Church History



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- 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 Ancient Church
- The Rise of Christendom
- The Early Middle Ages
- The Age of Crusades
- The Renaissance
- Conquest and Reformation
 - Martin Luther
 - Conquests of Various Kinds
 - The New Martyrdom of the Church
 - Die Warhet Ist Untödlich

AD 1st-3rd centuries

AD 4th-5th centuries

AD 6th-10th centuries

AD 11th-13th centuries

AD 14th-15th centuries

AD 16th century



The Reformation began to institutionalize
1528 Reformers intertwine with the State
Zwingli brought Anabaptist preacher Balthasar
Hubmaier up on charges again for heresy
He had successfully convinced the city council of
Zurich to make re-baptism a capital offense
but even though Hubmaier had been tortured for
seven months into recanting before, he now stood
by his Anabaptism again, as strongly as ever
So Hubmaier was tortured again—though this
time, he refused to recant—and then burned
alive at the stake
His wife, Elsbeth, shouted encouragements

His wife, Elsbeth, shouted encouragements to him as he burned, and he called for his followers to pray and support one another in suffering—but not to repay evil with evil

Three days later, Zwingli had Elsbeth drowned in the Danube



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But Hubmaier's personal motto was to outlive him by centuries—"Die warhet ist untödlich" ("The truth is unkillable")



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This was also the year that Denmark-Norway
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through the work of future King Christian III
Thus, if you were born in Denmark-Norway, you
were automatically part of the Lutheran Church
(the church that taught "sola fide")







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This "State religion" concept became a crucial
arguing point for Reformers for
the next several centuries...







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The unstoppable Ottoman Empire made its push into Austria via Vienna, laying siege to the city...
...where they were stopped cold...
Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent had assumed that their century of victories would continue as he sent his 150,000 troops deeper and deeper into Europe





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1) Count Niklas of Salm, the 70-year-old veteran soldier whom the Viennese called upon to strengthen their defenses upon to strengthen their defenses

Niklas turned Vienna into a virtual fortress by building up its walls and building several inner redoubts—even to the point of demolishing buildings to create a defensible perimeter. He even had the Viennese tear up their own streets so that the Ottoman cannonballs would hit and sink in the soft dirt, rather than bounce and tumble and cause more damage
He also built up the city's artillery
and trained its citizens to fight

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2) The heavy rains of the Balkan Soring

The heavy rains of the Balkan Spring

Even today, the areas around Vienna can get dangerously flooded by the near-constant rainfall, and Suleiman's massive artillery simply couldn't be brought to bear easily against Niklas' newly-fortified walls

And by the time Suleiman's troops got to Vienna, most of them were fairly ill from being out in the cold rain for weeks (and many of the rest were light cavalry—who aren't much help in siege warfare)



