

Church History



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- *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



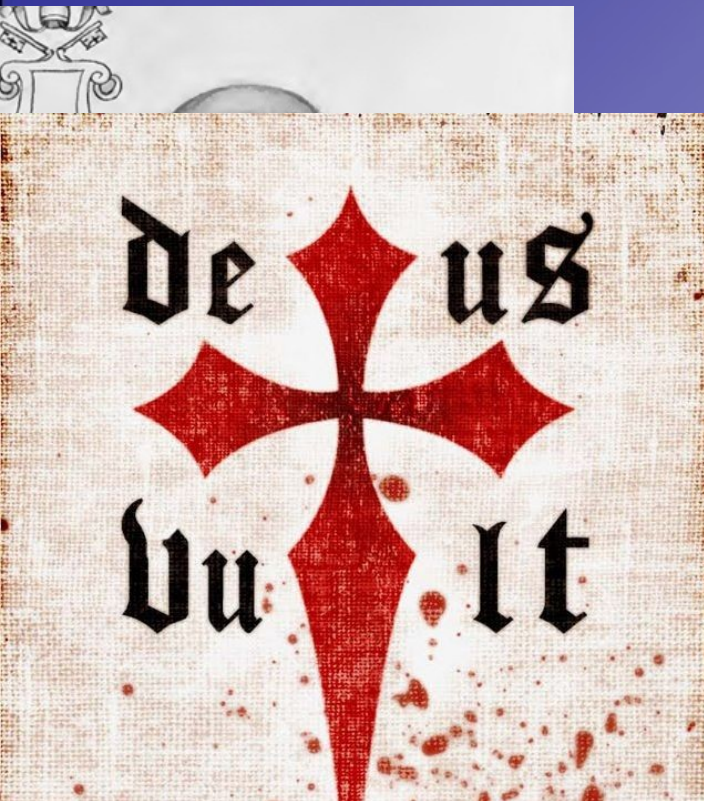
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- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
 - *West vs. East*
 - *The First Crusade(s)*
 - *The Crusades Become a Fad (part 1)*



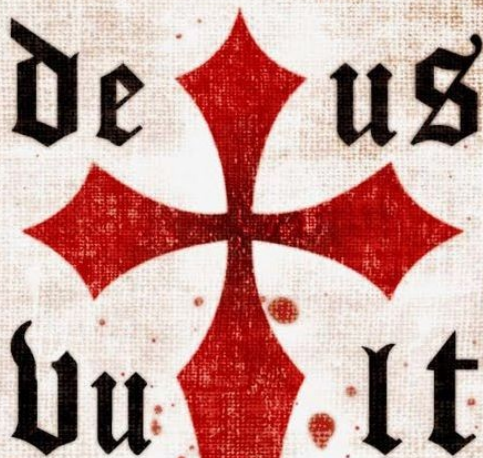
The Age of Crusades

- The successful Crusade spawned sequels
 - 1095 Pope Urban II called for armed pilgrimage
 - As we said last week, between Peter the Hermit's Crusade and the First Crusade, 75,000 Europeans signed on to fight against the Islamic occupation of the Holy Land over the next four years, and to restore Jerusalem to its proper, *Roman Catholic* rule
 - The rallying cry of the Crusaders became "*Deus vult!*"—"God wills it!"



