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Chapter 1 : Pape Gregory I - Wikipedia

Pope Sixtus V or Xystus V (13 December - 27 August), born Felice Piergentile, was Pope of the Catholic Church from 24 April to his death in As a youth, he joined the Franciscan order, where he displayed talents as a scholar and preacher, and enjoyed the patronage of Pius V, who made him a cardinal.

The violent dislike he conceived for Boncampagni exerted a marked influence upon his subsequent actions. He hurried back to Rome upon the accession of Pius V, who made him apostolic vicar of his order, and, later , cardinal. During the pontificate of his political enemy Gregory XIII 1585 , Cardinal Montalto, as he was generally called, lived in enforced retirement, occupied with the care of his property, the Villa Montalto, erected by Domenico Fontana close to his beloved church on the Esquiline Hill , overlooking the Baths of Diocletian. The first phase 1580 was enlarged after Peretti became pope and was able to clear buildings to open four new streets in 1586. The villa contained two residences, the Palazzo Sistino or "di Termini" "of the Baths" and the casino, called the Palazzetto Montalto e Felice. Displaced Romans were furious, and resentment of this act was still felt centuries later, when the decision was taken to build the central pontifical railroad station begun in in the area of the Villa, marking the beginning of its destruction. This discretion contributed not a little to his election to the papacy on 24 April , with the title of Sixtus V. The story of his having feigned decrepitude in the conclave, in order to win votes, is pure invention. One of the things that commended his candidacy to certain cardinals may have been his physical vigour, which seemed to promise a long pontificate. The terrible condition in which Pope Gregory XIII had left the ecclesiastical states called for prompt and stern measures. Sixtus proceeded with an almost ferocious severity against the prevailing lawlessness. Thousands of brigands were brought to justice: And religious were executed if they broke their vows of chastity. By the sale of offices, the establishment of new "Monti" and by levying new taxes, he accumulated a vast surplus, which he stored up against certain specified emergencies, such as a crusade or the defence of the Holy See. Sixtus prided himself upon his hoard, but the method by which it had been amassed was financially unsound: Immense sums were spent upon public works, in carrying through the comprehensive planning that had come to fruition during his retirement, bringing water to the waterless hills in the Acqua Felice , feeding twenty-seven new fountains; laying out new arteries in Rome, which connected the great basilicas, even setting his engineer-architect Domenico Fontana to replan the Colosseum as a silk-spinning factory housing its workers. Sixtus had no appreciation of antiquities, which were employed as raw material to serve his urbanistic and Christianising programs: Church administration The subsequent administrative system of the Catholic Church owed much to Sixtus. He limited the College of Cardinals to seventy. He doubled the number of the congregations and enlarged their functions, assigning to them the principal role in the transaction of business He regarded the Jesuits with disfavour and suspicion. He meditated radical changes to their constitution, but death prevented the execution of his purpose. In was begun a revision of the Vulgate , the so-called Editio Sixtina. Foreign relations Pope Sixtus V In his larger political relations, Sixtus entertained fantastic ambitions, such as the annihilation of the Turks , the conquest of Egypt , the transport of the Holy Sepulchre to Italy, and the accession of his nephew to the throne of France. The situation in which he found himself was embarrassing: Sixtus agreed to renew the excommunication of Queen Elizabeth I of England , and to grant a large subsidy to the Armada of Philip II, but, knowing the slowness of Spain, would give nothing until the expedition actually landed in England. This way, he saved a fortune that would otherwise have been lost in the failed campaign. Sixtus had Cardinal Allen draw up the An Admonition to the Nobility and Laity of England , a proclamation to be published in England if the invasion had been successful. The extant document comprised all that could be said against Elizabeth I, and the indictment is therefore fuller and more forcible than any other put forward by the religious exiles, who were generally very reticent in their complaints. Sixtus took refuge in evasion, and temporised until his death on 27 August Vittoria Accoramboni affair In Francesco Peretti, the nephew of the then Cardinal Montalto , had married

