

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



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- *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*
 - *The Wars of Religion (part 3)*



The Reformation

- Europe is in turmoil
 - 1500- Muslim Turks had been growing in power
 - Turkish pirates such as Kheireddin Barbarossa had been raiding the European coastlines for years
 - In the span of just over 200 years, more than one million Europeans were captured and sold into slavery by the Turks



The Reformation

- **Europe is in turmoil**

1500- Muslim Turks had been growing in power

1560- **The French Wars of Religion had escalated**

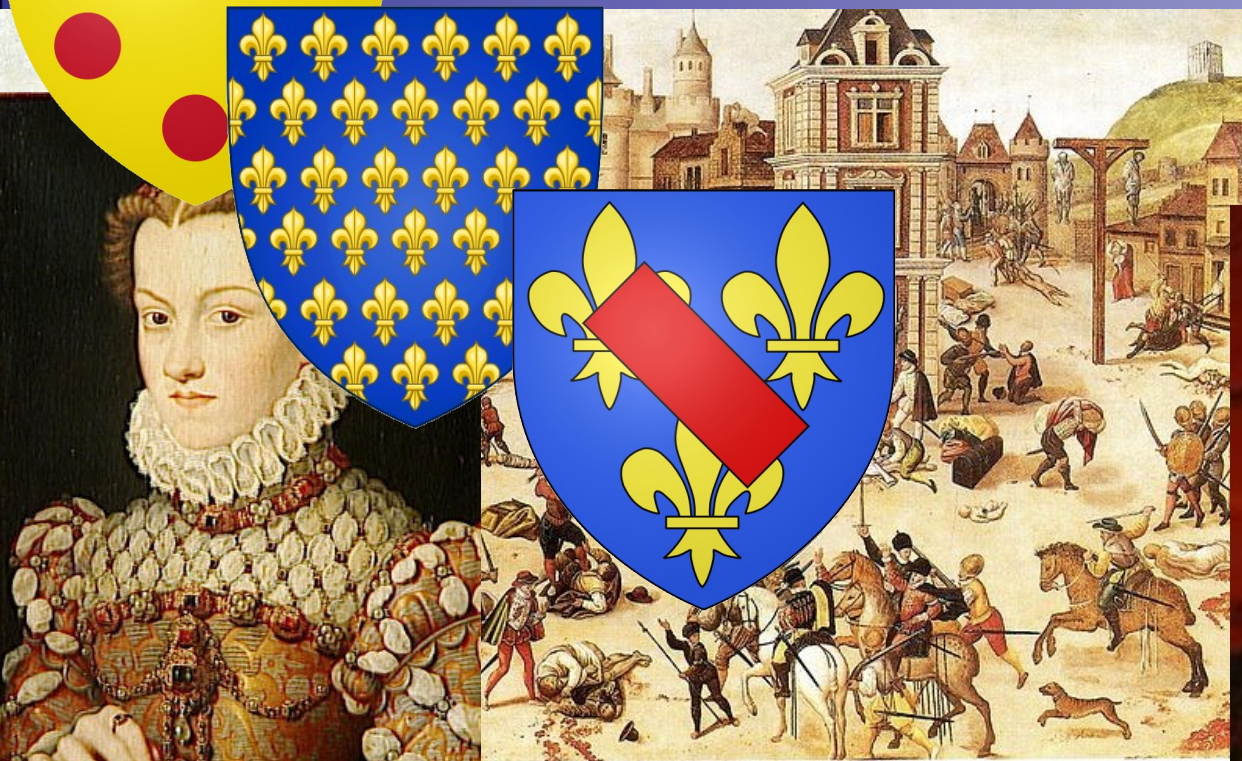
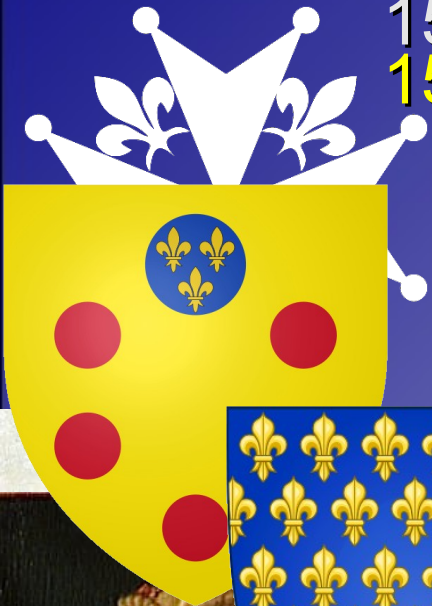
- The Huguenots were slaughtering and being slaughtered by the Catholic Royalists
(ostensibly being led by new King Charles IX, but really more by his mother, Caterina de Medici, and her political supporters in the House of Guise)



