

**St. John in the Wilderness**  
**✝ Adult Education and Formation ✝**

***Text of Overhead Transparencies:***

**History of  
Christianity**

**Jan. 28, 2001 to Feb. 25, 2001**

# Contents

## The History of Christianity 1. The Early Church to c. 700

1. Overview major events, people using timeline
2. The early Christian community
3. Persecution of the early church
4. Major theological disputes
5. The champions of orthodoxy: St. Ambrose, St. Jerome and St. Augustine
6. Monasticism
7. Celtic Christianity and Christianity in Britain

## The History of Christianity 2. The Middle Ages, c. 700 to c. 1500

1. Christianity in the East
  - 1.1. Emperor and Patriarch
  - 1.2. Bishops and Priests
  - 1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms
  - 1.4. Leading Theologians
  - 1.5. Fall of Constantinople
2. Christianity in the West
  - 2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors
  - 2.2. Monks and Friars
  - 2.3. Theologians and Reformers
  - 2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

## **The History of Christianity 3. The Reformation of the Church**

**Factors Contributing to the Reformation**

**The Reformation in Germany - Luther**

**The Reformation in Switzerland - Zwingli and Calvin**

**The Reformation in England**

**The Radical Reformation - Anabaptists**

**The Catholic Reformation**

**Developments in Protestantism 1560-1700: Orthodoxy, Puritanism, Pietism**

**Wars of Religion**

## **The History of Christianity 4. Christianity in the West, 1750 to the Present**

**Intellectual Movements that Influenced Western Christianity**

**Rationalism**

**Romanticism**

**Marxism**

**Christianity in Europe: The French Revolution**

**Christianity in America: The "Great Awakening" and the American Revolution**

**The Development of Catholicism after 1800**

**Ultramontanism**

**The Rise of Catholic Modernism**

**The Second Vatican Council**

**The Development of Protestantism after 1800**

**Liberal Protestantism**

**Neo-Orthodoxy**

**The Rise of Fundamentalism**

**The Emergence of Evangelicalism**

**The Rise of Charismatic and Pentecostal Movements**

# **The History of Christianity 5. The Rise of Christianity in the Developing World**

**Introduction**

**Latin America**

**South-East Asia**

**Africa**

**India**

**The South Pacific**

**History of  
Christianity 1:  
Survey of Church  
History to 700**

# Survey of Church History to 700

## 1. Overview major events, people using timeline

2. The early Christian community
3. Persecution of the early church
4. Major theological disputes
5. The Champions of Orthodoxy: St Ambrose, St. Jerome and St. Augustine
6. Monasticism
7. Celtic Christianity and Christianity in Britain

# Timeline

## The Apostolic Period (to ~100)

- 33-36** Crucifixion of Jesus
- 45-64** Missionary Journeys of Paul
- 49** First Christian Council in Jerusalem
- 64** Persecution by Emperor Nero
- 70** Romans sack Jerusalem
- 94** Persecution by Emperor Domitian

# TimeLine

## The Patristic Period (100-451)

### *Before Constantine*

- 155** Martyrdom of Bishop Polycarp of Symrna
- 177** Persecution at Lyons
- 178** Irenaeus, bishop of Lyons
- 235-8** Persecution by Emperor Maximus
- 249-50** Persecution by Emperor Decius
- 303-11** Persecution by Emperor Diocletian

# TimeLine

## Patristic Period (100-451)

*After Constantine. The Imperial Church*

- 312** Emperor Constantine adopts Christian symbol at battle of Milvian Bridge
- 313** Edit of Milan
- 323** Building of St. Peter's in Rome
- 325** Council of Nicaea
- 325-81** Arian controversy
- 328-373** St. Athanasius
- 330** Constantinople (Byzantium) made new capital of empire
- 341-83** Ulfilas, Bishop of the Goths
- 361-3** Emperor Julian the Apostate

- 370** Basil, Bishop of Caesarea
- 374-97** St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan
- 381** Council of Constantinople condemns Arianism
- 386** St. Jerome settles in monastery at Bethlehem; translates bible into Latin (Vulgate)
- 395** St. Augustine appointed bishop of Hippo
- 410** Goths sack Rome; Roman troops withdrawn from Britain
- 416** Teaching of Pelagius condemned at Church Council at Carthage
- 430-61** Pope Leo I
- 431** Council of Ephesus
- 451** Council of Chalcedon

- 460** Patrick (Magonus Sucatus Patricius)  
missionary to the Irish
- 476** End of the Western Roman Empire

# TimeLine

## Dark Ages in the West

## Empire in the East

- 496** Clovis, King of the Franks, converted
- 525** St. Benedict founds monastery at Monte  
Cassino; forms Rule of Benedict
- 527-65** Byzantine Emperor Justinian I recaptures  
N. Africa and S. Italy
- 590-604** Pope Gregory the Great
- 597** Augustine sent by Pope Gregory to  
reconvert Britain; founds church at  
Canterbury
- 632** Death of Mohammed

- 638-56** Muslim armies conquer Palestine, Iraq,  
Syria and Egypt
- 664** Council of Whitby accepts Roman dating  
of Easter

# **Some Notes on Events in the Timeline First Missionary Journey of Paul**

Acts 13:4-15:35

year 46-48

Paul 44 years old

about 14 years after his conversion

Paul, Barnabas, John Mark

visited Cyprus, Galatian (Iconium, Lystra, Derbe)

# Second Missionary Journey of Paul

Acts 15:36-18:22

after the Council of Jerusalem

Galatia (joined by Timothy)

Troas (joined by Luke)

Philippi

Macedonia

- first time Christian gospel preached in Europe

Thessalonica (Acts 17-1-19)

- established new church, to which he would later write letters
- took temporary employment as a tentmaker to support himself

# Second Missionary Journey of Paul

## Athens

- intellectual center of ancient world
- Paul gave famous address on Mars Hill
- no church apparently founded

## Corinth

- huge seaport
- stayed for 18 mos.
- wrote letters to church at Thessalonica

# Third Missionary Journey of Paul

Acts 18:23-21:17

year 53

Ephesus

- stronghold of pagan superstition, centering on goddess Diana

# Quotes

“The eternal, holy and unfathomable goodness of God does not allow us to wander in darkness, but shows us the way of salvation . . . This I have seen in others as well as in myself.”

- Constantine

# Quotes

“This is how that very humane prince [Constantius] dealt with us, although we were close relatives. Without benefit of trial, he killed six of our common cousins, my father, who was his uncle, another uncle on my father’s side, and my old brother.”

- Julian the Apostate

# Quotes

“It is a scandal that there is not a single Jew who is a beggar, and that the godless Galileans care not only for their own poor but for ours as well.”

- Julian the Apostate

# Quotes

## St. Jerome on the Fall of Rome

“There is no created work which is not attacked by old age and consequently disappears. But Rome! Who would believe that Rome, built up by the conquest of the whole world, had collapsed, that the mother of nations had become also their tomb. . . . We cannot relieve these sufferers: all we can do is sympathize with them, and unite our tears with theirs.”

“The world goes to ruin. Yes! But in spite of it, and to our shame, our sins still live and even prosper. The great city, the capital of the Roman Empire, has been devoured by a great fire, and all over the earth Romans wander in exile. Churches which once were revered are now but dust and ashes.”

# Quotes

## The New Order after the Fall of Rome

“If only to this end have the barbarians been sent within Roman borders, . . . that the church of Christ might be filled with Huns and Suevi, with Vandals and Burgundians, with diverse and innumerable peoples of believers, then let God’s mercy be praised, . . . even if this has taken place through our own destruction.

- Paulus Orosius

# Survey of Church History to 700

1. Overview major events, people using timeline
- 2. The early Christian community**
3. Persecution of the early church
4. Major theological disputes
5. The Champions of Orthodoxy: St Ambrose, St. Jerome and St. Augustine
6. Monasticism
7. Celtic Christianity and Christianity in Britain

# The Early Christian Community

by **150** thinly spread throughout the empire

Church order of deacons, priests or presbyters,  
bishops

- bishops became leaders
- met in synods with other bishops
- bishops of major Roman cities became particularly important
- often described as Latin *papa* or Greek *pappas*

# The Early Christian Community Lifestyle

admitted by rite of baptism

renounced sin; had to do penance if they lapsed

attended Eucharist and the common meal

performed in a room in an ordinary house or small building set aside, usually in secret

# The Early Christian Community

condemned exposure of children, incestuous marriage,  
fornication and adultery, abortion, homosexuality  
many writers insisted marriage only for procreation.  
Stressed chastity

# The Early Christian Community

caring fellowship

did not seek to revolutionize society or condemn slavery

- held that slaves must submit to masters, but masters must treat slaves “patience, equity, and philanthropy”

stressed brotherhood, concern and compassion

looked after widows & virgins, the poor, sick, imprisoned

disapproved of the gladiatorial shows

# The Early Christian Community

lived among pagan neighbors, not in a ghetto

beset by superstitions, of their contemporaries:

surrounded by spiritual beings, demons, guardian  
angels

guidance through dreams and visions

feared a literal fire of hell

# The Early Christian Community

“We see them, wooldressers, cobblers, and fullers, the more uneducated and common individuals, not daring to say a word in the presence of their masters who are older and wiser. But, when they get hold off the children in private, and silly women with them, they are wonderfully eloquent.”

- Celsus, 2<sup>nd</sup> century critic

# The Early Christian Community

had great appeal to woman  
not treated as sexual objects  
church cared for widows and virgins  
provided women with a vocation

# Survey of Church History to 700

1. Overview major events, people using timeline
2. The early Christian community
- 3. Persecution of the early church**
4. Major theological disputes
5. The Champions of Orthodoxy: St Ambrose, St. Jerome and St. Augustine
6. Monasticism
7. Celtic Christianity and Christianity in Britain

# Persecution of the Early Church

*Pliny the Younger Letter to Trajan, 112:*

I ask them if they are Christians. If they admit this, I ask them the question again and second and third time, threatening them with the death sentence if they persist. . . . But they declared that their only crime or error was that they used to meet regularly before daybreak on an appointed day, and to sing a hymn to Christ as to a god, and to bind themselves by an oath (not to commit any crime, but to abstain from theft, robbery, adultery or breach of trust, and not to deny a deposit when this was required). After the end of this ceremony, they would leave, and then meet again to take food. But it is ordinary and harmless food . . . I found out what truth there was in this by torturing two maidservants (who were called “deaconesses”), but found nothing but a depraved and extravagant superstition.

