

FILE PDF BISHOPS AUTHORITY AND COMMUNITY IN NORTHWESTERN EUROPE C1050 1150 CAMBRIDGE STUDIES IN MEDIEVAL LIFE AND THOUGHT FOURTH SERIES

Bishops, Authority and Community in Northwestern Europe, c.1050–1150

This important study of episcopal office and clerical identity in a socially and culturally dynamic region of medieval Europe examines the construction and representation of episcopal power and authority in the archdiocese of Reims during the sometimes turbulent century between 1050 and 1150. Drawing on a wide range of diplomatic, hagiographical, epistolary and other narrative sources, John S. Ott considers how bishops conceived of, and projected, their authority collectively and individually. In examining episcopal professional identities and notions of office, he explores how prelates used textual production and their physical landscapes to craft historical narratives and consolidate local and regional memories around ideals that established themselves as not only religious authorities but also cultural arbiters. This study reveals that, far from being reactive and hostile to cultural and religious change, bishops regularly grappled with and sought to affect, positively and to their advantage, new and emerging cultural and religious norms.

Journal of the Australian Early Medieval Association

The journal welcomes papers on historical, literary, archaeological, cultural, and artistic themes, particularly interdisciplinary papers and those that make an innovative and significant contribution to the understanding of the early medieval world and stimulate further discussion. For submission details please see the association website: www.aema.net.au. Submissions then may be sent to journal@aema.net.au.

New Discourses in Medieval Canon Law Research

The contributions in *New Discourses in Medieval Canon Law Research* present new research on medieval church law, and propose a new model of how to write the history of canon law in the Middle Ages.

Mobile Saints

Mobile Saints examines the central medieval (ca. 950–1150 CE) practice of removing saints' relics from rural monasteries in order to take them on out-and-back journeys, particularly within northern France and the Low Countries. Though the permanent displacements of relics—translations—have long been understood as politically and culturally significant activities, these temporary circulations have received relatively little attention. Yet the act of taking a medieval relic from its “home,” even for a short time, had the power to transform the object, the people it encountered, and the landscape it traveled through. Using hagiographical and liturgical texts, this study reveals both the opportunities and tensions associated with these movements: circulating relics extended the power of the saint into the wider world, but could also provoke public displays of competition, mockery, and resistance. By contextualizing these effects within the discourses and practices that surrounded traveling relics, *Mobile Saints* emphasizes the complexities of the central medieval cult of

relics and its participants, while speaking to broader questions about the role of movement in negotiating the relationships between sacred objects, space, and people.

The Use of Canon Law in Ecclesiastical Administration, 1000–1234

The Use of Canon Law in Ecclesiastical Administration, 1000–1234 integrates the textual analysis necessary to understand the evolution and transmission of the legal tradition into the broader study of twelfth century ecclesiastical government and practice.

Between Sword and Prayer

Between Sword and Prayer brings together diverse studies on the involvement of medieval European clergy in warfare and military activities, spanning a broad geographical range and multiple interpretive perspectives, including legal, literary, historical, and hagiographical approaches.

Canon Law in the Age of Reforms (ca. 1000 to Ca. 1150)

This monograph addresses the history of canon law in Western Europe between ca. 1000 and ca. 1150, specifically the collections compiled and the councils held in that time. The main part consists of an analysis of all major collections, taking into account their formal and material sources, the social and political context of their origin, the manuscript transmission, and their reception more generally. As most collections are not available in reliable editions, a considerable part of the discussion involves the analysis of medieval manuscripts. Specialized research is available for many but not all these works, but tends to be scattered across miscellaneous publications in English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish; one purpose of the book is thus to provide relatively uniform, up-to-date accounts of all major collections of the period. At the same time, the book argues that the collections are much more directly influenced by the social milieu from which they emerged, and that more groups were involved in the development of high medieval canon law than it has previously been thought. In particular, the book seeks to replace the still widely held belief that the development of canon law in the century before Gratian's Decretum (ca. 1140) was largely driven by the Reform papacy. Instead, it is crucial to take into account the contribution of bishops, monks, and other groups with often conflicting interests. Put briefly, local needs and conflicts played a considerably more important role than central (papal) 'reform', on which older scholarship has largely focused.

