

The Popes Of Avignon A Century In Exile

The division of the Church or Schism that took place between 1378 and 1417 had no precedent in Christianity. No conclave since the twelfth century had acted as had those in April and September 1378, electing two concurrent popes. This crisis was neither an issue of the authority claimed by the pope and the Holy Roman Emperor nor an issue of authority and liturgy. The Great Western Schism was unique because it forced upon Christianity a rethinking of the traditional medieval mental frame. It raised question of personality, authority, human fallibility, ecclesiastical jurisdiction and taxation, and in the end responsibility in holding power and authority. This collection presents the broadest range of experiences, center and periphery, clerical and lay, male and female, Christian and Muslim. Theology, including exegesis of Scripture, diplomacy, French literature, reform, art, and finance all receive attention.

"Much has been written about the complex relationship between England and the papacy in the 14th century, yet the form (rather than the content) of the diplomatic intercourse between these two protagonists has not hitherto been examined in detail. Drawing on a wide range of unpublished sources, Pluger explores the techniques of communication employed by the Crown in its dealings with Clement VI (1342-52) and Innocent VI (1352-62). Methodologies of social and cultural history and of International Relations are brought to bear on the analysis

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of the dialogue between Westminster and Avignon, resulting in a more complete picture of 14th-century Anglo-papal relations in particular and of medieval diplomatic practice in general."

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An Official Guide

1305 Establishments

The Avignon Papacy

1305-1378 ; [the "Babylonian Captivity" of the Medieval Church]

The Palace of the Popes at Avignon

The Battle for Christendom

LOST TREASURE OF THE ANCIENT CATHOLIC CHURCH When Pope Gregory XI abruptly decides to move the Papacy back to Rome in 1377, chaos and rebellion descends upon both Avignon and the Papal States in Italy. The Rome-based Pope's foes and critics are everywhere and any shipment of the papal treasury from Avignon to the Vatican is at risk. An ingenious location is devised by Sir Jean Termonde, a heroic knight, to secure the treasure from discovery until it can be transferred to Rome The papal treasure never arrived at the Vatican, and the legend of the lost gold and jewels has grown over the

centuries. Rare book dealer Jim Pierce's expertise is in tracking down and retrieving old volumes coveted by well-heeled clients. He has little interest in the French Middle Ages until two armed thugs enter his bookstore demanding an ancient 14th century volume on the Avignon Papacy that mentions the Church's treasury. They are killed thanks to Pierce's precautionary measures. When he receives an offer of \$5 million from the legendary billionaire recluse John W. Baxter, to steal a 14th century volume from the Vatican Secret Archives, his interest is piqued leading him to wonder if Baxter wants the volume or if the contents are related to the treasure. So Pierce sets out to attempt two thefts: the volume from the Vatican, and the treasure from Avignon. That's when he discovers the French and the British police are on Baxter's heels who is, in turn, after him.

Richly engaging historical adventure in the vein of The Winter Palace and The Malice of Fortune. Muse is the story of the charismatic woman who was the inspiration behind Petrarch's sublime love poetry. Solange Le Blanc begins life

in the tempestuous streets of 14th century Avignon, a city of men dominated by the Pope and his palace. When her mother, a harlot, dies in childbirth, Solange is raised by Benedictines who believe she has the gift of clairvoyance. Trained as a scribe, but troubled by disturbing visions and tempted by a more carnal life, she escapes to Avignon, where she becomes entangled in a love triangle with the poet Petrarch, becoming not only his muse but also his lover. Later, when her gift for prophecy catches the Pope's ear, Solange becomes Pope Clement VI's mistress and confidante in the most celebrated court in Europe. When the plague kills a third of Avignon's population, Solange is accused of sorcery and is forced once again to reinvent herself and fight against a final, mortal conspiracy. Muse is a sweeping historical epic that magically evokes the Renaissance, capturing a time and place caught between the shadows of the past and the promise of a new cultural awakening. Which of the two sides of Clement prevailed the 'official' or the personal? The book attempts to answer this

question by examining his ideas and actions in connection with some of the major issues of the reign: for example, his attempts to solve the problem of the 'usurping' emperor, Louis of Bavaria, through the appointment of Charles of Bohemia (Charles IV); to deal with a crisis in the Hundred Years War between France and England; to check Islamic expansion and to heal the Greek Schism; to curb the oligarchic challenge of those who thought that the papacy should be at Rome rather than at Avignon. Clement was a great orator and the book is based partly on his sermons, many of which are unpublished. It is the only study of an Avignon pope in English.

