

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
 - *Welcome to the Renaissance*
 - *Turnovers...*



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change
1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Okay, I have to back up
 - You remember Temüjin's *other*, more famous name, right? “Genghis Khan...”
 - Back in 1256, Genghis Khan's grandson, Hülegü, set himself up as the khan of a smaller, satellite khanate in Persia, called the *Ilkhanate* (or “subordinate khanate”)
 - Interestingly, Hülegü was raised as a Nestorian Christian
- (followers of the teachings of Bishop Nestorius, who had taught that Jesus had two completely separate natures)



Man Nestorianism **God**



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Okay, I have to back up
 - You remember Temüjin's *other*, more famous name, right? “*Genghis Khan...*”
 - Back in 1256, Genghis Khan's grandson, Hülegü, set himself up as the khan of a smaller, satellite khanate in Persia, called the *Ilkhanate* (or “subordinate khanate”)
 - Interestingly, Hülegü was raised as a Nestorian Christian
 - So yes, there was a time, 700 years ago, when Iran was ruled by a *Christian* dynasty of Mongolian Khans



The Renaissance



re famous

dson,
of a
called the

- By the end of the 13th century, the Ilkhanate had grown to become rich and powerful
 - And that meant that there was going to be a struggle about *who* should get to *lead* them
 - After his father was murdered, young Ghazan's uncle, Gaykhatu, reigned for four years, thanks to the help of his Buddhist supporters
 - NOTE: During Gaykhatu's reign, Ghazan grew old enough to wed Kököchin—a gift from the powerful Kublai Khan, originally brought to Persia to marry Ghazan's father by Marco Polo (helping cement Ghazan's succession—since he was now married to the woman whom Kublai had intended to be the queen of the Ilkhanate)



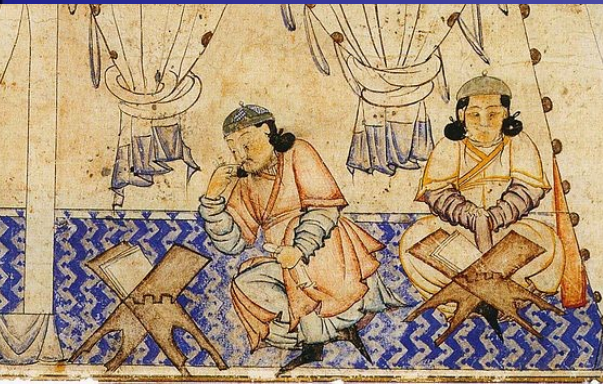
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Okay, I have to back up
 - You remember Temüjin's *other*, more famous name, right?
 - Back in 1256, Genghis Khan's grandson, Hülegü, set himself up as the khan of a smaller, satellite khanate in Persia, called the *Ilkhanate* (or “subordinate khanate”)
 - By the end of the 13th century, the Ilkhanate had grown to become rich and powerful
 - And that meant that there was going to be a struggle about *who* should get to *lead* them
 - After his father was murdered, young Ghazan's uncle, Gaykhatu, reigned for four years, thanks to the help of his Buddhist supporters
 - Ghazan's cousin, Baydu, murdered Gaykhatu, with the support of his own, Christian allies, effectively stealing Ghazan's throne
 - To regain it, Ghazan would have to look elsewhere for his own political conspirators...
...which brought him to the Muslim leader, Emir Nawrūz of the Golden Horde (the Northern Mongols)



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change
 - 1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam
 - As part of his agreement to support Ghazan into the Ilkhanate, Nawrūz demanded that he convert from Christianity to Islam... which he did...
 - In fact, though the official Mongol stance had always been religious tolerance, Ghazan made Islam the state religion, and required all Mongols under him to convert as well
 - There were now *two* major Islamic powers in the world—the sultans and emirs of the Islamic kingdoms of North Africa, and the khans of the Mongols of Asia



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change
 - 1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam
 - As part of his agreement to support Ghazan into the Ilkhanate, Nawrūz demanded that he convert from Christianity to Islam... which he did...
 - Ironically, this wasn't as scary a time for Europe as it might look to our modern eyes
 - The various Muslim powers were only uneasy allies, at best—not a coalition
 - And the Christian states of Europe and Russia were strong enough to repel any incursions from the East by this time
 - So the world was held in a sort of *détente*, with a relative easing back from overt empire-building
 - Instead of fighting, various kings and khans tended to focus on *competing* with one another...



