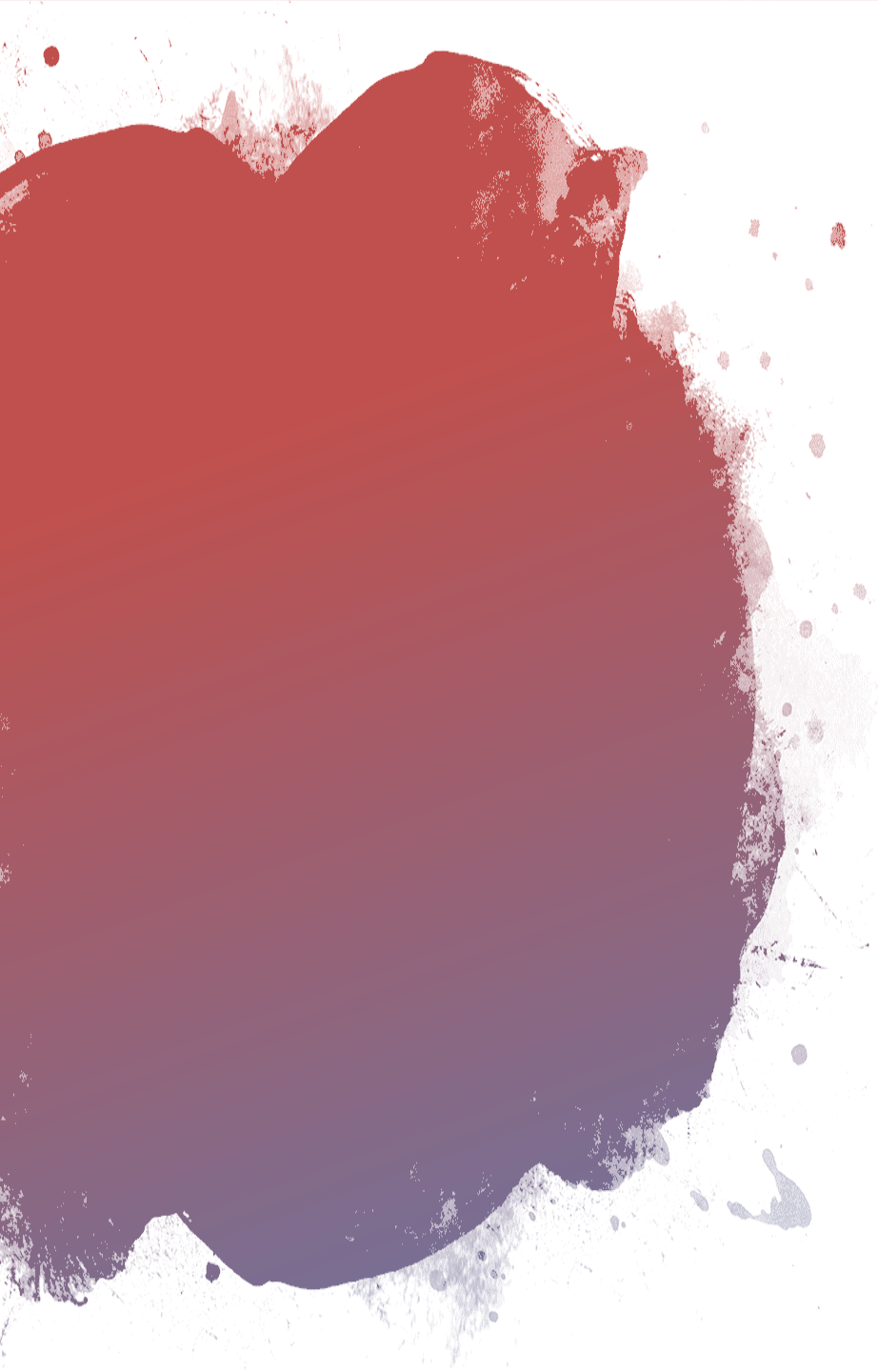




After Clarendon

1164-1166

- 
- Thomas wrote to pope asking for pardon for agreeing to the Constitutions
 - Pope condemned certain clauses
 - Thomas tried and failed to leave the county – in violation of the CC



