

# ***Church History***



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



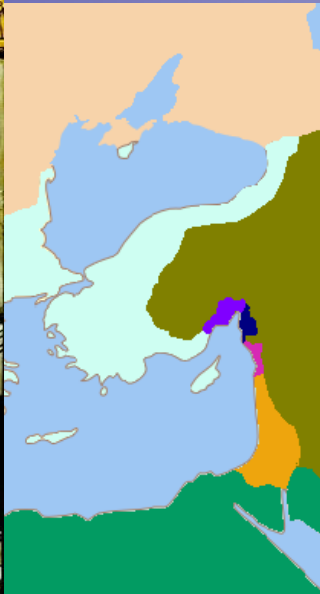
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  - *West vs. East*
  - *The First Crusade(s)*
  - *The Crusades Become a Fad (part 3)*



# *The Age of Crusades*

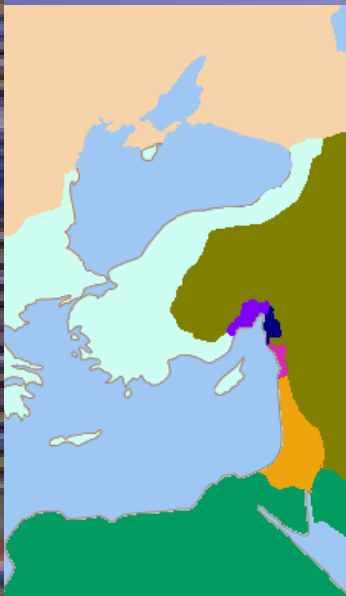
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - The Second Crusade was a debacle
    - Pope Eugene III took the papacy in 1145 in large part because no one else wanted it—too much personal danger and too much politicking
      - One of his first acts was to commission his fellow monk, Bernard of Clairvaux, to preach a new Crusade to support the struggling Crusader States
      - (NOTE: The Crusader State of Edessa had just fallen into the hands of the Seljuk Turks, and the rest of the States were running scared)





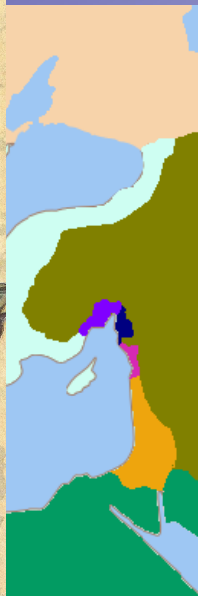
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      - Bernard was such a motivational speaker that he was able to persuade both German King Konrad III and French King Louis VII to take up the Crusade
        - (NOTE: Konrad only led the *southern* Germans to the Holy Land, because the *northern* tribes asked the Pope if they could go crusading against their neighbors, the pagan Slavs, instead)



# The Age of Crusades

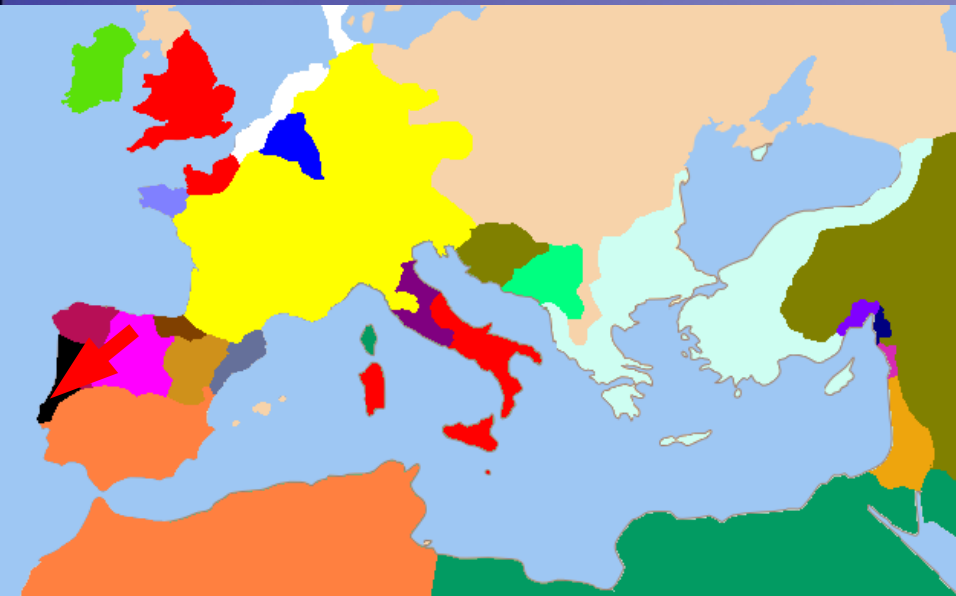
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          - (NOTE<sup>4</sup>: The Spanish kings continued their Reconquista by attacking Lisbon)