# Persecution Under Emperor Decius

**249:** became emperor

**Jan 250:** executed Fabian, bishop of Rome

**Jun 250:** Edict of Decius

- sacrifices must be offered to Roman gods and to the emperor
- certificate issued
- variably enforced
- thousands of Christians martyred

Bishops of Antioch and Jerusalem killed, bishops of Carthage and Alexandria fled into hiding

**Jun 251:** Decius killed on military expedition; persecution continued under Valerian

**253:** Cornelius, bishop of Rome exiled

**258:** Sixtus, bishop of Rome arrested during Mass and executed

Bishop Cyprian of Carthage beheaded

**261:** Emperor Gallienus issued Edict of Tolerance  
new conflict began in the church: how to treat  
Christians who had offered the sacrifice

# Persecution Under Emperor Diocletian

**Feb 303:** edit issued:

- destruction of all Christian places of worship
- surrender & destruction of all books
- end to all acts of Christian worship
- Christian civil servants reduced to status of slaves
- prominent Christians forced to offer sacrifice

Diocletian forced his wife and daughter (both Christians) to obey

# Persecution Under Emperor Diocletian

persecution continued under Galerius in **304**  
several Christian communities wiped out in Africa,  
Egypt and Palestine

**305**: new Emperors Constantius and Maxentius  
revoked edicts in West

**313**: Galerius issued Edict of Toleration in East

# Galerius' Edict of Toleration, 313

“We have tried to restore universal observance of the ancient institutions and public order of Rome. In particular, we have aimed to bring Christians, who had abandoned the religion of their forebears, back to a right observance. . . We are now pleased to grant indulgence to these people, allowing Christians the right to exist once more, and to establish their places of worship, providing that they do not offend against public order. . . In return for our tolerance, it will be the duty of Christians to pray to God for our recovery, for the common good as well as for their own, and that the state may be preserved from all dangers, and that they themselves may live safely in their homes”

# Survey of Church History to 700

1. Overview major events, people using timeline
2. The early Christian community
3. Persecution of the early church
- 4. Major theological disputes**
5. The Champions of Orthodoxy: St Ambrose, St. Jerome and St. Augustine
6. Monasticism
7. Celtic Christianity and Christianity in Britain

# Three major centers of theological debate

## 1. Alexandria (modern day Egypt)

- distinctive style of theology, association with Platonic tradition
- Athanasius

## 2. Antioch and surrounding region of Cappadocia (modern day Turkey)

- distinct theological style
- Cappadocian Fathers (4th century)
  - ❖ Basil of Caesarea (Basil the Great)
  - ❖ Gregory of Nyssa (works on mystical contemplation; brother of Basil)
  - ❖ Gregory of Nazianzus (a poet and orator)

# Three major centers of theological debate

## 3. Western Northern Africa (modern Algeria)

- Carthage (Roman colony)
- major writers:
  - ❖ Tertullian
  - ❖ Cyprian of Carthage
  - ❖ Augustine of Hippo

# Theological Divisions

## 1. The Donatist Controversary

- how should Christians who collaborated with Roman authorities during the Diocletian persecution be treated?

## 2. The Arian Controversary

- Jesus not God, but the supreme creature among God's creatures

## 3. The Pelagian Controversary

- What roles do God and humanity play in salvation?
- is salvation purely a gift from God?
- is salvation earned by merits/good works?

“The servants of God are those who are hated by  
the world.”

- Donatist slogan

# Survey of Church History to 700

1. Overview major events, people using timeline
2. The early Christian community
3. Persecution of the early church
4. Major theological disputes
- 5. The Champions of Orthodoxy: St Ambrose, St. Jerome and St. Augustine**
6. Monasticism
7. Celtic Christianity and Christianity in Britain

# Champions of Orthodoxy

## St. Ambrose of Milan

**339:** born at Trier, son of the Praetorian prefect of Gaul

**374:** became bishop of Milan

fiercely opposed paganism and Arianism

tried to maintain Christian standards in public life

- forced Emperor Theodosius to do public penance after he perpetrated a brutal massacre at Thessalonica in reprisal for the death of the governor

# Champions of Orthodoxy

## St. Jerome

well educated, esp. in rhetoric  
most prodigious scholar of his time  
in a dream, God condemned him for being a  
Ciceronian rather than a Christian  
gave up classics, learned Hebrew, lived as a hermit  
subsequently went back to Antioch and then to  
Rome, where Pope Damasus gave him the task  
of producing the standard Latin text of the  
Bible (the Vulgate)  
lived at Bethlehem as a monk for remainder of his  
life

# Champions of Orthodoxy

## St. Augustine

born of pagan father and Christian mother at Tagaste  
in North Africa

studied University of Carthage

became passionately interested in philosophy and  
embraced Manichaeism

moved to Rome to found school of rhetoric then  
moved to Milan, where he felt under influence of  
St. Ambrose

**386:** became Christian, returned to North Africa,  
founded monastery

**395:** assistant to bishop of Hippo, who he succeeded

**430:** died as the Vandals were besieging Hippo

# Champions of Orthodoxy

## St. Augustine

demolished **Manichaeism** faith; God sole creator, evil deprivation of good

opposed **Donatists**

- unworthiness of a minister did not affect validity of a sacrament

attacked **Pelagius**, who said man could save himself of his own free will without divine help

# Survey of Church History to 700

1. Overview major events, people using timeline
2. The early Christian community
3. Persecution of the early church
4. Major theological disputes
5. The Champions of Orthodoxy: St Ambrose, St. Jerome and St. Augustine
- 6. Monasticism**
7. Celtic Christianity and Christianity in Britain

# Monasticism

## Anthony of Egypt (251- 326)

“There is one thing that you lack. Sell all you have and distribute the money among the poor, and you will have treasure in heaven. Then come follow me.”

- Mark 10:21

lived as a hermit in the desert  
reputation for holiness attracted followers  
organized a community of hermits

# Monasticism

“Monks who leave their cells, or seek the company of others, lose their peace, like the fish out of water loses its life.”

- Anthony

# Monasticism

## Pachomius (290-346)

started as hermit

founded monastery on Nile; soon numbered 3000  
monks

common clothing, meals, cells

celebrate the Eucharist and meditate on the Bible  
together

manual labor for the good of the community

life with a Rule

encouraged similar settlements for women

# Monasticism

**4th century:** many monastic communities in the east

**5th century:** monastic communities in the west

Augustine: founded 2 communities; common life essential to Christian ideal of love

# Monasticism

## Benedict of Nursia (480-550)

lived in a cave for 3 years, attracting followers  
set up 12 monasteries,  
founded monastery at Monte Cassino in **525**, near  
Naples

formed Rule of Benedict

- much less emphasis on austerity, mortification of the flesh, penance, and more on harmony of living together
- life lived around Matins (or Lauds), Prime, Terce, Sext, Nones, Vespers, and Compline

# Survey of Church History to 700

1. Overview major events, people using timeline
2. The early Christian community
3. Persecution of the early church
4. Major theological disputes
5. The Champions of Orthodoxy: St Ambrose, St. Jerome and St. Augustine
6. Monasticism
- 7. Celtic Christianity and Christianity in Britain**

# Celtic Christianity

**460:** Romano British Christian named Patrick (Magonus Sucatus Patricius) converted the Irish Monasticism dominant force in Christian community, and spirituality carried on active missionary work

- Columba, migrated from Ireland to found monastery at Iona off the Scottish coast
- sent missionaries to Picts in Scotland and into Britain

# Christianity in Britain

by fourth century, Roman Britain had its own bishop, and the church a substantial following  
early fifth century: Britain ruled by Roman-British princes

**Prince Vortigern** called for aid from pagan barbarian warriors from the continent, the Anglo-Saxons

Anglo-Saxons conquered and colonized eastern Britain and virtually destroyed the Christian church through slaughter, rape, pillage

# Britain Re-converted

“pincer action”

- missionaries from Columba’s Celtic monastery in Iona
- Pope Gregory the Great sent Augustine
  - ❖ landed at Kent, established base church at Canterbury in **597**

dispute between these Christian movements on date of Easter settled at Synod of Whitby in **664**

**History of  
Christianity 2.  
The Middle Ages  
700 to 1500**

# **History of Christianity: the Middle Ages 700 to 1500**

## **1. Christianity in the East**

### **1.1. Emperor and Patriarch**

1.2. Bishops and Priests

1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms

1.4. Leading Theologians

1.5. Fall of Constantinople

## **2. Christianity in the West**

2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors

2.2. Monks and Friars

2.3. Theologians and Reformers

2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

# Christianity in the East

## Five Patriarchates in the 5<sup>th</sup> Century

*East:*

1. Constantinople
2. Alexandria (Egypt)
3. Antioch (Syria)
4. Jerusalem

*West:*

5. Rome

# **Eastern Roman Empire = Byzantine Empire**

capital Constantinople, the “New Rome” from  
May 11, 330 through May 29, 1453 (except  
from 1204 to 1261: occupied by crusaders)

# The Relationship Between Emperor and Patriarch

church and state one

“as in heaven, so on earth”

emperor living icon of Christ.

- Terrestrial rule of the emperor reproduces God's rule in heaven
- God regulates the cosmic order; the emperor the social order
- general “defender” of the church; but not “head” of the church

emperor and patriarch: emperor appointed Patriarch from list of 3 names

emperor and church councils:

- summoned councils
- presided over councils
- confirmed decisions and proclaimed them as imperial law

# The Patriarch

from 595 known as “ecumenical patriarch” =  
patriarch of the whole inhabited earth  
looked upon pope as his senior, but did not ascribe  
him any jurisdiction in the East  
recognized autonomy of the other eastern  
patriarchs  
worked in close cooperation with Holy Synod =  
hierarchs with sees in immediate vicinity of city

# Ecumenical Councils

7 councils from 325 to 787 recognized by

Byzantine church

the Eucharist and Ecumenical Council are the  
supreme visible expression of God's continuing  
presence in the church on earth

- conciliar church

# History of Christianity: the Middle Ages 700 to 1500

## 1. Christianity in the East

### 1.1. Emperor and Patriarch

### **1.2. Bishops and Priests**

### 1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms

### 1.4. Leading Theologians

### 1.5. Fall of Constantinople

## 2. Christianity in the West

### 2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors

### 2.2. Monks and Friars

### 2.3. Theologians and Reformers

### 2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

# Bishops and Priests

bishops from 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> century required to be celibate (in moderns times limited to monks also)

parish priests usually married, worked at other jobs could not be in commerce, bankers, inn-keepers, brothel-owners or Civil service

# History of Christianity: the Middle Ages 700 to 1500

## 1. Christianity in the East

1.1. Emperor and Patriarch

1.2. Bishops and Priests

### **1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms**

1.4. Leading Theologians

1.5. Fall of Constantinople

## 2. Christianity in the West

2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors

2.2. Monks and Friars

2.3. Theologians and Reformers

2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

# Doctrine, Heresies and Schisms

West: often viewed Eastern Christianity as hotbed and source of heresies (Eastern Christianity viewed West as uneducated illiterates ruled by barbarians)

Fourth Century: focus on Trinity

**431-681**: focus on person of Jesus (Christology)

8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> century: controversy about icons

# Heresies and Schisms: Nestorius

orthodoxy:

Jesus: one person, two independent natures  
therefore Mary *theotokos* = “God bearer”

Nestorius: Mary only mother of Jesus the man, not  
Jesus as God. Accused of saying Jesus two  
persons

Led to schism of Christians East Syria and  
Mesopotamia, forming Nestorian Church, =  
Church of the East 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries

# Heresies and Schisms: Monophysites

orthodoxy:

Jesus: one person, two independent natures  
(dyophysitism)

