

The Popes Of Avignon A Century In Exile

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.

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Comisión Central de Estadística de Filipinas

Avignon and Its Papacy, 1309–1417

England and the Avignon Popes

The Avignon Popes and Its Return to Rome

The Avignon Popes and Their Chancery. Collected Essays

Avignon Papacy, People from Avignon, Pope Clement V, Pope John XXii, Declaration of Arbroath, Pope Gregory Xi, Pope Clement Vi, Pope Urban V,

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 36. Chapters: Avignon Papacy, States and territories disestablished in 1378, 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, Kingdom of Arles, 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 1309 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 his successor, a deadlocked conclave finally elected Clement V, a Frenchman, as pope in 1305. Clement declined to move to Rome, remaining in France, and in 1309 moved his court to the papal enclave at Avignon, where it remained for the next 68 years. This absence from Rome is sometimes referred to as the "Babylonian Captivity of the Papacy." A total of seven popes reigned at Avignon; all were French, and all were increasingly under the influence of the French crown. Finally in 1377 Gregory XI moved his court to Rome, officially ending the Avignon papacy. However, in 1378 the breakdown in relations between the cardinals and Gregory's successor, Urban VI, gave rise to the Western Schism. This started a second line of Avignon popes, though these are not...

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The Avignon Papacy Contested

The Popes at Avignon, 1305-1378 ... Translated from the Ninth French Edition [by Janet Love], Etc

Visit to the Popes' Palace

The Popes at Avignon

The Popes at Avignon: 1305-1378, Tr

The Popes' Palace in Avignon

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 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 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.

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 14thcentury 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.

"A Story of Papal Power, Royal Prestige, and Patronage "

The Palace of the Popes at Avignon

Pope Clement V, Pope John XXii, Declaration of Arbroath, Pope Gregory Xi, Pope Clement Vi, Pope Urban V, Pope Benedict Xii, Pope Innoç

The Popes' Palace at Avignon

Avignon

The Popes in Exile, 1305-1403

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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.

Tr. by Janet Love

The Avignon Papacy, 1305-1403

The Popes at Avignon, 1305-1378

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

Popes, Institutions, and Society

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 central governance, 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 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.

This book traces the compelling story of the 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.

Avignon: the Palace of the Popes

The Right of Spoil of the Popes of Avignon, 1316-1415

The Popes of Avignon and the Great Schism

Avignon Papacy

The Popes of Avignon

Clement VI

The Popes of AvignonA Century in ExileBluebridge

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.

The Practice of Diplomacy in Late Medieval Europe

The Three Popes

Avignon in Flower, 1309-1403

Translated from the 9th French Ed., 1949

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

Avignon and Its Papacy, 1309-1417

"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, Plüger 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 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."

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.

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

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

The Avignon Legacy

The Avignon Papacy and the Crusades, 1305-1378

1305 Establishments

The Avignon Papacy

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 questions 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. 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.

The Clement Bible at the Medieval Courts of Naples and Avignon

Le Palais des papes d'Avignon

1378 Events

An Official Guide

Avignon of the Popes

A Century in Exile

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Cathedral, Jean-Claude Malgoire, Jean du Cros, Louis Des Balbes de Berton de Crillon, duc de Mahon, Papal conclave, 1334, Guy Herard, Montfauvel, ...

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 stand at the time they were seventy years of heaven, or of hellopinions 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 France, in which successive Avignon popes attempted to mediate.

City of Exiles

The Pontificate and Ideas of an Avignon Pope

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