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
- The Postmodern Age

- 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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- The Early Middle Ages
- The Age of Crusades
- The Renaissance
 - Welcome to the Renaissance
 - Turnovers...
 - The Black Death and a Century of War
 - Wobbling Out of Control (part 4)

AD 1st-3rd centuries

AD 4th-5th centuries

AD 6th-10th centuries

AD 11th-13th centuries

AD 14th-15th centuries



Europe and "Christendom" were in trouble
Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks
The Ottoman Empire had been growing for a
while by this time
They'd started off as a Turkic emirate under
Osman Ghazi (AKA Osman I, or "Ottoman")
but later sultans such as Murad II extended
their borders completely across Apatolia and

their borders completely across Anatolia and into Eastern Europe

The Ottomans invaded and conquered Albania in 1410, then took Serbia in 1448, and then Mehmet II finally laid siege to Constantinople

The city was a crucial port and the last bastion of European strength and Christian religion in the East, south of Russia





Europe and "Christendom" were in trouble
Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks
The Ottoman Empire had been growing for a while by this time
Constantinople was well-defended by sea, and was also surrounded by a huge, strong wall
No one had been able to breach the walls since the Crusaders, back in 1204
But the Turks had been encroaching for so long that the city itself was all that remained of the once-great Byzantine Empire
You can see why Emperor John had been so eager to make peace with Rome back in 1438



*









A Hungarian inventor named
Orban came up with a way
So he recouped his losses by selling the guns to Mehmet II, who then used them as his most decisive weapon, blowing huge holes in Constantinople's walls, and then swarming his forces through the gaps

Europe and "Christendom" were in trouble

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ple was well-defended by sea, and rounded by a huge, strong wall lad been able to breach the walls. Crusaders, back in 1204 he Turks had been encroaching for so that the city itself was all that remained to note-great Byzantine Empire be wanted to help somehow.

On May 29, the city fell

Turks raped and pillaged for three days—killing the elderly, infants, etc., but gathering the healthy in the Hagia Sophia to be sold off as slaves.

After those three days. Mehme

After those three days, Mehmet ordered the looting to stop, and the city to be rebuilt as a jewel of Islam, and the Hagia Sophia to be retrofitted as a mosque

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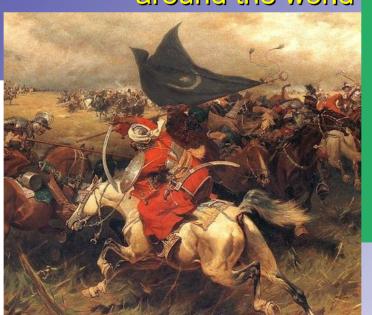
The Ottomans continued to use their version of the city's name ("Kostantiniyye") in their official documents; but the common,

Turkish name came to be used in averyday parlance—Istanbul everyday parlance—Istanbul
Supposedly, Pope Callixtus III
blamed the city's fall on the "bad
omen" of Halley's Comet
and excommunicated the comet as Divine punishment



Funky little teaching moment—
BTW—This image of the crescent and star is what we often associate with Islam
But technically, Islam had no imagery, prior to 1453 (since images of any kind were strictly prohibited by Islamic law)
This flag was actually the flag of Constantinople
After the fall of the city, the Ottoman Turks took the city's flag as their own
Over the centuries, various derivations of this symbol has been used on Muslim flags around the world











(*

Europe and "Christendom" were in trouble
Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks
The Ottomans used Constantinople as a base to
step up their invasion of Europe over the next
several decades

They conquered Transylvania in 1454 and then Athens (and all of Greece) in 1456 then Bosnia in 1463

(which is why, even in the late 20th century, the ethnic divide between Muslim Bosniaks, Orthodox Serbs, and Catholic Croats was still so strong and so volatile that they committed atrocities against one another in the 1992-95 Bosnian War)



