

*Frederick Redbeard And His Time () [William Barry] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

Early years[edit] Frederick was born in . The expedition proved to be a disaster, [3] but Frederick distinguished himself and won the complete confidence of the king. When Conrad died in February , only Frederick and the prince-bishop of Bamberg were at his deathbed. The Hohenstaufens were often called Ghibellines , which derives from the Italianized name for Waiblingen castle, the family seat in Swabia; the Welfs, in a similar Italianization, were called Guelfs. For a quarter of a century following the death of Henry V in , the German monarchy was largely a nominal title with no real power. The royal title was furthermore passed from one family to another to preclude the development of any dynastic interest in the German crown. When Frederick I of Hohenstaufen was chosen as king in , royal power had been in effective abeyance for over twenty-five years, and to a considerable degree for more than eighty years. The only real claim to wealth lay in the rich cities of northern Italy, which were still within the nominal control of the German king. The German princes refused to give the crown to his nephew, the duke of Swabia, for fear he would try to regain the imperial power held by Henry V. Instead, they chose Lothair III “ , who found himself embroiled in a long-running dispute with the Hohenstaufens, and who married into the Welfs. Barbarossa had the duchies of Swabia and Franconia, the force of his own personality, and very little else to construct an empire. A few of these, such as Bavaria and Saxony, were large. Many were too small to pinpoint on a map. By the time Frederick would assume these, they were little more than propaganda slogans with little other meaning. Unlike Henry II of England , Frederick did not attempt to end medieval feudalism, but rather tried to restore it, though this was beyond his ability. The great players in the German civil war had been the Pope, Emperor, Ghibellines, and the Guelfs, but none of these had emerged as the winner. Issuing a general order for peace, he made lavish concessions to the nobles. He then made a vain effort to obtain a bride from the court of Constantinople. On his accession Frederick had communicated the news of his election to Pope Eugene III , but had neglected to ask for the papal confirmation. In March , Frederick concluded the treaty of Constance with the Pope, whereby he promised, in return for his coronation, to defend the papacy, to make no peace with king Roger II of Sicily or other enemies of the Church without the consent of Eugene, and to help Eugene regain control of the city of Rome. Obtaining the submission of Milan , he successfully besieged Tortona on 13 February , razing it to the ground on 18 April. Arnold was captured and hanged for treason and rebellion. Despite his unorthodox teaching concerning theology, Arnold was not charged with heresy. Wax seal of Frederick I, used in the imperial residence of Pfalz Wimpfen. The next day, Frederick, Adrian, and the German army travelled to Tivoli. From there, a combination of the unhealthy Italian summer and the effects of his year-long absence from Germany meant he was forced to put off his planned campaign against the Normans of Sicily. At Verona , Frederick declared his fury with the rebellious Milanese before finally returning to Germany. As part of his general policy of concessions of formal power to the German princes and ending the civil wars within the kingdom, Frederick further appeased Henry by issuing him with the Privilegium Minus , granting him unprecedented entitlements as Duke of Austria. This was a large concession on the part of Frederick, who realized that Henry the Lion had to be accommodated, even to the point of sharing some power with him. Frederick could not afford to make an outright enemy of Henry. In an attempt to create comity, Emperor Frederick proclaimed the Peace of the Land , [26] written between and , which enacted punishments for a variety of crimes, as well as systems for adjudicating many disputes. As a result, the issue was not resolved at that time. He also severely punished the citizens of Mainz for their rebellion against Archbishop Arnold. The relics had great religious significance and could be counted upon to draw pilgrims from all over Christendom. Today they are kept in the Shrine of the Three Kings in the Cologne cathedral. This time, Henry the Lion refused to join Frederick on his Italian trip, tending instead to his own disputes with neighbors and his continuing expansion into Slavic territories in northeastern Germany. From the Historia Welforum. Increasing anti-German sentiment swept through Lombardy, culminating in the

restoration of Milan in 1155. While continental feudalism had remained strong socially and economically, it was in deep political decline by the time of Frederick Barbarossa. When the northern Italian cities inflicted a defeat on Frederick at Alessandria in 1158, the European world was shocked. Frederick suffered a heavy defeat at the Battle of Legnano near Milan, on 29 May 1158, where he was wounded and for some time was believed to be dead. The conflict was the same as that resolved in the Concordat of Worms: Did the Holy Roman Emperor have the power to name the pope and bishops? The Investiture controversy from previous centuries had been brought to a tendentious peace with the Concordat of Worms and affirmed in the First Council of the Lateran. Now it had recurred, in a slightly different form. Also in the Peace of Venice, a truce was made with the Lombard cities, which took effect in August 1158. By this move, Frederick recovered his nominal domination over Italy, which became his chief means of applying pressure on the papacy. Although traditionally the German kings had automatically inherited the royal crown of Arles since the time of Conrad II, Frederick felt the need to be crowned by the Archbishop of Arles, regardless of his laying claim to the title from 1155. Taking advantage of the hostility of other German princes to Henry, Frederick had Henry tried in absentia by a court of bishops and princes in 1156, declared that imperial law overruled traditional German law, and had Henry stripped of his lands and declared an outlaw. He finished his days in Germany, as the much-diminished Duke of Brunswick. Henry the Lion lived a relatively quiet life, sponsoring arts and architecture. Thus, despite the diminished stature of Henry the Lion, Frederick did not gain his allegiances. Italian unity under German rule was more myth than truth. Despite proclamations of German hegemony, the pope was the most powerful force in Italy. The German princes, far from being subordinated to royal control, were intensifying their hold on wealth and power in Germany and entrenching their positions. There began to be a generalized social desire to "create greater Germany" by conquering the Slavs to the east. In 1164, he held a massive celebration when his two eldest sons were knighted, and thousands of knights were invited from all over Germany. While payments upon the knighting of a son were part of the expectations of an overlord in England and France, only a "gift" was given in Germany for such an occasion. After making his peace with the new pope, Frederick vowed to take up the cross at the Diet of Mainz in 1187. According to one source written in the 1190s, Frederick organized a grand army of 120,000 men including 20,000 knights and set out on the overland route to the Holy Land; [71] [72] Some historians believe that this is an exaggeration, however, and use other contemporary sources to estimate an army of 12,000-15,000 men, including 3,000-4,000 knights. Matters were complicated by a secret alliance between the Emperor of Constantinople and Saladin, warning of which was supplied by a note from Sibylla, ex-Queen of Jerusalem. The armies coming from western Europe pushed on through Anatolia, where they were victorious in taking Aksehir and defeating the Turks in the Battle of Iconium, and entered Cilician Armenia. Frederick was thrown from his horse and the shock of the cold water caused him to have a heart attack. Weighed down by his armour, he drowned in water that was barely hip-deep, according to the chronicler Ibn al-Athir. Hence, his flesh was interred in the Church of St Peter in Antioch, his bones in the cathedral of Tyre, and his heart and inner organs in Tarsus. Richard continued to the East where he fought Saladin, winning territories along the shores of Palestine, but ultimately failed to win the war by conquering Jerusalem itself before he was forced to return to his own territories in north-western Europe, known as the Angevin Empire. He returned home after he signed the Treaty of Ramla agreeing that Jerusalem would remain under Muslim control while allowing unarmed Christian pilgrims and traders to visit the city. The treaty also reduced the Latin Kingdom to a geopolitical coastal strip extending from Tyre to Jaffa. Frederick and the Justinian code[edit] The increase in wealth of the trading cities of northern Italy led to a revival in the study of the Justinian Code, a Latin legal system that had become extinct centuries earlier. Legal scholars renewed its application. By the time Frederick assumed the throne, this legal system was well established on both sides of the Alps. He was the first to utilize the availability of the new professional class of lawyers. The Civil Law allowed Frederick to use these lawyers to administer his kingdom in a logical and consistent manner. It also provided a framework to legitimize his claim to the right to rule both Germany and northern Italy. In the old days of Henry V and Henry VI, the claim of divine right of kings had been severely undermined by the Investiture controversy. There was no divine right for the German king to also control the church by naming both bishops and popes. The institution of the Justinian code was used, perhaps unscrupulously, by Frederick to lay claim to divine powers. In Italy, he

