

# *Church History*

*The Middle Ages*

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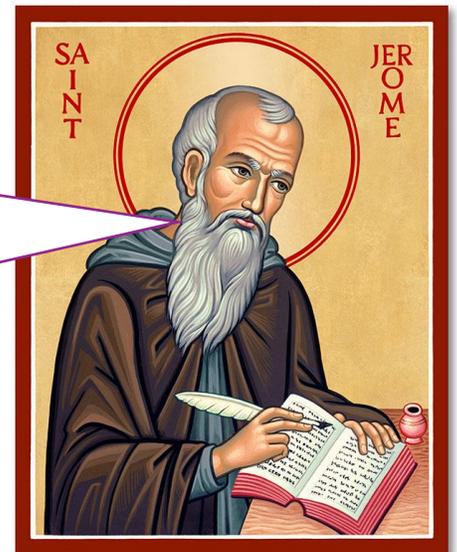
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# 1. A NEW AGE: THE CHURCH GOES MEDIEVAL

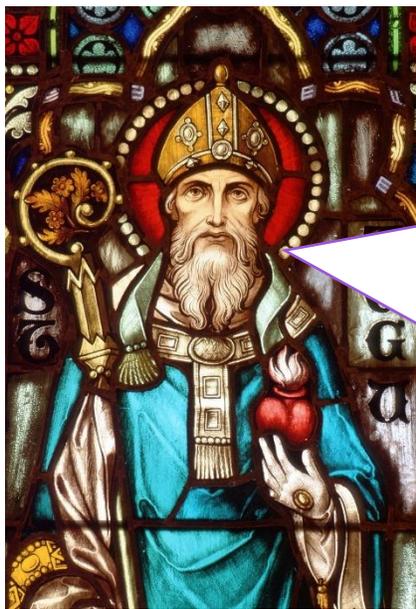
## The Fall of Rome (410)

Jerome (d. 420)

“The world goes to ruin. Yes! But in spite of it, and to our shame, our sins still live and even prosper. The great city, the capital of the Roman Empire, has been devoured by a great fire, and all over the earth Romans wander in exile. Churches which once were revered are now but dust and ashes.”



Augustine of Hippo (354-430)



“Why panic, just because earthly kingdoms crumble? That’s why a heavenly kingdom was promised to you, so that you wouldn’t crumble away with the earthly ones. I mean, the eventual disappearance of these has been foretold, foretold without the slightest doubt... Your Lord, whom you are waiting for, said to you, ‘Nation shall rise against nations, and kingdom against kingdom.’ Earthly kingdoms have their ups and downs; but that Man is coming of whom it is said, ‘and of his kingdom there will be no end.’”

- Sermon 105.9

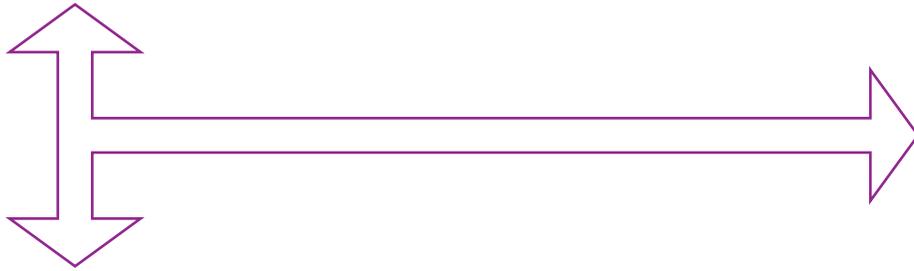
## 2. THE NATIONS RAGE: BARBARIANS, KINGDOMS, & EMPIRES

### Invaders

- Visigoths
  - Took Rome in 410
  - Arians
  - King Recared converted to Nicene Orthodoxy in 589 at Toledo
- Huns
  - Pope Leo “the Great” convinced Atilla not to invade Rome
- Vandals
  - Sacked Rome in 455
  - Controlled North Africa
  - Arians
- Burgundians
  - Arians
  - King Sigismund converted to Nicene Orthodoxy in 516
- Franks
  - Clovis converted to Nicene Orthodoxy in 496
- Germanic Heruli
  - Overthrew last Roman Emperor, Romulus Augustulus in 476
- Ostrogoths
  - Byzantine encouraged Ostrogoths to invade Italy and take Rome from Heruli
  - Arians
  - Executed Boethius (524) and Pope John (526)
- Lombards
  - Invaded Italy (568) and controlled Rome until 8<sup>th</sup> c.
  - Oppressive to Romans

