

Dictatus Papae 1075

The eleventh-century papal reform transformed western European Church and society and permanently altered the relations of Church and State in the west. The reform was inaugurated by Pope Leo IX (1048-54) and given a controversial change of direction by Pope Gregory VII (1073-85). This book contains the earliest biographies of both popes, presented here for the first time in English translation with detailed commentaries. The biographers of Leo IX were inspired by his universally acknowledged sanctity, whereas the biographers of Gregory VII wrote to defend his reputation against the hostility generated by his reforming methods and his conflict with King Henry IV. Also included is a translation of *Book to a Friend*, written by Bishop Bonizo of Sutri soon after the death of Gregory VII, as well as an extract from the violently anti-Gregorian polemic of Bishop Benzo of Alba (1085) and the short biography of Leo IX composed in the papal curia in the 1090s by Bishop Bruno of Segni. These fascinating narrative sources bear witness to the startling impact of the papal reform and of the 'Investiture Contest', the conflict of empire and papacy that was one of its consequences. An essential collection of translated texts for students of medieval history.

The Papacy and the Orthodox examines the centuries-long debate over the primacy and authority of the Bishop of Rome, especially in relation to the Christian East, and offers a comprehensive history of the debate and its underlying theological issues. Siecienski masterfully brings together all of the biblical, patristic, and historical material necessary to understand this longstanding debate. This book is an invaluable resource as both Catholics and Orthodox continue to reexamine the sources and history of the debate.

-- Robert Somerville, Columbia University

Medieval Sovereignty examines the idea of sovereignty in the Middle Ages and asks if it can be considered a fundamental element of medieval constitutional order. Francesco Maiolo analyzes the writings of Marsilius of Padua (1275/80–1342/43) and Bartolous of Saxoferrato (1314–57) and assesses their relative contributions as early proponents of popular sovereignty. Both are credited with having provided the legal justification for medieval popular government. Maiolo's cogent reconsideration of this primacy is an important addition to current medieval studies.

The Catholic Church and European State Formation, AD 1000-1500

The Great Leap-Fraud

Politics and Political Change

Why was the Church so Dominant in Medieval Society?

Legacy: The Apocryphal Correspondence between Seneca and Paul

Dominion of God

Creeds and confessions throughout Christian history provide a unique vantage point from which to study the Christian faith. To this end, Donald Fairbairn and Ryan Reeves construct a story that captures both the central importance of creeds and confessions over the centuries and their unrealized potential to introduce readers to the overall sweep of church history. The book features texts of classic creeds and confessions as well as informational sidebars.

Essay aus dem Jahr 2008 im Fachbereich Geschichte Europa - and. Länder - Mittelalter, Frühe Neuzeit, Note: 2,0, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Das Dictatus papae von Papst Gregor VII., zu Deutsch „Diktat des Papstes“, besteht aus siebenundzwanzig kurzen, anaphorischen Leitsätzen, die sich alle mit dem Vorrang der römischen Kirche und des Papstes vor jeder anderen kirchlichen und weltlichen Macht beschäftigen. Das Original ist in Latein verfasst worden und selbst in der modernen Literatur wird es immer noch bei seinem lateinischen Titel genannt. Der Text liegt vollständig vor und ist als Überrest zu kennzeichnen. Der genaue Entstehungszeitpunkt der Quelle ist nicht bekannt, weil das Diktat von Gregor nicht datiert worden ist. Allerdings wurde es im Briefregister Gregors zwischen zwei Briefen des 3. und 4. März 1075 eingeordnet. Die Quelle entstand also zu Beginn des Investiturstreites.