tended to be a romantic reactionary, reveling in the antiquarian spirit of the age, exemplified by a revival of classical studies and Roman law. It was through the use of the restored Justinian code that Frederick came to view himself as a new Roman emperor. It was a counterweight to the claims of the Church to have authority because of divine revelation. The Church was opposed to Frederick for ideological reasons, not the least of which was the humanist nature found in the revival of the old Roman legal system. Frederick, however, desired to put the pope aside and claim the crown of old Rome simply because he was in the likeness of the greatest emperors of the pre-Christian era. Pope Adrian IV was naturally opposed to this view and undertook a vigorous propaganda campaign designed to diminish Frederick and his ambition. To a large extent, this was successful. Both were considered the greatest and most charismatic leaders of their age. Each possessed a rare combination of qualities that made him appear superhuman to his contemporaries: Both were handsome and proficient in courtly skills, without appearing effeminate or affected. Both came to the throne in the prime of manhood. Each had an element of learning, without being considered impractical intellectuals but rather more inclined to practicality. Each found himself in the possession of new legal institutions that were put to creative use in governing. Both Henry and Frederick were viewed to be sufficiently and formally devout to the teachings of the Church, without being moved to the extremes of spirituality seen in the great saints of the 12th century. In making final decisions, each relied solely upon his own judgment, [84] and both were interested in gathering as much power as they could. Otto died after finishing the first two books, leaving the last two to Rahewin, his provost. The text is in places heavily dependent on classical precedent. His person is well-proportioned. He is shorter than very tall men, but taller and more noble than men of medium height. His hair is golden, curling a little above his forehead. His eyes are sharp and piercing, his beard reddish [barba subrufa], his lips delicate. His whole face is bright and cheerful.

Chapter 2 : Frederick Redbeard And His Time (): William Barry: calendrierdelascience.com: Books

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During his time as a king, Redbeard was often found enjoying his many resources. But those of other races can earn his respect, as seen with other members of his crew. Some would say he enjoys it too much as he drinks it on a hourly basis. Even among his giant brethren, Barbarossa has an unholy amount of love for battle. Despite being a man of many acquired tastes, women and alcohol being two of the many, Redbeard has stated that his life would hold little meaning without the thrill of battle. No matter where he is, he always wishes to fight the strongest being present. After claiming Elbaf and becoming its King, he had believed that there were no beings alive strong enough to beat him. But after losing his throne, he has now been blessed with the opportunity to face stronger opponents, an opportunity he is secretly grateful. Probably he acquired during his time as king, Redbeard loves a good joke. During times of celebration, he will demand ale, women, and a skilled jester. As man of great pride and honor, he believes that those who do not fight honorable deserve no respect from him. But this does not mean Redbeard does not understand that some people must do whatever it takes to win. And then to be knocked down by a couple of ants with powers, forget about my title as king, they have disgraced my pride as an Elbaf Warrior. As a giant of Elbaf, Redbeard believes he is of a race of pure warriors and that cannot be questioned. He takes great pride in being a warrior of Elbaf and the mightiest at that. During his battle with Ramses and Balor , he stated that his dream was to become the mightiest and it is the highest respect anyone one giant could have. He has stated time and time again that other fighters have no chance of success. His pride in his abilities and status as the king of giants, confident that most would either fear or respect him, eventually lead inevitable dethroning as the King and disgracing his name. His faith in the deities of Elbaf have allowed him to re-establish his confidence in himself and fueled his determination to become not only the most fearsome warrior of the sea but also a being no one can cross once again. In comparison to the others, Redbeard is most prideful about his praising as warrior in battle. He took great pride being the King of Giants, a feat that was achieved through combat, and believed he was the strongest creature in the world because of it.

Chapter 3 : Adrian iv; Alexander iii; Becket; the Third Crusade; (Ad)

The next day, 18 June , Adrian IV crowned Frederick I Holy Roman Emperor at St Peter's Basilica, amidst the acclamations of the German army. The Romans began to riot, and Frederick spent his coronation day putting down the revolt, resulting in the deaths of over 1, Romans and many more thousands injured.