The Reformation

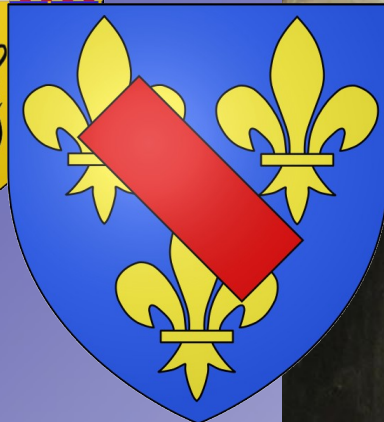
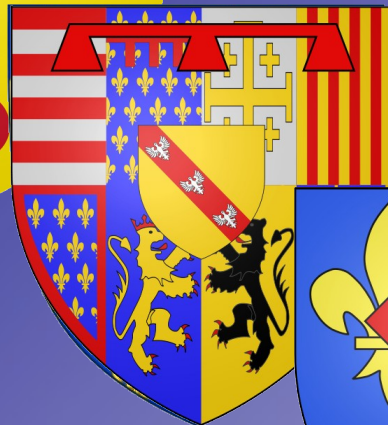
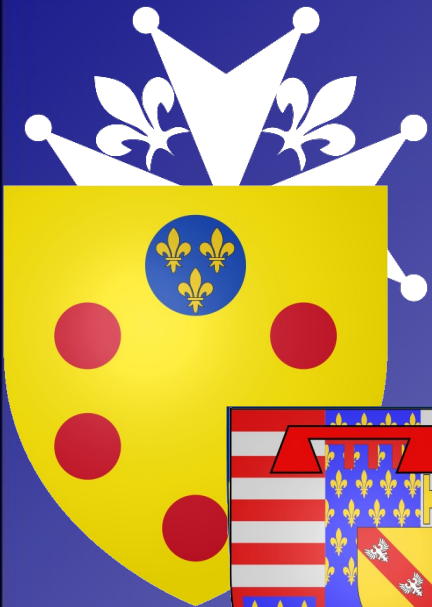
- **Europe is in turmoil**

- 1500- Muslim Turks had been growing in power
- 1560- The French Wars of Religion had escalated
- 1572 **The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in Paris**
 - The civil war had been going on for over a decade, so Queen Mother Caterina offered an opportunity to end the hostilities amicably—
 - A marriage between her daughter, Margaret, and Henri de Bourbon—Louis' nephew



The Reformation

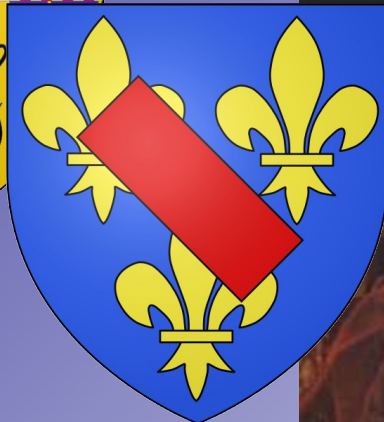
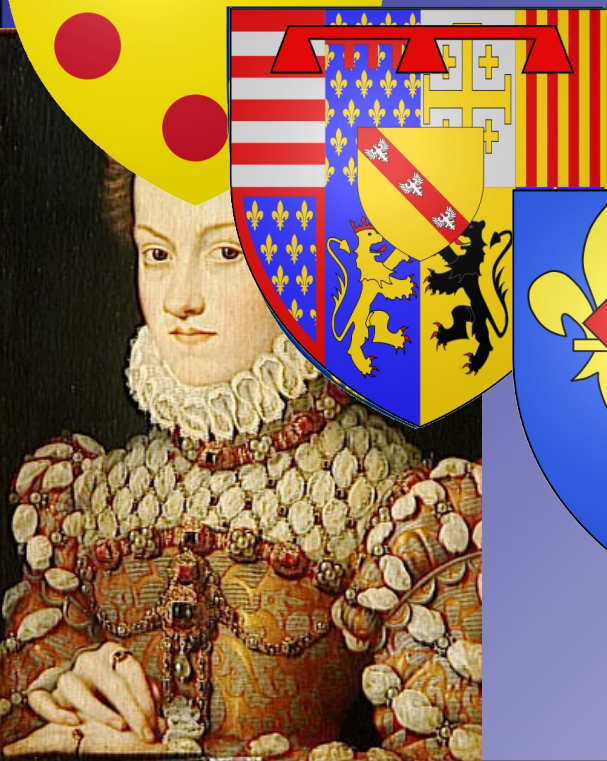
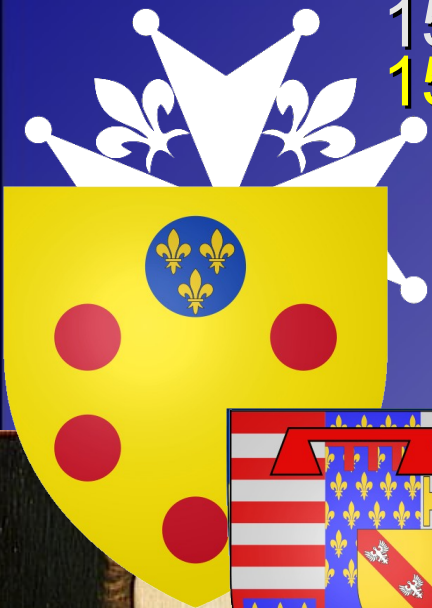
- Funky little teaching moment—
 - But there wasn't a lot of love between the two—in part, because Margaret was embroiled in a passionate affair with Henri de *Guise* at the time (the mortal enemy of Henri de Bourbon)