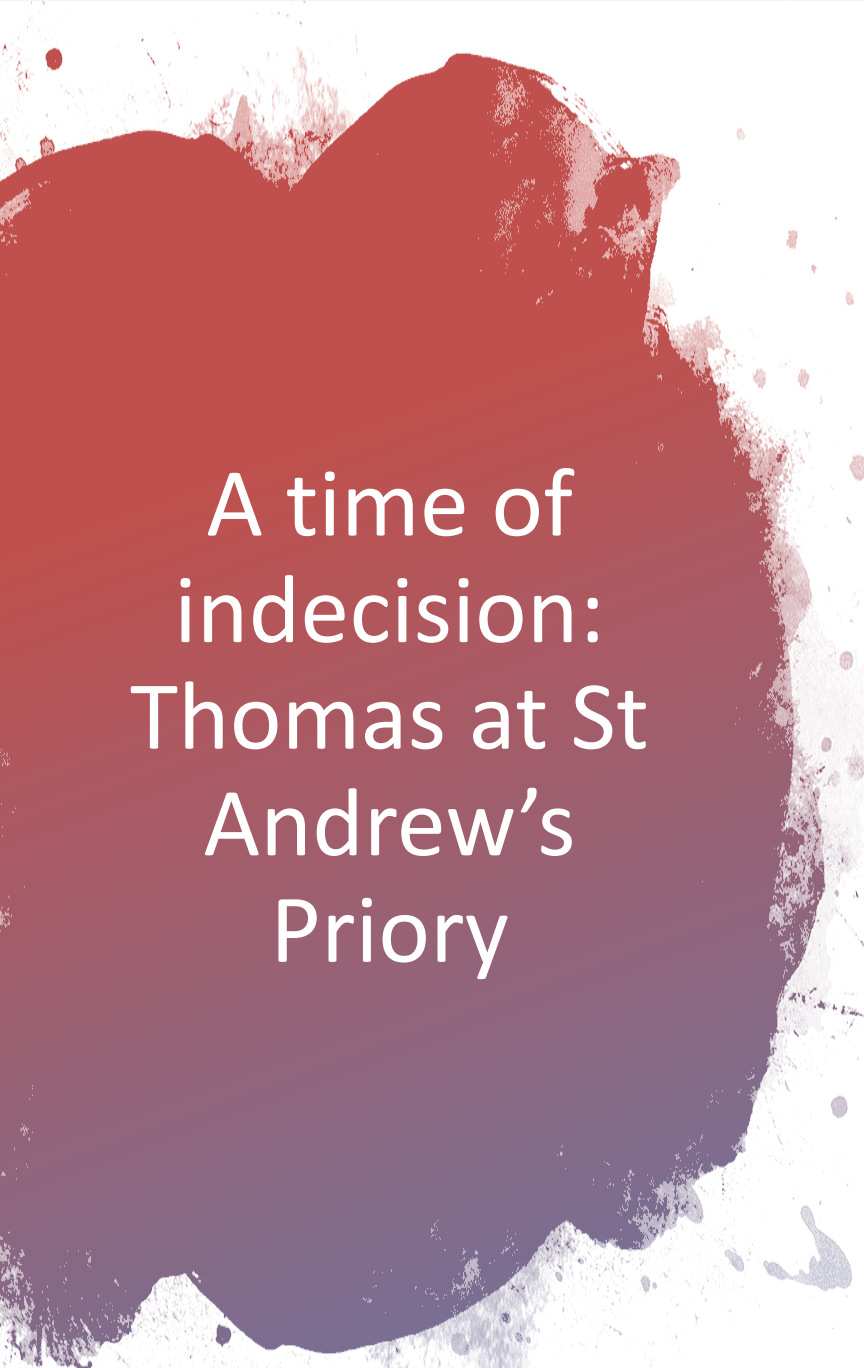
Confrontation on a non- ecclesiastical matter

- John the Marshall claimed to hold land of Canterbury and to have been denied justice in the archbishop's court
- Appealed to king who summoned Thomas to the royal court
- Thomas did not attend and did not provide *essoyn* [reason for non-attendance]
- Second summons for contempt of court



Northampton

- Note that Herbert of Bosham and William fitz Stephen were there.
- Distinction made between bishop and baron (CC clause 11)
- Thomas's plea disallowed – fails to get the support of the bishops; his goods confiscated
- Henry demands accounts from when he was chancellor



A time of indecision: Thomas at St Andrew's Priory

- To resign or not to resign?
- Consults his confessor Robert of Merton
- Appeals to the pope - provocative
- Confrontation at the castle, during which Henry concentrates on financial matters
- The bishops are torn – Henry's demand for their support raises the question of criminous clerks
- Thomas judged by the barons to be a traitor
- He refused to hear the sentence



