
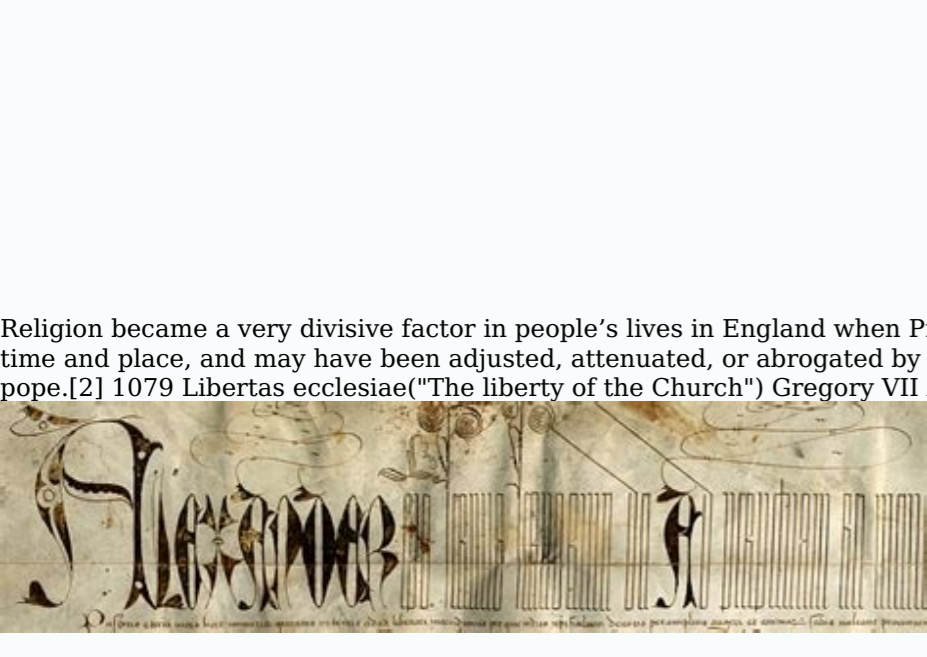


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When was the papal bull issued elizabeth



Religion became a very divisive factor in people's lives in England when Protestant ideas challenged the dominance of the Catholic Church of Rome. Elizabeth offered a 'middle way' compromise. This is an incomplete list of papal bulls, listed by the year in which each was issued. The decrees of some papal bulls were often tied to the circumstances of time and place, and may have been adjusted, attenuated, or abrogated by subsequent popes as situations changed.[1] List this list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (October 2017) Year Bull Issuer Description 1059 In nomine Domini("In the name of the Lord") Nicholas II Establishing cardinal-bishops as the sole electors of the pope.[2] 1079 Libertas ecclesiae("The liberty of the Church") Gregory VII About Church's independence from imperial authority and interference. 1079 Antiqua sanctorum patrum("The old (traces of) the holy fathers") Gregory VII Granted the church of Lyon primacy over the churches of Gaul.



1184 (November 4) Ad Abolendam Lucius III Condemns heresy, and lists some punishments (though stops short of death). 1187 (October 29) Audita tremendi("Hearing what terrible...") Gregory VIII Calls for the Third Crusade. 1192 Cum universi Celestine III Defined the Scottish Church as immediately subject to the Holy See. 1192 (23 December) Cum Romana ecclesia Celestine III Orders Archbishop Absalon of Lund to place the kingdom of Denmark under interdict and excommunicate Duke Valdemar if the bishop of Schleswig was not released from prison.[5] 1192 (23 December) Etsi sedes debeat Celestine III Admonished the clergy of Denmark for allowing the bishop of Schleswig to be imprisoned and to work for his release.[5] 1192 (23 December) Quanto magnitudinem tuam Celestine III Informs King Knud VI, that imprisoning the bishop of Schleswig is a crime, and his kingdom faces interdict if the bishop is not released.[5] 1198 Post Miserabile Innocent III Calls for the Fourth Crusade. 1199 (March 25) Vergentes in senium Innocent III This bull, addressed to the city of Viterbo, announced that heresy would be considered, in terms of punishment, the same as treason.[6] 1205 Esti Judoaei Innocent III Jews were allowed their own houses of worship and would not be forced to convert. Jews were forbidden to eat with Christians or own Christian slaves.[7] 1213 (April) Quia maior Innocent III Calls for the Fifth Crusade. 1214 (April 21) Bulla Aurea Innocent III Ended papal sanctions against King John in England and the Lordship of Ireland in exchange for that realm's pledge of fealty to the papacy.[8][9] This bull confirmed John's royal charter of 3 October 1213 bearing a golden seal, sometimes called the Bulla Aurea.[10] Payment of the annual tribute of 1,000 marks was finally vetoed by parliament in 1365 under Edward III.[11] 1215 (August 24) Pro rege Johanne Innocent III Declares Magna Carta "null, and void of all validity for ever" in favor of King John against the barons.[12][13] 1216 (December) Religiosam vitam("The religious life") Honorius III Established the Dominican Order 1218 In generali concilio Honorius III Demanded the enforcement of the 4th Lateran Council that Jews wear clothing to distinguish themselves and that Jews be made to pay the tithle to local churches.[14] 1219 Super speculam Honorius III Closed law schools in Paris and forbade the study of civil law.[15] 1223 (November 29) Solet anuere Honorius III Approves the Rule of St. Francis.[16] 1225 (June) Vineam Domini custodes Honorius III Grants two Dominican friars, Dominic of Segovia and Martin, authorisation for a mission to Morocco. 1228 Mira Circa Nos Gregory IX canonizing St. Francis of Assisi[17] 1230 Quo elongati Gregory IX Resolved issues concerning the testament of Francis of Assisi.[18] 1231 (April 13) Parens scientiarum("The Mother of Sciences") Gregory IX Guarantees the independence of the University of Paris. 1232 (February 8) Ille humani generis Gregory IX Instructed the Dominican prior of Regensburg to form an Inquisitional tribunal.