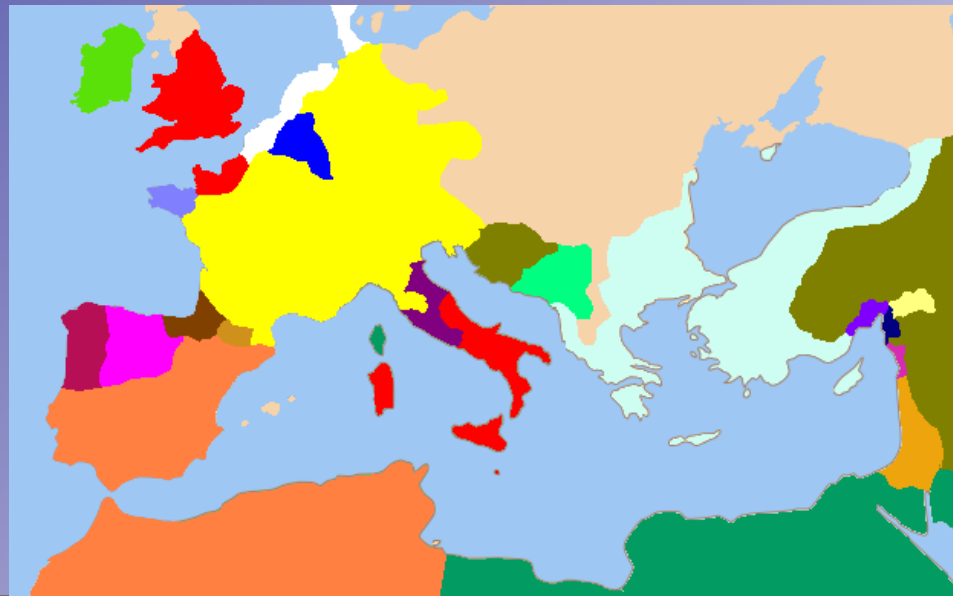
The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Because God willed that all Christian princes and knights go on this armed pilgrimage, then doing so constituted an act of sacrificial worship
 - And since, in Catholic theology, the act of sacrifice was connected less with intentional selflessness and more with balancing a “spiritual ledger”... then making this sacrifice should count positively toward balancing that ledger—a “pre-payment” of a penance that might have been required for a sin
 - Thus, at the Council of Clermont in 1095, Pope Urban declared that all knights and princes who went on this pilgrimage would be granted an “indulgence” for their subsequent sins while on crusade
 - They weren't automatically forgiven for all sins, but they would not have to perform any penance for any sins that they committed while on the march
 - They could thus rape and pillage all that they wanted, because it was part of a campaign that God willed
 - Later Popes would sell indulgences to help pay for subsequent Crusades...



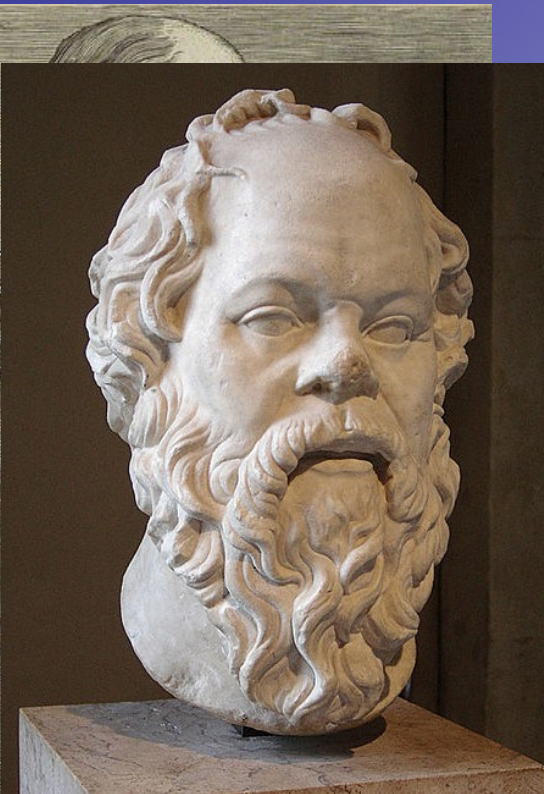
The Age of Crusades

- The successful Crusade spawned sequels
 - 1095 Pope Urban II called for armed pilgrimage
 - 1099 Pope Paschal II continued the theme
 - He helped organize the new Crusader States in the Middle East
 - He arrested and excommunicated Antipopes Theodoric and Adalbert, who had been installed by Emperor Heinrich IV after Clement III died
 - He also supported Anselm in his stand against English King Henry I over investiture



