

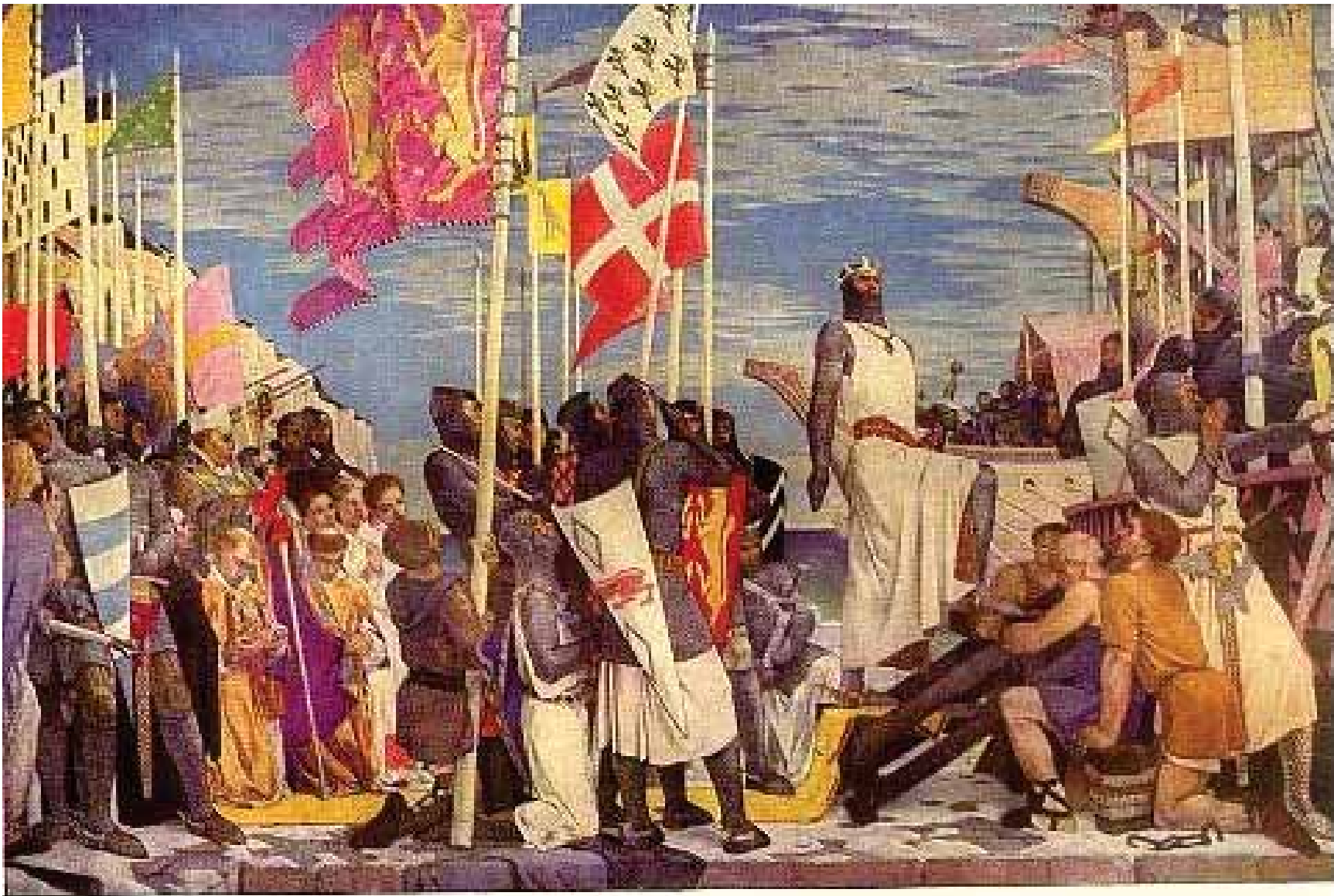
History of The Catholic Church

Part II



The Era of the Crusades

1095-1272



Why Be a Crusader?

