

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
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
 - *Martin Luther*
 - *Conquests of Various Kinds*
 - *The New Martyrdom of the Church*
 - *Die Warhet Ist Untödllich*
 - *Calvinists and Mennonites*
 - *The Counter-Reformation (part 2)*



The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business
- 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - Founded by Ignatius of Loyola, the “Jesuits” formed companies of teachers, theologians, and social reformers—bringing a new *Catholic* emphasis on priests actually *reading* the Bible



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - There had been various localized inquisitions for centuries, and the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions had been running for decades, but Paul centralized their authority and general reform by creating a permanent “congregation” of cardinals and bishops in Rome to supervise all of the other Inquisitions and keep them in check



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 **Books got people into trouble**
 - Prussian astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus published *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*, arguing that the Earth revolved around the Sun
 - It actually didn't raise that much of a stir at the time, but paved the way for Galileo to get into serious trouble a century later for publishing the same basic theory



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 **Books got people into trouble**
 - Prussian astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus published *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*, arguing that the Earth revolved around the Sun
 - **This was also the same year that Henry VIII's Parliament officially banned William Tyndale's 1526 English translation of the Bible as a "crafty, false and untrue translation"**
 - Instead, the Church of England pushed the use of Henry's official English "Great Bible" for use in British worship services



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 **Books got people into trouble**
 - Prussian astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus published *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium*, arguing that the Earth revolved around the Sun
 - This was also the same year that Henry VIII's Parliament officially banned William Tyndale's 1526 English translation of the Bible as a "crafty, false and untrue translation"
 - **This was also the same year that Martin Luther published *Von den Juden und Ihren Lügen*, calling them "the devil's people" and inciting violence against them**



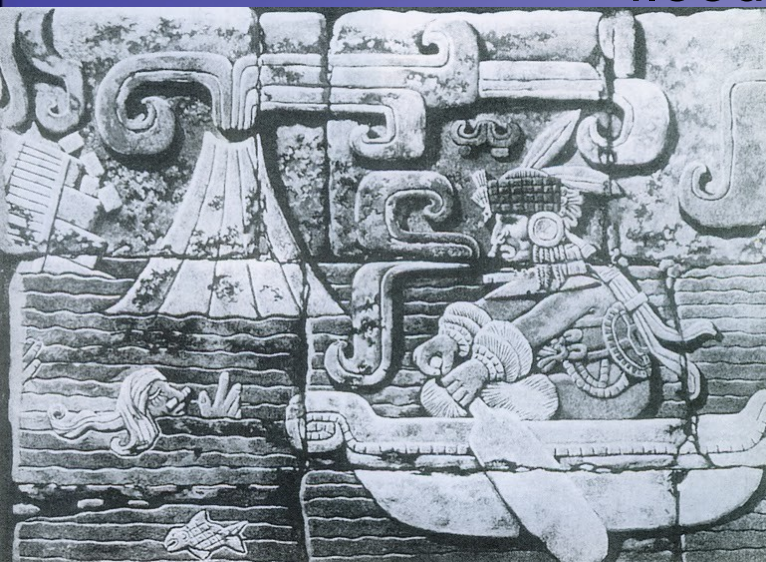
The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 Books got people into trouble
 - 1545 **Millions of Aztecs died from disease**
 - If you'll remember, back in 1527, Incan ruler Huayna Cápac died from European smallpox weakening the Empire enough for Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro to seize power fairly easily
 - So European diseases like smallpox began to spread throughout the New World



