

Henry IV Of Germany 1056 1106

Henry IV of Germany 1056–1106 Cambridge University Press

Although numerous texts are available in translation that illustrate the papal side of the Investiture Controversy, few accounts exist that convey the position of secular leaders. Imperial Lives and Letters fills this gap, offering the full text of "The Deeds of Conrad II" (1024--1139) by Wipo, "Life of Emperor the Henry IV" (1056--1106) and the Letters of Henry IV.

Valla (1407–1457) was the most important theorist of the humanist movement. His most famous work is the present volume, an oration in which Valla uses new philological methods to attack the authenticity of the most important document justifying the papacy's claims to temporal rule.

Henry IV, Part 1 is a history play by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written no later than 1597. It is the second play in Shakespeare's tetralogy dealing with the successive reigns of Richard II, Henry IV (two

plays, including Henry IV, Part 2), and Henry V. Henry IV, Part 1 depicts a span of history that begins with Hotspur's battle at Homildon in Northumberland against the Douglas late in 1402, and ends with the defeat of the rebels at Shrewsbury in the middle of 1403.[1] From the start it has been an extremely popular play both with the public and critics. Part two of the play is included in this volume.

Frederick the Wise

The Family Tree Historical Atlas of Germany

Medieval Monarchy in Action

A German Perspective

Subject-index of the London Library ...

The Mueller Report

A study of the reign of the German king and emperor Henry IV (1056-1106).

The two centuries covered in this volume were among the most creative in the history of the Church. Colin Morris charts the emergence of much that is characteristic of European culture and religion, including universities and commercial cities, the crusades, the friars, chivalry, marriage, and church architecture. In all these developments, the Roman Church played an important and often fundamental role. A re-evaluation of that role is now particularly ap

given the dissolution of Christendom in its old form witnessed by today's generation.

This is the full Mueller Report, as released on April 18, 2019, by the U.S. Department of Justice. A reprint of the report exactly as it was issued by the government, it is without analysis or commentary from any other source and with nothing subtracted except for the material redacted by the Department of Justice. The mission of the Mueller investigation was to examine Russian interference in the 2016 Presidential election, consisting of possible links, or "collusion," between the Donald Trump campaign and the Russian government of Vladimir Putin as well as any allegations of obstruction of justice in this regard. It was also intended to detect and prosecute, where warranted, any other crimes that surfaced during the course of the investigation. The report consists of a detailed summary of the various investigations and inquiries that the Special Counsel and his colleagues carried out in these areas. The investigation was initiated in the aftermath of the firing of FBI Director James Comey by Donald Trump on May 9, 2017. The FBI, under Director Comey, had already been investigating links between Russia and the Trump campaign. Mueller submitted his report to Attorney General William Barr on March 22, 2019, and the Department of Justice released the redacted report one month later.

This is a comprehensive and vivid portrayal of an important period in German and European history,

which provides a valuable and up-to-date guide for the student and general reader.

World Monarchies and Dynasties

The Holy Roman Empire

The German Empire from Henry I to Henry IV

Henry IV of Germany, 1056-1106

A Short History of the Middle Ages, Fifth Edition

Henry IV of Germany 1056-1106

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated.

*1906 edition. Excerpt: ... CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE
Hildebrand, Gregory VII., born Henry III. of Germany
crowned Emperor Matilda, Countess of Tuscany,
born Leo IX., Count of Hapsburg, Pope*

*Boniface, Margrave of Tuscany, died Beatrice
marries Godfrey of Lotharingia Beatrice and Matilda
prisoners in Germany . Leo IX. died 19th April
Beatrice and Matilda return to Italy Victor II.,*

*Bishop Gebhard, Pope Hildebrand Legate to France
Henry III., Emperor of Germany, died Victor II. died
28th July Stephen IX., Frederic of Lorraine, Pope
Benedict X., Conti, anti-pope . Nicholas II., Bishop*

