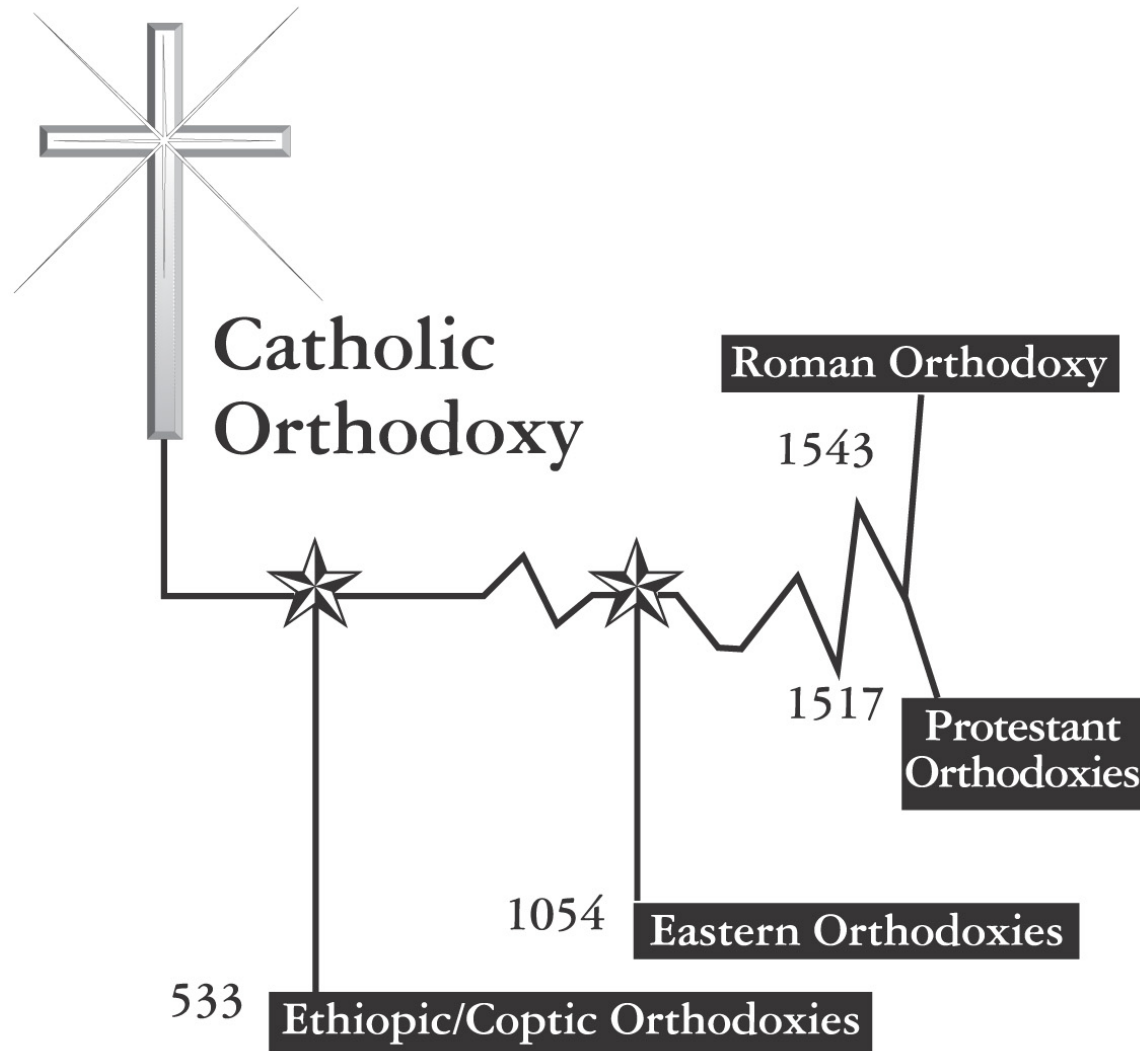


The Reformation Church



A Protestant View of Church History



Period	Era	Date	Epoch	Church Figures
Ancient Church	Infant	AD 30-325	Pentecost Sunday	Bishops
Medieval Church				
Modern Church				

Period	Era	Date	Epoch	Church Figures
Ancient Church	Infant	AD 30-325	Pentecost Sunday	Bishops
	Adolescent	AD 325-600	Constatine	Theologians
Medieval Church				
Modern Church				


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Modern Church				

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	Reformation	AD 1300-1550	Renaissance	Reformers
Modern Church				

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	Global	AD 1789-now	French Revolution	Strategists



 The Barbarian Kingdoms, ca. 526. By the sixth century, the Western Roman Empire had been replaced by smaller kingdoms ruled by barbarian kings granting only nominal recognition to the Emperor.

Storyline Summary

Monks **tamed** the barbarians, transmitted and **preserved** culture, and **provided** leadership.

Four forces that
influenced the Roman
Church era were

1. **Gregory the Great:** The first pope of the medieval Church.
2. **Charlemagne:** The great ruler of the Middle Ages
3. **Social and religious Chaos (9th and 10th centuries):** a time of invasions and corruption
4. **Feudalism:** The framework for medieval society.