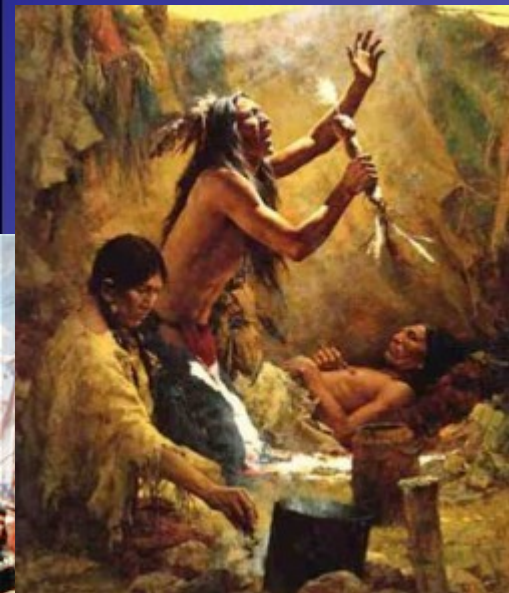
The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 Books got people into trouble
 - 1545 **Millions of Aztecs died from disease**
 - If you'll remember, back in 1527, Incan ruler Huayna Cápac died from European smallpox weakening the Empire enough for Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro to seize power fairly easily
 - **It also didn't help that Mesoamerica experienced years of prolonged drought, followed by years of flooding**
 - Does that sound familiar?



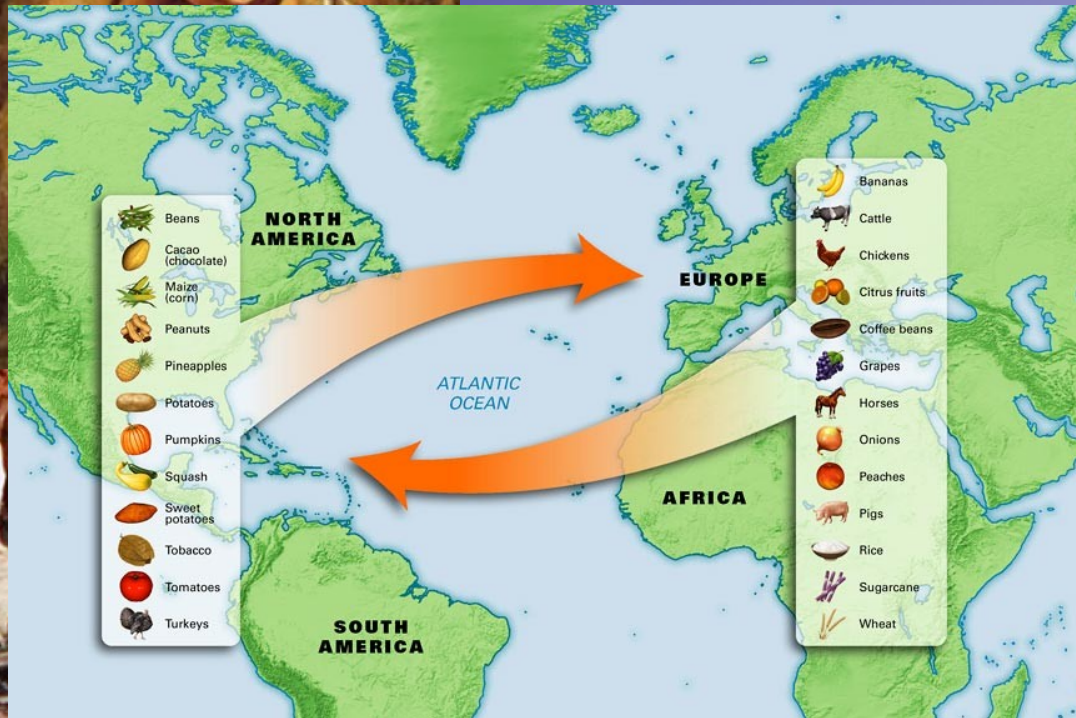
The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - This is the same sort of thing that we saw in Asia and Europe in the 1330s, isn't it?
 - It's been a generally-accepted fact that the first Europeans came to the Americas as conquerors bringing diseases like smallpox and typhus with them, against which the natives had no defense
 - This destroyed 90% of the native population (killing 20 million people), making them easier for the Europeans to conquer
 - Every school kid in Mexico and the U.S. knows this



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - This is the same sort of thing that we saw in Asia and Europe in the 1330s, isn't it?
 - But that's only *sorta* true...
 - Yes, the first Europeans did bring infectious diseases (like smallpox and typhus) with them, against which the natives had no defense *but* the Americans also shared *their* diseases with the Europeans (like tuberculosis and syphilis), who then took them back to Europe to infect others
- This was the infectious disease portion of what became known as “The Columbian Exchange”