**monophysitism** = one nature (a combined human  
and divine nature)

Led to schism of churches in Egypt, Syria,  
Armenia (Coptic Orthodox Church, Syrian  
Orthodox Church, Church of Armenia)

# Heresies and Schisms: Iconoclast Controversy

## Icons

not worship, but veneration (“relative honor”)  
“opened books to remind us of God.” Icons are  
to the unlettered what written words are to  
the literate  
reveal the spirit-bearing potentialities of  
material things  
treated with full liturgical honor in service  
confers grace and has sacramental value

## Iconoclasts:

icons covered by ban in Exodus against idols

# Iconoclast Controversy

Emperor Leo III **717-741** sided with iconoclasts, and in **726** ordered

- smashed great icon of Christ over gates of Constantinople
- destruction of all images of Christ and the saints in churches

**787**: Council of Nicea restored use

**813**: emperor again ordered destruction

**843**: Empress Theodora II convened Council of Orthodoxy; veneration of icons restored.  
- celebrated as “Triumph of Orthodoxy”

# Break with the Western Church

## 863-7: “Photius Schism”

**858:** Ignatius, patriarch deposed; had fought against iconoclasts and refused to re-admit clergy who had been iconoclasts. New patriarch Photius appointed

Ignatius appealed to the pope, who supported him

**867:** Photius called synod in Constantinople and persuaded them to excommunicate the pope

10 years later Ignatius died; relations re-established

# Break with Western Church

## Break of 1054

Sicily under jurisdiction of patriarch of Constantinople

Normans invaded; Byzantine emperor wanted Western help but Pope refused, wanting jurisdiction in Sicily

Leo appointed his own Archbishop in Sicily, called synod to reform Sicilian church

Michael Cerularius, patriarch Constantinople, closed Western Churches in Constantinople

Cardinal Humbert de Silva Candida came to Constantinople, **July 16, 1054** and presented decree of excommunication

Michael Cerularius responded in kind

# Legacy of Fourth Crusade

**1204:** Fourth Crusade, meant to free Jerusalem, sidetracked and sacked Constantinople, setting up crusader government for some 50 years

Latins thereafter seen as enemies of their church and state

**1274:** Emperor Michael VIII agreed on reunion of church in hope of military support against Ottoman Turks. Rejected by populace, bishops

**1438:** Emperor John VIII led delegation to Italy, appealing for help and signed agreement to unite church. Treaty against rejected by populace, other Eastern patriarchs

**1452:** Emperor Constantine XI, allowed Roman Mass to be celebrated at Saint Sophia

# History of Christianity: the Middle Ages 700 to 1500

## 1. Christianity in the East

1.1. Emperor and Patriarch

1.2. Bishops and Priests

1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms

### **1.4. Leading Theologians**

1.5. Fall of Constantinople

## 2. Christianity in the West

2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors

2.2. Monks and Friars

2.3. Theologians and Reformers

2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

# Leading Theologians

## St. Symeon The New Theologian

late 10<sup>th</sup> century

nearness yet otherness of the eternal

every baptized Christian can obtain conscious  
experience of the Holy Spirit

through the Spirit, can come face to face with  
Christ in a vision of “divine light”

# Leading Theologians

## St. Gregory of Palamas

archbishop of Thessalonica

defender of the *hesychast* tradition of prayer

*hesychia* = inner stillness or silence of the heart,

particularly through the “Jesus Prayer”

allows possibility of vision of divine light and so union  
with God

distinguished between essence of God (unknowable in  
this life) and energies of God.

divine light was the uncreated energies of God = light  
of the Transfiguration on Mt Tabor.

God transcendent and yet immanent, utterly beyond  
our understanding and yet directly united to us in  
his love

# History of Christianity: the Middle Ages 700 to 1500

## 1. Christianity in the East

1.1. Emperor and Patriarch

1.2. Bishops and Priests

1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms

1.4. Leading Theologians

### **1.5. Fall of Constantinople**

## 2. Christianity in the West

2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors

2.2. Monks and Friars

2.3. Theologians and Reformers

2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

# Fall of Constantinople

**April 7, 1453:** Mohammed II laid siege with artillery (built by Christian engineers)

**May 28, 1453:** solemn service at Saint Sophia

**May 29, 1453:** city fell, Emperor Constantine XI died in battle

City sacked 3 days and 3 nights, as the sultan had promised his troops

Saint Sophia became mosque

# The Third Rome

10<sup>th</sup> Century: Vladimir, emperor of the Kiev, sent ambassadors to find “purest” form of Christianity

at St. Sophia’s: “we knew not whether we were in heaven or on earth. For on earth there is no such splendour or such beauty and we are at a loss to describe it”

Vladimir chose Orthodox Christianity for his country

also married the daughter of the Eastern Emperor following year

# **History of Christianity: the Middle Ages 700 to 1500**

## 1. Christianity in the East

1.1. Emperor and Patriarch

1.2. Bishops and Priests

1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms

1.4. Leading Theologians

1.5. Fall of Constantinople

## **2. Christianity in the West**

### **2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors**

2.2. Monks and Friars

2.3. Theologians and Reformers

2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

# Popes vs. Kings and Emperors

Pope Stephen II **752-57** enlisted aid of Pepin, King of the Franks to help defend Rome against the Lombards.

**768:** Charles, son of Pepin, becomes king.  
in series of military conquests, extended kingdom beyond borders of the old Western Empire, converted the pagan Saxons

**800:** Pope Leo III (**795-816**) crowned Charles (Charlemagne) Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

Carolingian Renaissance

# Chaos after Charlemagne

empire disintegrated within decades

Western Europe repeatedly attacked by Muslims,  
Slavs, Magyars, Vikings

- “dark century of lead and iron”

Viking particularly brutal; horrific tales of violent  
murder and pillaging

papacy corrupt, a prize of influential Roman  
families. Several assassinated, poisoned,  
deposed, died of starvation in dungeons. At  
times, 2 or 3 claimed papacy

# Gregorian Reformers

Emperor Henry III intervened in **1046**: deposed all three rival popes in Rome and installed a saintly German bishop as Pope Leo IX (**1049-54**)

He and his successors pursued ambitious agenda for reform

- end buying / selling of church offices
- bishops / abbots elected by clergy or monks
- clergy outside secular courts
- enforce widely flouted clerical celibacy

# Pope Gregory VII

said popes could depose emperors, and no power on earth had jurisdiction over papacy

**1073:** Emperor Henry IV deposed archbishop of Milan and invested his own candidate; Gregory excommunicated him. Henry IV's barons rebelled against him

**January 1077:** Henry IV went to Canossa in Apennines and knelt in snow for four days before Gregory pardoned him

Henry IV later captured Rome, installed his own antipope; Pope Gregory VII died in exile in **1085**

Concordat of Worms **1122:** bishops elected by clergy but in emperor's presence

# Pope Innocent III (1198-1216)

supported new orders of friars to teach and care for the poor

rebuked emperors when they tried to interfere with clergy elections of bishops

call Council of 400 bishops, 800 abbots to Rome in **1215**

- good preachers (Word of God necessary for salvation)
- good teachers in cathedral schools
- no selling or profiteering from relics
- vigilance against heresy

# The French or “Babylonian” Captivity of the Church

Late 13<sup>th</sup>, early 14<sup>th</sup> century the new rival nation states of England and France become problem  
King Philip the Fair of France disagreed with Pope Boniface VIII over taxation of French clergy  
Cardinals tried to patch up French relations by choosing archbishop of Bordeaux, friend of the king, as the next pope: Clement V.

At Philip’s suggested, Clement V settled in Avignon, France

Next six popes all French, all stayed in Avignon, vassals of the French king

Gregory XI (1371-78) returned to Rome at urging of Italian mystic St. Catherine of Siena

# The Great Schism of the West

After Gregory XI, Italian pope elected, Urban VI (1378-89).

- autocratic manner (tortured cardinals who disagreed)

cardinals left Rome, elected new pope, Clement VII, took up residence in Avignon

Urban VI died; succeeded by Boniface IX; Clement VII also died; succeeded by Benedict XIII

**1409:** Council of Pisa elected Greek cardinal Alexander V

Boniface IX and Clement refused to resign; Alexander died, replaced by antipope John XXIII (1410-15), a former pirate

**1414-18:** Council of Constance called on all popes to resign for sake of unity; Pope Martin V elected

# The Conciliar Movement

scholars and leaders who wished to transfer  
supreme authority in the church from the  
papacy to general councils

Council of Basel: met intermittently between  
**1431-1449**

pope thwarted movement by playing the rivalries  
of the various nations represented against each  
other

# The Renaissance Popes

a series of Popes beginning with Nicholas V (**1447-55**)  
at best promoted the Renaissance and the arts and  
literature, but did little to reform the church

Pope Innocent VIII (**1484-1492**)

- shameless selling of indulgences

Pope Alexander VI (**1492-1503**)

- bought election from cardinals
- father of 10 illegitimate children
- had concubines and publicly acknowledged children with them
- negotiated with the Ottoman sultan to pay him to prevent possibility of crusade to free Constantinople

# The Renaissance Popes

## Pope Julius II (1503-1513)

- model was Julius Caesar
- favorite pastime was war; led army of papal guard to unify Italy

## Pope Leo X (1513-1521)

- passion for the arts
- great dream was to complete St. Peter's, financed with indulgences

# History of Christianity: the Middle Ages 700 to 1500

1. Christianity in the East
  - 1.1. Emperor and Patriarch
  - 1.2. Bishops and Priests
  - 1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms
  - 1.4. Leading Theologians
  - 1.5. Fall of Constantinople
2. Christianity in the West
  - 2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors
  - 2.2. Monks and Friars**
  - 2.3. Theologians and Reformers
  - 2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

# Monks and Friars

## The Abbey of Cluny

**909:** William, Duke of Aquitaine, founded monastery for 12 monks at Cluny, N. France under the direct control of the papacy (thus free from local secular authorities and bishops)

**931:** Cluny given right to form confederation, accept any religious house

by **1000:** more than 1000 such monasteries ruled by a succession of long-lived, wise, holy abbots

# Monks and Friars

## Cistercians

**1097:** founded by Citeaux, offshoot of a Benedictine house

rules emphasized:

- manual labor vs. scholarship (“to work is to pray”)
- private vs. corporate prayer

constructed houses in most desolate places

very strict:

- 7 hrs sleep in winter; 6 hrs. in summer
- vegetables, fish & cheese once a day summer; twice in winter
- fire once a year Christmas Day

end of 12<sup>th</sup> century: hundreds of Cistercian Houses

# Monks and Friars

## Cistercians

Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153)

- founded 65 new monasteries
- so persuasive in convincing men to enter, mothers hid their sons, wives their husbands
- Christian life an experience of progress in love

end of 12<sup>th</sup> century:

- had growth wealthy and lax
- as famous for agricultural skills as for spiritual life

# Monks and Friars

## St. Dominic Guzman (1170-1221)

Spanish born

**1215:** felt uneducated clergy left their flock open to heresy; founded Order of Preachers = Dominicans to go out and teach, preach

**1220:** new order recognized

- white habit and black cloak, “Black Friars”
- “watchdogs of the Lord” (pun on Latin *dominicanus = domini canis*)