The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Anselm had been born in Italy, but was installed as the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1093
 - His early life had mirrored Augustine's—he'd been a bit of a libertine earlier on, but then became a Benedictine monk at the relatively old age of 27
 - He quickly rose in prominence, due to his clear thinking and articulate debating style
 - He began the movement that became known as “scholasticism”—a style of reasoning that mirrored the Socratic method of learning (arriving at philosophical conclusions by asking and answering rigorously logical questions)



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 - For instance, he came up with an ontological argument for the existence of God
 - He argued that we must logically be able to conceive of some being “than which nothing greater can be conceived”
(i.e.; something that's the biggest, best whatever it is conceivable)



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 - Then he argued that an *actual* something is greater than simply a *conceptual* something (i.e.; an *actual* chocolate cake is better than simply a *conceptual* chocolate cake) (if God exists only in our minds, then we can conceive of something *greater* that exists in *reality*)



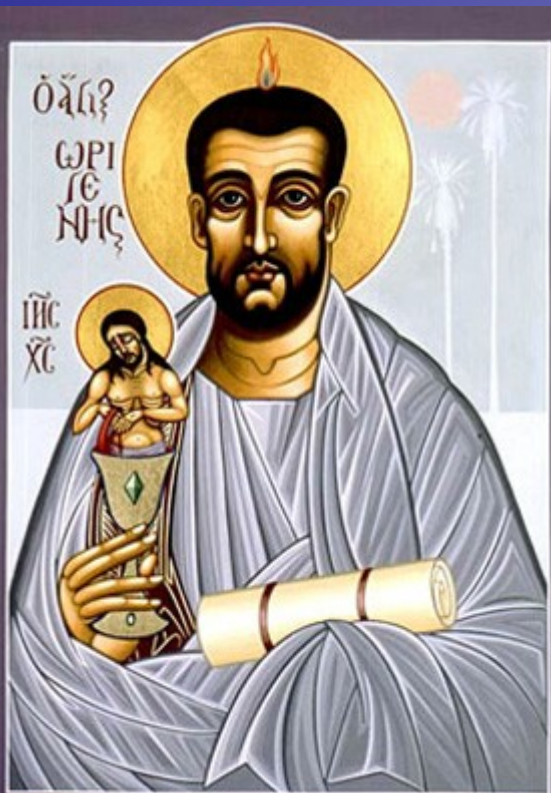
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 - Then he argued that an *actual* something is greater than simply a *conceptual* something
 - Since we cannot conceive of anything actually greater than God, then He *must* exist (i.e.; if you could conceive of a God that might *not* exist, then your conception is thus not of a Being “than which nothing greater can be conceived”)



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 - For instance, he came up with an ontological argument for the existence of God
 - He also argued for substitutionary atonement
 - Up until this time, the popular theory had been Origen's “ransom” theory (i.e.; that Christ died as a ransom paid to Satan to take our place, since Adam and Eve's sin had essentially sold humanity over to Satan's ownership—see *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* for a modern expression of this theory)



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 - Up until this time, the popular theory had been Origen's “ransom” theory, but Anselm argued that we really owed our debt to God, not to Satan
 - Thus, Jesus took the penalty of our sin onto Himself as an act of substitution for us, satisfying God's just wrath against sin
 - This theory is therefore also called the “penal” or “satisfaction” theory of the atonement



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 - In 1101, he went head-to-head with King Henry I
 - Henry promised to re-affirm Anselm as Archbishop if Anselm would support him as the new king
 - But Anselm reminded Henry that Pope Gregory VII had declared back in 1075 that only the *Pope* could affirm bishops—no king or emperor could do so
 - Pope Paschal then excommunicated all of the English bishops whom Henry had invested, excommunicated Henry's chief advisor (Robert of Muelan), and even threatened to excommunicate Henry himself, if he didn't relent on the issue



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 - So in 1107, Anselm and Henry came to a accord at the Concordat of London
 - Anselm would support Henry, and Henry would stay out of Church business
 - As part of their agreement, Henry demanded that the Archbishop still had to pay homage to the King and Anselm demanded that clergy be tried only by Church authorities



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 - The demands of this accord would lead to tragedy in about 60 years, played out in the relationship between King Henry II and Archbishop Thomas à Becket



