

Church History



Church History

- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1st-3rd centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4th-5th centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19th century
- *The Modern Age* AD 20th century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21st century



Church History

- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1st-3rd centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4th-5th centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
 - *West vs. East (part 2)*



The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Last week, we mentioned Peter Damian
 - And maybe it's good to highlight a “white hat” in the middle of all of these “black hats”
 - (NOTE: Later writer Dante Alighieri definitely thought of Damian as a “white hat”—he assigned him one of the highest places in Heaven in his *Paradiso*...)



The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Last week, we mentioned Peter Damian
 - And maybe it's good to highlight a “white hat” in the middle of all of these “black hats”
 - An orphan boy, he was taken in by a priest and trained in theology and canon law, quickly becoming the pre-eminent theologian of his day
 - Even when he became a monk, he continued to have massive impact on church leadership
 - He stood against Pope Benedict IX and used him as a negative example in his treatise against sexual immorality
 - He stood for reform with both Pope Gregory VI and later Pope Gregory VII



The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Last week, we mentioned Peter Damian
 - And maybe it's good to highlight a “white hat” in the middle of all of these “black hats”
 - An orphan boy, he was taken in by a priest and trained in theology and canon law, quickly becoming the pre-eminent theologian of his day
 - He also began reforms of monasticism as well
 - He added a “siesta” to give monks a rest, since they'd been up several times in the middle of the night for their offices (liturgical prayers made throughout the night and into the early morning)
 - He also encouraged the use of self-flagellation to help with the mortification of the fleshly nature
 - NOTE: His commitment to this discipline often left him so weak that his health was threatened
 - NOTE²: This is still practised by many Catholics around the world today—most notably in the Philippines at Easter time
 - NOTE³: The irony is that self-harming can, itself, become addictive—and thus, can actually feed the lusts of the fleshly nature

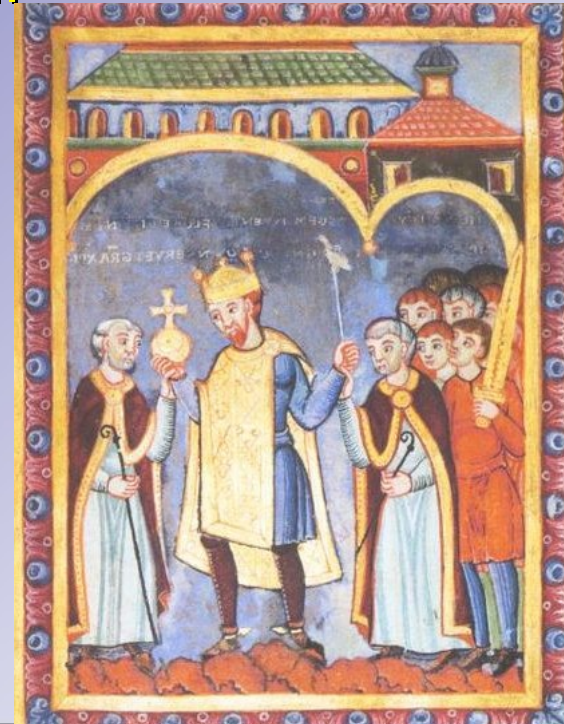


The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
 - Like Gregory VI, he wanted to reform the office, and he said that he couldn't do that if there were any questions about how he was appointed
 - So when Emperor Heinrich installed him, he stated that he would only take the job if he was elected according to traditional canonical law by the cardinals and the people of Rome...
...which he was, by a landslide...



