

# ***Church History***



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- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Modern Age* AD 20<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21<sup>st</sup> century



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- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - *Cromwell*
  - *Philosophers and Kings, Missionaries and Explorers*
  - *The Seeds of Revolutions*
  - *Proto-Revolutions*
  - *Wake-Up Calls (part 3)*



# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Catholics were shaking things up
  - 1744 Muhammad bin Saud rose to power
    - Muhammad ibn Saud was born into a well-placed but not particularly powerful Arabic family—but he was ambitious
      - When his father—Saud ibn Muhammad ibn Muqrin—died in 1726, he rose to take over the leadership of the family
      - In 1744, he met ambitious religious leader Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab, who preached a very radical, militant version of Sunni Islam that became known as “*Wahhabism*”
        - ibn Abd al-Wahhab taught a conservative Islam that dominated its adherents, treated women as slaves, destroyed anything that could be perceived as venerating ancestors or taking away from Allah's worship, etc.
        - He preached that all Muslims who took part in anything sinful were not *true* Muslims, and should be killed as infidels in *jihad*
          - Other Shia and Sunni groups decried them as extremists who were only out for power and personal gain, raiding villages for loot and slaves





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- And yes, if this all sounds familiar, the modern ISIS movement is composed mainly of Wahhabi Sunnis

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ



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  - The two men found that their ambitions worked well with one another, and became allies
    - ibn Abd al-Wahhab put it succinctly, “I want you to grant me an oath that you will perform  *Jihad*  against the unbelievers. In return you will be  *imam* —leader of the Muslim community—and I will be leader in religious matters...”



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- ibn Abd al-Wahhab put it succinctly
- ibn Saud established a dynasty in Arabia by integrating the Wahhabi extremists into his own military—a dynasty which eventually took over most of Arabia
  - This is why the country is known as *Saudi Arabia* today





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- Ironically, Saudi Arabia is one of several Middle- Eastern countries standing against ISIS, labelling them terrorists
- (And yet, Saudi Arabia has beheaded twice as many people this year as ISIS has)





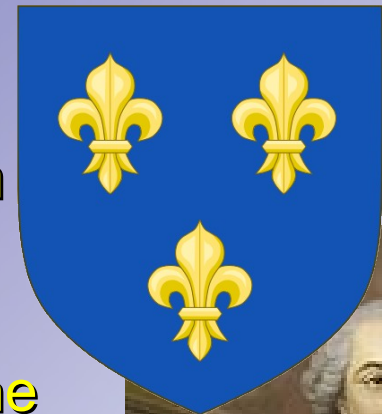
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Yet another Jacobite Rebellion started

- Catholic “Bonnie Prince Charlie” had been born and grown up in exile in Rome, but he still dreamt of regaining his father James’ British crown
- After King George’s War, France and England were back to being bitter rivals, so Louis XV was more than happy to help out
  - In 1744, Louis put together an expedition of 10,000 men to land on the southern coast of England and establish a beachhead for the invasion
    - But there were storms in the English Channel, and most of the men and equipment were lost at sea
    - Do you see why the *weather* reports were the most crucial pieces of information for the planning of the invasion of Normandy in 1944?



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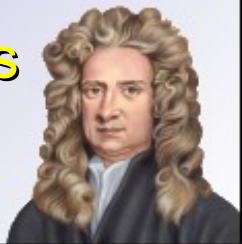
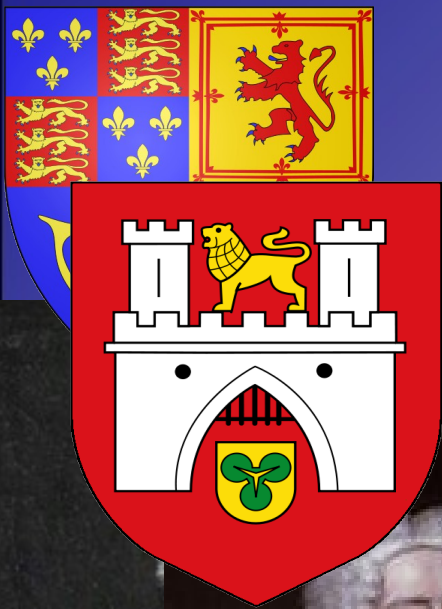
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- Scrapping the idea of a French invasion of England, Charles instead took a casual “pleasure cruise” to Scotland... and then raised his standard in Glenfinnan