# The Age of Crusades

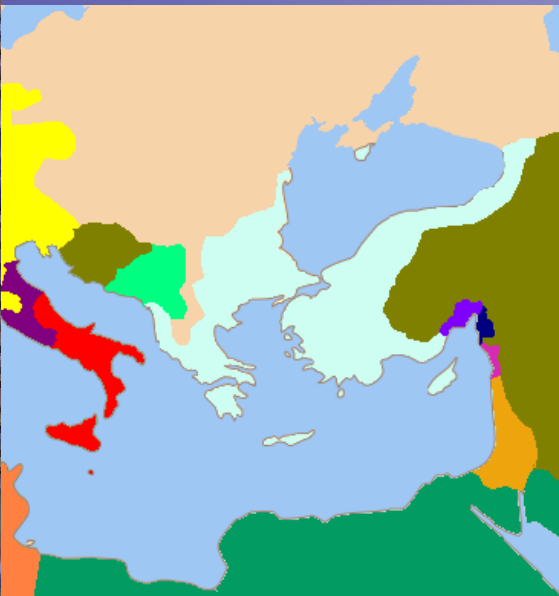
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    - Once the Germans arrived in Constantinople, Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos locked the gates and posted his own soldiers *against* them, since he was afraid that the Crusaders might attack *him*
      - So the Germans went on toward Antioch alone and were soundly defeated by the Turks
        - Konrad's division barely made it back to Constantinople, and he himself was wounded
        - The other division, led by his brother, Otto, was crushed, and most were captured and sold into slavery by the Turks





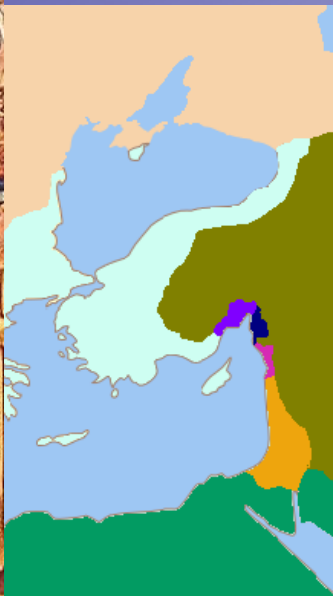
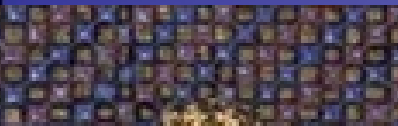
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      - By the time the French arrived, Manuel had made a treaty with the Turks, so that he could ready his forces against the *Crusaders*, if needs be
        - Ironically, this made several French knights want to take Constantinople, but Louis (AKA “Louis the Pious”) stood his ground that they were here to do God's will, and that's to protect Jerusalem (NOTE: That's a little different than their original mandate to reclaim Edessa)



# The Age of Crusades

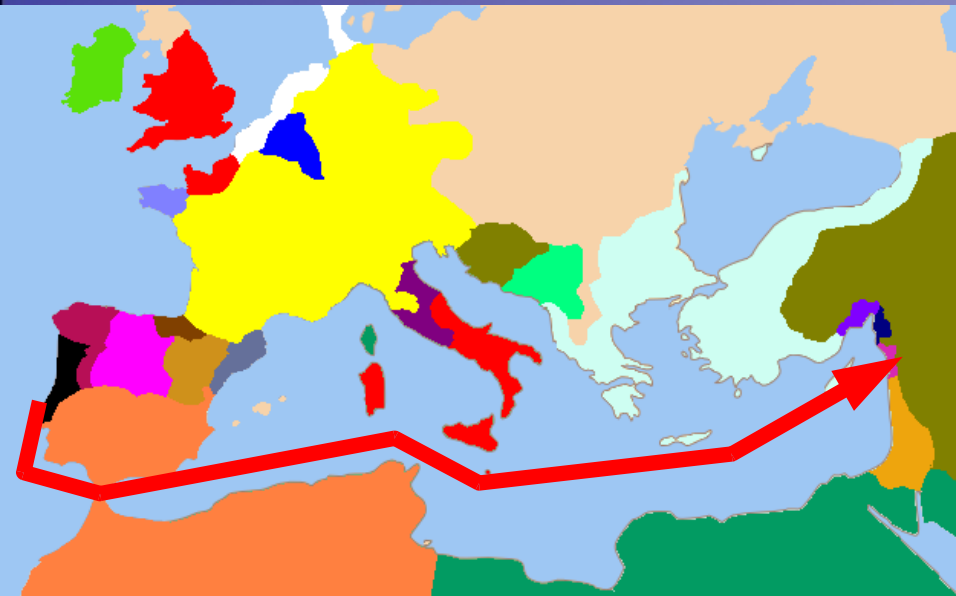
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      - When they arrived at Antioch, they were welcomed by Eleanor's uncle, Raymond—Prince of Antioch
        - Raymond expected them to move East to re-take Edessa
        - The Templars wanted to lay siege to the important Muslim-held city of Damascus
        - But Louis wanted to go South as a personal pilgrimage to Jerusalem
          - While all this was going on, Eleanor supposedly had an affair with Raymond, too (eww...)