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - This is the same sort of thing that we saw in Asia and Europe in the 1330s, isn't it?
 - But that's only sorta true...
 - Yes, the first Europeans did bring infectious diseases (like smallpox and typhus) with them, against which the natives had no defense
 - But that's not really what destroyed the native populations
 - Harvard trained, Mexican epidemiologist Rodolfo Acuña-Soto investigated the growth of the Mexican smallpox plague of the mid-1500s, and discovered that it *wasn't really smallpox*
 - It seemed very much like the hemorrhagic fever virus which the natives called “cocolitzli” *and which had similarly devastated their populations years before the Spanish arrived*
 - It hit the natives more dramatically because
 - A) They're the ones who worked in the fields and had more contact with the disease vectors (rats, insects, etc.)
 - B) The Spanish and natives didn't really interact very much with one another



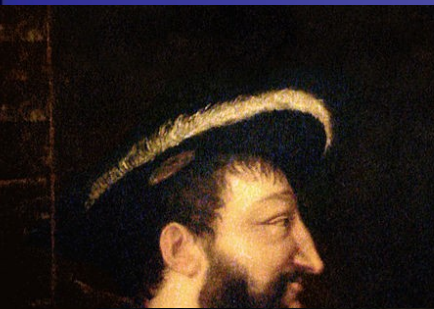
The Reformation

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - This is the same sort of thing that we saw in Asia and Europe in the 1330s, isn't it?
 - But that's only *sorta* true...
 - **So though the Spanish were certainly treasure-stealing imperialist slave traders, we really can't blame them for the mass genocide of millions of Mesoamericans in the mid-16th century due to disease (so let's give 'em a break)...**
- **(NOTE: Acuña-Soto isn't very popular in Mexico—which has developed a long and comfortable history of blaming the Spanish for everything)**



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 Books got people into trouble
 - 1545 Millions of Aztecs died from disease
- Council of Trent started a *Counter Reformation***
 - Called by Pope Paul III in Trento (in northern Italy), this council was intended to re-affirm classical Catholicism, as well as address the criticisms that had recently been levelled against the Church
 - (NOTE: It was only sparsely attended, what with French King Francis I openly supporting the Turks and the troops of Holy Roman Emperor Carlos V having recently raped and pillaged their way through Rome in 1527)



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 Books got people into trouble
 - 1545 Millions of Aztecs died from disease
- **Council of Trent started a Counter Reformation**
 - Called by Pope Paul III in Trento (in northern Italy), this council was intended to re-affirm classical Catholicism, as well as address the criticisms that had recently been levelled against the Church
 - **The Council began with re-affirming tradition and attacking Protestantism**

(NOTE: That term had come into vogue amongst Catholics since 1527, when fourteen Imperial Free Cities had protested the Church's sudden and unilateral reversal at the Diet of Speyer of earlier concessions made to the Lutherans)



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 Books got people into trouble
 - 1545 Millions of Aztecs died from disease
- Council of Trent started a Counter Reformation**
 - Called by Pope Paul III in Trento (in northern Italy), this council was intended to re-affirm classical Catholicism, as well as address the criticisms that had recently been levelled against the Church
 - **The Council began with re-affirming tradition and attacking Protestantism**
 - The bishops in attendance denounced all Reform movements in general, and Lutheranism in particular, arguing that any further “innovation” in Christian worship is inherently sinful because it assumes that Church tradition and hierarchy were not sufficient in and of themselves



The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 Books got people into trouble
 - 1545 Millions of Aztecs died from disease
- Council of Trent started a Counter Reformation
 - Called by Pope Paul III in Trento (in northern Italy), this council was intended to re-affirm classical Catholicism, as well as address the criticisms that had recently been levelled against the Church
 - The Council began with re-affirming tradition and attacking Protestantism



- The bishops in attendance denounced all Reform movements in general, and Lutheranism in particular
- They also affirmed the veneration of holy relics and saints, as well as the doctrine of salvation by faith and the works that come *from* faith (together) and the doctrine of transubstantiation (affirming that “the body, blood, soul, and divinity of Christ” are all “fully present” in the Host)