Viking Raids and Expansion

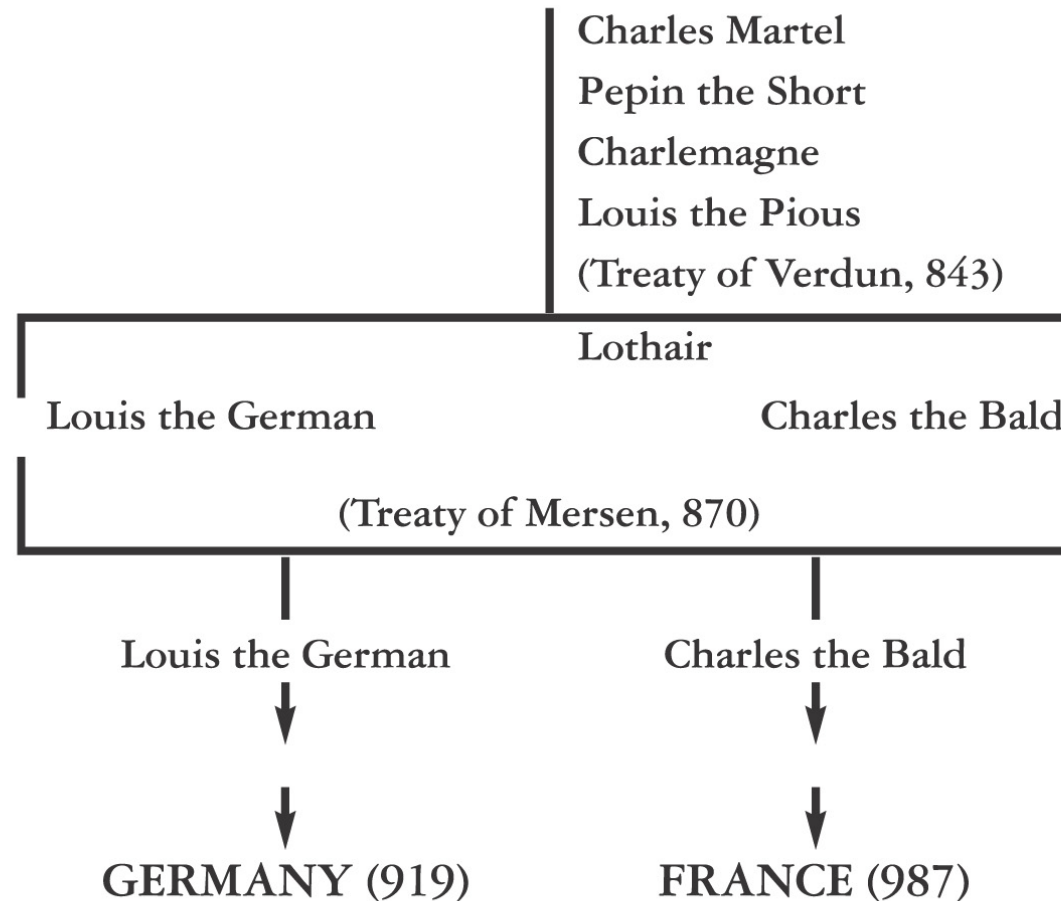


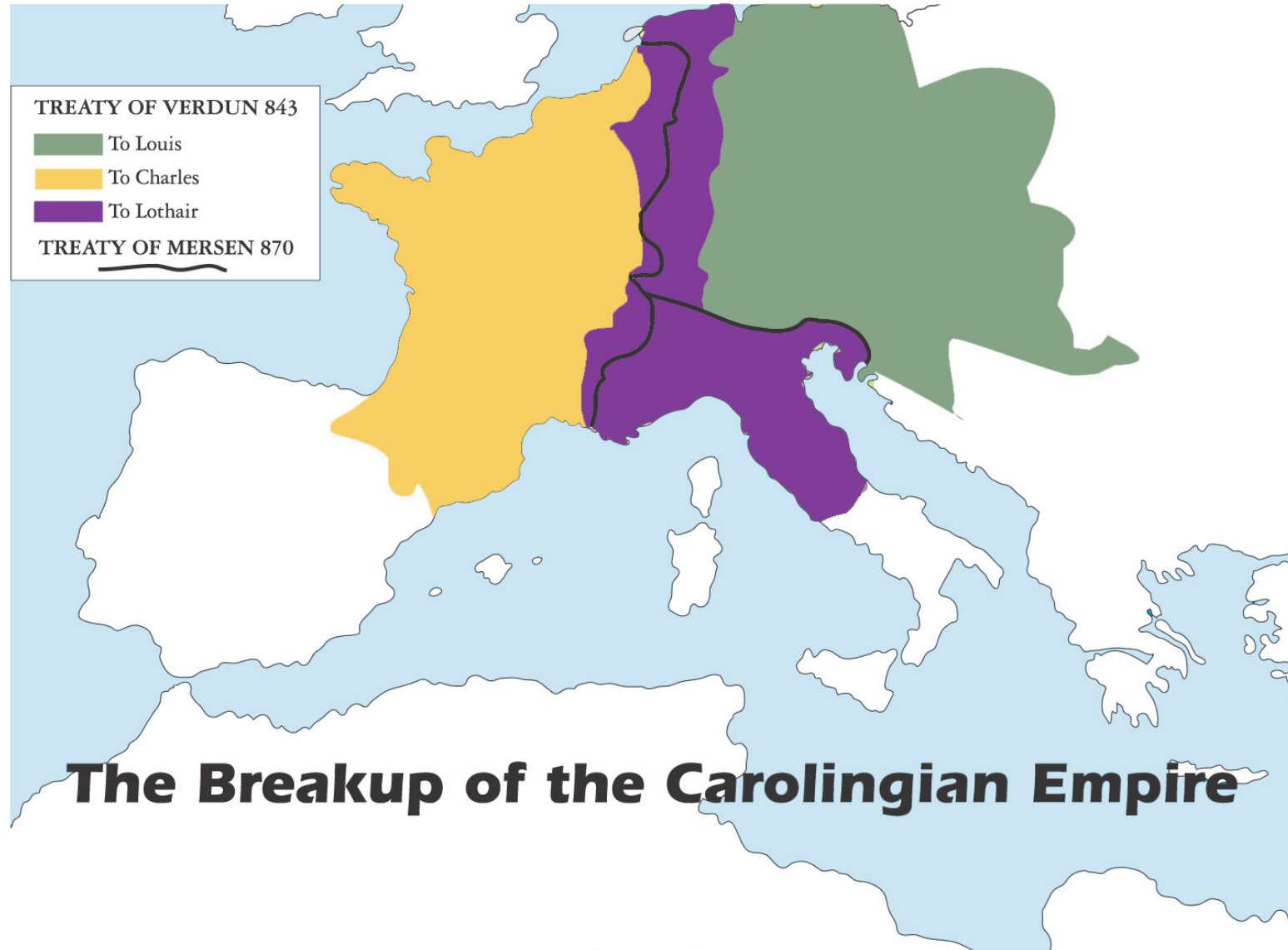


Political Structures in the Medieval Period

MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY (476–750)

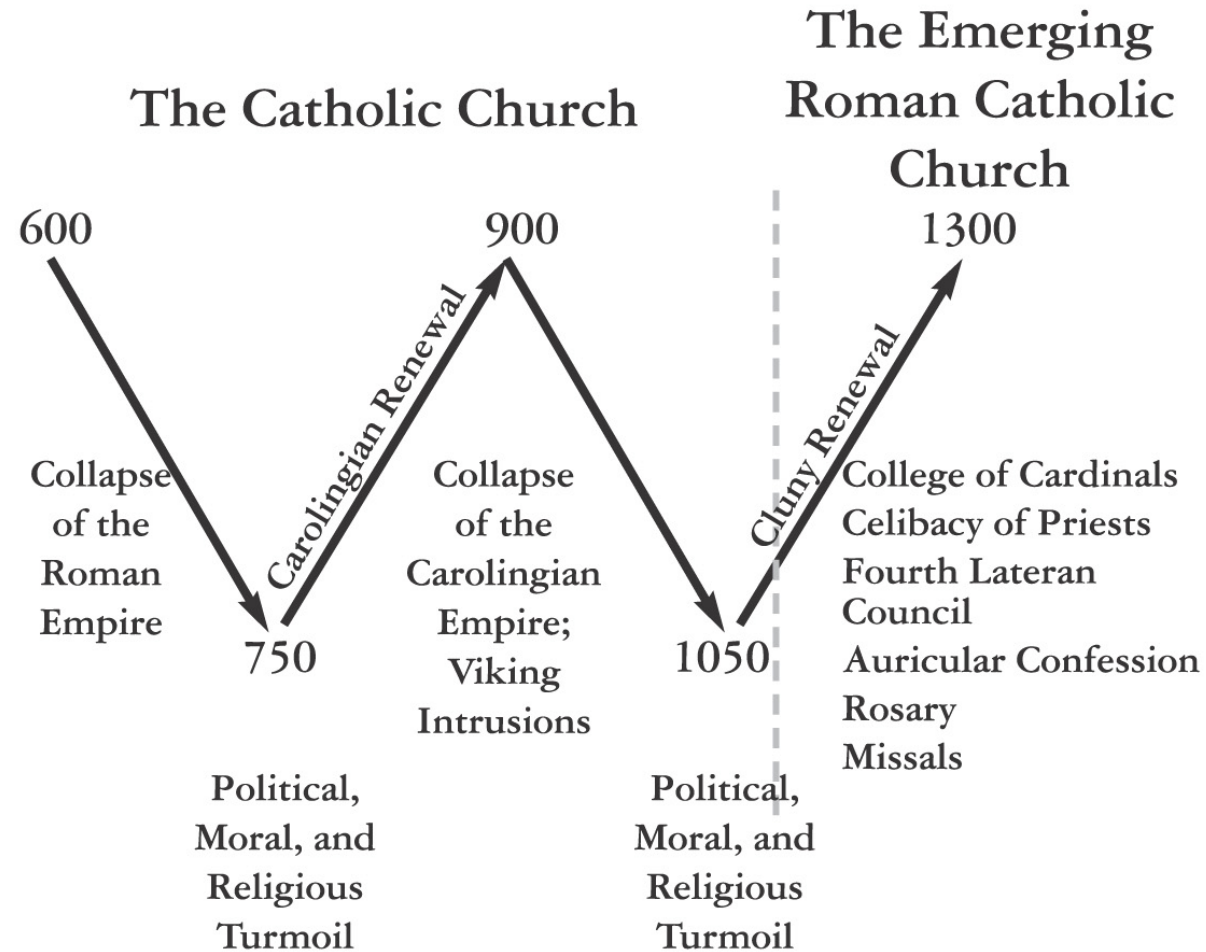
CAROLINGIAN DYNASTY (750–843)