*Gerard, Pope General Council at Rome Nicholas
II. died 27th July Alexander II., Anselm Badagius,
Pope Cadalous, Bishop of Parma, antipope*

*Matilda's first battle Matilda's second battle Matilda
marries Godfrey le Bossu Empress of Germany
retires to Rome . . . Henry IV. married to Bertha
Alexander II. died 21st April Gregory VII.,
Hildebrand, Pope 1013 1046 1046 1049 1054*

1054 1054 1054 1055 1055 1056 1056 1057 1057
1058 1058 1059 1061 1061 1061 1061 1061 1061
1062 1065 1073 1074 Godfrey of Lotharingia died
Council at Rome Cenci's attack on Gregory VII Henry
IV. excommunicated Godfrey le Bossu died . Beatrice
died Saxon rebellion Henry at Canossa, January
Matilda's bequest Saxons elect Rudolph Death of
Empress of Germany Gregory VII. sends crown to
Rudolph Death of Rudolph Guibert, Bishop of
Ravenna anti-pope Excommunication of Henry
confirmed Henry invades Italy Matilda retreats to
Canossa Henry invests Canossa . Henry lays siege
(two years) to Rome Gregory's last Council in Rome
Gregory retires to St Angelo Henry enters Rome
Guibert, anti-pope, Clement III. Henry invests St
Angelo Robert Guiscard rescues Gregory Gregory
goes to Salerno Henry crowned by...

In this newest edition of her bestselling book,
Barbara H. Rosenwein integrates the history of
European, Byzantine, and Islamic medieval
cultures—as well as their Eurasian connections—in a
dynamic narrative. The text has been significantly
updated to reflect growing interest in the Islamic
world and Mediterranean region. Stunning plates
featuring art and architecture weave together events,
mentalities, and aesthetics. Medievalist Riccardo
Cristiani authors a new feature on material culture
that examines the intricacies of manuscript
production and the lustrous glazes of Islamic
ceramics. A fully revised map program offers user-
friendly spot maps that clarify events right where
they are discussed as well as dazzling topographical
maps that reveal the very contours of the medieval
world. Helpful genealogies, figures, architectural

plans, and lists of key dates complement the text. All maps, genealogies, and figures are available on the History Matters website (www.utphistormatters.com) for easy download. Students will find this site equally useful for its hundreds of study questions and their click-to-reveal answers.

A revolution is a discontinuity: one political order replaces another, typically through whatever violent means are available. Modern theories of revolutions tend neatly to bracket the French Revolution of 1789 with the fall of the Soviet Union two hundred years later, but contemporary global uprisings--with their truly multivalent causes and consequences--can overwhelm our ability to make sense of them. In this authoritative new book, Saïd Amir Arjomand reaches back to antiquity to propose a unified theory of revolution. Revolution illuminates the stories of premodern rebellions from the ancient world, as well as medieval European revolts and more recent events, up to the Arab Spring of 2011. Arjomand categorizes revolutions in two groups: ones that expand the existing body politic and power structure, and ones that aim to erode--but paradoxically augment--their authority. The revolutions of the past, he tells us, can shed light on the causes of those of the present and future: as long as centralized states remain powerful, there will be room for greater, and perhaps forceful, integration of the politically disenfranchised.

Throughout history, royal dynasties have dominated countries and empires around the world. Kings, queens, emperors, chiefs, pharaohs, czars - whatever title they ruled by, monarchs have shaped

institutions, rituals, and cultures in every time period and every corner of the globe. The concept of monarchy originated in prehistoric times and evolved over centuries right up to the present. Efforts to overthrow monarchies or evade their rule - such as the American, French, Chinese, and Russian revolutions - are considered turning points in world history. Even today, many countries retain their monarchies, although in vastly reduced form with little political power. One cannot understand human history and government without understanding monarchs and monarchies. This fully-illustrated encyclopedia provides the first complete survey of all the major rulers and ruling families of the world, past and present. No other reference work approaches the topic with the same sense of magnitude or connection to historical context. Arranged in A-Z format for ease of access, World Monarchies and Dynasties includes information on major monarchs and dynasties from ancient time to the present. This set: includes overviews of reigns and successions, genealogical charts, and dynastic timelines; addresses concepts, problems, and theories of monarchy; provides background and information for further research; highlights important places, structures, symbols, events, and legends related to particular monarchs and dynasties; includes a master bibliography and multiple indexes.

