

World Civilizations

(13.5) The Clash over Germany and Italy

Guided Notes #5



Name _____

Period _____

After the death of Charlemagne, _____ fell into a state of disorder. Charlemagne's descendants inherited the title of Holy Roman _____ even though they did not really rule Italy. In the 900s, parts of Italy were ruled by the _____ Empire. The _____ ruled the Papal States, while _____ ruled Sicily and frequently attacked the Italian mainland.

In Germany the great feudal lords elected _____ their king in 936. This powerful and forceful leader became known as _____.

Otto the Great helped out _____ against the Roman nobles. The pope crowned him _____ of the Romans in 962. The Holy Roman Empire was weakened by internal _____.



The reign of Emperor _____ between 1046 and 1056 represented the height of _____ power. He viewed the _____ as a branch of the empire. During his rule three men claimed the _____. Henry III removed these men and made a _____ the pope.

Henry III died in 1056 leaving his throne to his five-year old son, _____. German _____ tried to regain their independence and feudal powers. The _____ moved to restore power it had lost also. At the age of _____ Henry IV sought to strengthen his _____ rule. His efforts brought him into conflict with one of the great leaders of the medieval church, _____.

The struggle between Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII reflected the clash between _____ and _____ that was a continuing issue in the Middle Ages. Pope Gregory VII brought spiritual _____ to the church by increasing the power and authority of the _____. He believed the church was the supreme _____ and _____ power on the earth, all were subject to the church and the _____!

The conflict between Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII concerned the old issue of _____. Pope Gregory VII _____ lay investiture and responded by _____ Henry IV and releasing the emperor's subjects from their vows of _____. Pope Gregory VII urged the nobles to _____ another emperor.

Fearing _____, Henry IV sought the pope's mercy. Henry IV pleaded for the pope's mercy and the pope revoked Henry IV's _____.

The issue of _____ continued. Both sides met in the German city of _____.

- They limited the imperial power of the _____.
- They made it so the emperor could appoint _____ to fiefs.
- Made it so only the _____ could name bishops
 - This recognized the pope as the spiritual leader
- This became known as the _____.

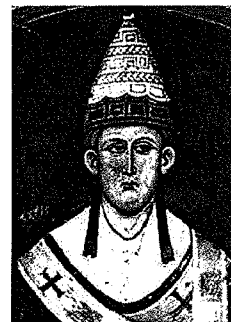


Frederick I, also known as _____, ruled Germany from 1152 to 1190. Frederick, like many other German leaders wanted to control _____. Frederick wanted to control the successful trading cities of northern Italy known as _____. Frederick sent _____ to take control of these cities.



Frederick then captured and destroyed _____, one of these cities. With the _____ help the Lombard cities united to form the _____ which defeated Frederick in 1176. They signed a peace settlement where Frederick was named _____ and the Lombard League gained political _____.

Between 1198 and 1216, the strongest of the medieval popes, _____, greatly strengthened the _____ and increased its worldly powers. Innocent III was a skillful _____. He believed in the supreme earthly power of the _____, meaning emperors and kings were to him _____ of the church. Innocent felt he had the _____ to settle all political, as well as spiritual problems.



Innocent III freely used his power of excommunication and _____ to settle conflicts. Innocent III was able to greatly increase _____ authority and prestige in medieval Europe. The great goal of _____ Germany and Italy was never achieved. Both Italy and Germany remained _____ into small, independent cities and feudal states. _____ remained divided into three sections.