"This book describes the roots of a set of ideals that effected a radical transformation of eleventh-century European society that led to the confrontation between church and monarchy known as the investiture struggle or Gregorian reform. Ideas cannot be divorced from reality, especially not in the Middle Ages. I present them, therefore, in their contemporary political, social, and cultural context."—from the Preface

Essay from the year 2012 in the subject Theology - Historic Theology, Ecclesiastical History, grade: 76.0%, Durham University, language: English, abstract: A critical starting point for any historical scrutiny of the medieval church must begin with Colin Morris, whose foundational work argues that the years 1050 to 1250 witnessed “the supreme age of papal monarchy”. Morris stands within a long historiographical tradition of medievalists who have argued for this prevailing perspective of the church in the medieval epoch as defined by its primacy, universality and supremacy over an ostensibly lay society. Underpinning this conception of the church is the novel and extensive reform movement that began during the pontificate of Gregory VII (1073-85), which articulated and firmly established the concept of a ‘hierarchical church’. This notion of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, elucidated by both contemporary writers and modern historians, arguably dominates our perspective of the medieval religious landscape, and part of the historian’s task is therefore to reach a judgement as to what we understand by the ecclesia and societas in this period. Arguably, our period is characterised by a divergence between ecclesiastical rhetoric and popular culture, most evident in the historical tradition which attributes to our period the birth of popular heresy in various forms. The rise of heresy, and the ‘choice’ inherent in its initial and continuing prevalence within medieval society, stands in clear contradistinction to the concepts of

ecclesiastical hierarchy and papal authority advocated by the medieval church. Indeed, whilst historians have recognised, and in many cases extolled, the conceptual legacy bequeathed by the Gregorian reform movement upon the ascendant medieval church, they have arguably overlooked, most pertinently in the case of heresy, the realities of “the universal episcopacy claimed by the pope”.

From Late Antiquity to the Fifteenth Century

Select Documents Illustrating Mediæval and Modern History

Registrum

Social Economics of Religious Terrorism, Volume Ii: Islam and Secularization

The Wisdom of the Middle Ages

Papal Primacy

"An overview and appreciation of medieval literature for lay readers that takes account of major intellectual trends, various genres, and key historical figures of the period."--Provided by publisher.

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2012 im Fachbereich Theologie - Historische Theologie, Kirchengeschichte, Note: 1.0, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: In dieser Hausarbeit zur Thematik „Dictatus Papae – Analyse der Bestimmungen Gregors VII“ werden die 27 Leitsätze des von Papst Gregor VII im Jahr 1075 formulierten „Dictatus Papae“ analysiert, kategorisiert und hinterfragt. Weiterhin wird Papst Gregor VII kurz vorgestellt und der historische Kontext erläutert.

The reign of Pope Gregory VII (1073-85), who gave his name to an era of Church reform, is critically important in the history of the medieval church and papacy. Thus it is surprising that this is the first comprehensive biography to appear in any language for over fifty years. H. E. J. Cowdrey presents Gregory's life and work in their entirety, tracing his career from early days as a clerk of the Roman Church, through his political negotiations, ecclesiastical governance, and final exile at Salerno. Full account is taken of his turbulent relations with King Henry IV of Germany, from his first deposition and excommunication in 1076, to the absolution at Canossa and the imposition of a second sentence in 1080. Pope Gregory was also a contemporary of William the Conqueror, and, as the author shows, fully supported his conquest of England. Gregory VII is presented as an individual whose deep inner belief in iustitia (righteousness) did not waver in the face of new circumstances, although his broad outlook underwent changes. Deeply committed to the traditions of the past and especially to those of Pope Gregory the Great, his reign prepared the way for an age of strong papal monarchy in the western Church.

Is He Out There? is an interdisciplinary examination of the Christian reaction to Dawkins's *The God Delusion*. That reaction has offered a wide range of counter-arguments, among them: that Dawkins's demonstration of how God almost certainly doesn't exist addresses an out-dated conception of God; that science and religion are not conflictual as Dawkins contends and indeed may well be converging upon an understanding of how God acts in the universe; that Dawkins's denigration of the Bible depends on an overly literal reading; and that Dawkins assumes a narrative of progress in which human beings take the place of God in controlling the course of history. *Is He Out There?* responds to these arguments in the context of current scientific understanding, biblical criticism and philosophy. Paul Laffan demonstrates how the desire to meet the challenge posed by Dawkins's viewpoint has led to the perversion of scientific theories and accepted positions in other important fields of inquiry. It suggests that Christianity is wedded to a God who is the cause of the universe a classical conception of cause that is anachronistic; that denying the Bible was read for most of the Christian era as offering a literal account of divine creation is a significant misrepresentation of doctrinal history; and that a complete dismissal of progress requires the dismissal of scientific achievement. The author considers the extent to which attractive, secular values like tolerance and freedom of opinion are Christian in source and whether moral systems require God to underwrite them. The wide-ranging nature of *Is He Out There?* not only provides a review of the state of contemporary Christian apologetics but is a measured address of the arguments put forward in *The God Delusion* and indeed of the substantive commentary on Dawkins's thesis.

