

# EXPLAIN WHY JOHN QUARRELLED WITH THE CHURCH

## Intro:

### Show what you know (SWYK)

John 1199-1216 - head of Angevin Empire?

John trying to deal with issues left from brother R I reign

Growing power of Ch due to land ownership and Pope leading Ch as independent organisation? There was scarcely a country in Europe over which Innocent III did not in some way or other assert the supremacy which he claimed for the papacy.

### Showing where you're going (SWYG)

Outline 2 main points in one or two sentences

### Paragraph 1. John's Beliefs

John wanted the right to choose his own Archbishops and Bishops

Archb /Bishops powerful landowners and advisors to the king. He needed to know they were loyal to him. Split loyalties worried John. He had enough barons with divided loyalties let alone chmen

### Paragraph 2. Pope's view.

Innocent followed the reforms of Pope Gregory VII. Pope had right to choose Archb + bish. Also right to remove unfit kings

### Paragraph 3. personalities Involved.

Were they stubborn? Both believe strongly that they were right.

Did they act out of anger? So would they find a compromise?

Give examples of John making decisions out of anger.

Give examples of Pope being stubborn.

### Conclusion.

Most important reason for the row and why it is the most important?

Do you know of any other king who rowed with the Church?

Innocent was also a zealous protector of the true Faith

John 1199-1216 became king after reign of his absentee brother R Ist. His empire made him one of the most powerful men in medieval Europe. However, he was to fall out with the Pope innocent III over differing view of the Church power, namely the 'Investiture Contest'. Personality would also play a part as both were stubborn men

**The main point that John and Innocent argued about was the 'Investiture Procedure'** *This is because the papacy believed it was their God given right to choose and invest Archb & Bish's. John like kings before him believe that it was his right. William I, William II has chosen their own archbishops. Bishops were major landowners and under feudal system were expected to give military help to the king. They were also expected to advice the king on certain matters. John needed men whom he could trust. However, Innocent believed that since Archb & Bishops were chmen, it was the Pope's job to choose. He was God's rep on Earth and God spoke through him.*

**The argument was made worse by their characters.** *This was important because each was in charge of his organisation. Both men were very stubborn and hot tempered. Innocent was extremely ambitious and vainly saw himself as 'The Vicar of Christ' and was a zealous protector of the true Faith. This is why Innocent would not do a deal with John when offered payment. John inherited his father's stubborn streak, that had been so evident during his row with Becket.*

The row went on until the Interdict was lifted in 1214. I think that the most important reason for the row was their differing views of Church power, for John (like Henry II) believed that the Church had to be seen to be loyal to the king, but Innocent believed that it was his duty not to allow the Church's power to be taken away.

# EXPLAIN THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARGUMENT FOR KING AND CHURCH (Who gained more Church or King?)

## INTRO

John's climb-down was a direct reaction to Innocent's order to Philip II of France to invade England on a crusade and replace the deposed John.

**The Church gained more as it kept its power safe from the king.** John could not persist with his stance against the Pope, and Pope's would continue to exert control over English kings until the Reformation Parliament of Henry VIII. Increased papal pressure was seen during the reign of John's son Henry III. An influx of foreign bishops was seen.

**The Church also benefited from the row because it increased its wealth and public support.**

The annual payment to Rome increased the papal coffers. The interdict caused hardship in England and did little for John's popularity.

**John did benefit in some ways.** In Stephen Langton he gained a very able A of C. John did not have to pay back all of the money that he had taken from the Church, in fact less than 40%. However, probably the most positive thing for John was gaining the support of the Pope. This enabled him to later on papal advice to break the terms of the Magna Carta. It also protected England from a French invasions as England was now regarded as a papal state.

## CONCLUSION

As in most rows, the Church won. John hadn't learnt his lesson from his father's fallout with Becket! However John must have felt some satisfaction at the way things turned out in the end. It could have been a lot different.

# EXPLAIN WHO WAS RIGHT : KING OR POPE?

This is a tough question and there is no “right” answer.

Intro

## **SWYK**

- Row about one main point
- Problem made worse by secret actions of Monks at Canterbury
- Who had the right to choose Archb's + Bishops

## **SWYG**

- Each believed they were right
- Both John and Innocent made mistakes

### **Paragraph 1 - Pope Right**

- His duty to protect Church Power.
- A of C was a chman therefore Pope's choice
- He was God's rep on earth. God's mouthpiece
- Pope = Head of Church, not the king. So Church should not be told what to do in England by the King.

### **Paragraph 2 - John Right**

- John protective over long held beliefs of English Kings.
- Archbishop was a very important landowner with feudal duties to uphold.
- Archb was one of kings trusted advisors
- Archb had to provide military support under Feud Sys
- John needed to be sure of A of C loyalty to him above all others.
- William I had ordered Oath of Salisbury (1085) to avoid conflicts in loyalty.

### **Conclusion**

- Depends on view point (looking at what was good for England or Church v King)

### **England – John right**

- Too much interference from Pope.
- Pope had no right to place Interdict on England. People suffered. This was a personal dispute between John and Pope.
- Pope abusing his power to depose John and order crusade by Philip II.
- Pope should not challenge decision of John and Bishops.
- Pope could not possibly know who was right for England.
- John backed down when England was in danger.

## **Church v King – Pope right**

- Langton was a very able A of C
- Church was an international, independent organisation
- Innocent's duty was to future of Church not John.