

- Innocent III (1198-1216) – greatest power of papacy, perhaps in history.

- The Avignon Popes and the Great Schism. (1309-1378)

## VI. ROADS TO THE REFORMATION

- Monasticism
- Scholasticism
- Nationalism

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# Grace Reformed Baptist Church

Church History – Session 5



## The High Middle Ages, AD 950-1500

*“For here we do not have a lasting city, but we are seeking the city which is to come.”  
Hebrews 13:15*

### I. INTRODUCTION

### II. ROOTS OF CONFLICT, SEEDS OF RENEWAL

- Charlemagne’s kingdom disintegrates
- Christianity spreads throughout Europe
- “Investiture” – Political rulers gain authority over the church

### III. WORLDS COLLIDE – PAPACY AND EMPIRE

- Bitter Struggle ensues –
  - Holy Roman Emperors thought they should appoint Popes. Popes cited centuries of precedent for the same claim.
  - Henry III comes to imperial throne.
  - 1049** – convenes synod in Germany and strong-arms deposition of rival popes and election of Leo IX.

- Leo tries to reform papacy

- **1073** – Gregory VII elected Pope.

- Gregory's broad assertion of papal authority

- **1075** - Gregory convenes synod that declares lay investiture unlawful.

- **1076** – the great face-off between Pope Gregory and Emperor Henry

#### IV. THE CRUSADES

1. Reasons for the Crusades

2. The First Crusade – Began in 1096 at the prompting of Urban II.

3. Subsequent Crusades

-The Fourth Crusade – Called by Innocent III in 1202.

- Several others

#### 4. The Results of the Crusades

a. Mistrust

b. The Inquisition

c. Human nature and the abuse of religion

d. Crusades as just one symptom of the medieval Church's problems

#### V. MONKS AND POPES

##### 1. Monasticism

- Cluniacs

- Cistercians

- Mendicants

-Franciscans