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Vittoria Accoramboni , a woman famous for her great beauty and accomplishments who had many admirers. Here the Duke of Bracciano died in November , bequeathing all his personal property to his widow. A month later Vittoria Accoramboni, who went to live in Padua, was assassinated by a band of bravos hired by Lodovico Orsini, a relation of her late husband. While the Church taught that abortion and contraception were gravely sinful actions "mortal sins" , it did not apply to all mortal sins the additional penalty of excommunication. Although homicide had always required this penalty, contraception had not. Patristic and Medieval theologians and physicians had long speculated and debated over the exact moment the fertilised egg became a human being. While there was broad agreement among them that life was present at conception and that it could only become a human being, the thinking was that this did not necessarily mean God had infused the rational, immortal soul into the body at conception. Following Aristotle , many in the West had theorized that the matter had to be prepared to a certain point before this could happen and, prior to then, there was only a vegetative or sensitive soul, but not a human soul. This meant that killing an organism before the human soul is infused would still be a grave sin of abortion or at least contraception , but that it was not properly a homicide and, thus, did not require excommunication. Until Sixtus V, canon lawyers had applied the code from Gratian whereby excommunications were only given to abortions after the quickening. In , however, the pope issued a papal bull, *Effraenatam* "Without Restraint" , which declared that the canonical penalty of excommunication would be levied for any form of contraception and for abortions at any stage in fetal development. The measure ultimately failed. He was the last Pope to date to use the name Sixtus. As Sixtus V lay on his death bed, he was loathed by his political subjects, but history has recognized him as a significant figure in the Counter Reformation. On the negative side, he could be impulsive, obstinate, severe, and autocratic. On the positive side, he was open to large ideas and threw himself into his undertakings with great energy and determination. This often led to success. His pontificate saw great enterprises and great achievements. He slept little and worked hard. Having inherited a bankrupt treasury, he administered his funds with competence and care, and left five million crowns in the coffers of the Holy See at his death. Impact of an Idea, featuring Edmund N. Bacon and based on sections of his book *Design of Cities*. Retrieved on 20 August Srpska kraljevska akademija Posebna izdanja in Serbian.] . VII, Chapter ix, p. University of Chicago Press.

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Chapter 2 : POPES, THE - calendrierdelascience.com

APPENDIX CHRONOLOGY OF THE POPES. It is difficult for a non-Catholic to comprehend how fully the Roman Catholic Church is centered around the pope. It is for this reason that it has been said that the Catholic Church is the "worship of man."

The violent dislike he conceived for Boncampagni exerted a marked influence upon his subsequent actions. He hurried back to Rome upon the accession of Pius V, who made him apostolic vicar of his order, and, later, cardinal. The first phase of the villa was enlarged after Peretti became pope and was able to clear buildings to open four new streets in 1586. The villa contained two residences, the Palazzo Sistino or "di Termini" "of the Baths" and the casino, called the Palazzetto Montalto e Felice. Displaced Romans were furious, and resentment of this act was still felt centuries later, when the decision was taken to build the central pontifical railroad station begun in the area of the Villa, marking the beginning of its destruction. This discretion contributed not a little to his election to the papacy on 24 April, with the title of Sixtus V. One of the things that commended his candidacy to certain cardinals may have been his physical vigour, which seemed to promise a long pontificate. The terrible condition in which Pope Gregory XIII had left the ecclesiastical states called for prompt and stern measures. Sixtus proceeded with an almost ferocious severity against the prevailing lawlessness. Thousands of brigands were brought to justice: And clergy and nuns were executed if they broke their vows of chastity. By the sale of offices, the establishment of new "Monti" and by levying new taxes, he accumulated a vast surplus, which he stored up against certain specified emergencies, such as a crusade or the defence of the Holy See. Sixtus prided himself upon his hoard, but the method by which it had been amassed was financially unsound: The project was abandoned upon his death. Sixtus had no appreciation of antiquities, which were employed as raw material to serve his urbanistic and Christianising programs: He limited the College of Cardinals to seventy. He doubled the number of the congregations and enlarged their functions, assigning to them the principal role in the transaction of business. He regarded the Jesuits with disfavour and suspicion. He meditated radical changes to their constitution, but death prevented the execution of his purpose. In 1584 was begun a revision of the Vulgate, the so-called Editio Sixtina. The situation in which he found himself was difficult: This way, he saved a fortune that would otherwise have been lost in the failed campaign. Sixtus had Cardinal Allen draw up the An Admonition to the Nobility and Laity of England, a proclamation to be published in England if the invasion had been successful. The extant document comprised all that could be said against Elizabeth I, and the indictment is therefore fuller and more forcible than any other put forward by the religious exiles, who were generally very reticent in their complaints. Sixtus took refuge in evasion, and temporised until his death on 27 August. Here the Duke of Bracciano died in November, bequeathing all his personal property to his widow. A month later Vittoria Accoramboni, who went to live in Padua, was assassinated by a band of bravos hired by Lodovico Orsini, a relative of her late husband. While the Church taught that abortion and contraception were gravely sinful actions "mortal sins", it did not apply to all mortal sins the additional penalty of excommunication [citation needed]. Although homicide had always required this penalty, contraception had not. Patristic and Medieval theologians and physicians had long speculated and debated over the exact moment the fertilised egg became a human being. While there was broad agreement among them that life was present at conception and that it could only become a human being, the thinking was that this did not necessarily mean God had infused the rational, immortal soul into the body at conception. Following Aristotle, many in the West had theorized that the matter had to be prepared to a certain point before this could happen and, prior to then, there was only a vegetative or sensitive soul, but not a human soul. This meant that killing an organism before the human soul is infused would still be a grave sin of abortion or at least contraception, but that it was not properly a homicide and, thus, did not require excommunication [citation needed]. Until Sixtus V, canon lawyers had applied the code from Gratian whereby excommunications were only given to abortions after the quickening. In 1588 the pope issued a papal bull,