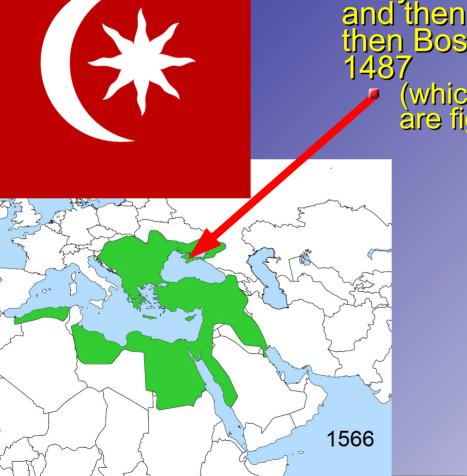


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(which is where the Russians and Ukrainians are fighting today)





 Funky little teaching moment—
 Technically, the map should probably look more like this

The kingdom of Wallachia was actually a vassal state to the Ottoman Turks, and never conquered Voivode Vlad II

(called Vlad Dracul—"the Dragon"—because he was a knight of Zsigmond's Order of the Dragon—and thus, his family line was named "House Draculeşti")







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The younger brother, Radu, converted to Islam, and happily served the Ottomans The older brother, Vlad III, refused to convert, and was regularly tortured by his captors

He was released in 1448 by Mehmet, who wanted to use him as a puppet ruler in Wallachia





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When Mehmet sent envoys to him, Vlad took their lack of removal of their turbans as a pretext to claim insult, returning them to Mehmet with their turbans nailed on. He also killed thousands of

Turks along the Danube, specifically impaling 23,884 (his preferred method of slow, torturous death)



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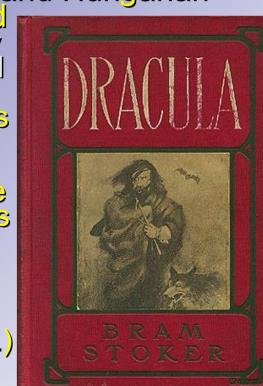
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tribute

Thus, Vlad earned the infamous nickname "Vlad Tepes"—
"Vlad the Impaler"
His utter cruelty to everyone—including his own subjects—earned him such infamy that Bram Stoker used him later as the template for his vampire count in *Dracula* (and speaking of books...)





Europe and "Christendom" were in trouble

1453
1455
Constantinople fell to the Muslim Turks
Gutenberg produced a printed Bible
There had been "woodblock"-printed sheets
before this, but not moveable type-printed ones
When Johannes Gutenberg figured out how
to make individual letter-blocks, and then set
up a screw-press, moving the letters around
to print multiple different pages, it changed
everything profoundly
Instead of the production of a Bible taking
years for a monastery to accomplish
(remember how Columba was exiled into
becoming a missionary to Scotland

becoming a missionary to Scotland because he'd dared to produce his own, personal copy of the Psalter when he was studying at Clonard?)



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several copies (of the cheaper versions)
In fact, once type was set for the pages, a
printer's assistant could even print it



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The more expensive copies (which could cost upwards of 30 florins—or roughly \$100,000 in today's dollars)

miam hod a vome amidic noua: oferchaur. Hera eni dla necellicano é-The non min-stallard country in the tae ru familiarie-nő piñda tandum rozpou-no fibrola a palpas adulacoled dei eimoz-er dininan leipeuraru Studia conciliant, Icoim? in ucceibs hiltorin-quoloa lultralle puincial. nouve adiffe plos-mana nafilleur coe quoe er librie noucranc: cozã ni vidua. Sinu pinagoras mamphinicos unro-fir placo coiprá-a architá taramini-cantence oram realie-que quonda magna queia dicharlabriolillime peraguit-et ut qui adjenis mgr mar-apomie-minlig bodinae adjamin gignalia plonabar-han prime and dilaplue males alima www.de difere: in fua inudent ingeré. Dang a lrae quali rom ork higherne plequit-cape a picane a pentibame-rano mudillimo paruir-bud? randine nind? a ferine Tamé mia pline maior engue le fint-ab orum liuin-ladeo doquecie fonce manance. de vlaimis hilianie galliarus finibsquoloam unuffe nobileo legimue-4 quoe ab omuplacione fui roma no maxmar.um hore fama pourit. Dabuir illa mae inaunini nnihs feculieedebranduos miradin-ue urbe tanta

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The more expensive copies made use of painstaking illumination and rubrication by fine craftsmen

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Funky little teaching moment—

"Illumination" was the process by which manuscripts (and later, printed works) were embellished by artists with different mini-paintings

In particular, "illuminations" often used either actual gold or silver overlays to catch the light and "illumine" important works

These miniature works of art are often quite beautiful, but they also made the books tremendously expensive to produce, and nearly impossible to <u>re</u>-produce





Funky little teaching moment²—
"Rubrication" was the process by which early scribes and printers created the red-inked headers in books like the Bible

> Rubrication gave directions to readers about the subject of a given section, how to read a section, where a new paragraph might begin, etc.