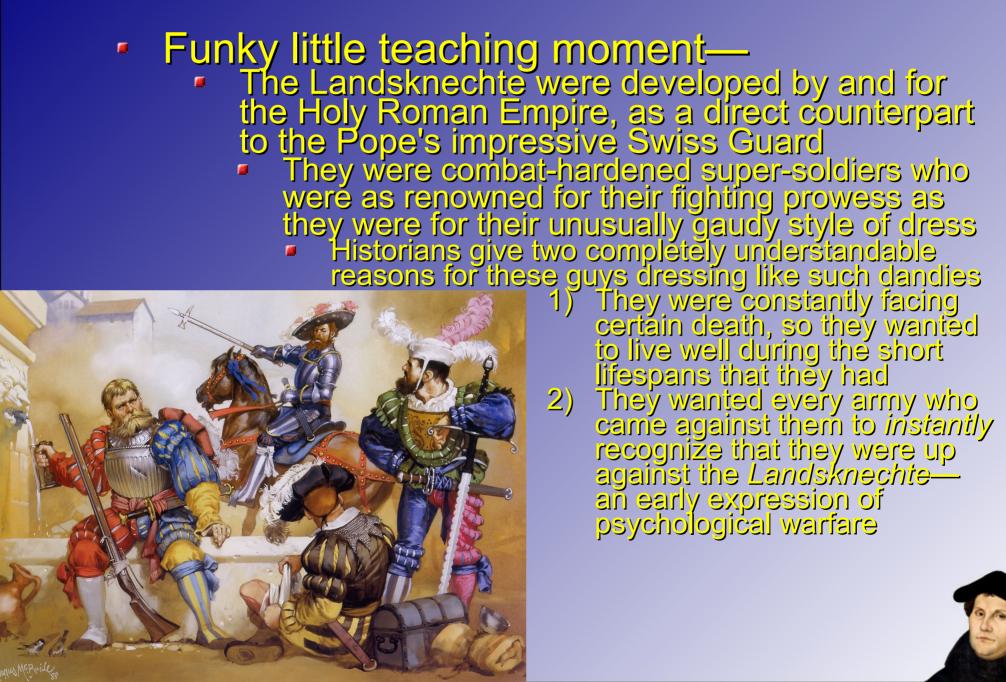
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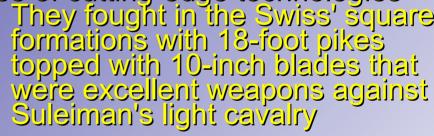
The heavy rains of the Balkan Spring
The Landsknechte





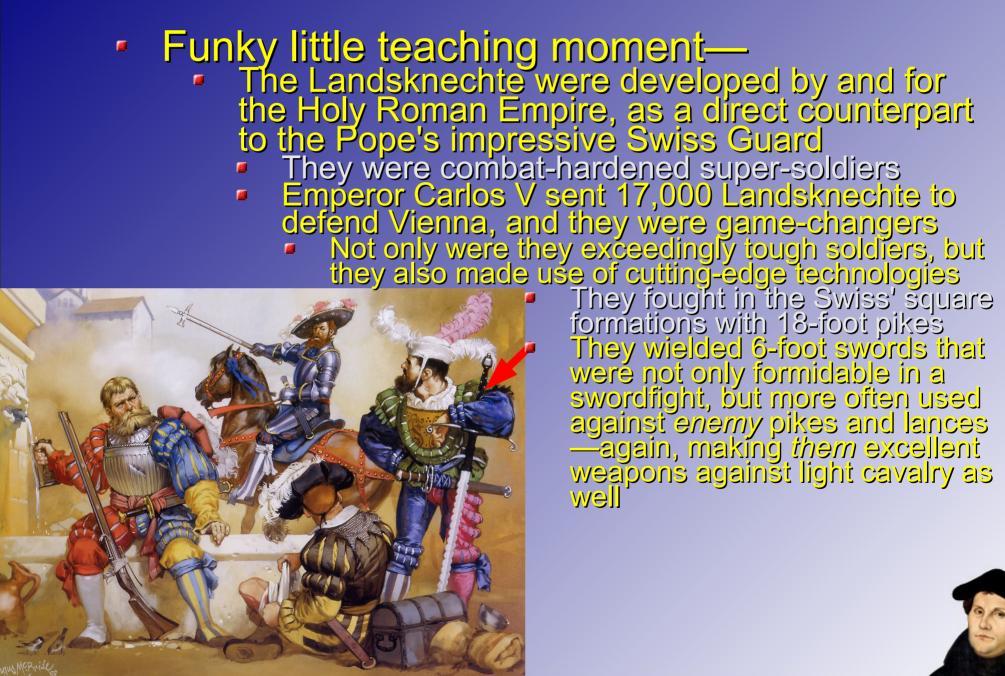


Funky little teaching moment
The Landsknechte were developed by and for the Holy Roman Empire, as a direct counterpart to the Pope's impressive Swiss Guard
They were combat-hardened super-soldiers
Emperor Carlos V sent 17,000 Landsknechte to defend Vienna, and they were game-changers
Not only were they exceedingly tough soldiers, but they also made use of cutting-edge technologies
They fought in the Swiss' square formations with 18-foot pikes topped with 10-inch blades that were excellent weapons against Suleiman's light cavalry









well



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Not only were they exceedingly tough soldiers, but they also made use of cutting-edge technologies
They fought in the Swiss' square formations with 18-foot pikes
They wielded 6-foot swords
They made use of the new matchlock firearm known as the arguebus, as well as grenades



arquebus, as well as grenades and other mobile, hand-held weapons of mass destruction