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Chapter 3 : Pope Sixtus V - Wikipedia

Appendix 2 "Popes Appendix 2 "Popes There is no official list of popes, however the 23H2Annuario Pontificio, published by the 24H2Vatican, contains a list that is generally considered to be the most authoritative.

The Roman Church does not claim any jurisdiction over persons who have not been baptized; therefore the relations of the popes, as the heads of the Church, to the Jews have been limited to rules regarding the political, commercial, and social conditions under which Jews might reside in Christian states. As sovereigns of the Papal States the popes further had the right to legislate on the status of their Jewish subjects. Finally, voluntary action was occasionally taken by the popes on behalf of the Jews who invoked their aid in times of persecution, seeking their mediation as the highest ecclesiastical authorities. The general principles governing the popes in their treatment of the Jews are practically identical with those laid down in the Justinian Code: On the other hand, however, the popes have always condemned, theoretically at least, 1 acts of violence against the Jews, and 2 forcible baptism. The history of the relations between the popes and the Jews begins with Gregory I. The fact that from the invasion of the Lombards and the withdrawal of the Byzantine troops the Roman population was without a visible head of government made the Bishop of Rome, the highest ecclesiastical dignitary who happened to be at the same time a Roman noble, the natural protector of the Roman population, to which the Jews also belonged. Still, even before this time, Pope Gelasius is mentioned as having recommended a Jew, Telesinus, to one of his relatives as a very reliable man, and as having given a decision in the case of a Jew against a slave who claimed to have been a Christian and to have been circumcised by his master against his will Mansi, "Concilia," viii. In the former instance the pope acted merely as a private citizen; in the latter he was most likely called upon as an ecclesiastical expert to give a decision in a local affair. The legend may also be quoted which makes of the apostle Peter an enthusiastic Jew who merely pretended zeal for Christianity in order to assist his persecuted coreligionists Jellinck, "B. Nevertheless, the history proper of the popes in their relation to the Jews begins, as said above, with Gregory I. He often protected the Jews against violence and unjust treatment on the part of officials, and condemned forced baptism, but he advised at the same time the winning of the Jews over to Christianity by offering material advantages. A very obscure order is contained in a letter of Pope Nicholas I. Vogelstein and Rieger, I. In the bitter fight between Gregory VII. In spite of the strict canonical prohibition against the employment of Jews in public capacities, some popes engaged their services as financiers and physicians. The theological principle of the pope was that the Jews should, as though so many Cains, be held up as warning examples to Christians. His successor, Innocent IV. This bull was evidently the result of the affair of Fulda, concerning which Emperor Frederick II. The defense of the Jews against the same charge was undertaken by Gregory X. The relations of the popes to the Jews in the subsequent two centuries present a rather monotonous aspect. They issued occasional warnings against violence, threatened the princes who allowed the Jews to disregard the canonical laws concerning badges or concerning the employment of Christian servants, but conferred minor favors on certain Jews. The excitement of the Church during the Hussite movement rendered the Jews apprehensive, and through Emperor Sigismund, who was heavily indebted to them, they obtained from Pope Martin V. In the last years of his pontificate, however, he repealed several of his ordinances, charging that they had been obtained under false pretenses Stern, I. He also employed several Jews as his physicians. Borgia, known in history as the most profligate of all the popes, was rather favorably inclined toward the Jews. It is especially noteworthy that he allowed the exiles from Spain to settle in his states, and that he fined the Jewish community of Rome for its objection to the settlement in its midst of these unfortunates. Peter, was in general favorably inclined toward the Jews, whom he employed not only as physicians, but also as artists and in other positions at his court. The beginning of the Reformation influenced his action in the controversy between Reuchlin and Pfefferkorn, which he settled in such a way as not to give any encouragement to those who demanded reforms in the Church. He also issued an order to protect the Maranos in Portugal against the

