

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



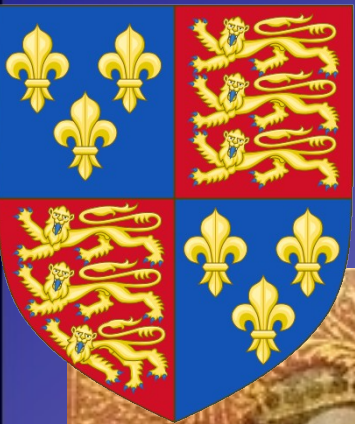
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- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4th-5th centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
 - *Welcome to the Renaissance*
 - *Turnovers...*
 - *The Black Death and a Century of War*
 - *Wobbling Out of Control (part 3)*



The Renaissance

- Important families changed everything
 - 1415 Henry V fought the battle of Agincourt
 - Remember, Henry's father—Henry IV, of the Plantagenet family—was a strong supporter of the Archbishop's campaign against Reformers
 - Young Henry V actually had friends among the *Lollards*, and thus came under fire for consorting with people “of low reputation”
 - To express this in post-Reformation England, Shakespeare had him hanging out in bars with thieves and ruffians



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 - Remember, Henry's father—Henry IV, of the Plantagenet family—was a strong supporter of the Archbishop's campaign against Reformers
 - When he became king, Henry V took seriously his role, and supported the Archbishop as well
 - Thus, many of his earlier friends thought that he'd turned his back on them
 - Many others thought that he'd finally simply grown up



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- When he became king, Henry V took seriously his role, and supported the Archbishop as well
- In 1415, he sailed to France to personally lead the fighting there
 - Henry argued that his claim to the French throne was stronger than French King Charles VI's claim (Remember: both the English king Edward II and the French king Philip VI had each claimed that, by law, *he* was the rightful next king of France)



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 - Henry began taking town after town while Charles took his time marshalling his forces, building up slowly while Henry exhausted his own troops (think rope-a-dope)

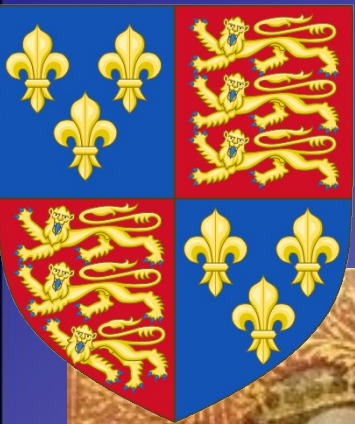


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- In 1415, he sailed to France to personally lead the fighting there
 - On October 25, Henry's tired, hungry 6,000 men met Charles' fresh and ready 30-36,000 men at a field near Agincourt
 - The British held the high hill, and it had rained the night before, so the ground was all soft and soggy with mud
 - But the mud worked *for* the British, since the heavy war horses and armored French knights bogged down badly leaving the Frenchmen sitting ducks for the British archers and their longbows... just like they'd been at Crécy in 1340



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- In 1415, he sailed to France to personally lead the fighting there
 - On October 25, Henry's tired, hungry 6,000 men met Charles' fresh and ready 30-36,000 men at a field near Agincourt
 - In the end, the British won the day
 - The French lost 7-10,000 men
 - The British lost 112 men
 - Eventually, Charles gave Henry his daughter, Catherine, in marriage, and England essentially controlled France

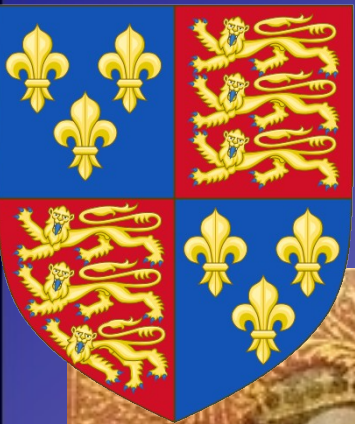


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- In 1415, he sailed to France to personally lead the fighting there
- The Emperor Zsigmond visited Henry to broker peace and to groom him as an ally
 - Henry presented him with the Order of the Garter—Britain's greatest military honor
 - Zsigmond made Henry a knight in the Order of the Dragon



