

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
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
 - *Welcome to the Renaissance*
 - *Turnovers...*
 - *The Black Death and a Century of War*



The Renaissance

- Death hit Europe at unprecedented levels
 - 1330s Mongol attacks decimated Central Asia
 - Between that and several years of drought, the population dropped dramatically
 - When this was followed by years of rain, rats thrived on the rotting, un-harvested grains
 - Once the food was gone, the millions of rats moved into what was left of the cities...
...and brought the Black Death with them...



The Renaissance

- **Death hit Europe at unprecedented levels**
 - 1330s Mongol attacks decimated Central Asia
 - 1334 **The plague reached China**
 - 25 million people died in 13 years
 - (NOTE: That was 70% of the population at the time)



The Renaissance

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 - **25 million people died in 13 years**
 - (NOTE: That was 70% of the population at the time)
 - (NOTE²: That's the combined current populations of the top ten most populated cities in America—New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Antonio, San Diego, Dallas, and San Jose... all wiped out by plague)



The Renaissance

- **Death hit Europe at unprecedented levels**
 - 1330s Mongol attacks decimated Central Asia
 - 1334 **The plague reached China**
 - 25 million people died
 - That same year, Pope John XXII died in Avignon
 - He was succeeded by Pope Benedict XII
 - Born Jacques Fournier, he was—again—very French... but not particularly patriotic
 - He felt no intrinsic allegiance to the relatively new King of France, Philip VI and actually tried to make peace with Roman Emperor Ludwig IV



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Remember—there isn't a strong sense of “nationalism,” per se, yet in Europe
 - It's still broken up into a bunch of conflicting kingdoms and dukedoms
 - For instance, “France” and “England” don't exactly exist as nationalistic concepts yet—just holdings of particular kings
- So *this* is the shape of “England” at the moment



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 - Born Jacques Fournier, he was—again—very French... but not particularly patriotic
 - Rather than being as politically-minded as his predecessor, Benedict was famous for having rooted out and killed heretics in the south of France (particularly the Cathars)
 - He wrote extensively in theology, arguing against the Immaculate Conception and for the immediate judgment of the soul after death
 - (NOTE: This argued against the then-popular notion that the soul remained in the grave in a kind of “soul sleep” until called forth to the Judgment Seat)



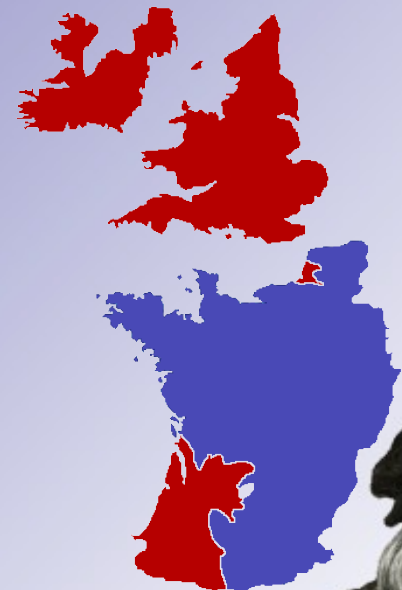
The Renaissance

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 - He wrote extensively in theology, arguing against the Immaculate Conception and for the immediate judgment of the soul after death
 - **He also drank so much, so frequently, and so publicly, that the phrase, “drunk as a Pope” became a popular expression**
 - But he wasn't particularly interested in any horrible plague ravaging a kingdom on the other side of the world



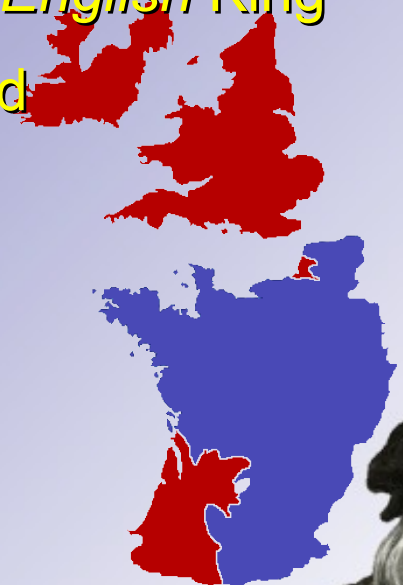
The Renaissance

- **Death hit Europe at unprecedented levels**
 - 1330s Mongol attacks decimated Central Asia
 - 1334 The plague reached China
 - 1337 **The Hundred Years' War began**
 - “England” owned about a quarter of “France”
 - And their royal family lines had been intertwined for centuries