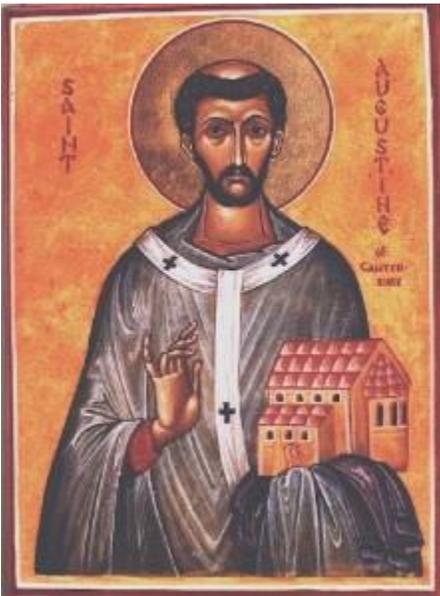
## Christianity in the British Isles

Patrick of Ireland (d. 461)



Synod of Whitby (663)

Augustine of Canterbury (d. 604)



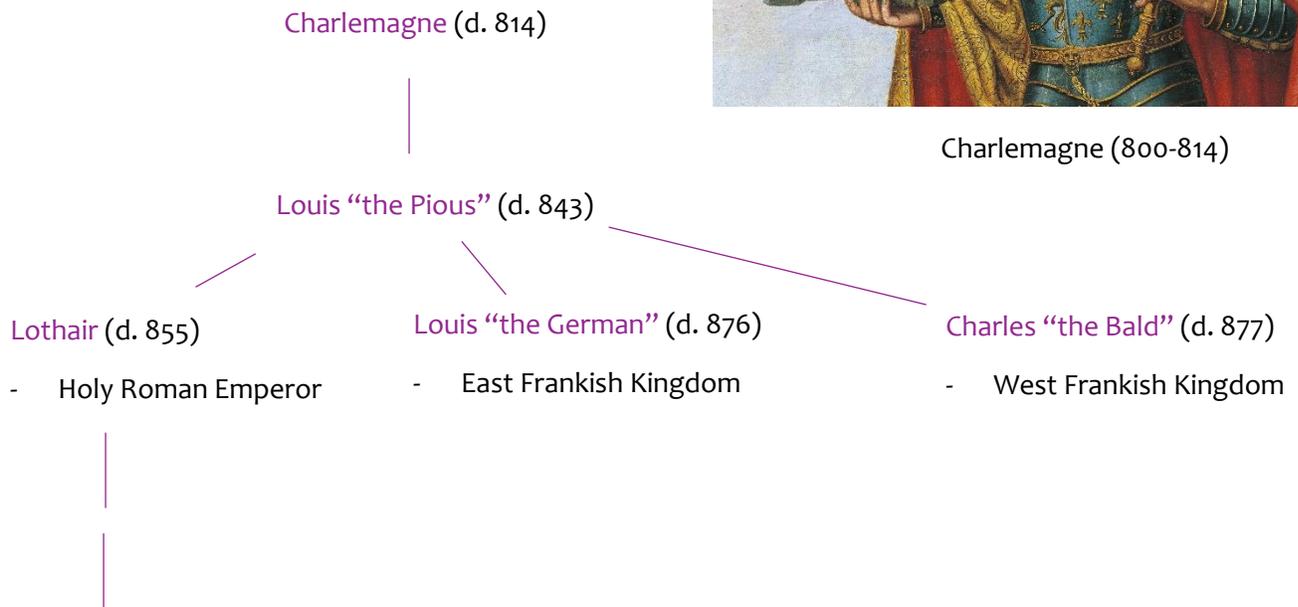
- Monk
- Sent by Gregory the Great as missionary to Britain
- Became first Archbishop of Canterbury

## Holy Roman Empire

- Charlemagne
  - Charles, King of Franks, crowned by Pope Leo III as Charlemagne, King of the Romans, on Christmas Day, AD 800 in St. Peter's Basilica
  - "Vicar of God & Christ"
- Carolingian Renaissance
  - Revival of Latin
  - Jerome's Latin Vulgate standardized