- There was also supposed to be a frigate coming in from Ireland with at least 700 men and lots of equipment, but they didn't make it
- So Charles started the Second Jacobite Rebellion all by himself—with no arms, no soldiers, and basically just a bunch of hot air

- Strangely, very few clans jumped to join him but then, little by little, he accumulated about 3,000 Scotsmen as he began marching south
- (Bear in mind, that wouldn't be enough to take on the English army—except that *most* of the English army was still sitting in mainland Europe, fighting the last bits of the War of Austrian Succession—AKA “King George's War”)





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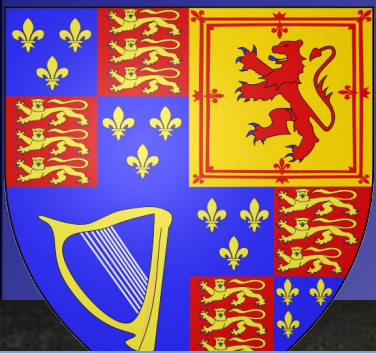
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- **Charles and his small force marched to Edinburgh, and the token English forces in Scotland did little to stop them**

- There, Charles was officially named “King James VIII” by his followers... and pretty much no one else...





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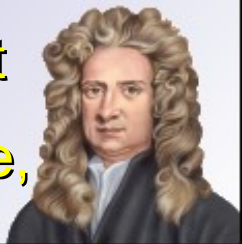
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  - **Everyday people in Scotland either didn't really care, or didn't much like Charles**  
(since he was a Catholic born in Rome, and they were mostly Protestants)



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- **But after winning the Battle of Prestonpans**  
(thanks to the surprise attack led by brilliant Jacobite strategist Lord George Murray)





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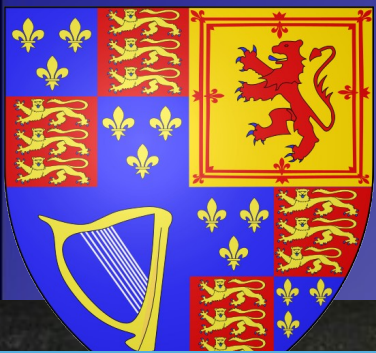
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- **But after winning the Battle of Prestonpans, Charles was emboldened to contact Louis XV again and tell him to prepare French troops for another attempt at invasion of England**

- Even though Murray argued against going south, Charles was absolutely *certain* that his supporters in England would rise up and help them win

- The army marched on Derby with some support from Irish expatriates sent from France but no help from any English

- Charles was livid with Murray, mainly for being *right* all of the time





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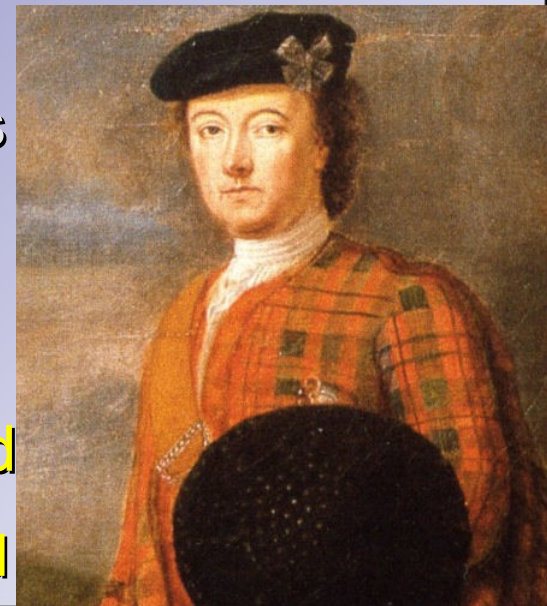
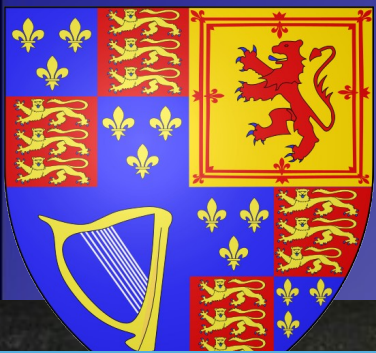
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- **Charles wanted to keep going to London itself, but Murray knew that there was no way that their dwindling army could take the city**