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  - Around this time, the Spanish Crusaders had finished attacking Lisbon and had arrived in Tripoli, led by dashing Count Alphonso who was promptly poisoned by his nephew, the Count of Tripoli, who figured that Alphonso was just after his throne
  - The Spaniards all just went home after that...





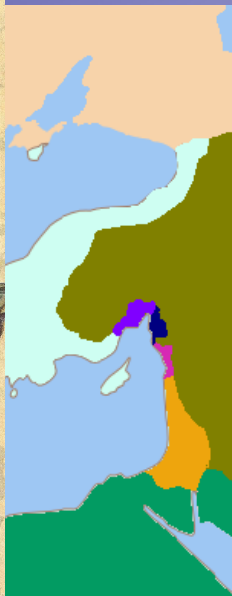
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    - In the end, the siege of Damascus failed, Edessa remained in the hands of the Muslims, the Christian forces all decided that everyone had betrayed everyone else, and no one liked the Byzantines
      - European priests declared that the Crusade had been unsuccessful because the Devil had thwarted them—and his work must therefore be rooted out in Europe



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    - One more ripple effect of the Second Crusade is worth noting here
      - Louis and Eleanor's marriage crumbled, while Count Henri of Anjou had been growing in power
      - When Louis and Eleanor had their marriage annulled by the Pope, Henri married her immediately
        - Henri now controlled more of France than Louis did
        - But he set his sights on England, taking the throne from King Stephen and becoming King Henry II





# *The Age of Crusades*

- Always more in-fighting...
  - 1170 Henry dealt with Thomas Becket
    - Born in London to a minor knight, Becket studied at priories in England and Paris eventually becoming a clerk to his relative, Theobald of Bec—the Archbishop of Canterbury
      - Theobald later made him his Archdeacon and ultimately suggested his name to Henry as a candidate for Lord Chancellor





# The Age of Crusades

- Always more in-fighting...

1170

Henry dealt with Thomas Becket

- Born in London to a minor knight, Becket studied at priories in England and Paris
- Becket and Henry hit it off wonderfully
  - Becket was clever and witty, and he enjoyed his new post of tax-collecting and effectively running the kingdom for Henry
  - The two men also partied heavily, drinking and whoring their way through life
  - Henry respected Becket so much that he sent his own son ("Young Henry") to live in Becket's household for a time



# The Age of Crusades

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- Born in London to a minor knight, Becket studied at priories in England and Paris
- Becket and Henry hit it off wonderfully
- When Theobald died in 1162, Henry had an idea
  - Pope Alexander III was in Henry's pocket, since Henry had supported him into his papal throne and Thomas Becket was his best friend—and had already gone through at least some training to be a priest
  - So Henry pushed Becket through the rest of the hoops, and made him become the new Archbishop of Canterbury as well as the Lord Chancellor of England
  - This made Becket a very powerful man...  
...and a very frustrated one
    - He had begged Henry not to install him to the Archbishopric, but Henry insisted, thinking that this would give him complete power over every authority structure there was
    - (Becket would be both his secular right-hand man as well as his “in” with the Church)





# ***The Age of Crusades***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Thomas Becket had never really taken the Church very seriously
    - He'd partied his way through his education—especially in Paris—and barely knew Latin
    - He'd partied his way through his duties as Lord Chancellor of England, enjoying the excesses