When the Ottomans were finally able to make their one major break in the walls of Vienna, the Landsknechte stood in the gap and slaughtered wave after wave of Turks

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For the first time, after a century of constant victory, the Ottoman Empire had been beaten, and this was as far as they ever got into Europe
They spent the next several centuries slowly losing ground and sinking back into Turkey
This was an absolutely crucial victory of "Christendom" against the Islamic world
But is "Christendom" always a healthy concept?

healthy concept?





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This was also the year that Spain and Portugal finally nailed down what to do about the Far East
1479—The Treaty of Alcáçovas gave Africa and everything east of Africa to Portugal and everything west of Africa to Spain





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1494—The Treaty of Tordesillas divided the New World between the two superpowers, essentially giving Brazil to Portugal
But is, say, Japan west of Spain's New World, or east of Portugal's Africa?



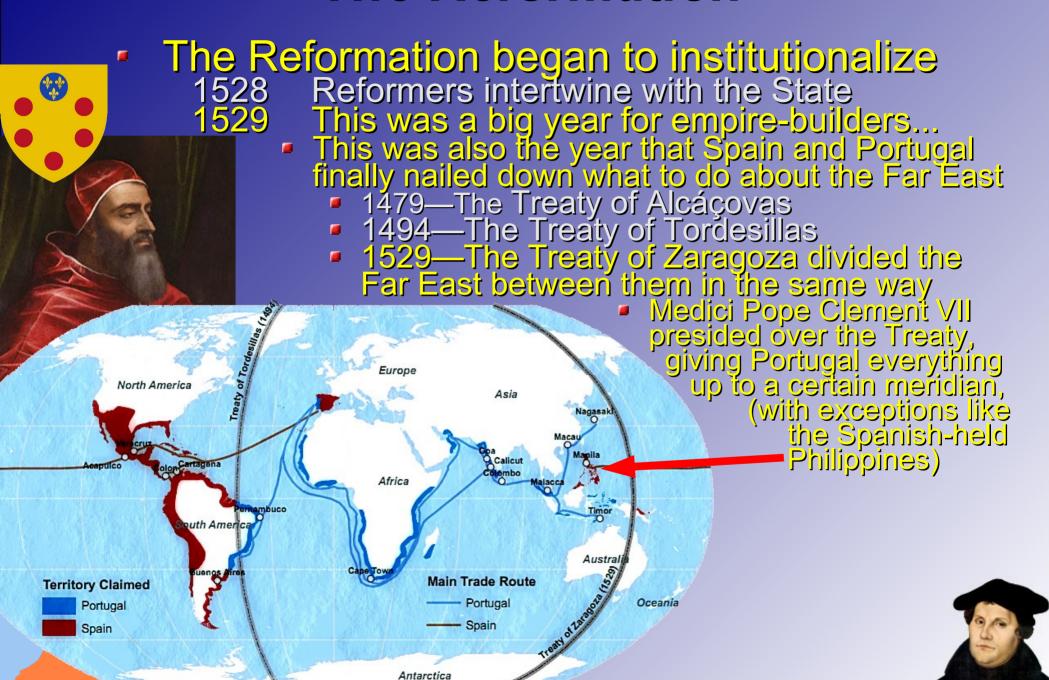


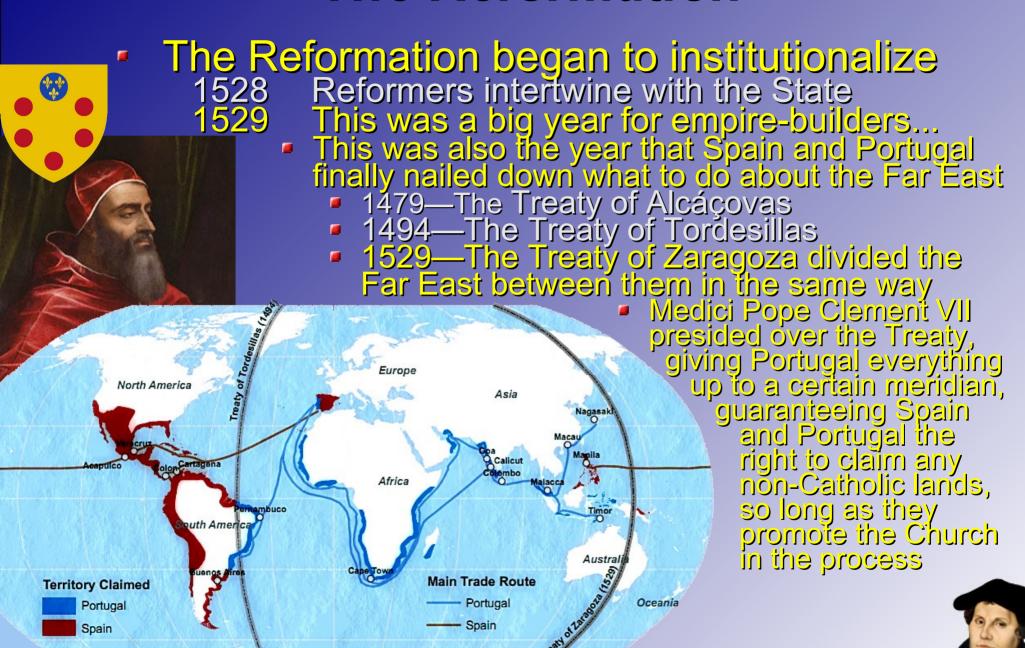
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Portugal held the world's only source of nutmed and cloves,

source of nutmeg and cloves, having gotten to the Far East first and Spain held most of everything else, thanks to Magellan's voyage









Antarctica

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Oceania