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Inquisition and The Reformation and the consequent strictness in enforcing the censorship of books reacted on the condition of the Jews in so far as converts from Judaism eagerly displayed their zeal for their new faith by denouncing rabbinical literature, and especially the Talmud, as hostile to Christianity. In Rome a great many copies were publicly burned Sept. The worst was yet to come. The last measure was carried out in Rome with unrelenting cruelty. After a short period of respite under Paul IV. Three years later Feb. Thus, the Jews were prohibited from driving through the streets of the city, and they were obliged to send every week at least of their number to listen to the sermons of a conversionist preacher. Aside from some measures of relief in individual instances, he allowed the printing of the Talmud after it had been subjected to censorship. The policy of succeeding popes continued to vary. The worst feature of the numerous disabilities of the Jews under papal dominion was the closing of the gates of the Roman ghetto during the night. Severe penalties awaited a Jew leaving the ghetto after dark, or a Christian entering it. The censorship of books was strictly enforced; Jews were not permitted any tombstones in their graveyards; they were forbidden to remodel or enlarge their synagogues; Jews might not have any intercourse with converts to Christianity; they were required to wear the yellow badge on their hats both within and without the ghetto; they were not permitted to have shops outside the ghetto, or engage Christian nurses for their infants; they might not drive through the city of Rome; and their attendance at conversionist sermons was enforced. When under Pius VI. He maintained the ghetto in Rome until it was abolished by the Italian occupation of Rome. His influence, nevertheless, was prejudicial to them. He encouraged anti-Semitism by bestowing distinctions on leading anti-Semitic politicians and authors, as Lueger and Drumont; he refused to interfere in behalf of Captain Dreyfus or to issue a statement against the blood accusation. In an official document he denounced Jews, freemasons, and anarchists as the enemies of the Church. The following is a partial account of the more important bulls issued by popes with reference to the Jews up to the middle of the eighteenth century: Bull "Impia gens" of Innocent IV. Bull of Honorius IV. John of Portugal orders bull of Boniface IX. Bull against Talmud Jost. The Jews were ordered to confine their reading of Scripture to the Pentateuch; handwork was forbidden to them; no Jews were permitted to be judges Rieger, Bull of Nicholas V. Bull of Sixtus IV. Bull of Paul IV.: Jews may dispense with yellow hat on journeys; dwell outside ghettos when the latter are crowded; acquire property outside ghettos to extent of 1, gold ducats; Jews of Rome are released from unpaid taxes on payment of 1, scuti; Jews may have shops outside ghetto; rents in ghettos may not be raised V. Bull of Pius V. Bull of Sixtus V.