Debating The God Delusion

The Story of Creeds and Confessions

Pope Gregory VII, 1073-1085

Its Fundamental Principles

From Its Origins to the Present

Mosaics in the Medieval World

Brett Whalen explores the compelling belief that Christendom would spread to every corner of the earth before the end of time. During the High Middle Ages - an era of crusade, mission, and European expansion - the Western followers of Rome imagined the future conversion of Jews, Muslims, pagans, and

Eastern Christians into one fold of God's people, assembled under the authority of the Roman Church.

In this book, Liz James offers a comprehensive history of wall mosaics produced in the European and Islamic middle ages. Taking into account a wide range of issues, including style and iconography, technique and material, and function and patronage, she examines mosaics within their historical context. She asks why the mosaic was such a popular medium and considers how mosaics work as historical 'documents' that tell us about attitudes and beliefs in the medieval world. The book is divided into two parts. Part I explores the technical aspects of mosaics, including glass production, labour and materials, and costs. In Part II, James provides a chronological history of mosaics, charting the low and high points of mosaic art up until its abrupt end in the late middle ages. Written in a clear and engaging style, her book will serve as an essential resource for scholars and students of medieval mosaics.

Generations of social scientists and historians have argued that the escape from empire and consequent fragmentation of power - across and within polities - was a necessary condition for the European development of the modern territorial state, modern representative democracy, and modern levels of prosperity. The Catholic Church and European State Formation, AD 1000-1500 inserts the Catholic Church as the main engine of this persistent international and domestic power pluralism, which has moulded European state-formation for almost a millennium. The 'crisis of church and state' that began in the second half of the eleventh century is argued here as having fundamentally reshaped European patterns of state formation and regime change. It did so by doing away with the norm in historical societies - sacral monarchy - and by consolidating the two great balancing acts European state builders have been engaged in since the eleventh century: against strong social groups and against each other. The book traces the roots of this crisis to a large-scale breakdown of public authority in the Latin West, which began in the ninth century, and which at one and the same time incentivised and permitted a religious reform movement to radically transform the Catholic Church in the period from the late tenth century onwards. Drawing on a unique dataset of towns, parliaments, and ecclesiastical institutions such as bishoprics and monasteries, the book documents how this church reform movement was crucial for the development and spread of self-government (the internal balancing act) and the weakening of the Holy Roman Empire (the external balancing act) in the period AD 1000-1500.

2020 Catholic Press Association first place award, theology--theological and philosophical studies This book is unique in the literature about Vatican II. From the manifold issues debated at the council and formulated in its sixteen documents, Ormond Rush proposes that the salient features of "the vision of Vatican II" can be captured in twenty-four principles. He concludes by proposing that these principles can function as criteria for assessing the reception of the conciliar vision over the last five decades and into the future. There is no other book that attempts such a comprehensive synthesis of the council's vision for renewal and reform of the Catholic Church.

The Oxford History of the Laws of England: The Canon law and ecclesiastical jurisdiction from 597 to the 1640s

Is He Out There?