He was known as the puer Apuliae son of Apulia. Frederick was baptised in Assisi. At the death of his father in , Frederick was in Italy, traveling towards Germany, when the bad news reached his guardian, Conrad of Spoleto. Frederick was hastily brought back to his mother Constance in Palermo, Sicily, where he was crowned king on 17 May , at just three years of age. In , with the help of Genoese ships , he landed in Sicily and one year later seized the young Frederick. Frederick was subsequently under tutor Walter of Palearia , until, in , he was declared of age. His first task was to reassert his power over Sicily and southern Italy, where local barons and adventurers had usurped most of the authority. The new emperor invaded Italy, where he reached Calabria without meeting much resistance. In response, Innocent sided against Otto, and in September at the Diet of Nuremberg Frederick was elected in absentia as German King by a rebellious faction backed by the pope. Innocent also excommunicated Otto, who was forced to return to Germany. He agreed with the pope on a future separation between the Sicilian and Imperial titles, and named his wife Constance as regent. Passing through Lombardy and Engadin , he reached Konstanz in September , preceding Otto by a few hours. The German princes, supported by Innocent III, again elected Frederick king of Germany in , and he was crowned king in Aachen on 23 July by one of the three German archbishops. Unlike most Holy Roman emperors, Frederick spent few years in Germany. After his coronation in , Frederick remained either in the Kingdom of Sicily or on Crusade until , when he made his last journey to Germany. He returned to Italy in and stayed there for the remaining thirteen years of his life, represented in Germany by his son Conrad. His initiative in this direction was visible as early as the Assizes of Capua , issued soon after his coronation in Rome but came to fruition in his promulgation of the Constitutions of Melfi , also known as Liber Augustalis , a collection of laws for his realm that was remarkable for its time and was a source of inspiration for a long time after. It made the Kingdom of Sicily an absolutist monarchy ; it also set a precedent for the primacy of written law. With relatively small modifications, the Liber Augustalis remained the basis of Sicilian law until The Fifth Crusade and early policies in northern Italy[edit] An augustale coin of Frederick II, from the Messina mint of Sicily, struck some time after At the time he was elected King of the Romans, Frederick promised to go on crusade. He continually delayed, however, and, in spite of his renewal of this vow at his coronation as the King of Germany, he did not travel to Egypt with the armies of the Fifth Crusade in The crusade ended in failure with the loss of Damietta in The Diet was cancelled, however, and the situation was stabilized only through a compromise reached by Honorius between Frederick and the League. It was not until , when, by proxy, Frederick had married Isabella II of Jerusalem , heiress to the Kingdom of Jerusalem , that his departure seemed assured. Frederick immediately saw to it that his new father-in-law John of Brienne , the current king of Jerusalem, was dispossessed and his rights transferred to the emperor. In August , Frederick set out for the Holy Land from Brindisi but was forced to return when he was struck down by an epidemic that had broken out. Even the master of the Teutonic Knights , Hermann of Salza , recommended that he return to the mainland to recuperate. Roger of Wendover , a chronicler of the time, wrote: The pope, still Gregory IX, regarded that action as a provocation, since, as an excommunicate, Frederick was technically not capable of conducting a Crusade, and he excommunicated the emperor a second time. Frederick reached Acre in September. Since all the local authorities and most of the military orders denied him any help, and because the crusading army was a meagre force, Frederick negotiated along the lines of a previous agreement he had intended to broker with the Ayyubid sultan, Al-Kamil. The treaty , signed in February , resulted in the restitution of Jerusalem, Nazareth , Bethlehem , and a small coastal strip to the Kingdom of Jerusalem, though there are disagreements as to the extent of the territory returned. Al-Kamil, who was nervous about possible war with his relatives who ruled Syria and Mesopotamia , wished to avoid further trouble from the Christians, at least until his domestic rivals were subdued. There is also disagreement as to whether the "coronation" was

a coronation at all, as a letter written by Frederick to Henry III of England suggests that the crown he placed on his own head was in fact the imperial crown of the Romans. He left behind a kingdom in the Levant torn between his agents and the local nobility, a civil war known as the War of the Lombards. The itinerant Joachimite preachers and many radical Franciscans, the Spirituals, supported Frederick. Against the interdict pronounced on his lands, the preachers condemned the Pope and continued to minister the sacraments and grant absolutions. Brother Arnold in Swabia proclaimed the Second Coming for, at which time Frederick would then confiscate the riches of Rome and distribute them among the poor, the "only true Christians. His troops overcame an initial resistance at Montecassino and reached Apulia. Frederick arrived at Brindisi in June. He quickly recovered the lost territories and trialled the rebel barons, but avoided crossing the boundaries with the Papal States. This forced Henry to a complete capitulation, and the Statutum in favorem principum "Statutes in favor of the princes", issued at Worms, deprived the emperor of much of his sovereignty in Germany. Henry confirmed his submission, but Frederick was nevertheless compelled to confirm the Statutum at Cividale soon afterwards. Frederick thus obtained his excommunication from Gregory IX. Henry tried to muster an opposition in Germany and asked the Lombard cities to block the Alpine passes. In May, Frederick went to Germany, taking no army with him: Gregory tried to stop the invasion with diplomatic moves, but in vain. At Vienna, in February, he obtained the title of King of the Romans for his 9-year-old son Conrad. In November he won the decisive battle in Cortenuova over the Lombard League. Frederick celebrated it with a triumph in Cremona in the manner of an ancient Roman emperor, with the captured carroccio later sent to the commune of Rome and an elephant. He rejected any suit for peace, even from Milan, which had sent a great sum of money. This demand of total surrender spurred further resistance from Milan, Brescia, Bologna, and Piacenza, and in October he was forced to raise the siege of Brescia, in the course of which his enemies had tried unsuccessfully to capture him. The emperor responded by expelling the Franciscans and the Dominicans from Lombardy and electing his son Enzo as Imperial vicar for Northern Italy. The father announced he was to destroy the Republic of Venice, which had sent some ships against Sicily. In December of that year Frederick marched over Tuscany, entered triumphantly into Foligno, and then in Viterbo, whence he aimed to finally conquer Rome to restore the ancient splendours of the Empire. The siege, however, was ineffective, and Frederick returned to Southern Italy, sacking Benevento a papal possession. Peace negotiations came to nothing. In the meantime the Ghibelline city of Ferrara had fallen, and Frederick swept his way northwards capturing Ravenna and, after another long siege, Faenza. This episode shows how the independent cities used the rivalry between Empire and Pope as a means to obtain maximum advantage for themselves. The Pope called a council, but Ghibelline Pisa thwarted it, capturing cardinals and prelates on a ship sailing from Genoa to Rome. Frederick thought that this time the way into Rome was opened, and he again directed his forces against the Pope, leaving behind him a ruined and burning Umbria. Frederick destroyed Grottaferrata preparing to invade Rome. Then, on 22 August, Gregory died. Frederick, showing that his war was not directed against the Church of Rome but against the Pope, drew back his troops and freed two cardinals from the jail of Capua. Nothing changed in the relationship between Papacy and Empire, however, as Roman troops assaulted the Imperial garrison in Tivoli and the Emperor soon reached Rome. This back-and-forth situation was repeated in and First Mongol invasion of Hungary. In, the forces of the Golden Horde decisively defeated the armies of Hungary and Poland and devastated their countryside and all their unfortified settlements. He subsequently ordered his vassals to strengthen their defenses, adopt a defensive posture, and gather large numbers of crossbowmen. His forces were to avoid engaging the Mongols in field battles, hoard all food stocks in every fortress and stronghold, and arm all possible levies as well as the general populace. However a full-scale invasion never occurred, as the Mongols spent the next year pillaging Hungary before withdrawing.