# *The Age of Crusades*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Thomas Becket had never really taken the Church very seriously
  - But once he was put into an honest-to-goodness priestly role, he felt constrained to take it to heart
    - He gave away all of his possessions and wore a horse-hair shirt under his priestly robes as a continual act of penance
    - He began using his role as Lord Chancellor as a means of turning secular lands over to the Church
    - But most importantly for history, he took seriously his role as protector of the clergy



# The Age of Crusades

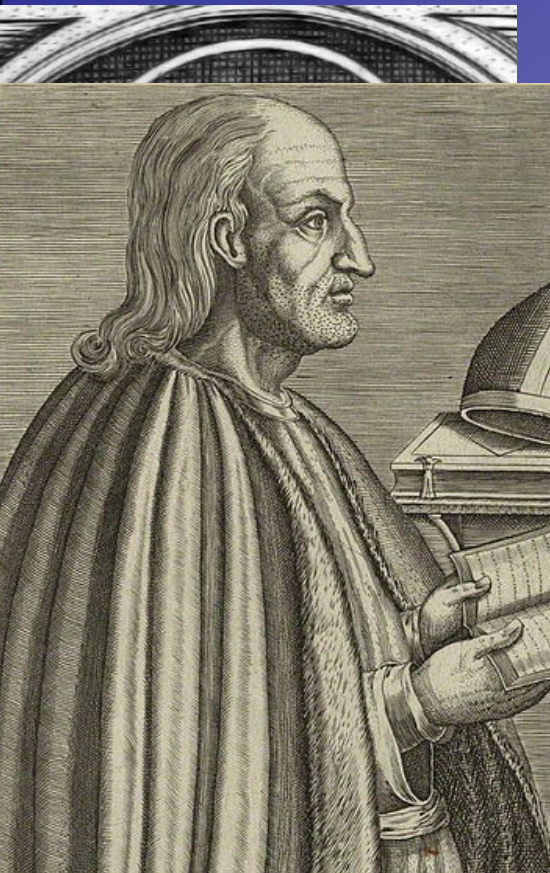
- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - If you'll remember, way back in 496 AD, Pope Gelasius I wrote a letter to the Emperor
    - He articulated that the State had *regalis potestas* (“royal power”), and the Church had *auctoritas sacrata pontificum* (“holy authority as bishops”)
      - The State had the power of the sword to do *secular* things, but the Church had the authority of God to decide *divine* things
      - Thus, each power structure was independent of the other and sovereign as a power in its own right
        - For instance, the State should hold legal proceedings for *its* officers, and the Church must do so for *its* officers
        - The State thus can't try a cleric, since the cleric is under the *auctoritas sacrata pontificum*, not under *secular* jurisdiction
          - So if the State didn't want the Church judging *them*, then the State couldn't judge the *Church*





# *The Age of Crusades*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - If you'll remember, way back in 496 AD, Pope Gelasius I wrote a letter to the Emperor
  - This division of authority had recently been upheld at the Concordat of London in 1101
    - Archbishop Anselm and King Henry I had agreed that Anselm would support Henry as the new king of England, if 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 Henry accept Gelasius' divisions of authority—that clergy may be tried only by Church authorities





# The Age of Crusades

- Always more in-fighting...

1170

Henry dealt with Thomas Becket

- The question came up in 1163, when a local lord tried and executed a clergyman accused of sexual assault
  - Henry reminded Becket that Theobald had let him to handle these things in secular court
    - Becket reminded Henry that Theobald had been wrong to do so, and that Gelasius had decreed that it was an affair of the Church, not the secular court
  - In fact, Becket began rounding up support from the various English bishops against Henry
  - In a fit of either conscience or anger, he also resigned his role as Chancellor



# The Age of Crusades

- Always more in-fighting...