[19] 1233 (April 6) Esti Judoaeorum("Even if the Jews") Gregory IX Demands that Jews in Christian countries be treated with the same humanity with which Christians wish to be treated in heathen lands.[20] 1233 (June) Vn in Rama Gregory IX Calls for action against Luciferians, a supposed sect of Devil worshippers 1233 Licet ad capiendos Gregory IX Marks the start of the Inquisition by the Church. 1233 (March 5) Sufficere debuerat Gregory IX Forbids Christians to dispute on matters of faith with Jews[21] 1234 Pietati proximum Gregory IX Confirms Germanic Orders rule of Kulmerland.[22] 1234 Rex pacificus Gregory IX Announcement of the Liber Extra, the collection of papal decretals.[23] 1234 (July 3) Fons Sapientiae Gregory IX canonizes Saint Dominic[24] 1234 (November 17) Rachel suum videns Gregory IX Calls for a crusade to the Holy Land and orders Dominicans and Franciscans to preach in favour of it.[25] 1235 Cum hora undecima("Since the eleventh hour") Gregory IX First bull authorizing friars to preach to pagan nations.[26] 1239 (June 20) Si vera sunt("If they are true") Gregory IX Orders the seizure and examination of Jewish writings, especially the Talmud, suspected of blasphemies against Christ and the Church.[27] 1240 Gregory IX Ordering all Jewish books in Castle to be seized on first Saturday in Lent while Jews were in synagogue 1243 Qui iustus causis Innocent IV Orders a crusade to the Baltic lands. Repeated 1256 and 1257.[28] 1244 Impia judeorum perfidia Innocent IV Stated that Jews could not hire Christian nurses.[29] 1244 (March 9) Impia gens Innocent IV Ordering Talmud to be burned 1245 (January 23) Terra Sancta Christi Innocent IV Calls for a crusade to the Holy Land.[30] 1245 (March 5) Dei patris immensa("God the Father's immense...") Innocent IV Exposition of the Christian faith, and urged Mongols to accept baptism.[31] 1245 (March 13) Cum non solum("With not only...") Innocent IV Appeal to the Mongols to desist from attacking Christians and other nations, and an enquiry as to their future intentions.[31] Innocent expresses desire for peace (possibly unaware that in the Mongol vocabulary, "peace" is a synonym for "subjection").[32] 1245 (March 20) Inter alia desiderabilia Innocent IV Charges against Sancho II of Portugal. 1245 (late March) Cum sinus super Innocent IV Letter addressed to multiple prelates and 'Christians of the East' which affirmed the primacy of the Roman Church and urged ecclesiastical unity.[33] 1245 (July 17) Ad Apostolicae Dignitatis Apicem Innocent IV Ad Apostolicae Dignitatis Apicem was an apostolic letter issued against Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II by Pope Innocent IV (1243-54), during the Council of Lyon. 17 July 1245, the third year of his pontificate. 1245 (July 24) Grandi non immerito("With good reason") Innocent IV Removes Sancho II of Portugal from the throne, to be replaced by his brother Alfonso. 1246 Innocent IV Confirms "Sicut Judaeis" 1246 (September 13) Ut pressi quondam [it] Innocent IV Concessio to the conversos the access to Orders 1247 (May 8) Divina iustitia nequaquam Innocent IV Against blood libel Against Jews 1247 (July 5) Lachrymabilem Judoaeorum Innocent IV Urged the end of persecution of the Jews based on the blood libel.[27] 1247 (October 1) Quae honorem conditoris omnium Innocent IV On the rules of the Carmelite Order[34] 1248 (November 22) Viam agnoscere veritatis Innocent IV Letter addressed to Bajju, king of the Mongols, in response to his embassy. [35] 1249 De indulgentia xi dierum Innocent IV An indulgence to all the faithful who visit the Shrine of St. Margaret in Scotland 1250 (April 15) Innocent IV Refusing permission to Jews of Cordova to build a new synagogue 1252 (May 15) Ad extirpanda("For the elimination") Innocent IV Authorizes the use of torture for eliciting confessions from heretics during the Inquisition and executing relapsed heretics by burning them alive.[36] 1253 (July 23) Innocent IV Expelling Jews from Vienne 1253 (September 25) Innocent IV Confirms "Sicut Judaeis" 1254 (October 6) Querentes in agro Innocent IV Recognised the University of Oxford and "confirmed its liberties, ancient customs and approved statutes".