

# ***Church History***



# ***Church History***

- *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



# ***Church History***

- *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
  - *Cromwell*
  - *Philosophers and Kings, Missionaries and Explorers*
  - *The Seeds of Revolutions*
  - *Proto-Revolutions*
  - *Wake-Up Calls*
  - *Intolerableness (part 2)*



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Intolerableness took many forms
  - 1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution
    - As we've talked about, Popes like Benedict XIV really didn't like the Jesuits
      - They were independent, progressive, and—most annoyingly—successful





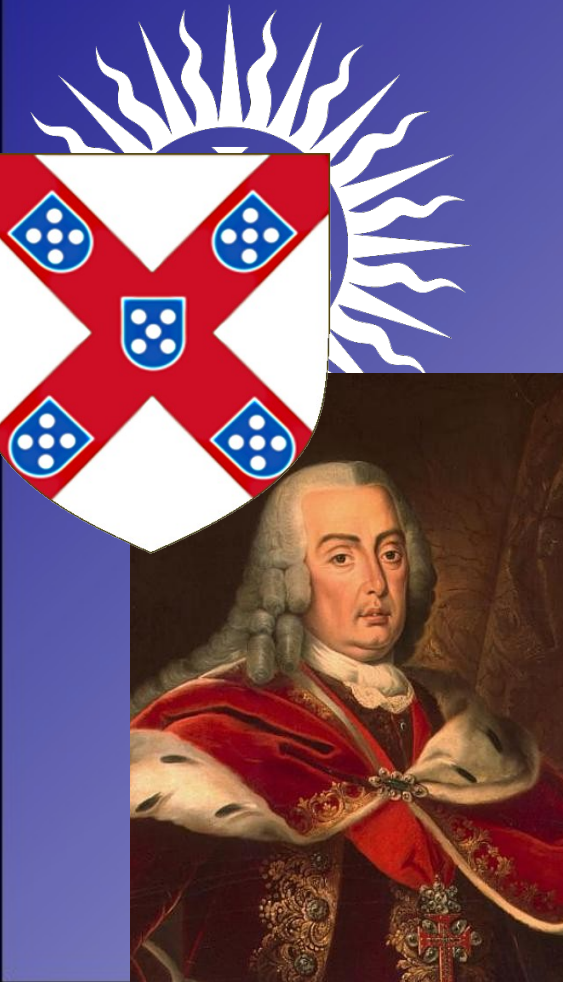
# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Intolerableness took many forms

1767

The Jesuits suffered under persecution

- As we've talked about, Popes like Benedict XIV really didn't like the Jesuits
- Over the years, they'd also annoyed the various Catholic kingdoms of Europe
  - Portugal didn't like them because they'd taken an unpopular stand against the Portuguese slave trade in the Americas
    - King José I officially expelled them from Portuguese lands in 1759



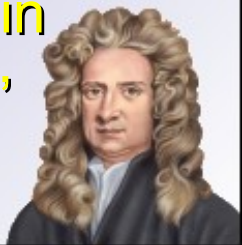
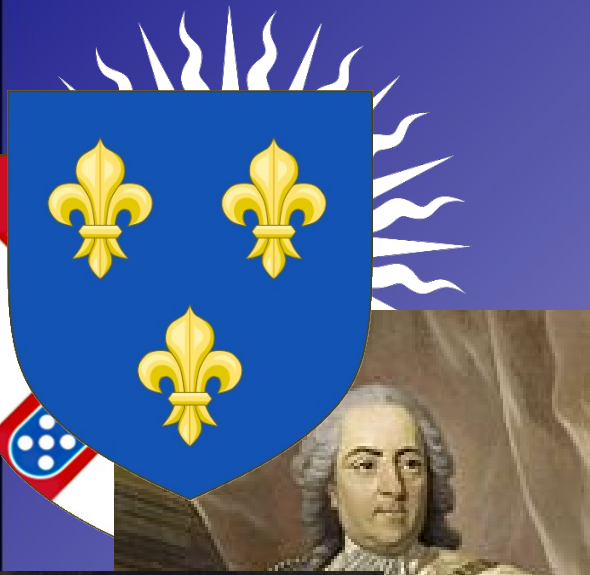
# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767

**The Jesuits suffered under persecution**

- As we've talked about, Popes like Benedict XIV really didn't like the Jesuits
- **Over the years, they'd also annoyed the various Catholic kingdoms of Europe**
  - Portugal didn't like them because they'd taken an unpopular stand against the Portuguese slave trade in the Americas
  - **France didn't like them for several reasons:**
    - 1) The Jansenists were gaining in political strength in France, and opposed what they saw as the "liberal" doctrines of the Jesuits
    - 2) Louis XV's favorite mistress, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson was married at the time of their dalliance, but that didn't stop her
      - She chose as her confessor the Jesuit Father de Sacy, and assured him that she was penitent and that nothing sexual was going on between them
      - When he found out that she had lied in confession, he denied her absolution, preventing her from being forgiven
      - She became an ardent enemy of the Jesuits after that