The Renaissance

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 - 1337 **The Hundred Years' War began**
 - “England” owned about a quarter of “France”
 - When French King Philip IV died in 1314, his crown passed to his eldest son, then to the next, then to the next...
 - When his youngest son, Charles IV died, there was a big argument about what to do
 - Should the crown go to the eldest *daughter*, who was now married to the *English King* Edward II?
 - (NOTE: That's what the old “Salic Law” had dictated, under the Salian Franks)



The Renaissance

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 - Or should it go to the nearest *male blood* relative—Philip VI?
 - (NOTE: That's what had become the common practice in Europe)



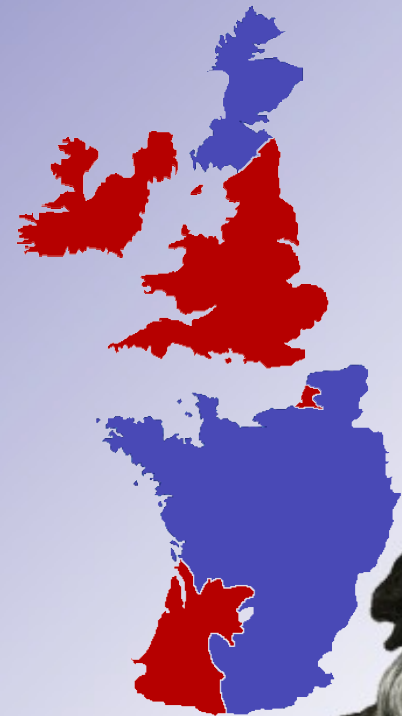
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 - Should the crown go to the eldest *daughter*, who was now married to the *English King* Edward II?
 - Or should it go to the nearest *male blood* relative—Philip VI?
 - The French decided to go with a *French king*—Philip
 - (NOTE: Tensions ensued)



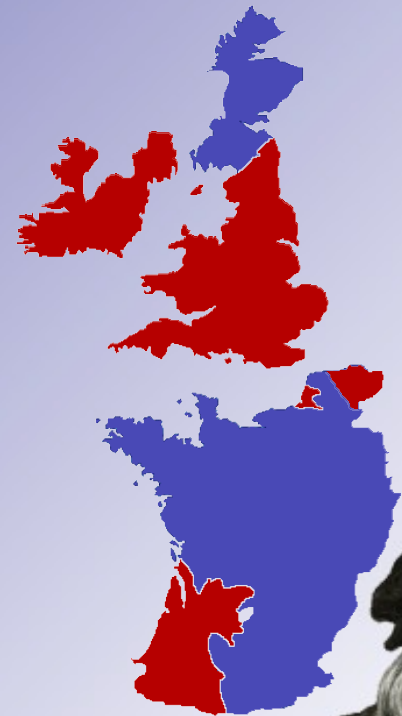
The Renaissance

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 - 1330s Mongol attacks decimated Central Asia
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 - 1337 **The Hundred Years' War began**
 - Soon, Scotland had allied itself with France
 - (NOTE: They'd been fighting for independence from England since the time of Edward's father, Edward I—aka “Longshanks”)



The Renaissance

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 - Soon, Scotland had allied itself with France and Flanders had allied itself with England
 - (NOTE: They'd developed a great relationship with England over the years through their textile trade)



The Renaissance

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 - 1330s Mongol attacks decimated Central Asia
 - 1334 The plague reached China
 - 1337 The Hundred Years' War began
 - Soon, Scotland had allied itself with France and Flanders had allied itself with England
 - Philip attempted to reassert the sovereignty of France by taking back the Aquitaine
 - Edward III responded by forcibly taking *back* the Aquitaine and officially challenging Philip's right to rule France
 - In 1340, he sent his son, Edward (aka The Black Prince) to France to press his claim
 - The Prince won a crucial battle at Crécy, taking Calais
 - Philip had sent in his troops too early, before he was really prepared, and the British longbows had picked them off at long range
 - The French lost 4,000 men
 - The English lost 300



The Renaissance

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 - 1334 The plague reached China
 - 1337 **The Hundred Years' War began**
 - For the next 116 years, England and France were at war in France
 - Both countries lost more than half of their populations as a direct result...