The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
- In 1049, he presided over an Easter synod
 - Echoing what Bishop Dunstan had taught a century earlier, he called for all clergy—even down to the Deacon level—to be completely celibate (even if that required leaving your wife and family), agreeing with Peter Damian that all sexual desire was sinful lust
 - This was also the first occasion that any Pope mentioned anything about wearing a mitre (the Papal headgear that's actually a stylized version of the Jewish High Priests' מִצְנֶפֶת [*mitznefet*, or "turban"])



The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
- In 1049, he presided over an Easter synod
- In 1050, he presided over *another* Easter synod
 - This time, the focus was on the nature of the elements of communion
 - Catholic theology had evolved to the point where they argued that, once blessed, the bread and the wine literally became the flesh and blood of Jesus Christ—they just didn't look or taste like it
 - The 1551 Council of Trent put it this way:
“By the consecration of the bread and wine there takes place a change of the whole substance of the bread into the substance of the body of Christ our Lord and of the whole substance of the wine into the substance of his blood. This change the holy Catholic Church has fittingly and properly called **transubstantiation**”
- There were countless miracles attested to where a priest or a monk had supposedly watched the bread and wine actually change in front of him

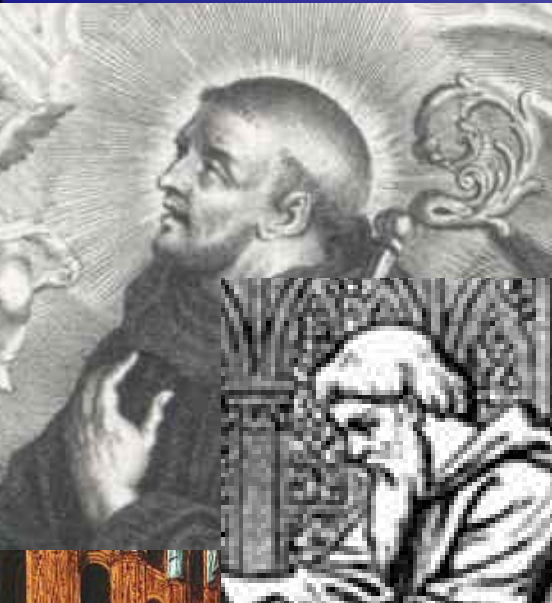


The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
- In 1049, he presided over an Easter synod
- In 1050, he presided over *another* Easter synod
 - This time, the focus was on the nature of the elements of communion
 - Catholic theology had evolved to the point where they argued that, once blessed, the bread and the wine literally became the flesh and blood of Jesus Christ—they just didn't look or taste like it
 - So Radbertus argued that the elements became identical to Christ's physical body in Heaven
 - Retramnus argued that they were really more like *representations* of Christ's blood and body
 - Berengar of Tours argued that there was a spiritual presence in the elements, but that the bread and wine *themselves* were unchanged
 - At the Easter synod in 1050, Retramnus was condemned as a heretic, and Berengar was excommunicated
 - At a later synod that same year, two supporters attempted to explain Berengar's theological position, and they were burned at the stake for heresy



The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
- In 1049, he presided over an Easter synod
- In 1050, he presided over *another* Easter synod
 - This time, the focus was on the nature of the elements of communion
 - Catholic theology had evolved to the point where they argued that, once blessed, the bread and the wine literally became the flesh and blood of Jesus Christ—they just didn't look or taste like it
 - So Radbertus argued that the elements became identical to Christ's physical body in Heaven
 - Retramnus argued that they were really more like *representations* of Christ's blood and body
 - Berengar of Tours argued that there was a spiritual presence in the elements, but that the bread and wine *themselves* were unchanged
 - Berengar was forced to sign a confession that:
"The bread and wine which are laid on the altar are after consecration not only a sacrament but also the true body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, and they are physically taken up and broken in the hands of the priest and crushed by the teeth of the faithful, not only sacramentally but in truth"