Germany in the Early Middle Ages, 476-1250

Select Historical Documents of the Middle Ages

Liber Contra Wolfelmum

Chronicles of the Investiture Contest

Church and Monarchy from the Ninth to the Twelfth

Century

Frutolf of Michelsberg and His Continuator

"An important interpretation of a major epoch in German history."--John Freed, Illinois State University

Monastic experience in twelfth-century Germany provides a rare window on to monastery life in the tumultuous world of twelfth-century Swabia. From its founding in 992 through the great fire that ravaged it in 1159 and beyond, Petershausen weathered countless external attacks and internal divisions. Supra-regional clashes between emperors and popes played out at the most local level. Monks struggled against overreaching bishops. Reformers introduced new and unfamiliar customs. Tensions erupted into violence within the community. Through it all the anonymous chronicler struggled to find meaning amid conflict and forge connections to a shared past, enlivening his narrative with colorful anecdotes – sometimes amusing, sometimes disturbing. Translated into English for the first time, this fascinating text is an essential source for the lived experience of medieval monasticism.

"This book describes the roots of a set of ideals that effected a radical transformation of eleventh-century European society that led to the confrontation between church and monarchy known as the investiture struggle or Gregorian

reform. Ideas cannot be divorced from reality, especially not in the Middle Ages. I present them, therefore, in their contemporary political, social, and cultural context."—from the Preface

This is the first book in a sequence covering the history of Germany from the coronation of Charlemagne as Holy Roman Emperor in 800 to the present day. Intended for students, scholars and interested general readers, these are interpretative surveys examining the society, economy, religion and culture of their german lands within a firm political framework, and each gives a clear account of events within the period.

A History of Europe, from 911 to 1198

Matilda, Countess of Tuscany

On the Donation of Constantine

Deborah's Daughters

Duke of Lower Lotharingia, Ruler of Latin Jerusalem, c.1060-1100

The reign of Pope Gregory VII (1073-85), who gave his name to an era of Church reform, is critically important in the history of the medieval church and papacy. Thus it is surprising that this is the first comprehensive biography to appear in any language for over fifty years. H. E. J.

Cowdrey presents Gregory's life and work in their entirety, tracing his career from early days as a clerk of the Roman Church, through his

political negotiations, ecclesiastical governance, and final exile at Salerno. Full account is taken of his turbulent relations with King Henry IV of Germany, from his first deposition and excommunication in 1076, to the absolution at Canossa and the imposition of a second sentence in 1080. Pope Gregory was also a contemporary of William the Conqueror, and, as the author shows, fully supported his conquest of England. Gregory VII is presented as an individual whose deep inner belief in *iustitia* (righteousness) did not waver in the face of new circumstances, although his broad outlook underwent changes. Deeply committed to the traditions of the past and especially to those of Pope Gregory the Great, his reign prepared the way for an age of strong papal monarchy in the western Church.

In *Rules and Rituals in Medieval Power Games* Gerd Althoff highlights the great impact of unwritten rules (*Spielregeln*) and rituals in establishing order in prestate societies. He underpins this view with new examples and insights taken from the German perspective and thus offers a model suitable for comparison with other societies.