# Monks and Friars

## St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226)

only child of rich merchant in Tuscany Italy  
rejected family inheritance, dedicated himself to  
service of poor

attracted band of followers

could possess nothings; begged for their food  
nursed the sick, especially lepers

slept in open or rough shelters; went barefoot

“God’s jesters:” so joyful and cheerful

**1209:** new order approved by Pope Innocent III

- “Minor Friars,” “Grey Friars”

# History of Christianity: the Middle Ages 700 to 1500

## 1. Christianity in the East

1.1. Emperor and Patriarch

1.2. Bishops and Priests

1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms

1.4. Leading Theologians

1.5. Fall of Constantinople

## 2. Christianity in the West

2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors

2.2. Monks and Friars

**2.3. Theologians and Reformers**

2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

# Theologians and Early Reformers

## Scholasticism

all education in hands of church

great thinkers of time all monks and clergy

movement 9<sup>th</sup> through 14<sup>th</sup> century

attempt to reconcile religion and the bible with

philosophy and science in a logical system

Aristotle's philosophy rediscovered through

Muslims and Jews in Spain and South Italy

- shock of these new ideas was immense: a

complete explanation of reality without

reference to a personal God

# Theologians and Early Reformers

## Anselm (1033-1109)

one of the great archbishops of Canterbury  
part of the Norman conquest of England  
reformer; encouraged regular church synods,  
enforced clerical celibacy, suppressed slave  
trade

faith must lead to right use of reason: “I believe, in  
order that I may understand”

“ontological argument” for existence of God. God  
is “that than which no greater can be  
conceived”

greatest work “Why God became Man” Christ’s  
death satisfied God’s offended majesty”

# Theologians and Early Reformers

## Peter Abelard

**1079:** born in Britany

brilliant lecturer and slashing debater, became  
Paris' brightest intellectual star

**1115:** love affair with teenage niece of canon of  
Notre Dame Cathedral who he was tutoring:  
Heloise

- agreed to marry her secretly to placate uncle
- ugly rumors spread; Heloise retired to local  
convent; band of thugs castrated Abelard

became Benedictine

**1121:** views on Trinity condemned; moved place  
to place for 20 yrs

**1136:** returned to Paris: renewed popularity

# **Theologians and Early Reformers**

## **Thomas Aquinas (1225-74)**

greatest scholastic theologian of Middle Ages  
fat, slow, pious boy, from wealthy noble family in  
Italy

at 14 studied at University of Naples; wanted to  
become a Dominican. Family tried to dissuade  
him

went to Paris, center of theological learning  
nickname: “Dumb Ox”

prolific writer; filled 18 volumes

- commentaries on bible books, Aristotle
- rigorous, systematic, encyclopedic summary  
of Christian thought: Summa Theologicae,  
Summa Contra Gentiles

humans beings made for happiness with God

- in sinfulness, we retain our appetite for happiness but seek it in the wrong places
- “No one can live without delight, and that is why a man deprived of spiritual joy goes over to fleshly pleasures”
- We need God “moving us inwardly through grace,” to rescue us from our sins

“Real Presence” transubstantiation using Aristotle’s philosophy of “universals”

“official” theologian Roman Catholic Church  
(Thomism “eternally valid” **1879**)

mystical experience before death: “All I have written is a straw beside the things that have been revealed to me”

# **History of Christianity: the Middle Ages 700 to 1500**

## 1. Christianity in the East

1.1. Emperor and Patriarch

1.2. Bishops and Priests

1.3. Doctrines, Heresies and Schisms

1.4. Leading Theologians

1.5. Fall of Constantinople

## 2. Christianity in the West

2.1. Popes vs Kings and Emperors

2.2. Monks and Friars

2.3. Theologians and Reformers

**2.4. Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture**

# Cathedrals and Gothic Architecture

**1140:** unknown master mason developed external flying buttresses to carry building's weight

- fewer internal pillars
- windows much larger
- building that soared to heaven, filled with light and peace

12<sup>th</sup> through 15<sup>th</sup> century: 500 cathedrals built  
cathedral or church dominant building in medieval cities and town

**History of  
Christianity 3.  
The Reformation  
of the Church**

# The Reformation of the Church

## Factors Contributing to the Reformation

The Reformation in Germany - Luther

The Reformation in Switzerland - Zwingli and Calvin

The Reformation in England

The Radical Reformation - Anabaptist

The Catholic Reformation

Developments in Protestantism 1560-1700:

Orthodoxy, Puritanism, Pietism

Wars of Religion

# Factors Contributing to the Reformation

rise of nation states and nationalism

Humanism and the Renaissance

printing press

discovery of the New World; advances in  
medicine, and science

# Europe in 1500

## **Spain**

new monarchy formed by marriage of  
Ferdinand of Aragon (**1479-1516**) and  
Isabella of Castile (**1474-1504**)

Charles I (**1516-1556**) = Emperor Charles V of  
the Holy Roman Empire

## **Germany**

divided in nearly 300 independent states, all  
loosely under the head of the Holy Roman  
Emperor

## **Switzerland**

nominally part of the Holy Roman Empire, but essentially independent

13 cantons, each self-governing republic, united in a loose confederation. Dominant cantons: Bern and Zurich

## **Holy Roman Empire**

Maximilian I (1493-1519)

Charles V (1519-1556) {= King Charles I of Spain}

## **France**

strong monarchy had emerged after the 100 Years War with England (1337-1453)

Louis XII (1498-1515)

Francis I (1515-1547)

Henry II (1547-1559)

## **Italy**

several independent states, including Papal States.

“wretched battleground of France and Spain

**1499**: Louis XII of France conquered Kingdom of Milan

**1503**: Ferdinand of Spain conquered Kingdom of Naples

## **England** (allied with Spain)

Henry VII (**1485-1509**), first Tudor king

following the War of the Roses (**1455-1485**)

Henry VIII (**1509-1547**)

Edward VI (**1547-1553**)

Mary Tudor (**1553-1558**)

Elizabeth I (**1558-1603**)

**Scotland** (allied with France)

James IV (**1488-1513**)

James V (**1513-1542**)

Mary Stuart (**1542-1567**)

# Rise of Nation States and Nationalism

end of feudal systems and rise of new monarchies

France

England

Spain

dreams of union and independence

Netherlands

Germany

Latin common bond only for ecclesiastical and scholarly circles

# Renaissance

intellectual and artistic movement in Italy, then to

W. Europe, in 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century

glorious rebirth of forgotten antiquity

thousand years since fall of Rome “Middle Ages:”

negative intermission between antiquity and the

present

# Humanism

literary movement to return to the sources of classical literature and imitate its style

# Printing Press

early books Latin or Greek of interest only to scholars

typography tried to imitate handwritten books

“textual criticism” arose. “Critical editions” produced

- authenticity of texts questioned. *Donation of Constantine* judged a forgery

# Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam (1466-1536) “Prince of the Humanist”

illegitimate son of a priest and physician's  
daughter. Reared in Holland

**1487:** entered Augustinian monastery

**1492:** ordained a priest

**1495:** left monastery, unsuited to life of monk  
studied in Paris, scholastic theology, then classical  
literature

wrote series of best selling satires ridiculing  
monasticism and scholasticism, corruption of  
Rome

# Erasmus

*Handbook of the Christian Soldier, Colloquies,  
Praise of Folly*

series editor of Latin and Greek text

**1516:** produced first Greek New Testament (first  
ever published)

commandments of Jesus subject passion to reason

Church must abandon the vices of pagans

(Renaissance popes)

monasticism ideal unacceptable distinction: all are  
called to be “soldiers of Christ”

theology & doctrine important but righteous more  
important

true Christian warfare is an inner warfare

“Erasmus laid the egg and Luther hatched it”

-- popular 15<sup>th</sup> century saying

“I wish that the scriptures might be translated into all languages, so that not only the Scots and the Irish, but also the Turk and the Saracen might read and understand them. I long that the farm laborer might sing them as he follows his plough, the weaver hum them to the tune of his shuttle, the traveler beguile the weariness of his journey with their stories.”

- Erasmus

“I detest dissension, because it goes against the teachings of Christ and against a secret inclination of nature. I doubt that either side in the dispute can be suppressed without grave loss. It is clear that many of the reforms for which Luther calls are urgently needed. My only wish is that now that I am old I be allowed to enjoy the results of my efforts. But both sides reproach me and seek to coerce me. Some claim that since I do not attack Luther I agree with him, while Lutherans declare that I am a coward who has forsaken the gospel”

- Erasmus

# **The Reformation of the Church**

Factors Contributing to the Reformation

## **The Reformation in Germany - Luther**

The Reformation in Switzerland - Zwingli and  
Calvin

The Reformation in England

The Radical Reformation - Anabaptist

The Catholic Reformation

Developments in Protestantism 1560-1700:

Orthodoxy, Puritanism, Pietism

Wars of Religion

# Reformation in Germany

## Martin Luther (1483-1546)

**1483:** born Eisleben. Father copper miner, 2<sup>nd</sup> of 8 children

**1501:** University of Erfurt (most humanistic of German Universities)

**May 1505:** entered law school

moved by death of classmate, close escape from lightning; vowed to St. Anne to become monk

**1505:** entered monastery of Augustinian hermits in Erfurt

**1507:** ordained as priest.

overpowering sense of his own sinfulness.

Despaired that sin was deeper than what he could consciously account for and confess

# Martin Luther

spiritual advisor suggested he read the Christian mystics: love God, rest will follow  
difficult to love a just God who demanded an account of all his sins  
spiritual advisor ordered him to University at Wittenberg

**1512:** doctor of theology

**1515:** began lecturing on Romans

struggled with Romans 1:17, the righteous and justice of God. But it is not “good news” that God is just and judges sinners

“I felt that I had been born anew and that the gates of heaven had been open.” Faith and justification are the work of God, a free gift to sinners

# Martin Luther

**1517:** wrote *Disputation against Scholastic Theology* - 97 theses radically attacking all of medieval Scholasticism.  
- to his surprise, aroused little interest beyond University

# Ninety Five Theses

## Background

Albert of Brandenburg (who already had two episcopal sees) paid Pope Leo X 10,000 ducats for Archbishopric of Mainz, who also authorized him to large sale of indulgences

Dominican John Tetzel put in charge of indulgence sale: “cleaner than when coming out of baptism,” “cleaner than Adam before the Fall,” “the cross of the seller of an indulgence has as much power as the cross of Christ,” “as soon as the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs.”

many appalled, most kept silent

# Ninety Five Theses

**Oct 31, 1517:** posted Ninety Five Theses on door of Castle of Wittenberg

- written in Latin; Luther expected same response as his 97 theses. Did send a copy with a respectful cover letter to Albert of Brandenburg
- Printer spread copies and German translation throughout Germany
- Albert sent his copy and letter to the Pope

Pope told Augustinian Order to deal with it

Cardinal Cajetan sent to Diet of the Empire; met with Luther

Luther protected by Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, Pope's choice for the new Holy Roman Emperor instead of King Charles I (Spain) or Francis I (France)

**April 18, 1521:** Diet of Worms before Emperor Charles V "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise."

- Luther hid by Frederick at Wartburg Castle  
Luther still under Emperor's death sentence,  
returned to Wittenburg

**1521-1525:** Emperor busy with wars with France

**1523:** Diet of Worms adopted policy of toleration with Lutheranism

**1525:** Imperial troops captured King Francis I of France.

- Charles V signed peace treaty; freed Francis I.