Notre-Dame of Amiens

Notre-Dame of Amiens is one of the great Gothic cathedrals. Its construction began in 1220, and artistic production in the Gothic mode lasted well into the sixteenth century. In this magisterial chronicle, Stephen Murray invites readers to see the cathedral as more than just a thing of the past: it is a living document of medieval Christian society that endures in our own time. Murray tells the cathedral's story from the overlapping perspectives of the social groups connected to it, exploring the ways that the layfolk who visit the cathedral occasionally, the clergy who use it daily, and the artisans who created it have interacted with the building over the centuries. He considers the cycles of human activity around the cathedral and shows how groups of makers and users have been inextricably intertwined in collaboration and, occasionally, conflict. The book travels around and through the spaces of the cathedral, allowing us to re-create similar passages by our medieval predecessors. Murray reveals the many worlds of the cathedral and brings them together in the architectural triumph of its central space. A beautifully illustrated account of a grand, historically and religiously important building from a variety of perspectives and in a variety of time periods, this book offers readers a memorable tour of Notre-Dame of Amiens that celebrates the cathedral's eight hundredth anniversary. Notre-Dame of Amiens is enhanced by high-resolution images, liturgical music, and animations embedded in an innovative website.

Bishop and Chapter in Twelfth-Century England

A study of the reformation in ecclesiastical politics in twelfth-century England.

Die „Episkopalisierung der Kirche“ im europäischen Vergleich

Die ‚Episkopalisierung der Kirche‘ bedeutete mehr als nur den Ausbau von Macht, Kompetenzen und Befugnissen eines Bischofs. Sie war ein universales, alles durchdringendes Prinzip: Alle Bereiche der Gesellschaft waren nicht mehr ohne eine bischöfliche Prägung vorstellbar, die in alle Richtungen ausstrahlte. Die Episkopalisierung der Kirche lässt sich besonders gut im direkten Umfeld der Bischöfe beobachten – und damit in der Diözese, die den zentralen Ort der Aushandlung und der Etablierung der Bischofskirche bildete. Die Beiträge des Sammelbands verfolgen und analysieren diesen zentralen Transformationsprozess im frühen und hohen Mittelalter in einem europäischen Vergleich, indem sie Fallbeispiele von Skandinavien bis Spanien und Byzanz sowie von Irland bis Osteuropa und den Nahen Osten in den Blick nehmen. .

Episcopal Power and Ecclesiastical Reform in the German Empire

This book explores how bishops used the medieval tithe as a social and political tool in eleventh-century Germany and Italy.

De l'office à la dignité

This book traces the history of one of the central actors in the transformation of the Western educational system between the 9th and 13th centuries: the cathedral schoolmaster, who issued the 'licentia docendi' to masters under his jurisdiction.

Charity and Community in Medieval Cambridge

This is a detailed study of the forms in which charitable giving was organised in medieval Cambridge and Cambridgeshire, unravelling the economic and demographic factors which created the need for relief as well as the forms in which the community offered it.

Conciliarism and Heresy in Fifteenth-Century England

The general councils of the fifteenth century constituted a remarkable political experiment, which used collective decision-making to tackle important problems facing the church. Such problems had hitherto received rigid top-down management from Rome. However, at Constance and Basle, they were debated by delegates of different ranks from across Europe and resolved through majority voting. Fusing the history of political thought with the study of institutional practices, this innovative study relates the procedural innovations of the general councils and their anti-heretical activities to wider trends in corporate politics, intellectual culture and pastoral reform. Alexander Russell argues that the acceptance of collective decision-making at the councils was predicated upon the prevalence of group participation and deliberation in small-scale corporate culture. Conciliarism and Heresy in Fifteenth-Century England offers a fundamental reassessment of England's relationship with the general councils, revealing how political thought, heresy, and collective politics were connected.

The Landscape of Pastoral Care in 13th-Century England

Examines how thirteenth-century clergymen used pastoral care - preaching, sacraments and confession - to increase their parishioners' religious knowledge, devotion and expectations.