The Renaissance

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 - 1330s Mongol attacks decimated Central Asia
 - 1334 The plague reached China
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 - 1347 **The plague reached Constantinople**
 - It was brought in by merchants from the East, and immediately exploded across the continent
 - Trying to escape the plague, twelve Genoese galleys left Constantinople and went to Sicily, bringing the plague to Europe



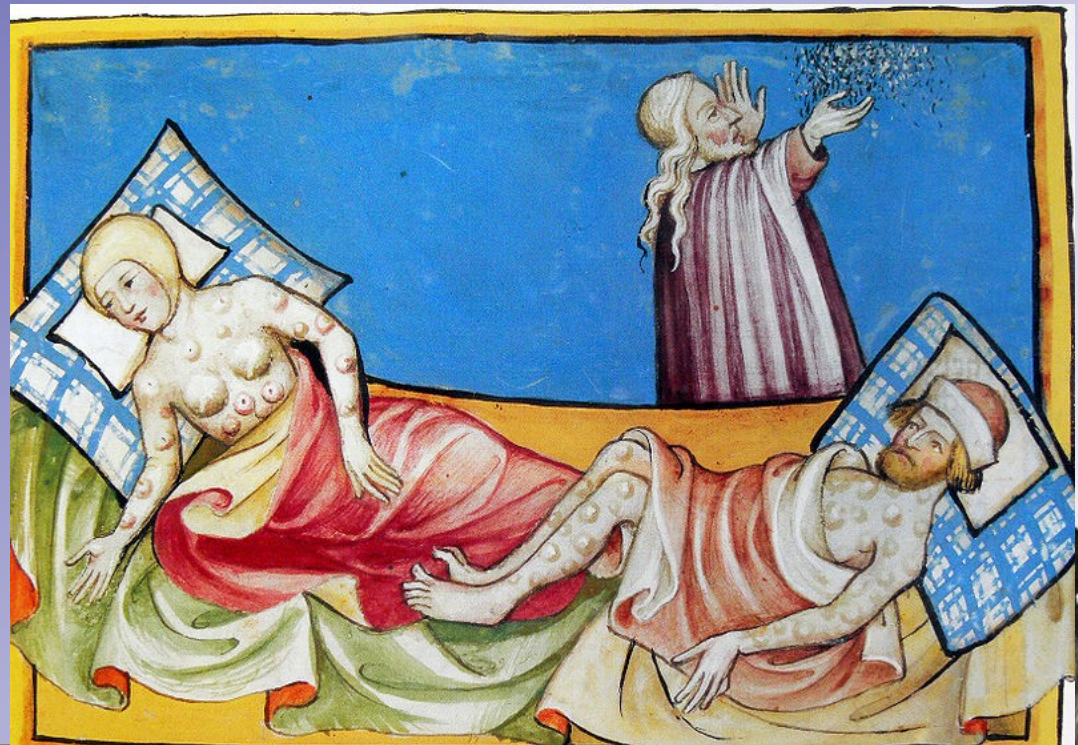
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Technically, it wasn't rats that brought the bubonic plague, but Asian rat fleas on the rats
 - Thus, it was also spread through rugs, cloth, livestock—anything a flea would find a home...
...including the traders themselves, since most people during the Renaissance were riddled with fleas, lice, and other nasty critters
 - In fact, the flea was a common theme in romantic poetry of the day (exchange of bodily fluids, etc.)
 - John Donne wrote a famous erotic poem entitled, "*The Flea*" (published after his death in 1633)