[37] 1255 Clara clavis praeraciana ("Clear outstandingly clear") Alexander IV On the canonization of St. Clare of Assisi[38] 1255 (April 6) Inter ea quae placita ("Among those pleasing") Alexander IV Confirms the establishment of the University of Salamanca[39] 1255 (September 22) Dignum arbitramur ("We consider suitable") Alexander IV Grants that degrees conferred by the University of Salamanca be valid everywhere[40] 1255 (April 14) Quasi lignum vitae Alexander IV Rejects all measures against dominican professors at the University of Paris; ends the numerus clausus for the chairs of theology.[41] 1263/1264 Exultavit cor nostrum("Our heart has rejoiced") Urban IV Letter from Urban to Hulagu, discussing the arrival of Hulagu's (uncredited) envoy John the Hungarian, cautiously welcoming, and announcing that William II of Agen, Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, would be investigating further.[42] 1264 7 Urban IV Discussion of the Egyptian threat (no mention of Mongols).[42] 1260s (undated) Audi filia eti("Hear, O daughter, and") Urban IV or Clement IV Caution to Queen Plaisance of Cyprus to cease her unchaste ways, and marry[43] 1260s (undated) De sinu patris("The bosom of the Father") Urban IV or Clement IV Admonishment to an unnamed nobleman to cease his adultery and return to his wife[43] 1265 Licet Ecclesiarum Clement IV Stated that appointments to all benefices were a papal prerogative. [44] 1267 (July 26) Turbato corde Clement IV Legally barred Christians from converting to Judaism.[45] 1272 Gregory X Confirms the "Sicut Judaeis" 1272 (July 7) Letter on Jews" Gregory X Against the Blood Libel [46] 1273 (April 20) Prae cunctis mentis Gregory X Sets the procedure for the Inquisition in France headed by the Dominicans.[47] 1274 Ubi Periculum("Where there is danger") Gregory X Established the papal conclave as the method of selection for a pope, imposing progressively stricter restrictions on cardinals the longer a conclave lasted to encourage a quick selection. 1274 Gregory X Confirms "Sicut Judaeis" 1278 (August 4) Vineam Sorob Nicholas III Ordering conversion sermons to Jews 1279 Exiti qui seminat Nicholas III Confirming the rules of the Friar Minor[48] 1281 Ad fructus uberes Pope Martin IV Fed Franciscan priests the right to preach and hear confession.[49] 1283 Exultantes Pope Martin IV Relaxed the restrictions on poverty for Franciscans.[49] 1286 (November 30) Honorius IV To Archbishop of York and of Canterbury, against Talmud 1288 Habet carissima filia Pope Nicholas IV Letter sent to Christian women at the court of the Mongol Ilkhan[50] 1289 Supra Motem Pope Nicholas IV On the Rule of the Third Order of St. Francis[51] 1291 (January 30) Orat mater ecclesia Pope Nicholas IV To protect the Roman Jews from oppression 1291 (March) Prae cunctis Pope Nicholas IV Authorized the Franciscans to treat the inquisition in Bosnia.[52] 1291 Gaudemus in Domino Pope Nicholas IV Letter sent to Arghun's third wife, Uruk Khatun, the mother of Nicholas (Ojjeitu), Arghun's successor.[50] 1291 Pastoralis officii Pope Nicholas IV Letter sent to two young Mongol princes, Saron and Cassian, urging their conversion to Christianity.[50] 1296 (January 20) Redemptor mundi("Redeemer of the world") Boniface VIII Named James II of Aragon as standardbearer, captain-general, and admiral of the Roman Church. 1296 (February 25) Clericus Laicos("Lay clerics") Boniface VIII Excommunicates all members of the clergy who, without authorization from the Holy See, pay to laymen any part of their income or the revenue of the Church, and all rulers who receive such payments.[53] 1297 Super rege et regina("About king and queen") Boniface VIII Bestowed upon James I of Aragon the Kingdom of Sardinia and Corsica. 1297 Excelso throno Boniface VIII Jacopo Colonna and Pietro Colonna, both cardinals, were excommunicated by Pope Boniface VIII for refusing to surrender their relative Stefano Colonna (who had seized and robbed the pope's nephew) and refusing to give the pope Palestine along with two fortresses, which threatened the pope. This excommunication was extended in the same year to Jacopo's nephews and their heirs, after the two Colonna cardinals denounced the pope's election as invalid and appealed to a general council.