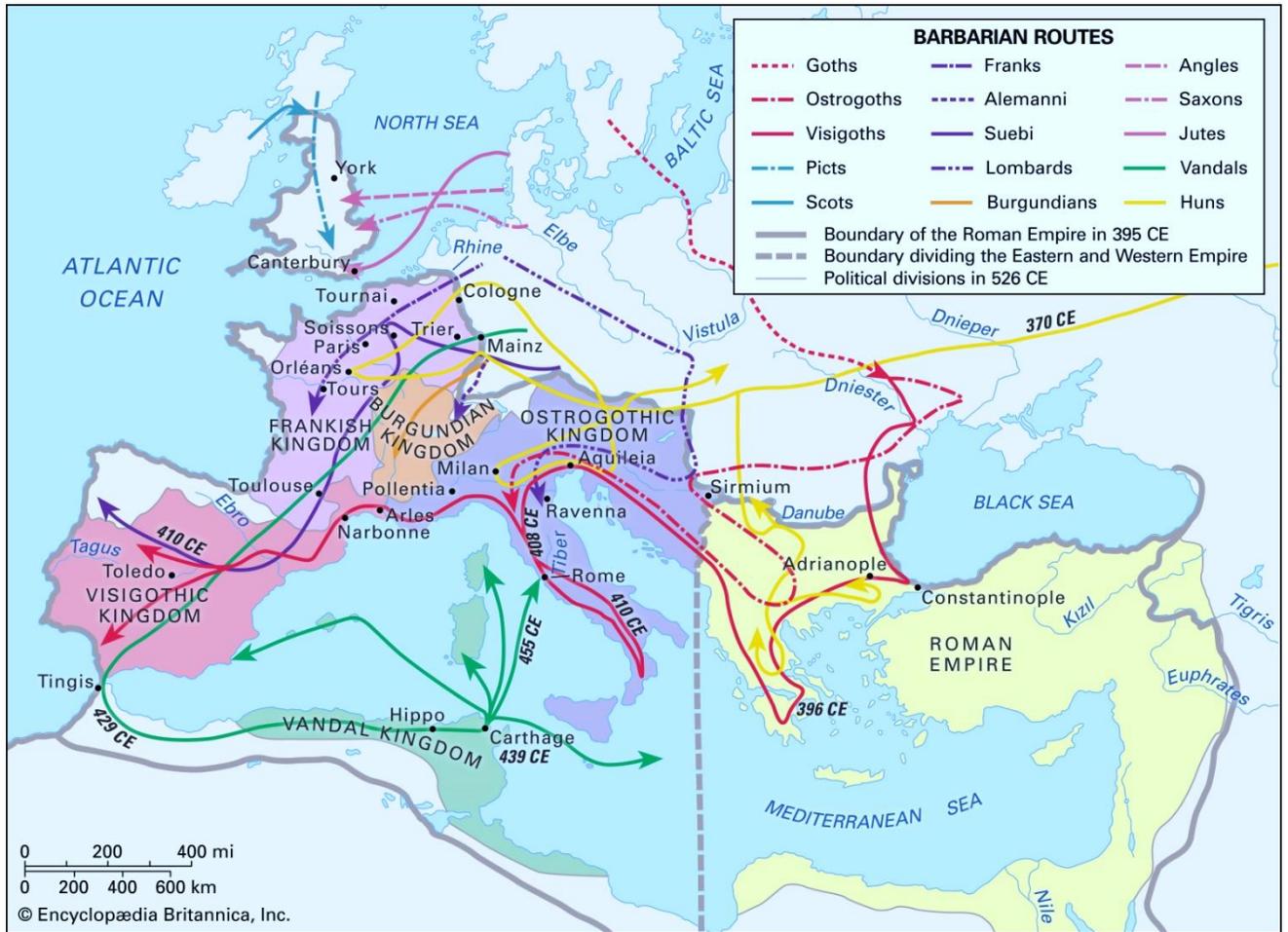
Charlemagne (800-814)



Louis "the Child" (d. 911)

- Last Carolingian Emperor

- The Dark Century (10<sup>th</sup> c.)
  - Norse invasions
  - Magyar (Hungarian invasions)



### 3. THE PERSECUTED CHURCH: ISLAM

#### Mohammed

- Night of Power
  - Angel Gabriel began “reciting” to Mohammed the Qur’an
- Medina
  - The *haj*
  - Five Pillars of Islam
    - Shahaddah
    - Salat
    - Som
    - Zakat
    - Haj
  - Shariah
  - Demitute
- Mecca
  - Battle of Badr (624)
  - Through diplomacy, Muslims of Medina allowed to visit Mecca
  - Muhammed dies (632)
- The Qur’an
  - Recitation vs. inspiration
  - Medina chapters
  - Mecca chapters
  - Doctrine of Abrogation

