Church History



Church History

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

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- Introduction to Church History
- The Ancient Church
- The Rise of Christendom
- The Early Middle Ages
- The Age of Crusades
 - West vs. East
 - The First Crusade(s)
 - The Crusades Become a Fad
 - Kill 'em All—Let God Sort 'em Out... (part 3)

AD 1st-3rd centuries

AD 4th-5th centuries

AD 6th-10th centuries

AD 11th-13th centuries



Lots of bad things were going on...
The Fourth Crusade went badly
Pope Innocent III wanted to make his mark, so
he called on all of Europe to come and help retake the Holy Land
Most of Europe didn't answer the call, but the
Venetians used it as an opportunity to get back at
Constantinople by raiding their ports
And then they attacked and ransacked the city of
Constantinople itself
A new, Latin Empire of the East was formed...







Lots of bad things were going on...

1202 The Fourth Crusade went badly
1206 Temüjin (AKA Genghis Khan) rose to power
He conquered Asia, levelling almost every city on
the continent and killing 40 million people...
That was 11% of the world's population...





Lots of bad things were going on...

1202 The Fourth Crusade went badly
1206 Temüjin (AKA Genghis Khan) rose to power
1208 The Albigensian Crusade began
Pope Innocent III really wanted to slap a decent
Crusade on someone, so he turned his sights on
France and decided to call a Crusade against the
Cathars and the Waldensians

In one form or another, the Albigensian Crusade went on for nearly fifty years, slaughtering anyone seen as a possible heretic... without trial...

20,000 were killed on a single day, when the Crusaders attacked the city of Béziers It is from this Crusade that we get the modern phrase, "Kill 'em all—let God sort 'em out!"

(the words of Pope Innocent to Simon de Montfort, who was leading the Crusade)



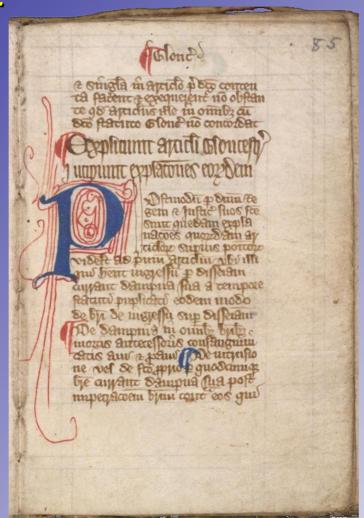
Lots of bad things were going on...

1202 The Fourth Crusade went badly
1206 Temüjin (AKA Genghis Khan) rose to power
1208 The Albigensian Crusade began
1215 The Fourth Lateran Council was held
Among the 69 canons decided at this Council
were the emotive defence of transubstantiation,
the requirement for all Muslims and Jews who
were living in Christian territories to wear a
symbol on their clothing to show they're pagans,
and the absolute insistence on a Fifth Crusade
And Innocent demanded that—to avoid the
problems of the Fourth Crusade—it must be
under the direct supervision of the Pope
In this way, Innocent hoped that he would
secure his lasting legacy as a soldier for the
truth of God...



Funky little teaching moment—
1215 was also the same year that King John was forced by his own nobles to sign the Magna Carta...







Lots of bad things were going on...

The Fifth Crusade began
Pope Innocent was excited to get the Crusade going, but he passed away in June of 1216 so the Crusade was picked up by his successor, Pope Honorius III

(who was much more friendly toward various religious orders, and immediately provided a charter for Dominic to officially begin his order of Dominicans)





Lots of bad things were going on...
The Fifth Crusade began
Pope Innocent was excited to get the Crusade going, but he passed away in June of 1216 so the Crusade was picked up by his successor, Pope Honorius III

In fact, Honorius officially called upon the holy military orders to come join the Crusade—the Hospitallers, the Knights Templar, and the newly-formed Teutonic Knights—In fact, about the only one he didn't call was Emperor Friedrich II, since the Emperor and the Pope were feuding at the time (Note: Very few French knights came on this Crusade, either—why was that?)

(Because they were busy fighting the Albigensian Crusade in their own country)



Lots of bad things were going on...

1217 The Fifth Crusade began
Luckily, King András II of Hungary had a huge
force at his command, bringing 20,000 knights
The Venetian navy convoyed them to Acre,
and from there, they marched on Jerusalem
But the Muslims had demolished the city walls
and fled from the city, remembering what had
happened during the First Crusade, so taking
the city was relatively easy...
...holding it would be the hard part...

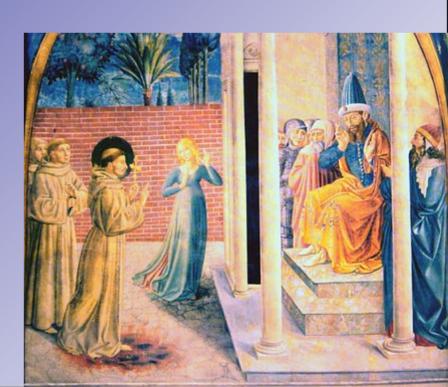




Lots of bad things were going on...
The Fifth Crusade began
Luckily, King András II of Hungary had a huge force at his command, bringing 20,000 knights
András—deathly ill—then took his knights and went back home, but with the influx of new German troops, the Crusaders marched on to Egypt and laid siege to the city of Damietta under new Sultan al-Kamil (the nephew of Saladin)
The siege went on for over a year, with thousands of Crusaders and Egyptians dying of starvation and disease



Funky little teaching moment—
The siege was so traumatic that news of it travelled back to Europe
In response, Francis of Assisi travelled down to Egypt and crossed the enemy line into Damietta to meet with al-Kamil, in an attempt to convert him to Christianity and thus lift the siege
It didn't accomplish anything, but you have to give Francis points for trying...