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Chapter 4 : List of popes - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Early life[edit] Francesco was born to a family of modest means from Liguria , Italy , the son of Leonardo della Rovere and Luchina Monleoni. He was born in Celle Ligure , a town near Savona. He went on to lecture at Padua and many other Italian universities. Before his papal election, Cardinal della Rovere was renowned for his unworldliness and had even written learned treatises, entitled *On the Blood of Christ* and *On the Power of God*. Papal conclave, Upon being elected pope Della Rovere adopted the name Sixtus, which had not been used since the 5th century. One of his first acts was to declare a renewed crusade against the Ottoman Turks in Smyrna. However, after the conquest of Smyrna, the fleet disbanded. For the remainder of his pontificate, Sixtus turned to temporal issues and dynastic considerations. However, Pietro died prematurely in , and his role passed to Giuliano Della Rovere. The secular fortunes of the Della Rovere family began when Sixtus invested his nephew Giovanni with the lordship of Senigallia and arranged his marriage to the daughter of Federico III da Montefeltro , duke of Urbino ; from that union came a line of Della Rovere dukes of Urbino that lasted until the line expired, in Francesco Salviati , Archbishop of Pisa and a main organizer of the plot, was hanged on the walls of the Florentine Palazzo Della Signoria. Sixtus IV replied with an interdict and two years of war with Florence. According to the later published chronicle of the Italian historian Stefano Infessura , *Diary of the City of Rome*, Sixtus was a "lover of boys and sodomites", awarding benefices and bishoprics in return for sexual favours and nominating a number of young men as cardinals, some of whom were celebrated for their good looks. Louis was thus in conflict with the papacy, and Sixtus could not permit it. Sixtus consented under political pressure from Ferdinand of Aragon , who threatened to withhold military support from his kingdom of Sicily. The angered Italian princes allied to force Sixtus IV to make peace to his great annoyance. He also lined the coffers of the state by unscrupulously selling high offices and privileges. In , he issued the apostolic constitution *Cum Praeexcelsa*, establishing a Mass and Office for the feast. He formally annulled the decrees of the Council of Constance in Slavery[edit] The two papal bulls issued by Pope Nicholas V , *Dum Diversas* of and *Romanus Pontifex* of , had effectively given the Portuguese the rights to acquire slaves along the African Coast by force or trade. Those concessions were confirmed by Sixtus in his own bull, *Aeterni regis* , of 21 June All of that was done to facilitate the integration of the Vatican Hill and Borgo with the heart of Old Rome. That was part of a broader scheme of urbanization carried out under Sixtus IV, who swept the long-established markets from the Campidoglio in and decreed in a bull of the widening of streets and the first post-Roman paving, the removal of porticoes and other post-classical impediments to free public passage. Ponte Sisto , the first bridge built at Rome since the Roman Empire At the beginning of his papacy, in , Sixtus had donated several historically important Roman sculptures that founded a papal collection of art, which would eventually develop into the collections of the Capitoline Museums. He also refounded, enriched and enlarged the Vatican Library. In addition to being a patron of the arts, Sixtus was a patron of the sciences. Before he became pope, he had spent time at the very liberal and cosmopolitan University of Padua , which maintained considerable independence from the Church and had a very international character. As Pope, he issued a papal bull allowing local bishops to give the bodies of executed criminals and unidentified corpses to physicians and artists for dissection. A marble tombstone marks the site. His bronze funerary monument, now in the basement Treasury of St. The top of the casket is a lifelike depiction of the Pope lying in state. Around the sides are bas-relief panels depicting with allegorical female figures the arts and sciences Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, Painting, Astronomy, Philosophy and Theology. Each figure incorporates the oak tree "rovere" in Italian symbol of Sixtus IV. The overall program of the panels, their beauty, complex symbolism, classical references and their relative

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arrangement are some compelling and comprehensive illustrations of the Renaissance worldview. None of them actually states how he died.

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Chapter 5 : MedievalEuropeOnline: Appendix

Appendix B Bibliography A. Burt Horsley, Appendixes and Bibliography, in Peter and the Popes (Provo, UT: Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University,)