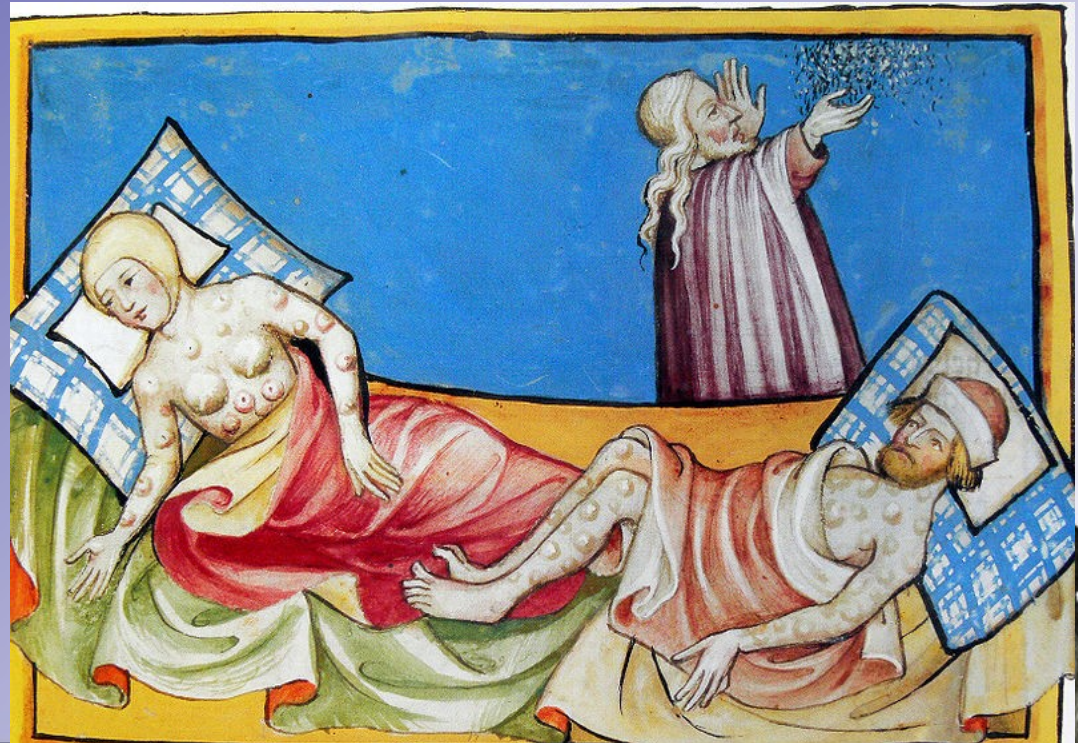
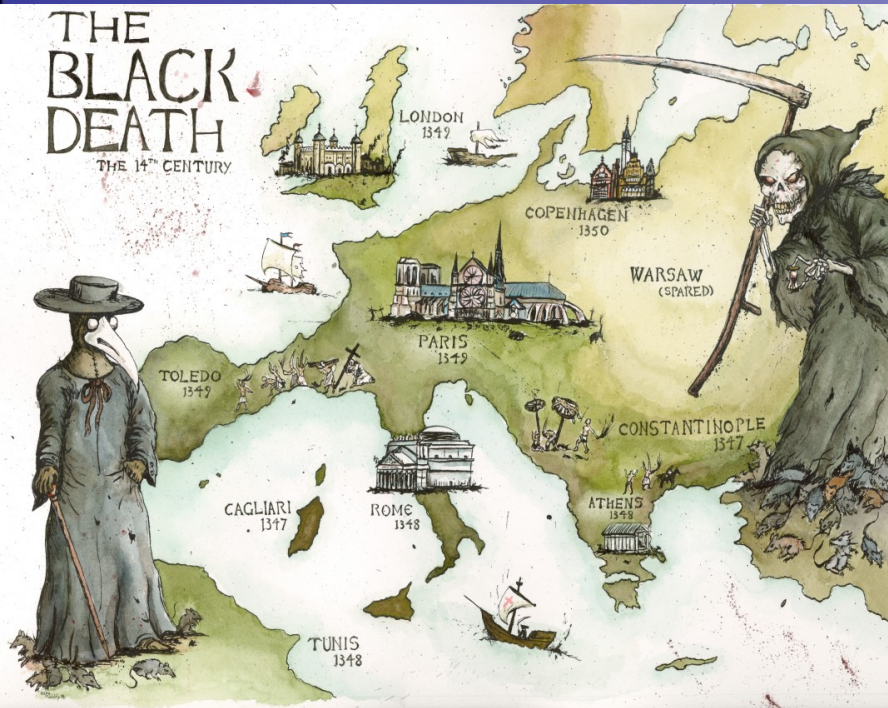
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - The bubonic plague is named for the “buboes” or blistered, swollen lymph nodes in the groin and armpits which form its most common and recognizable symptom
 - (the word “bubo” itself comes from the Greek word, βουβών, meaning “groin”)



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - The “Great Plague” that hit Europe in the 14th century (which was *probably* bubonic plague) wasn't referred to as the “Black Death” until the 17th century (and then, it wasn't because of any *direct* symptom of the plague—but rather because the many subepidermal hemorrhages brought on by the disease caused a necrosis of tissue... turning the skin black)



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment³—
 - This funky-looking guy in the corner is actually a plague doctor
 - They didn't know what caused the plague, but they knew that it was terribly contagious—so doctors made their own, 14th century haz-mat suits
 - The recognizable hats were worn tight, to keep out the “bad air”
 - (NOTE: Even into the 18th century, we were still naming diseases, “*mal'aria*” (meaning, “bad air”), because we didn't quite understand it