- Take control of Jerusalem away from Muslims
- The desire to defend the Byzantine empire from the Turks.
- The possibility of opening up new trade routes to Middle East.
- Plenary indulgence /Martyrdom
- The chance to travel and make money



Overview of Crusades

- ✝ Conquest of Jerusalem in 1099
 - *Great suffering and hardship*
 - *Great violence against Muslims and Jews*
 - *Crusader States up for defense*
- ✝ Jerusalem lost to Saladin in 1187
- ✝ 4th Crusade
 - *Attempts to restore deposed emperor*
 - *Results in sack of Constantinople*
- ✝ More crusades until end of 15th century.
End in failure, but increase in trade and new ideas

Rise of Towns

San Gimignano, Tuscany



Dinan, Brittany



Heresies of the 12th & 13th Centuries

Albigensian/Cathar Heresy

- Mostly Southern France and No. Italy
- Fueled by dualist ideas brought back from Crusades
- Spirit is good and matter is evil

Waldensians

- A former merchant named Valdez or Waldo teaches antimaterialism
- Not as aggressively preached or as widespread
- There are Waldensians today

Reasons for & Response to Heresies

Reasons:

- Rise of Towns
- New Merchant class
- Wealth and Corruption within Church

Responses:

- Innocent III seeks to win back heretics with good preaching and church reform
- Innocent also punishes the leaders and launches a Crusade against them in 1209.
- By 1234, Pope Gregory IX establishes Inquisition—not as extreme as Spanish inquisition (not church led)

St. Francis of Assisi

1181-1226

- Poverty and Simplicity
- Preaching repentance and ministering to the poor
- Understood cities and merchant class
- Love and respect for nature
- All are created by God—
we are all brothers and sisters
- Outreach to other faiths





St. Dominic

1170-1221

- Spanish priest
- Combat heresy with well-educated priests
- Dominican order (O.P.) founded in 1216
- Associated with Universities
- Our Lady gives him the Rosary to aid him

The Rosary

- Tradition ascribes the popular use of the rosary to St. Dominic
- Dominic was unsuccessful in combating the Albigensian heresy in France and Italy
- In 1200, he asks for help from Mary
- She gives him the rosary bidding him to use it as a weapon against the heresy
- The devotion spread rapidly
- More than a hundred thousand heretics converted