At an early age, he was sent to Rome --where his uncle served as abbot of the convent of St. Though he initially had no desire to cross the Alps, his residence in Germany was of great educational value and significant in his later life. Under his guidance, Hildebrand first began work in the ecclesiastical service and became a subdeacon and steward in the Roman Catholic Church. He served as a legate in France , where he addressed the question of Berengar of Tours , whose views on the Eucharist had caused controversy. Upon the death of Leo IX , Hildebrand was sent as a Roman envoy to the German court to conduct negotiations regarding his successor. Stephen, however, died before his return, and the hasty elevation of Bishop Johannes of Velletri reflected a desperate effort of the Roman aristocracy to recover their influence on the papal throne. It was also under this pontificate that the law was enacted which transferred the papal election to the College of Cardinals , thus withdrawing it from the nobility and people of Rome and diminishing German influence on the election. The general political conditions, especially in Germany, were at that time very favourable to the Curia, but to use them with the wisdom actually shown was nevertheless a great achievement, and the position of Alexander at the end of his pontificate was a brilliant justification of Hildebrandine statecraft. The mode of his election was highly criticized by his opponents. Many of the charges brought may have been expressions of personal dislike, liable to suspicion from the very fact that they were not raised to attack his promotion till several years later; but it is clear from his own account of the circumstances of his election that it was conducted in a very irregular fashion, and that the forms prescribed by the law of were not observed. In this sense, his election hearkened back to the earliest centuries of the Church of Rome, regardless of later canonical legislation. On May 22 he received sacerdotal ordination, and on June 30 episcopal consecration. The focus of the ecclesiastico-political projects of Gregory VII is to be found in his relationship with Germany. This state of affairs was of material assistance to the pope. His advantage was still further accentuated by the fact that in Henry was only twenty-three and inexperienced. In the two following years Henry was forced by the Saxon rebellion to come to amicable terms with the pope at any cost. Consequently in May he did penance at Nuremberg in the presence of the papal legates to atone for his continued friendship with the members of his council who had been banned by Gregory, took an oath of obedience, and promised his support in the work of reforming the Church. This attitude, however, which at first won him the confidence of the pope, was abandoned as soon as he defeated the Saxons by his victory at the Battle of Hohenburg June 9 , He now tried to reassert his rights as the sovereign of northern Italy without delay. He sent Count Eberhard to Lombardy to combat the Patarenes; nominated the cleric Tedaldo to the archbishopric of Milan , thus settling a prolonged and contentious question; and finally tried to establish relations with the Norman duke, Robert Guiscard. Gregory VII replied with a rough letter, dated December 8 , in which, among other charges, he accused the German king of breaching his word and with his continued support of the excommunicated councillors; while at the same time he sent a verbal message suggesting that the enormous crimes which would be laid to his account rendered him liable, not only to the ban of the church, but to the deprivation of his crown. Gregory did this at a time when he himself was confronted by a reckless opponent in the person of Cencius, who on Christmas-night surprised him in church and carried him off as a prisoner, though on the following day Gregory was released. Conflict with the Emperor Edit The reprimands of the pope, couched as they were in such an unprecedented form, infuriated Henry and his court, and their answer was the hastily convened national council in Worms, Germany , which met on January 24 In the higher ranks of the German clergy Gregory had many enemies, and a Roman cardinal, Hugo Candidus, once on intimate terms with him but now his opponent, had hurried to Germany for the occasion and appeared at Worms. All the accusations with regard to the pope that Candidus could come up with were well received by the assembly, which