The Breakup of the Carolingian Empire

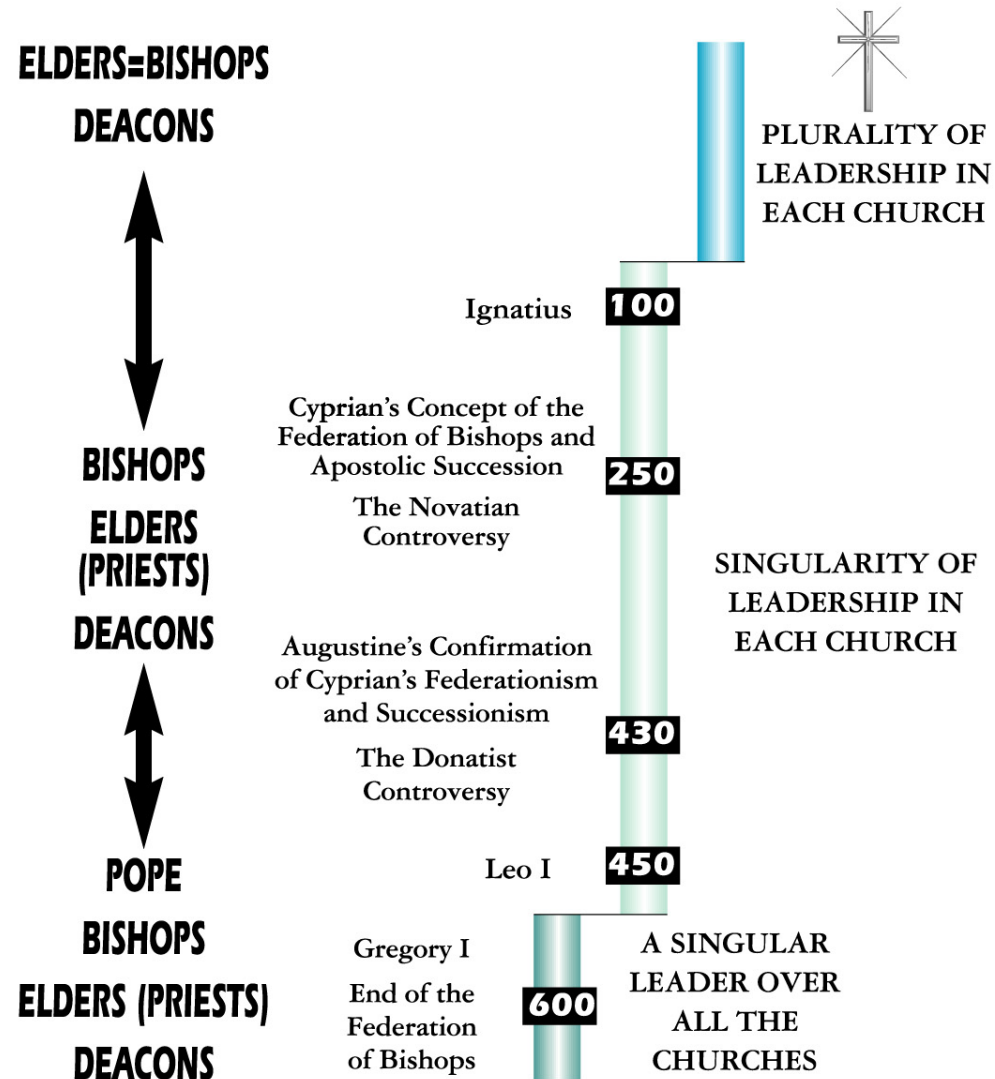
The Medieval Church: Social Disintegration and Religious Renewal