In the first full-length study of Judith of Flanders (c. 1032-1094), Mary Dockray-Miller provides a narrative of Judith's life through analysis of the

books and art objects she commissioned and collected. Organizing her book chronologically by Judith's marriages and commissions, Dockray-Miller argues that Judith consciously and successfully deployed patronage to support her political and marital maneuverings in the eleventh-century European political theater. During her marriage to Tostig Godwinson, Earl of Northumbria, she commissioned at least four Gospel books for herself in addition to the numerous art objects that she gave to English churches as part of her devotional practices. The multiple treasures Judith donated to Weingarten Abbey while she was married to Welf of Bavaria culminated in the posthumous gift of the relic of the Holy Blood, still celebrated as the Abbey's most important holding. Lavishly illustrated with never before published full-color reproductions from Monte Cassino MS 437 and Fulda Landesbibliothek MS Aa.21, *The Books and the Life of Judith of Flanders* features English translations of relevant excerpts from the *Vita Oswinii* and *De Translatione Sanguinis Christi*. Dockray-Miller's book is a fascinating account of this intriguing woman who successfully negotiated the pitfalls of being on the losing side of both the Norman Conquest and the Investiture Controversy.

Traces changes and trends from the Middle Ages

to 1939 that have contributed to or confined modern Germany's political development and priorities.

A History of Germany from the Earliest Times to the Present Day

Structure and Meaning in World History

Imperial Lives and Letters of the Eleventh Century

King Henry IV, Parts 1 And 2

The Saxon War

The Investiture Controversy

Bruno, a cleric who served the archbishop of Magdeburg and subsequently the bishop of Merseburg during the course of the 1060s to the 1080s, composed one of the most important historical works treating the tumultuous period in the history of the German kingdom in the second half of the eleventh century. Bruno's main focus in his *Saxon War* is the civil wars that engulfed the German kingdom from the mid 1060s through the end of the 1080s. However, as a historian of contemporary affairs, Bruno also offers crucial insights regarding the so-called Investiture Controversy, which Bruno treats largely as a political conflict between a tyrannical German ruler and the Saxons with some papal intervention, social conflict within the German kingdom, as well as the development of economic and military

institutions. Unlike his contemporary Lampert of Hersfeld, Bruno was closely connected to the foremost leaders of the Saxon resistance against King Henry IV, and provides unique insights regarding their plans, hopes, and fears. Bruno also provides nearly two dozen full-text copies of letters that were sent by the main participants in the intra-German conflict as well as ten letters from Pope Gregory VII, four of which do not appear in any other source including the papal register. An additional important feature of Bruno's history is that he treats military matters in an extraordinarily detailed manner, and is the most important narrative source for understanding the conduct of war during the second half of the eleventh century. Bruno's detailed treatment of military matters is based upon his very extensive contacts with leading military figures, as well as his own personal observations regarding the numerous battles that punctuated the struggle between the Saxons and their erstwhile ruler. In sum, Bruno offers both unique perspectives and unique information about a crucial period in both German and European history, which make this text valuable not only for scholars, but also for a broader audience interested in the political, religious, and particularly military history of the eleventh century. This will be the

first English translation of this work. Originally published in 1972, *Medieval Monarchy in Action* covers a period extending from the reign of Henry I to the early years of Henry IV. The book examines how the Saxon and Salian monarchs of the tenth and eleventh centuries built the foundations of the German Empire, this volume contains fifty documents which present the reader with the vivid picture of the imperial activities. The book contains original source material, including diplomas issued by the emperors, most of which have never before been published in English. Both the introduction and documents reveal the workings of the imperial chancery, the utilization of the Church as the foundation for building a strong monarchy, and the careful conscription of learned ecclesiastics into the royal bureaucracy. The period of Saxon-Salian dominance is an important area of study for papal-imperial relations in the Middle Ages and also for modern European history. The medieval German empire stretched from Rome to Pomerania, and from Hainut to Silesia--its history is one of major significance for European politics, the expansion of Latin Christendom, and the fortunes of the papacy. This book is a comprehensive and vivid portrayal of the period. Ranging from the

accession of Henry IV to the election of Rudolf of Habsburg, Haverkamp deals with every aspect of medieval Germany, including economic growth and population increase, education, trade and industry, the church and religious life, and political and social developments. Providing a unique European perspective on a complex and generally unfamiliar subject, his book is a valuable and up-to-date guide for the student and general reader.