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change
 - 1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam
 - 1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope
 - Trying desperately to undo the damages to the papacy by his predecessor, Pope Boniface VIII, Benedict made it illegal to speak ill of Boniface in public, or to question his validity of his office
 - He also lifted the excommunication of French King Philip IV to make friends with France
 - Though, to save face for Rome, he still excommunicated Philip's chief minister, Guillaume de Nogaret...
 - ...who then had Pope Benedict assassinated, eight months after taking office...



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change
 - 1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam
 - 1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope
 - 1305 Clement V became the new Pope
 - Born Raymond Bertrand de Goth, Clement V was *decidedly* pro-France
 - He was coronated in Lyon, and moved the papal throne to Avignon—where it stayed for the next 67 years
 - (NOTE: This Avignon Papacy has become known as the “Captive Papacy” or even the “Babylonian Captivity” in Catholic history)



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change

1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam

1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope

1305 Clement V became the new Pope

- Born Raymond Bertrand de Goth, Clement V was *decidedly* pro-France

- He was coronated in Lyon, and moved the papal throne to Avignon

- For instance, Clement took pains to explain how the terms of Boniface's *Unam Sanctum* don't really apply to *French* kings...

...and placed himself and the Church under the direct authority of Philip IV

- In fact, one of his first official acts was to elevate nine French priests to the status of cardinal... and later elevated fourteen more...



The Renaissance

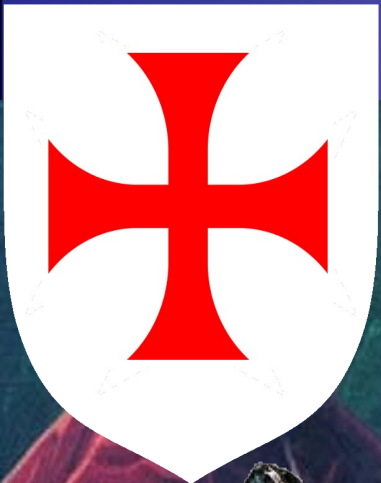
- The early 14th century was a time of change

1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam

1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope

1305 Clement V became the new Pope

- Born Raymond Bertrand de Goth, Clement V was *decidedly* pro-France
- And yet, Clement did try to exert some control over some Church affairs, when it seemed like Philip might be attempting to dominate things
 - Literally, the day Clement took office, Philip openly condemned the Knights Templar
 - He accused the Templars—the *de facto* bankers for the Church—of usury, credit inflation, fraud, heresy, sodomy, immorality, and witchcraft
 - (they were probably only guilty of the *economic* sins—and probably of only about *half* of those)
 - Nonetheless, the whole Order was rounded up, arrested, and tried



The Renaissance

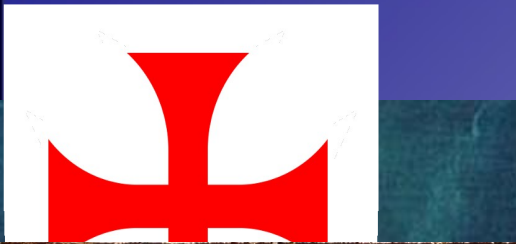
- The early 14th century was a time of change

