Church History



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- Introduction to Church History
- The Ancient Church
- The Rise of Christendom
- The Early Middle Ages
- The Age of Crusades
- The Renaissance
- Conquest and Reformation
- The Age of Enlightenment
- The Age of Revolution
- The Modern Age
- The Postmodern Age

- AD 1st-3rd centuries
- AD 4th-5th centuries
- AD 6th-10th centuries
- AD 11th-13th centuries
- AD 14th-15th centuries
- AD 16th century
- AD 17th-18th centuries
- AD 19th century
- AD 20th century
- AD 21st century



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 - Modern Empire-Building
 - Post-War Religion (part 4)

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AD 14th-15th centuries

AD 16th century

AD 17th-18th centuries

AD 19th century

AD 20th century



- Economic changes change everything...

 1929 Stock markets crashed

 Yes, that's a plural there—the London Stock
 Exchange crashed in September, and Wall Street
 crashed the next month, sending most of the
 Western world into an economic tailspin



WALL ST. IN PANIC AS STOCKS CRASH

Attempt Made to Kill Italy's Crown Prince STURKS CRASH

ASSASSIN CAUGHT Hollywood Fire FEAR 82 PERISHED PIECE OF PLANE High Duty Group INLAKE MICHGAN: LIKE DITEMAN'S Gave \$700,000 to ASSASSIN CAUGHT Hollywood Fire



Funky little teaching moment

Most Western economies were based on speculation and the health of the stock markets

So it's almost impossible to grasp how huge this was Thousands lost whole fortunes overnight when the "speculation bubble" popped

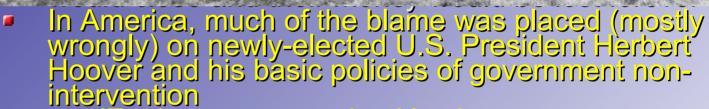


(Economics 101: You can't reasonably expect the costs that you wish to expend producing your goods to stay steady while the costs that you wish other people to expend on purchasing your goods to rise—at some point, consumers simply aren't willing or able to spend that much any more, and your goods become worthless)

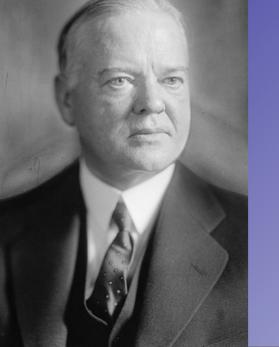
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So it's almost impossible to grasp how huge this was Thousands lost whole fortunes overnight when the "speculation bubble" popped
Suicide and homelessness rates sky-rocketed, runs on banks and savings and loans were common, as people were terrified that the banks would close and their money would be lost forever
Why would doing that cause more problems?







(For instance, ramshackle shanty-towns rose up across the nation and were usually referred to as "Hoovervilles")





Funky little teaching moment—

Most Western economies were based on speculation and the health of the stock markets

So it's almost impossible to grasp how huge this was In 1932, tens of thousands of American veterans of World War I (known as the "Bonus Army") marched on Washington, demanding cash payment of their military pensions

Hoover called the police in to break up the crowds (including families), and violence erupted, ending with the death of two protesters

So Hoover called in the U.S. Army to fight against its own unpaid veterans

Army Chief of Staff General Douglas MacArthur led troops (which also included officers Dwight Eisenhower and George Patton) to put down the Bonus Army protests with cavalry, tanks, and tear gas

Public morale around the world was at an all-time low

at an all-time low...