Muse

The Pontificate and Ideas of an Avignon Pope

Pope Clement V, Pope John Xxii, Declaration of Arbroath, Pope Gregory Xi, Pope Clement Vi, Pope Urban V, Pope Benedict Xii, Pope Innoc

Avignon of the Popes

The Popes at Avignon, 1305-1378

An Account of the Great Schism when Rival Popes in Rome, Avignon, and Pisa Vied for the Rule of Christendom

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Like the finest medieval tapestry, this narrative history masterfully weaves together the sweeping events surrounding what has become known as the "Babylonian captivity" of the popes into the broader story of 14th-century Europe—one of the most turbulent times in the continent's history. It was a time of fear, ferocity, and religious agony, which saw the suppression of the Knights Templar and the Cathars. This century also marked the first onslaught of the plague, the beginning of the Hundred Years' War and produced great writers and artists in the western tradition, including Giotto, Boccaccio, Petrarch, and Chaucer. Central to this period was the movement of the papal seat from Rome to Avignon in the south of France, where seven successive popes held power from 1309 to 1377. The drama, intrigue, and tumult associated with the papacy in exile forms the perfect lens through which to clearly see a Europe making the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance.

At the beginning of the fourteenth century, anarchy in Italy led to the capital of the Christian world being moved from Rome for the first and only time in history. It was a critical moment, and it resulted in seven successive popes remaining in exile for the next seventy years. The city chosen to replace Rome was Avignon. And depending on where you stood at the time they were seventy years of heaven, or of hell opinions invariably ran to extremes, as did the behaviour of the popes themselves. It was during this period of exile that the city witnessed some of the most turbulent events in the history of Christendom, among them the suppression of the Knights Templar and the last of the heretical Cathars, the first onslaught of the Black Death, the final collapse of the crusading dream, and the first decades of the Hundred Years War between England and

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France, in which successive Avignon popes attempted to mediate. The papal flight from Rome was fiercely castigated by Dante in *The Divine Comedy*, while during the later years of papal Avignon the enigmatic figure of Petrarch, the most celebrated poet and scholar of his day, loomed angrily over the city. In a dramatic denouement, Avignon became home to the anti-popes, rivals and enemies of the re-established Roman papacy. This is a portrait sketch of that era. And at the centre of the picture is Avignon itself, as it grew from being a relatively insignificant town on the RhOne to become, albeit briefly, one of the great capitals of the world.

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Pages: 35. Chapters: Pope Clement V, Pope John XXII, Declaration of Arbroath, Pope Gregory XI, Pope Clement VI, Pope Urban V, Pope Benedict XII, Pope Innocent VI, Antipope Nicholas V, Papal conclave, 1314-1316, War of the Eight Saints, Antipope Benedict XIII, Papal conclave, 1304-1305, Papal conclave, 1378, Western Schism, Papal conclave, 1352, Palais des Papes, Avignon Exchange, Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Avignon, Papal conclave, 1370, Comtat Venaissin, Papal conclave, 1342, Papal conclave, 1362, Gerard du Puy, Antipope Clement VII, Arnaud de Pellegrue, Berenger Fredoli, Guillaume Court, Gui de Maillesec, Angelic de Grimoard, Avignon Cathedral, Jean du Cros, Papal conclave, 1334, Berenguer Fredol. Excerpt: The Avignon Papacy was the period from 1305 to 1378 during which seven Popes resided in Avignon, in modern-day France. This arose from the conflict between the Papacy and the French crown. Following the strife between Boniface VIII and Philip IV of France, and the death after only eight months of

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5 Minutes in Church History

The Popes of Avignon

A Companion to the Great Western Schism (1378-1417)

Avignon

City of Exiles

The Avignon Papacy Contested

As a 'biography' of the fourteenth-century illustrated Bible of Clement VII, an opposition pope in Avignon from 1378-94, this social history traces the Bible's production in Naples (c. 1330) through its changing ownership and meaning in Avignon (c. 1340-1405) to its presentation as a gift to Alfonso, King of Aragon (c. 1424). The author's novel approach, based on solid art historical and anthropological methodologies, allows her to assess the object's evolving significance and the use of such a Bible to enhance the power and prestige of its princely and papal owners. Through archival sources, the author