The Renaissance

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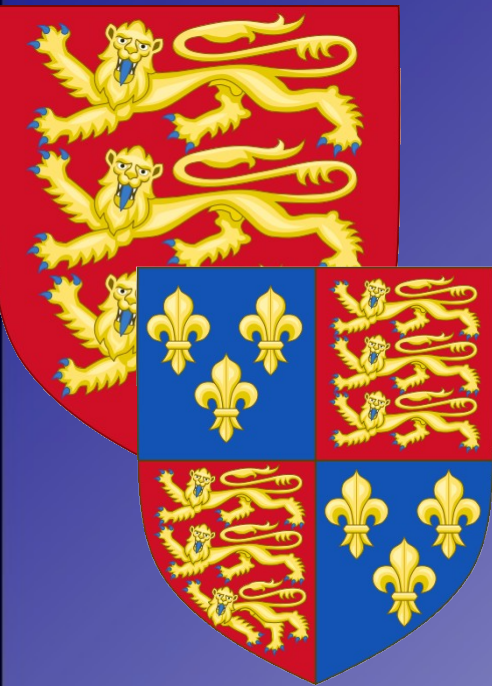
- Henry presented him with the Order of the Garter—Britain's greatest military honor
- Zsigmond made Henry a knight in the Order of the Dragon
- And then Henry died, forcing Henry VI to become king as a child—whose regents then quickly lost France...

- The Hundred Years' War was over



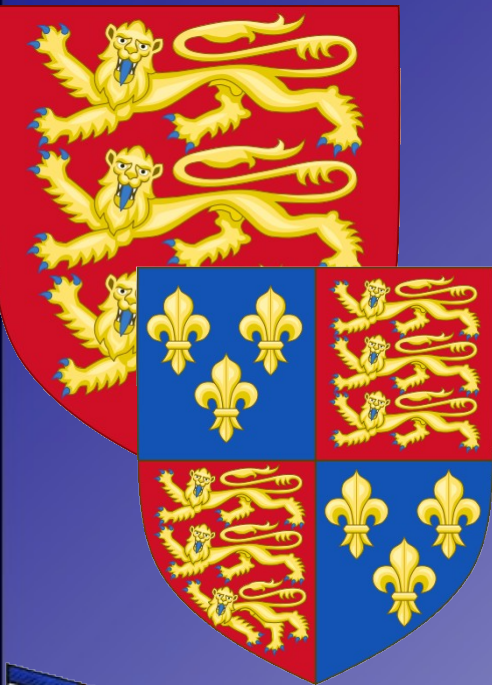
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - But that doesn't mean that England's wars were over, because they jumped into a *Civil War*...
 - The Plantagenet family had controlled England for a couple of centuries
 - But with Henry IV's ascension, the family was split between Henry's House of Lancaster (which celebrated their Welsh heritage by taking as their own the symbolic Red Dragon of Wales)



The Renaissance

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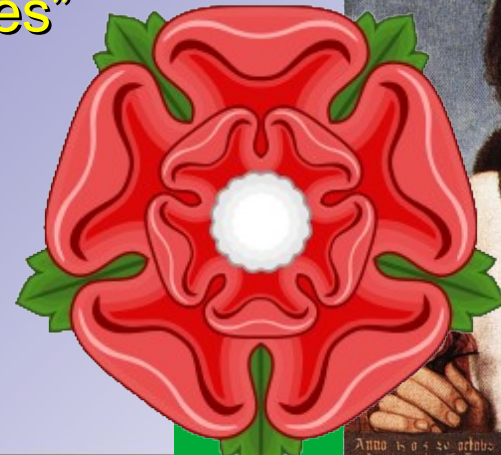
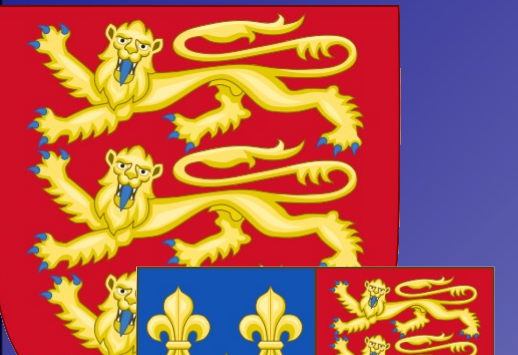
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 - The first Duke of York—Edmund of Langley—took as his own symbol a white rose (symbolizing purity)