The Age of Crusades

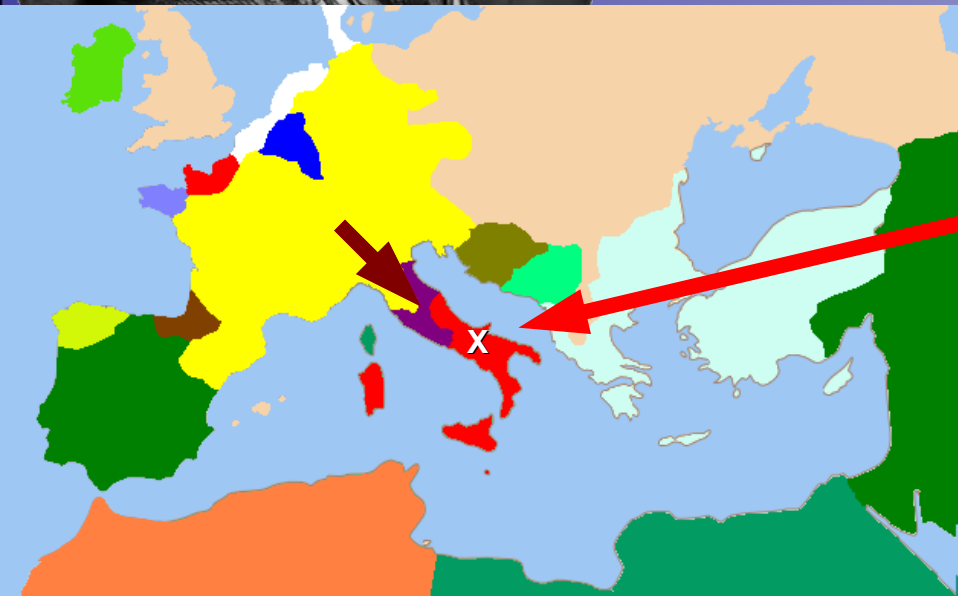
- But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
- In 1049, he presided over an Easter synod
- In 1050, he presided over *another* Easter synod
- In 1053, he took an army to attack the Normans
 - Several powerful Italian nobles had come to the conclusion that the Normans had overstayed their welcome, and petitioned Rome to send them back to France
 - Leo himself led an army of Swabian mercenaries into battle against the Normans

- NOTE: The Normans were staunchly pro-Pope, so they begged Leo and the Swabians not to fight them...
...but the Swabians provoked the situation and began a battle at Civitate that ended in a decisive Norman victory

- NOTE: Even then, the Normans treated a captured Leo like royalty, and fervently begged his forgiveness for beating him in the field



The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
- In 1049, he presided over an Easter synod
- In 1050, he presided over *another* Easter synod
- In 1053, he took an army to attack the Normans
- In 1054, he wrote a letter to Patriarch Michael Keroularios in Constantinople
 - The immediate purpose of the letter was to petition the Patriarch and the Byzantine Empire to help in southern Italy against the Normans (who, ironically, had originally been asked to come to Italy to help save it *from* the Byzantines in the first place)



The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
- In 1049, he presided over an Easter synod
- In 1050, he presided over *another* Easter synod
- In 1053, he took an army to attack the Normans
- In 1054, he wrote a letter to Patriarch Michael Keroularios in Constantinople
 - The immediate purpose of the letter was to petition the Patriarch and the Byzantine Empire to help in southern Italy against the Normans
 - To help make his point, Leo cited the Donation of Constantine

(Do you remember the infamous Donation of Constantine—which Pope Hadrian I had told Charlemagne about way back in 772?)



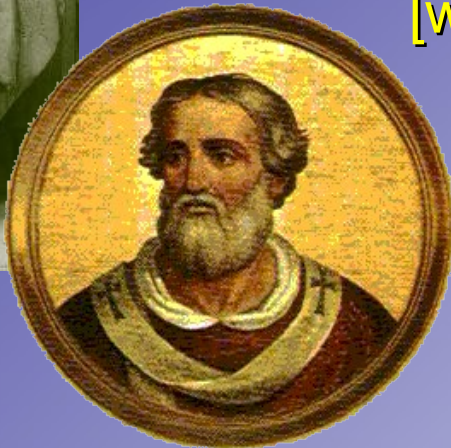
The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Back in 315, the Emperor Constantine contracted leprosy
 - As fate would have it, Pope Sylvester I came and prayed for him, and he was miraculously healed at which point, he was converted and baptised into the Catholic faith
 - In gratitude to the Pope, Constantine issued the Donation of Constantine, which officially gave the Pope supremacy over all other Patriarchs, and complete dominion over the whole of the Western Roman Empire