The Reformation

- **Europe is in turmoil**

- 1500- Muslim Turks had been growing in power
- 1560- The French Wars of Religion had escalated
- 1572 **The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in Paris**
 - The civil war had been going on for over a decade
 - But the wedding day arrived, and both bride and groom did their duty and went through with it
 - But strangely, Henri de Guise wasn't happy at all
 - Nor was new Pope Gregory XIII, who considered it an attack on the Roman Catholic Church to marry the crown princess of France to a Protestant



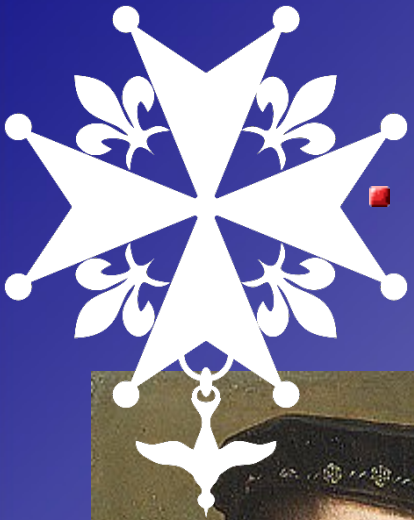
The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Popular Huguenot Admiral Gaspard de Coligny was in town for the wedding—as were thousands of other Huguenot nobles, invited by the Queen Mother and the King
 - In fact, King Charles was one of his biggest fans, which made him all the *more* popular and powerful



The Reformation

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Popular Huguenot Admiral Gaspard de Coligny was in town for the wedding—as were thousands of other Huguenot nobles, invited by the Queen Mother and the King
 - **While he was walking down the street, someone took a shot at de Coligny from the window of a house owned by Henri de Guise**
 - But the attempted assassin only shot off one of de Coligny's fingers and broke his elbow
 - But this attack set off a cascade of violence



The Reformation

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1500- Muslim Turks had been growing in power
1560- The French Wars of Religion had escalated

1572 The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in Paris

- The civil war had been going on for over a decade
- But the wedding day arrived, and both bride and groom did their duty and went through with it
- **Ostensibly to protect the royals from Huguenot reprisals, Caterina commanded the gates of Paris be shut and that its citizens should arm themselves**

- **At this, the predominantly Catholic citizens of Paris began attacking and killing the thousands of Huguenots who had come to town for the wedding**

- **An estimated 5-10,000 Huguenots were killed in Paris in three days—and upwards of 20,000 more were killed in the nearby villages**



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Gaspard de Coligny himself hid in his apartments until the third day, when the crowd—led by Henri de Guise—finally broke through his door
 - They stabbed him through the chest and threw him out of the window into the streets, where he was finally killed by decapitation
 - The maddened crowd then mutilated his corpse and dragged it through the muddy streets of Paris—alternately flinging it into the river, hanging it from a pole, and ultimately burning it on a pyre