Lives of Pope Leo IX and Pope Gregory VII

Dictatus Papae - Eine Analyse der Bestimmungen Gregors VII

Select Historical Documents of the Middle Ages

An Introduction to the Medieval History of the Slavs

Through the centuries, stories of popes and of the papacy from Catholic and non-Catholic perspectives, presented as biographies or as histories of an institution have boomed with the power of this often controversial office. Whether as liberating truth which comes forth from the Church or as narrow perspective; whether as Rock of the Church" or "stumbling-block," primacy remains a reality at the heart of many ecclesiastical problems. Until now, a complete history of the primacy has been missing. Papal Primacy fills the void by providing a clear understanding of its history. In this, the first complete history of the papal primacy, Schatz traces the development of the idea of a papacy as center of teaching and jurisdiction from its earliest Roman beginnings, through centuries of development, the great papal schism and the struggles over conciliarism and Galicanism, to the triumph of papal authority at Vatican I and beyond that to Vatican II and the growing realization that there are no "once and for all answers" to the Church's questions. Papal primacy has grown with the Church, and it remains a reality embedded in the Church as a living community open to change. Chapters focus on the development of the primacy in the first five centuries, different functions of unity in the East and the West; the papacy as the head of the Church and Christendom in the Middle Ages, and the primacy as confessional mark of identity in modern times. An appendix includes the following texts: Irenaeus of Lyons, Adversus haereses; The Canons of Sardica 3, 4, 5 (343); Gregory VII, Dictatus papae (1075); The Council of Constance, Decree Haec sancta (April 6, 1415); The Council of Florence, Formula of Primacy; The Four Galican Articles, Declaration of the Church of France (March 2, 1682); Papal Primacy of Jurisdiction and Papal Infallibility According to Vatican I (1870); and Episcopal Collegiality and Papal Infallibility According to Vatican II (Lumen gentium 22). "

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Dr Vlasto reviews the early history of the various Slav peoples (from about AD 500 onwards) and traces their gradual emergence as Christian states within the framework of either West or East European culture. Special attention is paid to the political and cultural rivalry between East and West for the allegiance of certain Slav peoples, and to the degree of cultural exchange within the Slav world, associated in particular with the use of the Slav liturgical language. His examination of all the Slav peoples and extensive use of original source material in many different languages enables Dr Vlasto to give a particularly comprehensive study of the subject.

A revolution is a discontinuity: one political order replaces another, typically through whatever violent means are available. Modern theories of revolutions tend neatly to bracket the French Revolution of 1789 with the fall of the Soviet Union two hundred years later, but contemporary global uprisings—with their truly multivalent causes and consequences—can overwhelm our ability to make sense of them. In this authoritative new book, Sa'ïd Amir Arjomand reaches back to antiquity to propose a unified theory of revolution. Revolution illuminates the stories of premodern rebellions from the ancient world, as well as medieval European revolts and more recent events, up to the Arab Spring of 2011.

Arjomand categorizes revolutions in two groups: ones that expand the existing body politic and power structure, and ones that aim to erode—but paradoxically augment—their authority. The revolutions of the past, he tells us, can shed light on the causes of those of the present and future: as long as centralized states remain powerful, there will be room for greater, and perhaps forceful, integration of the politically disenfranchised.

On the Donation of Constantine

Growth of an Ideology and Institution

Gale Researcher Guide for: Lay Investiture

Church and Monarchy from the Ninth to the Twelfth Century

A Journal of Interdisciplinary History Reader

The Vision of Vatican II

Medieval Nordic legal sources are to be found from Greenland, the Scandinavian countries to Russia. The acceptance of Christianity led to decisive changes in these legal sources, the polity, private law and everyday life. This volume considers the sources, explains how they came about and reviews their content and their further development until about AD 1500. It presents for the first time a consistent picture of these sources.

A guide to key aspects of the development of the ideology of the papacy and papal institutions c.1050-1500.

"The Oxford History of the Laws of England" provides a detailed survey of the development of English law and its institutions from the earliest times until the twentieth century, drawing heavily upon recent research using unpublished materials.

This is the product of the official German Catholic-Lutheran Dialogue and the first major Lutheran-Catholic ecumenical statement since the ground-breaking Joint Declaration on the Doctrine of Justification in 1999. It focuses on the ecclesiastical issues that the Joint Declaration identified as the remaining obstacles to Lutheran-Catholic communion. The metaphor of the Church as the Communion of Saints serves as a framework for addressing ecumenical issues such as sacraments, ministry, the role of the Church in salvation, and the papacy.