1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam

1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope

1305 Clement V became the new Pope

- Born Raymond Bertrand de Goth, Clement V was *decidedly* pro-France
- And yet, Clement did try to exert some control over some Church affairs, when it seemed like Philip might be attempting to dominate things
 - Literally, the day Clement took office, Philip openly condemned the Knights Templar
 - He accused the Templars
 - But before the King of France could convict the Knights of the Church, Clement dissolved the Order at the Council of Vienne in 1311—swiping Philip's victory out from under him
 - (Clement did, however, execute Templar leaders Jacques de Molay and Geoffroi de Charney as heretics... but under *Church* law and *papal* authority)



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change

1295

Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam

1303

Benedict XI became the new Pope

1305

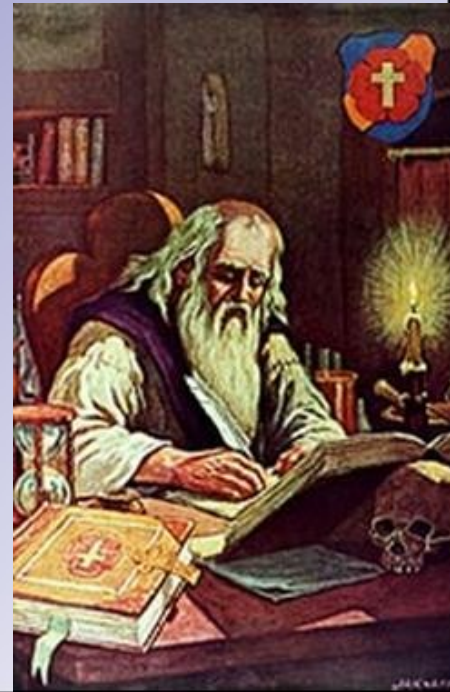
Clement V became the new Pope

- Born Raymond Bertrand de Goth, Clement V was *decidedly* pro-France
- And yet, Clement did try to exert some control over some Church affairs, when it seemed like Philip might be attempting to dominate things
 - Literally, the day Clement took office, Philip openly condemned the Knights Templar
 - He accused the Templars
 - But before the King of France could convict the Knights of the Church, Clement dissolved the Order at the Council of Vienne in 1311—swiping Philip's victory out from under him
 - The Templars' lands and holdings were then turned over to the French Knights Hospitaller, since they weren't attacking *all* religious Orders of Knights...