The Reformation

- **Funky little teaching moment—**

- Gaspard de Coligny himself hid in his apartments until the third day, when the crowd—led by Henri de Guise—finally broke through his door
- **Henri de Bourbon also hid from the murderers—amazingly, protected by his new wife, Margaret** (No, she didn't love him, but she couldn't bear to see him torn to shreds by the mob)
- Henri de Bourbon ultimately survived the Massacre by agreeing to convert to Catholicism, and became a virtual prisoner at court for the next four years
 - But in 1576, he escaped—and then formally *recanted* his conversion



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - Pope Gregory XIII was a big fan of the Massacre
 - When hearing about how many Huguenots had been killed, he immediately wrote to King Charles, saying
“We rejoice with you that, with the help of God, you have relieved the world of these wretched heretics”



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - Pope Gregory XIII was a big fan of the Massacre
 - When hearing about how many Huguenots had been killed, he immediately wrote to King Charles
 - In fact, Gregory commissioned three frescoes commemorating the event from Giorgio Vasari, to be placed in the antechamber of the Sistine Chapel
 - And then he created a papal medallion with his own face on one side, and God's angel slaughtering Huguenots on the other, bearing the inscription, "*Ugonottorum Strages—1572*" ("Slaughter of the Huguenots—1572")



The Reformation

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 - In fact, Gregory commissioned three frescoes commemorating the event from Giorgio Vasari, to be placed in the antechamber of the Sistine Chapel
 - Charles was so distraught over the massacre that he physically and emotionally collapsed
 - He accused his mother, Caterina, of orchestrating the whole thing—
“Who but you is the cause of all of this? God's blood, you are the cause of it all!”
 - Caterina responded by dismissing him, telling people that she had a lunatic for a son, and that France needed a new king
 - Which is roughly when Charles stopped eating and fell into a deep depression...



The Reformation

- Europe is in turmoil

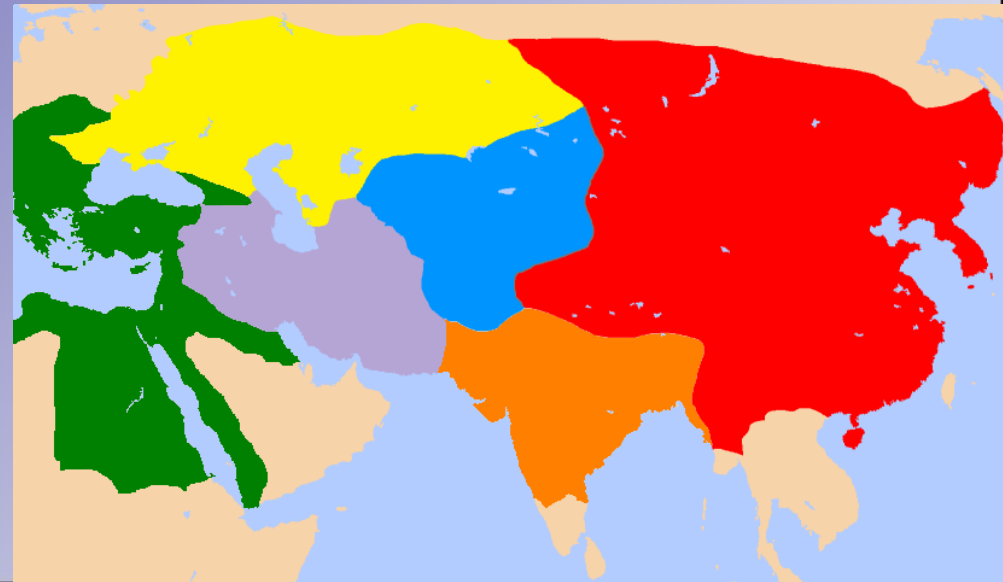
1500- Muslim Turks had been growing in power
1560- The French Wars of Religion had escalated
1572 The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in Paris
1573 Henri III became king when Charles died

- An ardent Catholic—whom Caterina had used as her primary agent in carrying out the Massacre—Henri was nonetheless far more interested in partying than reigning
 - He had a series of beautiful mistresses, whom he would bed and then soon grow tired of
 - But he also had a number of “*mignons*”—young men at court upon whom he doted and who were famous for dressing and behaving in a promiscuous and effeminate manner
 - Whether or not *Henri* was gay, he became famous for enjoying the company of *clearly* gay men...