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- Henry dealt with Thomas Becket

- The question came up in 1163, when a local lord tried and executed a clergyman accused of sexual assault
- Henry responded by calling together an assembly at Clarendon Palace in 1164 and promoting 16 constitutions which he demanded that Becket sign, limiting Church power in England—or else Becket would be exiled
  - Becket refused and escaped to France, where he was taken in and supported by Louis VII
  - From there, he threatened to excommunicate Henry if he didn't renounce his demands





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Feeling the political need to support *both* sides of this issue, Pope Alexander III brokered a deal to get Becket back into England safely in 1170

- Soon after his return, Becket excommunicated three of Henry's nobles for their actions against English clergymen
- Enraged, Henry shouted some version of the exclamation, "Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?"
- Four of his knights took this as a mandate to kill Becket (which it might have been) and went to Canterbury
- There, they hacked Becket to death in the cathedral, while he was at vespers, kneeling at the altar





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- Henry technically had nothing to do with it—in fact, he was busy invading Ireland at the time
  - But Louis put pressure on the Church to condemn Henry for the crime
    - Pope Alexander felt constrained to do... *something*... so he demanded that Henry at least show some sort of contrition
    - Henry agreed to withdraw his 16 constitutions, promised to go on Crusade, and then performed public penance at Canterbury (where the bishops and monks beat him with rods)





# The Age of Crusades

- Always more in-fighting...

1170

Henry dealt with Thomas Becket

- Over the next two decades, Henry dealt continually with threats to his crown—including revolts led by Eleanor and his sons, Henry, Richard, Geoffrey, and John
  - As a result, Eleanor was imprisoned for the rest of Henry's life, only to be trotted out for official occasions or royal trips—but always under guard
  - Young Henry died of dysentery while in the field, fighting against his father
  - Geoffrey died in a tournament in Paris





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    - Over the next two decades, Henry dealt continually with threats to his crown—including revolts led by Eleanor and his sons, Henry, Richard, Geoffrey, and John
      - As for Richard and John—we'll get back to them later on...





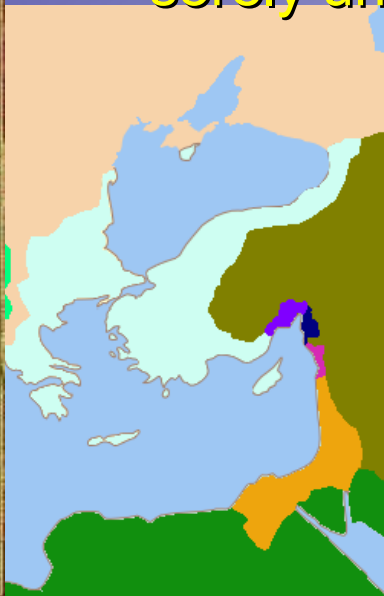
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- Another Crusade was brewing...

1171

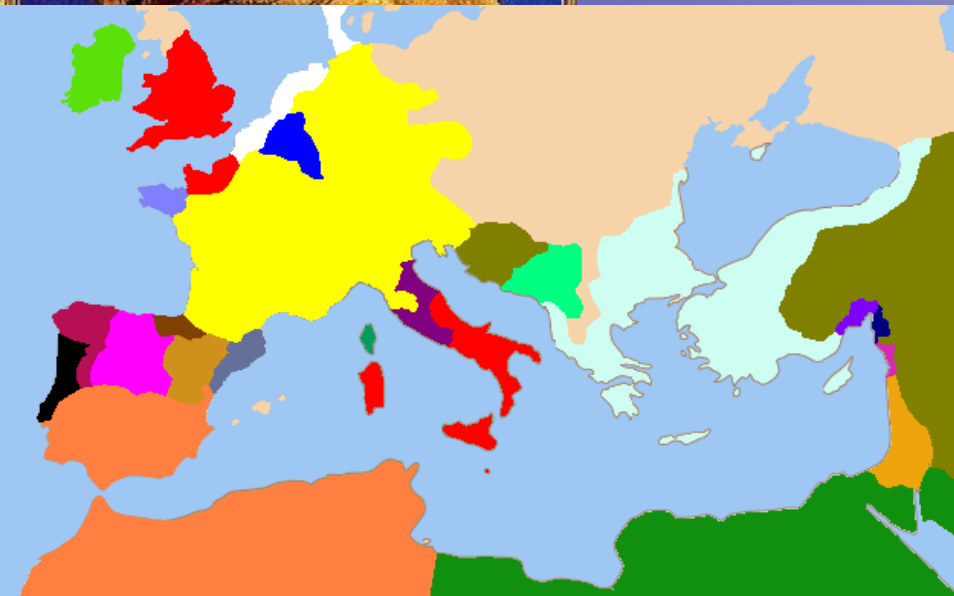
Saladin siezed power in Egypt

- In the wake of the Second Crusade, the Kingdom of Jerusalem pushed south into Egypt, and even briefly occupied Cairo
- And from the south, the Christian kingdom of Nubia began to encroach on Egypt as well
- In response, the new Emir (later Sultan) of Egypt—Salāḥ ad-Dīn Yūsuf ibn Ayyūb (AKA “Saladin”)—retaliated
  - (NOTE: As has been the case with several famous leaders in history, Saladin had been sorely underestimated by his opponents)
  - He'd been a partier and profligate in his youth, so no one saw him as much of a threat
  - But when he came to power, he rose to the occasion and took it seriously and became a brilliant leader
  - His rule established a new Muslim dynasty, known as the Ayyubids