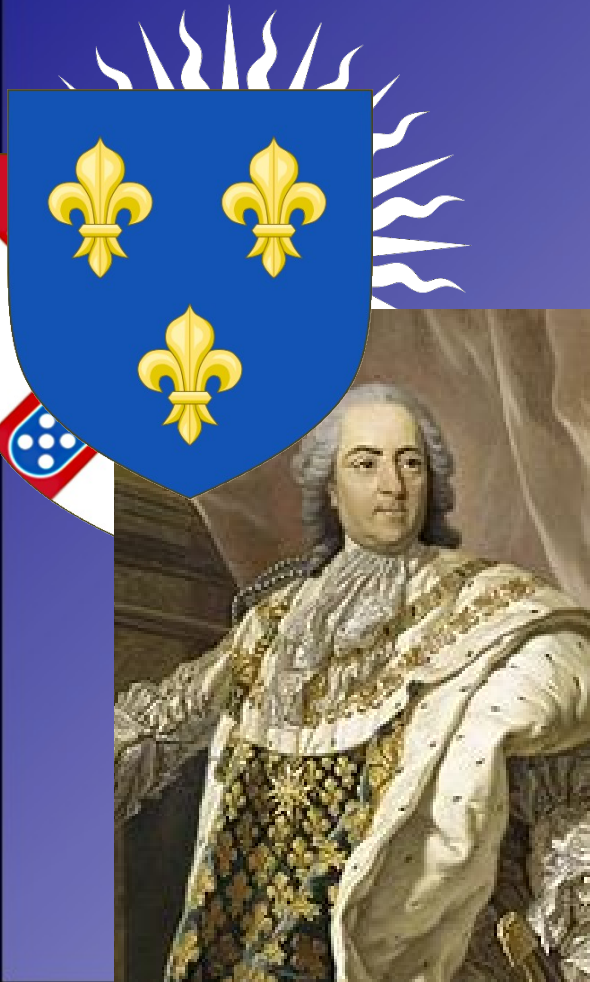
# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767

**The Jesuits suffered under persecution**

- As we've talked about, Popes like Benedict XIV really didn't like the Jesuits
- **Over the years, they'd also annoyed the various Catholic kingdoms of Europe**
  - Portugal didn't like them because they'd taken an unpopular stand against the Portuguese slave trade in the Americas
  - **France didn't like them for several reasons, so Louis censured them in 1762, closed their schools and forced them to recant their oaths in 1763, and finally declared the Order dissolved and illegal in French lands in 1764**





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767

**The Jesuits suffered under persecution**

- As we've talked about, Popes like Benedict XIV really didn't like the Jesuits
- **Over the years, they'd also annoyed the various Catholic kingdoms of Europe**
  - Portugal didn't like them because they'd taken an unpopular stand against the Portuguese slave trade in the Americas
  - France didn't like them for several reasons
  - **Even in traditionally Jesuit-friendly Spain, the remarkably unlikable Carlos III saw the increasingly politically incorrect Jesuits as scapegoats that he could blame his country's unrest on—and he expelled them in 1767, without warning or much explanation**





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Intolerableness took many forms

1767

The Jesuits suffered under persecution

- As we've talked about, Popes like Benedict XIV really didn't like the Jesuits
- Over the years, they'd also annoyed the various Catholic kingdoms of Europe
- Ironically, the Pope at this time, Clement XIII, actually *liked* the Jesuits, and he tried his best to help them, refusing to suppress them
- But his successor, Clement XIV, shut them down entirely, suppressing them and not allowing them to meet together or operate in any Catholic lands
- Luckily for the Jesuits,
  - Clement didn't officially *dissolve* the Order
  - The Holy Roman Empire and Russia didn't care *what* the Pope said, so the Jesuits retreated into those countries...



# *The Age of Enlightenment*

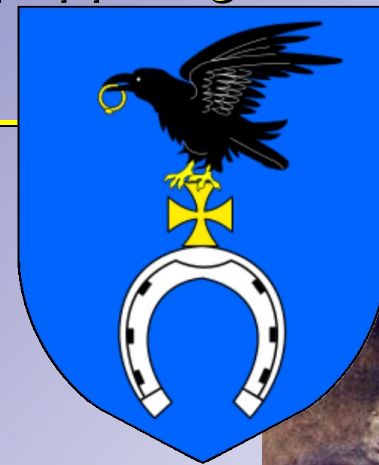
- Intolerableness took many forms

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

- New King Stanisław II of Poland was—in a word—a wimp

- With a strong Catherine the Great ruling Russia, even her *ambassador* held more power in Poland than Stanisław did
- So Stanisław's own nobles began to rebel against him and build their own Polish confederation, in opposition to the Russian “puppet” government (led, in part, by dashing young cavalry officer Count Kazimir Pulaski—but more on him later)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 **The Russo-Turkish War broke out**

- New King Stanisław II of Poland was—in a word—a wimp

- You might ask what any of this has to do with Turkey, but note that the Ottoman Empire butts up against both Poland and Russia

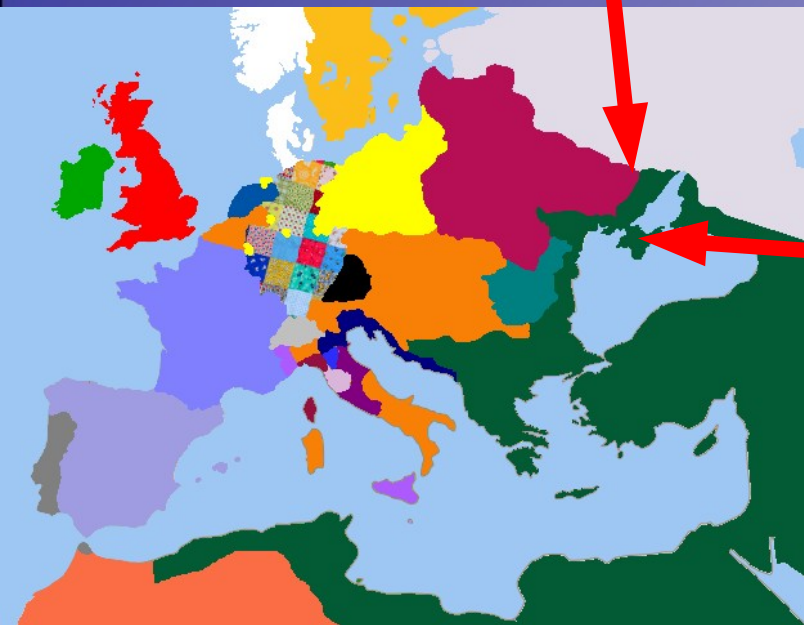
- When Russian troops cracked down on the Polish confederates, chasing them into Ottoman lands, the Turks weren't happy about it

- But though they had numerical superiority over the Russians, the Turks had been at peace for so long that they lacked the necessary skill to fight a prolonged war against anybody

- Russia's small navy in the Black Sea was trained by seasoned British veterans and the Crimean Tatars declared their independence from the Ottomans and their alliance with Russia

- (though, to be honest, they basically just got *taken over* by Russia, just like eastern Poland did)

- (any of that sound familiar?)