guaranteeing Spain and Portugal the right to claim any non-Catholic lands, so long as they promote the Church in the process

The 1980 miniseries Shōgun even took time to explain it



Africa

Antarctica

Main Trade Route

Portugal Spain

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This was a big year for empire-builders

A year of upsets

As we've already talked about, this was the year that King Henry VIII of England declared himself the head of the English church, in practice breaking away from Rome

In 1532, the Church of England surrendered all of its legislative rights to the King

Over 1533-1534, all rights to appeal to Rome were cut, making the Archbishop of Canterbury the final clerical authority in England

In 1536, Henry was officially named "Supreme Head of the Church of England"

(Note: That was later changed to "Supreme Governor of the Church of England"—a title still held by all Kings of England today)





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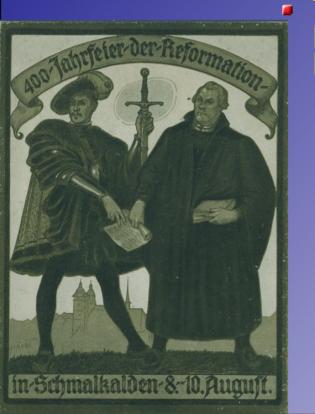
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League

(AKA "Schmalkaldischer Bund," named after the town of Schmalkalden, where their accord was drawn up)





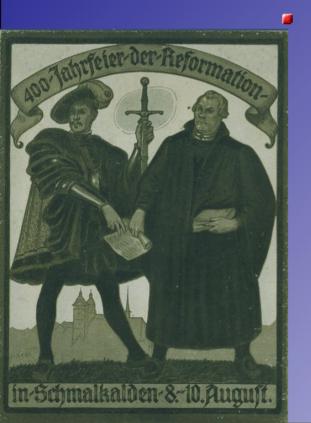
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Catholic forces of Carlos V's Holy Roman Empire

So Denmark-Norway, England, and
large chunks of Germany had now
officially broken away from the
Catholic Church—not just by having
clumps of "heretical" groups residing
within their borders, but by making
Reformed churches State churches

The Reformation is becoming a socio-political movement...