Pillars of the Church

The Dream of Innocent III

St. Francis holding up the Church
by Giotto

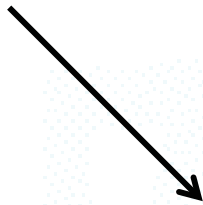


St. Dominic holding up the Church
by Fra Angelico

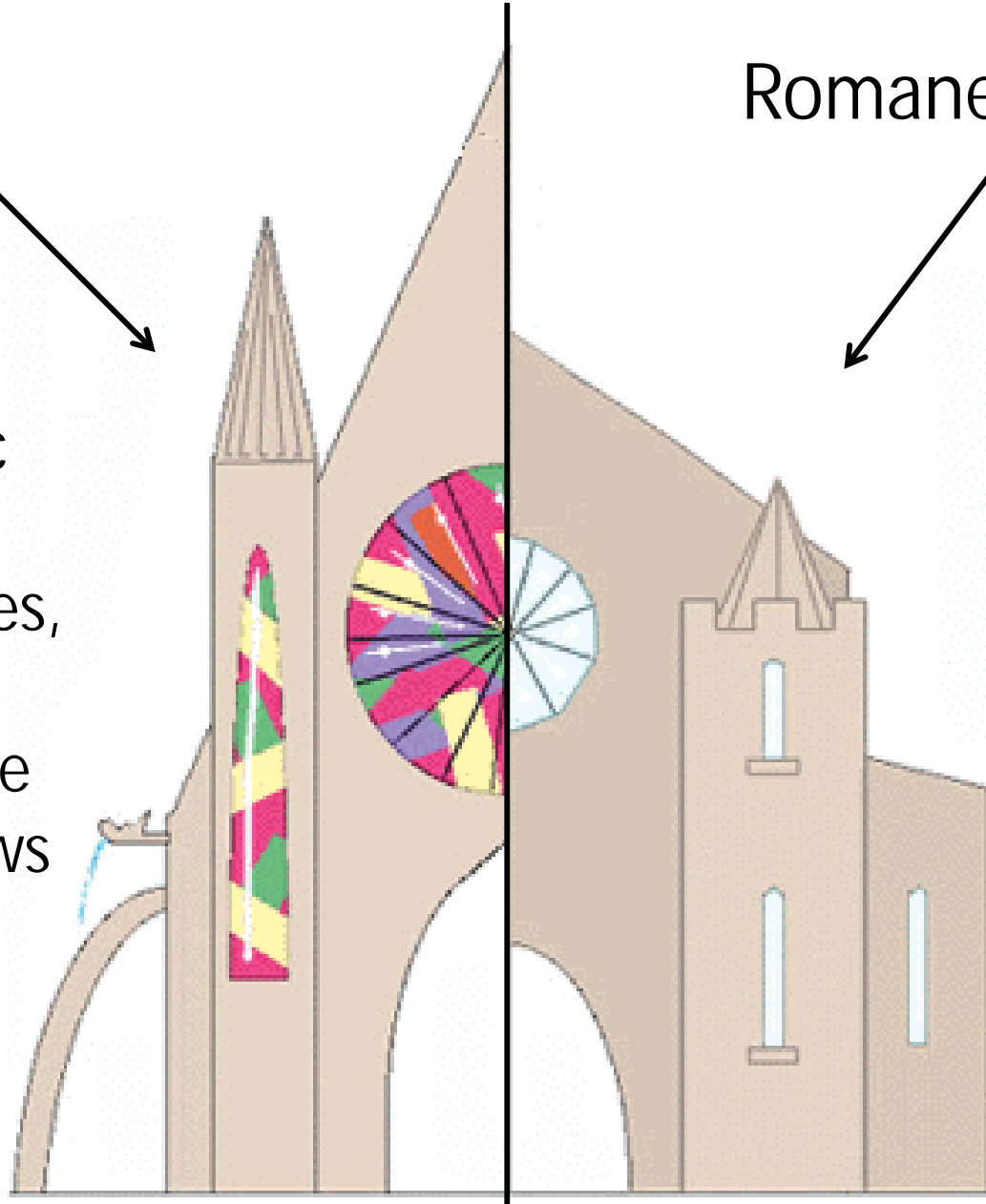


Gothic from Romanesque

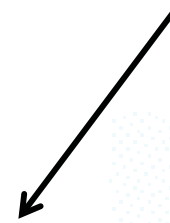
Gothic



"Pure" Gothic
High pointed
arches and spires,
buttresses,
gargoyles, large
colored windows



Romanesque Gothic



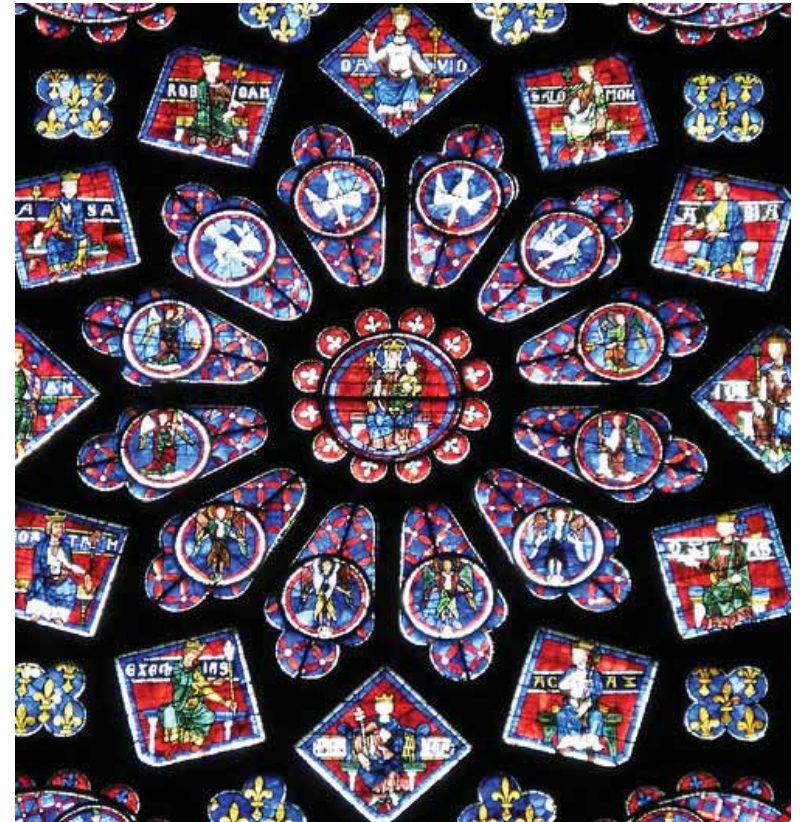
Romanesque
Gothic thick
supporting walls
with a few small
windows of clear
glass, and thick
towers