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committed itself to the resolution that Gregory had forfeited the papacy. In one document full of accusations, the bishops renounced their allegiance. In another King Henry pronounced him deposed, and the Romans were required to choose a new pope [1]. The council sent two bishops to Italy, and they procured a similar act of deposition from the Lombard bishops in the synod of Piacenza. Roland of Parma informed the pope of these decisions, and he was fortunate enough to gain an opportunity for speech in the synod, which had just assembled in the Lateran church, and he delivered his message there announcing the dethronement. For the moment the members were frightened, but soon such a storm of indignation was aroused that it was only due to the moderation of Gregory himself that the envoy was not murdered. On the following day the pope pronounced the sentence of excommunication against the German king with all due solemnity, divested him of his royal dignity and absolved his subjects from the oaths they had sworn to him. This sentence purported to eject the king from the church and to strip him of his crown. Contemporary evidence suggests that the excommunication of the king made a profound impression both in Germany and Italy. Thirty years before, Henry III had deposed three popes, and thereby rendered an acknowledged service to the church. When Henry IV tried to copy this procedure he was less successful, as he lacked the support of the people. In Germany there was a rapid and general revulsion of feeling in favour of Gregory, and the princes took the opportunity to carry out their anti-regal policy under the cloak of respect for the papal decision. When at Whitsun the king proposed to discuss the measures to be taken against Gregory in a council of his nobles, only a few made their appearance; the Saxons snatched at the golden opportunity for renewing their rebellion, and the anti-royalist party grew in strength from month to month. To Canossa Edit The situation now became extremely critical for Henry. As a result of the agitation, which was zealously fostered by the papal legate Bishop Altmann of Passau, the princes met in October at Tribur to elect a new German king, and Henry, who was stationed at Oppenheim on the left bank of the Rhine, was only saved from the loss of his throne by the failure of the assembled princes to agree on the question of his successor. Their dissension, however, merely induced them to postpone the verdict. Henry, they declared, must make reparation to the pope and pledge himself to obedience; and they decided that, if, on the anniversary of his excommunication, he still lay under the ban, the throne should be considered vacant. At the same time they decided to invite Gregory to Augsburg to decide the conflict. These arrangements showed Henry the course to be pursued. It was imperative, under any circumstances and at any price, to secure his absolution from Gregory before the period named, otherwise he could scarcely foil his opponents in their intention to pursue their attack against him and justify their measures by an appeal to his excommunication. At first he attempted to attain his ends by an embassy, but when Gregory rejected his overtures he took the celebrated step of going to Italy in person. The pope had already left Rome, and had intimated to the German princes that he would expect their escort for his journey on January 8 in Mantua. Henry, who had traveled through Burgundy, had been greeted with enthusiasm by the Lombards, but resisted the temptation to employ force against Gregory. He chose instead the unexpected course of forcing the pope to grant him absolution by doing penance before him at Canossa, where he had taken refuge. This event soon became legendary. The reconciliation was only effected after prolonged negotiations and definite pledges on the part of the king, and it was with reluctance that Gregory at length gave way, for, if he gave his absolution, the diet of princes in Augsburg, in which he might reasonably hope to act as arbitrator, would either become useless, or, if it met at all, would change completely in character. It was impossible, however, to deny the penitent re-entrance into the church, and his religious obligations overrode his political interests. The removal of the ban did not imply a genuine reconciliation, and no basis was gained for a settlement of the great questions at issue: A new conflict was inevitable from the very fact that Henry IV naturally considered the sentence of deposition repealed along with that of excommunication; while Gregory on the other hand was intent on reserving his freedom of action and gave no hint on the subject at Canossa. Second excommunication of Henry Edit That the excommunication of Henry IV was simply a pretext, not a motive, for the opposition of the rebellious German nobles is transparent. Not only did they persist in their policy after his absolution, but they took the more decided step of setting up a rival king in the person of Duke

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Rudolph of Swabia Forchheim , March At the election the papal legates present observed the appearance of neutrality, and Gregory himself sought to maintain this attitude during the following years. His task was made easier in that the two parties were of fairly equal strength, each trying to gain the upper hand by getting the pope on their side. But the result of his non-committal policy was that he largely lost the confidence of both parties. Finally he decided for Rudolph of Swabia after his victory at Flarchheim January 27 , Under pressure from the Saxons, and misinformed as to the significance of this battle, Gregory abandoned his waiting policy and again pronounced the excommunication and deposition of King Henry March 7 , But the papal censure now proved a very different thing from the papal censure four years before. It was widely felt to be an injustice, and people began to ask whether an excommunication pronounced on frivolous grounds was entitled to respect. To make matters worse, Rudolph of Swabia died on October 16 of the same year. A new claimant, Hermann of Luxembourg, was put forward in August , but his personality was not suitable for a leader of the Gregorian party in Germany, and the power of Henry IV was at its peak. The king, now more experienced, took up the struggle with great vigour. He refused to acknowledge the ban on the ground of its illegality. A council had been summoned at Brixen , and on June 16 it pronounced Gregory deposed and nominated the archbishop Guibert of Ravenna as his successor. In Henry opened the conflict against Gregory in Italy. The latter had now become less powerful, and thirteen cardinals deserted him. Henry was crowned emperor by his rival, while Gregory himself had to flee from Rome in the company of his Norman "vassal," Robert Guiscard. Papal policy to the rest of Europe Edit The relationship of Gregory to other European states was strongly influenced by his German policy; as Germany, by taking up most of his powers, often forced him to show to other rulers the very moderation which he withheld from the German king. The attitude of the Normans brought him a rude awakening. The great concessions made to them under Nicholas II were not only powerless to stem their advance into central Italy but failed to secure even the expected protection for the papacy. When Gregory was hard pressed by Henry IV, Robert Guiscard left him to his fate, and only interfered when he himself was threatened with German arms. In the case of several countries, Gregory tried to establish a claim of sovereignty on the part of the Papacy, and to secure the recognition of its self-asserted rights of possession. On the ground of "immemorial usage"; Corsica and Sardinia were assumed to belong to the Roman Church. Spain and Hungary were also claimed as her property, and an attempt was made to induce the king of Denmark to hold his realm as a fief from the pope. Philip I of France , by his practice of simony and the violence of his proceedings against the Church, provoked a threat of summary measures; and excommunication, deposition and the interdict appeared to be imminent in Gregory, however, refrained from translating his threats into actions, although the attitude of the king showed no change, for he wished to avoid a dispersion of his strength in the conflict soon to break out in Germany. In England , William the Conqueror also derived benefits from this state of affairs. He felt himself so safe that he interfered autocratically with the management of the church, forbade the bishops to visit Rome, made appointments to bishoprics and abbeys , and showed little anxiety when the pope lectured him on the different principles which he had as to the relationship of spiritual and temporal powers, or when he prohibited him from commerce or commanded him to acknowledge himself a vassal of the apostolic chair. Gregory had no power to compel the English king to an alteration in his ecclesiastical policy, so he chose to ignore what he could not approve, and even considered it advisable to assure him of his particular affection. Gregory, in fact, established some sort of relations with every country in Christendom; though these relations did not invariably realize the ecclesiastico-political hopes connected with them. His correspondence extended to Poland , Russia and Bohemia. He wrote in friendly terms to the Saracen king of Mauretania in north Africa, and unsuccessfully tried to bring Armenia into closer contact with Rome. He was particularly concerned with the East. The schism between Rome and the Byzantine Empire was a severe blow to him, and he worked hard to restore the former amicable relationship. Gregory successfully tried to get in touch with the emperor Michael VII. When the news of the Arab attacks on the Christians in the East filtered through to Rome, and the political embarrassments of the Byzantine emperor increased, he conceived the project of a great military expedition and exhorted the faithful