Northampton Castle

- Thomas goes in great state and display
- Confrontation during which Henry concentrates on financial matters
- The bishops are torn – Henry's demand for their support raises the question of criminous clerks
- Thomas judged by the barons to be a traitor
- He refused to hear the sentence

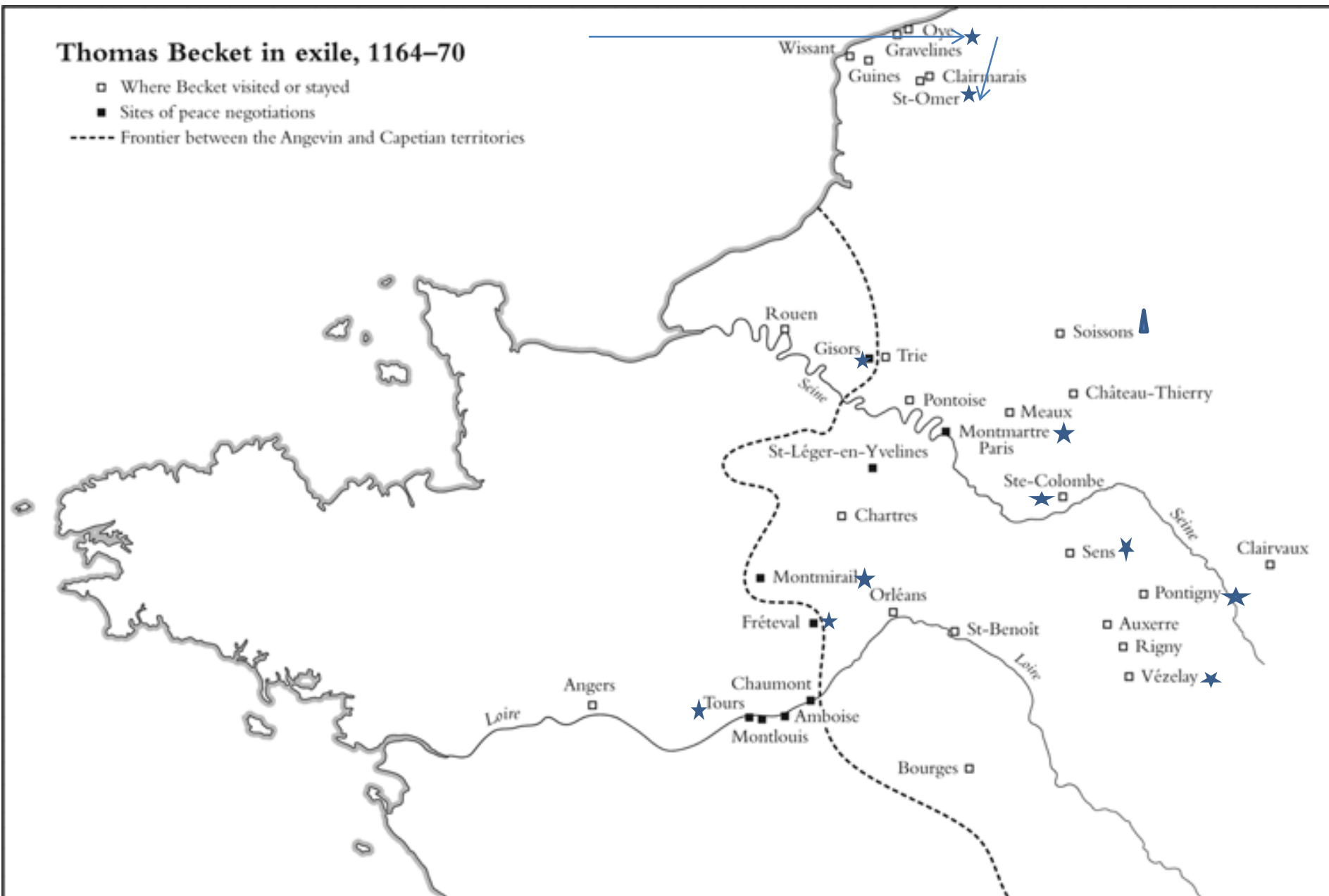


Thomas flees abroad ...