The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 Books got people into trouble
 - 1545 Millions of Aztecs died from disease
- Council of Trent started a Counter Reformation
 - Called by Pope Paul III in Trento (in northern Italy), this council was intended to re-affirm classical Catholicism, as well as address the criticisms that had recently been levelled against the Church
 - The Council began with re-affirming tradition and attacking Protestantism
 - The bishops in attendance denounced all Reform movements in general, and Lutheranism in particular
 - They also affirmed the veneration of holy relics and saints, as well as the doctrine of salvation by faith *and* the works that come *from* faith (together) and the doctrine of transubstantiation
 - (NOTE: Calling Communion bread the "Host" comes from the Latin "*hostia*," meaning "sacrificial victim" —Christ is being re-sacrificed)



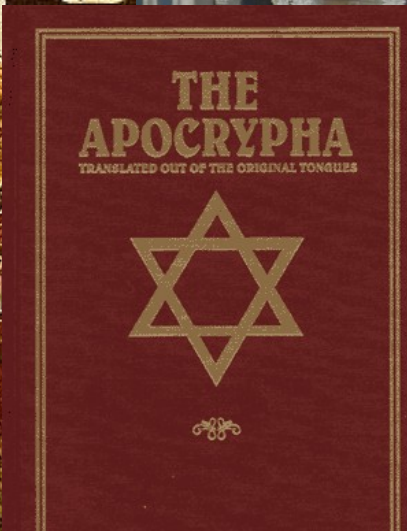
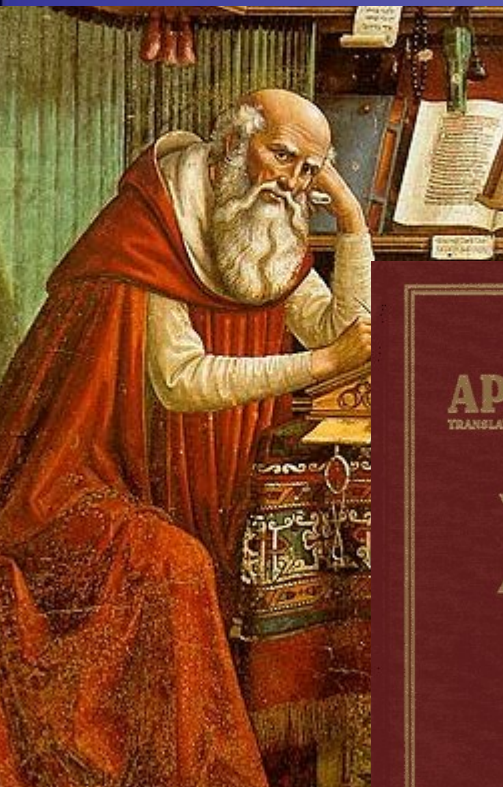
The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business

- 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
- 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
- 1543 Books got people into trouble
- 1545 Millions of Aztecs died from disease

Council of Trent started a Counter Reformation

- Called by Pope Paul III in Trento (in northern Italy), this council was intended to re-affirm classical Catholicism, as well as address the criticisms that had recently been levelled against the Church
- The Council began with re-affirming tradition and attacking Protestantism
 - They also finally officially designated Jerome's Latin Vulgate Bible from 382 to be the one, *true* Bible of the Church (thus affirming that
 - A) The *true* Word of God is *Latin*
 - B) The "Apocryphal" books which Jerome had included in his Appendix should be placed at the same level of basic canonicity as the existing Old Testament books)



The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 Books got people into trouble
 - 1545 Millions of Aztecs died from disease
- Council of Trent started a Counter Reformation
 - Called by Pope Paul III in Trento (in northern Italy), this council was intended to re-affirm classical Catholicism, as well as address the criticisms that had recently been levelled against the Church
 - The Council began with re-affirming tradition and attacking Protestantism
 - They also finally officially designated Jerome's Latin Vulgate Bible from 382 to be the one, *true* Bible of the Church
 - And they also re-affirmed the use of indulgences to fund the ministries of the Church and save souls from Purgatory and re-affirmed that the Church alone must be the sole interpreter of Scripture (and Scripture thus *cannot* be the interpreter of the Church)



