I. The End of the First Thousand Years

II. The Growth of the Reform Spirit
   The Cluny Reform: Cluny founded in 910 by William of Aquitaine Bertha, Abbot of Baume, the first abbot.
   Growth of Cluny reform under Odo, the second abbot.
   Chain of daughter-houses
   Reform of Fleury which kept independence
   Cluny became a real power under Odilo who became abbot in 994.
   Change from traditional agricultural simplicity to an emphasis on learning, art, architecture, music, and liturgical development.
   "The Truce of God"

   The Lorraine Reform: Monastery of Brogne in 914 became center of reform. Spread to Gorg in 933. Spread through Lorraine and on to Germany. Bruno, archbishop of Cologne was brother of Otto I. Otto made him governor of Lorraine. Leading reform movement in Germany.

   - Reform of clergy and monks
   - Revival of learning--Anglo-Saxon translations

III. The Germans Back Reform and Dominate the Papacy
   Opposition to reform from bishops and Benedictines

   Reform gains royal support:
   - Robert the Pious (996-1031) in France
   - Henry II (1002-24) in Germany
   - Conrad II (1024-39) in Germany

   Henry III (1039-56) takes control of the papacy in 1046.
   - The scandal of three popes: Benedict IX the last Tuscan pope; Sylvester III the Crescenzio pope (1044); Gregory VI who bought papacy from Benedict IX.
   - Synod of Sutri in 1046.
   - Henry III brought reformers to Rome and appointed four German popes.

   Pope Leo IX (1049-54) and the Lorraine reformers: reform changes from moral reform to battle for world supremacy of papacy.

IV. The Great Schism: the split of East and West in 1054.
   - Leo IX vs Michael Cerularis

V. The Norman Conquest of 1066: Latins replace Anglo-Saxons.