The Reformation

- Funky little non-European side-trail...
 - 1577 The Golden Khan was converted
 - The Mongol Empire had broken up into several Muslim Khanates (or Khaganates)
 - (NOTE: When you factor in the Ottoman Empire and the Deccan Sultanates and Mughal Empire of India, you can see how much of the world had become totally dominated by Islam by 1577)



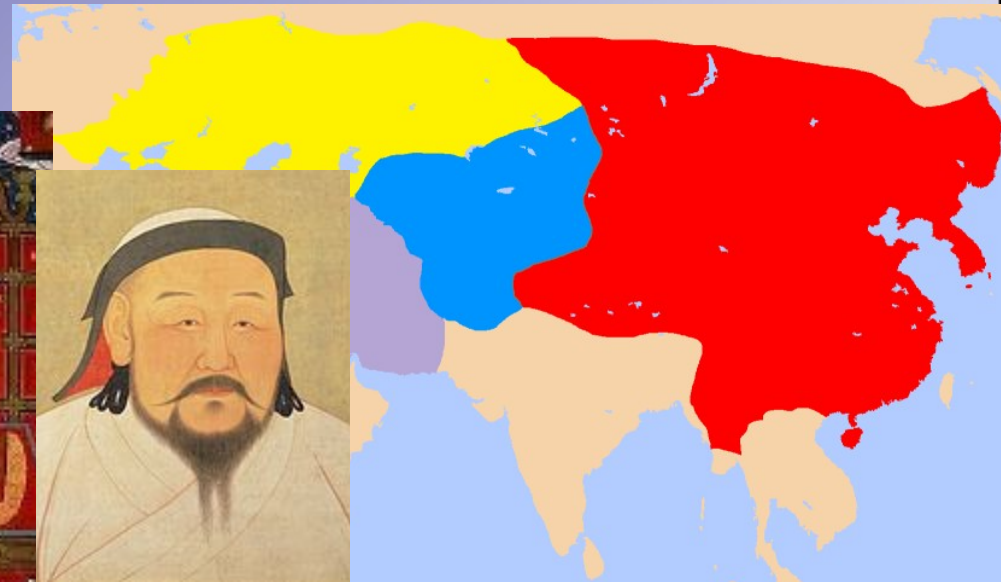
The Reformation

- Funky little non-European side-trail...

1577

The Golden Khan was converted

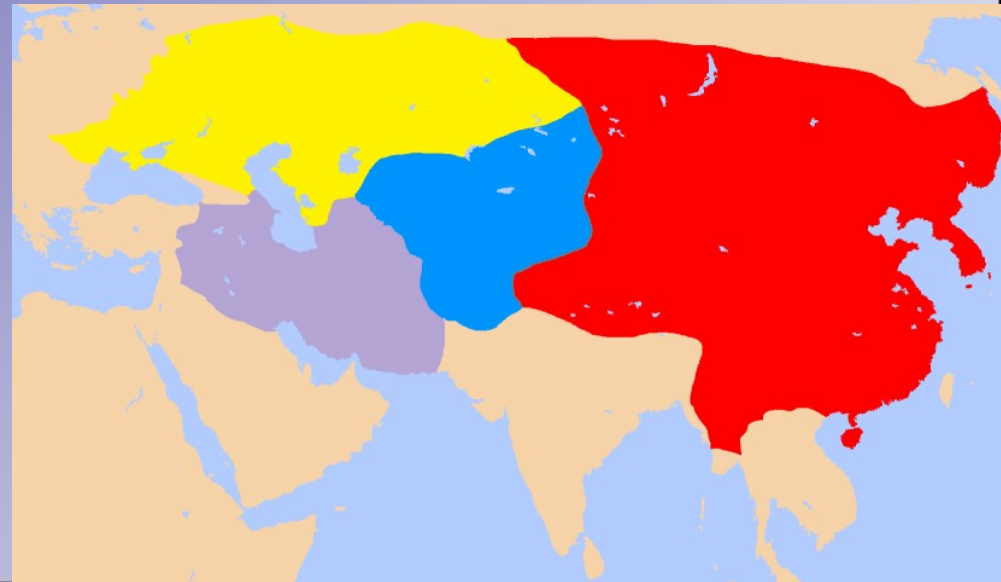
- The Mongol Empire had broken up into several Muslim Khanates (or Khaganates), and the Altan Khan ruled the western Mongols
- To consolidate his rule, he sent for messengers throughout Mongolia, to get the “lay of the land”
 - So he was visited by the Buddhist monk, Sonam Gyatso, who declared himself the reincarnation of Tibetan monk Drogön Chögyal Phagpa—who had converted Kublai Khan to Buddhism—and he argued that, since *Altan* Khan was the reincarnation of great *Kublai*, they needed to repeat the cycle