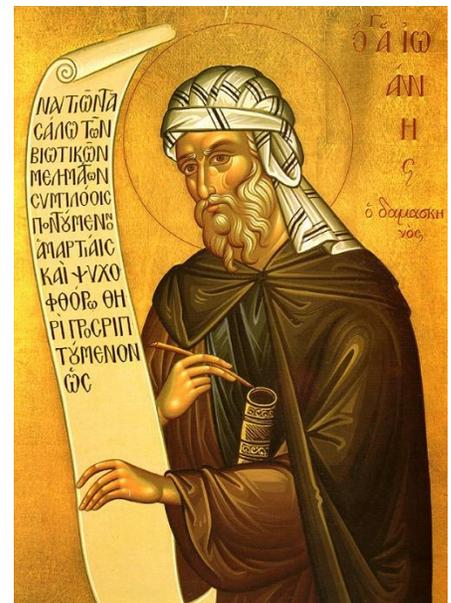
## Spread of Islam

- Caliphates
- Muslim Conquest
  - Defeated the Vandals (7<sup>th</sup> c.)
  - Defeated the Visigoths (8<sup>th</sup> c.)
  - Frankish king Charles Martel defeated the invading Muslims at Battle of Tours (732)
  - Reconquest of Spain from Muslim control took place under King Ferdinand of Castile (1035-65)
  - Crusades began as a result of Seljuk Turks taking control of Holy Land (1055)
- Ottomans
  - Constantinople fell to Ottoman Empire (1453)
  - Sultan Mehmed II

## Christian Response to Islam

- “Last of the Greek Fathers” & “Precursor to the Scholastics”
- Damascus
  - Born in Christian home under Caliphate
  - Father served Caliphate as Chief Financial Advisor
  - Studied under captive monk, Costas
  - Became Chief Councilor of Damascus
  - Iconoclast Controversy
- Monastery in St. Sabas
- *Fountain of Wisdom*

John of Damascus (676-754)



Caliph Mehmed II (d. 1481) and Gennadius II (d. 1473)



- Georgios Scholarios (1400-1473)
- Theologian & Aristotelian philosopher
- Became first Patriarch of Constantinople after Fall of Constantinople (1454-1464) → Gennadius II
- Wrote confessional document at request of Sultan Mehmed II

## Sharing the Gospel with Muslims

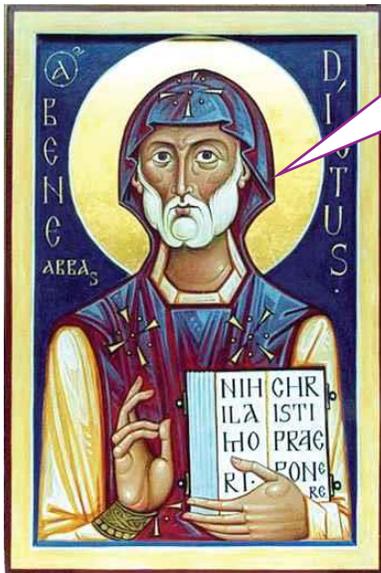
“But why was it necessary for the Word of God and God to be incarnate?

1. that the Prophets of the Old Testament, which we also accept, refer in their prophecies to Jesus...
2. that the books of Holy Scripture which contain our faith agree with each other in all things, because those who wrote them had the same teacher, namely the grace of God, because otherwise they would have disagreed about something.
3. that this faith, although it was new and strange, was accepted by people everywhere and quickly, although they faced many dangers
4. that this faith contains nothing which is not feasible, and is not consistent with human reality, and that nothing of it is based on material things, but everything has a spiritual character.
5. that those who accepted this faith and lived virtuously according to the commands of Jesus, received from God great gifts, and did many miracles by invoking the name of Jesus, which would not happen if this faith was not true
6. that what is said by some against this faith we can respond to very easily and with logical arguments.
7. that this faith was fought against with many tortures and murders by the then emperors and rulers throughout the whole world for 318 years and, while they were pagans and believed in many gods, failed to prevail, but this faith prevailed in the world and remains until now and when the Lord comes He will find it. And if this faith was not God's will, it would have dissolved very easily. To this God be the glory. Amen.”

## 4. THE ROGUE CHURCH: MONASTICISM

### Cenobitic Monasticism

- Anchorites
- Early founders:
  - East – Basil of Caesarea
  - West – Benedict of Nursia



Benedict of Nursia (480-547)

“Father of Western Monasticism”

“But as we advance in the religious life and faith, we shall run the way of God’s commandments with expanded hearts and unspeakable sweetness of love; so that never departing from His guidance and persevering in the monastery in his doctrine till death, we may by patience share in the sufferings of Christ, and be found worthy to be coheirs with Him of His Kingdom.”