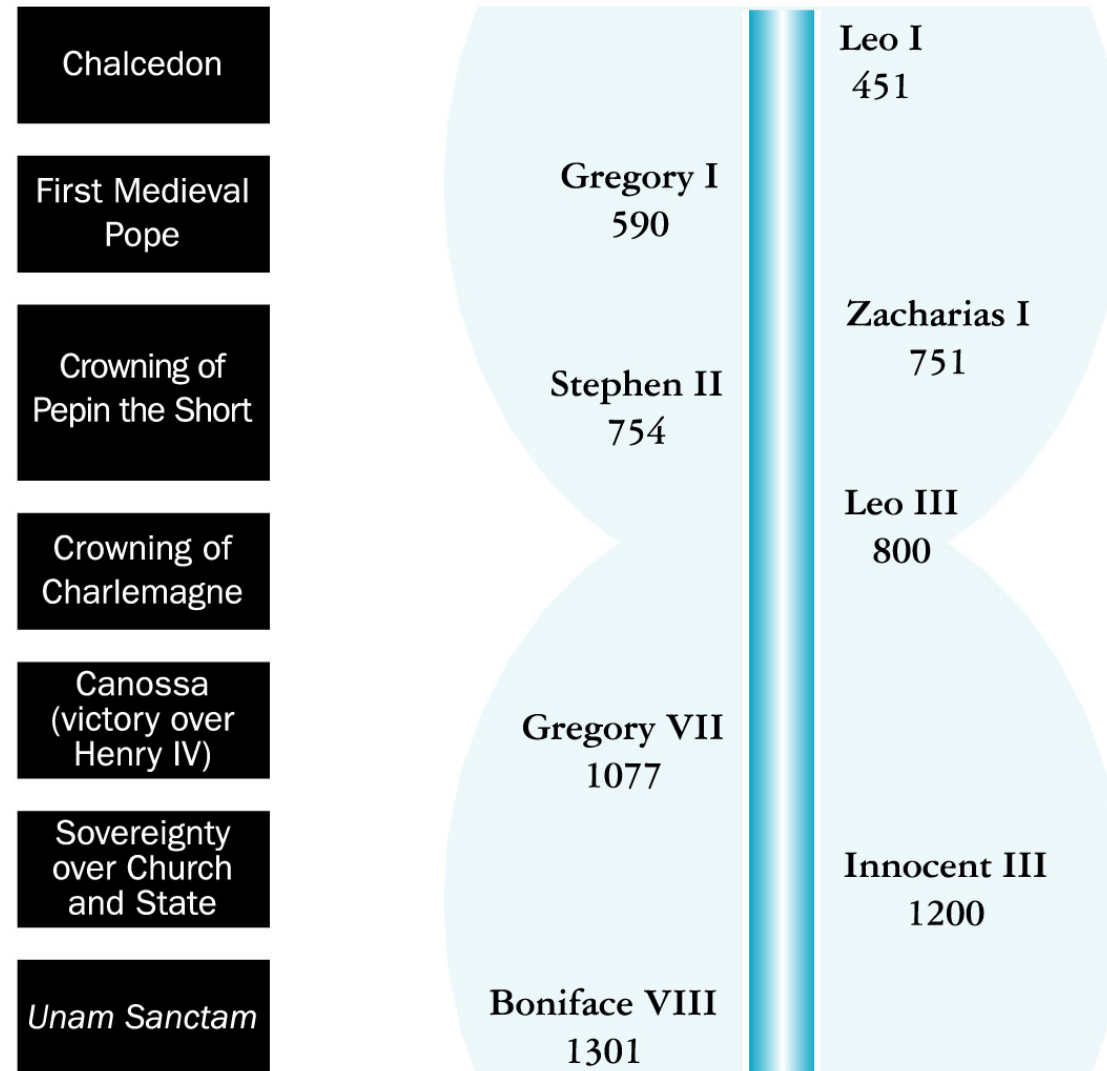
Concepts

The outstanding concept of the Roman Church era was the **Papacy**. “Originally, all of the bishops in the Western Church were referred to as ‘pope.’ The term, however, gradually became an exclusive title for the bishop of Rome, and his office became known as the papacy. Four very significant popes were Leo the Great (440-461), Gregory the Great (590-604), Gregory VII (1073-1085), and Innocent III (1198-1216).”

The Rise of Episcopacy and Papacy in the Church



The Emerging Power of the Medieval Church



Other important concepts were

1. **Medieval monasticism:** the channel for reform. The key monastic movements were the Cluniacs, the Cistercians, the Franciscans and the Dominicans
2. **Crusades:** The papal call to arms.
3. **Universities/scholasticism:** The renewal of medieval minds

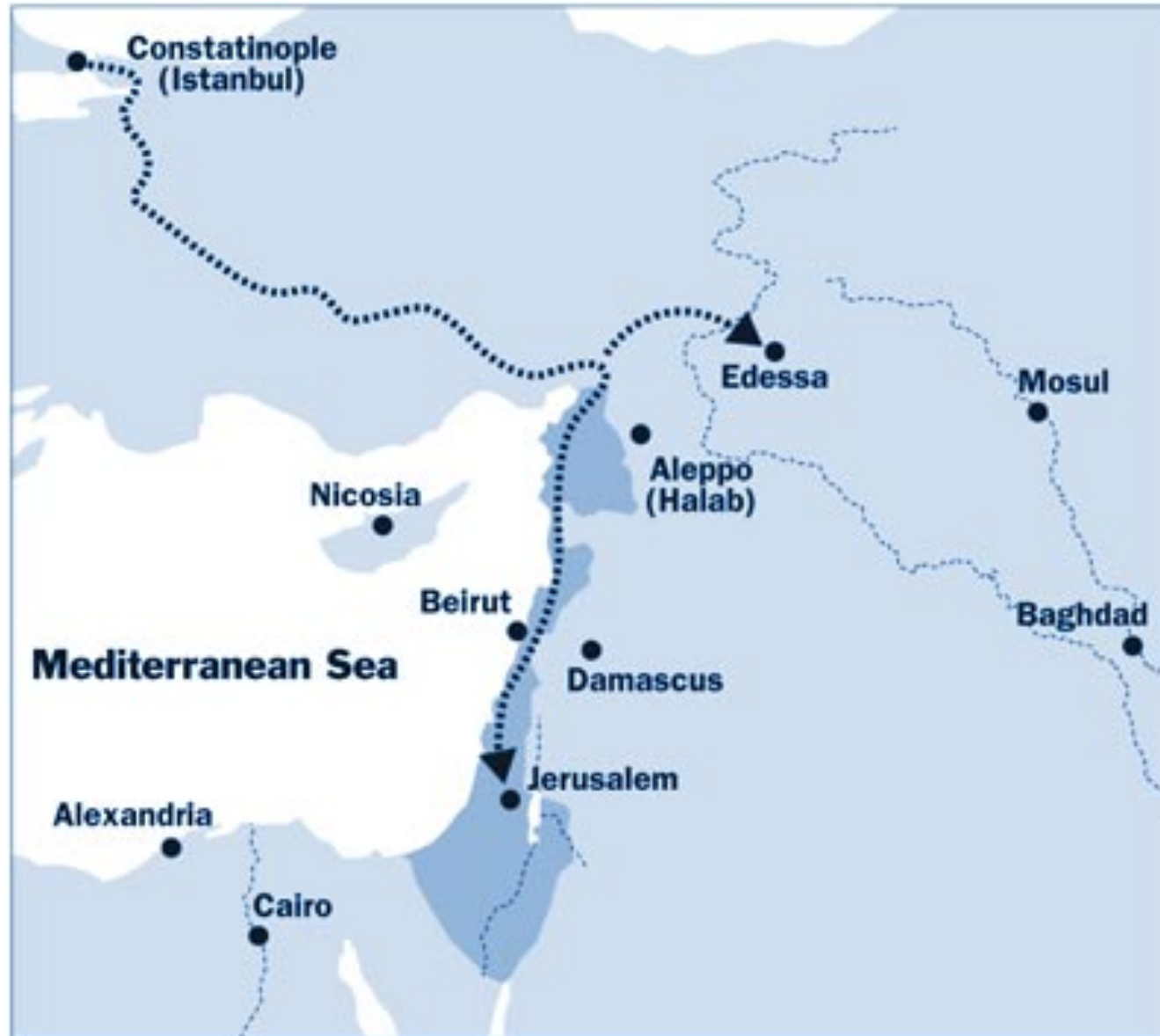
The Major Monasteries of the Middle Ages