The Reformation

- **Funky little non-European side-trail...**
1577 **The Golden Khan was converted**

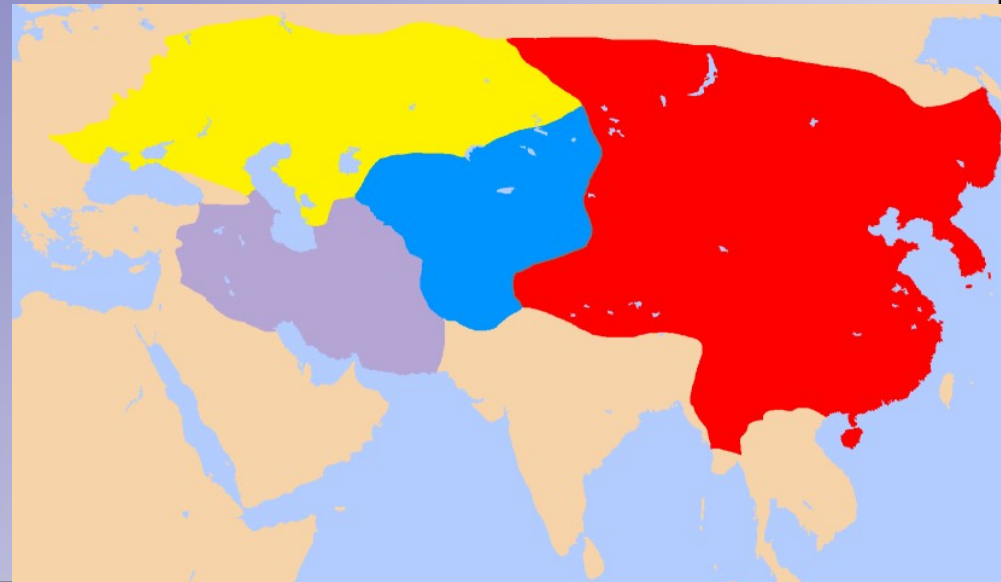
- The Mongol Empire had broken up into several Muslim Khanates (or Khaganates), and the Altan Khan ruled the western Mongols
- **To consolidate his rule, he sent for messengers throughout Mongolia, to get the “lay of the land”**
 - So he was visited by the Buddhist monk, Sonam Gyatso
 - **Altan Khan really liked the idea of being seen as the reincarnation of Kublai Khan, so he converted to Buddhism, calling Gyatso an “ocean of wisdom,” and the title became an ongoing one**



The Reformation

- **Funky little non-European side-trail...**
1577 **The Golden Khan was converted**

- The Mongol Empire had broken up into several Muslim Khanates (or Khaganates), and the Altan Khan ruled the western Mongols
- To consolidate his rule, he sent for messengers throughout Mongolia, to get the “lay of the land”
- **This is kinda huge—not only as the beginning of the office of the Dalai Lama and the explosion of Buddhism, but also as the beginning of the receding of Islam as Asia's pre-eminent religion...**



The Reformation

- Funky little *European* side-trail...

