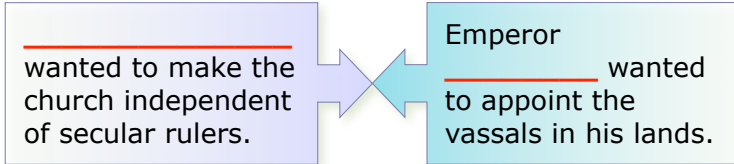
Other emperors would _____ for power and control.

Control of the emperor's vassals was important.

The real rulers of the German lands were these _____ and _____ officials.



Who would get to appoint bishops? The pope or the emperor?



This issue erupted into a _____.



It started when Pope Gregory banned _____.

This made _____ angry, because he saw the position of bishop as a type of royal fief.

Next, the pope _____ the king.

In the end, Henry humbled himself and was _____.



Henry IV later led an army to Rome and forced the pope into exile.

The issue over investiture was finally settled 50 years later with a treaty called the _____



The investiture struggle was over. As emperors looked to Italy in the 1100s, however, _____.



The Holy Roman emperor _____

fought for many years _____



The _____ campaign was a failure.

Though Frederick did arrange a marriage that tied German emperors to southern Italy, he did not conquer the region.

Meanwhile, German nobles became more independent. Ultimately, the **Holy Roman Empire remained** _____

Holy Roman Empire

Otto is crowned Holy Roman emperor, but nobles and Church officials wield power.

Henry IV is excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII, and then forgiven.

Henry IV forces Pope Gregory VII into exile.

Frederick Barbarossa and Frederick II try to conquer Italy but fail.

Holy Roman Empire remains fragmented.



The Church reached the height of its political power in the 1200s.

_____ took office in 1198 and claimed _____ over all other rulers.

He placed kingdoms under interdict and launched a brutal crusade in southern France. After his death, the papacy _____



Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

World History -- Chapter 8-2: The Holy Roman Empire and The Church

Popes and Emperors

| Pope or Emperor | Actions | Effects |
|------------------------|---|----------------|
| Otto I | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cooperated with Church | |
| Gregory VII | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Banned lay investiture, excommunicated Henry IV | |
| Henry IV | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Argued with pope regarding lay investiture | |
| Frederick I | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tried to control northern Italy | |
| Innocent III | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Claimed supremacy over all rulers | |
| Philip IV | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Challenged pope on taxing the clergy | |