Economic changes change everything...
1929 Stock markets crashed

1929 1933

The Catholic Worker movement was founded

Begun by activists Peter Maurin and Dorothy Day, the group emphasized the mission of the total equality under Christ of all human beings, regardless of race or gender

Finding kinship with both anarchists and communists, the Catholic Worker movement applauded the demise of the Papal states and the decrease of Papal political power around the world decrying "big church" hierarchies... while still actively supporting Catholic doctrinal orthodoxy

That sympathy led Day to openly laud Lenin, Mao Zedong, and Che Guevara (all violently atheistic communists) as being glowing examples of the love and brotherhood of Christ because they focused their work on the poor

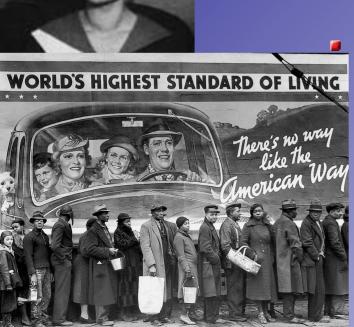
because they focused their work on the poor (Day affirmed them even while admitting that, unfortunately, "their ends meant the seizure of power, and the building of mighty armies, the compulsion of concentration camps, the forced labor and torture and killing of tens of thousands, even millions")



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Finding kinship with both anarchists and communists, the Catholic Worker movement applauded the demise of the Papal states and the decrease of Papal political power around the world decrying "big church" hierarchies... while still actively supporting Catholic doctrinal orthodoxy In the spirit of Christian communism, they set up farming communes and Houses of Hospitality (communal shelters), emphasizing the need to live (communal shelters), emphasizing the need to live out a genuine Christian love on a daily basis to all which was an incredibly helpful ministry for people during the Great Depression, when whole families scrambled daily to figure out where to even find scraps of bread to eat



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 By the 1960s, Day had become saddened that so much of her communal vision had been co-opted by the "hippie" movement, and that instead of a community based on Christian love and equality, a great deal of it had devolved into free love and drug use

She was proposed for canonization after her death though her movement has remained committed to consciously living out the Marxist tenet of "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" that Day set as their core foundation but there are all sorts of versions of Socialism out there that were growing in popularity...

Economic changes change everything... 1929 Stock markets crashed 1933

The Catholic Worker movement was founded Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany With Western economies in shambles due to the crashes and the Great Depression—and with German economy in particular all but destroyed thanks to the Treaty of Versailles—the German

people were desperate for someone to save them A nationalistic form of socialism—where a strong

government makes sure that everyone owns and controls all of the state's capital—made sense

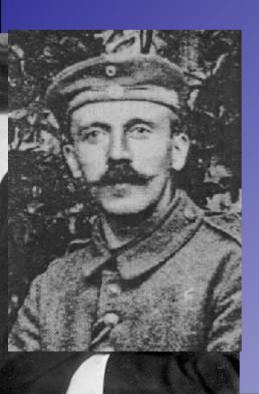
And it also made sense to a broken and shamed Germany that all of their problems were actually the fault of someone other than themselves...





Funky little teaching moment—

Hitler had come out of the Great War feeling betrayed
The German-Austrian alliance should have worked
but since it didn't—since they lost the war—then clearly,
someone else was to blame for it
An "urban myth" arose in Germany that the German
military was "stabbed in the back"
(It became known as the "Dolchstoßlegende"—the
"dagger-thrust legend")

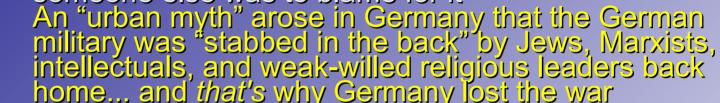




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home... and that's why Germany lost the war

When he was assigned to infiltrate the socialist
German Worker's Party after the war, Hitler found

himself drawn to its militant rhetoric

Hitler designed a more striking symbol for the group, and encouraged a name-change to the National-Socialist German Workers' Party

(Note: There had already been a Socialist-Democratic Party in Germany for fifty years, and the popular German nickname for a party member—a "Sozialdemokrat" was a "Sozi" so the English-speaking world adopted a similar nickname for the National-Socialists—a "Nazi")





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An "urban myth" arose in Germany that the German military was "stabbed in the back" by Jews, Marxists, intellectuals, and weak-willed religious leaders back home... and that's why Germany lost the war Under Hitler's nearly hypnotically potent public speaking prowess, the Nazis grew in number and power, and

began gétting violent

They formed Sturmabteilung units
—"stormtroopers" (paramilitary units
who enforced the party's edicts)
(NOTE: Actually, pretty much every
political party in Germany had
these sorts of units, and fighting
between them was common)







Funky little teaching moment²—
The image of the Nazi stormtrooper still makes a wonderful propaganda icon for demonizing your political opponents, even in America today...