The Religious Orders of the Medieval Period

NAME	FOUNDER	EMPHASIS
Benedictines	Benedict of Nursia (480–547)	Founded at Monte Cassino (c. 529). Cultivated intellectual and spiritual life according to the Rule of Saint Benedict (vow of poverty, regular liturgical practice, physical labor, theological/spiritual training).
Cistercians	Robert of Citeaux	Founded at Citeaux (1098). Followed Rule of Saint Benedict more strictly.
Cluny	William, Duke of Aquitaine	Broke away from the Benedictines. Sought out care for the poor.
Dominicans	Dominic of Osma (1170–1221)	One of the mendicant (“begging”) orders. Took vows of poverty, and stressed the importance of preaching, missions, and theological training.
Franciscans	Francis of Assisi (c. 1181–1226)	One of the mendicant (“begging”) orders. Renunciation of worldly goods and commitment to theological training.

1st Crusade



2nd Crusade



3rd Crusade



4th Crusade






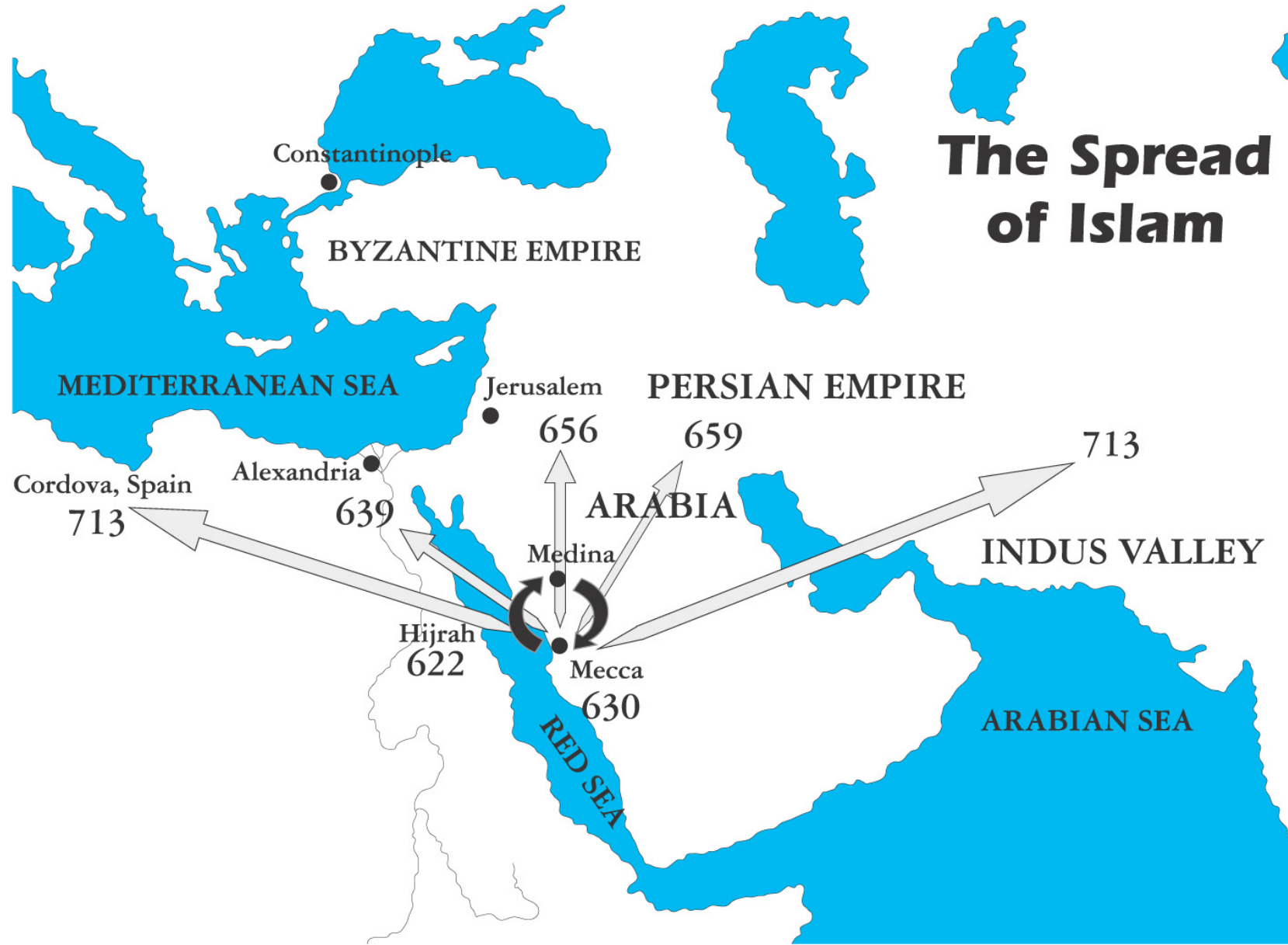
Foes

The major foe of the
Roman Church Era was
Islam.