- Grudgingly, Charles retreated



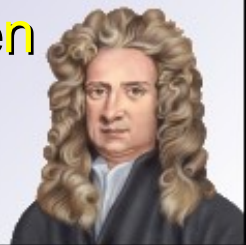
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- **The moment that Louis heard about the retreat, he stopped all plans of helping, not wanting to lose even more men to lost cause... which officially made the Second Jacobite Rebellion a lost cause**
  - In April of 1746, the stragglers still following Charles fought the Battle of Culloden and lost *huge*
    - The Jacobites lost nearly 2,000 men while the British lost 50





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Actually, this painting is a little bit misleading
    - Looking at this, you'd think that it was a bunch of red-coated English troops taking down a rabble of scroungy Scottish clansmen
    - Instead, it was actually a coalition of English and *Scottish national* troops taking down a rabble of scroungy Scottish clansmen
      - Remember, the Campbells had created the Black Watch for just this sort of fight against the Jacobites





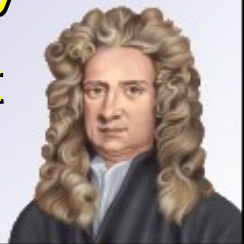
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- **Charles immediately abandoned his troops and claimed that he would've taken all of England, if not for treacherous incompetents like Murray**
  - He disguised himself as a lady's maid and fled back to France, plotting his next attempt to retake his “rightful” throne...



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1747 **Peter Sanz was executed**

- Born in 1680 in the Catalan region of Spain, Sanz joined the Dominican order at the age of 17
  - At the age of 33, he was finally allowed to travel to the Spanish Philippines to study the Chinese language, and ultimately to move on to China
  - When he arrived in China in 1713, he found a church in turmoil
    - Thanks to the Jesuits, there was a thriving, growing body of believers in China  
(Remember—the Jesuits had acclimated to the customs of the Orient, using Chinese words to describe God, dressing in the courtly robes of Chinese scholars or the orange-colored robes of Buddhist monks)





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- Thanks to the Jesuits, there was a thriving, growing body of believers in China

- But thanks to his fellow Dominicans, that church was increasingly under fire from Rome for acting too “Chinese” in reaching the Chinese, and under fire from Emperor Kangxi for being barbaric and xenophobic (Remember—he’d started out a big fan of Christianity, making it an official religion of the Empire... until Clement XI decried all things Chinese in 1704)



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- In 1721, an exasperated Kangxi issued a ban on all Christian missions and churches in China

- But Sanz had been serving there for 8 years already, and he wasn't willing to just give up

- Instead, he and several other Dominican priests continued their evangelism in secret

- In 1730, Sanz was even consecrated as a *bishop* in China—even though the Church was officially outlawed





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**In 1721, an exasperated Kangxi issued a ban on all Christian missions and churches in China**

- But Sanz had been serving there for 8 years already, and he wasn't willing to just give up
- **In 1747, four of his fellow priests were arrested for illegal evangelistic activity**
  - They were tortured for days to give up Sanz' whereabouts, but they wouldn't break
  - When Sanz heard about this, he immediately turned himself in, begging that the priests be released





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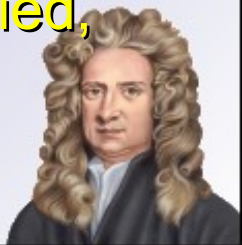
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- Instead, all five were tortured further and publicly beheaded

- As his last words, Sanz looked up at his executioner and said, "Rejoice with me, my friend—I am going to heaven!"