- Counting on support of Francis, the Pope, he was ready to crush Lutheranism and the Turks

- instead King Francis I and Pope Clement VII ally and declare war on Emperor Charles V

**1526:** Diet of Spire withdrew Edict of Worms against Luther; each German state given freedom to choose its own allegiance

**1527:** Imperial troops invade Italy and march on Rome

**1529:** peace agreed to by Pope and Francis

**1529:** Second Diet of Spire: reaffirmed Edict of Worms. Lutheran princes presented formal protest = called “Protestants”

**1530:** Diet of Augsburg. Emperor Charles V back  
- listened to “Augsburg Confession”  
- demanded recantation by April 1531

Protestant territories formed League of Schmalkald

**1532:** Turks threaten Vienna again; Francis I  
threatens wars

**1532:** Peace of Nuremberg

# **The Reformation of the Church**

Factors Contributing to the Reformation

The Reformation in Germany - Luther

**The Reformation in Switzerland -  
Zwingli and Calvin**

The Reformation in England

The Radical Reformation - Anabaptist

The Catholic Reformation

Developments in Protestantism 1560-1700:

Orthodoxy, Puritanism, Pietism

Wars of Religion

# Reformation in Switzerland

## Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531)

born in small Swiss village 2 mos. after Luther  
studied in Basel, Bern, University of Vienna  
became priest village of Glarus; chaplain on Italian  
campaigns with Swiss mercenary troops

**1515:** met Erasmus; deeply influenced

**1518:** papal chaplain

**1519:** priest at Great Minster Church in Zurich.

Convinced:

- justification by faith alone
- must return to original sources: bible  
(humanism). Anything not explicitly in  
Scripture must be rejected

# Ulrich Zwingli

## Rejected:

- Lenten fasts
- celibacy of clergy
- veneration of saints
- absolution
- indulgences
- merits of good works
- crucifixes, tapestries, statues
- relics
- organ playing, chanting, bell ringing
- liturgy of the Mass
- Christ's real presence in Eucharist (only symbolic)

# Ulrich Zwingli

city council gradually supported his views,

- **June, July 1524:** gangs of workers removed pictures, statues from city churches, marking open breach with Rome

- **Dec 1524:** monasteries dissolved

- **After Holy Week 1525:** Mass abolished

Pope made no intervention, needed the Swiss mercenary soldiers from Zurich

aided spread to other cantons of Switzerland

**1528:** Protestant cantons form “Christian Civic Alliance.” Roman cantons counter with “Christian Union.”

**1531:** Zurich tried to force evangelical preaching on Roman cantons by embargo on food to them

Roman cantons swiftly attacked Zurich, Zwingli found severely wounded and was killed

# Reformation in Switzerland

## John Calvin (1509-1564)

the most important systemic theologian of the 16<sup>th</sup>  
century Protestantism

born Noyon, Picardy, France

father, secretary to bishop; obtained for John

income from two minor ecclesiastical posts

studied theology in Paris; law in Orleans and

Bourges

**1533:** sudden conversion “God subdued and  
brought my heart to docility” Broke with  
Roman Catholicism

**1534:** gave up his ecclesiastical posts

**1535:** went into exile Basel, Switzerland

# John Calvin

**1536:** first edition of *Institution of the Christian Religion* or *Institutes*

- 516 pages, 6 chapters;

- final edition **1559:** four books, 80 chapters

predestination

gospel could not be ineffective; yet some people do not respond to the gospel.

Therefore “We assert that by an eternal and immutable counsel God hath once for all determined both whom he would admit to salvation and whom He would admit to destruction”

Eucharist: view intermediate between Zwingli and Luther. Presence real but spiritual

# John Calvin

decided to settle in Strasbourg; got sidetracked on way in Geneva

- William Farel, Protestant missionary from Bern, urged him to stay

Geneva became “Rome of Protestantism”

**1564:** Geneva Academy founded

# John Calvin

## Experiment in Geneva

goal in Geneva: an effective form of religious and moral totalitarianism

- **1541:** *Ecclesiastical Ordinances* to govern the religious and moral lives of citizens
- elders to keep eye on citizens, report to Venerable Company of Pastors

dissension

Sebastian Castello: expelled from Geneva for interpreting Song of Songs as a poem of erotic love

Jerome Bolsec: former Carmelite friar attacked Calvin on predestination: made God into tyrant, implied Christ died only for the elect. Imprisoned and exiled

Michael Servetus: condemned by Inquisition for views against Trinity. Arrested and burned at the stake

# **The Reformation of the Church**

Factors Contributing to the Reformation

The Reformation in Germany - Luther

The Reformation in Switzerland - Zwingli and Calvin

## **The Reformation in England**

The Radical Reformation - Anabaptist

The Catholic Reformation

Developments in Protestantism 1560-1700:

Orthodoxy, Puritanism, Pietism

Wars of Religion

# Reformation in England

gradual Protestantization of the English church and people over the reigns of four monarchs  
act of state imposed from above by willful king  
received in a ground of political rebellion,  
movements for church reform

Erasmus visited **1499**, **1506**, and lectured at  
Cambridge **1511-1514**

- John Fisher (**1459-1535**) bishop of Rochester
- Sir Thomas More (**1478-1535**)

**1520**: group of Cambridge scholar routinely gathered at White Horse Inn “Little Germany” to discuss new doctrines of Luther

# Henry VIII

impressive intellect, leader, well-read in Scholastic theology and humanism, popular

Thomas Wolsey (**1474?-1530**), superb diplomat,

**1515** made Cardinal by Pope Leo X

use of Luther's writings forbidden

**1521:** Henry published *Assertion of the Seven Sacraments* against Luther. Pope called him "Defender of the Faith"

# Henry VIII

**1509:** married **Catherine of Aragon**, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain

Pope Julius II gave special dispensation, as Catherine had been married to Henry's older brother Arthur

six children; only Mary survived infancy

**1527:** scruples about validity of marriage (Lev 20:31)

Wolsey favored divorce; saw potential French alliance; Henry infatuated with **Anne Boleyn**, sister of his mistress Mary Boleyn

Lord Chancellor and Cardinal Wolsey tried to get annulment from Pope Clement VII

# Henry VIII

**Thomas Cranmer:** suggested getting opinions from Catholic Universities on annulment question. Started lasting friendship with Henry

**Jan 1531:** “sole protector and supreme head of English church” “as far as the law of Christ allows”

Pope Clement VII appointed **Thomas Cranmer** archbishop of Canterbury under Henry’s threat of losing annates

# Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556)

born Asclacton, Nottinghamshire

educated at Cambridge

Lutheran in his theology

preferred reformation by general persuasion

firmly believed in Luther's idea of a "godly  
prince"

*Great Bible* (1538)

*Litany* (1545)

*Prayer Books* of 1549 and 1552

# Henry VIII

## Split with Rome

**Jan 1533:** secretly married **Anne Boleyn**

**May 1533:** Cranmer annulled marriage to Catherine; declared marriage to Anne lawful  
(**Sep 1533** had daughter Elizabeth)

**Jul 1533:** Pope threatened excommunication

**Nov 3, 1534:** Parliament passed the Supremacy Act. “the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England”

mastermind of the “Reformation Parliament” was

**Thomas Cromwell (1485-1540)** King’s secretary and vicar general ecclesiastical affairs

# Henry VIII

## Split with Rome

**May 1535:** monks of the Carthusian order barbarously executed for denying King's supremacy

**June and July 1535:** Bishop John Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded. More: "the king's good servant, but God's first"

monasteries dissolved (800 between **1536-40**); monies given to state

# Heir at Last

**1536:** Henry tired of Anne Boleyn, who had not produced a male heir. Charged with adultery

**May 17, 1536:** Cranmer pronounced marriage null and void

**May 18:** beheaded

**May 30:** Henry married Jane Seymour

**Oct 12, 1537:** Edward born.

# Edward VI (1547-1553)

nine years old; rule by head of the privy council

England moved towards a more radical

Protestantism

**1548:** images removed from churches

**1549:** marriage of clergy made legal

**1549, 1552:** mandated books of Common Prayer  
(largely by Cranmer)

**July 6, 1553:** Edward VI died of tuberculosis, age  
15

# Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

Catholic

Cranmer imprisoned

public worship restored to what it was last year of  
Henry VIII's reign

married Philip (soon to be King Philip II of Spain),  
son of Emperor Charles VI,

**late 1553-middle 1555:** 800 Protestant leaders left  
for German and Swiss cities

**1554:** Parliament restored papal authority

**Mar 21, 1556:** Cranmer had signed recantation of  
Protestantism, but then publicly repudiated it  
before being burned at stake

“Bloody Mary:” 300 persons burned.

absence of Philip who had left England **Nov**  
**1555;** her childlessness: judgement of God

# Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

moderate Protestant

proceeded cautiously with change

**Apr. 29, 1559:** New Supremacy Act (“Supreme Governor”)

modified Prayer Book of **1552**

Act of Uniformity: all worship in new liturgy, with vestments and ornaments of 2<sup>nd</sup> year of Edward VI

new Anglican episcopate established

# **The Reformation of the Church**

Factors Contributing to the Reformation

The Reformation in Germany - Luther

The Reformation in Switzerland - Zwingli and Calvin

The Reformation in England

## **The Radical Reformation - Anabaptist**

The Catholic Reformation

Developments in Protestantism 1560-1700:

Orthodoxy, Puritanism, Pietism

Wars of Religion

# The Radical Reformation

## Anabaptists

only adult baptism of those with faith valid “We are not regenerated because we are baptized. . . . We are baptized because we are regenerated.”

(Menno Simons)

abandoned anything not clearly sanctioned in the Bible

- refused to bear arms
- would not swear allegiance to rulers

loosely allied under tenets of “Brotherly Union” adopted at the Schleithem Synod **1527**

most of Christianity regarded as people of lukewarm piety only partly obedient to the gospel

# Anabaptists

## Menno Simons (1496-1561)

born Holland

**1524:** ordained Catholic priest

**1536:** converted to Anabaptism, served  
congregation in Groningen

extremely literal in interpreting Bible.

rejected Trinity because word not in Bible

Mennonite church bears his name

# Anabaptists

## Jakob Ammann (1644-1711)

Mennonite elder in Alsace and Switzerland  
felt other Mennonite not sufficiently zealous in  
separating themselves from the rest of the  
world

**1693:** left with 4000 followers and founded the  
Amish Mennonites

# **The Reformation of the Church**

Factors Contributing to the Reformation

The Reformation in Germany - Luther

The Reformation in Switzerland - Zwingli and Calvin

The Reformation in England

The Radical Reformation - Anabaptist

## **The Catholic Reformation**

Developments in Protestantism 1560-1700:

Orthodoxy, Puritanism, Pietism

Wars of Religion

# The Catholic Reformation

## Pope Leo X (1513-21)

comments on Luther's 95 Thesis **1518**

“Luther is a drunken German. He will feel different when he is sober”

“friar Martin is a brilliant chap. The whole row is due to the envy of monks.”