"The Holy Roman Empire" by James Bryce
Viscount Bryce. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten – or yet undiscovered gems – of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Main Currents in an Age of Transition
Reform and the papacy in the eleventh century
Pope Gregory VII, 1073-1085
Rules and Rituals in Medieval Power Games
The Final Report of the Special Counsel on

Russian Interference in the 2016 Presidential Election

The annals of Lampert of Hersfeld

Joy A. Schroeder offers the first in-depth exploration of the biblical story of Deborah, an authoritative judge, prophet, and war leader. For centuries, Deborah's story has challenged readers' traditional assumptions about the place of women in society. Schroeder shows how Deborah's story has fueled gender debates throughout history. An examination of the prophetess's journey through nearly two thousand years of Jewish and Christian interpretation reveals how the biblical account of Deborah was deployed against women, for women, and by women who aspired to leadership roles in religious communities and society. Numerous women-and men who supported women's aspirations to leadership-used Deborah's narrative to justify female claims to political and religious authority. Opponents to women's public leadership endeavored to define Deborah's role as "private" or argued that she was a divinely authorized exception, not to be emulated by future generations of women. Deborah's Daughters provides crucial new insight into the history of women in Judaism and Christianity, and into women's past and present roles in the church, synagogue, and society.

Delve into your German heritage! This carefully curated collection of beautiful historical maps of Germany will help you sort out the mess that is German history. With these 100-plus full-color maps, you can view German border changes throughout the centuries, allowing you to find your German

hometown and records of your ancestors. Inside, you'll find: · Beautiful maps of German states from medieval times to present, each selected specifically for the genealogist · Extensive histories of Germanic regions that will walk you through the country's long and complex past, from the Holy Roman Empire to the Berlin Wall · Beautiful, full-color maps bound in a hardcover format that makes a great gift for historians and genealogists · Detailed captions that put each map in context · Timelines of the events in each era of German history that affected boundary changes · A special village index that will help you pinpoint your ancestor's hometown

This book offers a new appraisal of the ancestry and career of Godfrey of Bouillon (c.1060-1100), a leading participant in the First Crusade (1096-99), and the first ruler of Latin Jerusalem (1099-1100), the polity established by the crusaders after they captured the Holy City. While previous studies of Godfrey's life have tended to focus on his career from the point at which he joined the crusade, this book adopts a more holistic approach, situating his involvement in the expedition in the light of the careers of his ancestors and his own activities in Lotharingia, the westernmost part of the kingdom of Germany. The findings of this enquiry shed new light on the repercussions of a range of critical developments in Latin Christendom in the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, including the impact of the 'Investiture Conflict' in Lotharingia, the response to the call for the First Crusade in Germany, Godfrey's influence upon the course of the crusade, his role in its leadership, and his activities during the initial phases of Latin settlement in the Holy Land in

its aftermath.

Reference entries, overview essays, and primary source document excerpts survey the history and unveil the successes and failures of the longest-lasting European empire. • Provides a historical essay to give a concise overview of the Holy Roman Empire • Presents a timeline that highlights key events in the empire's long history • Offers topical sections of reference entries on significant topics • Features entries and a bibliography for further reading • Uses primary source documents to give readers firsthand accounts of life in the Holy Roman Empire

The Political, Social, and Literary History of Germany from the Commencement to the Present Day

The Western Church from 1050 to 1250

***The Origins of Modern Germany
Revolution***

***Monastic experience in twelfth-century Germany
King Henry IV, Parts 1 And 2 (annotated)***

Among those who denounced the study of the philosophical tradition of classical antiquity was Manegold of Lautenbach. He aimed his fiery polemical tract, the "Liber contra Wolfelmum", at a master from Cologne who glorified the ancients while siding with the Holy Roman Emperor, Henry IV (1056-1106), against Pope Gregory VII (1073-1085) in the struggle known as the Investiture Controversy. Sam Wellman's Frederick the Wise unlocks German research to make available in English, for the first time, a full-length story of Frederick III of Saxony. The fascinating biographical journey reveals why this