- St Andrew's Priory,
Northampton – Grantham –
Lincoln - ? Catley – Boston –
Haverholme – Chicksands –
Thanet [i.e. a number of
Gilbertine houses]
- Gravelines – St Omer

Thomas Becket in exile, 1164–70

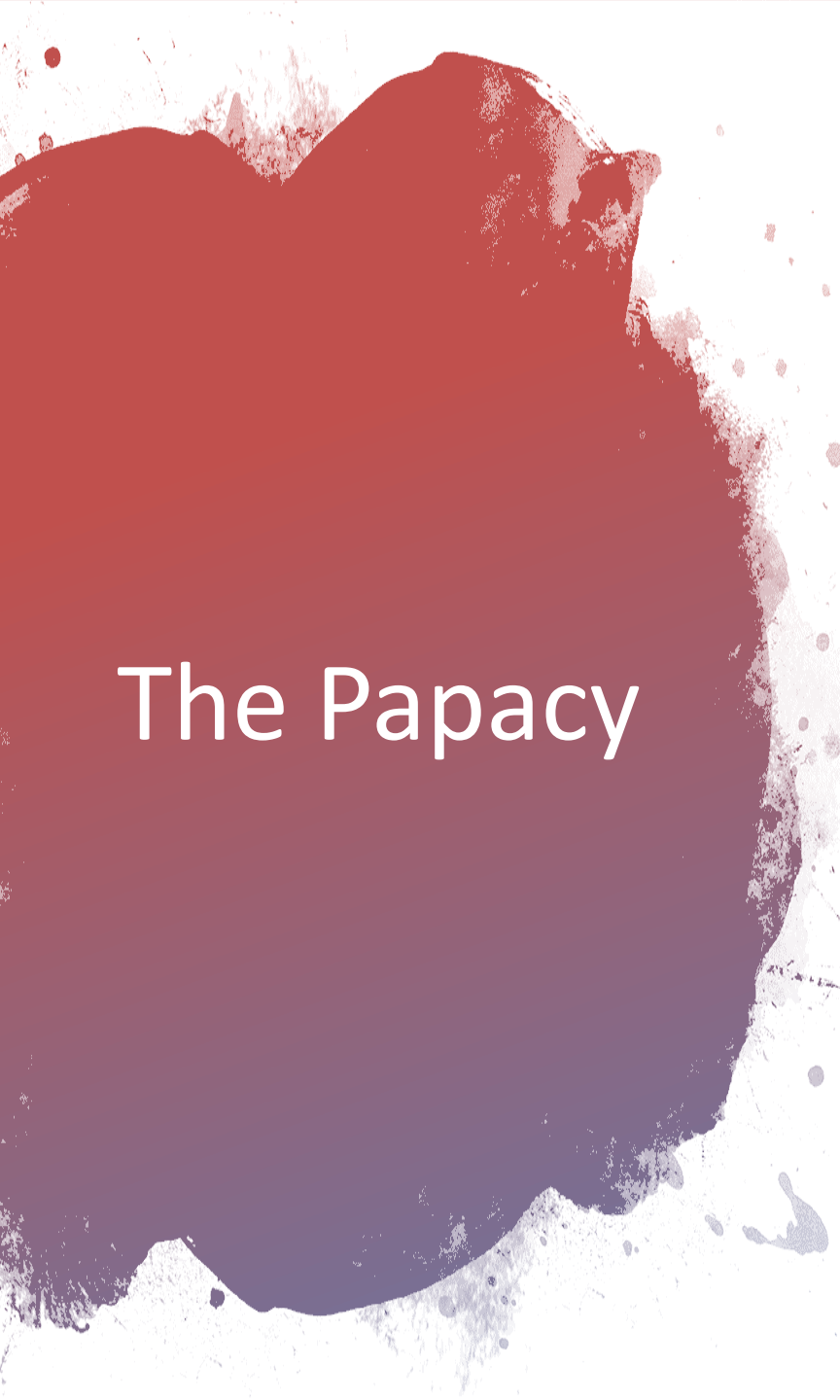
- Where Becket visited or stayed
- Sites of peace negotiations
- Frontier between the Angevin and Capetian territories





Exile: Phase One 1164-66

- Usually seen as Thomas on the defensive
- Wider arena of conflict
 - Empire v Papacy
 - Angevins v France