“...only a monk's quarrel.”

# The Catholic Reformation

Oratory of Divine Love **1517**

Reformed Papacy

Pope Clement VII (**1523-1534**)

Pope Paul III (**1534-1549**)

Pope Paul IV (**1555-1559**)

Council of Trent **1545-47, 1551-52, 1562-63**

new religious orders

Jesuits

revival of the Inquisition; Index of prohibited

books

Catholic mysticism in Spain

# Oratory of Divine Love

**1517**: informal society of 50 clergy and lay people meeting at Rome to reform the church through love and moral improvement along ideas of Erasmus

among members:

future Cardinal Gasparo Contarini (**1483-1542**).

In **1541** as papal delegate he tried to reach a theological compromise with Protestants at Colloquy of Regensburg

future Pope Paul IV

# Reformed Papacy

## Pope Paul III (1534-1549)

most sincere reforming pope of 16<sup>th</sup> century  
appointed reformers to College of Cardinals  
called Council of Trent

appointed papal reform commission **1536**. *Advice  
Concerning the Reform of the Church*

- papal office too secular; should stop flirting  
with the world
- documented corruption:
  - bribery in high places
  - abuses of papal power
  - evasions of church law by laity and clergy
  - laxity in monastic orders
  - abuse of indulgences
  - high number of prostitutes in Rome

# Council of Trent

location involved intense negotiation with  
Emperor and French king  
met in three main sessions

**1545-1547**

**1551-1552**

**1562-1563**

results

clarified and reasserted most of the doctrines of  
the late medieval Roman church

elevated the papacy

improved church organization

eliminated flagrant abuses pointed out by the  
Protestants

response

Protestants bitterly disappointed

# Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556)

born **1491** or **1495** at Loyola, near Pyrenees  
professional soldier; suffered leg wound. Resolved  
to become “soldier of Christ.” Waited for  
guidance

**1524-1534:** studied at Barcelona, Alcalá,  
Salamanca, Paris

wrote *Spiritual Exercises*. 4-week retreat:

1. sin
2. Christ's kingship
3. Christ's passion
4. Christ's risen life

**1535:** he and six friends took vows of poverty and  
chastity, vowed to become missionaries to  
Palestine and convert the Muslims

worked in northern Italian cities

# Jesuits

**1540:** new order approved by Pope Paul III  
head chosen for life

four elected assistants, who can depose head  
membership: robust health, handsome in

appearance, intelligent, eloquent in speech

1. two year rigorous novitiate

2. indefinite scholasticate: period of study,  
vows of poverty, chastity, obedience

3. “third probation” or “tertianship”

4. acceptance as “formed spiritual coadjutor” or  
fully professed member taking vow of  
personal obedience to pope (“professed  
fathers of the fourth vow”)

no fixed hours of worship or dress, no common  
recitation of divine office

# Jesuits

combined individualism of Renaissance with  
sacrifice and obedience of the will

three missions:

education

counteracting the Protestants

missionary expansion

sent foreign missionaries to India, Indonesia,  
Ethiopia, Japan, China and the New World:  
Mexico, Paraguay, Brazil, SW United States

**1556:** >1,500 Jesuits

**1626:** 15,544 Jesuits

# Inquisition

“Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office”

“Roman Inquisition” began **1542** through work of Cardinal Caraffa

heretics traitors against God, a cancer destroying the body of the church that must be eradicated before they contaminate other immortal souls commonly used terror and torture to get confessions. Executions done by civil authority widely used in Italy, Spain. Modified in France. Rare in Germany. Common law prevented use in England

# Teresa of Avila (1515-1582)

born Avila in central Spain from noble family  
committed herself to converting the heathen and  
healing the divisions with Protestants

**1536:** entered Carmelite Convent

worked for reform of religious houses

books *The Book of Her Life, The Road of  
Perfection, Concepts on the Love of God, The  
Inferior Castle*

religious ecstasy approaching the erotic

first conversion: oneness with God through

contemplation and prayer “mystical marriage”

second conversion: union through love. Described

an ecstasy of a seraphim plunging fire tipped

spear into her heart, leaving her aflame with

love

# **The Reformation of the Church**

Factors Contributing to the Reformation

The Reformation in Germany - Luther

The Reformation in Switzerland - Zwingli and Calvin

The Reformation in England

The Radical Reformation - Anabaptist

The Catholic Reformation

**Developments in Protestantism 1560-1700: Orthodoxy, Puritanism, Pietism**

Wars of Religion

# Leading Features of Protestantism

Rejection of Papal Authority

Emphasis on the Priority of the Bible

Rejection of Medieval Sacramental System

Communion in “Both Kinds” vs “One Kind”

“Priesthood of All Believers”

Rejection of Purgatory and Prayers for the dead

Suspicious attitude towards veneration of Mary  
and other Saints as potential idolatry

# Developments in Protestantism 1560 to 1700

Orthodoxy

Puritanism

Pietism

# Orthodoxy

after **1560**, concern grew in movement to defend itself, emphasize “doctrinal purity,”  
“theological correctness”

emphasis on rational justification and defense of key doctrines

a response to:

- renewal of Catholic confidence after Council of Trent
- tensions between Lutheran and Reformed movements

led to:

Pietism

# Puritanism

abusive term applied to Church of England members who wanted adoption of Reformed beliefs, practices

small separatists groups, congregations formed

- often found refuge in Netherlands
- most important separatist groups: “Brownist” after Robert Browne (**1550-1633**)
- notable separatist group est. Scrooby, Nottinghamshire **1606** by John Robinson (**1575-1625**) moved to Leiden **1609**. On **Sep 6, 1620**, 102 members set sail on the Mayflower for America

# Puritanism

some separatist groups returned from Netherlands to England, became forerunners of modern Baptists

English Civil War (**1642-9**)

- King Charles I executed **1649**
- Puritan Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell during **1649-1660**
- monarchy restored **1660** with Charles II

# Pietism

reaction to Orthodoxy; emphasis on issues of everyday life

inaugurated with “Pious Wishes” by Philip Jakob Spener lamenting state of German Lutheranism  
- proposed personal bible study

Nikolaus Ludwig Graf von Zinzendorf (**1700-60**)

“Herrnhuter” community in village of Herrnhut  
- stressed “religion of the heart,” role of “feeling”

- slogan “a living faith”

# Pietism

John Wesley (**1703-91**)

- founder of Methodist movement in Church of England
- visited Herrnhut **1738**
- emphasized the experiential side of Christian faith

# **The Reformation of the Church**

Factors Contributing to the Reformation

The Reformation in Germany - Luther

The Reformation in Switzerland - Zwingli and Calvin

The Reformation in England

The Radical Reformation - Anabaptist

The Catholic Reformation

Developments in Protestantism 1560-1700:

Orthodoxy, Puritanism, Pietism

## **Wars of Religion**

# Wars of Religion

Catholics versus Calvinists (“Huguenots”) in France (**1562-1598**)

Dutch War of Independence (**1560-1618**)

- Calvinist Dutch population vs. Catholic Spanish colonial power

English Civil War (**1642-1649**)

- Royalists vs. Puritans

Thirty Years War (**1618-1648**) in Germany

- Catholics and Lutherans vs. Calvinists

**The History of  
Christianity 4:  
Christianity in the  
West  
1750 to the  
Present**

# **Christianity in the West, 1750 to the Present**

## **Intellectual Movements that Influenced Western Christianity**

Christianity in Europe: The French Revolution

Christianity in America: The “Great Awakening”  
and the American Revolution

Development of Catholicism after 1800

Development of Protestantism after 1800

# Intellectual Movements that Influenced Western Christianity

Rationalism (the “Enlightenment”)

Romanticism

Marxism

# Rationalism (“The Enlightenment”)

questioned the intellectual credentials of  
Christianity itself

criticism of Christianity based on

“omniscience” of human reason

- Christian beliefs rational
- therefore, basic ideas of Christianity should be derivable from reason itself: “Revelation” is only the rational reaffirmation of moral truths available to enlightened reason
- reason supreme source of revelation. Goddess of Reason enthroned Notre Dame 1793

# Romanticism

reaction to rationalism; reason spiritually  
enslaving, experientially and emotionally  
deficient

appealed to human imagination rather than reason  
individual human subjectivity and inwardness  
mirrors of the infinite, revelations of a higher  
order than any morality or philosophy

both reason and doctrines of Christianity fail to do  
justice to the complexity and mystery of the  
world

# Marxism

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

the way human beings respond to their material needs determines everything else (ideas, values, belief-systems, religiosity)

*human alienation* is a result of:

- division of labor (alienation from product)
- private property (alienation from society)

Capitalism inherently unstable and doomed to collapse

# Marx and Religion

religion is a direct response to social and economic conditions; it has no independent existence

“religion is just the imaginary sun which seems to man to revolve around him, until he realizes that he himself is the centre of his own revolution”

religion is the product of human alienation

“The struggle against religion is therefore indirectly a struggle against *the world* of which religion is the spiritual fragrance”

# **Christianity in the West, 1750 to the Present**

Intellectual Movements that Influenced Western Christianity

## **Christianity in Europe: The French Revolution**

Christianity in America: The “Great Awakening” and the American Revolution

Development of Catholicism after 1800

Development of Protestantism after 1800

# The French Revolution

marks the high point of anti-religious feeling in Europe

pillars of French society:

- monarchy
- church

1789 - 1792: moderate reforms ongoing:

- agreed all church lands should be nationalized
- July 1790: Civil Constitution of the Clergy  
rejected authority of the Pope

# French Revolution

1792: more radical revolutionary faction launches

“Reign of Terror”

- Louis XVI publicly guillotined Jan 21, 1793

1793-1794: program of dechristianization

- cult of Goddess Reason officially sanctioned

- new republican calendar eliminated Sunday and Christian festivals

- priests pressured to renounce faith

- program of church closures begun

# French Revolution

Nov 1792: French revolutionary armies began campaign of conquest

- six “satellite” republics established by 1799 in Netherlands, Switzerland, parts of Northern Italy, Germany
- 1798: Papal States occupied; Pope Pius VI deported to France (died in prison there 6 months later)

# **Christianity in the West, 1750 to the Present**

Intellectual Movements that Influenced Western Christianity

Christianity in Europe: The French Revolution

**Christianity in America: The “Great Awakening” and the American Revolution**

Development of Catholicism after 1800

Development of Protestantism after 1800

# Christianity in America

Christianity was brought to America largely by refugees seeking to escape religious persecution first settlers generally deeply committed to

Christian beliefs

most were English speaking Protestants

- exception: Maryland a Catholic enclave
- large number of Catholics would not arrive until emigrations in 1800's from Ireland and Italy

# Christianity in America: The Great Awakening

by 1700, lack of interest in religion widespread in America

- religion reduced to morality
- large proportion of church membership “nominal” or “half-way”

1720: “Great Awakening” began

1734: blossomed in response to preaching of Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)

Spread under preaching of George Whitefield (1714-70)