noteworthy elector risked his realm of Saxony to protect the fiery monk Martin Luther and the developing reforms of the Church. As one of the most powerful territorial princes of the Holy Roman Empire of his time, Frederick's "humanity and integrity were rare for someone of his elite status," notes Dr. Paul M. Bacon, professor at Dominican University. "Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony was much more than simply Martin Luther's noble protector." A valuable resource for students of German history and the Reformation period, this book explores questions such as: Why did Frederick decline after being elected emperor of the Holy Roman Empire? How and why did he protect Martin Luther? In what ways did Frederick advance the work of humanists such as Celtis and the careers of artists such as D ü rer and Cranach? How did he deal with the emperors, popes, and kings of his time? Why was his wife-but not his children-kept 'secret'? Book jacket.

This is a translation of the eleventh-century Latin Annals of Lampert, monk of Hersfeld, with detailed commentary and introduction. No translation has hitherto been published in English, despite the fact that it is one of the best known of all the narrative sources of the Middle Ages, constantly mentioned in the English secondary literature. Lampert produced the most detailed account of the events of 1056–77 (the minority of Henry IV of Germany and the first

decade of his personal rule), a period of crisis and rebellion culminating in the conflict between the king and Pope Gregory VII. He is widely regarded as 'the unrivalled master among medieval historians' and 'a superb story-teller', noted for his vivid characterisation and narrative. An English translation of this work is of the greatest value to teachers and students of medieval history and also of interest to the general reader of European literature.

This book is the first English translation of one of the most significant chronicles of the Middle Ages.

Written in Bamberg at the end of the eleventh century, Frutolf of Michelsberg's Chronicle offers a lively and vivid account of the great struggle between the German emperors and the papacy known today as the Investiture Contest. Together with numerous continuations written in the first quarter of the twelfth century, Frutolf's Chronicle offers an engaging and accessible snapshot of how medieval people reacted to a conflict that led to civil war in Germany and Italy, and fundamentally altered the relationship of church and state in Western society.

The Salian Century

The Books and the Life of Judith of Flanders

Godfrey of Bouillon

The Papal Monarchy

The Chronicle of Petershausen in translation

Germany in the Early Middle Ages, C. 800-1056

This book explores the relationship between the papacy and

reform against the backdrop of social and religious change in later tenth and eleventh-century Europe. Placing this relationship in the context of the debate about 'transformation', it reverses the recent trend among historians to emphasise the reform developments in the localities at the expense of those being undertaken in Rome. It focuses on how the papacy took an increasingly active part in shaping the direction of both its own reform and that of society, whose reform became an essential part of realising its objective of a free and independent Church. It also addresses the role of the Latin Church in western Europe around the year 1000, the historiography of reform, the significance of the 'Peace of God' as a reformist movement, the development of the papacy in the eleventh century, the changing attitudes towards simony, clerical marriage and lay investiture, reformist rhetoric aimed at the clergy, and how reformist writings sought to change the behaviour and expectations of the aristocracy. Summarising current literature while presenting a cogent and nuanced argument about the complex nature and development of reform, this book will be invaluable for an undergraduate and specialist audience alike.

Henry IV, Part 1 is a history play by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written no later than 1597. It is the second play in Shakespeare's tetralogy dealing with the successive reigns of Richard II, Henry IV (two plays), and Henry V. Henry IV, Part 1 depicts a span of history that begins with Hotspur's battle at Homildon against the Douglas late in 1402 and ends with the defeat of the rebels at Shrewsbury in the middle of 1403. Henry IV, Part 2 is a history play by William Shakespeare, believed written between 1596 and 1599. It is the third part of a tetralogy, preceded by Richard II and

Henry IV, Part 1 and succeeded by Henry V.

The Holy Roman Empire: A Historical Encyclopedia [2 volumes]

Gender Politics and Biblical Interpretation

Medieval Germany, 1056-1273

Spirituality and social change