

Lateran I & II: Lay Investiture, Priestly Celibacy and the Crusades
January 15th, 2024

Matthew 16:13-19 — The keys to the Kingdom

- I. The Church becomes Western
 - A. Lateran I (1123) and II (1139) - the 9th and 10th ecumenical councils.
 - B. Issues being dealt with are more disciplinary than doctrinal
- II. There was a lengthy inter-conciliar period
 - A. Last Council was fourth Constantinople in 869 - 254 years
 - B. The papacy was growing in identity and calling Roman synods.
 - 1. The Synod of Sutri in 1046 - three rival claimants to the papacy and King Henry III
 - 2. Popes are beginning to hold big Roman synods,
 - a) 1059 — Nicholas II, reserving the election of the pope to Cardinals
 - b) Pope Saint Gregory the seventh (1073-1085) — reform movement, vis-à-vis simony, lay investiture and clerical celibacy.
 - c) Pope Urban II (1088-1099) calling the start of the crusades.
 - C. The reign of Pope St. Gregory VII (1073-1085)
 - 1. Issued His *Dictatus Papae* made strong claims about the papacy:
 - 2. He had titanic struggles with Henry IV
- III. Lateran I (1123)- an agreement on lay investiture
 - A. The church wanted to maintain freedom from lay, or temporal power, control.
 - 1. This was a perennial issue
 - 2. Temporal potentates appointing bishops is called “lay investiture”
 - a) It came down to the giving of the staff and the ring
 - B. The Concordat of Worms — Henry V (1105 to 1125) and Pope Callistus II (1119-1124)
 - 1. Concordat of Worms in 1122 - a measure of compromise
 - 2. Now we are ready for a full ecumenical council
 - C. The next year, 1123, the First Council of the Lateran is called.
 - 1. In essence, they confirm the Concordat of Worms; also strongly forbade simony.
 - 2. Canon 7: we absolutely forbid priests ... to live with concubines and wives...
 - 3. Crusaders were granted an indulgence and protection was granted to their families
- IV. Lateran II (1139) - let's try this again!
 - A. This council was occasioned by a schism
 - 1. Innocent II (1130 to 1143) and Anacletus II were elected the same day.
 - 2. Innocent was recognized by almost all of Christendom and by St Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153) and St. Norbert (1075-1134)
 - B. The Council healed the schism
 - 1. Acts and appointments of the schismatic pope were declared invalid.
 - 2. The reforming principles of the previous Council were reinforced - against simony and lay investiture. Reinforced clerical celibacy.
 - 3. It defended the sacraments
 - C. The next Council will be in 1179, Lateran III.
- V. Doctrines

A. Freedom of the Church

1. The Church has the responsibility to promote public welfare
2. But it asks of the civil authority the respect for its spiritual authority
 - a) Matthew 16 and John 20:21

B. Simony- the Sacraments are free

1. Simon Magus in Acts 8

C. Clerical celibacy?

VI. Characters

A. St Bernard (1090-1153) — Cistercian and Doctor of the Church.

B. Peter Abelard (1079 - 1142) and Heloise (1100 - 1163)

C. St Thomas Becket 1118 to 1170 — Martyred by Henry II for resisting the King's attempts to strip the Church of certain rights. The king did penance at his tomb.