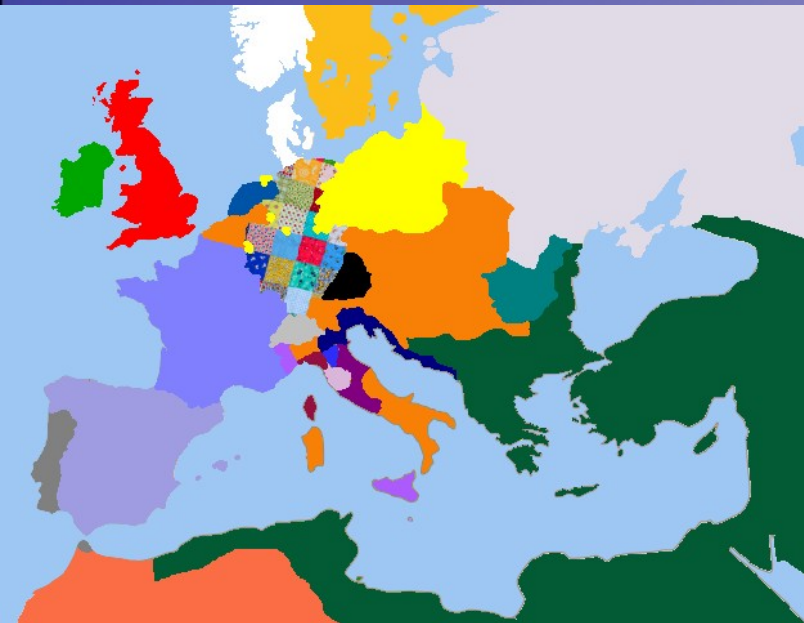
# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 **The Russo-Turkish War broke out**

- New King Stanisław II of Poland was—in a word—a wimp
- You might ask what any of this has to do with Turkey, but note that the Ottoman Empire butts up against both Poland and Russia
- **If you feel like Poland got the shaft in all of this, in 1772, the major powers on each side of them just decided to “partition” it up and take it over themselves**
- **For the next 123 years, Poland basically didn't exist**



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

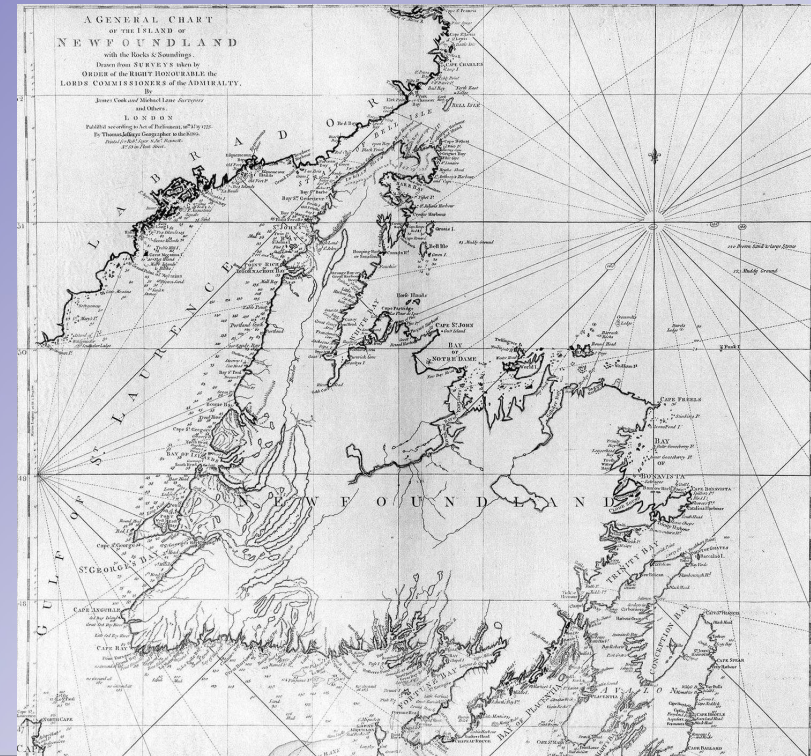
1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

**James Cook set out to explore the Pacific**

- **Cook was a merchant sailor from Yorkshire who volunteered for the Royal Navy to serve during the Seven Years' War**

- **Though a capable leader, Cook's real skills were in cartography and navigation**

- **(in fact, the map of Newfoundland that he published in 1767 was so accurate and precise that it was still in use by seamen well into the 20th century)**





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Intolerableness took many forms