- Rule

### Monastic Movements & Orders

- Cluniac Movement
  - Began in an abbey in Cluny with the succession of several reforming monks
  - Will influence the papacy by the work of Bruno of Toul and Hildebrand

- Cistercian Movement
  - Movement birthed in abbey at Citeaux

“You want me to tell you why God is to be loved and how much. I answer, the reason for loving God is God Himself; and the measure of love due to Him is immeasurable love.”

- *On Loving God*

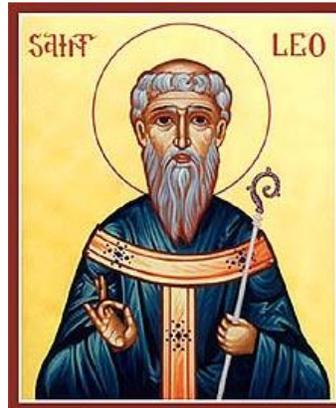


Bernard of Clairvaux (1090 – 1153)

- Military Monastic Orders
  - Knights of St. John (AD 1048)
  - Templars (1118)
  - Teutonic Knights (1191)
- Mendicant Orders (established 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> c.)
  - Franciscans
  - Dominicans
  - Augustinians

## 5. THE ADULTEROUS CHURCH: POPES & POWERS

### Papacy Before the Fall of Rome



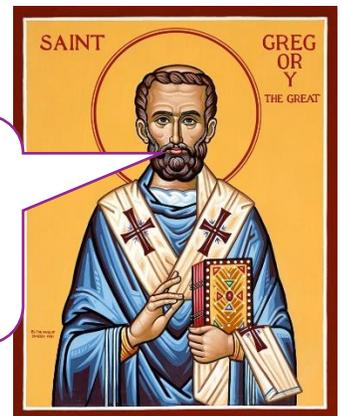
Leo the Great (400 - 461)

### Papacy After the Fall of Rome

- East-West Strain
- Rivalry for Papacy
- Corruption
- Syncretism
- Influence of Gregory I
  - Missions
  - Penance
  - Purgatory
  - Communion as Sacrifice

“[A pastor] ought to touch the hearts of his hearers out of one doctrine, but not with one and the same exhortation.”

- *Book of Pastoral Rule*



Gregory the Great (540 - 604)

### Papacy After Carolingian Dynasty (10<sup>th</sup> c.)

“From then on, pope succeeded pope in rapid sequence. Their history is one of intrigues too complicated to follow here, as the papacy became the prize for which the various rival parties in Rome and beyond the Alps fought. Popes were strangled, or died of starvation in dungeons where they had been thrown by their successors. At times there were two popes, or even three, each claiming to be the one true successor of Saint Peter.”

– Justo Gonzalez, *The Story of Christianity*

### The Reforming Popes

- Pope Leo IX (1049-1054)
  - Bruno of Toul
  - Killed by Norsemen
  - Delegate, Humbert, contributed to East-West division



- Pope Gregory VII (1073-1085)
  - Hildebrand
  - Forbid marriage of clergy & simony
  - Forbid translation of Vulgate
  - Beginning of feud between papacy and emperor



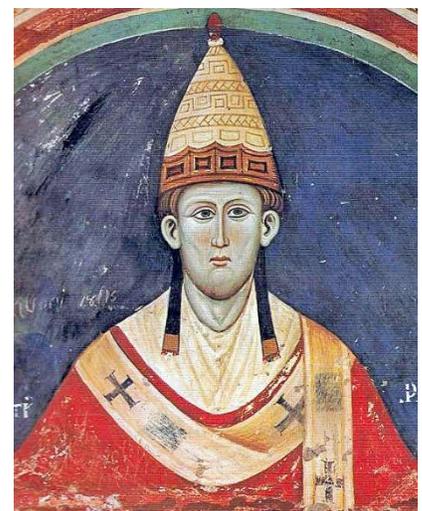
“Only the Pope can with right be called ‘Universal’... His name alone shall be spoken in the churches... His title is unique in the world... It may be permitted to him to depose emperors... No chapter and no book shall be considered canonical without his authority... The Roman Church has never erred. Nor will it err, to all eternity--Scripture being witness...”

