

Arnold of Brescia, a priest who preached against the wealth of the clergy, came to Rome and became the most influential person in the city. He felt the need of reform in the Church, and thought that this reform could only be secured if the Church gave up her possessions. In 1153 Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman who has held the office, became Pope as Hadrian IV. By laying Rome under an interdict, he procured the banishment of Arnold of Brescia and gained possession of part of the city. The struggle, however, lingered on, and both the citizens and the Pope looked to the Emperor for help.

When Frederick entered Italy in 1154 he held a great diet at Roncaglia, at which ambassadors from the Lombard cities took the oath of allegiance and offered gifts to the Emperor. The town of Tortona, which had incurred his anger, was destroyed, and after receiving the Lombard crown at Pavia, Frederick hastened on to Rome, where he was crowned by the Pope, but secretly for fear of the populace. Arnold of Brescia, who had been captured by the imperial forces, was handed over to the Pope. He was condemned for heresy and executed, his body being burnt at the stake and the ashes thrown into the Tiber.

Frederick's army had suffered so much from the heat of the Italian summer that he was forced to return to Germany before the Pope had completely subdued the rebellious citizens.

In Germany the Emperor's return was followed by a period of successful government. The Duchy of Austria was founded to indemnify the former holder of the Duchy of Bavaria. The Emperor's power in Burgundy was greatly increased by his marriage to a

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