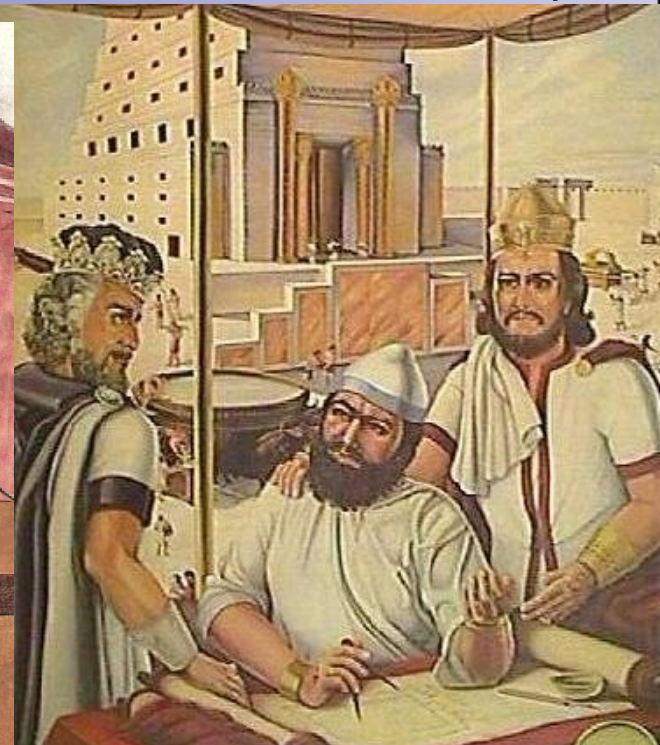
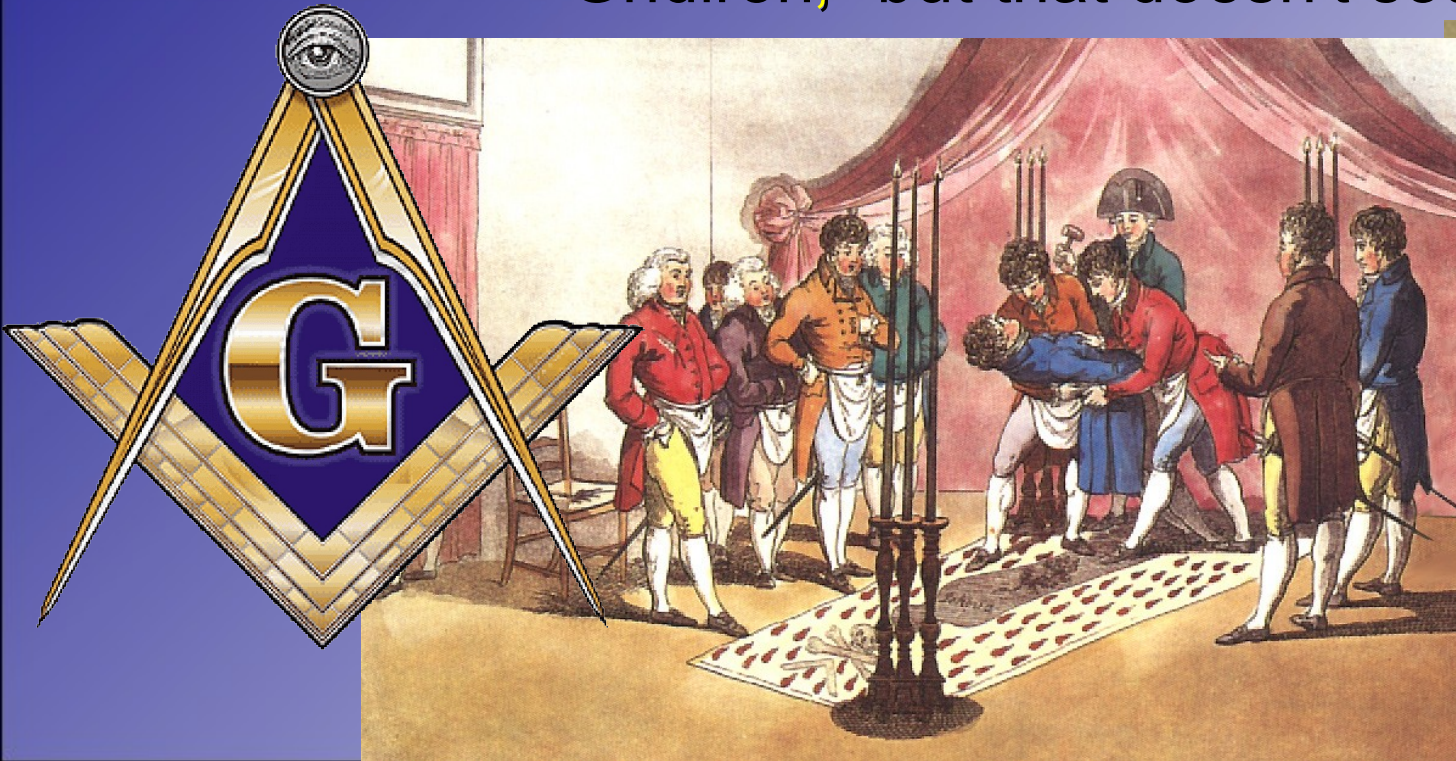
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Clement supposedly then presided over the creation of a new, mystical Order in 1313—the *Rosicrucian Order* (or “Knights of the Rose Cross”)—based on the ancient philosophy of the “rosy cross,” which predates Christianity by millennia
 - This Order was founded by the German mystic, Christian Rosenkreutz (whose name fortuitously means, “Christian Rose Cross”), who had travelled extensively and learned esoteric knowledge from the Eastern adepts
 - The Order mixed secret rituals, handshakes, and recitations with a focus on doing good works in the community, setting up hospitals in God's name, etc.
 - As such, it formed the basis for pretty much every other European mystery cult that appeared later—including the Freemasons