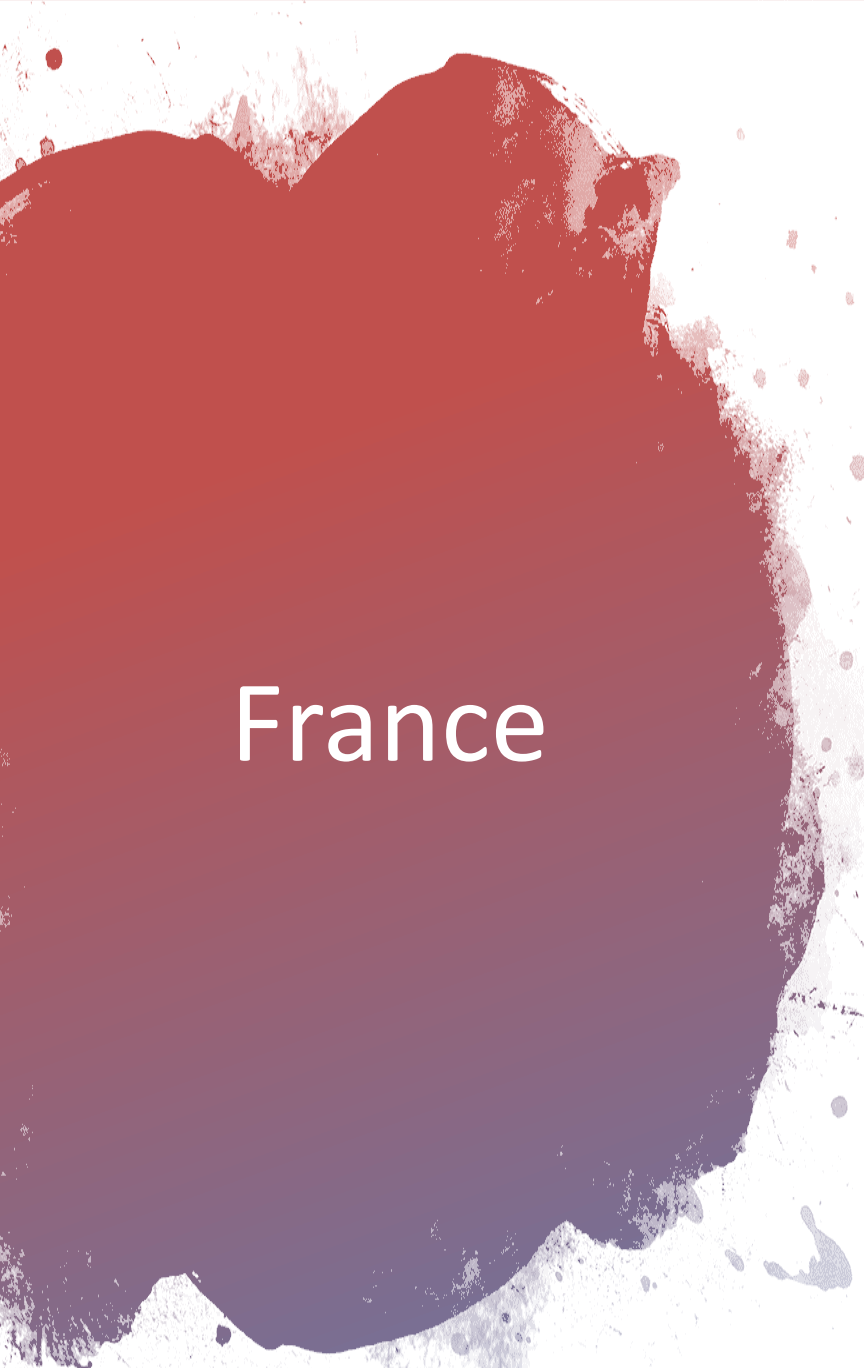
The Papacy

- Pope Hadrian IV d. 1159
- Majority vote for Roland Bandinelli, lawyer from Bologna = Alexander III
- Minority (imperial party) = got himself crowned as Victor IV
- Alexander took refuge in Castel St Angelo then fled Rome – away March 1162 – November 1165



Alexander's dilemma

- He needs to keep the Emperor at bay as well as the 'antipope' Victor IV
- He needs to keep support of his allies, France and England
- SO Thomas needs to be treated diplomatically



France

- Louis VII (1137-1180), married to Eleanor of Aquitaine; marriage annulled
- Henry to Louis soon after Northampton
 - ‘Know that Thomas who was archbishop of Canterbury has been publicly adjudged in my court by full council of the barons of the realm to be a wicked and perjured traitor to me ... I beg you not to permit such a man to remain in your realm’



Louis's dilemma

- A recent peace treaty had been reached with Henry which, among other things, agreed that neither would harbour each other's enemies
- How should Louis react to Thomas?
- He wrote to the pope supporting Thomas, and met Thomas at Soissons
- But did not want to compromise his relations with Henry