Thus, this early rubrication of texts was the background for two things that should be

relatively familiar to us today:

The word "rubric"—referring, for instance, to the instructions that a teacher might give to her students about how to read a

text or perform an assignment
2) Red-letter editions of the Bible, where the words of Jesus are printed in red ink, so as to easily distinguish them

26 And they that heard it Who then can be saved? 27 And he said, The things who are impossible with men are possible ble with God. 28 'Then Pe'ter said, Lo, we have left all, and followed thee. 29 And he said unto them, Veril I say unto you, t There is no ma

Europe and "Christendom" were in trouble

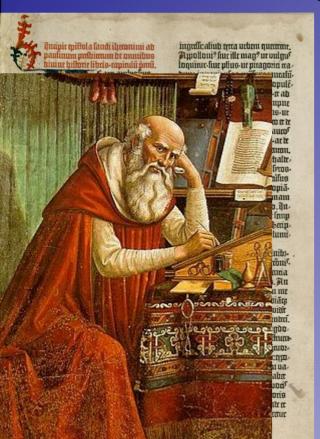
1453 Constantinople fell to the Muslim Turks

1455 Gutenberg produced a printed Bible

There had been "woodblock"-printed sheets before this, but not moveable type-printed ones

For his Bible, Gutenberg printed a new copy of the classic Latin Bible translated by Jerome

(and, though he was a good Catholic, Gutenberg's rationale for printing the Bible was fairly capitalistic—he knew that wealthy consumers like royalty, high church officials, and families like the Medici and the Borgias would actually want to buy it)





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Nonetheless, thanks to the technology that
Gutenberg created, even the printing of
relatively mundane things suddenly became

possible

That may not sound huge to us today, but that meant that, for the first time in history, even a relatively common man could mass-produce a pamphlet or a booklet or a newspaper—or, ultimately, even a Bible—in his own language, to be read by his peers

Theology, news, political theory, economics, literature—all historically the provinces of the rich or the academic—were now literally

thrust into the hands of the common man As John Milton's publisher wrote in 1640, "the slightest pamphlet is nowadays more yendible than the works of the learnedest men



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Literacy skyrocketed, social movements were born, and the world changed

Thus, Gutenberg has been called the tacit faither of both modern democracy (try to picture our Revolutionary War without The Federalist Papers or Common Sense)

Clorabeth THE Hamilton FEDERALIST: A COLLECTION WRITTEN I

> Man knows no Master fave creating HEAVEN, Or those whom choice and common good ordain.

PHILADELPHIA:

buir illa eras inautini i

George Velson NEW COL COMMON SENSE: AS AGREED UPON BY ADDRESSED TO THE INHABITANTS AMERICA. On the following interesting S U B J E C T S. I. Of the Origin and Defign of Government in general, NEW with dencife Remarks on the English Constitution. PRINTED AND SOL II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on the prefent State of American Affairs, IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections. maxmar:uniº hois fama

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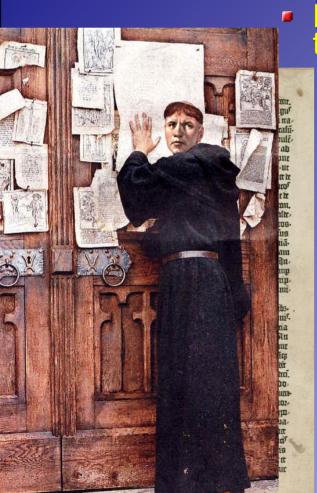
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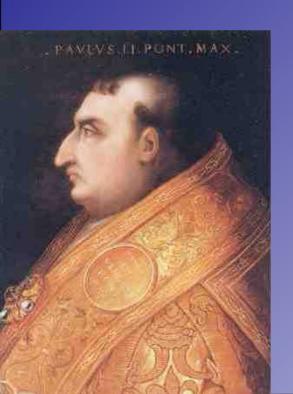
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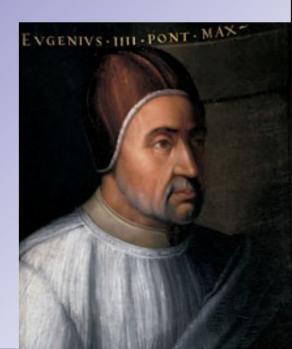