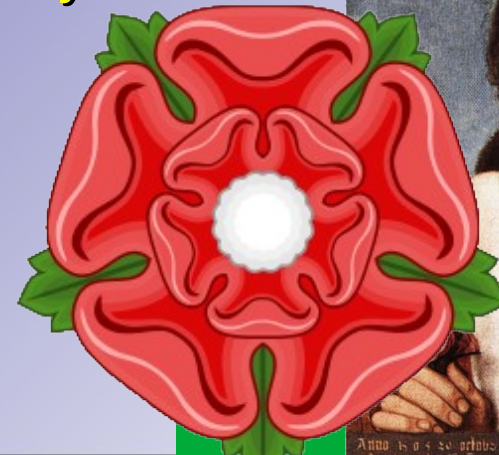
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 - In response, years later, Lancastrian Henry Tudor took a *red* rose as the symbol of *his* house
 - Thus, the Civil War between the two royal houses is often called "The War of the Roses"



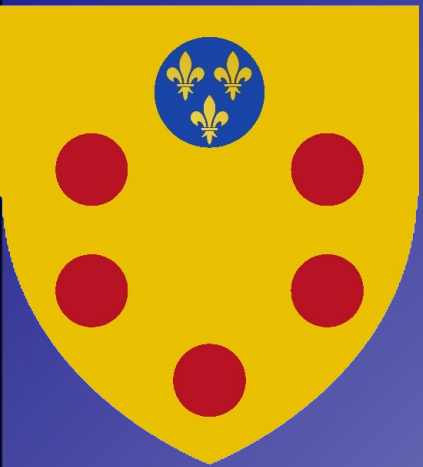
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 - After the Tudors won the War, they *combined* the two symbols



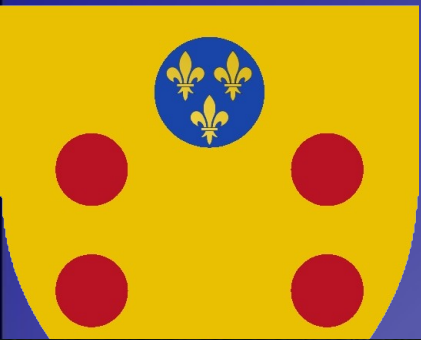
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - But the Plantagenets weren't the only crucially important family in the Renaissance
 - We've already mentioned the House of Medici
 - Since the time of Pisan Pope John XXIII, the Tuscan Medici had acted as the Papal bankers, and had grown tremendously wealthy
 - When Cosimo de' Medici took over the bank in 1434, the family had become so wealthy and powerful that they essentially ruled the city-state of Florence
 - Their wealth was so widespread that the monetary unit of Florence—the “Florin”—became the common unit for most of Europe
 - (There's a reason that the abbreviation for the Dutch Guilder is still “f” or “fl”)
 - (Special bonus points for anyone who can remember the names of the two rival kingdoms in the movie, *The Princess Bride*)



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 - The Medici bankrupted the official Duchy and took tacit control of all of Tuscany
 - For the next several centuries, the Medici plotted and manipulated the political and economic destiny of Europe from behind the scenes
 - As part of their capitalist competitiveness (and thanks to the luxury of their wealth), the Medici also became patrons of the arts and sciences
 - For instance, Lorenzo de' Medici was the patron for Michelangelo Buonarroti and Leonardo da Vinci