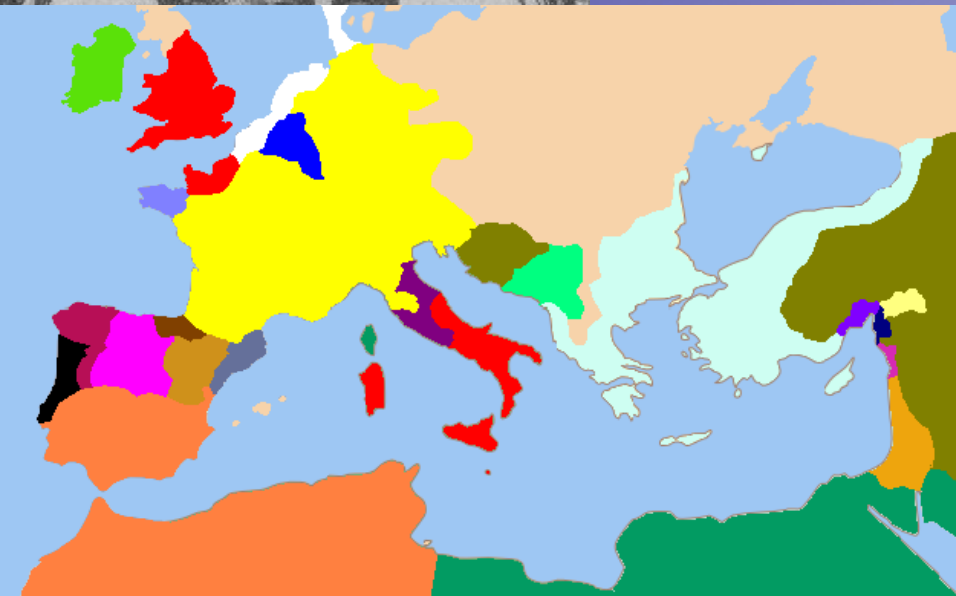
The Age of Crusades

- **The successful Crusade spawned sequels**
 - 1095 Pope Urban II called for armed pilgrimage
 - 1099 Pope Paschal II continued the theme
 - In 1112, encouraged by the success of the First Crusade, Byzantine Emperor Alexios I attempted to mend fences with Rome, hoping ultimately to bring the two halves of the Church back together
 - But Paschal would not even begin to consider friendly relations with Constantinople, until both the Emperor and the Patriarch agreed to the total primacy of the Pope of Rome over "all the churches of God throughout the world"... so the Emperor's embassy failed



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 - **In that same spirit of militancy, Paschal called for another Crusade—in Spain**
 - Ramon Berenguer III—Count of Barcelona—petitioned the Pope to liberate Muslim Tarragona
 - This further extended the Christian lands in Spain, and gave little Catalonia a much-appreciated boost in political power



The Age of Crusades

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 - 1095 Pope Urban II called for armed pilgrimage
 - 1099 Pope Paschal II continued the theme
 - In 1113, Paschal made two decisions which *intimately* connect with us in America today
 - 1) He installed Eiríkr Gnúpsson as bishop of the newly created see of Greenland...
... which also made him the bishop of the newly discovered *Vinland*...



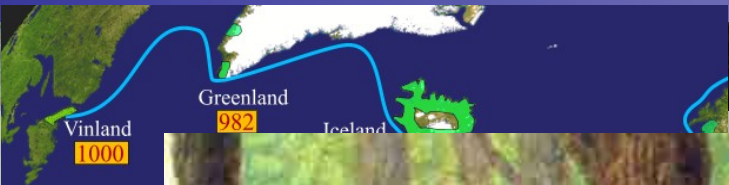
The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Greenland had only been discovered by the Norse in 982, and Eiríkr Þorvaldsson (AKA “Eric the Red”) established the first colony there in 986
 - Fun fact: that same year, Icelandic merchant captain Bjarni Herjólfsson set out to find his father at Eiríkr's colony, and was blown off course to the southwest—finding a fertile land that was obviously not Greenland
 - His men begged to go ashore to explore, but Bjarni was looking for his father, so they didn't stop