- The executioner replied, "I wish that I were going with you..."





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- **According to tradition, both the executioner and several of the non-Christians in the attending crowd were later baptized as a result of seeing how Sanz died...**





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1749 **Junípero Serra landed in Veracruz**

- Born *Miquel* Serra in 1713 on Spanish Majorca, he joined the local Franciscan monastery and took the name Junípero in honor of St. Juniper (a close friend of St. Francis)

- By 1749, the brothers were able to set sail for Veracruz, to staff a mission there

- Backed by Spanish soldiers, Serra helped set up a mission among the Pame natives, teaching them Christianity as well as how to farm, sew, and do other work in the European fashion, so that the mission could trade with other regions to sustain itself



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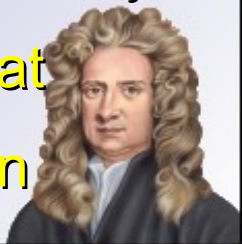
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- There, Serra preached his own version of a very severe kind of faith

- He encouraged parents to beat the sin out of their children—as well as out of their own flesh
- In fact, he regularly wove barbed wires into his own garments and beat himself each night with a chain made of sharpened links in order to try to keep his sinful flesh at bay

- He so frequently damaged himself that the College of San Fernando had to make a rule *forbidding* self-flagellation to the point of permanent injury





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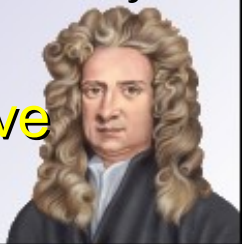
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- **But he was also famous for whipping the natives on a regular basis, in order to save them from their corrupt flesh**



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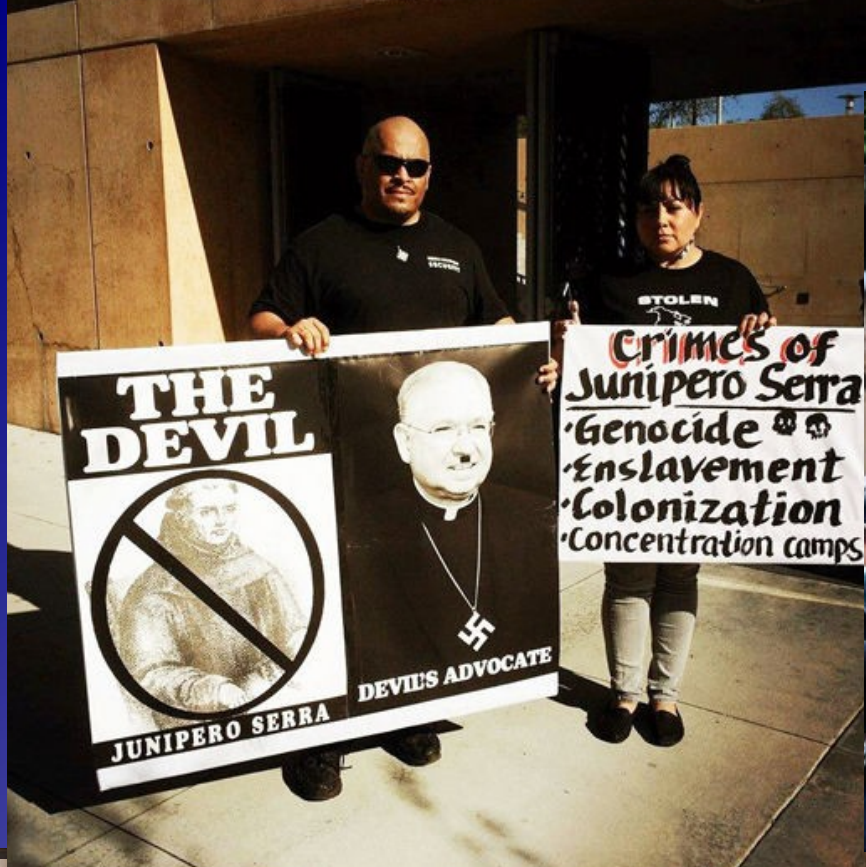
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- **He was also appointed the local representative of the Spanish Inquisition in Mexico**
  - He used his position to root out and punish the “great number” of witches in the region, bringing the area in line with the Church and baptizing thousands