Lots of bad things were going on...
1217 The Fifth Crusade began
Nonetheless, by November, Damietta finally fell
to the Crusaders

They followed that victory up by marching south to attack Cairo

But unexpected flooding, lack of supplies, and a devastating night attack by Al-Kamil's forces forced them to have to surrender

(Note: It didn't help that they had been hoping for reinforcements from Friedrich, which he was kept from providing because the Pope was still angry with him)





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As a result, the Crusaders were forced to return both Damietta and Jerusalem

In return, the Ayyubids allowed them to retreat back to Europe, and agreed to honor an eight-year cease-fire

They also promised to return the True Cross to the Crusaders

(Note: They didn't actually have the True Cross, but it still made for a great face saving made for a great, face-saving treaty point)



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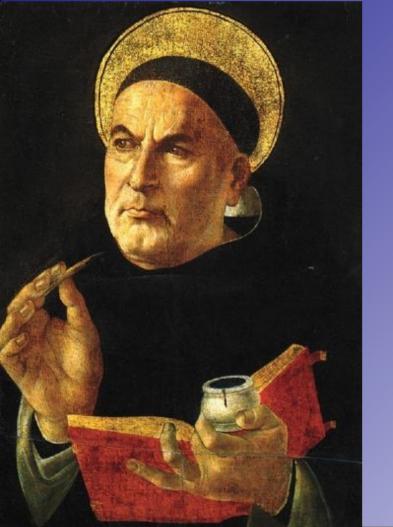
As a result, the Crusaders were forced to return both Damietta and Jerusalem

The Fifth Crusade was another massive failure, and much of Europe blamed the Papacy for two botched Crusades in a row





But there were good things going on, too
1225 Thomas Aquinas was born...
(whom you should remember from Sara's
discussion of medieval art)
(we'll come back to him in 50 years...)





'Cuz there were more bad things going on...

1227 The Teutonic Knights invaded Europe
In 1225, to ease tensions, Honorius supported
Friedrich's bid to become King of Jerusalem
To build up his forces to prepare
for a promised Sixth Crusade in

To build up his forces to prepare for a promised Sixth Crusade in 1227, he then gave the Teutonic Knights land not only in Acre, but also in Northern Europe

But you'll notice that the land in Europe was not actually part of Friedrich's territory...





Cuz there were more bad things going on...

1227 The Teutonic Knights invaded Europe
In 1225, to ease tensions, Honorius supported
Friedrich's bid to become King of Jerusalem
But since King Konrad I of Poland asked for their
help against the pagan Baltic Prussians in 1226,
that kind of made the geography academic
Over the next fifty years, the Teutonic Knights
slaughtered almost the entire race of indigenous
Prussians... before moving on to Livonia, and
Lithuania, and ultimately Poland
(Note: Remember, all of this supposedly
started to defend Poland)









Funky little teaching moment—
On the plus side, that meant the world's toughest knights just happened to be trying to conquer Poland at the same time that the Mongols just happened to be trying to conquer Poland in 1241



But it wasn't all completely bad...

The Teutonic Knights invaded Europe
Emperor Friedrich launched a Sixth Crusade
Attempting to fulfil his vow to Pope Honorius,
Friedrich left to invade the Holy Land in 1227
but then had to return home when he fell victim
to an epidemic in the region

(Note: Even the head of the Teutonic Knights
agreed that they should turn back at that point)
(Note: New Pope Gregory IX still used the
retreat as a convenient political excuse for
excommunicating the Emperor)







But it wasn't all completely bad...

1227 The Teutonic Knights invaded Europe
1228 Emperor Friedrich launched a Sixth Crusade
Attempting to fulfil his vow to Pope Honorius,
Friedrich left to invade the Holy Land in 1227
but then had to return home when he fell victim
to an epidemic in the region

So in 1228, Friedrich turned around and went on

his own Crusade, completely ignoring the Pope
He took not only all of his own considerable forces,
but also both the Knights Hospitaller and Templar
hoping that the show of force would impress
Sultan al-Kamil enough that he'd blink first

Luckily, al-Kamil's forces

were fied up with fighting in Syria, so he returned Jerusalem—along with a narrow corridor that also included Nazareth—without a single drop of blood being

The precedent had now been set for the idea of a diplomatic Crusade...



But there was still a lot of bad going on..