– *Dictatus Papae*, 1075

- Concordat of Worms (1122)
  - Peace between papacy and emperor brokered under Pope Calixtus II

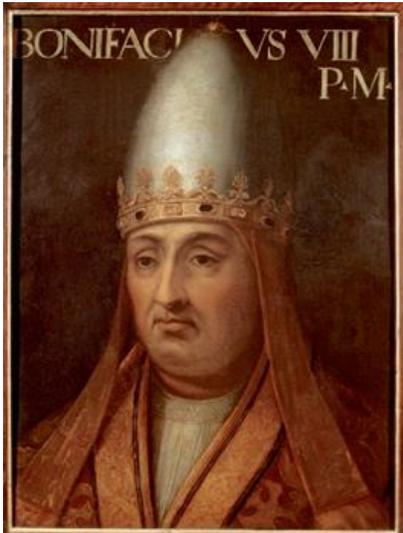
## Innocent III

- Most powerful pope in history
  - Deposed emperors and kings
  - Instituted the Inquisition
- Confirmed founding of Dominican & Fransiscan Orders
- Fourth Lateran Council
  - Doctrine of Transubstantiation
  - Condemnation of Waldensians & Albigensians
  - Inquisition



Pope Innocent III (1161 - 1216)

## Boniface VII



Pope Boniface VIII (1294-1303)

That there is one holy (*unum sanctum*), Catholic and apostolic church we are bound to believe and hold, our faith urging us, and this we do firmly believe and simply confess: that outside this church there is no salvation or remission of sins. . . . We declare, state, define, and pronounce that it is altogether necessary to salvation for every human creature to be subject to the Roman pontiff.”

- *Unum Sanctum*, 1302

## Babylonian Captivity of the Church

- Papacy moved from Rome to Avignon (1309 – 1377)
- Western Schism (1378-1417)
- Papalists vs. Conciliarists

## 6. THE VIGILANTE CHURCH: CRUSADES

### Influences

- Islamic Expansion
  - Began expanding into Byzantium (7<sup>th</sup> c.)
  - Seljuk Turks control of Holy Land (1055)
- Byzantine Emperor Alexius I Comnenus (1081-1118) appealed to Pope Urban II (1088-99)
- Pope Urban II, exiled by Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV, sought the West to see him the liberator of the Holy Land and unite the West under his papacy against the rival pope

### Crusades

- The People's Crusade
  - Preached by Peter the Hermit (1050-1115)
  - Slaughtered Jews in Germany
  - Defeated by Turks upon arrival in Asia Minor
- First Crusade (1096-99)
  - Preached by Urban II
  - Recaptured Nicaea (1097)
  - Recaptured Antioch (1098)
  - Recaptured Jerusalem (1099)
  - Latin Crusader States (Country of Edessa, Principality of Antioch, Country of Tripolis, Kingdom of Jerusalem)
- Second Crusade (1147-49)
  - Turks captured Country of Edessa (1144)
  - Preached by Bernard of Clairvaux as solicited by Pope Eugenius III
  - Led by King Louis VII of France (1137-80) and Holy Roman Emperor Conrad III (1138-52)
- Third Crusade (1189-92)
  - Turks captured Jerusalem
  - Preached by Pope Gregory VIII (1100 – 1187)

- Led by King Philip Augustus of France (1180-1223), Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa (1152-90), and King Richard I (Richard the Lionheart) of England (1189-99)
- Recaptured Acre
- King Richard brokered peace with Turkish leader Saladin (1192), allowing Christian pilgrims into Jerusalem
- Fourth Crusade (1202-04)
  - Preached by Pope Innocent III (1198-1216)
  - Alexius Angelus, son of deposed Byzantine Emperor enticed crusaders to capture Constantinople (1204)
  - Byzantines recaptured Constantinople from the Latins (1261)
- Sixth Crusade (1228-29)
  - Led by excommunicated Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II (1210-1250)
  - Secured Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth from Sultan al-Kamil of Egypt by diplomacy alone (1229)
  - Frederick II crowned himself king of Jerusalem
  - Holy Land in Christian hands until 1244
- The rest of the 13th c. Muslims spent pushing out the Latins until the last Crusader state was lost with the fall of Acre in 1291.

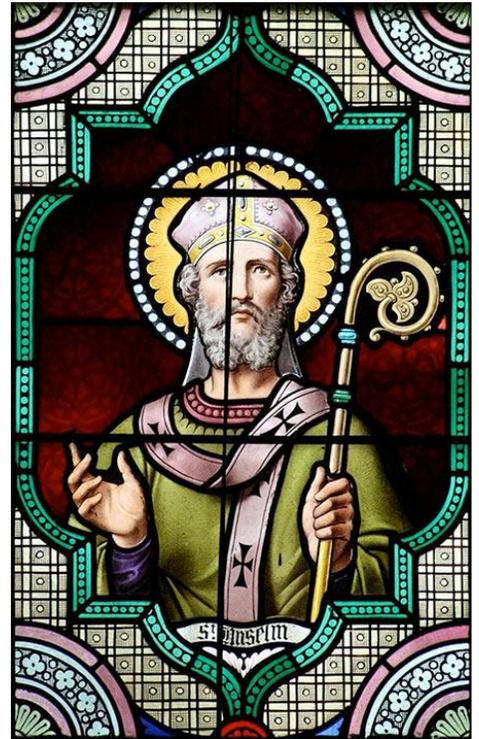
## Ramifications

- East-West relations
- Muslim perception of Christians
- Weakened Byzantium
- Indulgences
- Chivalry code
- West's rediscovery of Greco-Roman culture