The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business

- 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
- 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
- 1543 Books got people into trouble
- 1545 Millions of Aztecs died from disease

- Council of Trent started a *Counter Reformation*

- But at the same time, Paul made sure that at every step of the process, the bishops clarified that each of these core doctrines of the Church must be held with the highest degree of integrity, or else they're merely the sort of outward formalism that Erasmus had so bitterly denounced

- Thus, though indulgences *were valid*, they should not be used to avoid *true* contrition or line the pockets of clergy
- If the Church hierarchy was to be the true interpreter of Scripture, it was incumbent upon them to actually *read* the Bible so that they actually knew what they were talking about
(everyone say, "Thank you," to the Jesuits for that)



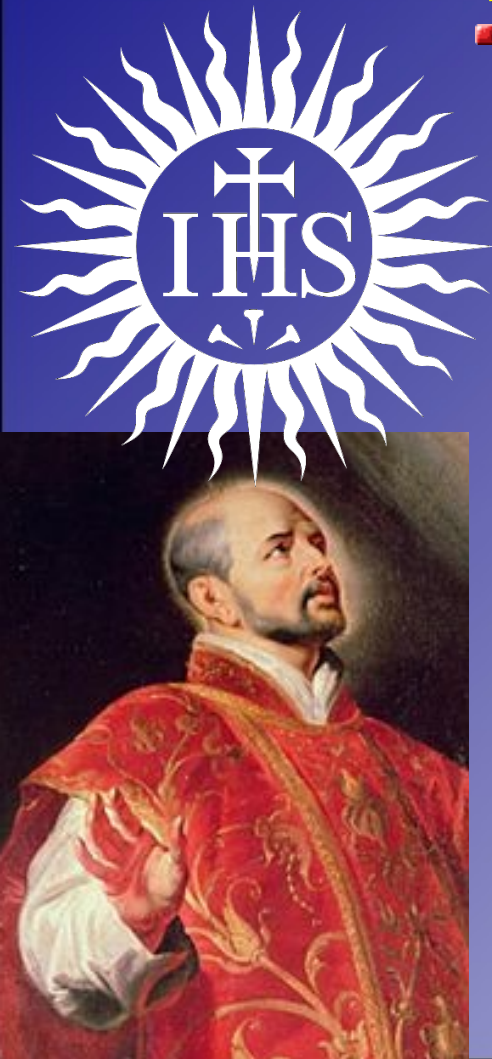
The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Actually, the Spanish Jesuits were in the process of ushering in a new emphasis on mysticism that was sweeping the Church
 - Mystics such as Carmelite nun Teresa of Ávila, her disciple, Carmelite monk John of the Cross, and Jesuit priest Francisco de Borja all developed a Spanish mysticism that emphasized abandoning your will, intellect, sense of self, etc., to an ecstatic emptying of yourself to *everything* but God's will