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

**James Cook set out to explore the Pacific**

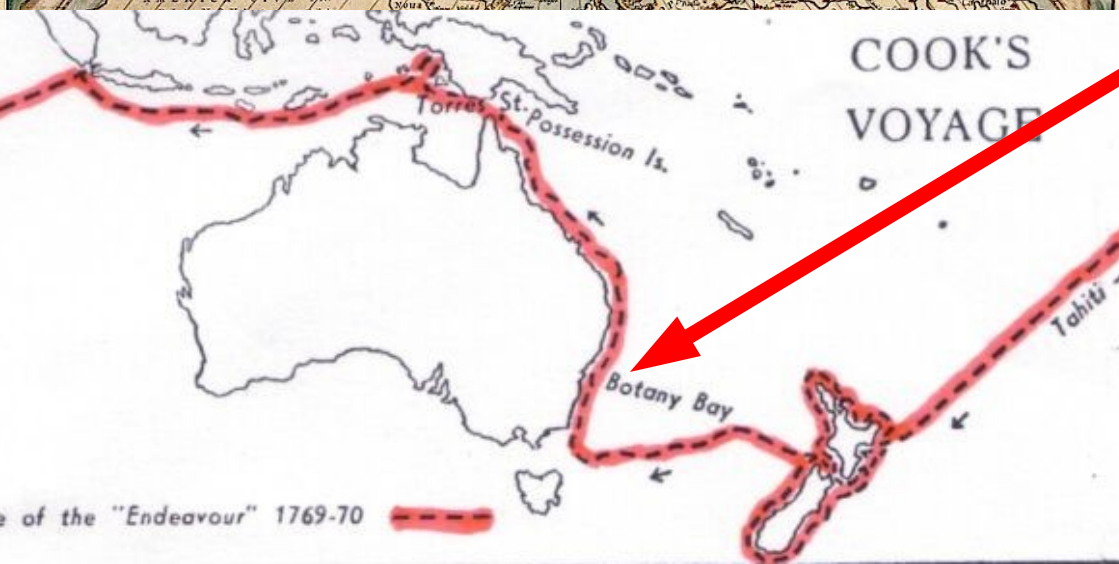
- Cook was a merchant sailor from Yorkshire who volunteered for the Royal Navy to serve during the Seven Years' War
- Though a capable leader, Cook's real skills were in cartography and navigation
  - Putting those skills to good use, the Navy sent him into the Pacific, ostensibly on a mapping mission—but once there, sealed orders told him that he was to find *Terra Australis* for England





# The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Europe had postulated the existence of a rich, southern continent for as long as they'd been making maps
  - The Dutch had even mapped part of this “Australian” coastline in the 1600s, calling it “New Holland”
  - But no European had ever tried to *settle* the place
    - So technically, “New Holland” was still up for grabs



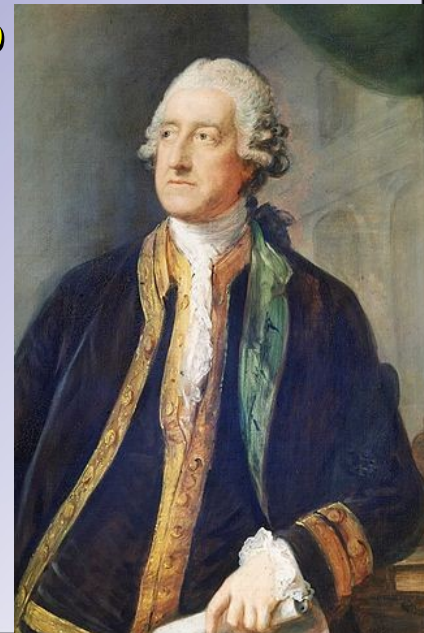
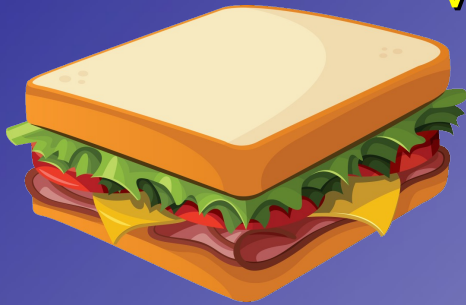
- Stopping at the newly-discovered island of Tahiti Cook made his way around New Zealand, and finally to the East coast of Australia
- Thirteen years later, England sent a fleet of ships to “New South Wales” to establish a penal colony at Cook’s “Botany Bay”

- 1) to dispose of convicts
- 2) to lay claim to the continent as its first settlement



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - Europe had postulated the existence of a rich, southern continent for as long as they'd been making maps
  - In all, Cook ended up making *three* voyages to circumnavigate the globe
    - On his *third* trip, he became the first European to visit what he named the “Sandwich Islands” (after the Earl of Sandwich—the First Lord of the Admiralty at the time) (and yes, this was the same guy for whom the food item was named) (depending on the story, he'd be too busy either working at his desk or playing cards to stop to eat, so his servants would put meat between slices of bread so he could keep doing his thing)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - Europe had postulated the existence of a rich, southern continent for as long as they'd been making maps
  - In all, Cook ended up making *three* voyages to circumnavigate the globe
    - On his *third* trip, he became the first European to visit what he named the “Sandwich Islands” and then continued north to map out the Bering Strait and Alaska itself  
(which is why *this* is called “Cook Inlet”)





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Europe had postulated the existence of a rich, southern continent for as long as they'd been making maps
  - In all, Cook ended up making *three* voyages to circumnavigate the globe
    - On his *third* trip, he became the first European to visit what he named the “Sandwich Islands” and then continued north to map out the Bering Strait and Alaska itself
    - Returning to the island of Hawai'i, tensions arose between the British and the natives, and he was killed rather nastily on shore

(but then they gave him the funeral of a great chief, so there is that)



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

- **James Cook set out to explore the Pacific**

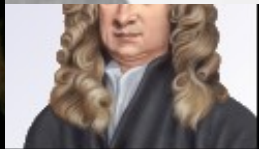
- Cook was a merchant sailor from Yorkshire who volunteered for the Royal Navy to serve during the Seven Years' War
- Though a capable leader, Cook's real skills were in cartography and navigation
- **Cook's legacy was a profoundly expanded European understanding of the Pacific, and he trained several able seamen to follow him**
  - For instance, Cook's sailing master aboard the *HMS Resolution* was a young William Bligh (of *Mutiny on the Bounty* fame)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Most movies try to explain the mutiny by painting Bligh as a tyrant, and mutineer Fletcher Christian as a square-jawed, reluctant hero who saved the crew from his cruelty





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Most movies try to explain the mutiny by painting Bligh as a tyrant, and mutineer Fletcher Christian as a square-jawed, reluctant hero who saved the crew from his cruelty
  - The truth is a bit less thrillingly American
    - Bligh was actually a very fair and helpful captain, especially for his day
    - But once Christian and the relatively inexperienced crew experienced Tahiti—especially Tahitian women—they didn't really have much of an interest in the whole “British Navy” thing
    - Ironically, some scholars have suggested that it was actually Bligh's relatively easy-going leadership style that led to his crew feeling less prone to respect his authority—and thus, inadvertently led to the mutiny