The Gothic Cathedral

Cathedral of Chartres



Rose Window at Chartres



Gothic Sculpture



Gothic Painting

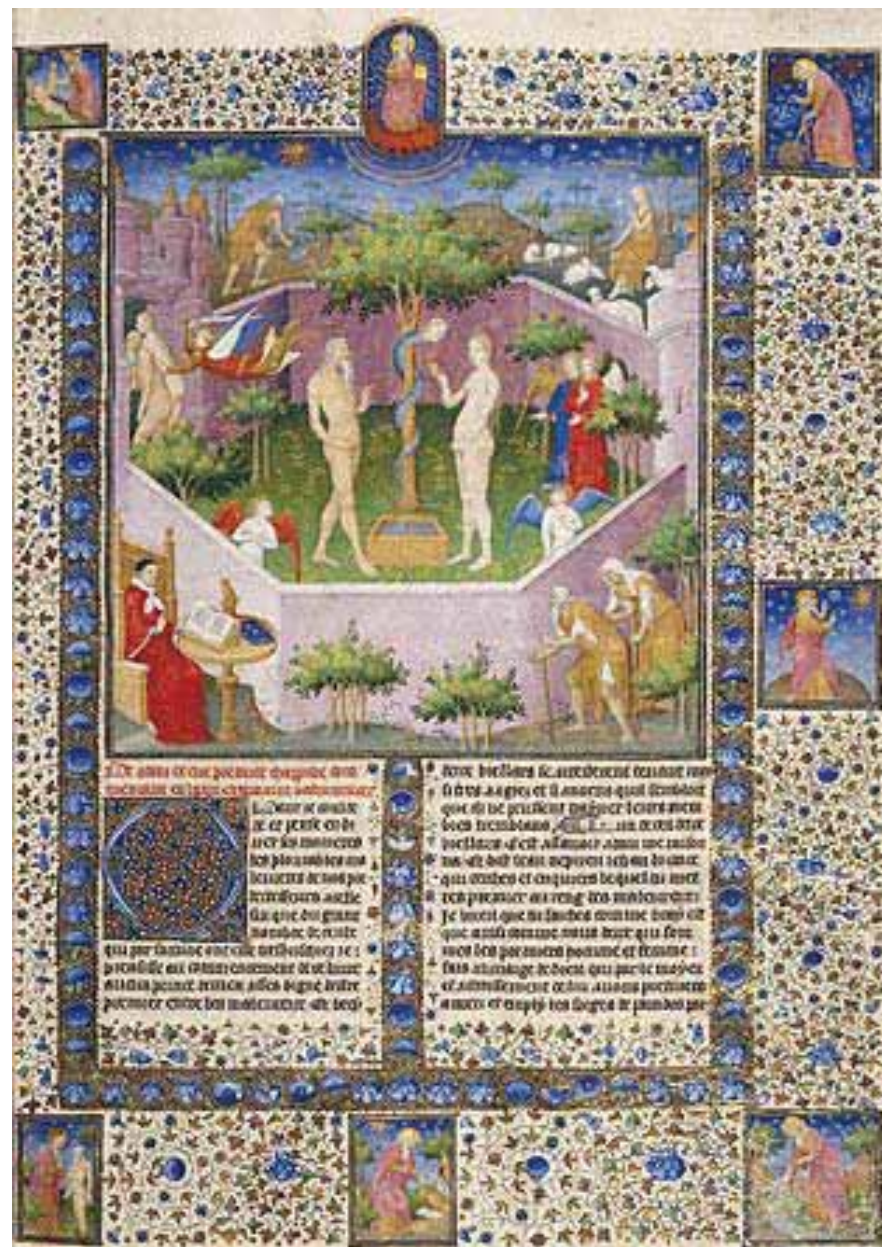
Panel Painting



Fresco



Illuminated Manuscripts



Rise of Universities

by 12th c.

- Paris, Oxford, Bologna, etc.
- Emphasis on educated clergy
- Need to refute heresies
- New interest in logic
- Aristotle translated into Latin
- Muslim commentaries



Oxford University

Scholastic Theology

(Scholasticism)

- Form of logic-based theology
- Greatly influenced by Aristotle—now in Latin
- After 1000 years of Christian writing, councils, decrees—hard to find “the truth”
- Abelard (12th c.)—“Sic et Non”
- St. Bonaventure—Franciscan approach
- Thomas Aquinas