Funky little teaching moment²—
The image of the Nazi stormtrooper still makes a wonderful propaganda icon for demonizing your political opponents, even in America today...
For instance, let's say that in 2008, presidential candidate Barack Obama campaigned by saying, "We cannot continue to rely only on our military in order to achieve the national security objectives that we've set. We've got to have a civilian national security force that's just as powerful, just as strong, just as well-funded."

Let's further say that Obama issued executive orders

Let's further say that Obama issued executive orders that in times of emergency, FEMA could take over under martial law, suspending the U.S. Constitution and that FEMA ordered armored personnel vehicles as the DHS began stockpiling millions of rounds of ammo and that they started graduating the first classes of the new "FEMA Corps" members in 2012 as a "dedicated research." response unit

All of that is true—so how comfortable are you with knowing that the Executive branch of our government has its own armed forces?



Funky little teaching moment²—
The image of the Nazi stormtrooper still makes a wonderful propaganda icon for demonizing your political opponents, even in America today...

For instance...

Of course, we could also remind ourselves that FEMA has been around since 1971, that the DHS was created by the Republican President Bush, and its ammunition is for Secret Service, TSA, and U.S. Customs agents, and that the FEMA Corps members are a "dedicated response unit" designed to respond to stuff like floods, tornadoes, etc., and that their "armored vehicles" are just designed to protect rescue workers from hazardous rescue conditions

Whether the FEMA Corps makes you uncomfortably scared or happily secure is largely a matter of effective propaganda... so how important is critical thinking?



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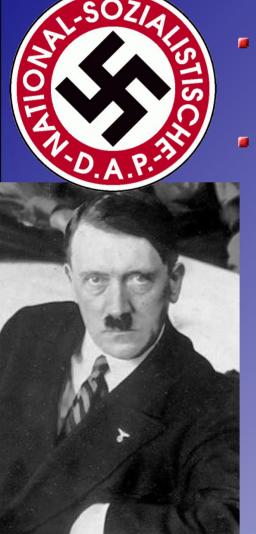
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began getting violent

They formed Sturmabteilung units—"stormtroopers"—and began systematically targeting German Jews (arguing that the Jews were ultimately behind all of Germany's problems—which began to resonate in

the public mindset)

Once the Great Dépression hit (and German official responses did little to alleviate the failing economy), Hitler began targeting farmers, the homeless, war veterans, and—most importantly—the middle class and by 1933, though he had lost a bid at being President, he was still voted in as Chancellor (basically, a weak parliament chairman) under President Hindenburg



Economic changes change everything... 1929 Stock markets crashed

1933

The Catholic Worker movement was founded Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany Within a month, the Reichstag building was all but

destroyed by arson

Hitler called for martial law under emergency circumstances, suspending the Constitution and then later asked the parliament to give his cabinet the right—just for the next four years—to enact laws without the consent of the Reichstag, just for expedience's sake



There are no morals in politics; there is only expedience. A scoundrel may be of use to us just because he is a scoundrel.

(Vladimir Lenin)



No man is justified in doing evil on the ground of expedience.

(Theodore Roosevelt)

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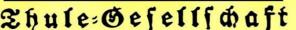
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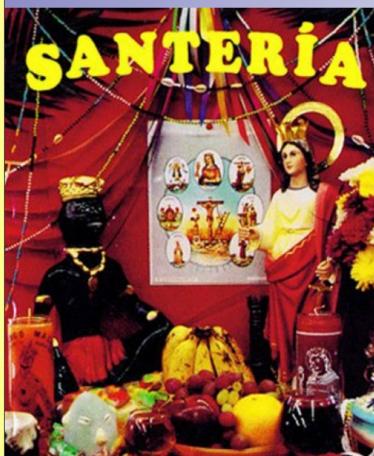
Hitler called for martial law under emergency circumstances, suspending the Constitution and then later asked the parliament to give his cabinet the right—just for the next four years—to enact laws without the consent of the Reichstag, just for expedience's sake