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Most movies try to explain the mutiny by painting Bligh as a tyrant, and mutineer Fletcher Christian as a square-jawed, reluctant hero who saved the crew from his cruelty
  - The truth is a bit less thrillingly American
    - Bligh was actually a very fair and helpful captain, especially for his day
    - Due to Christian's friendship with Bligh, the crew didn't kill him, but simply set him and 17 loyal crew members adrift in the middle of the Pacific in a life boat with no maps, and provisions for only a week
  - Luckily for them, Bligh had been trained by Captain James Cook and armed only with a compass and his memory, he navigated the tiny boat for 4,164 miles over 47 days to a safe harbor, losing only one crew member to a native attack on the island of Tofua
  - Bligh was acquitted of any wrongdoing as captain, and was given a commendation for bringing his men home





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

- **James Cook set out to explore the Pacific**

- Cook was a merchant sailor from Yorkshire who volunteered for the Royal Navy to serve during the Seven Years' War
- Though a capable leader, Cook's real skills were in cartography and navigation
- **Cook's legacy was a profoundly expanded European understanding of the Pacific, and he trained several able seamen to follow him**
  - For instance, Cook's sailing master aboard the HMS Resolution was a young William Bligh
  - **Another midshipman was a young George Vancouver, who went on to follow in Cook's footsteps to chart the west coast of North America, looking for a northern passage**
  - **The Canadian and American cities called Vancouver were named for him**



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

James Cook set out to explore the Pacific

1769 Spain founded the first missions in California

- Technically, a chunk of California didn't actually belong to Spain, but to *England*

- In 1579—thirty years before Jamestown on the east coast—British secret agent Sir Francis Drake had sailed around the globe and claimed northern California for Queen Elizabeth

- Because Elizabeth knew they couldn't hold onto “New Albion” against the strong Spanish Navy, they kept the claim a secret until they thought they'd be strong enough to trot it out and try it

- Later, the United States used this unused claim to justify stretching “from sea to sea” (i.e.; encompassing legally British territory)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

James Cook set out to explore the Pacific

1769 **Spain founded the first missions in California**

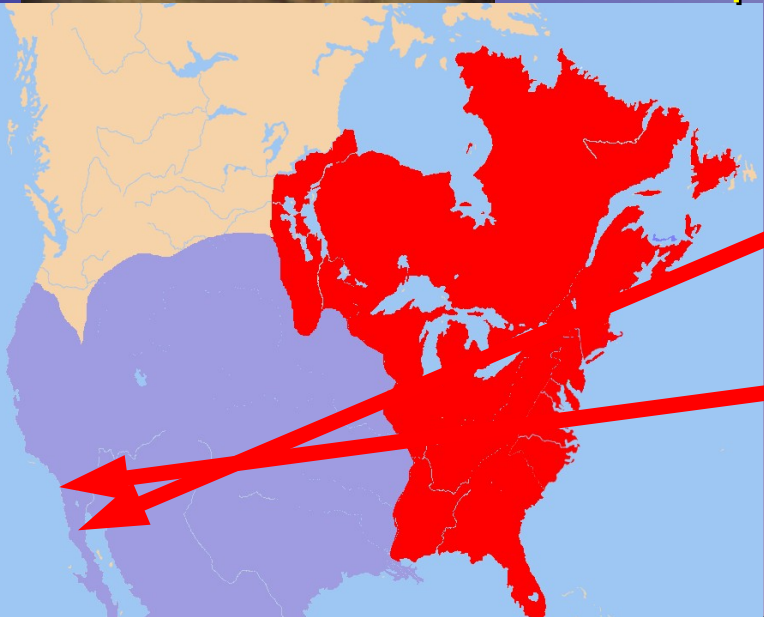
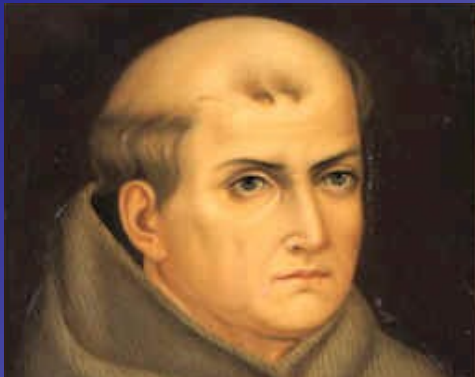
- Technically, a chunk of California didn't actually belong to Spain, but to *England*
- **But southern California certainly belonged to Spain** (especially since conquistadores had been crawling all over it for two centuries)

- The Jesuits had officially been banished from all Spanish territory since 1767

- So new Pope Clement XIV called on the Franciscans to found new missions in the California territory

- Thus, under Junípero Serra, the Franciscans established the mission of San Fernando Rey de España de Velicatá in Baja

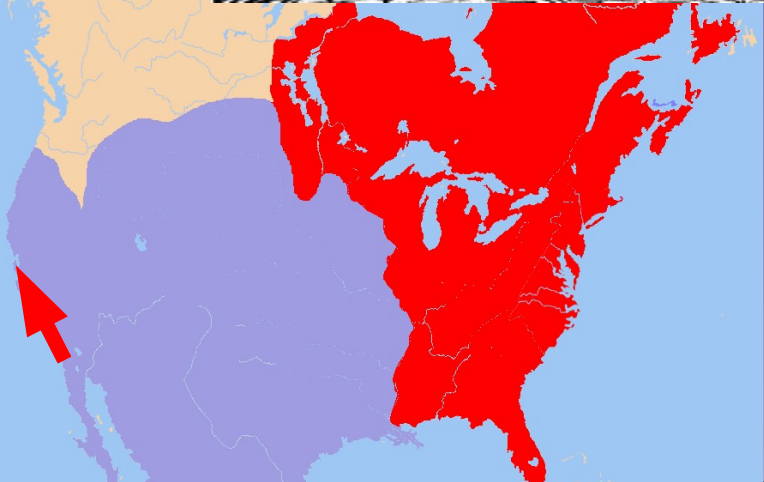
- And then later (turning Baja over to the Dominicans), they established a mission at San Diego de Alcalá