Chapter 4 : Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor - Wikipedia

This time the princes chose Frederick I (reigned as king in and emperor in), the son of Conrad's elder brother Frederick and the Welf princess Judith. Selected in part because of his connections with important families in Germany, Frederick (known as Frederick Barbarossa, "Redbeard") was careful to maintain.

Life and reign Early years Frederick was born in The expedition proved to be a disaster, [3] but Frederick distinguished himself and won the complete confidence of the king. When Conrad died in February , only Frederick and the prince-bishop of Bamberg were at his deathbed. The Hohenstaufens were often called Ghibellines , which derives from the Italianized name for Waiblingen castle, the family seat in Swabia; the Welfs, in a similar Italianization, were called Guelfs. For a quarter of a century following the death of Henry V in , the German monarchy was largely a nominal title with no real power. The royal title was furthermore passed from one family to another to preclude the development of any dynastic interest in the German crown. When Frederick I of Hohenstaufen was chosen as king in , royal power had been in effective abeyance for over twenty-five years, and to a considerable degree for more than eighty years. The only real claim to wealth lay in the rich cities of northern Italy, which were still within the nominal control of the German king. The German princes refused to give the crown to his nephew, the duke of Swabia, for fear he would try to regain the imperial power held by Henry V. Instead, they chose Lothair III "the Younger" , who found himself embroiled in a long-running dispute with the Hohenstaufens, and who married into the Welfs. Barbarossa had the duchies of Swabia and Franconia, the force of his own personality, and very little else to construct an empire. A few of these, such as Bavaria and Saxony, were large. Many were too small to pinpoint on a map. By the time Frederick would assume these, they were little more than propaganda slogans with little other meaning. Unlike Henry II of England , Frederick did not attempt to end medieval feudalism, but rather tried to restore it, though this was beyond his ability. The great players in the German civil war had been the Pope, Emperor, Ghibellines, and the Guelfs, but none of these had emerged as the winner. Eager to restore the Empire to the position it had occupied under Charlemagne and Otto I the Great , the new king saw clearly that the restoration of order in Germany was a necessary preliminary to the enforcement of the imperial rights in Italy. Issuing a general order for peace, he made lavish concessions to the nobles. He then made a vain effort to obtain a bride from the court of Constantinople. On his accession Frederick had communicated the news of his election to Pope Eugene III , but had neglected to ask for the papal confirmation. In March , Frederick concluded the treaty of Constance with the Pope, whereby he promised, in return for his coronation, to defend the papacy, to make no peace with king Roger II of Sicily or other enemies of the Church without the consent of Eugene, and to help Eugene regain control of the city of Rome. Obtaining the submission of Milan , he successfully besieged Tortona in early , razing it to the ground. Arnold was captured and hanged for treason and rebellion. Despite his unorthodox teaching concerning theology, Arnold was not charged with heresy. The next day, Frederick, Adrian, and the German army travelled to Tivoli. From there, a combination of the unhealthy Italian summer and the effects of his year-long absence from Germany meant he was forced to put off his planned campaign against the Normans of Sicily. At Verona , Frederick declared his fury with the rebellious Milanese before finally returning to Germany. As part of his general policy of concessions of formal power to the German princes and ending the civil wars within the kingdom, Frederick further appeased Henry by issuing him with the Privilegium Minus , granting him unprecedented entitlements as Duke of Austria. This was a large concession on the part of Frederick, who realized that Henry the Lion had to be accommodated, even to the point of sharing some power with him. Frederick could not afford to make an outright enemy of Henry. In an attempt to create comity, Emperor Frederick proclaimed the Peace of the Land , [26] written between and , which enacted punishments for a variety of crimes, as well as systems for adjudicating many disputes. As a result, the issue was not resolved at that time. He also severely punished the citizens of Mainz for their rebellion against Archbishop Arnold. The relics had great religious significance and could be counted upon to draw pilgrims from all over Christendom. Today they are kept in the Shrine of the Three Kings in the Cologne cathedral. This time, Henry the Lion refused to join Frederick on his Italian trip, tending instead to