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pinpoints the physical location and privileged treatment of the Clement Bible over a century. The author considers how the Bible's contexts in the collection of a bishop, several popes, and a king demonstrate the value of the Bible as an exchange commodity. The Bible was undoubtedly valued for the aesthetic quality of its 200+ luxurious images. Additionally, the author argues that its iconography, especially Jerusalem and visionary scenes, augments its worth as a reflection of contemporary political and religious issues. Its images offered biblical precedents, its style represented associations with certain artists and regions in Italy, and its past provided links to important collections. Fleck's examination of the art production around the Bible in Naples and Avignon further illuminates the manuscript's role as a reflection of the court cultures in those cities. Adding to recent art historical scholarship focusing on the taste and signature styles in late medieval and Renaissance courts, this study provides new information about workshop practices and techniques. In these two court cities, the author analyzes styles associated with different artists, different patrons, and even with different rooms of the rulers' palaces, offering new findings relevant to current scholarship, not only in art history but also in court and collection studies.

Unn Falkeid considers the work of six fourteenth-century writers who waged literary war against the Avignon papacy's increasing claims of supremacy over secular rulers—a conflict that engaged contemporary critics from every corner of Europe. She illuminates arguments put forth by Dante, Petrarch, William of Ockham, Catherine of Siena, and others.

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The Great Western Schism, 1378–1417

The Avignon Papacy and Its Return to Rome

Avignon Papacy, States and Territories Disestablished in 1378, Pope Clement V, Pope John XXII, Declaration of Arbroath, Pope Gregory XI,

Avignon Papacy

The Popes of Avignon and the Great Schism

The Avignon Popes and Their Chancery. Collected Essays

THE AVIGNON PAPACY AND ITS RETURN TO ROME is a historical book. It is all about what happened until the Pope shifted the Papal residence from Rome to Avignon in France in the fourteenth century. This period was looked at as the period of the Babylonian Captivity of the Papacy. It is a very interesting and historical nourishing book. Get it please, to know more.

With the arrival of Clement V in 1309, seven popes ruled the Western Church from Avignon until 1378. Joëlle Rollo-Koster traces the compelling story of the transplanted papacy in Avignon, the city the popes transformed into their capital. Through an engaging blend of political and social history, she argues that we should think more positively about the Avignon papacy, with its effective governance, intellectual creativity, and dynamism. It is a remarkable tale of an institution growing and defending its prerogatives, of people both high and low who produced and served its needs, and of the city

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they built together. As the author reconsiders the Avignon papacy (1309–1378) and the Great Western Schism (1378–1417) within the social setting of late medieval Avignon, she also recovers the city's urban texture, the stamp of its streets, the noise of its crowds and celebrations, and its people's joys and pains. Each chapter focuses on the popes, their rules, the crises they faced, and their administration but also on the history of the city, considering the recent historiography to link the life of the administration with that of the city and its people. The story of Avignon and its inhabitants is crucial for our understanding of the institutional history of the papacy in the later Middle Ages. The author argues that the Avignon papacy and the Schism encouraged fundamental institutional changes in the governance of early modern Europe—effective centralization linked to fiscal policy, efficient bureaucratic governance, court society (société de cour), and conciliarism. This fascinating history of a misunderstood era will bring to life what it was like to live in the fourteenth-century capital of Christianity. The Popes of Avignon A Century in Exile Bluebridge "A Story of Papal Power, Royal Prestige, and Patronage " The Popes in Exile, 1305-1403 The Clement Bible at the Medieval Courts of Naples and Avignon Avignon and Its Papacy, 1309-1417

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A Century in Exile

*The Avignon Papacy and the Crusades,
1305-1378*

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The Great Schism divided Western Christianity between 1378 and 1417. Two popes and their courts occupied the see of St. Peter, one in Rome, and one in Avignon. Traditionally, this event has received attention from scholars of institutional history. In this book, by contrast, Joëlle

Rollo-Koster investigates the event through the prism of social drama. Marshalling liturgical, cultural, artistic, literary and archival evidence, she explores the four phases of the Schism: the breach after the 1378 election, the subsequent division of the Church, redressive actions, and reintegration of the papacy in a single pope. Investigating how popes legitimized their respective positions and the reception of these efforts, Rollo-Koster shows how the Schism influenced political thought, how unity was achieved, and how the two capitals, Rome and Avignon, responded to events. Rollo-Koster's approach humanizes the Schism, enabling us to understand the event as it was experienced by contemporaries.