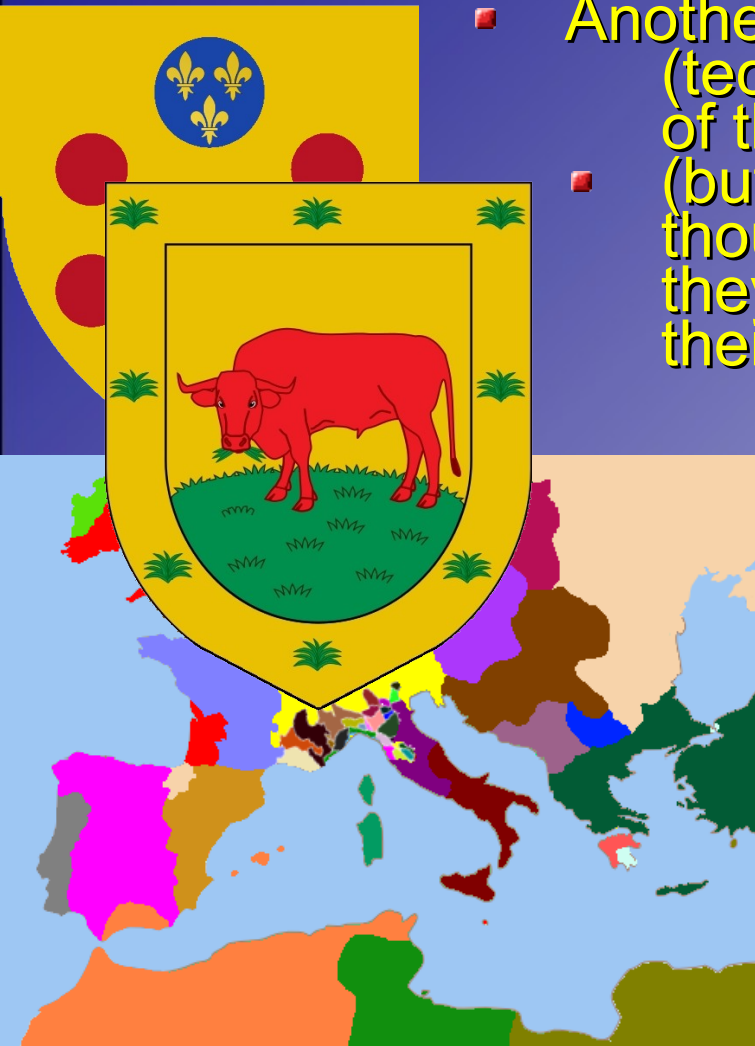
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 - The Medici bankrupted the official Duchy and took tacit control of all of Tuscany
 - Giovanni di Lorenzo de' Medici even became Pope Leo X—whose luxurious lifestyle and lavish spending actually *bankrupted* the Church



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - But the Plantagenets weren't the only crucially important family in the Renaissance
 - We've already mentioned the House of Medici
 - Another important family was the House of Borgia (technically, it's the House of *Borja*, the name of their fiefdom in Aragón)
 - (but they became so important in Italy that, though their base continued to be in Valencia, they were better known by the Italian variant of their name, "Borgia")



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 - But the Plantagenets weren't the only crucially important family in the Renaissance
 - We've already mentioned the House of Medici
 - Another important family was the House of Borgia
 - The Borgias—like the Medici—were very wealthy, and involved themselves in the political intrigues of the day
 - But the Borgias were more interested in *direct* control of power—and in less reputable ways of obtaining it
 - For instance, the family line included several important cardinals and a couple of Popes, including Alfons de Borja (who became Pope Callixtus III... who had Jeanne d'Arc [AKA Joan of Arc] [a French heroine from the Hundred Years' War who'd been executed as a heretic by the English in 1431—theoretically because she'd dressed in a man's armor in battle, but mostly because they really, really didn't like being beaten in the field by a 19-year-old girl])



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 - Rodrigo's son, Cèsar, and daughter, Lucrecia, were often guests and participants in Alexander's orgies in the Vatican
 - They also became famous for their various incestuous relationships with one another, as well as for poisoning anyone who got in their way



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 - Rodrigo's son, Cèsar, and daughter, Lucrècia, were often guests and participants in Alexander's orgies in the Vatican
 - As part of the competitive wealthy families of Europe, the Borgias were also famously patrons of the arts and sciences (including, again, a time of patronage of Leonardo da Vinci under Cèsar)



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 - We've already mentioned the House of Medici
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 - Still another family was the House of Hapsburg
 - Coming from the Black Forest in Germany (which is really close to the same areas of Northern Italy that the Medici and the Borgias were growing powerful in) (remind yourself that there *is* no “Germany” or “Italy” as nations yet, and that the distinctions between “German” and “Italian” are very slight at this stage in the game, so I could just as easily call them the House of Asburgo, as they do in Italy today)
 - Remember the “Italian” rivalry between the Guelph family (originally the “Welf” family from Bavaria, who supported the Pope) and the Ghibelline family (the “Waiblingen” family from southern Germany, who supported the Holy Roman Emperor)?
 - (Leading to the family rivalry in *Romeo and Juliet*...)