The Renaissance

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 - The bird's mask was part fetish, part gas mask
 - 1) Doctors thought for a time that the disease was spread by birds, so they hoped that the disease would leave the patient and attach itself to the haz-mat suit, thinking that the doctor was another bird
 - 2) The long beak of the mask was filled with vinegar, sweet oils, and perfumes, to mask the stench of the dead and dying



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- (NOTE: The eye holes in the mask were covered with red glass, to prevent the doctor from being susceptible to the “evil eye”—also thought to be a potential cause of the plague)



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 - And they always carried a long stick, so that they could point to the things that they prescribed the family to do (so that they themselves would not have to actually touch anything in the home)



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment⁴—
 - That “not knowing what caused the plague” thing led to some unfortunately wrong prescriptions
 - For instance, they noticed that the plague spread more quickly in the Summer and early Fall
 - The doctors of Europe assumed that it was because the warmth of those months opened up the body's pores, and thus allowed the “bad air” to come in and infect people
 - Thus, they forbade the Medieval practice of regular bathing—since the warm water would open the pores and make people susceptible to infection...
...which led to an increase in flea infestations
...which spread the plague more



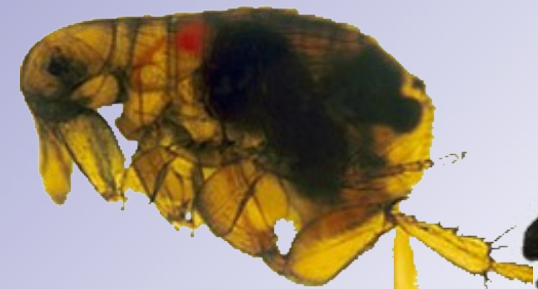
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment⁴—
 - That “not knowing what caused the plague” thing led to some unfortunately wrong prescriptions
 - New Pope Clement VI asked astrologers for an explanation for the plague, and they informed him that it might be due to “the conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars in 1341”
 - On the plus side, that led him to decry the violence being carried out throughout Europe against Jews—whom many local clergy blamed for the spread of the disease (what with the fact that they'd killed Jesus Christ, and mostly kept to themselves)



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 - But he also agreed that there must be a spiritual component to a tragedy of this scope
 - So he strongly encouraged rounding up and trying witches and heretics by the Inquisition and the destruction of their familiars—*cats*
 - ...which led to an increase in rats and fleas
 - ...which spread the plague more



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment⁴—
 - That “not knowing what caused the plague” thing led to some unfortunately wrong prescriptions
 - Another treatment prescribed was bloodletting
 - This was usually carried out by the doctor or a barber, using either a knife or a leech



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment⁵—
 - See, barbers were the surgeons of their day
 - They were experts in anything beneficial that you had to do on a human being with a blade
 - Thus, their shops were marked with a readily noticeable symbol—
 - A red and white striped pole
(red symbolizing the blood being shed)
(white symbolizing the bandages the patient would wear home)




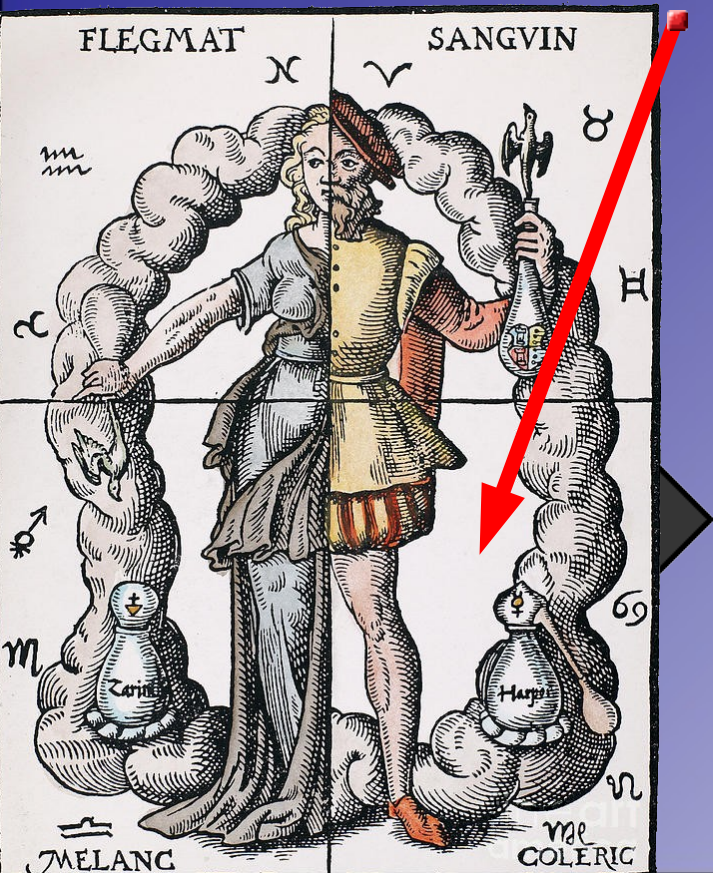
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 - (NOTE: Later, British law split the two jobs and required *barbers* to use *blue* and white poles, and *surgeons* to use *red* and white poles, which is why in America, we just kind of mix 'em together)