The Empire

- Emperor Frederic Barbarossa (1152-1190)
- Aims to restore imperial control over the church
- Support of Archbishop Rainald of Dassel of Cologne, also chancellor
- In one sense an ally of Henry – but they supported different popes

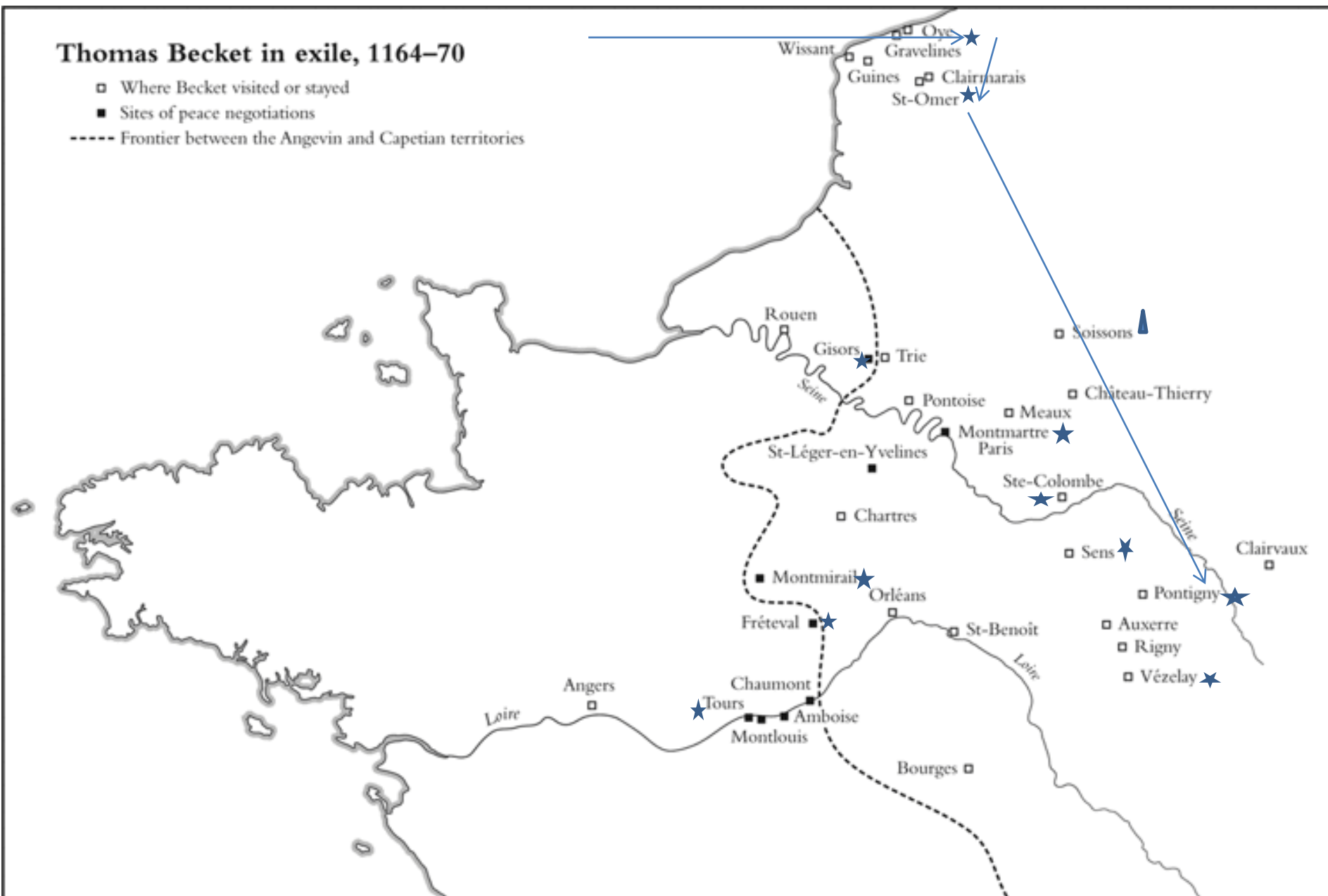


Events unfold

- Henry sent embassy to pope to urge Thomas's deposition or appoint a legate. It arrived at St Omer the same time as Thomas then proceeded to the pope at Sens.
- Pope not willing to appoint legate
- Becket at papal court at Sens – reads CC aloud and asks the pope to condemn them
- Thomas to Pontigny