Community, Urban Health and Environment in the Late Medieval Low Countries

Explores how preventative health practices shaped urban communities, social ties and living environments in the medieval Low Countries.

The Canons of the Third Lateran Council of 1179

Investigates papal government in the later-twelfth century, focusing on the decrees issued at papal councils, and their reception.

The Reform of the Frankish Church

Chrodegang of Metz (c. 712-766) was a leading figure of the late Merovingian and early Carolingian Church. Born to one of the principal aristocratic families in Austrasia, he served as referendary of Charles Martel, and was appointed bishop of Metz in the 740s. As bishop, Chrodegang became one of the foremost churchmen in Francia, chairing councils, founding monasteries, and beginning a reform of the lives of the canons of the Metz cathedral. This book is a major study in the English language on Chrodegang, examining his preoccupation with the creation of communities of faith and concord modelled on the early Church. It explores his attempts to unite the Frankish episcopacy, his rule for the cathedral clergy in Metz - the *Regula canonicorum* - and his introduction of new liturgical practices that sought to transform his see into a *hagiopolis*, a holy city which provided a model for later Carolingian reform.

The Clergy in the Medieval World

The first broad-ranging social history in English of the medieval secular clergy.

Francia, Band 49

Der Band enthält 25 Beiträge in deutscher, französischer und englischer Sprache. Die Themenvielfalt reicht von dem sogenannten »Lothar-Kristall« des 10. Jahrhunderts, den Bischöfen Oliba von Vic und Notger von Lüttich, der Rolle des Favoriten am französischen Königshof im späten Mittelalter und dem Lachen im deutsch-französischen Kontext über den Schwarzen Tod im Frankreich Richelieus und revolutionäre Lustspiele im Reich, die Plantagen in Saint-Domingue am Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts bis zu Luxemburgern in der Fremdenlegion. Eigene Beiträge sind der Grenze zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich um 1900 gewidmet, dem Verhältnis Henri Lefebvres zur Kommunistischen Partei, dem Achilleion, – Kaiser Wilhelms Palast auf Korfu –, der luxemburgischen Besatzung in Bitburg nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg sowie Jacques Chirac und seiner »amitié tardive« für Deutschland.

Council and Hierarchy

A systematic interpretation of Durant's remarkable project to transfer supreme legislative authority from the papacy to general councils.

A Gentry Community

This book examines the fifteenth-century gentry of Leicestershire under five broad headings: as landholders, as members of a social community based on the county, as participants in and leaders of the government of the shire, as members of the wider family unit and, finally, as individuals. Economically assertive, they were also socially cohesive, this cohesion being provided by the shire community. The shire also provided the most important political unit, controlled by an oligarchy of superior gentry families who were relatively independent of outside interference. The basic social unit was the nuclear family, but external influences, provided by concern for the wider kin, the lineage or economic and political advancement, were not major

determinants of family strategy. Individualism among the gentry was already established by the fifteenth century, revealing its personnel as a self-assured and confident stratum in late medieval English society.

Episcopal Power and Local Society in Medieval Europe, 1000-1400

Thirteenth-century England was a special place and time to be a bishop. Like their predecessors, these bishops were key members of the regnal community: anointers of kings, tenants-in-chief, pastors, counsellors, scholars, diplomats, the brothers and friends of kings and barons, and the protectors of the weak. But now circumstance and personality converged to produce an uncommonly dedicated episcopate-dedicated not only to its pastoral mission but also to the defence of the kingdom and the oversight of royal government. This cohort was bound by corporate solidarity and a vigorous culture, and possessed an authority to reform the king, and so influence political events, unknown by the episcopates of other kingdoms. These bishops were, then, to place themselves at the heart of the dramatic events of this era. This volume examines the interaction between the bishops' actions on the ground and their culture, identity, and political thought. In so doing it reveals how the Montfortian bishops were forced to construct a new philosophy of power in the crucible of political crisis, and thus presents a new ideal-type in the study of politics and political thought: spontaneous ideology.