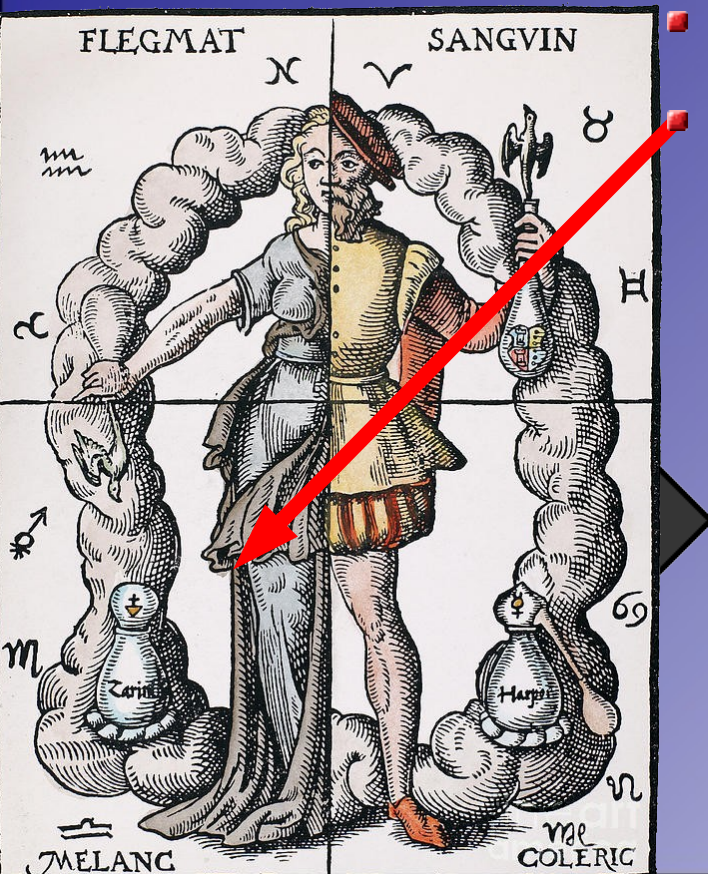
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment⁶—
 - The idea behind bloodletting was to re-balance the bodily fluids to help the body heal itself
 - Conventional wisdom of the day said that the body was composed of four fluids (or “humours”), which must be kept in balance to stay healthy
 - And not just *physically* healthy, but *emotionally*
- Too much [yellow] bile (from the liver) made people “choleric,” or easily angered (from the Greek *χλόη*, meaning “greenish”)
- (NOTE: This was seen as a negative, predominantly *male* condition)
 - (NOTE²: The disease, “cholera,” was so named because it was originally seen as being a disease of the bile)
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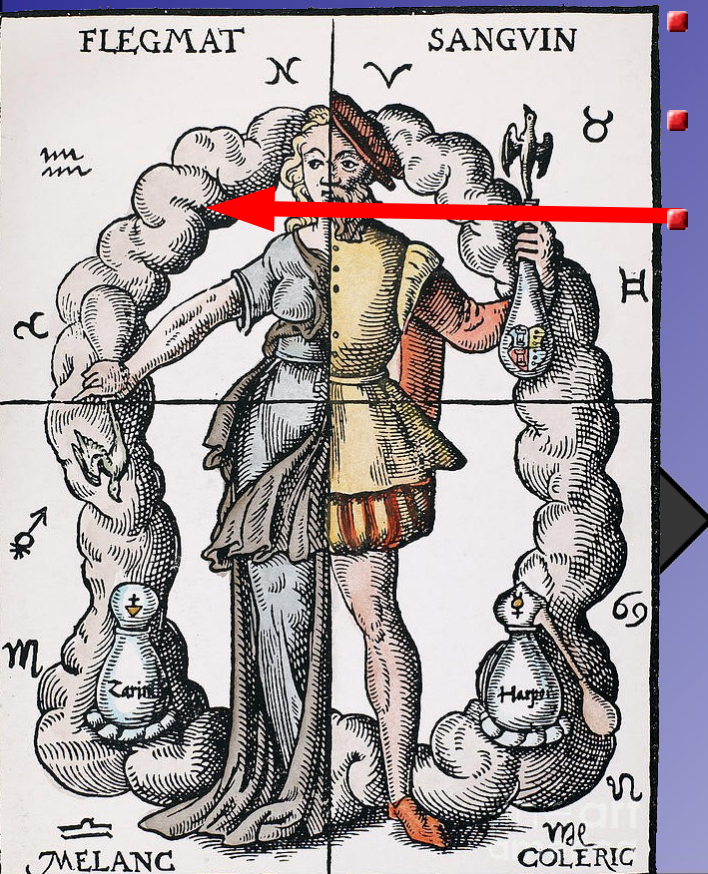
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 - Too much black bile (from the spleen) made people “melancholic,” or sad and despondent
 - (NOTE: This was seen as a negative, predominantly *feminine* condition)