Europe and "Christendom" were in trouble

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1464 Constantinople fell to the Muslim Turks
Gutenberg produced a printed Bible
Paul II became the new Pope
(in large part due to Pope Eugene IV having been his uncle)

[Note: Our word "nepotism" derives from the Italian word "nipote"—meaning "nephew"—due primarily to the Papal practice of favoring their own family members)



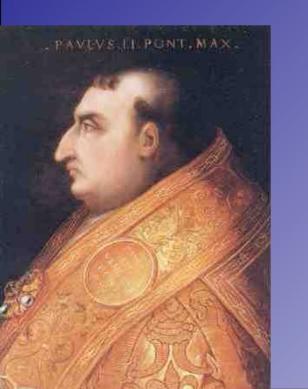


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1464 Paul II became the new Pope
He was the first Pope to make use of the new technology of the printing press
Soon, both Subjaco and Rome had their own

Papal printing houses, and the Church began printing books and Papal bulls by the score Unfortunately, that's about Paul's only positive legacy, since he was also accused of being a homosexual sadist, who pleasured himself while watching handsome, naked men being tortured in his private rooms

According to more than one contemporary source, Paul died of a heart attack while in the process of sodomizing a young boy

process of sodomizing a young boy





Europe and "Christendom" were in trouble

1453
1455
1464
1464
1471
Sixtus IV became the new Pope

As a cardinal, he had been renowned for his piety and love of God—he had even written popular treatises on theology

Once he became Pope, however, he spent much of his time and energy bestowing gifts and favors on his family and friends

He even fomented wars and rebellions, if it might gain him more wealth and power

For instance, he was involved in the attempt to assassinate Lorenzo di' Medici in Florence so that he could place his own

so that he could place his own nephew, Girolamo Riario, on the throne



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(Remember: the Church had been not only

(Remember: the Church had been not only allowing but running brothels for centuries, arguing that they prevent decent women and children from being raped, since men cannot be expected to control their sexual urges)

(For instance, the Church had engaged 1,500 prostitutes to service the cardinals who'd met at the Council of Basel from

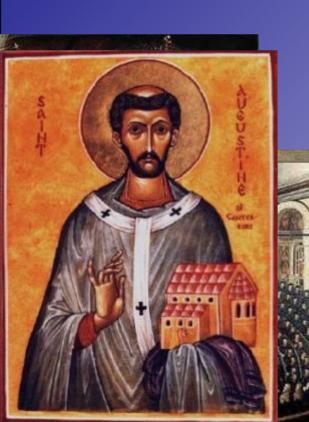
1431-1438)



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(Remember: the Church had been not only allowing but running brothels for centuries, arguing that they prevent decent women and children from being raped, since men cannot be expected to control their sexual urges) (As Augustine had argued, "If you expel prostitution from society, you will unsettle everything on account of lusts")



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Sixtus himself brought in almost 30,000 ducats annually from Roman brothels (NOTE: That's enough to buy 1,000 of Gutenberg's most high-end, expensive Bibles... every year...)