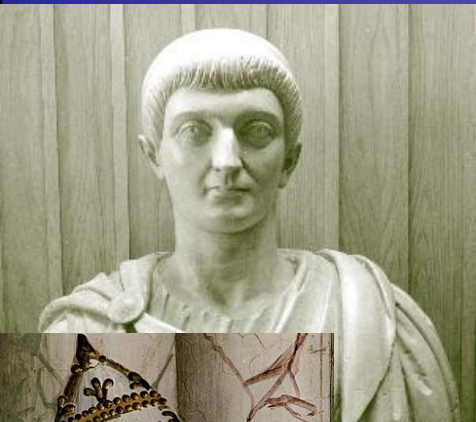
The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Back in 315, the Emperor Constantine contracted leprosy
 - The reason that you might not remember this is that it never really happened
 - Constantine never contracted leprosy, that's not how he was converted, and he never wrote any such decree (nor *would* he have)
 - The decree was a total forgery—probably commissioned by Pope Hadrian himself (or his predecessor, Stephen II) to put pressure on the Franks to come help Rome
 - (NOTE: Dante commented on the Donation [which he thought was genuine] in his *Divine Comedy*, lamenting it as the seed of the evil of greed that he considered had terminally infected the papacy)



The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Back in 315, the Emperor Constantine contracted leprosy
 - The reason that you might not remember this is that it never really happened
 - Constantine never contracted leprosy, that's not how he was converted, and he never wrote any such decree (nor *would* he have)
 - The decree was a total forgery—probably commissioned by Pope Hadrian himself (or his predecessor, Stephen II) to put pressure on the Franks to come help Rome
 - It was generally accepted as genuine (though there were a lot of people who doubted it, including Patriarch Michael) until the 15th century, when Catholic priest Lorenzo Valla finally forensically proved it to be a fake
 - But even then, Popes such as Pius II and Nicholas V continued to use it as legal justification for the confiscation of lands for the Church—particularly when dividing up the territories of the New World



The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
- In 1049, he presided over an Easter synod
- In 1050, he presided over *another* Easter synod
- In 1053, he took an army to attack the Normans
- In 1054, he wrote a letter to Patriarch Michael Keroularios in Constantinople
 - The immediate purpose of the letter was to petition the Patriarch and the Byzantine Empire to help in southern Italy against the Normans
 - To help make his point, Leo cited the Donation of Constantine, reminding Michael that it gives the Pope complete and unquestionable authority over Constantinople and its Patriarch
 - Michael refused to accept Leo's universal authority over the Church in the East and an overzealous papal legate, Cardinal Humbert, promptly excommunicated Michael ...in the middle of a worship service...
 - After the "Filioque" controversy, Rome's dogged assertion that they had worldwide authority, etc., this insult was too much—so in response, Michael excommunicated the Roman priests and Leo as well



The Age of Crusades

- But back to C
1048 Pope

- To sta
- In 104
- In 105
- In 105
- In 105
- Keroul

- The
- pet
- to h
- To
- Cor
- Pop
- ove

- NOTE: No one at the time thought that this was all that big a deal—it was just business as usual
 - Popes and Patriarchs excommunicated each other all the time—it was *normal* for them
 - But *this* time, the schism between the churches stuck, and there was no attempt at reconciliation for 200 years (and even then, it didn't work)



The Age of Crusades

But back to Church news...