The history of the church is filled with stories. Stories of triumph, stories of defeat, stories of joy, and stories of sorrow. These stories are a legacy of God's faithfulness to His people. In this book, Dr. Stephen J. Nichols provides postcards from the church through the centuries. These snapshots capture the richness of Christian history with glimpses of fascinating saints, curious places, precious artifacts, and surprising turns of events. In exploring them, Dr. Nichols takes the reader on a lively and informative journey through the

record of God's providence to encourage, challenge, and enjoy. This is our story--our family history. "THE CENTURIES OF CHURCH HISTORY GIVE US A LITANY OF GOD'S DELIVERANCES. GOD HAS DONE IT BEFORE, MANY TIMES AND IN MANY WAYS, AND HE CAN DO IT AGAIN. HE WILL DO IT AGAIN. AND IN THAT, WE FIND COURAGE FOR TODAY AND FOR TOMORROW."

1378 Events

The Popes' Palace in Avignon

The Popes at Avignon

Translated from the 9th French Ed., 1949

Avignon: the Palace of the Popes

Visit to the Popes' Palace

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The crusading movement in the fourteenth century, and the support given to it by the Popes at Avignon, form the central theme of this study. By focusing on the crusading policy of the papal Curia it also illuminates other fields of Avignonese activity, such as papal taxation and relations with Byzantium, as well as offering general comments on papal objectives, approaches, and limitations. The author examines the contribution made by the Avignonese Curia to all aspects of the crusades: their initiation, their organization and financing, their control in the field, and their diplomatic repercussions ... he extends his study to cover all areas where crusading occurred--the eastern Mediterranean, Spain, eastern Europe, and Italy ... he analyses the Curia's approach to ... peacemaking between warring Christian powers, the work of the Military Orders, and western attempts to maintain a trade embargo on Mamluk Egypt. -Dust jacket.

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The fifteenth century Council of Constance ends the Catholic Church ' s papal schism and sets Europe on its path to the Renaissance in this in-depth history. At the dawn of the fifteenth century, the Ottoman Empire posed an existential threat to Christian Europe. Meanwhile, the Catholic Church was in chaos, with three Popes claiming the Chair of Saint Peter and dangerous stirrings of reform. In an attempt to save the Christian world, Emperor Sigismund of the Holy Roman Empire called the nations of Europe together for a conference at Constance, beside the Rhine. In *The Battle for Christendom*, historian Frank Welsh demonstrates that the 1414 Council of Constance was one of the most pivotal events in European history. The last event of the medieval world, the months of fierce debate and political maneuvering heralded the dawn of the Renaissance and the rise of humanism. Yet it would also bring about darker events, as the first moments of the Protestant Reformation began with the burning of the Czech divine, Jan Hus. The story rises to a climax on the battlements of Constantinople in 1453 where, despite all of Sigismund ' s attempts to repel the Ottomans, the East rose up once more. In Welsh ' s lively retelling, *The Battle for Christendom* is an enthralling history that holds lessons for our own times of international turmoil.

The Three Popes

The Avignon Legacy

Tr. by Janet Love

1305 - 1378 ; [the "Babylonian Captivity" of the Medieval Church]

Avignon Papacy, States and Territories Established in 1305, Pope Clement V, Pope John Xxii, Declaration of Arbroath, Pope Gregory

This book traces the compelling story of the

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transplanted papacy in Avignon, the city mainly French popes transformed into their capital. Through an engaging blend of political and social history, the author tells the fascinating tale of a misunderstood era that brings to life the fourteenth-century capital of Christianity.

The Avignon Papacy, 1305-1403

The Practice of Diplomacy in Late Medieval Europe

Le Palais des papes d'Avignon

Clement VI

Popes, Institutions, and Society

The Popes at Avignon: 1305-1378, Tr