(Or, to put it into modern terms, Pope Sixtus earned roughly \$100 million a year in personal profits from his

prostitutes)

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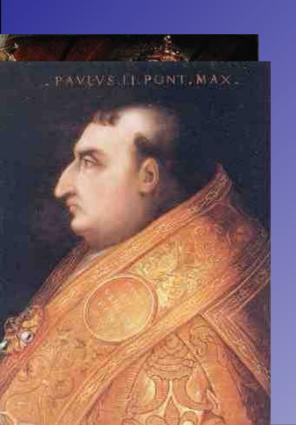
Europe and "Christendom" were in trouble
1453
1455
1464
1471
Sixtus IV became the new Pope
As a cardinal, he had been renowned for his piety and love of God—he had even written popular treatises on theology
Once he became Pope, however, he spent much of his time and energy bestowing gifts and favors on his family and friends
He also increased the number of Papal brothels dramatically
Sixtus himself brought in almost 30,000

Sixtus himself brought in almost 30,000 ducats annually from Roman brothels In fact, when he died, Sixtus was in the process of drafting a plan to turn Italian nunneries into "brothels filled with the choicest prostitutes—lean with fasting, but full of lust"

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He'd also supposedly given the Cardinal of Santa Lucia "the authorization to practice sodomy during periods of warm weather"
Sixtus believed that, say, Paul II's problem wasn't really the sodomy—it was the rape of young boys that dishonored God
Sixtus himself was reputed to be a homosexual, who promoted several young cardinals based on their beauty



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Remember: Sixtus thought that all of this actually did glorify God (at least, mostly)

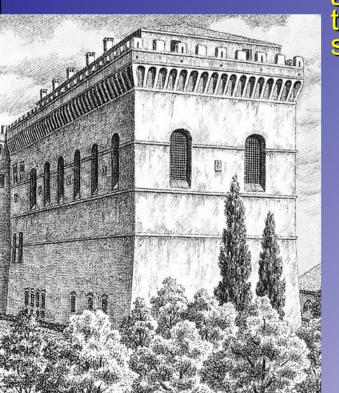
In his mind, he was saving countless women and children from sexual molestation, putting all of those nuns and pretty young men to good use, and making money for both his loved ones and the Church in the process

And all of that money was used for the really important things



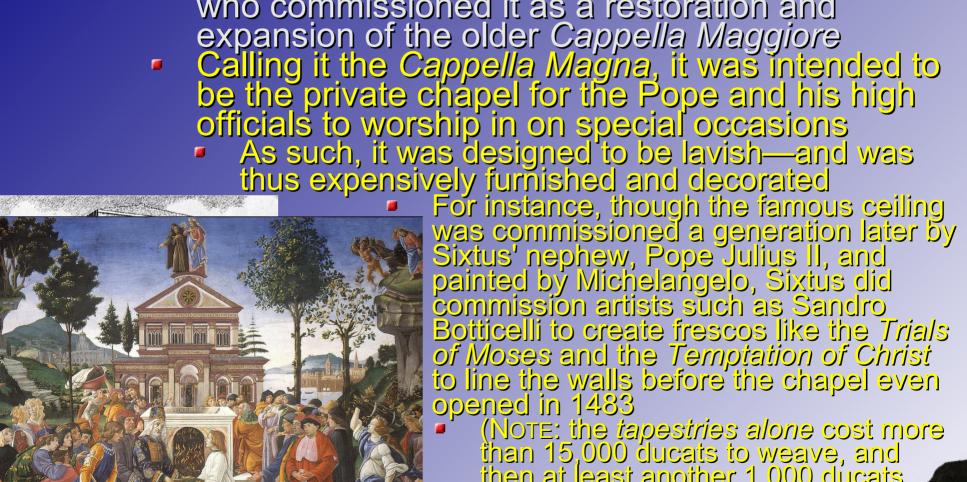
Funky little teaching moment—
The Sistine Chapel is named after Pope Sixtus IV who commissioned it as a restoration and

expansion of the older Cappella Maggiore
Calling it the Cappella Magna, it was intended to
be the private chapel for the Pope and his high
officials to worship in on special occasions
(not for everyday, mundane worship—because they
already had a Papal chapel for that—but for when
the really important people like political leaders and
such needed to be "wowed" and impressed)





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(Note: the tapestries alone cost more than 15,000 ducats to weave, and then at least another 1,000 ducats for Raphael to paint—or over \$50 million in modern terms, just for the

tapestries)

Funky little teaching moment²—
In 1478, Pope Sixtus worked in Castile with King Fernando II and Queen Isabel to create the Spanish Inquisition to find heretics and witches naming Dominican Tomás de Torquemada as its first Grand Inquisitor...