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Now it had recurred, in a slightly different form. Also in the Peace of Venice, a truce was made with the Lombard cities, which took effect in August 1177. By this move, Frederick recovered his nominal domination over Italy, which became his chief means of applying pressure on the papacy. Although traditionally the German kings had automatically inherited the royal crown of Arles since the time of Conrad II, Frederick felt the need to be crowned by the Archbishop of Arles, regardless of his laying claim to the title from Frederick did not forgive Henry the Lion for refusing to come to his aid in 1179. Taking advantage of the hostility of other German princes to Henry, Frederick had Henry tried in absentia by a court of bishops and princes in 1180, declared that imperial law overruled traditional German law, and had Henry stripped of his lands and declared an outlaw. Henry spent three years in exile at the court of his father-in-law Henry II of England in Normandy before being allowed back into Germany. He finished his days in Germany, as the much-diminished Duke of Brunswick. Henry the Lion lived a relatively quiet life, sponsoring arts and architecture. Thus, despite the diminished stature of Henry the Lion, Frederick did not gain his allegiances. Italian unity under German rule was more myth than truth. Despite proclamations of German hegemony, the pope was the most powerful force in Italy. The German princes, far from being subordinated to royal control, were intensifying their hold on wealth and power in Germany and entrenching their positions. There began to be a generalized social desire to "create greater Germany" by conquering the Slavs to the east. In 1188, he held a massive celebration when his two eldest sons were knighted, and thousands of knights were invited from all over Germany. 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The armies coming from western Europe pushed on through Anatolia, where they were victorious in taking Aksehir and defeating the Turks in the Battle of Iconium, and entered Cilician Armenia. Some historians believe he may have had a heart attack that complicated matters. Only 5,000 soldiers, a small fraction of the original force, arrived in Acre. Hence, his flesh was interred in the Church of St Peter in Antioch, his bones in the cathedral of Tyre, and his heart and inner organs in Tarsus. Richard continued to the East where he defeated Saladin in many battles, winning significant territories along the shores of Palestine, but ultimately failed to win the war by conquering Jerusalem itself before he was forced to return to his own territories in north-western Europe, known as the Angevin Empire. He returned home after he signed the Treaty of Ramla agreeing that Jerusalem would remain under Muslim control while allowing unarmed Christian pilgrims and traders to visit the city. 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Chapter 5 : Full text of "The papal monarchy from St. Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII. []"

XVII- Frederick Redbeard and His Time () XVIII- Enter Innocent Iii. and Frederick of Sicily ()

Frederick saw himself not as the heir to a compromise but as a restorer of the Romano-Carolingian heritage. Early years. The announcement of his election, which he sent to Pope Eugenius III, made it plain that Frederick I was not ready to recognize the preeminence over the emperors that the popes had won during the quarrel over the right of investiture of bishops and abbots. Frederick, moreover, filled several vacant episcopal sees, thereby violating the Concordat of Worms. Nevertheless, he was to learn that he could not prevail against the papacy as easily as the earlier emperors, Otto I and Henry III, had done because the political balance of the West had changed. Under the powerful emperor Manuel I Comnenus, the Byzantine Empire had grown to be a political factor in the Mediterranean and in Italy. The cities of the Lombards, which had been little more than a nuisance to the earlier emperors, had now become more powerful. Frederick started his struggle for the old goal of the predominance of the Empire over the European monarchies with great political skill. Frederick promised not to make peace with the Roman commune, headed by Arnold whom he hanged or with the Normans without the agreement of the Pope. He also promised not to concede any Italian land to the Byzantine Emperor and, finally, to maintain the position of the papacy honor papatus. Eugenius III, on his part, promised that Frederick would receive the imperial crown and that the rights of the empire would be maintained. When Manuel of Byzantium offered Frederick a Byzantine princess as wife and attempted to induce him to fight against the Norman kingdom, Frederick refused. Although Manuel now formed an allegiance with the rebellious Norman barons, the city of Genoa, and the Pope, Adrian still would not accept the Byzantine offer of help against William I of Sicily. After William had brought his crisis to an end, he was able to force the Pope to sign the Concordat of Benevento in by which Adrian gave William Sicily and the Norman principalities on the mainland as far north as Naples and Capua and granted him special rights for the Sicilian church. This new treaty was in violation of the Treaty of Constance. A letter from the Pope, which was translated in an inflammatory manner by the imperial chancellor Rainald of Dassel, caused a critical argument between the papal delegation and the German princes over whether or not the empire was dependent upon the papacy. Adrian explained later that he meant the word *beneficium*, which had caused all the trouble, to mean benefit and not fief. Attempt to regain imperial rights. In , after Frederick had solved several decisive domestic problems see below, he began his second campaign in Italy, seeking the complete restoration of the imperial rights. After laying siege to and conquering Milan, which had attempted to oppose him, Frederick opened the Diet of Roncaglia. The goal of this Diet was to define and guarantee the rights of the emperor, which would bring the empire an estimated 30, pounds of silver per year. Frederick attempted, beginning in and especially after , not only to achieve the granting of these rights but also to put a systematic financial administration into effect. His goal was to reduce imperial Italy to a system of well-controlled castles, palaces, and cities, with the self-government of the cities controlled by imperial officials. What the Emperor saw as a restoration of the imperial rights, however, was considered by the cities as a curtailment of their freedom. A portion of the Italian money went to the German princes; this enabled Frederick to win their support without making too many political concessions to them in Germany. The ecclesiastical princes of the empire, however, still had to render full service for Italy; the archbishopric of Mainz suffered severe financial losses because Archbishop Christian was active for a long time in Italy as imperial legate. The Italian taxes allowed Frederick to enlist mercenaries Brabantini in order to free himself militarily, to a certain extent, from the fief holders. The Pope, as well as the cities, felt threatened by a tightly organized imperial state in Italy. Alexander, supported by many cardinals, was also immediately recognized by William of Sicily as the true pope. Alexander III, one of the greatest lawyers of the church, wanted to found a papacy that would be independent of the Emperor; he excommunicated Frederick in . John of Salisbury asked at that time: Alexander attempted to bring Frederick back into the church but with no success. In Milan was destroyed by Frederick. Rainald of Dassel died in Rome at this time, causing a change in the imperial strategy. In his fifth Italian campaign Frederick did not defeat the Lombards militarily, but they were forced to subject themselves to him in the