- While visiting America in September of 2015, Pope Francis canonized Saint Junípero, declaring him “one of the founding fathers of the United States”
  - Many Catholics appreciated that Serra thus became the first saint canonized in America but there was also an intense backlash
    - Opponents argued that Serra was abusive to the natives, turned a blind eye when Spanish soldiers raped women, and forced evangelism and Europeanization on the Pame at the point of a whip and a gun—and that the Catholic Church appears to be glossing over all of that





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1750 **Treaty of Madrid was signed**

If you'll remember, way back in 1494, the Pope's Treaty of Tordesillas had divided up the New World between Spain and Portugal

The earlier Treaty of Alcáçovas had given Portugal all of Africa, so this time around, Spain got most of the New World

- Later, the Treaty of Zaragoza gave Portugal India, China, Japan, and most of the Orient





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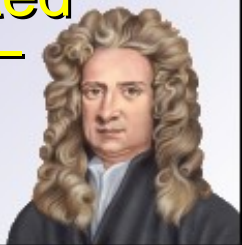
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- But by 1750, Portugal had become buddies with Pope Benedict XIV, and they had a strong military presence in Brazil, bolstered by their slavers
  - So Portugal routinely made forays into Spanish territory, taking slaves *and* settlements
- From 1735 to 1737, Spain and Portugal engaged in open warfare over Uruguay (a war that was finally interrupted by the War of Jenkins' Ear, which then erupted into the War of Austrian Succession—AKA “King George's War”)



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- If you'll remember, way back in 1494, the Pope's Treaty of Tordesillas had divided up the New World between Spain and Portugal
- But by 1750, Portugal had become buddies with Pope Benedict XIV, and they had a strong military presence in Brazil, bolstered by their slavers
- **Once all of the dust settled from that, Benedict XIV called the two Catholic powers to the table to resolve their differences**
- **Portugal had to give Uruguay back to Spain and Spain had to give Portugal a little territory**
  - This territory included all of the Spanish Jesuit mission stations that had provided safe havens for the natives of the region so the Pope gave the Portuguese the right to forcibly evict natives from the missions





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Again, as we said last week, this was the historical context for the classic 1984 movie, *The Mission*, even though the main Jesuit character was based on Roque González de Santa Cruz, who had ministered among the Guaraní a century earlier
  - But since Benedict XIV already kinda hated the Jesuits, it really didn't bother him that Portuguese soldiers were killing Jesuit priests and enslaving the natives





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Catholics were shaking things up**

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Yet another Jacobite Rebellion started

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1747 Pedro Sanz was executed

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1756 **The Guaraní War broke out**

- Strangely, the Guaraní weren't happy about the Pope declaring an open season on enslaving them so they allied themselves with the Jesuit priests and actively fought back against the Portuguese

- To help in the effort against the natives, weak Spanish King Fernando VI  
(the guy who was so weak last week that he fumbled the War of Jenkins' Ear against the British)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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- Strangely, the Guaraní weren't happy about the Pope declaring an open season on enslaving them so they allied themselves with the Jesuit priests and actively fought back against the Portuguese

- To help in the effort against the natives, weak Spanish King Fernando VI was forced by the Pope to actually give military support for King João V's Portuguese forces against the Guaraní... in what had up until recently been *Spanish* territory

- The Guaraní lost more than 1,500 men while the Europeans lost a total of 4
- Brazil and its people now officially belonged to Portugal and its slavers, with the Pope's blessings...