Idol Temples and Crafty Priests

Mittelalterliches Nordisches Recht Bis 1500

Viator

The Church as the Communion of Saints

The Apocryphal Correspondence between Seneca and Paul

Sources for the History of Western Civilization, Volume I

This collection shows how the study of past politics can be deepened by theory and practice from political science, sociology, and economics, and how the application of quantitative methods to received assumptions can expand our understanding of all political history.

"Sources for the History of Western Civilization is a primary source reader designed specifically for students to interact with the sources with limited editorial additions. It begins in the second millennium BC with The Descent of Ishtar and ends with Isaac Newton's The Principia. This volume can stand alone as the primary source reader for the first half of a Western Civilization course or be paired with Michael Burger's overview text, The Shaping of Western Civilization, Vol. 1."-- Provided by publisher.

Valla (1407-1457) was the most important theorist of the humanist movement. His most famous work is the present volume, an oration in which Valla uses new philological methods to attack the authenticity of the most important document justifying the papacy's claims to temporal rule.

Barnett traces the Christian critique of the Church and its history in Protestant (English) and Catholic (Italian) thought from the Reformation to the Enlightenment. More than one hundred and fifty years of bitter polemic between the two great confessions and their religious dissidents produced an unprecedented, comparative historical and sociological anticlericalism. In the last decades of the seventeenth century, English dissenting thought was pregnant with a devastating critique of the church, which came to be termed the 'Deist' view of Church history: by 1700 the cornerstone of high 'Enlightenment anticlerical thought' was in ascent.

Communio Sanctorum

Reform and the papacy in the eleventh century

The Origins of Enlightenment Anticlericalism

Sources for the History of Medieval Europe from the Mid-eighth to the Mid-thirteenth Century

Sources and History of a Debate

Revolution

In the 4th Century AD, a correspondence between the Apostle Paul and the Stoic philosopher Lucius Annaeus Seneca surfaced and circulated among the scholarly elect of the recently liberated, corporate Catholic Church. Although the letters are spurious in nature, no Church Father trained in deciphering the legitimacy of interpolated and amended writings of first century documents thought it necessary to denounce these letters as such. One even chose to endorse the pagan Seneca as beneficial to the Church on account of these letters. This endorsement actually secured the survival of Seneca's other works and his impact on history's notable scholars. Legacy: The Apocryphal Correspondence between Seneca and Paul follows the Correspondence as it toured Europe passing through the hands of the men who profoundly shaped the world we live in today. Would Seneca have had such an influence on Petrarch, John Calvin, or William Shakespeare (to name a few) had not a 4th century renegade crafted these letters?

Provides a more complete account of the human rights project that factors in the contribution of cosmopolitan Catholicism.

Mehr als 400 Jahre lang erlitten schwarzafrikanische Männer, Frauen und Kinder während des transatlantischen Sklavenhandels schlimmste Formen der Versklavung und Erniedrigung durch Katholiken und das westliche Christentum. Damals wie heute glaubte niemand an die tiefe Verwicklung der Kirche und des Papsttums in den schwarzafrikanischen Holocaust. Trotz jüngster