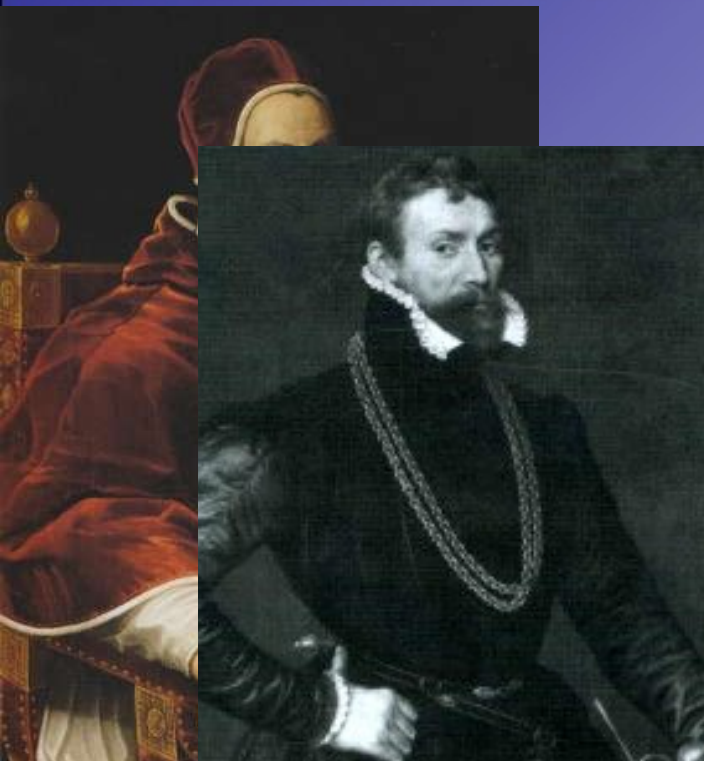
1577

The Golden Khan was converted

This was the *same* year that Pope Gregory XIII plotted the overthrow of Queen Elizabeth

- That's the year that the Pope met with Thomas Stukeley

(an English pirate who wanted to rule his own nation—in Florida, if he could conquer it—as a king, and even expressed that at one point to Queen Elizabeth... who didn't appreciate it)



The Reformation

- Funky little *European* side-trail...
 - 1577 The Golden Khan was converted
 - This was the *same* year that Pope Gregory XIII plotted the overthrow of Queen Elizabeth
 - That's the year that the Pope met with Thomas Stukeley and James FitzMaurice FitzGerald (an Irish nobleman who'd already led partial rebellions against English rule in Ireland)



The Reformation

- Funky little *European* side-trail...
1577

The Golden Khan was converted

This was the *same* year that Pope Gregory XIII plotted the overthrow of Queen Elizabeth

- That's the year that the Pope met with Thomas Stukeley and James FitzMaurice FitzGerald and together, they devised a plan
 - Gregory would outfit them with 2,000 men, several ships, and the weapons and money necessary to overthrow Elizabeth's rule in Catholic Ireland—and thus, ultimately, in England as well
 - Unfortunately, Stukeley the pirate got a better deal from King Sebastian I of Portugal to help him against the Sultan of Morocco, so he abandoned both the plan and FitzMaurice (go figure)
 - So everybody but Stukeley got themselves arrested...
 - Stukeley died on the first day of battle in Morocco...



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—

September 3-13, 1752
NEVER HAPPENED



The Reformation

- Europe is in turmoil
- 1582
 - Pope Gregory XIII changed the calendar
 - The calendar that Julius Caesar commissioned back in 46 BC (AKA the “Julian Calendar”) was good, but not great
 - The Julian Calendar had calculated the year as 365.2424 days (approximately 11 minutes less than $365\frac{1}{4}$ days), which doesn't sound like being off by much, but it kinda adds up over time
 - In fact, Gregory's biggest problem was that every year, the dating for Easter got a little farther off kilter—and he sure wasn't going to go back to dating it the *Jewish* (and Celtic) way...



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 - So Gregory issued the “*Inter Gravissimas*”—a papal bull that changed the calendar to fix the problem
 - Thus, October 5-14, 1582 never happened, because the Catholic Church told the rest of the world just to skip those days and catch up
 - Protestant countries immediately rebelled against this, deriding Rome for unilaterally trying to control even the calendar, and “stealing days”
 - In fact, Britain and her colonies didn't adopt the Gregorian Calendar until 1752
 - Which is why for us, September 3-13, 1752 never happened
(Though, as Ben Franklin put it, “It is pleasant for an old man to be able to go to bed on September 2, and not have to get up until September 14.”)



The Reformation

- Europe is in turmoil
 - 1582 Pope Gregory XIII changed the calendar
 - 1584 The “War of the Three Henrys” broke out
 - King Henri III was busy partying with his “*mignons*” (like his buddy, Anne de Joyeuse)



The Reformation

- Europe is in turmoil

1582

Pope Gregory XIII changed the calendar

1584

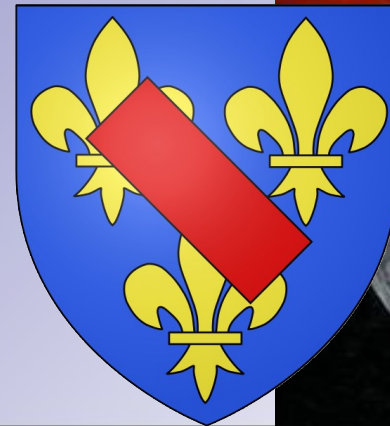
The “War of the Three Henrys” broke out

- King Henri III was busy partying with his “*mignons*” and killing Huguenots right and left