# ***The Age of Crusades***

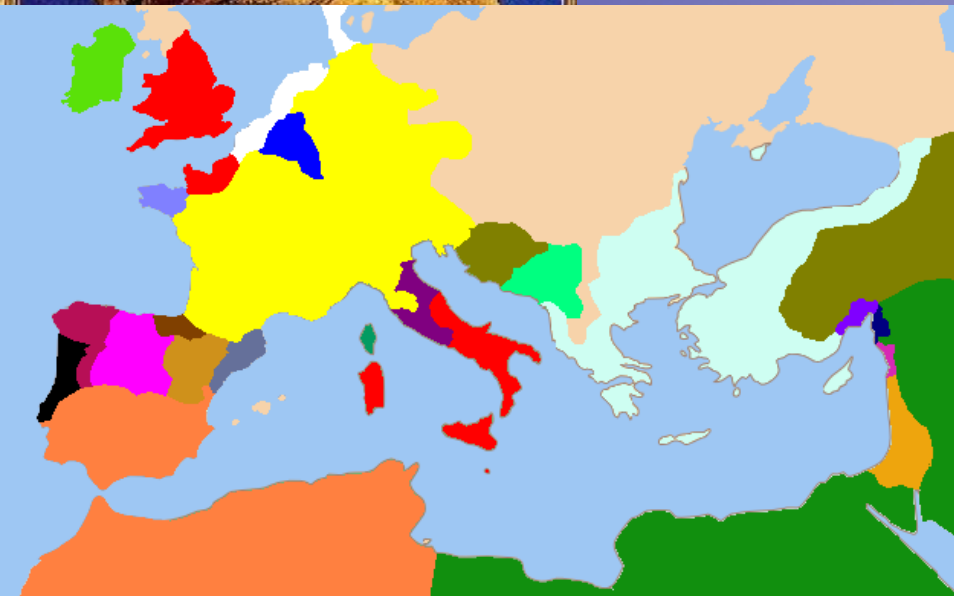
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  - 1171
    - Saladin siezed power in Egypt
    - He repulsed the Nubian Christians invading from the south and pushed the Crusaders back into their own kingdom
      - In doing so, he extended Ayyubids power south to the point where their empire almost entirely encircled the Red Sea
      - According to some historians, his armies killed or enslaved upwards of 130,000 Nubians in the process





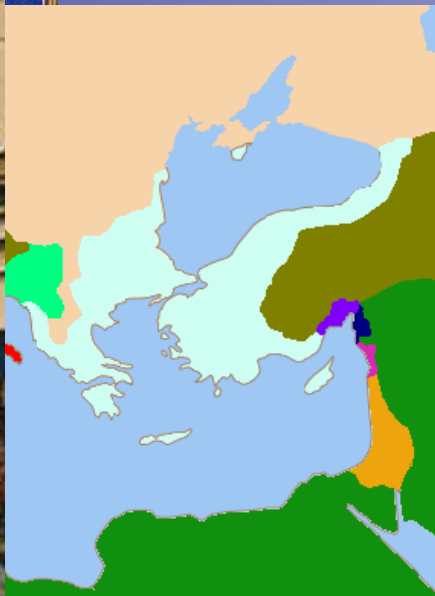
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  - 1171 ■ Saladin siezed power in Egypt
    - He repulsed the Nubian Christians invading from the south and pushed the Crusaders back into their own kingdom
    - He then cleverly used the Syrians' fear of the Crusaders to get them to invite his forces in
      - Thus, he took over the lands of his father in Syria as well
      - He gained the support of local tribes (who *had* been loyal vassals of the Seljuk Turks) by promising to do what the Seljuks couldn't (namely, capturing the Crusader States and all of North Africa, "until the word of God is supreme and the caliphate has wiped the world clean, turning the churches into mosques...")



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      - You can see why Pope Alexander III was so excited to find out that there was a strong Christian king like Prester John out there to combat Saladin...