 Now essentially in charge of everything, Hitler began removing all opposition to the Nazis, imprisoning and/or executing all of his opponents
 And once Hindenburg died a year later, the Presidency and the Chancellorship were merged into the new, single office of Führer und Reichskanzler (leader and chancellor of the Reich) —Hitler became absolute and unquestionable ruler of Germany a little over a year after having been democratically voted into a weak political office...

Funky little teaching moment—
Hitler ultimately stood against the Church and held to a very warped, mystical version of religion (kind of like a Germanic version of Santería, blending Teutonic myths with Christianity)







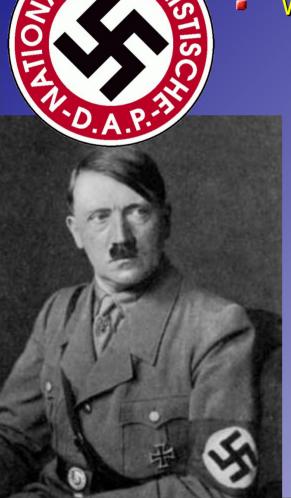
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Hitler ultimately stood against the Church and held to a very warped, mystical version of religion—but in many, many speeches (especially his early ones) he expressed himself as being devoutly Christian What can we learn from this for our time and context?

"I fell down on my knees and thanked Heaven from an overflowing heart for granting me the good fortune of being permitted to live at this time."

"I am now as before a Catholic and will always remain so"

"And the founder of Christianity made no secret indeed of his estimation of the Jewish people. When He found it necessary, He drove those enemies of the human race out of the Temple of God."

"My feeling as a Christian points me to my Lord and Savior as a fighter. It points me to the man who once in loneliness, surrounded by a few followers, recognized these Jews for what they were..."



Funky little teaching moment—
Hitler ultimately stood against the Church and held to a very warped, mystical version of religion—but in many, many speeches (especially his early ones) he expressed himself as being devoutly Christian All of that made it complicated for leaders to know what to do with Hitler

In 1938, he announced the "Anschluss" by formally "reunifying" the Germanic peoples of Germany and Austria (i.e.; annexing Austria)

World leaders were uncomfortable, but Austria felt compelled to bow to the Nazis' intimidations

But part of Hitler's strategy was to appeal to Roman Catholicism for help (remember that Austria had been for exprinting the coly really Catholic

centuries the only really Catholic kingdom that actively stood against Rome's domination of the religion—ever since that whole "Holy Roman" Empire" thing)





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Pope Pius XII decided to emulate

Benedict XV during World War I, and officially declared the Church to be neutral where the Nazis were concerned, and refused to condemn Hitler's actions

But he did help, at least indirectly, with sheltering Jews against them so he's remembered by some Jews as an active hero, and by others as a passive monster

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In 1938, he announced the "Anschluss"
Hitler then expressed his intentions to "liberate" the German-speaking population of Czechozlovakia (i.e.; annexing Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland)

Again, world leaders became uncomfortable

Great Britain's Prime Minister Neville

Chamberlain met with Hitler to get him to agree to treat the Czechs with restraint, as well as to agree never to go to war again with England—and Chamberlain in turn agreed to convince the Czechs to give up without a fight

Hitler agreed to it all enthusiastically and then laughed with his friends that Chamberlain had believed him

Chamberlain went home to parades and honors, having saved Europe from more war...



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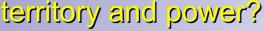
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Again, leaders started complaining but Hitler had just signed a non-aggression pact with Stalin in Russia so the Soviets decided that it would be hotter to divide Poland than to just lose

better to divide Poland than to just lose it —and Hitler knew that Chamberlain

would never support Britain's ally, Poland How would you summarize Hitler's basic take on how to expand his





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