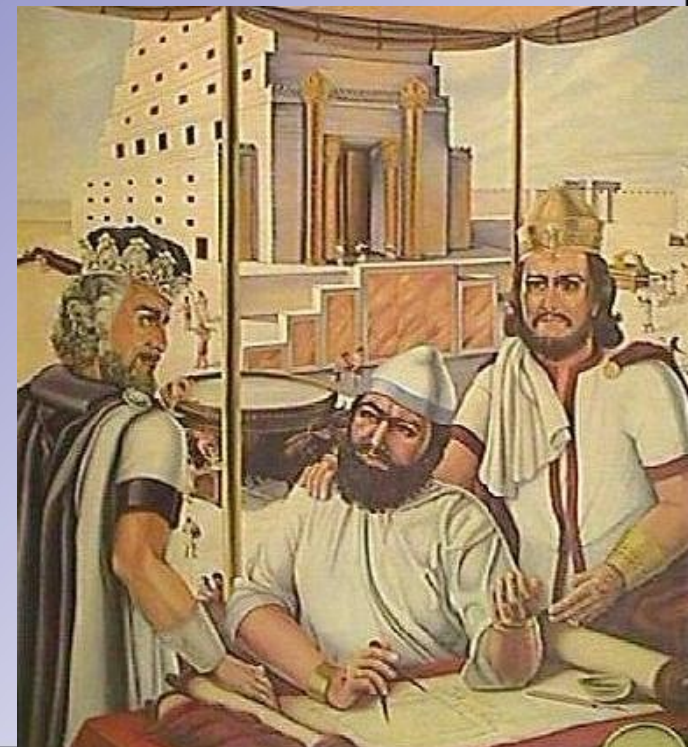
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - Of course, though the Freemasons reference the Rosicrucians in their rituals and theology, they still maintain that Freemasonry was established way back during the building of Solomon's Temple
 - (the truth is, Freemasonry was established in the early 1700s as a fraternity of rich European guys who met at a pub called the "Goose and Gridiron," but that doesn't sound as impressive)



The Renaissance

- **Funky little teaching moment²—**
 - Of course, though the Freemasons reference the Rosicrucians in their rituals and theology, they still maintain that Freemasonry was established way back during the building of Solomon's Temple
 - **So that meant that the Rosicrucians must have (retroactively) been in existence since *before* the founding of the Temple, or else it's all bogus**
 - And now we're back to the *ancient* “rosy cross” thing...
(by the way, we have no historical documentation of the “rosy cross” thing prior to when the Rosicrucians started referencing it as an “ancient” philosophy...)