Behauptungen des päpstlichen Officiums in Rom, wonach die Päpste jegliche Form von Sklaverei verurteilten, so auch im Falle der Versklavung von Schwarzafrikanern, verweisen neuere Studien innerhalb dieses Forschungsfeldes auf das Gegenteil. Die Kirche und die Päpste nahmen vielmehr zentrale Rollen in diesem schlimmsten Verbrechen gegen die Schwarzafrikaner seit Beginn der schriftlichen Dokumentation ein. Mithilfe zahlreicher päpstlicher Bullen aus den Geheimarchiven des Vatikans und einer Vielzahl an königlichen Dokumenten aus dem portugiesischen Nationalarchiv in Lissabon, strebt der vorliegende Band eine kritische und analytische Untersuchung dieses Aspekts des transatlantischen Sklavenhandels an, der über so viele Jahre von den westlichen Historikern und Gelehrten verschleiert wurde. For over 400 years, Black African men, women and children suffered the worst type of enslavement and humiliation from the hands of Catholics and other Western Christians during the transatlantic slave trade. Before now, no one could ever believe that the Popes of the Church were deeply involved in this Holocaust against Black African people. Despite the claims made by the hallowed papal office in Rome in recent years that the Popes condemned the enslavement of peoples wherever it existed including that of Black Africans, recent researches in these fields of study have proved the contrary to be true. The Church and her Popes were rather among the major "role players" in this worst crime against Black Africans in recorded history. With the help of a considerable number of papal Bulls from the Vatican Secret Archives and a great amount of Royal documents from the Portuguese National Archives in Lisbon, the present book is aiming to undertake a critical and analytical inquiry of this aspect of the transatlantic slavery that has been kept in the dark for so many years by the Western historians and scholars. The results of this studious but fruitful academic inquiry are laid bare in this notable work of the 21st century. Pius Onyemechi Adiele is a Catholic priest of Ahiara Diocese Mbaise and an alumnus of Seat of Wisdom Seminary Owerri and Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu in Nigeria. He obtained his licentiate in Theology from the famous University of Münster and his doctoral degree in Church History from the renowned University of Tübingen in Germany. At present, he is a research fellow in the areas of African Church History and Enslavement of peoples as well as the pastor in charge of the merged parishes of Lauchheim, Westhausen, Lippach, Röttingen and Hülen in Germany.

Based on a reassessment of primary documents from the beginning of Judaism through to the Reformation, author A. J. Deus evaluates the Judaic scriptures of the Jews, the Christians, and the Muslims for their potential to stir hatred, violence, and terrorism. He searches for messages in the scriptures that may alter the economic behavior of societies. In this, the second volume of *The Great Leap-Fraud*, Deus exposes the frauds that overrun the Islamic faith. He focuses on the scriptural foundation of the Muslims and explains the status of terrorism, Jihad, and human rights in the historical context. Tying history to contemporary issues, Deus puts the evidence together that shows how the Jews used the doctrinal difference of the time to heave themselves into power and redeem Israel. He demonstrates how societies and economies have changed because of religion and shows the consequences of those who preach hatred against humanity. The findings in *The Great Leap-Fraud* are highly relevant to the crisis in the Middle East and the poor world: Intellectual framework and social norms in four Judaic religions Social organization in the industry of religion Interaction mechanism of violence and terrorism between believers and nonbelievers Economic development and religiosity The working of the secularization process In *The Great Leap-Fraud*, Deus argues that religious freedom poses the biggest threat to humanity, and he calls for the regulation of religion as an industry. He encourages citizens to look at religious history through unbiased eyes. See <http://www.ajdeus.org> for more information, previews and articles.

From the Early Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century

Medieval Sovereignty

The Popes, the Catholic Church and the Transatlantic Enslavement of Black Africans 1418-1839

The Papacy and the Orthodox

Spirituality and social change

The Entry of the Slavs Into Christendom

The first English translation of a comprehensive legal history of Europe from the early middle ages to the twentieth century, encompassing both the common aspects and the original developments of different countries. As well as legal scholars and professionals, it will appeal to those interested in the general history of European civilisation.

Gale Researcher Guide for: Lay Investiture is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

This book explores the relationship between the papacy and reform against the backdrop of social and religious change in later tenth and eleventh-century Europe. Placing this relationship in the context of the debate about 'transformation', it reverses the recent trend among historians to emphasise the reform developments in the localities at the expense of those being undertaken in Rome. It focuses on how the papacy took an increasingly active part in shaping the direction of both its own reform and that of society, whose reform became an essential part of realising its objective of a free and independent Church. It also addresses the role of the Latin Church in western Europe around the year 1000, the historiography of reform, the significance of the 'Peace of God' as a reformist movement, the development of the papacy in the eleventh century, the changing attitudes towards simony, clerical marriage and lay investiture, reformist rhetoric aimed at the clergy, and how reformist writings sought to change the behaviour and expectations of the aristocracy. Summarising current literature while presenting a cogent and nuanced argument about the complex nature and development of reform, this book will be invaluable for an undergraduate and specialist audience alike.

The Papal Reform of the Eleventh Century

Structure and Meaning in World History

Analyse des "Dictatus Papae" von Papst Gregor VII.