1048 Pope Leo IX made a huge splash

- To start off, he refused Heinrich's appointment
- In 1049, he presided over an Easter synod
- In 1050, he presided over *another* Easter synod
- In 1053, he persuaded the pope to attack the Normans
- In 1054, he sent a legation to Patriarch Michael Keroularios in Constantinople

- The immediate purpose of the legation was to petition the patriarch and the emperor to help in a campaign against the Normans in southern Italy again
- To help matters at this point, Leo convinced Constantine, the emperor, to send Michael Keroularios to Rome as a representative of the Pope concerning the unqualified and unquestioned authority of the Pope over Constantinople and its Patriarch
- NOTE: No one at the time thought that all that big a deal—it was just business as usual
- The Church of Jesus Christ had irrevocably split into two completely separate Eastern and Western varieties—neither accepting or affirming the validity of the other

- This is commonly referred to by the catchy title of "the East-West Schism of 1054," and it gave rise to the Eastern Orthodox Church as we know it today

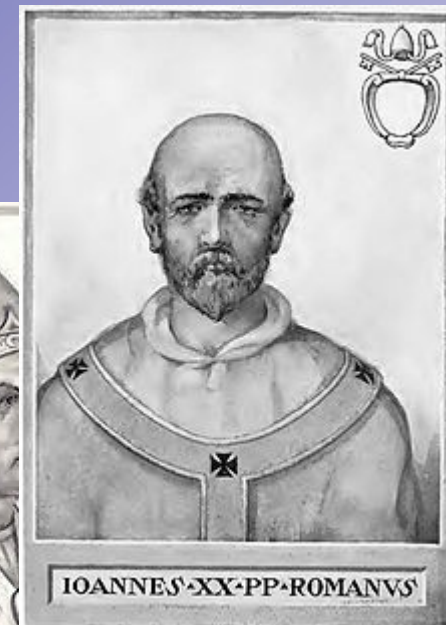
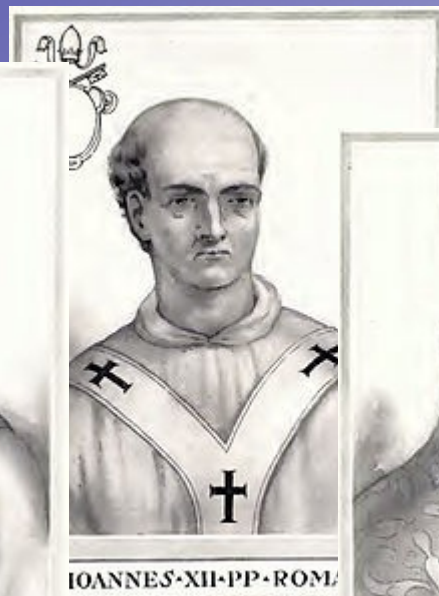
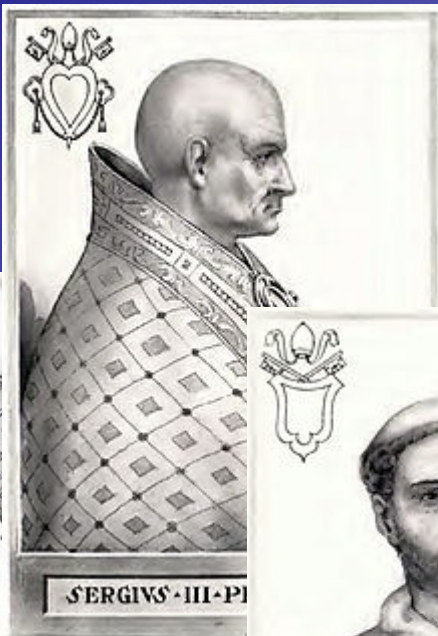


The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1058 Pope Benedict X was installed

- It may shock you to know that he was the nephew to repeat offender Benedict IX (and thus related to Popes Sergius III, John XI, John XII, Benedict VII, Benedict VIII, John XIX, and probably more, if we really worked at figuring this out)