# Christianity in America: The Great Awakening. Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)

one of the most significant religious thinkers in the  
history of United States

father local pastor in Connecticut

studied theology and tutor at Yale College

1726: became asst.pastor at church in

Northampton, Mass (his grandfather was  
pastor); sole pastor after 1729

1734-5: great number of conversions described in  
*A Faithful Narrative of the Surprising Work of  
God*

# **Christianity in America: The Great Awakening. Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)**

Other works: sermon “Sinners in the Hands of an  
Angry God”, *Freedom of Will*  
1757: became president of the College of New  
Jersey (now called Princeton University)

# **Christianity in America: The Great Awakening. George Whitefield (1714-1770)**

educated at Oxford

member of the Wesley brother's Holy Club

1736: ordained Anglican deacon; later became  
priest

1738: asked by John Wesley to go to Georgia as  
missionary; made first of seven voyages to  
America

traveled from Georgia to Maine

crowds of up to 8,000 came to hear him preach  
everyday for weeks

# Christianity in America: The Great Awakening. George Whitefield (1714-1770)

- Benjamin Franklin wrote of his amazement of the size of the crowd, quality of his voice
- detractors called him “Dr. Squintum” because of his cross-eyes
- established clergy refused to allow him to preach in their congregations because of Wesley association and his evangelical fervor

made a major contribution to growth of  
Methodism in America

# Christianity in America: The Great Awakening. The American Revolution

Church of England the established church by law in southern colonies

- after 1760, became increasingly viewed as religious dimension of English colonialism
- suspicions increased Quebec Act of 1774: Britain established Catholicism in French speaking Quebec

first Amendment “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or restricting the free exercise thereof”

# **Christianity in the West, 1750 to the Present**

Intellectual Movements that Influenced Western Christianity

Christianity in Europe: The French Revolution

Christianity in America: The “Great Awakening” and the American Revolution

## **Development of Catholicism after 1800**

Development of Protestantism after 1800

# The Development of Catholicism since 1800

State of Catholicism at the end of the Napoleonic era 1814:

- Catholicism largely a European religion
- most European Catholics lived in the Habsburg Empire, Italy, France
- few missions in South America, Japan, India

Pope Pius VII returned to Rome May 1814 after 5 years in prison under Napoleon I and began renewal of the church

- 1814: Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. Goal: rebuild Catholicism throughout Europe

# The Development of Catholicism since 1800

Romanticism powerful effect on reawakening of interest in Catholicism

- Christianity felt to be major source of artistic inspiration and culture excellence

1850: Catholic hierarchy reestablished in Protestant England

Increased Influence of Catholicism in America

- Revolutionary America largely Protestant
- immigrants from Ireland and Italy altered America's religious landscape
- major Catholic educational institutions founded (Notre Dame 1842)

# The Development of Catholicism since 1800

Increased respect for and influence of the Pope  
Ultramontanism “beyond the mountains”

- extent to which pope had authority “beyond the Alps” (i.e. beyond Italy)
- decades prior to French revolution, pope largely ignored by Catholic faithful as isolated and distant
- Napoleon's vicious treatment of pope caused him to regain prestige
- Joseph de Maistre (1754-1821) Du pape ("On the Pope") 1819.

# The Development of Catholicism since 1800: Pope Pius IX and the First Vatican Council

Pius IX: pope from 1846-1878

1869: called First Vatican Council

- 700 delegates and visitors
- liberal Catholics versus Ultramontanism
- where was the location of supreme authority in the church. Pope? Great Councils of the church?

# The Development of Catholicism since 1800: Pope Pius IX and the First Vatican Council

Council decisive victory for Ultramontanism

- July 13, 1869: dogma of papal infallibility approved after heated debate and much opposition
- pope *ex cathedra* (in his formal capacity as teacher and defender of the faith) is infallible

# The Development of Catholicism since 1800: The Rise of Catholic Modernism

modernist: school of Catholic theologians

operating late 1800's who adopted a critical and skeptical attitude towards traditional Christian doctrines

- radical biblical criticism

- stressed ethical rather than theological dimensions of faith

- wanted to integrate Christian thought with the spirit of the Enlightenment

# The Development of Catholicism since 1800: The Second Vatican Council

John XXIII: pope from 1958-63  
summoned second Vatican Council

- Oct 1962 to 1965
- 2,450 bishops

after Vatican II:

- church a community of believers (vs. a divinely ordained and hierarchically ordered society)
- importance of laity
- importance of ecumenism
- social justice, human rights, race relations
- “collegiality:” authority also in bishops

# **Christianity in the West, 1750 to the Present**

Intellectual Movements that Influenced Western Christianity

Christianity in Europe: The French Revolution

Christianity in America: The “Great Awakening” and the American Revolution

Development of Catholicism after 1800

**Development of Protestantism after 1800**

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800

Liberal Protestantism

Neo-Orthodoxy

The Rise of Fundamentalism

The Emergence of Evangelicalism

The Rise of Charismatic and Pentecostal  
Movements

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: Liberal Protestantism

begin Early 1800's, associated with German writer  
F.D.E. Schleiermacher

desired to:

- relate Christian faith to the human experience  
and modern culture
- relate Christian faith to modern science.  
Darwin's theory made the seven days of  
creation untenable
- reconstruct Christian beliefs
- restate Christian faith in forms acceptable  
within contemporary culture

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: Liberal Protestantism

had vision of humanity as ascending upward into  
new realms of progress and prosperity  
purpose of religion:

- spiritual needs of modern humanity
- ethical guidance to society

Liberalism reached zenith in North America late  
1970's and early 1980's

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: Liberal Protestantism

**Albrecht Benjamin Ritschl (1822-1889)**

“kingdom of God” a static realm of ethical values  
history in process of being divinely guided towards  
perfection

had enormous and unbounded optimism in human  
ability and potential

Criticism:

- hopelessly optimistic view of human nature

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: Liberal Protestantism

**Paul Tillich (1886-1965)**

most developed and influential presentation of  
Protestant liberalism; widely regarded as most  
influential US theologian since Jonathan  
Edwards

task of modern theology is to establish  
“conversation” between modern human culture  
and Christian faith

- existential questions = “ultimate questions”  
are revealed by human culture
- gospel must speak to the culture

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: Neo- Orthodoxy

disillusionment with liberal theology after World  
War I

- human nature had produced an atrocity
- liberalism had reduced Christianity to  
religious experience, hence was "human"  
centered

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: Neo- Orthodoxy

**Karl Barth (1886-1968)**

Swiss theologian

*Church Dogmatics* (1936-1969)

theology not a response to human

situation/questions; it is a response to the word  
of God

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: Rise of Fundamentalism

“fundamentalism”

- 1910: series of 12 books by small American publishing house entitled "The Fundamentals"

arose as a religious reaction with American

Protestantism to the secular culture 1920 to 1940

counter-cultural movement, with separatist attitude to culture

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: Rise of Fundamentalism

believed in:

- absolute literal authority of Scripture
- premillennial return of Christ

siege mentality “oppositionalism,” “walled cities,”  
demand to separate from "corrupt" mainstream  
denominations

1922: caused painful schism in Presbyterian  
Church in US: “unbelieving liberals” vs.  
“reactionary fundamentalism”

lost credibility in mainline churches with Scopes  
Trial 1925

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: The Emergence of Evangelicalism

evangelical

- original usage: 1500's: Catholic writers wishing to revert to more biblical beliefs and practices than those associated with late medieval church
- now: transdenominational trend laying particular emphasis place of scripture in Christian life

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: The Emergence of Evangelicalism

## Characteristics of Evangelicals

- Scripture ultimate authority
- death of Jesus Christ the source of redemption and hope
- emphasis on conversion or "new birth" as a life-changing religious experience
- concern on sharing faith

## Billy Graham

- most publicly visible member of new evangelical style

# The Development of Protestantism since 1800: Rise of Charismatic and Pentecostal Movements

strongly experiential type of Christianity  
emphasis on the presence and power and the Holy  
Spirit

three “waves” of charismatic movements:

1. classic Pentecostalism: emphasis on speaking in tongues
2. 1960's and 1970's: spiritual healing and other charismatic practices
3. “signs and wonders” -- supernatural power unleashed on churches

**The History of  
Christianity 5:  
The Rise of  
Christianity in the  
Developing World**

# **The Rise of Christianity in the Developing World**

Introduction

Latin America

South-East Asia

Africa

India

The South Pacific

# Introduction

16th century: Christianity largely a European religion

second half of 16th century: Catholic church established

Commission for the Spreading of the Faith

next 2 centuries: Catholic church dominated missionary

work outside Europe, led by the Jesuits

evangelical revival England: led to evangelical

missionary in territories of the British empire

# Introduction

early 1800's: most Christians in Northern Hemisphere,  
predominately Europe

Now:

- most Christians in Southern Hemisphere
- numerical center shifted to South America, southern Africa, parts of Asia

# The Rise of Christianity in the Developing World

Introduction

**Latin America**

South-East Asia

Africa

India

The South Pacific

# Latin America

colonial powers in South America: Spain and Portugal  
missions developed, particularly by Jesuits  
South America extensively Christianized by 1800  
92% nominally Catholic in 1970's

# Latin America and Liberation Theology

1968: Catholic bishops of Latin America gathered at Medellin, Columbia. CELAM II acknowledged that church had often sided with oppressive governments in the region; in the future it would be on the side of the poor

# Liberation Theology

## Basic Themes

1. emphasis on the poor and oppressed
  - Christian theology must begin with the “view from below”
  - “the poor are the authentic theological source for understanding Christian truth and practice” (Juan Luis Segundo)
  - “God is clearly and unequivocally on the side of the poor” (Jose Miguel Bonion)

# Liberation Theology

## Basic Themes

2. theology cannot be detached from social involvement or political action
  - “Theology has to stop explaining the world, and start transforming it” (Bonion)
  - true knowledge of God comes in and through commitment to the poor

# Liberation Theology Criticism

Marxism used as tool of social analysis

Scripture read as a narrative of liberation

often equates salvation with liberation

- emphasis on “structural sin” of society rather than individual redemption

# Latin America

## Rise of the evangelical and charismatic movements

recent explosion of evangelical and pentecostal groups

reasons:

- salvation does not require membership in a specific church
- “free enterprise, leveling form of ministry:” -- evangelicals fed up with their pastors simply go out and establish their own church
- Pentecostalism in tune with elements of popular culture: belief in spirits, exorcism of demons, conversion experience

# **The Rise of Christianity in the Developing World**

Introduction

Latin America

**South-East Asia**

Africa

India

The South Pacific

# South-East Asia

except for Philippines, Christianity best described as a growing minority presence

# South-East Asia: The Philippines

1521: group of 3,141 islands “discovered” by Ferdinand Magellan

under Spanish rule, missionary work undertaken by the Franciscans and Dominicans

the only predominately Christian country in south-east Asia

1898: came under American rule

Catholicism dominant form; Protestant missionary societies established after end of Spanish rule

# South East Asia: Japan

1549: Jesuit missionary Francis Xavier landed at Kagoshima, Japan

Tokugawa shogunate: long period of isolation

1865: Japan again opened its doors to the west. 60,000 believers still present

- greatest pocket of believers (20,000) found in Nagasaki despite intermittent persecution

- Roman Catholic missionaries initialized focused on bringing them back to orthodoxy

Meiji period 1868-1912: Christianity growing following

# Japan

Uchimura Kanzo: founded the Non-Church movement

- traditional church structure Western accretion
- favored loosely organized Bible-study groups based on Asian teacher-pupil relationship

1930's: increasing militarism

- Shintoism and its rites declared patriotic rather than religious

# Japan

1939: Religious Bodies Law

- formal recognition required; foreign ties cut
- Protestants joined forces, formed Nihon Kirisuto Kyodan (still largest Protestant body)
- Roman Catholic Church also recognized

1945: atomic bomb on Nagasaki destroyed the oldest center of Christianity

presently 1.5 to 4% population Christian. Christianity like butter: a western import. Colloquial Japanese term for Christianity: “it tastes of butter”

# South East Asia: China

## History of Evangelism

635: Nestorian missionary from the Eastern church may have arrived. Never achieved any success in conversions

1294: Franciscan missionaries first reached China

Opium wars of 1840's: opened up the Middle Kingdom to some western attitudes

# China

western attempts to evangelize limited success.