[54] 1299 (June 13) Exhibita nobis Boniface VIII Declares Jews be included among persons who might be denounced to the Inquisition without the name of the accuser revealed[21] 1299 (July 27) Scimus, Fili("We know, my son") Boniface VIII Challenged Edward I's claim to Scotland, stating the Scottish kingdom belonged to the apostolic see.[55] 1299 De Sepulturis Boniface VIII Prohibited Crusaders from dismembering and boiling of the bodies, known as Mos Teutonicus so that the bones, separated from the flesh, may be carried for burial in their own countries.[56] 1299 Fuit olim Boniface VIII Denounces those who supply arms, ammunition, and provisions to the Saracens[57] 1300 (22 February) Antiquorum habet fida relatio Boniface VIII Reinstates the Jubilee Years, granting indulgence during those years for those who fulfill various conditions.[58] 1302 (November 18) Unam Sanctam("The One Holy") Boniface VIII Declares that there is no salvation outside the Church (Extra Ecclesiam nulla salus), and that the Church must remain united. 1303 Excommunicamus et anathematizamus Boniface VIII Directed against those who molest persons travelling to and from Rome[57] 1305 Exivi de paradiso Clement V On the rules of the Friar Minor[59] 1307 (November 22) Pastoralis Praeeminentiae Clement V Orders the arrest of the Knights Templar and the confiscation of their possessions.



1307 (July 23) Rex regnum Clement V Nominates seven Franciscans to act as papal suffragans in China.[60] 1308 Faciens misericordiam("Granting forgiveness") Clement V Sets out the procedure to prosecute the Knights Templar. 1308 (August 12) Regnans in caelis("Reigning in heaven") Clement V Convenes the Council of Vienne to discuss the Knights Templar. 1310 (April 4) Alma mater("A nurturing mother") Clement V Postpones the opening of the Council of Vienne until 1 October 1311, on account of the investigation of the Templars that was not yet finished. 1312 (March 22) Vox in excelso("A voice from on high") Clement V Disbands the Knights Templar.[61] 1312 (May 2) Ad providam Clement V Grants the bulk of Templar property on to the Knights Hospitallers.[62] 1312 (May 6) Considerantes dudum Clement V Outlined the disposition for members of the Knights Templar.[63] 1312 (May 6) Exivi de paradiso Clement V Stated the conditions of Franciscan rule.[64] 1312 (May 16) Nuper in concilio Clement V Grants further Templar property to the Knights Hospitallers[65] 1312 (December 18) Licet dudum Clement V Suspends privileges and confirms the disposition of property of the Knights Templar. 1312 (December 31) Dudum in generali concilio Clement V Further considerations as to the question of the Templars' property. 1313 (January 13) Licet priorem Clement V Further considerations as to the question of the Templars' property. 1313 Pastoralis Cura Pope Clement V The first legal expression of territorial sovereignty. ... Ruled that an emperor could not judge a king ... that public power was territorially confined.[66] 1317 Sane Considerante John XXII Elevated the Diocese of Toulouse to Archbishop and created six new bishoprics. 1317 Sancta Romana John XXII Addressed the claim that the Franciscan Tuscan Spirituals had been authorized by Celestine V.[67] 1317 (March 31) Si Fratrum John XXII Negates any imperial-bestowed titles that are not confirmed by the Pope.[68][69] 1317 (October) Quorundam exiti John XXII Reiterated Clement V's bull, Exivi de paradiso, while stating that friars that disagreed with their superiors would not accuse them of violating Franciscan rule.[70][71] 1318 (January 23) Gloriosam ecclesiam John XXII The Franciscan "Spirituals" of Tuscany are declared Donatist heretics and excommunicated.[72] 1318 (April 1) Redemptor noster("Our redeemer") John XXII Withdrew the Mongol Ilkhan's dominions and India from the archdiocese of Khanbaligh, transferring to a Dominican province 1319 (March 14) Ad ea ex quibus John XXII Created Portuguese Order of Christ.