Bishops in the Political Community of England, 1213-1272

In the period following the collapse of the Carolingian Empire up to the Fourth Lateran Council (1215), the episcopate everywhere in Europe experienced substantial and important change. How did the medieval bishop, unquestionably one of the most powerful figures of the Middle Ages, respond to these and other historical changes? In this volume of interdisciplinary studies drawn from literary scholarship, art history, and history, the editors and contributors propose less a conventional socio-political reading of the episcopate and more of a cultural reading of bishops that, especially, is concerned with issues such as episcopal (self-)representation, conceptualization of office and authority, cultural production (images, texts, material objects, space) and ecclesiology/ideology.

The Bishop Reformed

This book focuses on the period from the seventh to eleventh centuries that witnessed the rise and fall of Mercia, the great Midland kingdom, and, later, the formation of England. Specifically, it explores the relationship between the bishops of Lichfield and the multiple communities of their diocese. Andrew Sargent tackles the challenge posed by the evidential 'hole' at the heart of Mercia by synthesising different kinds of evidence - archaeological, textual, topographical and toponymical - to reconstruct the landscapes inhabited by these communities, which intersected at cathedrals and minsters and other less formal meeting-places. Most such communities were engaged in the construction of hierarchies, and Sargent assigns spiritual lordship a dominant role in this. Tracing the interconnections of these communities, he focuses on the development of the Church of Lichfield, an extensive episcopal community situated within a dynamic mesh of institutions and groups within and beyond the diocese, from the royal court to the smallest township. The regional elite combined spiritual and secular forms of lordship to advance and entrench their mutual interests, and the entanglement of royal and episcopal governance is one of the key focuses of Andrew Sargent's outstanding new research. How the bishops shaped and promoted spiritual discourse to establish their own authority within society is key. This is traced through the meagre textual sources, which hint at the bishops' involvement in the wider flow of ecclesiastical politics in Britain, and through the archaeological and landscape evidence for churches and minsters held not only by bishops, but also by kings and aristocrats within the diocese. Saints' cults offer a particularly effective medium through which to study these developments: St Chad, the Mercian bishop who established the see at Lichfield, became an influential spiritual patron for subsequent bishops of the diocese, but other lesser known saints also focused c

Lichfield and the Lands of St Chad

Gilbert Foliot is a figure of the first importance in the English Church of the twelfth century.

Gilbert Foliot and His Letters

This study of Cheshire and Lancashire society in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries is a unique attempt to reconstruct the social life of an English region in the later Middle Ages. Drawing on the voluminous archives of the two palatinates and the extensive muniment collections of local families, it offers an unusually rich and wide-ranging analysis of a dynamic regional society at a dramatic stage in its history.

Community, Class and Careers

The monastic life was of central importance in the Middle Ages. In one sense, monasteries were cut off from the world; in another, they forged vital links with it. This is a study of the regional growth of monasticism between 1069 and 1215, in what was the largest county in England. It studies those who entered monastic communities, and the impact of the growth of monasticism on the aristocracy (who founded and patronized monasteries) and the local community, on the landscape and economy of the county, and on regional identity.

The Monastic Order in Yorkshire, 1069-1215

This book explores the individuals and ideas involved in one of the most transformative periods in high education's history.

Scholarly Community at the Early University of Paris

Examines the identities and networks of bishops in medieval Europe. Bishops were powerful individuals who had considerable spiritual, economic, and political power. They were not just religious leaders; they were important men who served kings and lords as advisers and even diplomats. They also controlled large territories and had significant incomes and people at their command. The nature of the international Church also meant that they travelled and had connections well beyond their home countries, were players on an increasingly international stage, and were key conduits for the transfer of ideas. This volume examines the identities and networks of bishops in medieval Europe. The fifteen papers explore how senior clerics attained their bishoprics through their familial, social, and educational networks, their career paths, relationships with secular lords, and the papacy. It brings together research on bishops in central, southern, and northern Europe, by early career and established scholars. The first part features five case-studies of individual bishops' identities, careers, and networks. Then we turn to examine contact with the papacy and its role in three regions: northern Italy, the archbishopric of Split, and Sweden. Part III focuses on five main issues: royal patronage, reforming bishops, nepotism, social mobility, and public assemblies. Finally Part IV explores how episcopal networks in Poland, Sigüenza, and the Nidaros church province helped candidates achieve promotion. These contributions will thus enhance our understanding of how bishops fit into the religious, political, social, and cultural fabrics of medieval Europe.