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 - Coming from the Black Forest in Germany, the Hapsburgs took an *even more* direct interest in public affairs
 - They'd been having Hapsburgs elected as Kings of Italy since Rudolf I back in 1273 and in 1440, Friedrich III became Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
 - (NOTE: A Hapsburg of one sort or another sat on the throne of the Empire until 1740 when the world was rocked when Karl VII—from a completely *different* German family—took power)
 - That's 300 straight years of *one family* in complete control of the Holy Roman Empire



The Renaissance

- Important families changed everything

1415

Henry V fought the battle of Agincourt

Henrique de Avis fought the battle of Ceuta

- Henrique de Avis was a duke in Portugal who encouraged King João I to attack North Africa
 - Not only did this begin a solid 500 years of Portuguese expansion throughout the world but it also gave Portugal a crucial foothold in North Africa
 - That became a constant thorn in Spain's side but also afforded Portugal an unprecedented introduction into the slave market
 - When the black Muslim slavers sold black slaves to the white Portuguese, they in turn eventually brought them back to Europe to serve
 - For the first time in history, the condition of slavery became tied to the color of one's skin
 - The slaves were simply referred to descriptively as "blacks" (in Portuguese, "*negros*")—which morphed into the demeaning "niggers" from the English



The Renaissance

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1418 Pope Martin V called for an African Crusade

- Now that “Christendom” had a foothold in pagan Africa, it seemed like the time was right

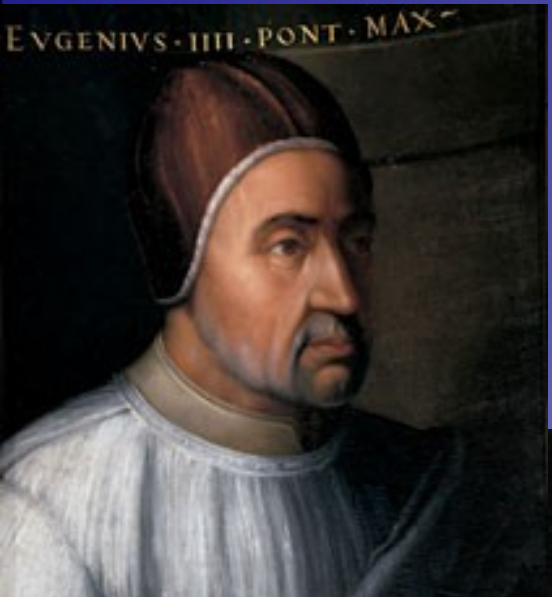
- It also didn't hurt that Henrique gave the Pope a very generous bribe as well—which included ten African slaves of his own
- This way, the Church officially gave Portugal license to enslave any non-Christian whom they came across in Africa
 - In 1425 Martin issued a Papal bull that threatened to excommunicate any Christian who bought or sold another Christian...
...to or from a *Muslim*

(it was still perfectly fine to buy and sell other Christians with other *Christians*, though there were rules about the proper treatment of Christian slaves—and you could do whatever you wanted with *heathen ones*)