Thomas Becket in exile, 1164–70

- Where Becket visited or stayed
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Pontigny – a Cistercian abbey



- Thomas there with his family and clerks
December 1164 to
November 1165





A new phase

- Victor IV d. 1164 – if Frederic could be persuaded to accept Alexander III the schism could end, but he supported a further anti-pope Paschal III
- Alexander however manages to return to Rome
- Becket not such a close problem – the pope orders him to shelve the case till Easter 1166

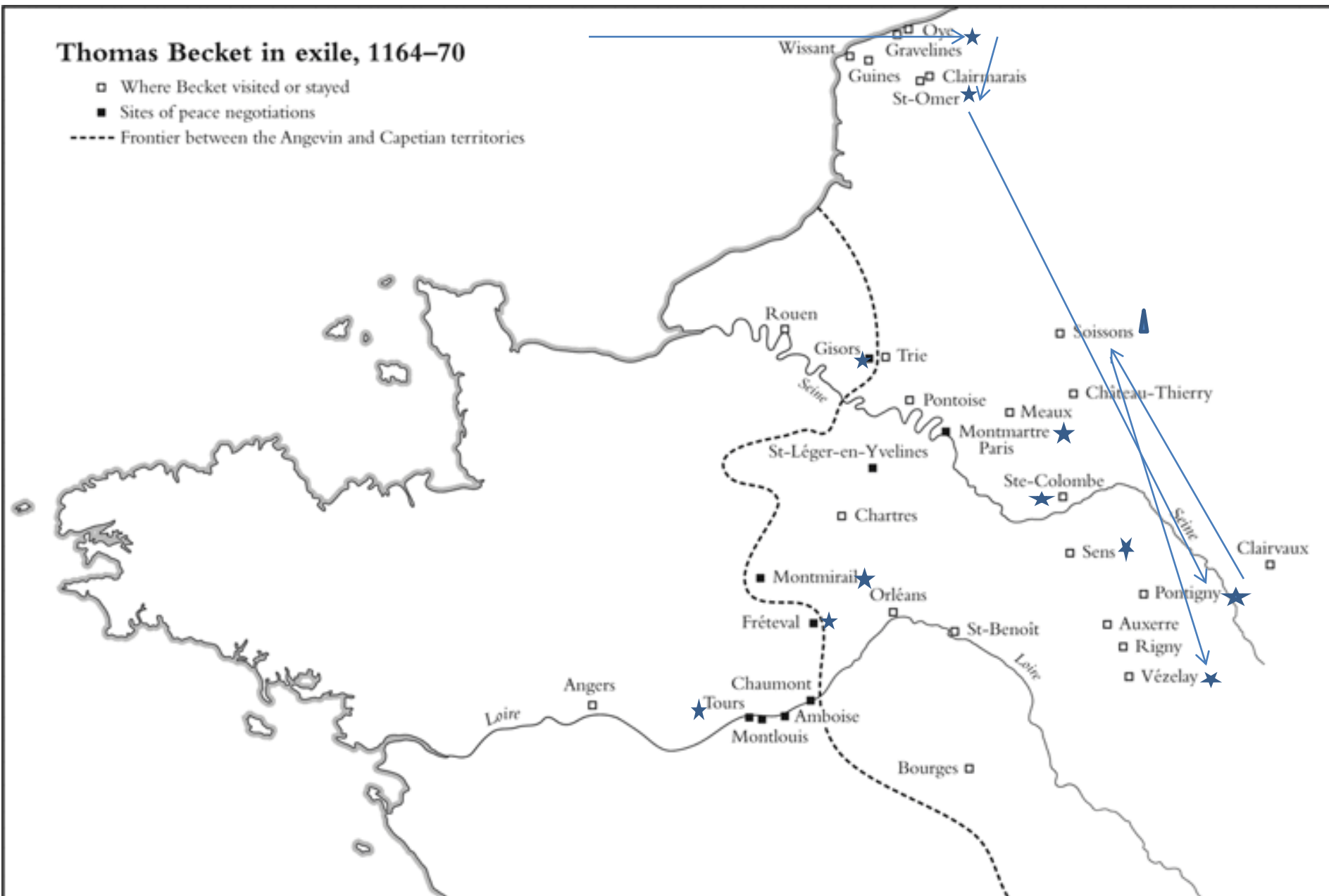


1166-1170 – more aggressive

- Easter 1166 Thomas renews his request for action against Henry; Alexander more secure and angry at Henry's dealings with the Empire he looks more favourably on Thomas
- Thomas made a papal legate in the province of Canterbury
- Thomas moves to Soissons and then to Vézelay where he condemns CC and only just draws back from excommunicating Henry