## 7. THE DOCTORS OF THE CHURCH: ANSELM & AQUINAS

### Anselm of Canterbury

- Life & Ministry
  - Bec in Normandy in 1060
  - Succeeded mentor as Archbishop of Canterbury
  - Spent most of life in exile from Canterbury
  - Augustinian in theology
- Works
  - *Cur Deus Homo*
  - *Monologion*
  - *Proslogion*



Anselm of Canterbury (1034-1109)

“If it be necessary, therefore, as it appears, that the heavenly kingdom be made up of men, and this cannot be effected unless the aforesaid satisfaction be made, which none but God can make and none but man ought to make, it is necessary for the God-man to make it.”

- *Cur Deus Homo*

“I am not trying to scale your heights, Lord; my understanding is in no way equal to that. But I do long to understand your truth in some way, your truth which my heart believes and loves. For I do not seek to understand in order to believe; I believe in order to understand.”

- *Proslogion*

## Thomas Aquinas

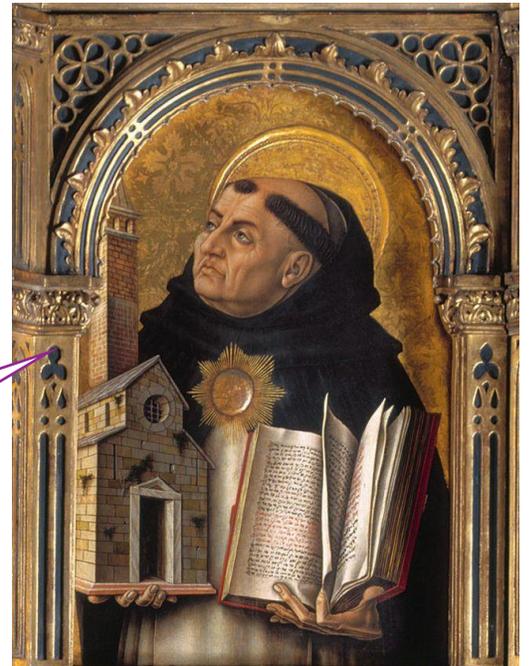
- Life & Ministry
  - Born in Naples
  - Joined Dominicans
  - Universities of Naples, Paris, and Cologne
  - Taught theology in Paris (1252-1261)
- Works
  - Commentaries
  - *Summa Contra Gentiles*
  - *Summa Theologiae*

“... the existence of God can be proved in five ways.  
1. The first and more manifest way is the argument from motion...

It is certain, and evident to our senses, that in the world some things are in motion. Now whatever is in motion is put in motion by another... But this cannot go on to infinity, because then there would be no first mover, and consequently, no other mover; seeing that subsequent movers move only inasmuch as they are put in motion by the first mover; as the staff moves only because it is put in motion by the hand. Therefore it is necessary to arrive at a first mover, put in motion by no other; and this everyone understands to be God.

2. The second way is from the nature of the efficient cause...
3. The third way is taken from possibility and necessity...
4. The fourth way is taken from the gradation to be found in things...
5. The fifth way is taken from the governance of the world...”

- *Summa Theologiae*



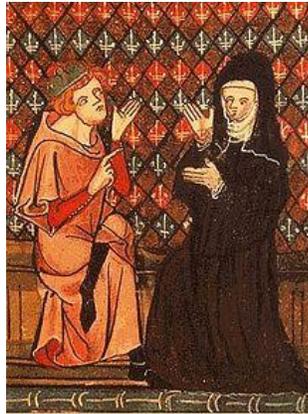
Thomas Aquinas (1225-74)

- Influence on Catholic Theology
  - Transubstantiation
  - Mortal vs. venial sins

## 8. THE EDUCATED CHURCH: SCHOLASTICISM

### The University

- Islamic influence
- Universities
  - Bologna
  - Paris
  - Oxford
  - Cambridge
- System
  - Departments: Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts
  - Prerequisites: 14 years old, knowledge of Latin, & ability to pay
  - Degrees: Biblical Bachelor's, Bachelor's on the Sentences, Formed Bachelor's, Licensed Master's, Doctor's



Peter Abelard (1079 - 1142)