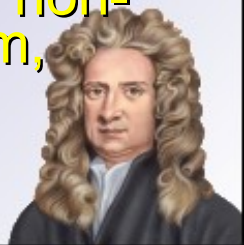




fic  
ornia  
ually  
to  
l been  
m all  
n the  
in the



- That year, two Franciscans were on their way to a new mission in Monterey, and came across two infants who were dying in a native village
  - Wanting to save the souls of these non-Catholic infants, they baptized them, christening them “Margarita” and “Maria Magdalena”—the first baptisms in California





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

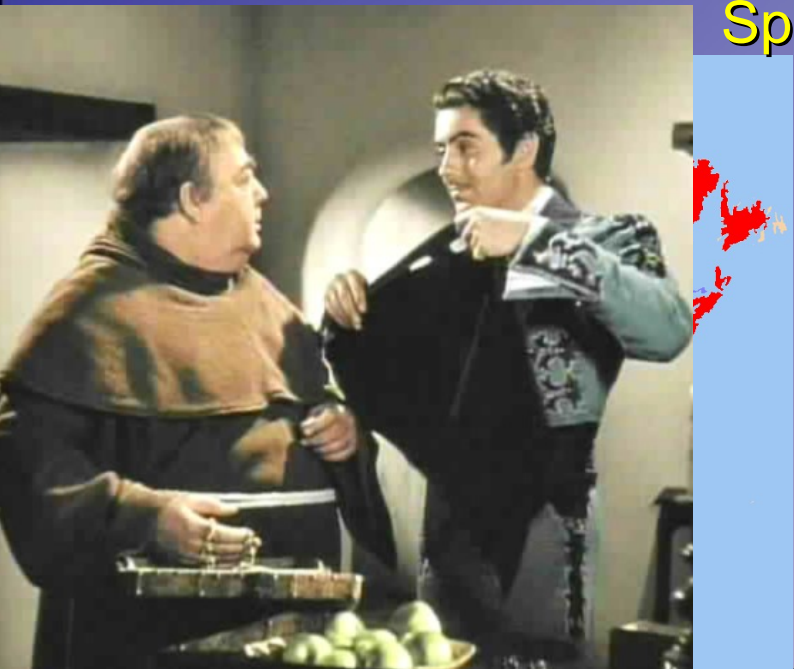
1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

James Cook set out to explore the Pacific

1769 **Spain founded the first missions in California**

- Technically, a chunk of California didn't actually belong to Spain, but to *England*
- **But southern California certainly belonged to Spain** (especially since conquistadores had been crawling all over it for two centuries)
  - The Jesuits had officially been banished from all Spanish territory since 1767

- So new Pope Clement XIV called on the Franciscans to found new missions in the California territory
- That year, two Franciscans were on their way to a new mission in Monterey, and came across two infants
- **(NOTE: Unlike most missionary efforts, the Spanish never really did get past monks reaching out through mission stations—which is why, for instance, in *Zorro* movies, the local priest is actually always a Franciscan)**



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

James Cook set out to explore the Pacific

1769 Spain founded the first missions in California

1770 **Mozart wrote his first opera**

Born in Salzburg in 1756

- (and yes, if you're doing the math, that means that Mozart wrote his first opera when he was 14)
  - (for that matter, he wrote his first symphony when he was 8, so...)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out

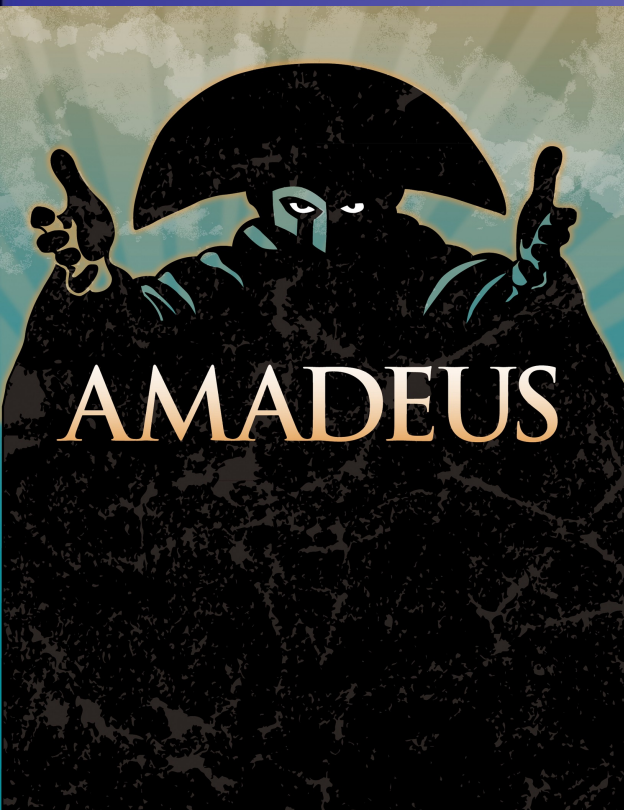
James Cook set out to explore the Pacific

1769 Spain founded the first missions in California

1770 **Mozart wrote his first opera**

- **Born in Salzburg in 1756, Johann Chrysostomos Wolfgang Theophilus Mozart**

- (named after John Chrysostom—the greatest preacher the world had ever known—who had pastored in the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople and numbered the Emperor and Empress of the Byzantine Empire in his flock)
- (and whose *middle* name, “Theophilus,” meant “love of God”—named after Dr. Luke’s patron, for whom he wrote his Gospel and the book of Acts—though Mozart himself preferred the Latinized version of that name, “Amadeus”)



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out  
James Cook set out to explore the Pacific