[73] 1320 (June 28) John XXII Orders that converts from Judaism shall retain their property 1320 (September 4) John XXII to French bishops: bull against Talmud 1322 Quia nonnunquam John XXII Freedom of discussion in poverty controversy 1322 Ad conditorem canonum John XXII Continuation of poverty controversy 1323 Cum inter nonnullos John XXII Defines the belief in the poverty of Christ and the Apostles as heretical.[74] 1324 Quia quorundam John XXII Condemned those that disagreed with Cum inter nonnullos[75] 1329 Quia vir reprobus John XXII 1329 In agro dominito John XXII 1336 Benedictus Deus("On the beatific vision of God") Benedict XII Declared that the saved see Heaven (and thus, God) before Judgement Day.[76] 1337 (January 29) Ex zelo fidei Benedict XII Promising inquiry into host-tragedy of Pulka 1338 Exultanti precipimus Benedict XII Letter to Mongol ruler Ozbeg and his family, thanking them for having granted land to Franciscans to build a church[50] 1338 Dundum ad notitiam Benedict XII Letter to Mongol ruler Ozbeg recommending ambassadors, and thanking Ozbeg for prior favors shown to missionaries[50] 1342 Gratiam Agimus Clement VI Declared the Franciscan Order as the official Custodian of the Holy Land in the name of the Church. 1343 (January 27) Unigenitus Dei filius Clement VI Justified papal power to issue indulgences 1345 (July 5) Clement VI Against forcible baptism 1348 (July 4) Clement VI Confirms "Sicut Judaeis" 1348 (September 26) Quamvis Perfidiam Clement VI An attempt to dispel the rumor that the Jews caused the Black Death by poisoning wells. 1350 cum natura humana Clement VI 1363 Apostolatus Officium (sometimes known as In Coena Domini)[57] Urban V Against pirates, those who supply arms to Saracens, and those who intercept supplies intended for Rome 1365 (July 7) Urban V Confirms "Sicut Judaeis" 1372 Excommunicamus et anathematizamus Gregory XI Excommunicating rappers of Letters Apostolic 1383 Quia sicut Urban VI Regarding ecclesiastic immunities Boniface IX Raises the see of Lisbon to Metropolitan status 1389 (July 2) Boniface IX Confirms "Sicut Judaeis" 1397 (April 6) Boniface IX Confirms grant of Roman citizenship to Jewish physician Manuele and son Angelo 1402 (April 15) Boniface IX Grants privileges to Roman Jews—reducing their taxes, ordering their Sabbath to be protected, placing them under the jurisdiction of the Curia, protecting them from oppression by officials; all Jews dwelling in the city to be regarded and treated as Roman citizens 1409 (December 20) Alexander V Order to suppress all the books of John Wycliffe in Bohemia.[77] 1413 (August 28) Confirmationis Privilegiorum Universitati Sancti Andree Antipope Benedict XIII Grants university status to the Augustinian society of higher learning in St Andrews, Fife, Scotland which became the University of St Andrews 1415 (May 11) Etsi doctoribus gentium Antipope Benedict XIII Against Talmud or any other Jewish book attacking Christianity 1417 Bull against Talmud 1418 Quod Antidota Marti V Exempt jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical courts 1418 (January 31) Martin V Forbidding the forcible baptism of Jews or the disturbance of their synagogues 1418 (April 4) Sane charissimus Martin V After the seizure of Ceuta called on all to support John I of Portugal in his war against the Moors[78] 1420 (March 1) Omnium Plasmatoris Domini Martin V Calls for a crusade against followers of Jan Hus, John Wycliffe, and other heretics. It initiates the Hussite Wars. 1420 (November 25) Concessum Judaeis Martin V To German Jews confirming their privileges 1420 (December 23) Licet Judeorum omnium Martin V In favor of Austrian Jews[21] 1421 Martin V To the Benedictine Abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer, granting permission for the monks to elect their own confessors.