Armistice of Montebello. He was now ready to deal with the Pope, and in they signed the Treaty of Anagni. In front of the Church of St. Above all was the fact that, although a truce had been negotiated with the Lombards, they were not included in the peace treaty. A treaty with the Lombards was finally confirmed in the year Barbarossa meanwhile had also initiated sweeping changes in his empire, where Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony was the strongest prince next to him. Barbarossa bestowed Bavaria on Henry the Lion, and as compensation he elevated the margravate of Austria to a dukedom, with special rights. Also in Frederick promised to enfeoff Waldemar I the Great of Denmark—that is, make him his vassal with certain rights. The Duke closed a contract between the Germans and the inhabitants of Gotland and sent envoys to Scandinavia and Russia. A trade agreement was closed in with Novgorod. By Henry had the county and the town of Stade, the most important harbour on the Elbe, in his control. Deposition of Henry the Lion. Barbarossa had restored the dependence of the Polish dukes during two expeditions to Poland in and Henry the Lion, the most powerful prince in northern Germany, made Brunswick his residence. Henry lost his dukedom; Westphalia was given to the Archbishop of Cologne, and Bavaria was granted to Otto of Wittelsbach. Barbarossa elevated the princes of Pomerania to dukes, and the counts of Andechs became the dukes of Merania in the neighbourhood of Trieste. Steiermark became a dukedom. Barbarossa had attempted to hold the increasing power of the princes in check. By he had found a solution for the area of Burgundy, which also belonged to the empire. Barbarossa attempted to build his own imperial territory between the areas controlled by the princes. This territory was composed of castles, cities, landholdings, ministerial seats, and single rights that were more or less thickly scattered from Swabia to Thuringia. This large territory was ruled by imperial ministerials ministeriales imperii. He expressed his enthusiasm for knighthood as the ideal way of life at the festival of Pentecost at Mainz in , where he dubbed his sons knights. Before his departure he returned the former possessions of the Countess Mathilde of Tuscany, a part of the papal state, to the Pope. In the Emperor drowned while trying to cross the Saleph River. Legacy Frederick Barbarossa had attempted to continue the imperial policy of the rulers of the Saxon and Salian lines. His state was still founded upon the noble, the high noble, and above all the newly founded rank of the imperial servants. The imperial cities in Germany were governed by royal officials advocatis sculteti, and the citizens had their part in the government. The cities played no role in politics. Frederick had to recognize that the church, after the quarrel of investiture, had become a firmly controlled institution, with its powers strictly defined by law. The church had joined itself to the struggle for freedom of the economically powerful states in upper Italy. Only Philip II Augustus of France signed a treaty with Barbarossa in order to free himself from the pressures created by the Anglo-Norman occupation on the mainland. There was no chance that a continuation and increase of the imperial policy in the territories controlled by the empire would have broken the power of the princes. Barbarossa had a strong feeling for law and imperial prestige. His steadfast opposition to the popes and to Henry the Lion made him the symbol of German unity in the romantic glorification of the 19th century. A monument to him was erected there during the years

Chapter 6 : Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Frederick Redbeard And His Time Robert E Lee Young Confederate Library Edition Ready Reader. Srd admin guide Mystery Powder Analysis Answers.

His name at first was Nicolas Breakspeare; and he was born near St. Albans, where, in his youth, he asked to be received into the famous abbey as a monk. But the monks of St. Albans refused him; and he then went to seek his fortune abroad, where he rose step by step, until at length the poor Hertfordshire lad, who would have had no chance of any great place in his own country for he was of Saxon family, and the Normans, after the Conquest, kept all the good places for themselves, was chosen to be the head of Christendom AD. Adrian had a high notion of the greatness and dignity of his office. When the emperor Frederick I who is called Barbarossa, or Redbeard went from Germany into Italy, and was visited in his camp by the pope, Adrian required that the emperor should hold his stirrup as he mounted his horse, and said that such had been the custom from the time of the great Constantine. But he took care to do it so awkwardly that every one who saw it began to laugh; and thus he made his submission appear like a joke. Frederick Redbeard carried on a long struggle with the popes. And when Victor was dead, Frederick set up three more antipopes, one after another, to oppose Alexander. But Alexander had the kings of France and England on his side, and at last he not only got himself firmly settled, but brought Frederick to entreat for peace with him, and with some cities of North Italy, which had formed themselves into what was called the Lombard League AD. But we must not believe a story that, when this treaty was concluded in the great church of St. Peter, although until then he had done everything just as the king wished, no sooner had he become archbishop than he turned round on Henry. He was willing to allow that, if a clergyman were found guilty of a great crime in these courts, he might be degraded -- that is to say, that he should be turned out of the ranks of the clergy -- and that, when he had thus become like other men, he might be tried like any other man for any fresh offences which he might commit. But for the first crime Becket would allow no other punishment than degradation at the utmost. The king said that in such matters clergy and laity ought to be alike; and about this chiefly the two quarrelled, although there were also other matters which helped to stir up the strife. But at length peace was made, and Becket had returned to England, when some new acts of his provoked the king to utter some hasty words against him; whereupon four knights, who thought to do Henry a service, took occasion to try to seize the archbishop, and, as he refused to go with them, murdered him in his own cathedral AD. But as you must have read the story of Becket in the history of England, I need not spend much time in repeating it. In 1099, when Urban III was pope, tidings reached Europe that Jerusalem had been taken by the great Mussulman hero and conqueror, Saladin; and at once all Western Christendom was stirred up to make a grand attempt for the recovery of the Holy City. The lion-hearted Richard of England, Philip Augustus of France, and the emperor Frederick Redbeard, who had lately made his peace with the pope, were all to take part, but very little came of it. Frederick, after having successfully made his way by Constantinople into Asia Minor, was drowned in the river Cydnus, in Cilicia. Richard, Philip, and other leaders, after reaching the Holy Land quarrelled among themselves; and the Crusaders, after a vast sacrifice of life, returned home without having effected the deliverance of Jerusalem. You will remember how Richard, in taking his way through Austria, fell into the hands of the emperor Henry VI, the son of Frederick Redbeard, and was imprisoned in Germany until his subjects were able to raise the large sum which was demanded for his ransom.

Chapter 7 : Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor - Wikipedia

Probably he acquired during his time as king, Redbeard loves a good joke. During times of celebration, he will demand ale, women, and a skilled jester. [11] Despite building an army under the banner of a pirate crew name, Redbeard demands that they get a jester to join their ranks.