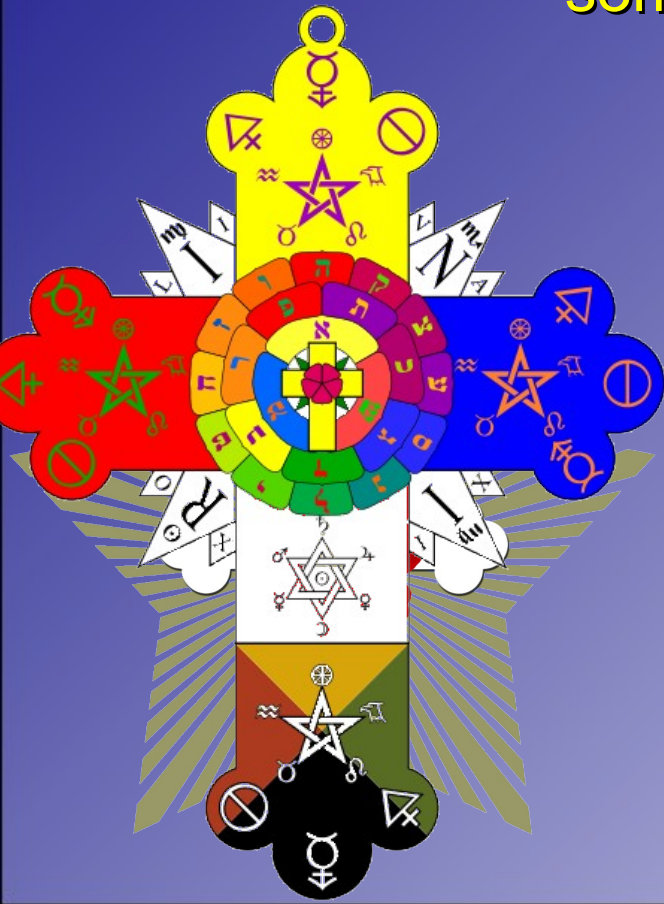
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment³—
 - The oldest records of the Rosicrucians (dating from the early 17th century) say that Christian Rosenkreutz (if he ever existed) was born in 1378 ...which would make that 1313 founding of the Order a little complicated for him to accomplish
 - For that matter, the Rosicrucians claimed that he lived for another *century*—if not even *longer* than that—in *secret*
 - In the 18th century, the Comte de Saint Germain claimed to *be* Christian Rosenkreutz... ...as well as the “Wandering Jew,” condemned to walk the Earth for eternity for mocking Christ on His way to Golgotha, and other fanciful, quasi-historical characters
 - (NOTE: The Comte was a popular showman at wealthy parties—Voltaire referred to him as “The Wonderman” and “a man who never dies, and who knows everything”)



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment⁴—
 - In short, don't trust “secret societies” or magicians to present anything even remotely resembling a trustworthy history for themselves...
 - ...so we have no reliable sense of when the Rosicrucian Order actually began (other than sometime in the Renaissance...)



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change

1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam

1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope

1305 Clement V became the new Pope

1309 Boniface VIII was put on trial

- De Nogaret demanded that the anti-French Pope Boniface VIII be tried and convicted for heresy... even though he'd been dead for eight years...

- Witnesses came forward on both sides, and it seemed like it would be a deadlock

- But then (very tough) two knights stood up, threw down their gauntlets, proclaimed that Boniface was totally innocent, and demanded the right of trial by combat

- If someone could beat them in a fair fight, then Boniface was obviously guilty, since God would clearly favor the side of truth

- No one took them up on the offer

- So Boniface was declared innocent and the matter was dropped



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change
 - 1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam
 - 1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope
 - 1305 Clement V became the new Pope
 - 1309 **Boniface VIII was put on trial**
 - De Nogaret demanded that the anti-French Pope Boniface VIII be tried and convicted for heresy... even though he'd been dead for eight years...
 - **Clement died in 1314, and while his body was laying in state, lightning struck the cathedral, burning it to the ground...**



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change

1295

Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam

1303

Benedict XI became the new Pope

1305

Clement V became the new Pope

1309

Boniface VIII was put on trial

1316

John XXII became the new Pope

- Born Jacques d'Euse, he was *also* decidedly French, much like Clement VIII

- In fact, he was so French that he amped up the feud between the (pro-Pope) Guelphs and the (pro-Emperor) Ghibellines against the new contender to the Imperial throne, the decidedly *German* Ludwig VI of Bavaria

- (NOTE: It didn't help that Ludwig was a big supporter of the Franciscans, who had fallen out of favor with the wealthy Papacy, what with their belief that all clergy should live in poverty)



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change

1295

Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam

1303

Benedict XI became the new Pope

1305

Clement V became the new Pope

1309

Boniface VIII was put on trial

1316

John XXII became the new Pope

- Born Jacques d'Euse, he was *also* decidedly French, much like Clement VIII

- John whipped out Boniface's *Unam Sanctum* and reminded Ludwig that he—like all the world—was under the authority of the Pope

- Ludwig whipped out Marsilius of Padua—a “Renaissance man” trained in just about everything (medicine, politics, theology, etc.)