[79] 1421 (February 23) Martin V In favor of Jews and against anti-Jewish sermons; permits Jewish physicians to practice 1422 (February 20) Martin V Confirms "Sicut Judaeis" 1423 (June 3) Sedes apostolica Martin V Renews law requiring Jews to wear badge 1425 Sapientie immarcescibilis Martin V Foundation of the Old University of Leuven[80] 1425 Mare Anglicanum Martin V Confirmed the bull Mare Magnum and gave Syrian independence from Vadesena and the general order chapter house.[81] 1426 (February 14) Martin V Against Jews 1428 Ad Repremendas Martin V Supreme jurisdiction of the Roman court 1429 (February 15) Quamquam Judei Martin V Places Roman Jews under the general civic law, protects them from forcible baptism, and permits them to teach in the school Etsi cunctis fidei Eugene IV Prohibited imposition of inordinately high dues on converted Canarian islanders[78] 1432 (February 8) Eugene IV Protection for Jews, renewing ordinances against forcible baptism and disturbance of synagogues and graveyards 1434 (February 20) Eugene IV Prohibiting anti-Jewish sermons 1434 (December 17) Creator Omnium Eugene IV On slave raiding in the Canaries 1435 Sicut Dudum Eugene IV Forbidding the slavery of local natives in the Canary Islands by Spanish slave traders.[82] 1437 (September 18) Doctoris gentium Eugene IV Transfers the Council of Basel to Ferrara[83] 1437 Praeclaris tuae Eugene IV 1439 (January) Eugene IV Transfers the Council of Ferrara to Florence because of the plague[84] 1439 (July 6) Laetentur Caeli("Rejoicing of the Heavens") Eugene IV Officially re-joined the Roman Catholic Church with the Eastern Orthodox Churches. This agreement was quickly repudiated by most eastern bishops.[85] 1442 (February 4) Bull of Union with the Copts Eugene IV Part of an attempt by the Catholic Church to reunite with other Christian groups including the Coptic Church of Egypt. 1442 (August 8) Dundum ad nostram audientiam Eugene IV Complete separation of Jews and Christians (ghetto). 1442 (August 10) Super Gregem Dominicum Eugene IV Revokes the privileges of the Castilian Jews and imposes severe restrictions on them. Forbids Castilian Christians to eat, drink, live or bathe with Jews or Muslims and declaring invalid the testimony of Jews or Muslims against Christians.[86] 1442 (December 19) Illius qui se pro divini Eugene IV On Henry of Portugal's crusade against the Saracens[87] 1443 (January 5) Rex regum Eugene IV Takes neutral position on territorial disputes between Portugal and Castile regarding riches claimed in Africa.[88] 1447 (June 23) Super Gregem Dominicum Nicholas V Re-issues Eugene IV's bull against Castilian Jews to Italy.[89][90] 1447 (Nov. 2) Nicholas V Confirms "Sicut Judaeis" 1451 (January 7) Nicholas V Foundation of the University of Glasgow.[91] 1451 (February 25) Nicholas V Prohibiting social intercourse with Jews and Saracens 1451 (March 1) Super Gregem Dominicum Nicholas V Third issuance of Eugenius IV's bull. Confirms the earlier revocation of privileges and restrictions against Spanish and Italian Jews.[92][93] 1451 (May 8) Nicholas V 1451 (September 21) Romanus pontifex Nicholas V Relieving the dukes of Austria from ecclesiastical censure for permitting Jews to dwell there 1452 (June 18) Dum diversas Nicholas V Authorizes Alfonso V of Portugal to reduce any Muslims, pagans and other unbelievers to perpetual slavery.[94] 1453 (September 30) Etsi ecclesia Christi Nicholas V Calls for a crusade to reverse the fall of Constantinople.[95] 1454 (January 8) Nicholas V Concedes to Alfonso V all conquests in Africa from Cape Non to Guinea, with authorization to build churches[96] 1454 (Jan.8) Nicholas V Extended Portuguese dominion over all the seas from Africa to India.[96] 1455 (January 8) Romanus Pontifex("The Roman pontiff") Nicholas V Granting the Portuguese a perpetual monopoly in trade with Africa and allows the enslavement of natives.[97] 1455 (May 15) Ad summi apostolatus apicem Callixtus III Confirmed the bull Etsi ecclesia Christi.[98] 1456 (March 13) Inter Caetera Callixtus III Confirmed the Bull Romanus Pontifex and gave the Portuguese Order of Christ the spiritualities of all lands acquired and to be acquired.[99] 1456 (June 20) Cum his superioribus annis and is titled Bulla Turcorum Callixtus III Announces the Fall of Constantinople and seeks funding for another crusade against the Turks.