Thomas Aquinas & Scholastic Theology

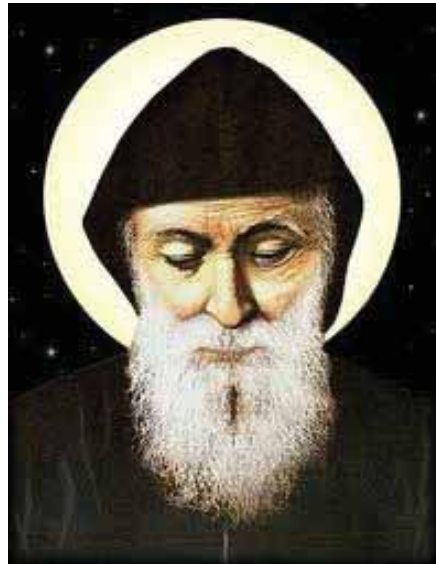
1225-1274

- Doctor of the Church
- University of Paris
- Dominican
- Influenced by Aristotle
- Faith AND Reason
- Synthesis
- Summa Theologica
- THE Theologian of Church

Mysticism of 12th - 14th Centuries



Hildegard of Bingen



Thomas a Kempis
Imitation of Christ



Meister Eckhart



Catherine of Siena
Doctor of the Church

Papacy from 12th – 14th Centuries

- Innocent III (1160-1216) “Papal Monarchy”
- 13th c. Rise of Monarchies
- Showdown between Boniface VIII and Philip IV
 - Philip tries to tax clergy
 - Boniface protests and Philip stops sending money
 - Unam Sanctum—everyone subject to Pope

Avignon Papacy & Great Schism



- *Popes moved to Avignon in the South of France (1309-1377)*
- *Two or three claimants to Papal throne (1378-1417)*

The Church in the Renaissance

- Renaissance starts in Florence in 14th c.
 - New interest in Greek thought and classical art
 - Rise of new ethical system for worldly success
 - Humanism
- Popes embrace many aspects and become patrons of the arts
- Popes involved in wars to defend Papal States
- Late 15th-early 16th c. popes most worldly

Renaissance Art

Sistine Chapel frescoes and the Pietà - both by Michelangelo



Martin Luther & The Reformation Era

- “Sola Fides”: *Luther starts promoting the idea of justification by faith alone*
- Troubled by
 - *Selling of indulgences*
 - *Priestly “caste”*
 - *Sacramental system*
 - *Transubstantiation*
- Excommunicated: *by Leo IX in 1521*
- Established church in German
Bible and liturgy
- Spread of Lutheranism
to much of Germany and Scandinavia
- Geneva becomes center Calvinism
which spreads to Scotland and Netherlands



Martin Luther
1483-1586

Catholic/Protestant

	Catholic Doctrine	Protestant Doctrine*
Salvation:	<i>By grace alone THROUGH faith & works</i>	<i>Through faith alone</i>
Sacraments:	<i>Important</i>	<i>De-emphasized</i>
Eucharist:	<i>Transubstantiation</i>	<i>Mostly symbolic only</i>
God speaks via:	<i>Scripture, tradition & the Magisterium of the Church</i>	<i>Scripture alone</i>
Priests:	<i>Distinct priestly role</i>	<i>All are priests</i>
Mary & Saints:	<i>Marian devotion – Intercession of saints</i>	<i>Mary and saints de-emphasized or avoided</i>

Catholic Response

- Rome is slow to respond
- Two views of Catholic Response
 - *Catholic Reformation*
 - *Counter-Reformation*
- Council of Trent (1545-1563)
 - *Bible and tradition equal*
 - *Seven sacraments confirmed*
 - *Purgatory and transubstantiation confirmed*
- Reforms—inquisition, prohibited books, episcopacy and priestly education

