

Unit 3: Religion under the Normans

1. The king's relationship with the Pope
 2. The role of archbishops
 3. Church buildings
 4. Norman monasteries
 5. Language and education

What do I need to know:

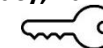
- The relationship with the Pope.
- What the Pope and the King's quarrelled over.
- The key reforms (changes) made by each King.

The Norman's relationship with the Pope's

The Pope's authority had no geographical limits. Christians everywhere were supposed to obey him.

Key Words:

Abbots, Bishops, celibacy, clergy, excommunication, Papacy, Parish, Hierarchy, Romanesque, Simony, Synods.



	Under William I 1066-1087	Under William II (Rufus) 1087-1100	Under Henry I 1100-1135
Beliefs:	Relations were quite good. He put Normans in positions of influence. Lanfranc ensured the English Church had some independence from Rome.	Not a religious man. His morality was an issue. He had no interest in continuing the reforms of the church. Relations declined.	Had a better relationship with the church but there were still tensions.
Pope's:	<i>Pope Alexander 1061-1073.</i> <i>Pope Gregory VII 1073-1085 (radical)</i>	<i>Pope Gregory VII- 1073-1085</i> <i>Pope Urban II- 1075-1122.</i>	<i>Pope Urban II- 1075-1122.</i>
Abuses of the Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used a geld (form of tax) to extract money from religious houses. - Used religious positions to promote and reward people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continued to use a geld (form of tax) to extract money from religious houses. -Used religious positions to promote and reward people. 	
Positive relationships	<p>ALEXANDER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relations between William and Pope Alexander were closer. • Alexander had given him a papal banner to carry in the Battle of Hastings. • They both wanted to reform the corrupt English church and bring it in line with Europe. • William agreed to get rid of simony and enforce clerical celibacy (No sex). • William's main aim was to get rid of untrustworthy Anglo-Saxon Bishops. <p>GREGORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William did agree to the Peter pence 1 penny from every household was given to the Pope. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry I promised to end Rufus's policy of plundering the Church and began to fill vacancies straight away.
Controversy	<p>ALEXANDER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Ordered William to do penance for all the blood split at Hastings. William built Battle Abbey finished by 1095. <p>GREGORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Pope Gregory though the church had more authority than Kings. ➢ He wanted direct control over discipline and teaching. ➢ Relations with William start to decline. ➢ Gregory wanted all English bishops to travel regularly to Rome to report to him. This did not happen. ➢ The Pope demanded William swear fealty to him but William refused. 	<p>GREGORY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1078 Gregory banned Kings from appointing bishops and abbots in order to keep the Church independent. • This led to a struggle between him and Kings in Europe over who could appoint senior clergy. • Rufus quarrelled with Gregory over this. <p>POPE URBAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His successor Pope Urban II agreed not to interfere in English appointments while Rufus was king. But their relationship was hostile. 	<p>INVESTITURE CONTROVERSY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ This was the practice of Kings (lay rulers) giving emblems of their office (the ring and the staff) to new bishops when they were consecrated. ➢ This implied the bishop depended on the King for their spiritual power not the Pope. ➢ The Church were opposed to this. ➢ The problem was many Bishops were also the Kings Tenants-in-chief and owed him dealty. ➢ Archbishop Anselm refused to pay Homage to Henry I in 1103 and was exiled. ➢ Henry I was threatened with EXCOMMUNICATION and reached an agreement in 1107. ➢ The Bishops could pay homage before they were consecrated.

The Norman's and the Archbishops!

What do I need to know:

- Who Lanfranc was?
- What reforms Lanfranc made to the church.
- Who Anselm was?

In William's reign a number of changes were made to the way the church was run.


Some changes were:

- to bring the English Church more in line with the rule of Rome
- to enable the Church to run the country
- To benefit William himself.

Archbishop Lanfranc with his authority established, Lanfranc started his reforms. Most were brought in 1070-1076.



Key Words:

Corrupt, diocese, Benedictine, celibate, clergy, corrupt, reform, Romanesque. 



Pope

Archbishops

Bishops

Archdeacons

Deans

Parish Priests



Archbishop Lanfranc (1010-1089)

- Early in his career he was an Italian Benedictine monk and abbot of Bec Abbey.
- 1066: He went to Rome to obtain a papal banner for William before the invasion.
- He advised the King on religious affairs, and played an important role in King William's reforms of the Church in Normandy, England.
- 1070: Appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. Started his reform program.
- 1075: Helped to stop the attempted rebellion by the earls of Norfolk and Hereford.
- 1087: Helped to secure the throne for William Rufus when William I died.
- 1089: Died