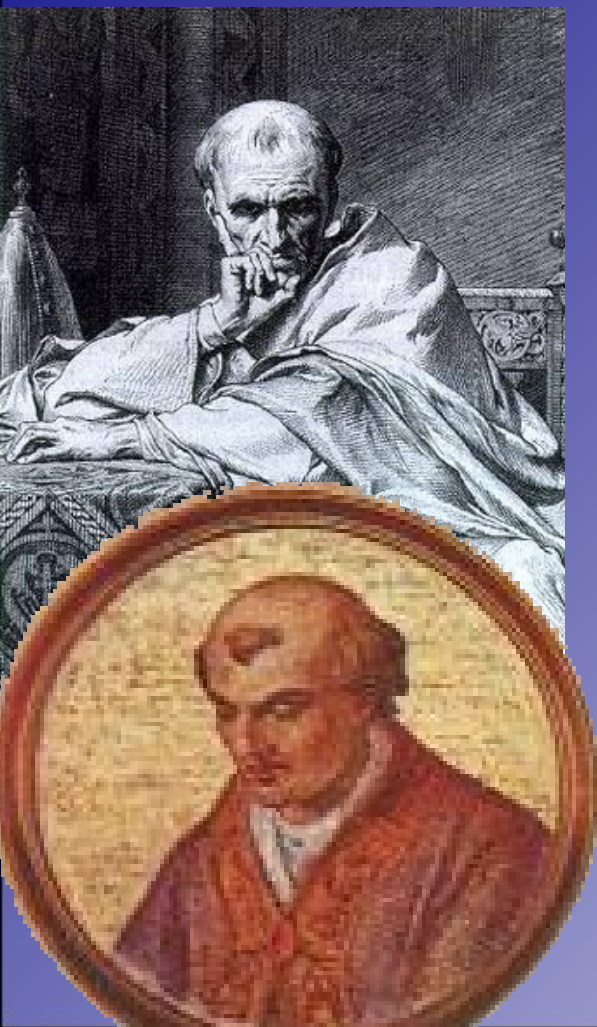
The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1058

Pope Benedict X was installed

- It may shock you to know that he was the nephew to repeat offender Benedict IX
 - He didn't even *want* to become Pope, but his powerful, Pope-producing Italian family wanted to put him on the throne, so they manipulated cardinals to secure him the papacy
 - When Arch-Cardinal Hildebrand came back from his travels to find a new Pope installed without his input, he balked and pushed through the election of a *new new* Pope—the *French* Pope Nicholas II
 - At a synod at Sutri, Nicholas excommunicated Benedict X... who refused to leave office...
 - So French Pope Nicholas marched on Rome and declared war on Italian Pope Benedict using Norman troops (i.e.; French troops currently sitting in Italy) to back him up
 - This helped to cement the Norman power base in southern Italy once and for all



The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1058

Pope Benedict X was installed

- It may shock you to know that he was the nephew to repeat offender Benedict IX

- He didn't even *want* to become Pope, but his powerful, Pope-producing Italian family wanted to put him on the throne, so they manipulated cardinals to secure him the papacy
- When Arch-Cardinal Hildebrand came back from his travels to find a new Pope installed without his input, he balked and pushed through the election of a *new new* Pope—the *French* Pope Nicholas II
- At a synod at Sutri, Nicholas excommunicated Benedict X... who refused to leave office...
- Have you noticed that “the Church” has become less about saving souls and more about growing its own power base?
- Have you noticed that their arguments have become less about doctrinal truths and more about procedures and who gets to be in charge?
 - Do you see any parallels in the Church today?



The Age of Crusades

- But back to Church news...

1058

Pope Benedict X was installed

1059

Pope Nicholas II issued installation reform

- Given all of the craziness surrounding his own election to the papacy (what with a war against the reigning Pope and all) Nicholas argued for a reformation of how Popes are chosen
 - He called together a synod at the Lateran Palace to discuss the issue
 - Up to this point, Popes had been chosen by the Emperor, or by the Roman aristocracy, or by whoever had the most perceived power at the moment
 - But now, the bishops and cardinals at the synod decided that from then on, the Pope could only be elected by a college of cardinals in Rome
 - Two hundred years later, they'll develop the process that the cardinals follow even to this day, including the seclusion of the selection committee and the use of different colors of smoke to indicate what's going on—but not just yet