But meantime the Emperor could but nurse his wrath, and he returned to fight his Italian foes with such troops as he could muster. On May 29, , the battle of Legnano was fought. And although the gallant little army did great deeds of valour, the Germans were utterly defeated. The Emperor himself was in the thickest of the fight. His standard-bearer was killed, and he himself struck from his horse, and the fighting host swept over him. As the Emperor was no more to be seen, the terrible news that he was killed spread through all the host, and in mad panic the Germans fled. The generals tried to rally the men. But it was in vain. Each man thought only of saving himself, and fled in wild panic towards Pavia. There the sad remnant of the army gathered to mourn their lost leader. The Empress wept and put on mourning garments. But in vain they sought his dead body among the slain. Then, greatly to the joy of all, after three days Barbarossa suddenly appeared before the gates of Pavia. Although wounded and bruised and left for dead Frederick had not been killed. He had recovered himself, and in the darkness of the night had crept to a [] place of safety, and there he had remained until it was safe for him to join his friends. He saw that it was useless to fight longer against the spirit of freedom which had grown up among the great Italian cities. So he made up his mind to make peace with them. He acknowledged their right to govern themselves and choose their own magistrates, keeping over them only a vague title of Emperor. He also gave up the cause of the rival Pope, and made friends with Alexander III, who removed the ban of excommunication from him. Having thus made peace in Italy, Barbarossa returned to Germany. He had been away four years, and he found that many of the great nobles had quarrelled among themselves, disturbing the peace of the land. Above all, he found Henry the Lion at war with many of the lesser nobles. Many of these nobles now came before the Emperor to complain of the oppression of the great Duke. Barbarossa too had somewhat against the Lion; he had not forgotten the day upon which he had knelt in vain, and he commanded the Duke to appear before him to answer for his misdeeds. Henry did not come. Four times he was commanded to come. Four times he refused. Then the Emperor declared Henry the Lion to be an outlaw. All his lands and possessions were taken from him, his vassals were freed of their oaths to him, and his life was at the mercy of any who chose to take it. So once more the smouldering hate between Welf and Waiblingen leapt up in flames. Many battles [] had Barbarossa fought in Italy. But against his own people his sword had scarce been drawn. Now he made ready to draw it, not only against his own people but against his own cousin and life-long friend. Soon through all the land the noise of war spread; armies marched to and fro, battles were fought, towns and castles were taken and retaken. Henry was so powerful that it seemed at first doubtful which side would win. Now one by one many left his side and joined that of the Emperor. Others who had promised help did not send it. Loss after loss fell upon him. With tears in his eyes the Emperor raised him. But even though Barbarossa forgave Henry he could not raise him to his former power. For the nobles were against him. So, although some land was still left to him, both his dukedoms were taken from him, and he was banished for three years. With his wife and children he went to England to the court of his father-in-law, Henry II. And it is interesting to remember that in England his son William was born. It is from this son that our own King George V is descended. Since the destruction of Milan Frederick had won no such victory as he had now won over his greatest vassal. All the power he had lost in Italy he had more than regained in Germany. Now there followed a time of peace and splendour. Both by the cities and by the Pope he was greeted in friendly fashion. But now from the East there came terrible news. The Holy Land was once more in the hands of the Turks. The Christian kingdom of Jerusalem lay in ruins. Once more a crusade was preached. Frederick Redbeard, old man though he was, followed their example; and leaving his son to rule, he set out for the Holy Land with a great army. Through many dangers, hardships, and disappointments, the great army fought its way onward. But Barbarossa never saw Jerusalem. In Asia Minor the army had to cross a river swollen by the rain. There was only one bridge, and the Emperor, becoming impatient at the slow passage,

urged his horse into the river and tried to swim across. But the stream was too strong, he was swept away by it and was drowned. His knights and nobles tried to save him, but in vain, and it was only a dead body that they drew at length from the swirling waters. Sorrowfully the army now went forward, carrying the dead body of their Emperor, and led by his young son, also called Frederick. But young Frederick too died before Palestine was reached. Already many of the great host had perished on the way, far more by famine and plague than by the sword. Now many more, utterly disheartened, returned homeward; only a few reached the Promised Land, and joined the English and French at the siege of Acre. Somewhere in the wastes of Asia Minor the bones of the great Emperor were laid to rest. But no one knows certainly where they were laid. And as he died so far away, and was buried no man knew where, the German people refused to believe that he was really dead. So there arose a legend that he was only resting, weary of his great labours, and that one day he would come again. In a cave within the hill of Kyffhausen, it is said, he sits upon an ivory chair asleep, his head pillowed upon a great marble table, through which his beard has grown. Peacefully he sleeps, but when danger threatens the Fatherland he stirs uneasily. Then those who listen may hear the clash and clang of armour. Sometimes, too, the sound of chant and psalm, the roll of organ music, may be heard to come from that magic cave. And ever round the summit of the hill black ravens fly. Day by day in silent mysterious circles they sweep. But when they cease their circling flight, it is said, Barbarossa will awake. Forth from his cave he will stride, and hang his great shield upon the blasted tree which stands in the valley. Then once again the tree will become green and flourishing, once again Barbarossa will lead the Empire to new and brighter glory. Until that day he sleeps. But sometimes he stirs and half awakes. Opening his eyes, still heavy with sleep, he calls a dwarf to him. Some say that Barbarossa still sleeps within his mysterious cave. Some say that he awoke when, in , after long years of degradation and disunion, Germany once more formed a strong, united Empire. Barbarossa is one of the great heroes of the German nation. He was a stern ruler, pitilessly cruel to his enemies, but with all his strength he laboured to make Germany free and great. He was not always victorious; he was beaten by the free cities of Italy and by the Pope. But he knew how to yield, and so win victory out of defeat. Hundreds of additional titles available for online reading when you join Gateway to the Classics.

Chapter 8 : Chapter 12 - Bible Study Tools

Frederick Redbeard and His Time, by William Barry 1 edition - first published in The House of Theophylact,