- In his *Defensor Pacis*, Marsilius argued that the Papacy was corrupt, and that it should never have logically or theologically been given political power in the secular realm

- Thus, he argued, the Emperor and the Pope rule separate, non-overlapping kingdoms, with the Emperor acting as “defender of the peace” for the general populace



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change

1295

Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam

1303

Benedict XI became the new Pope

1305

Clement V became the new Pope

1309

Boniface VIII was put on trial

1316

John XXII became the new Pope

- Born Jacques d'Euse, he was also decidedly French, much like Clement VIII

- John whipped out Boniface's *Unam Sanctum* and reminded Ludwig that he—like all the world—was under the authority of the Pope

- Ludwig whipped out Marsilius of Padua—a “Renaissance man” trained in just about everything (medicine, politics, theology, etc.)

- This line of thinking was also echoed by other pro-Ludwig, scholarly luminaries such as the popular but controversial Franciscans William of Occam (of “Occam's Razor” fame) and Michael of Cesena—who championed faith and reason



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change

1295

Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam

1303

Benedict XI became the new Pope

1305

Clement V became the new Pope

1309

Boniface VIII was put on trial

1316

John XXII became the new Pope

- Born Jacques d'Euse, he was *also* decidedly French, much like Clement VIII

- John whipped out Boniface's *Unam Sanctum* and reminded Ludwig that he—like all the world—was under the authority of the Pope
- Ludwig whipped out Marsilius of Padua—a “Renaissance man” trained in just about everything (medicine, politics, theology, etc.)
- So John XXII excommunicated Ludwig IV



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Ludwig marched on Rome and was officially crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1328
(NOTE: He was actually crowned by the Roman senator Sciarra Colonna—the guy who had so famously slapped Pope Boniface VIII in the face 25 year earlier)



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Ludwig marched on Rome and was officially crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1328
 - The first thing he did was to depose Pope John XXII
 - Then he installed his own Pope Nicholas V—an Italian Franciscan—who was very popular
 - Nicholas presided over a mock trial of John XXII (*in absentia*), where a straw dummy was publicly ridiculed and “executed” by the new Emperor



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Ludwig marched on Rome and was officially crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1328
 - The first thing he did was to depose Pope John XXII
 - Then he installed his own Pope Nicholas V—an Italian Franciscan—who was very popular
 - Ludwig then marched out of Rome in 1329 and... John immediately deposed Nicholas, who ran away (later, Nicholas would beg John's forgiveness, and would be allowed to live out the rest of his days as a prisoner in the Pope's palace)
 - John also excommunicated William of Occam for his part in the coup



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change
 - 1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam
 - 1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope
 - 1305 Clement V became the new Pope
 - 1309 Boniface VIII was put on trial
 - 1316 John XXII became the new Pope
 - 1320 The Muslims moved against Christians
 - But they didn't attack European territories—they cracked down on Christians in the East instead
 - The Ilkhanate under Oljaitü Khan attacked Arbel (in northern Iraq) slaughtering 150,000 Christians there



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change
 - 1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam
 - 1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope
 - 1305 Clement V became the new Pope
 - 1309 Boniface VIII was put on trial
 - 1316 John XXII became the new Pope
 - 1320 The Muslims moved against Christians
 - But they didn't attack European territories—they cracked down on Christians in the East



- The Ilkhanate under Oljaitü Khan attacked Arbel (in northern Iraq)
- The Tughlaq Dynasty under Ghiyasuddin invaded northern India, slaughtering 200,000 Christians there