# The Age of Crusades

- Another Crusade was brewing...

1171 Saladin siezed power in Egypt

1173 The Waldensians took root in France

- Peter Waldo had been a wealthy merchant in Lyon—so wealthy that he could afford to hire monks to translate the teachings of Jesus into his own language (Occitan) so that he could read them

- After studying “*The Sentences*” for years, he finally came to the conclusion that the Roman Catholic church had gotten some crucial things wrong

- So he renounced his wealth and gave all of his money to the poor, becoming a travelling, lay preacher
- Soon, he had a large following of those who agreed with his very unorthodox beliefs



# The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Waldo taught a number of new ideas—
    - Though he taught a great deal about the Incarnation and the Atonement, most of his most radical ideas were about how we should live out our faith in this world as Christians—
      - All Christians could and should preach the Gospel (not just ordained *priests*) (and not just *men*)





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      - The Gospel should be taught in every language (*not* just in Latin—who knew Latin any more?)



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      - All Christians could and should preach the Gospel
      - The Gospel should be taught in every language
      - The *Bible* should be our supreme authority (and not any *human* institution like a Church hierarchy of priests, cardinals, bishops, etc.)





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      - All Christians could and should preach the Gospel
      - The Gospel should be taught in every language
      - The *Bible* should be our supreme authority
      - We should be more concerned about the Gospel and less about supernaturalism and superstitions (relics are just old, rotted bones—they have no supernatural power)  
(holy water is just water, set aside for holy use—it has no supernatural power)  
(pilgrimages are just poignant trips—they have no supernatural power)  
(the bread and wine we partake of in Communion are tangible remembrances of Christ's work on the cross on our behalf—but they have no supernatural power)  
(a prayer spoken in a barn is as powerful as a prayer spoken in a church building—such “holy buildings” have no supernatural power)



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      - The Gospel should be taught in every language
      - The *Bible* should be our supreme authority
      - We should be more concerned about the Gospel and less about supernaturalism and superstitions
      - There's nothing in the Bible that supports the notion of a Purgatory  
(the concept is an “invention of the Antichrist,” intended to confuse the purity of the Gospel and draw people away from salvation by grace)  
(Jesus died to atone for our sins—thus, it's not based on an accumulation of our good works, nor a burning off of our bad works in some spiritual Purgatory, but rather based on God's unmerited favor toward us)





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      - The Gospel should be taught in every language
      - The *Bible* should be our supreme authority
      - We should be more concerned about the Gospel and less about supernaturalism and superstitions
      - There's nothing in the Bible that supports the notion of a Purgatory
      - In fact, some critics accused the Waldensians of referring to the Roman Catholic church as the “Great Harlot” of Revelation 17  
(but I've never seen that in any of the actual Waldensian writings)



# The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - Here's an example of a Waldensian teaching, taken from *La Nobla Leyczon* ("The Noble Lesson"), written in the 12<sup>th</sup> century—
    - "O Brothers, give ear to a noble Lesson. We ought always to watch and pray, for we see this world near to a conclusion. We ought to strive to do good works, seeing that the end of this world approaches. There are already a 1,100 years fully gone by since it was written thus, for we are in the last time. Therefore, we ought to covet little, for we are at the latter end of things. Daily, we see the signs to be accomplished in the increase of evil and the decrease of good. These are the perils which the Scripture mentions in the Gospels and Saint Paul's writings. No man living can know the end. And therefore we ought the more to fear, for we are not certain whether we shall die today or tomorrow."
    - Couldn't you picture a modern Protestant pastor preaching this today?





# ***The Age of Crusades***

- **Another Crusade was brewing...**

1171 Saladin siezed power in Egypt

1173 **The Waldensians took root in France**

- Peter Waldo had been a wealthy merchant in Lyon—so wealthy that he could afford to hire monks to translate the teachings of Jesus into his own language (Occitan) so that he could read them
- **In 1179, Waldo and a friend travelled to Rome to speak with Pope Alexander and explain their views**
  - He listened carefully to them, and then blessed their trip back home



# ***The Age of Crusades***

- **Another Crusade was brewing...**
  - 1171 Saladin siezed power in Egypt
  - 1173 The Waldensians took root in France
  - 1179 **The Third Lateran Council was convened**
    - The Pope promptly excommunicated Peter Waldo and his followers—as well as the Cathars (AKA the Albigensians)