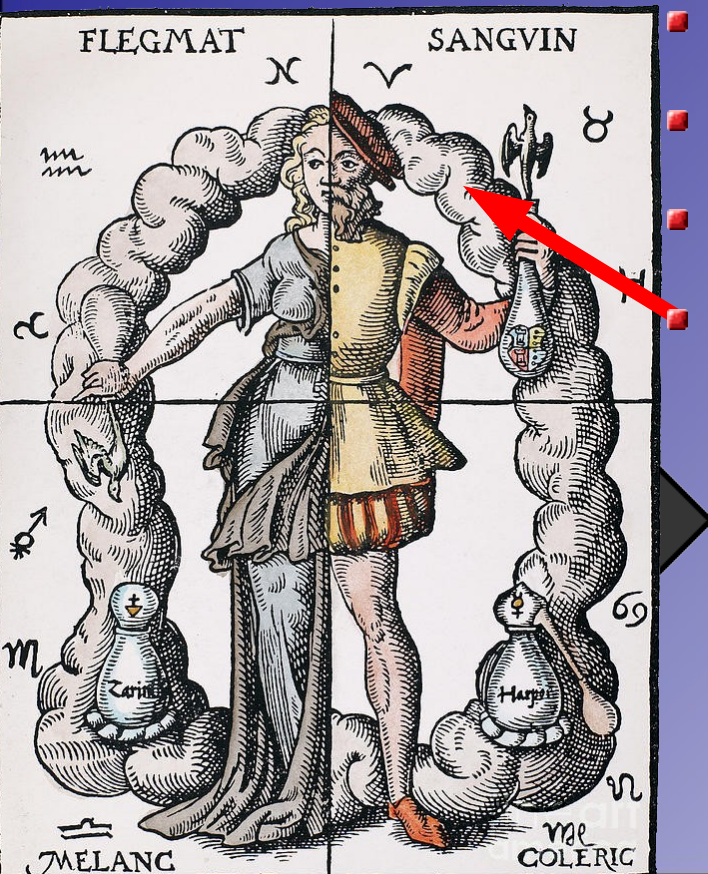
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- An abundance of phlegm (from the brain) made people “phlegmatic,” or peaceful and serene
 - (NOTE: This was seen as a *positive* feminine condition)

