Demonstrate understanding of the conflict and cooperation between the Papacy and European monarchs, including Charlemagne, Gregory VII, and Emperor Henry IV.

I can explain the conflict and cooperation between the Papacy and European monarchs.

Popes and Kings

The Big Idea
Popes and kings dominated European society in the Middle Ages.

Main Ideas
• Popes and kings ruled Europe as spiritual and political leaders.
• Kings and popes clashed over some issues.
Main Idea 1: Popes and kings ruled Europe as spiritual and political leaders.

In the early Middle Ages, nobles and knights held power. However, as time passed, power shifted to popes and kings.

Draw a T-chart on WHN p 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Popes</th>
<th>Kings</th>
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The Power of the Popes

- The pope was the head of the Christian church in western Europe.
- The pope had great power because so many people belonged to the church.
- People saw the pope as God’s representative on Earth.
- The pope could cast people from the church, or excommunicate, his enemies.
- Popes had great political and spiritual power.
The Power of the Kings

- Europe had been divided into many small states.
- In three countries, England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire, kings were the rulers.
- Kings inherited their titles from their fathers.
- Kings kept order through alliances and warfare.
- The leader of the Roman Empire was approved by the pope, so the region was also known as the Holy Roman Empire.

Charlemagne (742–814)

- Powerful leader, strong Christian
- Created the Carolingian Empire
- Crowned by Pope Leo III as the first Holy Roman Emperor in 800 CE

**Shows the COOPERATION between popes and kings!!**
Main Idea 2: Kings and popes clashed over some issues.

As popes continued to try to increase their power, they came into conflict with kings.

Power of the Popes

- Popes were powerful spiritual leaders but also developed political power during the Middle Ages
  - Popes claimed authority over rulers
- This often led to conflicts between Popes and kings
  - The investiture controversy

Power of the Popes

- Pope Gregory VII tried to expand the political power of the pope
  - The pope can be judged by no one;
  - The Roman church has never erred and never will err till the end of time;
  - The pope alone can depose and restore bishops;
  - He alone can call general councils and authorize canon law;
  - He can depose (remove) emperors;
  - He can absolve subjects from their allegiance;
  - All princes should kiss his feet.
Power Struggle

• Pope Gregory VII came to power in Rome.
• The pope disapproved of a bishop chosen by the Holy Roman Emperor, Henry IV.
• Henry became angry and tried to have the pope removed, however, the pope excommunicated Henry.
• Henry had to beg the pope for forgiveness to get back into the church.
• This incident made the pope more powerful than the emperor at that time.

In your WHN pg 20, compare the power of the popes to the power of the kings.

![Venn diagram with categories: Popes, Both, Kings]