A History of Vicarages in the Middle Ages

It is impossible to completely understand the history of the medieval church without understanding how bishops' control was exercised in the diocese, and in the city. This book assesses the differences, shifts and changes in the power of the bishop in the cities and the dioceses of Lincoln and Cremona from the middle of the 11th century to the mid-14th century. Lincoln, with the biggest medieval diocese in England and with its unique series of bishops such as Hugh of Wells, Hugh of Avalon, Ro...

Bishops' Identities, Careers, and Networks in Medieval Europe

The medieval church was founded on and governed by concepts of faith and trust—but not in the way that is popularly assumed. Offering a radical new interpretation of the institutional church and its social consequences in England, Ian Forrest argues that between 1200 and 1500 the ability of bishops to govern depended on the cooperation of local people known as trustworthy men and shows how the combination of inequality and faith helped make the medieval church. Trustworthy men (in Latin, *viri fidedigni*) were jurors, informants, and witnesses who represented their parishes when bishops needed local knowledge or reliable collaborators. Their importance in church courts, at inquests, and during visitations grew enormously between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. The church had to trust these men, and this trust rested on the complex and deep-rooted cultures of faith that underpinned promises and obligations, personal reputation and identity, and belief in God. But trust also had a dark side. For the church to discriminate between the trustworthy and untrustworthy was not to identify the most honest Christians but to find people whose status ensured their word would not be contradicted. This meant men rather than women, and—usually—the wealthier tenants and property holders in each parish. *Trustworthy Men* illustrates the ways in which the English church relied on and deepened inequalities within late medieval society, and how trust and faith were manipulated for political ends.

Power, Politics and Episcopal Authority

Gilbert Foliot is a figure of the first importance in the English Church of the twelfth century.

Trustworthy Men

Studies in Church Life in England under Edward III was first published in 1934 as part of the Cambridge Studies in Medieval Life and Thought series. Wood-Legh has chosen five topics of church history which frequently occur in the Patent Rolls of Edward III. Chancery documents were valuable sources of information on aspects of the medieval church, but had seldom been systematically studied by church historians before this. The five essays cover royal administration of religious houses, the visitation of hospitals, the application of the Statute of Mortmain, chantry chapels, and the appropriation of parish churches by religious houses. All of these topics are then related to three themes, public opinion of the church, the effects of the Black Death on the church, and the relationship between the church and central government. The book is a splendid example of how administrative sources can shed light on all aspects of history.

Gilbert Foliot and His Letters

A study of the formation of a large estate by Ely Abbey during the tenth and eleventh centuries and of the various social groups on that estate after the foundation of the bishopric in 1109 and down to the mid-fourteenth century. A central theme is the way in which this estate reflected the great movement of economic expansion during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries: the agricultural operations of the bishops themselves, the fortunes of their peasant tenants and the relationships between the bishops as landlords and their tenants. In this connexion the problems of estate management are also discussed and the formation and character of a managerial class. The bishops, however, were more than merely landlords: they were also feudal lords and possessed extensive local government powers. The book, therefore, also deals with their feudal as well as their agricultural tenants and with the exercise by the bishops of 'public' powers. In this sense it tries to give a complete picture of the secular influence of the bishops, which was one of the dominating influences in the society of Eastern England.

Studies in Church Life in England under Edward III

A study of the family's function in western society from 1200-1800, first published in 2003.

The Abbey and Bishopric of Ely

A detailed study of the King's Hall, Cambridge, from its foundation to its dissolution.

Individuals, Families, and Communities in Europe, 1200-1800

Edited by Ludger K'orntgen and Dominik Wassenhoven.

The King's Hall Within the University of Cambridge in the Later Middle Ages

Patterns of Episcopal Power

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