The Renaissance

- The early 14th century was a time of change
 - 1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam
 - 1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope
 - 1305 Clement V became the new Pope
 - 1309 Boniface VIII was put on trial
 - 1316 John XXII became the new Pope
 - 1320 The Muslims moved against Christians
 - But they didn't attack European territories—they cracked down on Christians in the East



- The Ilkhanate under Oljaitü Khan attacked Arbel (in northern Iraq)
- The Tughlaq Dynasty under Ghiyasuddin invaded northern India
- The Mongols of the Golden Horde under Abu Sa'id made their move on Central Asia, attacking both China and the Ilkhanate, slaughtering still more thousands

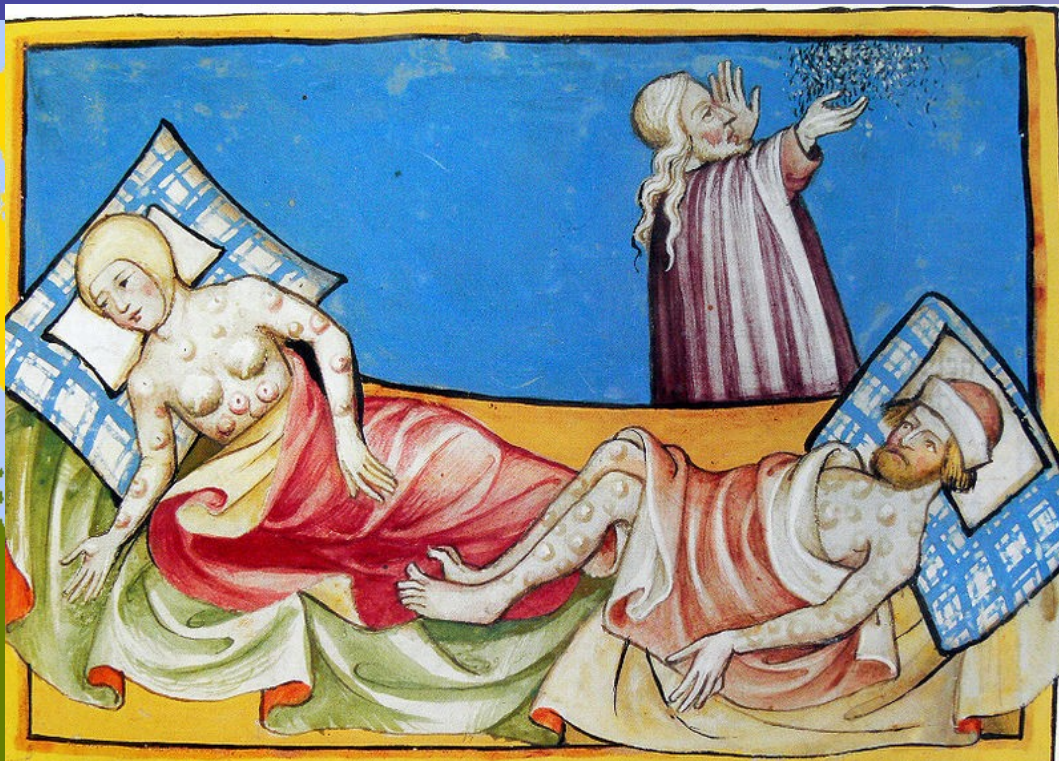


The Renaissance

- **The early 14th century was a time of change**

- 1295 Ghazan Ilkhan converted to Islam
- 1303 Benedict XI became the new Pope
- 1305 Clement V became the new Pope
- 1309 Boniface VIII was put on trial
- 1316 John XXII became the new Pope
- 1320 **The Muslims moved against Christians**

- **Central Asia's population was so decimated by all of this that no one was left to farm the land**



- **Crops were left to rot in the fields, and the vermin population swelled to the millions**
- **Once the food was gone, the massive population of rats moved into what was left of the cities...
...and brought the Black Death with them...**