Area	LANFRANC'S Reform
A new Church Hierarchy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more centralised system was put in place. Each level was answerable to the one above. • It gave the Bishops greater control over their dioceses. • There were 2 new appointments: archdeacons and deans. • Archdeacons: all bishops had to appoint archdeacons. They often cover the same land as the shires. • Deaneries: came later and they had the same boundary as the 100s.
Bishops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo-Saxon bishops and archbishops were removed and replaced with the Normans. • Archbishop Stignand was replaced by LANFRANC. • By 1070- there was only 1 Anglo-Saxon bishop left.
Parish Priests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Anglo-Saxon priests remained in their job. • They were poorly educated. • Marriage was banned for priests. • The number of village churches between 1070 and 1170 doubled. Over 2,000 had a village church in the Domesday Survey.
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/3 of the Bishops after the invasion were made to move to towns and cities. • Leofric moved from Crediton to Exeter. • The Normans stole the treasure of 49 English monasteries and took Church land. • They began rebuilding Cathedrals and Churches in the Romanesque style. • New Cathedrals were built in Rochester, Durham, Norwich, Bath, Winchester and Gloucester. • Romanesque: style favours clean lines, with simple yet impressive design.
Synods:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are ecclesiastical (church) councils. They helped spread the message of reform. • Bishops were ordered to hold their own councils twice a year to improve their authority over their diocese.
Legal Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1076, the Council of Winchester ordered that only Church courts could try the clergy, meaning that people who worked for the Church would be tried for their crimes in Church courts. • William adhered to Papal law by re-introducing a tax of one pence for every household. • When Bishop Odo was arrested in 1082 for trying to take knights to the continent William insisted on him being tried in the king's court.

Archbishop Anselm. (1033-1103)

- 1093: summoned to England to be Archbishop of Canterbury
- Anselm had many arguments with King William II and King Henry I about their abuses of the Church.
- He proposed Church reforms based on those instigated by Pope Gregory in Europe between 1050 and 1080. They were designed to deal with the morality and independence of the clergy.
- 1095: Rufus stopped Anselm travelling to Rome to get Papal approval for his appointment to archbishop.
- 1097: Anselm and William II argued over a campaign in Wales. Anselm fled to Pope Urban II in Rome.
- He was banished on 2 occasions and went to Rome to support the Church.
- 1103: he was exiled in the reign of Henry I for refusing to pay homage to the King.
- He remained archbishop until he died and always put the church first.

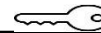
What do I need to know:

- The significance of Norman Cathedrals
- The Romanesque design of churches.
- The impact of these buildings.

Normans: How did William change Church Buildings?

Key Words:

Buffer Zone, benefactor, quire, perpendicular style, shrine, nave



How did William change church buildings?

- Major building programme.
- By the early 1100s every major Anglo-Saxon cathedral and abbey apart from Westminster Abbey had been knocked down and rebuilt in a Romanesque style.
- Many wooden parish churches were rebuilt in stone.
- England was a wealthy country and this allowed the Normans to rebuild on a huge scale.
- They used forced labour.

Why did they change Cathedrals?

- To show that God favoured the new regime.
- The impressive churches were a display of Norman power and prestige.

Where were Cathedrals built?

- Winchester, Ely, London, Bury St Edmunds, Norwich were far larger than anything built by the Anglo-Saxons.
- Ely had been a wealthy Benedictine monastery. But Ely was the centre of the Hereward the Wake rebellion and was an island virtually cut off.
- After crushing the rebellion William put a Norman Abbot Simeon in charge and rebuilt a grand new church in the Romanesque style.
- In 1083 work started on the Cathedral but it was a slow process.

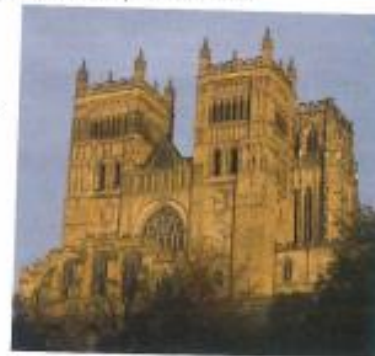
Durham Cathedral



- Durham was politically important
- It was the main English town within the buffer zone along the border with Scotland.
- Earls found it difficult to control the area
- The Norman Kings gave the Bishop of Durham additional secular powers (this meant he had legal powers outside of the Church)
- This is because people were likely to obey the church
- From 1075, the bishop became a prince bishop.