The History of Islam



570	Birth of Muhammad
622	the Hijrah
630	the capture of Mecca
632	the death of Muhammad
636	the conquest of Jerusalem and Damascus
690	the construction of the Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem
713	the conquest of Cordova, Spain, and the expansion into the Indus Valley
732	the Battle of Tours, France
1099	the capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders
1453	the fall of Constantinople



The Five Pillars of Islam

Profession of Allah

Prayer *5 times daily*

Alms *2.5%*

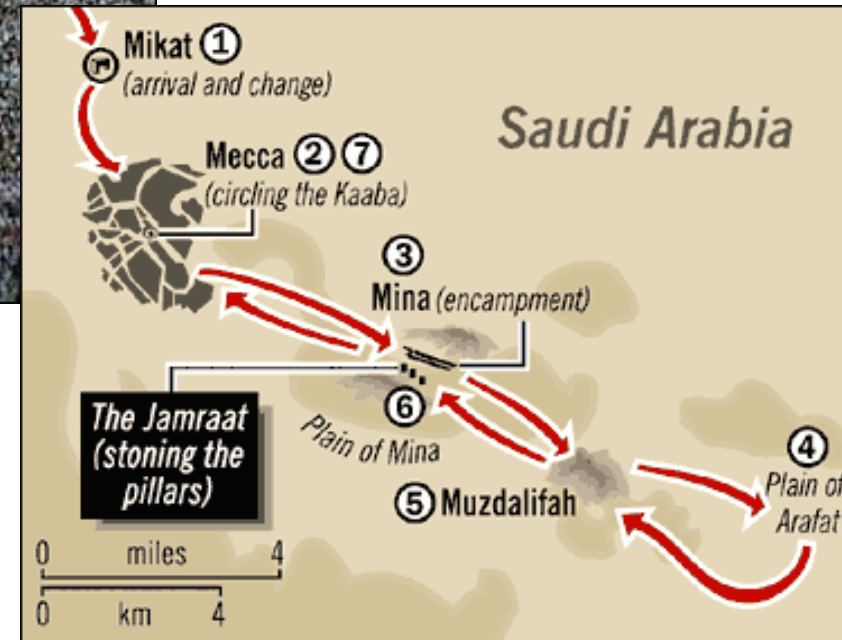
Fasting *Ramadan*

Pilgrimage *Mecca*

The role of Islam in relation
to all other faiths is to
prune, correct, purge,
and complete them.

(The House of Islam, 7)

Hajj

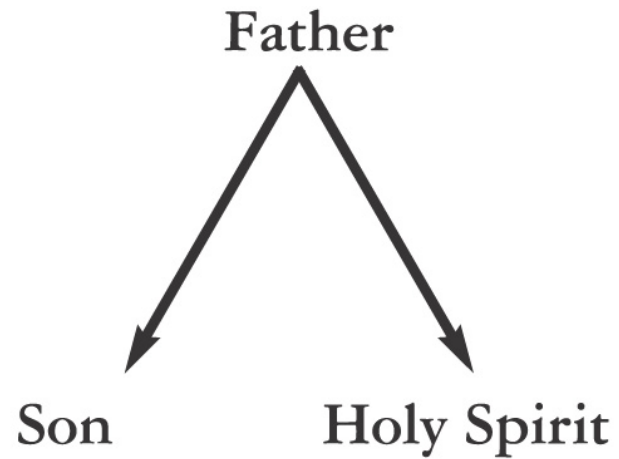


Other foes included

1. **The Iconoclastic Controversy:** Icons and worship.
2. **The Great Schism:** The Roman and Greek churches separate (1054).
3. **The Inquisition:** The hunt for heretics.

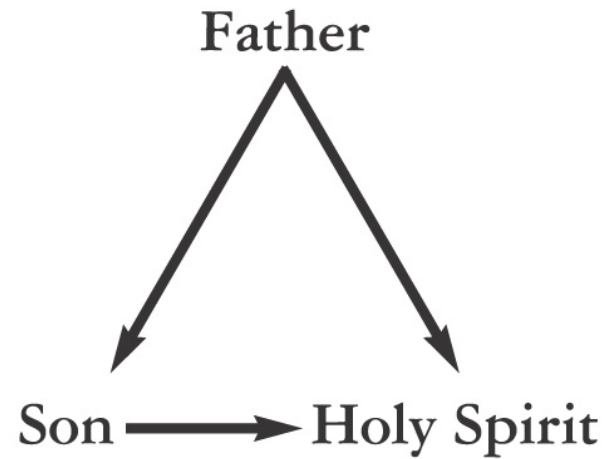
The *Filioque* Controversy

Eastern Church



The Holy Spirit proceeds
from the Father

Latin Church



The Holy Spirit proceeds
from the Father and
the Son (*filioque*)

1054 The Great Schism



Key Figure

The key figure of the Roman Church Era was **Innocent III (1160-1216)**.