1227 The Teutonic Knights invaded Europe
1228 Emperor Friedrich launched a Sixth Crusade
1229 The Council of Toulouse met

In an attempt to gain control over the growing number of differing orders and sects that were interpreting the Bible on their own, Pope Gregory called a Council against heresy

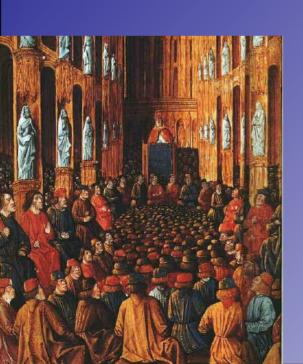
It set up an Inquisitio (or "enquiry") for each parish that would have the authority to seek out and punish anyone potentially guilty of heresy

Comprised of a priest and a handful of laymen, these Inquisitios would have the legal right of search, seizure, and punishment of heretics

heretics

The homes of any heretics would be destroyed, and anyone coming to their aid in any way would be immediately excommunicated.

But all of that still didn't deal with the root problem...



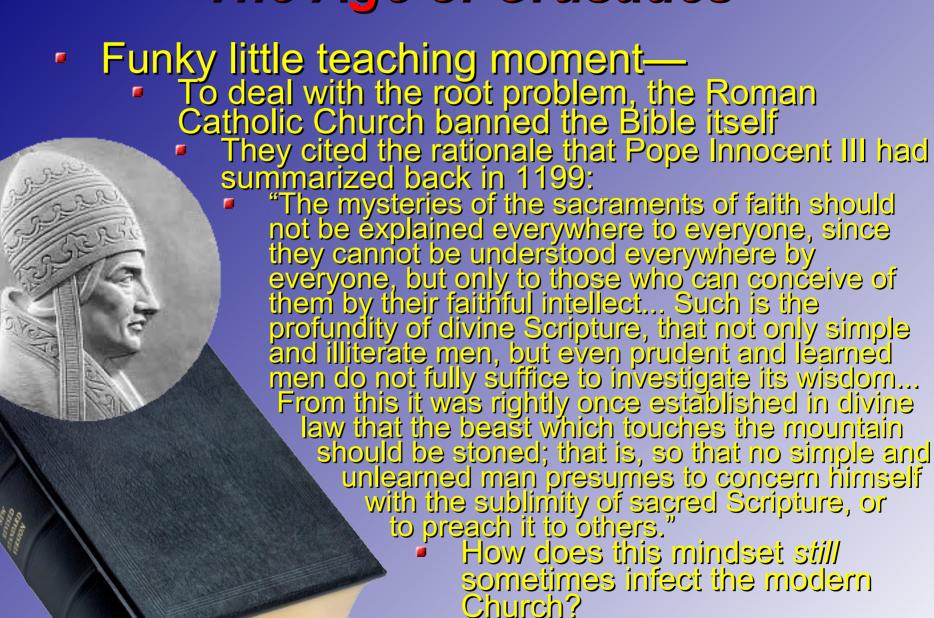
Funky little teaching moment—
To deal with the root problem, the Roman Catholic Church banned the Bible itself

Perceiving it dangerous for non-priests to have access to the Holy Scriptures, the Council of Toulouse place the Bible on the Forbidden Books list, and threatened excommunication and/or death

to anyone who would attempt to own a copy
The Inquisitio was tasked with ransacking every home in their parishes to look for contraband Bibles and to punish all those Christians who might attempt—like Peter Waldo had—to read it

HOLY BIBLE

(Note: Psalters were allowed, but only if they remained untranslated, in their original Latin, as God intended)



But there was still a lot of bad going on..

The Teutonic Knights invaded Europe
Emperor Friedrich launched a Sixth Crusade
The Council of Toulouse met
The Papal Inquisition was founded
When parish-level efforts proved inadequate to
stemming the tide of individual interpretation,
Gregory established a Papal Inquisition
This Inquisition was methodical, led by welltrained Dominicans (and by bishops trained by
the Dominicans)

the Dominicans)
The idea was that heretics might be converted back to Catholicism with the proper combination of learned, theological disputation and judicial strong-arming

[NOTE: Torture wasn't part of the initial mandate of the

Papal Inquisition)

(NOTE²: That wasn't allowed until Pope Innocent IV changed the rules in 1252...)



But there was still a lot of bad going on..

1227 The Teutonic Knights invaded Europe
1228 Emperor Friedrich launched a Sixth Crusade
1229 The Council of Toulouse met
1231 The Papal Inquisition was founded
When parish-level efforts proved inadequate to stemming the tide of individual interpretation,
Gregory established a Papal Inquisition
Still, because of the Inquisition's excesses
Bavarian Bishop Eberhard II declared that Pope
Gregory IX was the Antichrist, referring to him as "that man of perdition, whom they call Antichrist, who, in his extravagant boasting, says, 'I am God, I cannot err'..."

Eberhard was excommunicated,

Eberhard was excommunicated, which put the German bishops even more at odds with Rome...



But there was still a lot of bad going on..

1227 The Teutonic Knights invaded Europe
1228 Emperor Friedrich launched a Sixth Crusade
1229 The Council of Toulouse met
1231 The Papal Inquisition was founded
1235 The Mongols invaded Europe
Genghis Khan's son, Ögedei (the new Great
Khan), commanded his nephew, Batu, to
conquer Russia...