- Christianity was western, un-Chinese
- foreigners blamed for defeat of China by Japan in war of 1894-95
- I Ho Ch'uan crusade of 1899-1900: fanatical opposition to foreign investment and religious activity

1911: republic of China. Christianity officially tolerated

# China

1949: People's Republic of China

all western missionaries ejected

"cultural revolution" 1960's: Christianity suppressed by  
force

1979: cultural revolution ended; some Christians had  
survived

# Three strands in modern Chinese Christianity:

1. Three Self Patriotic Movement (Protestant)  
founded 1951

“official” church; state has considerable control

- self-supporting, self-administrating, self-propagating

2. Catholic Church

- independent of pope (“Catholic Patriotic Association”)

- loyal to pope (a problem; government requires churches be independent of foreign agencies)

# Three strands in modern Chinese Christianity:

3. house Church Movement
  - strongly charismatic

# South East Asia: Korea

1883: ended a long period of international isolation with  
Korean-American treaty

1884: American Presbyterian missions established

1910: Japan annexed Korea as colony, imposed  
Shintoism

After WWII: massive growth Christianity

30-40% Koreans now Christians, predominately  
Presbyterians

western culture seen as liberating, not oppressive

# The Rise of Christianity in the Developing World

Introduction

Latin America

South-East Asia

**Africa**

India

The South Pacific

# Africa

1<sup>st</sup> century: North Africa (now Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt) part of Roman Empire

- city of Alexandria (Egypt): major centers of Christian thought

7<sup>th</sup> century: Islamic invasions

- Coptic church survived in Egypt as minority religion
- small nation of Ethiopia remained Christian

16<sup>th</sup> century: Islam dominated in North; native religions in South

- Portugal then began occupying uninhabited island off west coast

# Africa

Late 18<sup>th</sup> century / Early 19<sup>th</sup> century: British missionary societies

- Baptist Missionary Society (BMS): Congo basin
- London Missionary Society (LMS): southern Africa including Madagascar
- Church Missionary Society (CMS): west and east Africa

Middle 19<sup>th</sup> century: Catholic missionary groups

# Africa

## 19<sup>th</sup> century

dominant feature of missionary work in 19<sup>th</sup> century was colonialism

- Belgium
- Britain
- France
- Germany

forms of Christianity:

- Anglicanism
- Catholicism
- Lutheranism

# Africa 19<sup>th</sup> century

## African Christians

- expatriate Europeans. Maintained Christian life of homeland
- indigenous Africans. Those on margins of traditional African society: slaves, women, the poor

# Africa 19<sup>th</sup> century

problems

- communication of distinctive ideas of Christianity
- tensions with traditional African society
  - monogamy vs. polygamy: United African Methodist Church
- threat to traditional tribal power structures and loyalties
  - 1886 massacre by Baganda king Mwanga (region of modern Uganda)

# Africa 20<sup>th</sup> century

48% Christian

more than 70% Christian:

- Central African Republic
- Kenya
- Congo
- Lesotho

# Africa

## 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Christian-Muslim “interface” 48% nominally Christian;  
42.5% nominally Muslim

end of colonialism; independence

rise of “African Independent Churches”

- emphasis on retaining traditional African heritage within context of Christian faith
- reaction against racism of some white European churches
- often charismatic (healing, exorcisms, interpretation dreams)

# Africa

## African Independent Churches

- emphasis on experience, symbolism rather than word
- strict discipline over members
- delight in hierarchical titles
- conservative in bible interpretation
- most small and local; largest have branches in Western capitals:
  - The Church of The Lord (Aladura)
  - Kimbanguists. Founded by Simon Kimbangu, a young Baptist

# **The Rise of Christianity in the Developing World**

Introduction

Latin America

South-East Asia

Africa

**India**

The South Pacific

# India

Tradition: apostle Thomas founded Indian Mar Thoma church in 1st century

good evidence Christianity present by the 4th century via overland trading routes

1481: papal bull gave Portuguese king spiritual authority of Indies. Bishopric of Goa established

May 6, 1542: Francis Xavier arrives, starting Jesuit missionary work, translations of Christian works

early 18<sup>th</sup> century: Protestant missions

late 18<sup>th</sup> century: growing political British power and Pope Clement XIV's suppression of Jesuits favored British missionaries

# India

East India Company opposed missionary work (might create ill will; threatening trade)

Charter Act 1813: gave British missionaries protected status, established Anglican bishopric at Calcutta  
- missionary work expanded markedly (restricted to Anglicans)

uprising 1857 (“Indian Mutiny” by contemporary English): growing resentment at westernization

# India

## problem of Caste

enduring problem for both Catholic and Protestant  
1830's: Anglican bishop Wilson opposed its persistence  
by converts; policy followed by other Protestants  
(except Lutherans)

Roman Catholics missionaries divided: Irish opposed  
caste; French respected caste; Italians mixed

- 1744: Pope Benedict XIV ruled Catholics of high  
and low birth should go to Mass at same church
  - Jesuits made 2 entrances and erected little  
walls in their churches

# India: Christianity and Hinduism

Ram Mohun Roy 1772-1833

concluded orthodox Hinduism corrupted

1815: founded *Atmiya Sabha*

advocated abolition of *sati* (often misspelled as suttee)

1820: wrote *Precepts of Jesus*: Christianity embodies  
moral code acceptable to Hindus

non-orthodox:

- Trinitarian concept impossible for Hindus to accept;  
unitarian concept okay
- sins can be forgiven without the atonement of Christ  
(Brahmo theism rejects ideas of revelation and  
atonement)

# Christianity and Hinduism

**Keshub Chunder Sen (1838-84)**

Christ brought to fulfillment all that was best in Indian religion (cf Thomas Aquinas & John Calvin: Christianity brings to fulfillment the aspirations of classic Greece and Rome)

embraced doctrine of Trinity: Brahman indivisible and indescribable. Inner relationships trinitarian:

- *Sat* (being) -- God the Father as “Being”
- *Cit* (reason) -- God the Son as “Word”
- *Amānda* (bliss) -- God the Spirit as “comforter”,  
"bringer of joy and love"

# Christianity and Hinduism

## Raimundo Panikkar

Roman Catholic

wrote *Unknown Christ of Hinduism*

argued for hidden presence of Christ in Hindu practice,  
esp. justice and compassion

many aspects of Hindu thought compatible with  
Christian understanding of Christ

Christian theologians should draw from Hindu thought  
rather than attacking it

# Christianity and Hinduism

## Brahmabandhab Upadhyaya (1861-1907)

Roman Catholic; wore robes of a Hindu holy man;  
thought it possible to be both a Hindu and a Christian  
argued Christianity in the past has used non-Christian  
philosophical systems to explain itself:

- Thomas Aquinas used the philosophy of Aristotle
- Indian Christian theologians should draw upon  
Indian philosophical systems
  - Vedanta expression of Christian theology
  - *Vedas* Indian Old Testament

Apostolic Delegate forbade Catholics to read his work

# India

Sep. 27, 1947: India granted independence  
Anglicans, Methodists, and several smaller Christian  
denominations joined to form "Church of South  
India"  
about 5% of population presently Christian

# **The Rise of Christianity in the Developing World**

Introduction

Latin America

South-East Asia

Africa

India

**The South Pacific**

# The South Pacific: Oceania

Oceania: the ~1500 islands of the Pacific ocean

- Polynesia (Hawaii to New Zealand, including Tahiti)
- Micronesia (Hawaii to Philippines, including Marshall Islands)
- Melanesia (south of Micronesia, north of Australia, including Fiji, and Solomon Islands)

# The South Pacific: Oceania

voyages of Captain Cook first awakened interest

1795: London Missionary Society founded; primary mission: “the islands of the South Sea”

mission stations impossible; instead missionary ships used

# The South Pacific: Australia

1788: fleet from New South Wales arrived with convicts.

At the last minute William Wilberforce (MP from Yorkshire; known for his campaign against British slave trade) convinced British Navy to allow a chaplain

19<sup>th</sup> century: large numbers immigrants from Britain

1897: “Bush Brotherhood:” evangelization of the interior of the continent

# The South Pacific New Zealand

1814: first missionaries arrived

1841: Bishop George Selwyn 1809-78 missionary bishop  
of New Zealand

# **Australia and New Zealand**

## **Relationship of Christianity with native peoples**

Australia: Kuri (“Aborigines”)

New Zealand: Maori

## History of Christianity

### References

**Church History in Plain Language.** Bruce L. Shelley. Word Publishing. Dallas. 1995

**Historical Theology. An Introduction to the History of Christian Thought.** Alister McGrath. Blackwell Publishers, 1998

**A History of the Christian Church.** Fourth Edition. Williston Walker, Richard Norris, David Lotz, Robert Handy. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1985

**A History of Christianity, Revised Edition, 2 Volumes,** Kenneth Scott Latourette, Prince Press (an imprint of Hendrickson Publishers), Peabody, MA. Originally published by HarperCollins Publishers, 1953, 1975

**An Introduction to Christianity.** Alister E. McGrath. Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge. 1997 (chapters 10-14)

**Introduction to the History of Christianity.** Tim Dowley, editor. Fortress, Minneapolis, 1995. First published by Lion Publishing, 1977, revised edition 1990.

**A New History of Christianity.** Vivian Green. Foreword by the Rt. Revd. Lord Runcie. Continuum Publishing, New York, 2000. First published in Great Britain, Sutton Publishing Limited, 1996

**The Oxford Illustrated History of Christianity.** Ed. by John McManners. Oxford University Press, 1990

**The Story Of Christianity,** Justo L. Gonzalez. Prince Press (an imprint of Hendrickson Publishers), Peabody, MA. 1999. Originally published in two volumes by HarperCollins Publishers, 1984 and 1985

**The Story of Christianity. 2,000 Years of Faith.** Matthew A. Price and Michael Collins. Tyndale House Publishers, Wheaton, Illinois. A Dorling Kindersley Book, 1999.