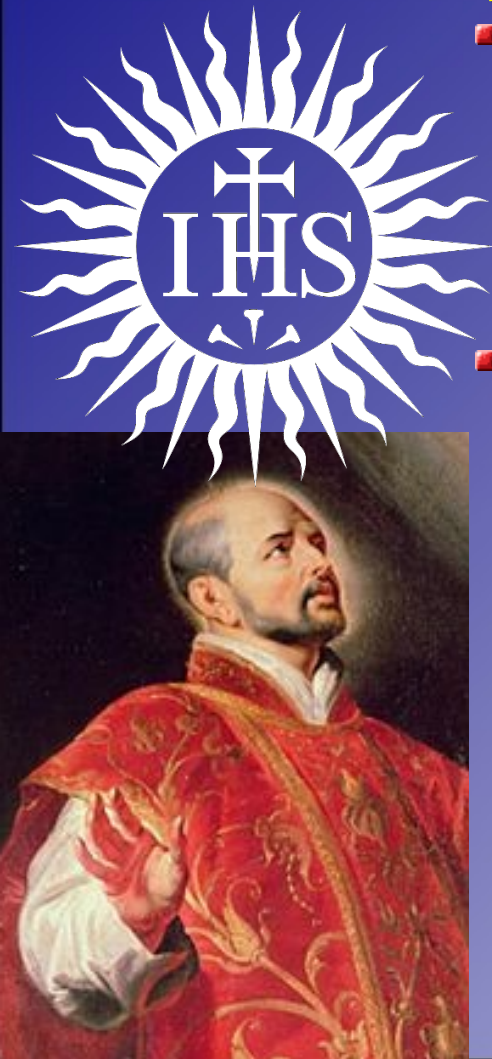
The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Actually, the Spanish Jesuits were in the process of ushering in a new emphasis on mysticism that was sweeping the Church
 - Mystics such as Carmelite nun Teresa of Ávila, her disciple, Carmelite monk John of the Cross, and Jesuit priest Francisco de Borja all developed a Spanish mysticism that emphasized abandoning your will, intellect, sense of self, etc., to an ecstatic emptying of yourself to *everything* but God's will
 - One was to become lost in the peaceful sense of being in the all-encompassing presence of God
 - All that was to be left of the worshipper was one's imagination and creativity
 - You should imagine yourself being at the Nativity, feel the roughness of the cradle, etc.; or imagine yourself drifting through the infinity of space with the Person of God as your guide, etc.
 - The resulting ecstasy was often akin to the same euphoria felt by Native American shamans, etc., as you feel that you have transcended flesh and mind and thought, and connected to the Infinite



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Actually, the Spanish Jesuits were in the process of ushering in a new emphasis on mysticism that was sweeping the Church
 - Mystics such as Carmelite nun Teresa of Ávila, her disciple, Carmelite monk John of the Cross, and Jesuit priest Francisco de Borja all developed a Spanish mysticism that emphasized abandoning your will, intellect, sense of self, etc., to an ecstatic emptying of yourself to *everything* but God's will
 - For those of us who find shutting down our minds in worship distasteful (or even dangerous and un-Biblical—see Mark 12:30), there is still much to be commended in these mystics:
 - They emphasized how much bigger God is than we are, and thus, how sovereign He should be over us
 - They moved past the outward formalism of their day and emphasized having a personal time with God
 - They thus argued for lives that are personally touched by and *changed* by God, lived out in meaningful and genuinely Christian ways



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - At the same time, there was a parallel movement of spiritualism growing in France
 - Theologians such as Cardinal Pierre de Bérulle and François de Sales emphasized a more structured form of mysticism which created the foundation for what we now refer to as “spiritual direction” or “spiritual formation”
 - Again, they focused on personal, introspective time with God, much like the Spanish mystics
 - But within spiritual direction, they made use of more structured times and worship rituals
 - Thus, one might begin by spending time quietly meditating in contemplation on the nature of sin, followed by time contemplating the love of God, followed by time contemplating Christ's work of atonement to apply God's love to our sin
 - Or one might lose one's self in walking creatively through the life of Christ alongside Jesus, and then allow the Holy Spirit to let you experience His resurrection with Him
 - Or you could walk through Bible passages with moments of specific reflections built into the Bible study time, etc.



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - At the same time, there was a parallel movement of spiritualism growing in France
 - Theologians such as Cardinal Pierre de Bérulle and François de Sales emphasized a more structured form of mysticism which created the foundation for what we now refer to as “spiritual direction” or “spiritual formation”
 - Again, they focused on personal, introspective time with God, much like the Spanish mystics
 - The idea was that by abandoning reason and self-will to mysticism—but within a regular, repeated, disciplined structure of ritual—one could grow spiritually in ways and to depths that simply couldn't be achieved through study alone, or through the “chaotic” prayer lives of the Reformers
 - Again, this was a decidedly Catholic way of attempting to reach a comparable level of personal relationship (albeit with a more inherently un-reachable Deity) that the Protestants had been finding in their own worship



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1540 Pope Paul III approved the Society of Jesus
 - 1542 Pope Paul III institutionalized the Inquisition
 - 1543 Books got people into trouble
 - 1545 Millions of Aztecs died from disease
 - Council of Trent started a *Counter* Reformation
 - 1549 Religion finally came to the Church of England**