Thomas Becket in exile, 1164–70

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Veزالay Abbey



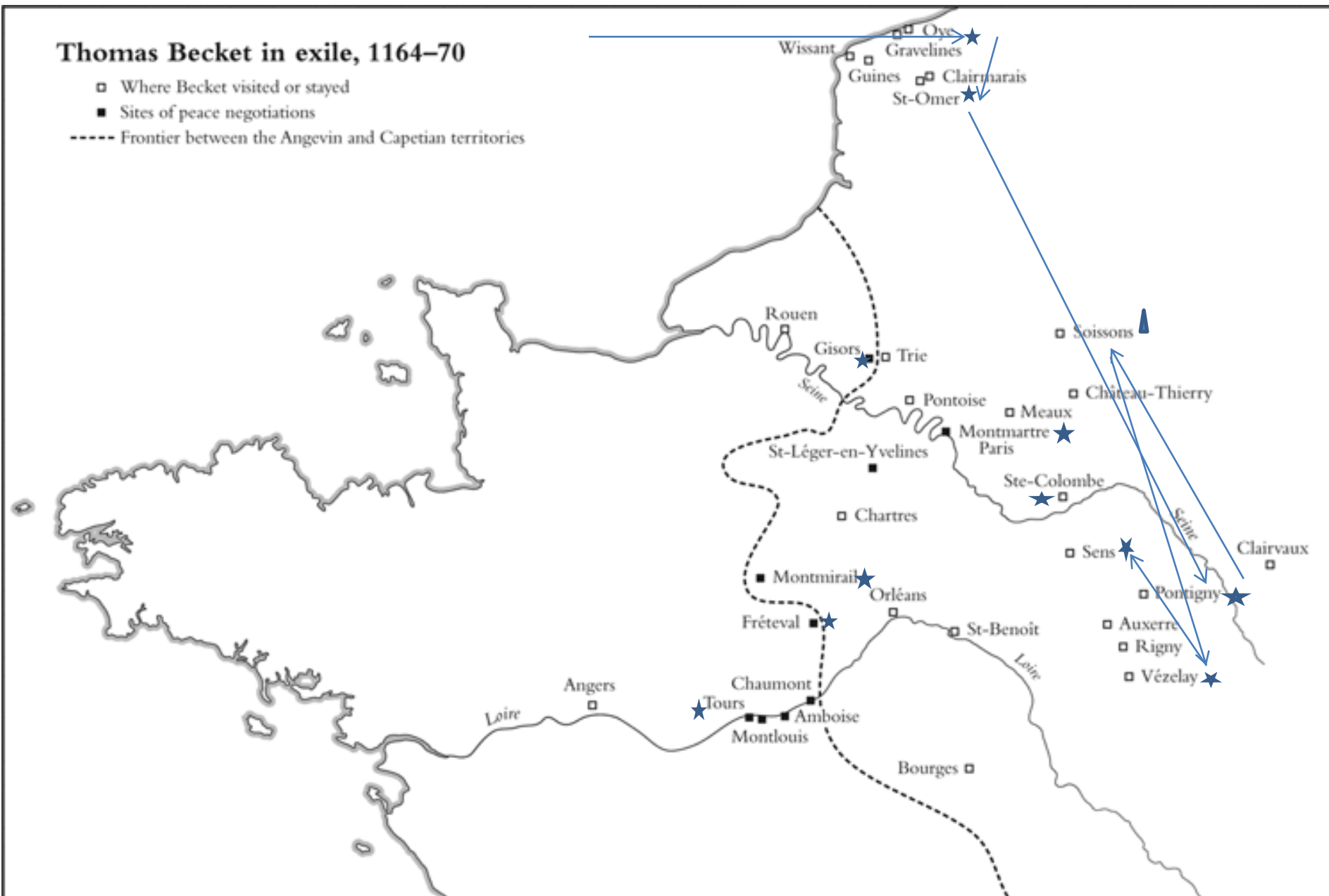


Henry's reaction

- Threat to withdraw support from Alexander
- Threat to confiscate Cistercian estates in England if Thomas not expelled from Pontigny
- Thomas left and at Louis's invitation stayed at the French abbey of Ste Columbe, Sens

Thomas Becket in exile, 1164–70

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Sens: Abbey of St Columbe



Sens Cathedral