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - This was the year that the king's younger brother and heir, Francis, died—and according to French law, the next in line to the throne would've been... Henri de Bourbon



The Reformation

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Pope Gregory XIII changed the calendar

The “War of the Three Henrys” broke out

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- **Henri de Bourbon was busy *defending* Huguenots right and left**



The Reformation

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The “War of the Three Henrys” broke out

- King Henri III was busy partying with his “*mignons*” and killing Huguenots right and left
- Henri de Bourbon was busy *defending* Huguenots right and left
- Henri de Guise had teamed up with the Holy League that Pope Pius V had put together with King Philip II of Spain to fight the Ottomans
 - But Philip suggested a better use of those resources



The Reformation

- Europe is in turmoil

1582

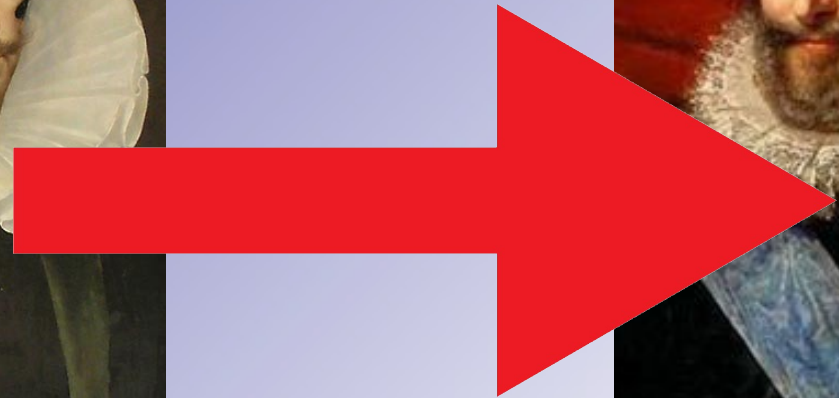
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Pope Gregory XIII changed the calendar

The “War of the Three Henrys” broke out

- Philip suggested that all of the resources of the Holy League be used by Henri de Guise to help Henri III fight Henry de Bourbon's Huguenots—and, ultimately (secretly) to replace the weak Henri III with a *better* king—Guise himself

- (NOTE: Philip didn't really care *what* happened, so long as France was being tied up in Civil War so that he could plan his own invasion of England)



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- **When the Battle of Coutras went south and Anne of Joyeuse was killed, Henri III broke with Henri de Guise, and a civil war erupted within the civil war**
 - (NOTE: After the battle, Henri de Bourbon actually attended a Mass in respect for the fallen Catholics)



The Reformation

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The “War of the Three Henrys” broke out

1588

De Guise and the Holy League entered Paris

- With the backing of Spain, Henri de Guise took the city, and Henri III was forced to flee for his life
 - De Guise's popularity was soaring, and the Catholic Parisians saw him as a hero of the faith
 - But when the Spanish support for him suddenly dropped out, Henri III now saw him as a target and had him assassinated



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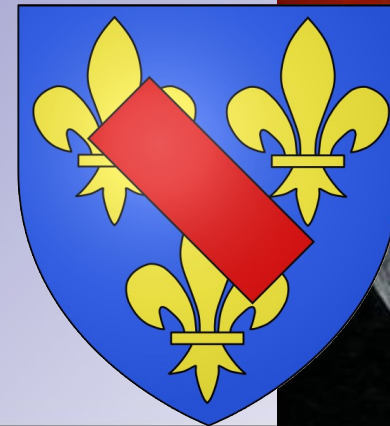
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- **The Catholics of France were incensed, and charged the king with murder—so the only person strong enough that the king could turn to for protection was...
...Henri de Bourbon**



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- **Henri de Guise's widow, Catherine de Guise, found a fanatical French monk named Jacques Clément and convinced him that the only way to save French Catholicism was to avenge the murder**
 - So, with forged papers, Clément gained an audience with the king and stabbed him to death



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 - So, with forged papers, Clément gained an audience with the king and stabbed him to death
 - **Ironically, this action automatically made Henri de Bourbon become the perfectly legal, first Protestant, Huguenot King of France...**
... and the Bourbons reigned until the French Revolution, two centuries later...