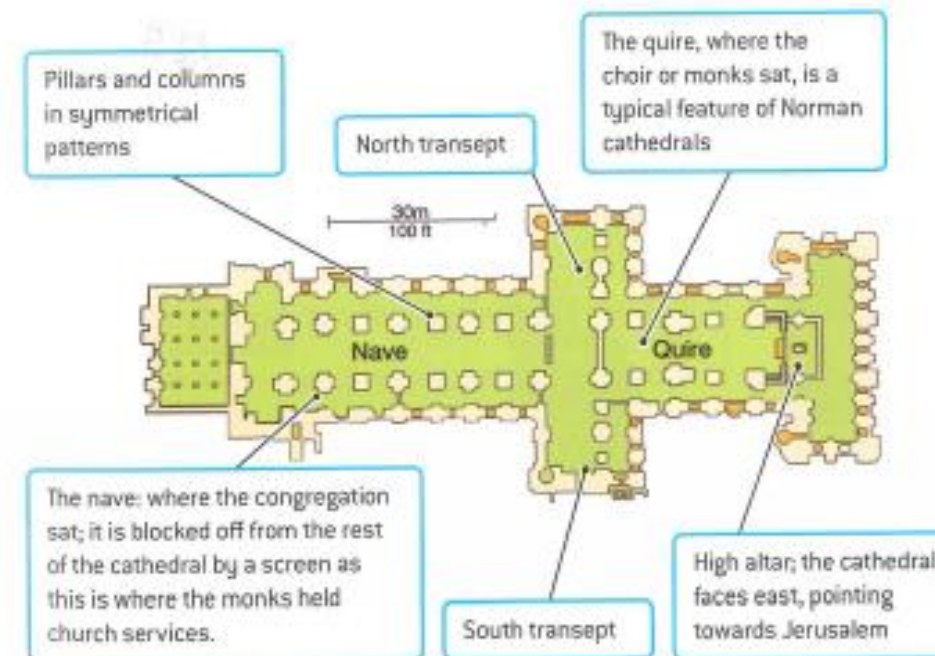


- The cathedral contains the relics of St Cuthbert of Lindisfarne, the head of St Oswald and remains of the Venerable Bede. So it became a site of pilgrimage in medieval times.
- Durham was of strategic importance. The Bishop of Durham had more power than most bishops at the time. He was a Prince-Bishop. Durham was border country so he had quite a lot of independence in how he ran the area. He had military power as well as power within the Church. Durham demonstrates how the Church was used to support the military conquest of England.
- The independence given to the Bishop of Durham demonstrates the vulnerability of Norman rule in border areas.
- Ranulf Flambard, one of the King's closest allies and his former clerk, was appointed bishop in 1099. This shows the close relationship between the king's court and the Church.



Romanesque Architecture:

- This style was favoured by the Normans
- It combined Roman style and Byzantium buildings.
- The buildings were high quality
- They had thick walls, round decorative arches and large towers.
- Building had symmetrical patterns, simple with little decoration.
- Southwell Minister is a good example of a Romanesque abbey.
- Lincoln and Durham Cathedrals were similar to this.



▲ B The floor-plan shape of Durham Cathedral represents the cross on which Christ died

Normans: Monasticism and Language

What is a monastery?

A religious house where monks live and work. They were known as **nunneries, abbeys or priories**. Monks and nun promised to devote their whole lives to God and withdraw from society. Many monasteries belonged to the Benedictine Monks in Anglo-Saxons times.

Vows:

- They took vows of poverty chastity and obedience.
- The **Benedictine** monks also promised to carry out Manuel labour whilst the **Cluniac's** devoted their whole lives to prayer and learning.

What do I need to know:

- **Monastic Life**
- **The reason for and impact of Norman reforms**
- **Developments in school and education.**

What changes (reforms) did the Normans make?