1769 Spain founded the first missions in California

1770 **Mozart wrote his first opera**

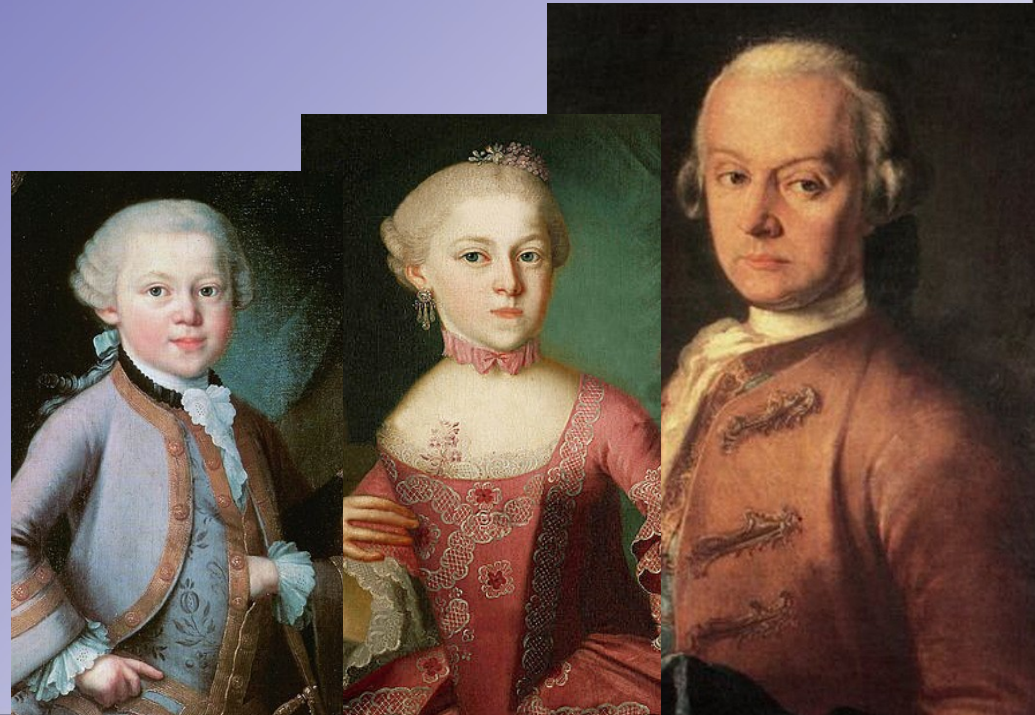
- Born in Salzburg in 1756, Johann Chrysostomos Wolfgang Theophilus Mozart was the son of composer and music teacher *Leopold Mozart* who encouraged his son's musical talent at an early age—taking Wolfgang and his older sister, Maria Anna, on tour as child prodigies





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

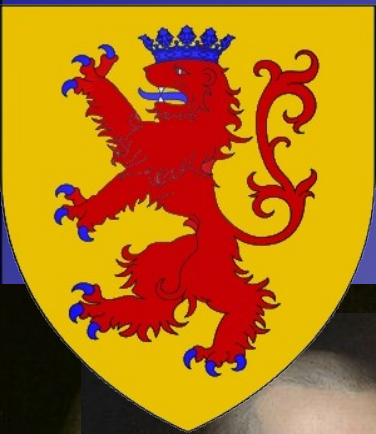
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - When I was younger, my music teacher taught us that Leopold essentially prostituted his children's talent, exploiting them as he dragged them all over Europe, living off of their abilities
  - But everything that I've ever read suggests that he cared for them a great deal, and that they cared for him in return—he simply saw that Salzburg wasn't a large enough venue for Wolfgang's genius





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - When I was younger, my music teacher taught us that Leopold essentially prostituted his children's talent, exploiting them as he dragged them all over Europe, living off of their abilities
  - **About the only altercation that we know of was when a 25-year-old Wolfgang got fed up with the condescending attitude of Salzburg's Prince-Bishop Hieronymus von Colloredo**
    - Colloredo treated Wolfgang like a menial servant—and *paid* him like a servant even after he'd composed for the imperial court of Emperor Joseph II himself and had been honored and decorated by Pope Clement XIV





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - When I was younger, my music teacher taught us that Leopold essentially prostituted his children's talent, exploiting them as he dragged them all over Europe, living off of their abilities
  - **About the only altercation that we know of was when a 25-year-old Wolfgang got fed up with the condescending attitude of Salzburg's Prince-Bishop Hieronymus von Colloredo**
    - Colloredo treated Wolfgang like a menial servant—and *paid* him like a servant
    - **Leopold himself never rose above being a salaried court composer, so he worried that Wolfgang would undermine his future career opportunities by disrespecting an important patron like that**



# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - When I was younger, my music teacher taught us that Leopold essentially prostituted his children's talent, exploiting them as he dragged them all over Europe, living off of their abilities
  - **About the only altercation that we know of was when a 25-year-old Wolfgang got fed up with the condescending attitude of Salzburg's Prince-Bishop Hieronymus von Colloredo**
    - Both Leopold and Wolfgang were also devoutly religious Catholics, so Leopold also thought it was inappropriate to disrespect a Bishop of the Church—even when the Bishop was such a jerk
      - (Colloredo finally *did* let Wolfgang resign—and told his assistant to literally kick him in the butt on his way out)





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - Again, contrary to what I was taught, both Mozarts *really were* strong Christians
    - In a letter to his wife and son, Leopold wrote,
      - “God must come first! From His hands we receive our temporal happiness; and at the same time we must think of our eternal salvation. Young people do not like to hear about these things, I know, for I was once young myself. But, thank God, in spite of all my youthful foolish pranks, I always pulled myself together. I avoid all dangers to my soul and ever kept God and my honor and the consequences, the *very dangerous consequences*, before my eyes.”



# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - Again, contrary to what I was taught, both Mozarts *really were* strong Christians
    - In a letter to his wife and son, Leopold wrote
    - The next year, Wolfgang wrote to his father,
      - “I have always had God before my eyes... I know myself, and I have such a sense of religion that I shall never do anything which I would not do before the whole world; but I am alarmed at the very thoughts of being in the society of people, during my journey, whose mode of thinking is so entirely different from mine (and from that of *all* good people). But of course they must do as they please. I have no heart to travel with them, nor could I enjoy one pleasant hour, nor know what to talk about; for, in short, I have no great confidence in them. Friends who have no religion cannot be long our friends.”





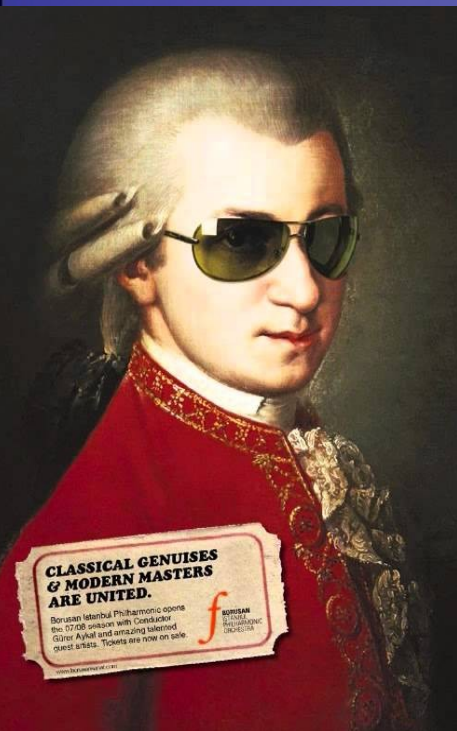
# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - Again, contrary to what I was taught, both Mozarts *really were* strong Christians
    - In a letter to his wife and son, Leopold wrote
    - The next year, Wolfgang wrote to his father
    - Remember, it was a very devout Mozart who that same year, upon hearing about the death of the irreligious Voltaire, wrote,
      - “That godless fellow and arch-rascal Voltaire has croaked—dead like a dog, like a brute beast. *That is his reward...*”



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

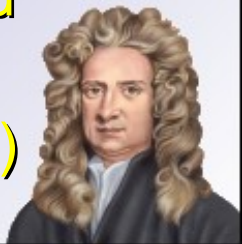
- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - Again, contrary to what I was taught, both Mozarts *really were* strong Christians
    - In a letter to his wife and son, Leopold wrote
    - The next year, Wolfgang wrote to his father
    - Remember, it was a very devout Mozart who that same year, upon hearing about the death of the irreligious Voltaire, wrote
  - It's a shame that most people think of Mozart either *only* as a musician, or as a buffoonish, partying “rock star” of his age  
(which was a major sub-plot in the movie, *Amadeus*)





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - Again, contrary to what I was taught, both Mozarts *really were* strong Christians
    - In a letter to his wife and son, Leopold wrote
    - The next year, Wolfgang wrote to his father
    - Remember, it was a very devout Mozart who that same year, upon hearing about the death of the irreligious Voltaire, wrote
  - It's a shame that most people think of Mozart either *only* as a musician, or as a buffoonish, partying “rock star” of his age, when he was actually such a loving, Christian, family-oriented man
    - Yes, he made a lot of money and liked to spend it on a high-end lifestyle with his wife and children (which meant that, once the economy started drying up, he had no savings to fall back on and had to start borrowing money from pretty much everybody) but there's no indication that he lived immorally
      - The worst that you could say about him is that he really, really liked “bathroom humor” and occasionally burst into foul language—especially about defecation (even writing songs like “Lick My [Butt]”)



# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - Again, contrary to what I was taught, both Mozarts *really were* strong Christians
    - In a letter to his wife and son, Leopold wrote
    - The next year, Wolfgang wrote to his father
    - Remember, it was a very devout Mozart who that same year, upon hearing about the death of the irreligious Voltaire, wrote
  - It's a shame that most people think of Mozart either *only* as a musician, or as a buffoonish, partying “rock star” of his age, when he was actually such a loving, Christian, family-oriented man
    - Yes, he made a lot of money and liked to spend it on a high-end lifestyle with his wife and children (which meant that, once the economy started drying up, he had no savings to fall back on and had to start borrowing money from pretty much everybody) but there's no indication that he lived immorally
      - The worst that you could say about him is that he really, really liked “bathroom humor” and occasionally burst into foul language—especially about defecation
    - But then again, so did Abraham Lincoln, who also loved really dirty jokes...





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—**
  - Again, contrary to what I was taught, both Mozarts *really* were strong Christians
  - For that matter, Mozart was even good friends with Antonio Salieri—the villain in the movie
    - He also met and/or had great respect for other composers such as Johann Christian Bach, Georg Friedrich Handel, Franz Joseph Haydn and maybe—maybe—even a very young Ludwig van Beethoven





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - Again, contrary to what I was taught, both Mozarts *really* were strong Christians
  - For that matter, Mozart was even good friends with Antonio Salieri—the villain in the movie
    - He also met and/or had great respect for other composers such as Johann Christian Bach, Georg Friedrich Handel, Franz Joseph Haydn and maybe—maybe—even a very young Ludwig van Beethoven
  - (whose alcoholic father *really* did abusively exploit his genius in the hopes of beating him into the shape of another Mozart...)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution

1768 The Russo-Turkish War broke out  
James Cook set out to explore the Pacific  
Spain founded the first missions in California

1769

1770

**Mozart wrote his first opera**

- Born in Salzburg in 1756, Johann Chrysostomos Wolfgang Theophilus Mozart was the son of composer and music teacher *Leopold* Mozart

- **Wolfgang Mozart died from an unknown illness in 1791, at the age of 35—just as the economy had improved and he'd started making money again**

- Due to an unusually cold and violent storm filled with rain and snow, only a tiny handful of his friends were in attendance at his funeral in Vienna—Salieri was one of them...