[100] 1458 (October 13) Vocavit nos pius Pius II Invites the European powers to the Congress of Mantua.[101] 1458 Veram semper et solidam Pius II Orders the creation of the Order of Our Lady of Bethlehem to protect Christians in Greek waters from the Ottomans.[102] 1460 (January 14) Ecclesiam Christi Pius II Calls for a three-year crusade against the Ottoman Empire.[103] 1460 (January 13) Exerabilis("Execrable") Pius II Prohibits appealing a papal judgment to a future general council.[104] 1462 (April 28) Cum aliam nostram urbem Pius II Prohibits the destruction or removal of the ancient ruins in Rome and Campagna.[105] 1463 (October 22) Ezechielis prophetae Pius II Calls for a crusade against the Ottoman Empire.[106] 1470 (April 19) Ineffabilis providentia("Ineffable Providence") Paul II Declared that a Jubilee would take place every 25 years. 1472 (Feb. 21) Sixtus IV Orders taxation of Roman Jews at a tithe during the Turkish war, and a carnival tax of 1,100 gulden 1476 Regimini Gregis Sixtus IV Threatens to excommunicate all captains or pirates who enslave Christians 1478 (November 1) Exiti sincerae devotionis Sixtus IV Authorized Ferdinand and Isabella to appoint inquisitors which created the Spanish Inquisition.[107] 1481 (April 3) Sixtus IV Orders all Christian princes to restore all fugitives to Inquisition of Spain 1481 (April 8) Cogimur jubente altissimo Sixtus IV Calls for a crusade against the Ottoman Empire.[108] 1481 (June 21) Aeterni regis Sixtus IV Confirms the Treaty of Alcáçovas.[109] 1481 (Oct. 18) Sixtus IV Appointing Tomás de Torquemada inquisitor-general of Avignon, Valencia, and Catalonia 1482 (April 14) Suprema caeteris Sixtus IV By which Be. Bonaventura, is registered in the Canon of the Saints 1482 (August 2) Ad Perpetuam Rei memoriae Sixtus IV Ordered humanitarian reforms to the Spanish Inquisition.[110] 1111 1484 (December 5) Summis desiderantes Innocent VIII Condemns an alleged outbreak of witchcraft and heresy in the region of the Rhine River valley, and deputizes Heinrich Kramer and Jacob Sprenger as inquisitors to root out alleged witchcraft in Germany. 1486 (July 12) Catholice fidei defensionem Innocent VIII Grants plenary indulgences to those who took part in Casimir IV Jagiellon's war against the Ottoman Empire.[112] 1487 (April 27) Id Nostris Cordis Innocent VIII Ordered execution of waldenses and indulgences to those who took part.[113] 1487 (November 13) Universo pene orbis Innocent VIII Calls for a crusade against the Ottoman Empire.[114] 1491 Officii nostri Innocent VIII (This may be a confusion with the decretal of Innocent III of the same name.) 1493 (May 3) Eximiae devotionis Alexander VI Accords to Spain recognition of the same rights and privileges regarding lands discovered in the west as had been previously confirmed to Portugal in the east. 1493 (May 4) Inter caetera("Among the other") Alexander VI On the division of the "undiscovered world" between Spain and Portugal, beginning with the lands visited by Columbus. 1493 (June 25) Pius Fideiulm Alexander VI Grants Spain vicarial power to appoint missionaries to the Indies. 1493 (Sept 26) Dudum squidem Alexander VI Territorial grants supplemental to Inter caetera 1497 (October 15) Ad sacrae ordinis Alexander VI The ancient custom of selecting the Prefect of the Apostolic Chapel from the Augustinian Order was given legal foundation.[115] 1500 (June 1) Alexander VI Demanding for three years for the Turkish war one-twentieth of Jewish property throughout the world 1500 (June 1) Quamvis ad amplianda Charles V and the Spanish Empire, which included patronage power over their lands in the Americas [123] 1524 (April 7) Clement VII In favor of Marranos 1531 (Dec. 17) Cum ad nihil magis Clement VII Introduces Inquisition into Portugal at Évora, Coimbra, and Lisbon 1533 (Apr. 7) Sempternum regi Clement VII Partial condemnation of the forced baptism of Portuguese Jews, and general pardon to New Christians.[124] 1533 Romanus Pontifex Clement VII 1537 (May 29) Sublimis Deus Paul III Forbids the enslavement of the indigenous peoples of the Americas.