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The Five States sent 7,000 troops, who attacked Zwingli's 2,000 soldiers at the village of "Chapel on the Albis" 500 Zwinglians were killed in the battle including Ulricht Zwingli himself

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His dead body was then publicly burned as a heretic



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 As a result, the Old Swiss Confederacy ended up being one of the very few European nations to allow dual State religions—both Catholicism and Zwinglianism

Zwinglianism

Arguably, this is a large part of what led to Switzerland becoming renowned as a "neutral" state that refused to take only one side or another in a conflict

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Ivan IV Vasilyevich
(АКА "Изан Грозный"—"Ivan Grozny"—which
literally means, "Ivan the Formidable," but is often
translated in English as "Ivan the Terrible")





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(resurrecting the title that his grandfather—Ivan III—had coined for himself in 1480 as a way of positioning himself at the same level as Emperor Carlos V and Ottoman Sultan Suleiman)









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Under Ivan's rule, Russia nearly doubled in size, coming to include Livonia, Lithuania, the Kazan Khanate, and Siberia

So Ivan did govern more area than Carlos did...





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Under Ivan's rule, Russia nearly doubled in size, coming to include Livonia, Lithuania, the Kazan Khanate, and Siberia
 He was devoutly Orthodox and a brilliant scholar, writing poetry, political texts, hymns, etc.
 But he was also quite nuts—prone to wild bouts of sexual debauchery (always followed by devout repentance)





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He held weekend-long orgies in the Kremlin which sometimes engaged 1,000-1,500 young girls to service his nobles and court (and yet, he had most of his seven wives executed for "exceeding whorishness")



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(NOTE: He was famous for coming up with new and horrific forms of torture for his

perceived enemies—and prided himself on keeping his flayed and/or dismembered yictims alive as long as possible to extend their torment)

(NOTE²: He also invented the concept of the "secret police" with his ruthless

Oprichniki")



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In one such episode of rage, he visited the private chambers of his eldest—and favorite—son, and was so enraged to find his pregnant daughter-in-law in "indecently light clothing" that he beat her into miscarrying their heir list son—Ivan Ivanovich—tried to stop him (shouting, "You sent my first wife to a convent for no reason, you did the same with my second, and now you strike the third, causing the death of the son she holds in her womb!")



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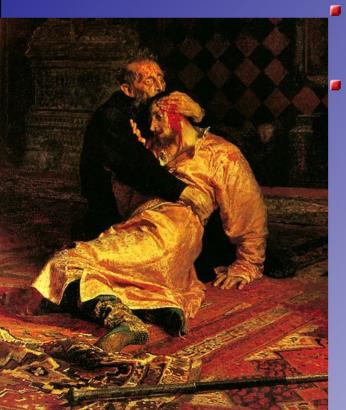
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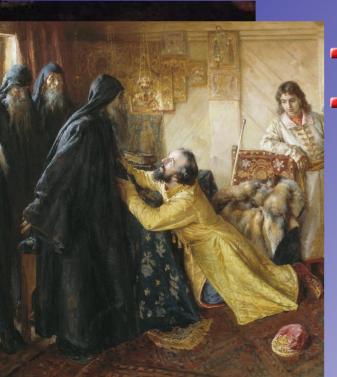
sceptre... and then devoutly repented



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By the end of his life, he was utterly obsessed with guilt, and begged to be tonsured as a monk, renaming himself "Jonah"
When he finally died in 1584, the Tsar of All the Russias was buried in a monk's simple

robes...



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Also in 1533, a 24-year-old lawyer who had originally trained to become a priest experienced a profound conversion experience while studying in either Paris or nearby Orléans

His name was Jehan Cauvin

(AKA "Jean Calvin" or "John Calvin")