His name at first was Nicolas Breakspeare; and he was born near St. Albans, where, in his youth, he asked to be received into the famous abbey as a monk. But the monks of St. Albans refused him; and he then went to seek his fortune abroad, where he rose step by step, until at length the poor Hertfordshire lad, who would have had no chance of any great place in his own country for he was of Saxon family, and the Normans, after the Conquest, kept all the good places for themselves, was chosen to be the head of Christendom AD. Adrian had a high notion of the greatness and dignity of his office. When the emperor Frederick I who is called Barbarossa, or Redbeard went from Germany into Italy, and was visited in his camp by the pope, Adrian required that the emperor should hold his stirrup as he mounted his horse, and said that such had been the custom from the time of the great Constantine. But he took care to do it so awkwardly that every one who saw it began to laugh; and thus he made his submission appear like a joke. Frederick Redbeard carried on a long struggle with the popes. And when Victor was dead, Frederick set up three more antipopes, one after another, to oppose Alexander. But Alexander had the kings of France and England on his side, and at last he not only got himself firmly settled, but brought Frederick to entreat for peace with him, and with some cities of North Italy, which had formed themselves into what was called the Lombard League AD. But we must not believe a story that, when this treaty was concluded in the great church of St. Peter, although until then he had done everything just as the king wished, no sooner had he become archbishop than he turned round on Henry. He was willing to allow that, if a clergyman were found guilty of a great crime in these courts, he might be degraded—that is to say, that he should be turned out of the ranks of the clergy—and that, when he had thus become like other men, he might be tried like any other man for any fresh offences which he might commit. But for the first crime Becket would allow no other punishment than degradation at the utmost. The king said that in such matters clergy and laity ought to be alike; and about this chiefly the two quarrelled, although there were also other matters which helped to stir up the strife. But at length peace was made, and Becket had returned to England, when some new acts of his provoked the king to utter some hasty words against him; whereupon four knights, who thought to do Henry a service, took occasion to try to seize the archbishop, and, as he refused to go with them, murdered him in his own cathedral AD. But as you must have read the story of Becket in the history of England, I need not spend much time in repeating it. In , when Urban III was pope, tidings reached Europe that Jerusalem had been taken by the great Mussulman hero and conqueror, Saladin; and at once all Western Christendom was stirred up to make a grand attempt for the recovery of the Holy City. The lion-hearted Richard of England, Philip Augustus of France, and the emperor Frederick Redbeard, who had lately made his peace with the pope, were all to take part, but very little came of it. Frederick, after having successfully made his way by Constantinople into Asia Minor, was drowned in the river Cydnus, in Cilicia. Richard, Philip, and other leaders, after reaching the Holy Land quarrelled among themselves; and the Crusaders, after a vast sacrifice of life, returned home without having effected the deliverance of Jerusalem. You will remember how Richard, in taking his way through Austria, fell into the hands of the emperor Henry VI, the son of Frederick Redbeard, and was imprisoned in Germany until his subjects were able to raise the large sum which was demanded for his ransom.

Chapter 9 : William Barry | Open Library

Frederick I (German: Friedrich; - 10 June), also known as Frederick Barbarossa, was the Holy Roman Emperor from until his death. He was elected King of Germany at Frankfurt on 4 March and crowned in Aachen on 9 March

Frederick I Barbarossa c. Redbeard , duke of Swabia as Frederick III, and German king and Holy Roman emperor , who challenged papal authority and sought to establish German predominance in western Europe. He engaged in a long struggle with the cities of northern Italy , sending six major expeditions southward. He died while on the Third Crusade to the Holy Land. The announcement of his election, which he sent to Pope Eugenius III, made it plain that Frederick I was not ready to recognize the preeminence over the emperors that the popes had won during the quarrel over the right of investiture of bishops and abbots. Frederick, moreover, filled several vacant episcopal sees, thereby violating the Concordat of Worms of Nevertheless, he was to learn that he could not prevail against the papacy as easily as the earlier emperors, Otto I and Henry III, had done because the political balance of the West had changed. Under the powerful emperor Manuel I Comnenus, the Byzantine Empire had grown to be a political factor in the Mediterranean and in Italy. The cities of the Lombards, which had been little more than a nuisance to the earlier emperors, had now become invincible. Frederick started his struggle for the old goal of the predominance of the Empire over the European monarchies with great political skill. Frederick promised not to make peace with the Roman commune, headed by Arnold whom he hanged or with the Normans without the agreement of the Pope. He also promised not to concede any Italian land to the Byzantine Emperor and, finally, to maintain the position of the papacy honor papatus. Eugenius III, on his part, promised that Frederick would receive the imperial crown and that the rights of the empire would be maintained. When Manuel of Byzantium offered Frederick a Byzantine princess as wife and attempted to induce him to fight against the Norman kingdom, Frederick refused. Although Manuel now formed an allegiance with the rebellious Norman barons, the city of Genoa, and the Pope, Adrian still would not accept the Byzantine offer of help against William I of Sicily. After William had brought his crisis to an end, he was able to force the Pope to sign the Concordat of Benevento in by which Adrian gave William Sicily and the Norman principalities on the mainland as far north as Naples and Capua and granted him special rights for the Sicilian church. This new treaty was in violation of the Treaty of Constance. A letter from the Pope, which was translated in an inflammatory manner by the imperial chancellor Rainald of Dassel, caused a critical argument between the papal delegation and the German princes over whether or not the empire was dependent upon the papacy. Adrian explained later that he meant the word *beneficium*, which had caused all the trouble, to mean benefit and not fief. Attempt to regain imperial rights. In , after Frederick had solved several decisive domestic problems see below , he began his second campaign in Italy, seeking the complete restoration of the imperial rights. After laying siege to and conquering Milan, which had attempted to oppose him, Frederick opened the Diet of Roncaglia. The goal of this Diet was to define and guarantee the rights of the emperor, which would bring the empire an estimated 30, pounds of silver per year. Frederick attempted, beginning in and especially after , not only to achieve the granting of these rights but also to put a systematic financial administration into effect. His goal was to reduce imperial Italy to a system of well-controlled castles, palaces, and cities, with the self-government of the cities controlled by imperial officials. What the Emperor saw as a restoration of the imperial rights, however, was considered by the cities as a curtailment of their freedom. A portion of the Italian money went to the German princes; this enabled Frederick to win their support without making too many political concessions to them in Germany. The ecclesiastical princes of the empire, however, still had to render full service for Italy; the archbishopric of Mainz suffered severe financial losses because Archbishop Christian was active for a long time in Italy as imperial legate. The Italian taxes allowed Frederick to enlist mercenaries Brabantini in order to free himself militarily, to a certain extent, from the fief holders. The Pope, as well as the cities, felt threatened by a tightly organized imperial state in Italy. Alexander, supported by many cardinals, was also immediately recognized by William of Sicily as the true pope. Alexander III, one of the greatest lawyers of the church, wanted to found a papacy that would be independent of the Emperor; he excommunicated Frederick in John of Salisbury asked

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