1538 (October 28) In apostolatus culmine Paul III 1540 Paul III Granting Neo-Christians family property except that gained by virgin, also municipal rights, but must not marry among themselves or be buried among Jews 1540 (May 12) Licet Judaei Paul III Against blood libel 1540 (September 27) Regimini militantis ecclesiae("To the Government of the Church Militant") Paul III Approves the formation of the Society of Jesus [125] 1542 Cupientes adeoque Paul III Confirms that Judaism are quarantined citizenship at that place of baptism.[126] 1542 (July 21) Licet ab initio Paul III Institution of the Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition.[127] 1543 (March 3) Injunctis nobis Paul III Repealed a clause in the Regimini militantis ecclesiae which had only allowed the Society of Jesus sixty members.[128] 1550 (July 21) Exposit debitum("The Duty demands") Julius III Second and final approval of the Society of Jesus 1551 (February 25) Super specula militantis Ecclesiae("Upon the watchtower of the Church Militant") Julius III Ended the status of Funchal as the largest diocese in the world, creating new bishoprics throughout the Portuguese Empire at Salvador 6c. 1553 (April 28) Divina disponente clementia("So predisposed by the divine clemency") Julius III Create Shimun VIII Yohannan Saluga the first patriarch of the Chaldean Catholic Church. 1554 (August 31) Pastoris aeterni vices Julius III Imposes tax of ten gold ducats on two out of the 115 synagogues in the Papal States 1555 (June 20) Praeclara Carissimi Paul IV Consisted of two parts. Confirmed the sale of church lands under Henry VIII of England and imposed the reordination of all clerics consecrated during Henry VIII and Edward VI of England.[129] 1555 (July 14) Cum nimis absurdum("Since it is absurd") Paul IV Places religious and economic restrictions on Jews in the Papal States.[130] 1555 (August 8) Paul IV Ameliorates some of the restrictions imposed by "Cum nimis absurdum" 1559 (February 15) Cum ex apostolatus officio("By virtue of the apostolic office") Paul IV Confirms that only Catholics can be elected popes. 1560 (January 19) Ad caritatis et misericordiae opera Pius IV Roman hospital of San Giacomo degli Incurabili. 1564 Dominicis Gregis Custodias Pius IV Containing the rules for forbidding books[1] 1564 (January 26) Benedictus Deus("Blessed God") Pius IV Ratified all decrees and definitions of the Council of Trent.[131] 1565 (January 17) Equum reputamus("We consider it equal") Pius V 1566 Cum nobis ex parte Pius V Reiterates condemnation of those who plunder shipwrecks 1567 Ex omnibus afflictionibus Pius V Condemns 79 statements made by Michael Baius[132] 1567 (Jan. 19) Cum nos nuper Pius V Orders Jews to sell all property in Papal States 1568 (June 7) Quod a nobis Pius V Modified the Roman Breviary 1569 (February) Hebraeorum gens sola Pius V Restricted Jews in the Papal States to Rome and Ancona.[133] 1569 (Aug. 27) Magnus Dux Etruriae Pius V Elevated Cosimo I de' Medici to Grand Duke of Tuscany. 1569 (July 17) Equum reputamus("We consider it equal") Pius V 1569 (July 15) Exsurge Domine("Arise, O Lord") Leo X Demands that Martin Luther retract 41 of his 95 theses, as well as other specified errors, within sixty days of its publication in neighbouring regions to Saxony. 1521 (January 3) Decet Romanum Pontificem("It befits [the] Roman Pontiff") Leo X Excommunicates Martin Luther[122] 1529 (May 8) Intra Arcana Clement VII Grant of permissions and privileges to Emperor Charles V and the Spanish Empire, which included patronage power over their lands in the Americas [123] 1524 (April 7) Clement VII In favor of Marranos 1531 (Dec. 17) Cum ad nihil magis Clement VII Introduces Inquisition into Portugal at Évora, Coimbra, and Lisbon 1533 (Apr. 7) Sempternum regi Clement VII Partial condemnation of the forced baptism of Portuguese Jews, and general pardon to New Christians.[124] 1533 Romanus Pontifex Clement VII 1537 (May 29) Sublimis Deus Paul III Forbids the enslavement of the indigenous peoples of the Americas.

