The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is made of dark brown leather with a fine, pebbled texture. The title 'THE CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON' is printed in a bold, gold-colored, serif typeface, centered on the cover. The text is arranged in two lines: 'THE CONSTITUTIONS OF' on the top line and 'CLARENDON' on the bottom line. The book is resting on a wooden surface with a prominent grain. In the top right and bottom right corners, there are decorative metal corner protectors with an intricate, scroll-like design.

**THE CONSTITUTIONS OF
CLARENDON**

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON

The **Constitutions of Clarendon** represent an attempt by Henry II in 1164 a.d to exert state control over the Church in England.



WHAT ARE THEY MADE OF?

Constitutions were composed of 16 articles, which made the **Church** submitted to the **Crown**.



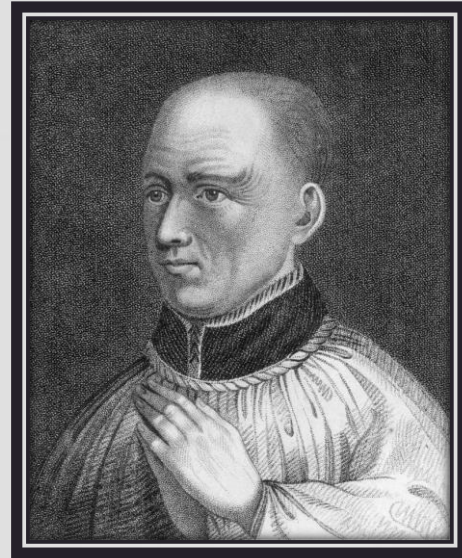
The **King** was more powerful than the Church.



Clerics accused of a crime were punished by the **royal court**, which had the final decision.

THOMAS BECKET

- He was born the 21st December 1118 in London;
- He was the Archbishop of Canterbury and a close friend of Henry II.



THE BECKET AFFAIR

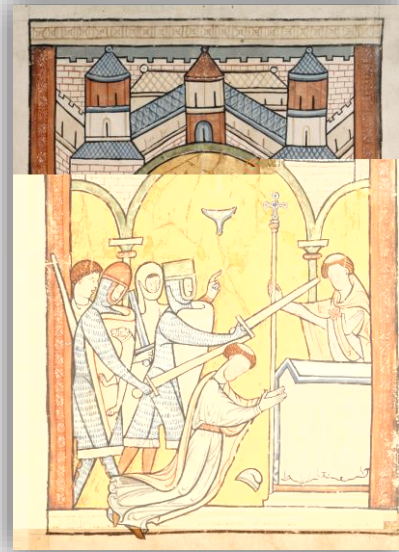
Thomas Becket was against the new Constitution so he argued with Henry II.



Becket went in exile for six years.



When he returned, he was **killed** by four knights of Henry II.



THE BECKET AFFAIR (2)

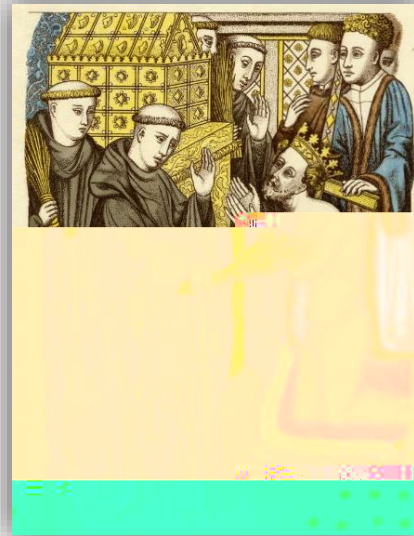
Even though Henry II had pleaded innocent, the people forced him to apologize publicly.



The pope imposed Henry II a **penance**.



He walked to Canterbury Cathedral in sackcloth and ashes and allowed himself to be flogged by the monks there.



THE BECKET AFFAIR (3)

- After that Thomas Becket was considered a **martyr**;
- Henry II was not excommunicated by the pope;
- The **Constitutions of Clarendon** were revoked.



THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION

Camilla Altieri