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to participate in recovering the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In his treatment of ecclesiastical policy and ecclesiastical reform, Gregory did not stand alone, but found powerful support: Internal policy and reforms

Main article: His life-work was based on his conviction that the Church was founded by God and entrusted with the task of embracing all mankind in a single society in which divine will is the only law; that, in her capacity as a divine institution, she is supreme over all human structures, especially the secular state; and that the pope, in his role as head of the Church, is the vice-regent of God on earth, so that disobedience to him implies disobedience to God: But any attempt to interpret this in terms of action would have bound the Church to annihilate not merely a single state, but all states. Thus Gregory, as a politician wanting to achieve some result, was driven in practice to adopt a different standpoint. He acknowledged the existence of the state as a dispensation of Providence , described the coexistence of church and state as a divine ordinance, and emphasized the necessity of union between the sacerdotium and the imperium. But at no period would he have dreamed of putting the two powers on an equal footing; the superiority of church to state was to him a fact which admitted of no discussion and which he had never doubted. He wished to see all important matters of dispute referred to Rome; appeals were to be addressed to himself; the centralization of ecclesiastical government in Rome naturally involved a curtailment of the powers of bishops. Since these refused to submit voluntarily and tried to assert their traditional independence, his papacy is full of struggles against the higher ranks of the clergy. This battle for the foundation of papal supremacy is connected with his championship of compulsory celibacy among the clergy and his attack on simony.

Chapter 6 : Pope Gregory VI - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(This appendix was deleted from the 11th edition, but it is available to you here.) A. Popes A full listing of medieval popes and antipopes can be found in the Dictionary of the Middle Ages and in many books on the history of the medieval papacy.

Chapter 7 : The Great Papal Scorecard Quiz

Pope Gregory VI (Latin: Gregorius Sextus; died), born Johannes Gratianus, was an Italian priest of the Roman Catholic Church and the th Pope from 1 May until his abdication on 20 December

Chapter 8 : Pageant of the Popes: List of Popes

The list of popes begins with St. Peter and continues through the present day. The pope is the head of the Catholic Church.. Peter was called the Bishop of Rome. All others who became Bishop of Rome were also recognized as popes.

Chapter 9 : Popes Chronology

Pope Sixtus IV (21 July - 12 August), born Francesco della Rovere, was Pope from 9 August to his death in His accomplishments as pope included building the Sistine Chapel and the creation of the Vatican Archives.