### Scholastics

- John of Damascus (676-754)
- Anselm of Canterbury (1033-1109)
- Peter Abelard (1079-1142)
  - Head of Notre Dame
  - *Sic et Non*
- Peter Lombard (1100 – 1160)
  - “Father of systematic theology”
  - Lecture at University of Paris in (1140)
  - Bishop of Paris (1159)
  - *Sentences*
  - Influence on Catholic Theology → *Sacraments* & *ex opere operato*
- Alexander of Hales (1170-1245)
  - Lecturer at University in Paris (1220)



Peter Lombard (1100 - 1160)

- First to use Lombard's *Sentences* instead of the Bible for lectures
- Influence on Catholic Theology → **Treasury of merits**
  
- Thomas Aquinas (1225-74)
  
- Duns Scotus (1265-1308)
  - Franciscan
  - Studied at Oxford and Paris
  - Lectured on the *Sentences* at Cambridge, Oxford, Paris
  - Separation of theology and philosophy
  - Influence on Catholic Theology → **Immaculate conception**
  
- William of Ockham (1285-1349)
  - Franciscan
  - Lectured on the *Sentences* at Oxford
  - Separation of theology and philosophy
  - Conciliarist
  - Influence on Catholic Theology → **Semi-Pelagianism**



William of Ockham (1285-1349)

## 9. THE DIVIDED CHURCH: EAST-WEST DISTINCTIVES

### Theology

- Language barriers
  - West: Latin
  - East: Greek
- Cultural differences
  - West: influx of paganism → syncretism & change
  - East: stability as strength → reticence towards change
- Theological tradition
  - West: frequent change to doctrine & practice (e.g. papal bulls)
  - East: anchored in Church Fathers & Councils
  - Theological narrow-mindedness
- Trinity
- Sin
  - West: Augustine of Hippo (d. 430) – We inherit a sin nature from Adam
  - East: Maximus the Confessor (d. 662) – Through Adam death entered the world and we incur death by our individual sinning



- Salvation
  - West: emphasis on justification
  - East: emphasis on union with God
- Application of Salvation
  - West: Augustinian understanding of grace and salvation
  - East: salvation depended upon will of man

## Practice

- Title of Mary
  - West: “Saint Mary”
  - East: “Mother of God”
- Confirmation
  - West: by bishop
  - East: by priest
- Celibacy of Priesthood
  - West: insisted on the practice
  - East: opposed such insistence
- Frequency of the Eucharist
  - West: insisted on daily partaking
  - East: rejected such insistence
- Bread in Eucharist
  - West: unleavened
  - East: leavened

## Reconciliation Attempts

- Council of Lyons (1274)
- Florence (1439)

## 10. THE DESPERATE CHURCH: NEED FOR REFORM

### Theology

- Doctrine of Sin

Augustinianism



Semi-Pelagianism

- Sacramental System

- Penance

- i. Knowledge of oneself
- ii. Repentance
- iii. Sorrow
- iv. Oral confession
- v. Mortification of the flesh
- vi. Correction (satisfaction) by a work
- vii. Perseverance

- Treasury of Merits

- Sacraments *Ex Opere Operato*

- i. Baptism
- ii. Eucharist
- iii. Confirmation
- iv. Penance
- v. Extreme Unction
- vi. Ordination
- vii. Marriage

### Influences

Gregory the Great (540 - 604)

William of Ockham (1285-1349)

Vulgate (4<sup>th</sup> c.)

Gregory the Great (540 - 604)

Bernard of Clairvaux (1090 - 1153)

Alexander of Hales (1170-1245)

Peter Lombard (1100 – 1160)

Hugh St. Victor (1096 – 1141)

- Venial vs. Mortal Sins Thomas Aquinas (1225 – 1274)
- Purgatory Gregory the Great (540 - 604)
- Indulgences Crusades
- Transubstantiation Fourth Lateran Council (1215)  
Thomas Aquinas (1225 – 1274)
- Immaculate Conception Paschasius Radbertus (785 – 856)  
Duns Scotus (1265-1308)

## Practice

- Vulgate as Exclusive Carolingian Renaissance  
Pope Gregory VII (1015-1085)
- Mass Gregory the Great (540 - 604)
- Indulgences Crusades
- Papal Authority Pope Gregory VII (1015-1085)  
Pope Innocent III (1161 - 1216)  
Pope Boniface VIII (1294-1303)
- Iconography
- Inquisition Crusades

## The Remnant

- Reforming Popes
- Waldensians
- Anselm & Aquinas
- Robert Grosseteste (1168-1253)



Peter Waldo (1140-1205)



Robert Grosseteste (1168-1253)