The Age of Crusades

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 - In 1003, Eiríkr's son, Leifr Eiríksson (AKA “Leif the Lucky”) set out from Greenland to find Bjarni's new land, hoping to carve out his own legend
 - He followed Bjarni's course and discovered the same land that Bjarni had—calling it “Vinland” for its abundance of wine-producing berries
 - They founded a colony in what is now Newfoundland called Leifsbúðir (“Leif's Booths”), but soon began fighting with the local natives, whom they called the *skrælingjar* (or “*skrælings*”) (either from the Icelandic “*skrælna*,” meaning “scrawny”—at least in comparison with the brawny Vikings or from the Old Norse “*skrá*,” meaning “skin”—not because of the color of their skins, but because they wore animal skins, while the Vikings wore linen and chainmail)



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- As a result, Leifsbúðir never became much more than a temporary supply station for bringing timber and supplies to Greenland and Iceland, and no permanent Norse settlement was ever really attempted

- But stories of the rich, fertile land to the west spread across Europe... and Columbus would've heard 'em



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 - That means that in 1113, Pope Paschal installed the first Christian clergyman overseeing the Americas, almost 400 years before Columbus ever set sail



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 - 2) He issued the bull, *Pie Postulatio Voluntatis*
 - This edict confirmed a military “holy order” of knights called the “Knights Hospitaller”



The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Hospitality had long been a highly valued part of life in the Middle East, but in 1045, a French monk named Brother Gérard set up an official place to give aid to pilgrims in Jerusalem
 - Based on the Latin word, “*hospes*” (meaning “guest”), Gérard called his institution a “hospital,” and dedicated it to John the Baptist
 - NOTE: Throughout history, there had been temples dedicated to gods of healing, Buddhist monasteries providing aid to the poor or sick, and even some joint Islamic/Christian institutions designed to provide charity to those in need, etc., but this was the first “modern” institution that brought the concept of what we think of today as a “hospital” (i.e.; a place dedicated to housing sick people, doctors, and cutting-edge medical technologies) into European culture



The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - For reasons known only to the French, the French often like to drop an “s” after an initial vowel, and replace it with a *circumflex* (“^”)
 - For example, note these common words—
 - *château* “castle” (Latin *castellum*)
 - *île* “island” (Latin *insula*)
 - (from which we get “island,” “aisle,” “insular”)
 - *forêt* “forest” (Latin *fores* – “outside”)
 - (from which we get “foray,” “forage,” “foreign”)
 - *rôtir* “to roast” (German *rösten*)
 - (from which we get “rotisserie”)
 - *côte* “coast” (Latin *costa* – “flank/side” or “slope”)
 - (which is why, in English, the side of a sea is a “coast,” and you can “coast” down a slope)
 - *pâté* “paste” (Latin *pasta* – “dough”)
 - (note also *pâtisserie* “pastry”)
 - *dépôt* (from the Latin *depositum* – “to put down”)
 - (from which we get “depot” and “deposit”)
 - *hôpital* “hospital” (Latin *hospes* – “guest”)
 - (from which we get “hospital,” “hospitable,” “host,” “hostel,” and “hotel” [both via *hôtel*])



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 - Gérard's sense of support for pilgrims was intense
 - He's famous for throwing bread over the walls to the starving Crusaders who were laying siege to Jerusalem in 1099
 - Eventually, his “hospital” made sure to provide armed escorts to protect pilgrims who were travelling in the Holy Land—and thus was born the “holy order” called the Knights Hospitaller
(NOTE: Their symbol later became known as the “Maltese Cross,” after the knights made Malta their headquarters in 1530)



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1099

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 - In order to allow the order's knights to protect pilgrims across borders, Paschal's bull gave them absolute authority throughout the Holy Land and in large chunks of Europe—making them answerable to no authority but that of the Pope
 - The order quickly grew to become very powerful, and gave rise to other orders such as the Knights of the Temple (i.e.; the Templars)