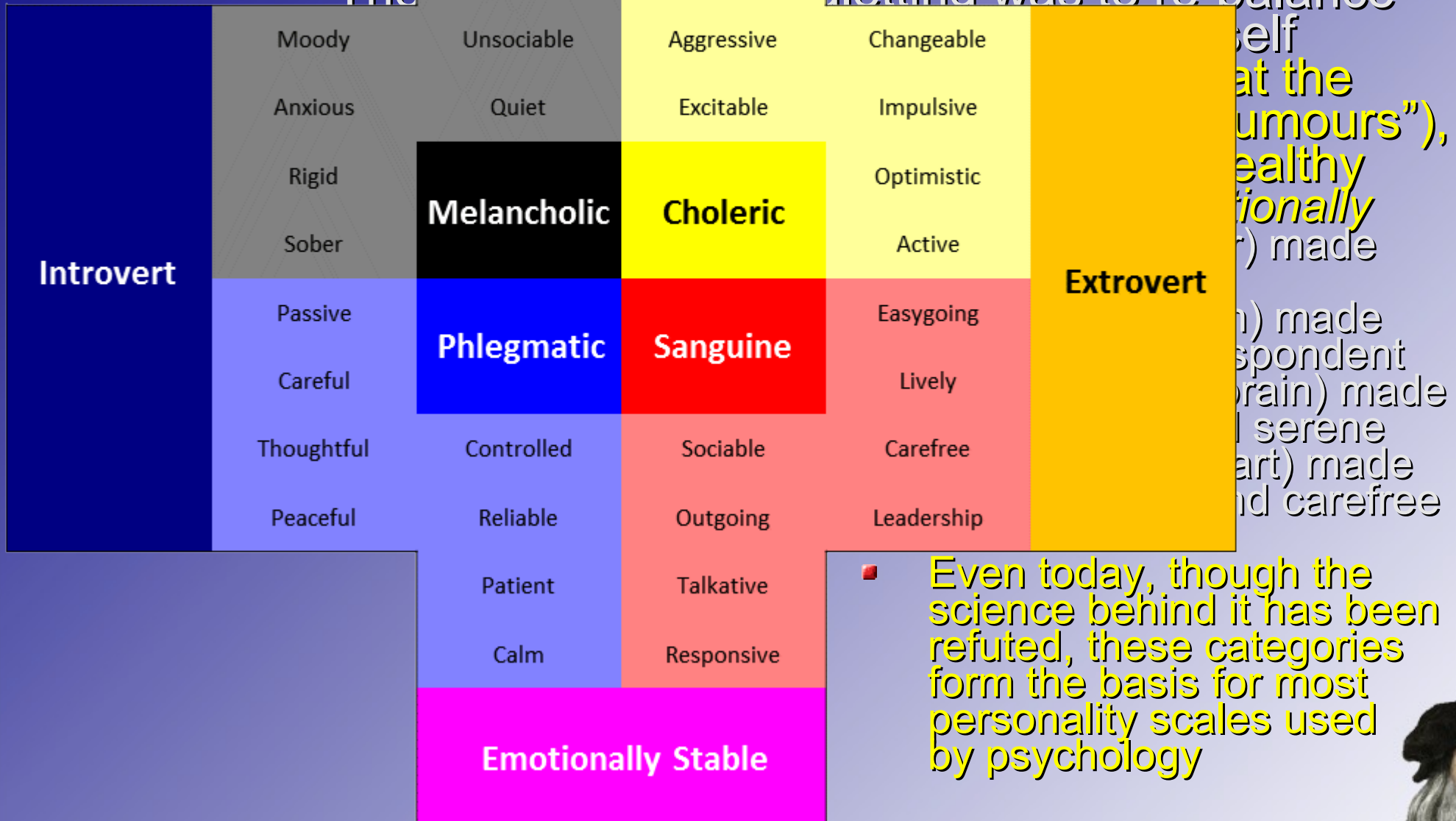


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- An abundance of phlegm (from the brain) made people “phlegmatic,” or peaceful and serene
- An abundance of blood (from the heart) made people “sanguine,” or courageous and carefree
- (NOTE: This was seen as a *positive* male condition)



- **Funky!**
- The



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moment⁶—

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- Even today, though the science behind it has been refuted, these categories form the basis for most personality scales used by psychology



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment⁴—
 - That “not knowing what caused the plague” thing led to some unfortunately wrong prescriptions
 - In a desperate effort to root out the causes of the plague, Pope Urban V outlawed a style of shoes—the pointy-toed “poulaine” (aka “elf shoes”)
 - Popular in court in the day, the size of a man's poulaine was supposed to imply the size of his... manhood... (though it obviously didn't)
 - Urban declared them unseemly (and basically spiritually asking for trouble) and made them an excommunication offence to be worn in public...
...by commoners...
 - (NOTE: It took Charles V of France to outlaw them for everyone)



The Renaissance

- **Death hit Europe at unprecedented levels**
 - 1330s Mongol attacks decimated Central Asia
 - 1334 The plague reached China
 - 1337 The Hundred Years' War began
 - 1347 **The plague reached Constantinople**
 - Within the span of four years, roughly 50% of the population of Europe was dead
 - But that's just an *average* number
 - The plague killed only 20% of the populations of the northern countries, but 70-80% of the populations of the Mediterranean ones
 - Imagine for a moment four out of every five people that you know and love, dead of plague within four years
 - Upwards of 200 million people died
 - (NOTE: That's 2/3 of the current population of the United States—dead from bubonic plague)
 - That's going to *change* things from here on out...