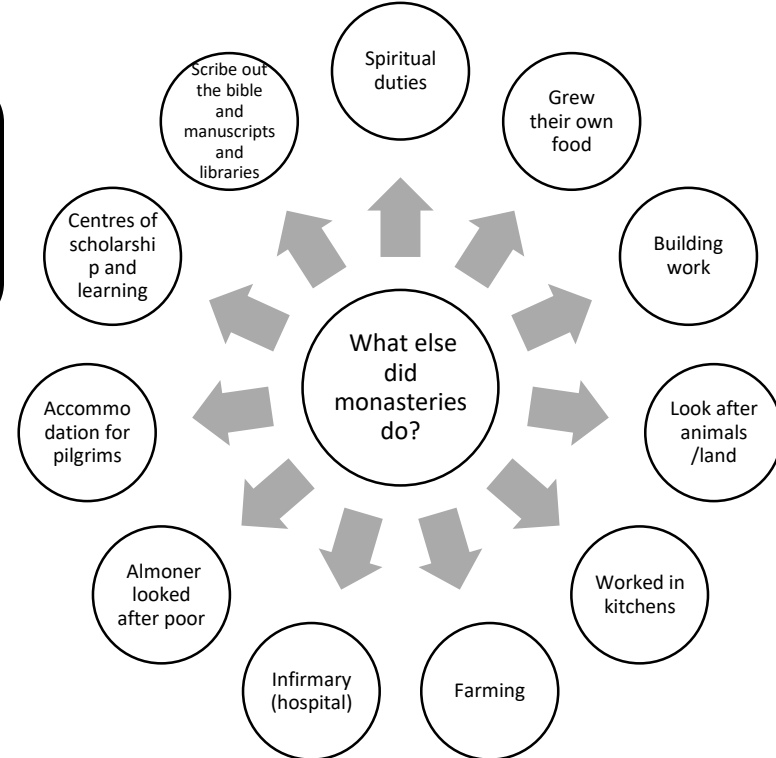
Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of monks and nuns increased from 1,000 to between 4,000 and 5,000. ▪ They built new monasteries, which went from 60 to 250. ▪ They had Cathedrals with monasteries attached to them fro example: Canterbury and Winchester. ▪ By 1135- 10 of England's Cathedrals had monasteries attached. ▪ William built monasteries to commemorate his victory and as a penance for the deaths, for example Battle Abbey.
Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Normans changed the leaders of the monasteries from Anglo-Saxon to Norman Abbots. In 1070 only two Anglo Saxon abbots were removed in Canterbury. ▪ When Lanfranc held a council in London in 1075: 13 of 21 were Anglo-Saxon, by 1086 only 3 Anglo-Saxon remained. ▪ He defined the role of an abbot and set up a clear hierarchy.
Lifestyle and rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lanfranc made domestic reforms • Regulating monks's lives more strictly would mean that the monks were seen to be more pious and the Church would be more respected. • Some monasteries were already following the Benedictine rules other had a huge change to adopt strict Benedictine rule.
Lanfranc's Reforms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He introduced a set of CONSTITUTIONS at Christchurch Canterbury in 1077. • He intended these reforms to spread and improve monastic life. • He reformed the LITURGY (words of the service) making it more like the rest of Europe. • He introduced uniform practice and made monasteries more in line with the rest of Europe.

Anglo Saxon Monasteries

- Many clergy worried about the **secular influence** in monasteries.
- A Benedictine monastery needed land as they were supposed to grow their own food and so they would be granted it from a local lord in return for influence.
- They would control who became abbot and would take money leaving the abbey in poverty.
- Benedictine monks made vows of: obedience, chastity, poverty and manuel labour. But many were no longer strictly vegetarian, they wore rich clothing and ignored rules about fasting.

Key Words:

- Benedictine -Vows
- Cluniac
- Lanfranc
- Reforms



Cluniac Monasteries:

- These were a strict form of Monastery brought by the Normans.
- The firs **Cluniac Priory** was founded in **1077** by William de Warenne in Sussex.
- More were established for example in Thetford.
- By 1135 there 24 Cluniac monasteries
- They built castles aiming to demonstrate the power of Normans and God's blessing on it and they answered only to the Cluny Abbot not a Lord.
- They lived by very strict laws getting up at 2am to a service called **Matins**.

Normans: Language and Education

What do I need to know:

- Developments in school and education.
- Grammar schools
- University education
- Latin/Anglo-French Language.

Key Words:

Grammar schools, Lanfranc, Latin, rhetoric, Vernacular,



How did education develop?

- The key reformers of education were Archbishops Lanfranc and Anselm.
- Lanfranc had created new schools in Normandy in 1042 and had later taught theology at a monastery.
- They both promoted education and built libraries.
- They argued that one function of Church schools was to produce priests.
- A number of grammar schools were built in Northampton, Lincoln and Oxford for this purpose.

Education: What changed and what stayed the same?

	Anglo-Saxon	Norman
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monasteries and churches provided education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Churches/monasteries and Cathedrals ➤ 1832- Towns and Secular education came in. ➤ Grammar schools developed. ➤ University.
Who?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education had to be paid for so only the rich, although a few schools did teach local peasant boys. They worked as servants in the monastery in return for education. ▪ Girls were NOT educated. 	<p>People lived and worked in towns and needed better literacy and numeracy skills to conduct trade. Norman Barons and Knights wanted their children to be educated to the highest standard possible.</p>
Number of Schools		<p>By 1100 all cathedrals and many larger churches had schools.</p> <p>There was an explosion in the number of schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12th Century: 40 schools. • 13TH Century: 75 schools.
Subjects Taught	<p>Very narrow in terms of who received it and what they were taught.</p>	<p>Church Schools taught: Latin, music and verse, astronomy and mathematics and law.</p> <p>Secular Grammar Schools: had a broader education.</p>
Language	<p>Latin for writing.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon English for speaking and lessons.</p>	<p>French language was used although the English language did influence this.</p> <p>Latin was still used for writing and was still the language of Christianity.</p>

What happened in grammar schools?

- What age did you go? 10
- Where: taught in towns.
- How long: 4 years of education.
- What did they learn: Latin in detail, how to write it and also grammar.
- Equipment: Notes on stone boards.
- School Year: September, 3 terms ending in June for harvest in July and August.
- Length of day: Sunrise to late afternoon.
- Teachers would sit in the middle of the room with pupils on benches around them.