17th Century Churches

Protestant Church



Baroque Church



17th Century Painting

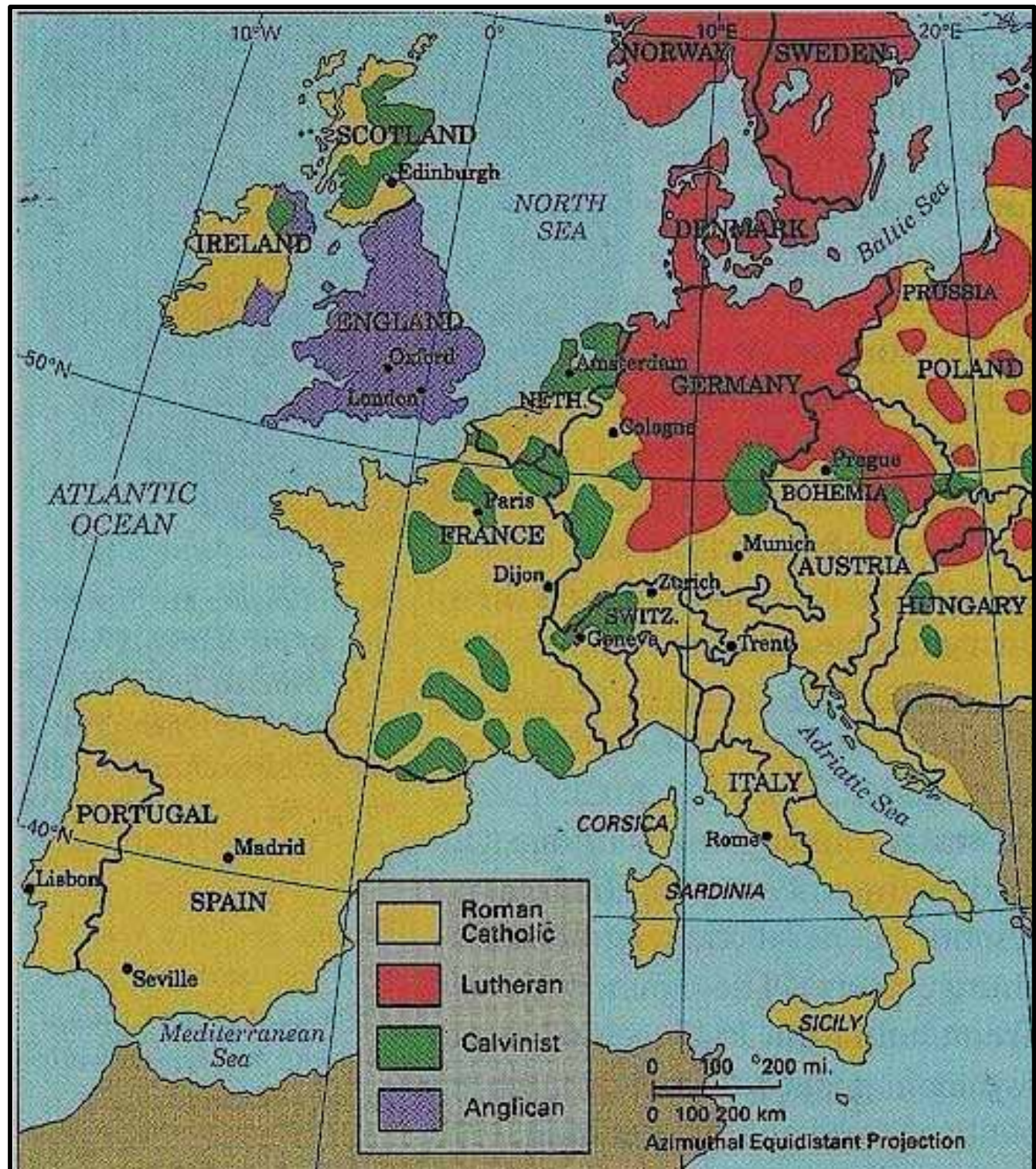
Marie de Medici by Rubens



Vermeer—The Milkmaid



Christian Europe after 1600





The Jesuits

- Society of Jesus founded in 1540
- Discipline
- Four vows
- Promotion of Catholicism
- Missionary zeal
- Huge impact on Church
- Educational Rigor
- Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius of Loyola still widely used

St. Ignatius of Loyola
1491-1556

The Age of Reason 17th-18th Centuries

- The 17th and 18th c. saw the diminishing of wars between Catholics and Protestants
- Church faces new challenges
 - *Science & new world view Galileo*
 - *New emphasis on reason and evidence --Descartes*
- Influence and authority of Catholic Church declines
- Age of Revolution

Pius IX and Papal Infallibility

- Unification of Italy and the rise of Socialism and Marxism
- Pius IX issues Syllabus of Errors
- Pius IX condemns many elements of modern thought and behavior
- Immaculate Conception 1854
- Vatican I and Papal Infallibility 1869

Pope Pius IX
Served 1846 - 1878





Leo XIII and the Modern World

Rerum Novarum
(Of New Things)

Pope Leo XIII
Served from 1878 - 1903

The Church in the 20th Century



*The Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels
Los Angeles, California*

- Pius X—urged frequent communion
- Lateran Treaty surrenders Papal States to Italy
- Pius XII—encouraged Bible study, scholarship and lay reading of Bible
- Vatican II
- New Theologies—Liberation Theology
- Outreach