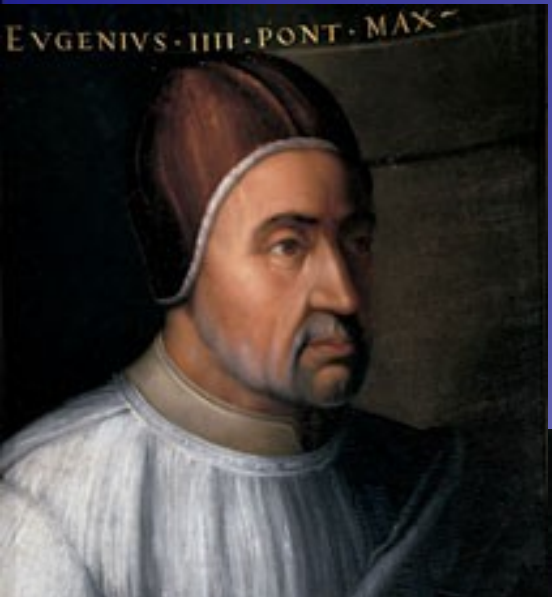
The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In 1431, Martin called for a new Council in Basel
 - He was bound and determined to—once and for all—to make it totally clear that the Pope was completely sovereign over the whole Church (especially its councils of cardinals)
 - In 1438, Martin's successor, Eugene IV, tried to fill his Papal treasury by taking back all of the lands and titles that Martin had given as Papal gifts to his own friends and relatives
 - This put him at odds with all of his cardinals and with most of the rulers of Northern Italy, who censured him
 - In response, he started up his *own* Council at Ferrara, aimed at healing the Great Schism with the Eastern Orthodox Church from back in 1054
 - Byzantine Emperor John VIII Palaiologos of Constantinople was eager to get Rome's help against the invading Muslim Turks
 - A shaky agreement was actually reached, but then utterly denounced by the Greek Orthodox churches and monks back in the East



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 - In response, he started up his own Council at Ferrara, aimed at healing the Great Schism with the Eastern Orthodox Church from back in 1054
 - Ferrara also dissolved the Council of Basel
 - Eugene wanted a Council to be held only on *Italian* lands—not “foreign” lands
 - The cardinals in Basel were forced to comply to Eugene's authority, or else be removed from their offices



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 - Ferrara also dissolved the Council of Basel
 - In response, the Council of Basel deposed Eugene and elected Felix V as Pope... causing a *new* Western Schism
 - In response, Eugene excommunicated all of the cardinals at Basel



The Renaissance

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 - In 1447, Emperor Friedrich III brought the whole thing to a close by making it illegal for the Council to meet in Basel any longer
 - In response, they just moved the Council to *Lausanne* in 1448
 - That same year, Russia's Patriarchs, disgusted with Constantinople's dealings with Rome, declared their independence
 - The Metropolitan Jonah of Moscow became the first head of a new *Russian Orthodox Church*, and Moscow was declared a “Третий Рим” (“Third Rome”) (after Rome and Constantinople)



The Renaissance

- Important families changed everything
 - 1415 Henry V fought the battle of Agincourt
 - Henrique de Avis fought the battle of Ceuta
 - 1418 Pope Martin V called for an African Crusade
 - 1444 The African slave trade officially began
 - Henrique oversaw the importation of African slaves into Europe *en masse* (in part because of the massive loss of manual laborers in Europe due to the ravages of the Plague and the Hundred Years' War, and in part because they could simply buy people so *cheaply* in Africa)



The Renaissance

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- Henrique oversaw the importation of African slaves into Europe *en masse*
- After Martin's edict, Europeans now bought slaves primarily from heathen lands like Africa and the *only* nation with a slave pipeline from Africa was Portugal
 - Henrique set up a 20% tax on all slaves imported into Europe
 - And Portugal got filthy rich...



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 - **By 1552, 10% of the population of Lisbon were slaves...**



The Renaissance

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - To control the breeding of slaves (and thus keep up the demand for new slaves from Africa), the Portuguese regularly had the men castrated
 - The Coptic Christian monks in Egypt were especially proud of their “cottage business” of castrating slaves
 - In fact, the monks castrated so many slaves that their monasteries became very wealthy from the money they made from Europe
 - They considered this a clear sign of God's approval of their part in the slave trade



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- 1452 Pope Nicholas V issued his *Dum Diversas*
 - The Papal bull extended to the kings of Spain and Portugal “full and free permission to invade, search out, capture, and subjugate the Saracens and pagans and any other unbelievers and enemies of Christ wherever they may be, as well as their kingdoms, duchies, counties, principalities, and other property... and to reduce their persons into perpetual servitude”



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(technically, this was supposed to be in support of another call for a Crusade in Africa, but in reality, it was just to provide Portugal and Spain with God's blessing for their slave trades)



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(you'll notice that the wording says, “*wherever*”—which was why this document later provided the basis for the enslaving of natives in the Americas and in Asia, once the Spanish and Portuguese arrived there as well)



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 - 1453 Constantinople fell to the Muslim Turks