He was the most powerful pope in history, influencing the election of the emperor, prevailing over two kings, organising a crusade and presiding over the very significant Fourth Lateran Council in 1215.

Other key figures were

1. **Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153):** The first medieval mystic
2. **Francis of Assisi (1181-1228):** The founder of the Franciscans.
3. **Medieval missionary monks:** The backbone of Christianity. Monks like Augustine of Canterbury (d.604), Boniface (680-754), Cyril (826-754) and Methodius (815-885) and Raymond Lull (1232-1316).



**The Spread of the Church:
The Witness of Vernacular Translations**





Key Writer or Writings

The key writing of the Roman Church Era was the **The Summa Theologiae**. Written by Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274), the greatest theologian of the Roman Church Era. The work was...based around the issue:How may we know God? It used question/answer format – 631 questions and 10,000 answers.

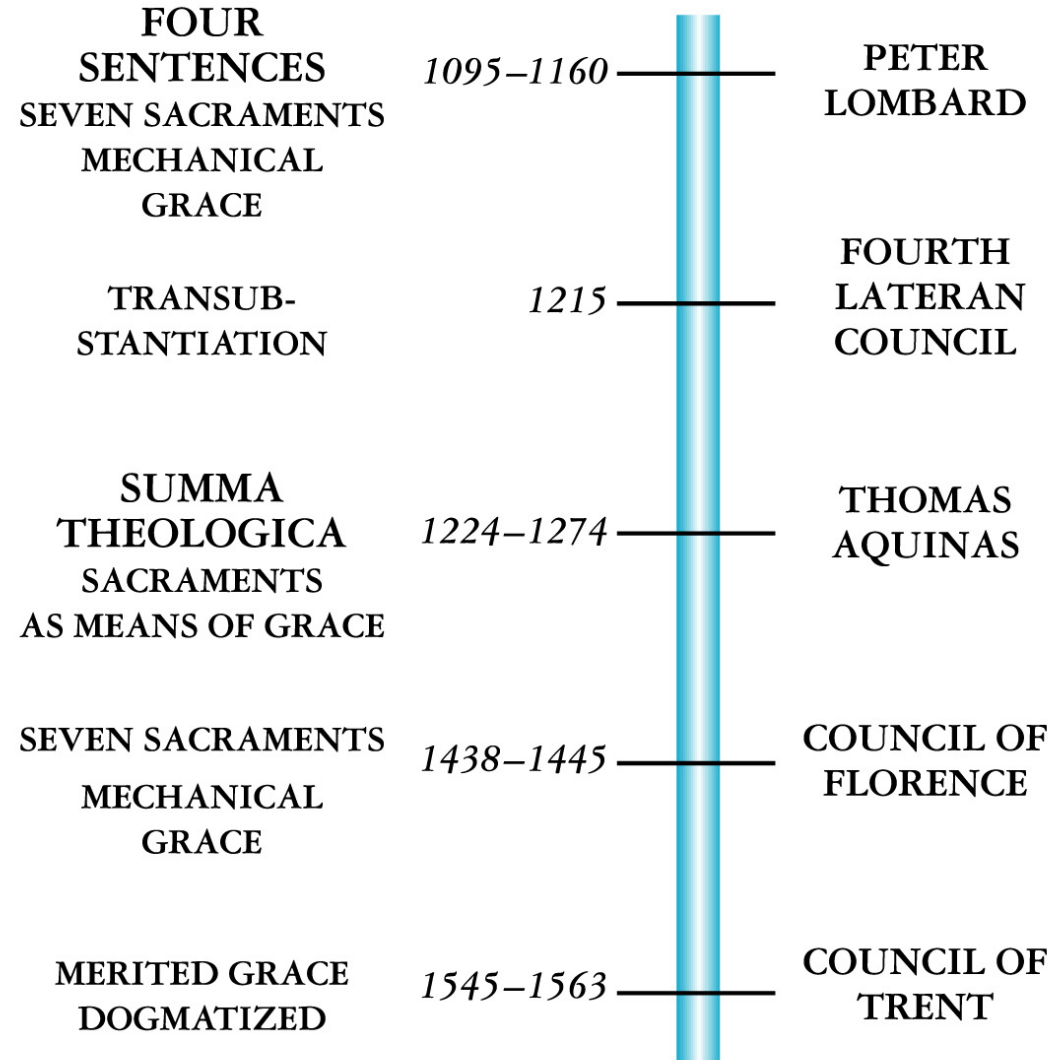
Other key writings and writers included

1. **Pastoral Care:** The bishop's guide to leadership. Written by Pope Gregory the Great.
2. **Ecclesiastical History of the English People:** Early English life. Written by the Venerable Bede (c.672-735)
3. **The Divine Comedy:** A poet's view of the afterlife. Written by Dante (1265-1321).

Trends: The dominant trend of the Adolescent Church Era was **Worship**. Around 1150 Peter Lombard formulated a list of seven sacraments which served as delivery trucks of God's grace. They were Baptism, Penance, the Eucharist, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. Other trends included

1. **Church building:** Romanesque and Gothic architectural styles dominated the era. Romanesque emphasised Roman and Byzantine details such as arches and column, Gothic emphasised light, pointed arches and stained glass.
2. **Music:** the beginnings of polyphony. Medieval music was vocal. Highly trained men and boys sang psalm texts and these early songs were monophonic – all voices sang one melody.
3. **Art:** Gilding, sculpture, and stained glass.

The Development of Roman Catholic Theology

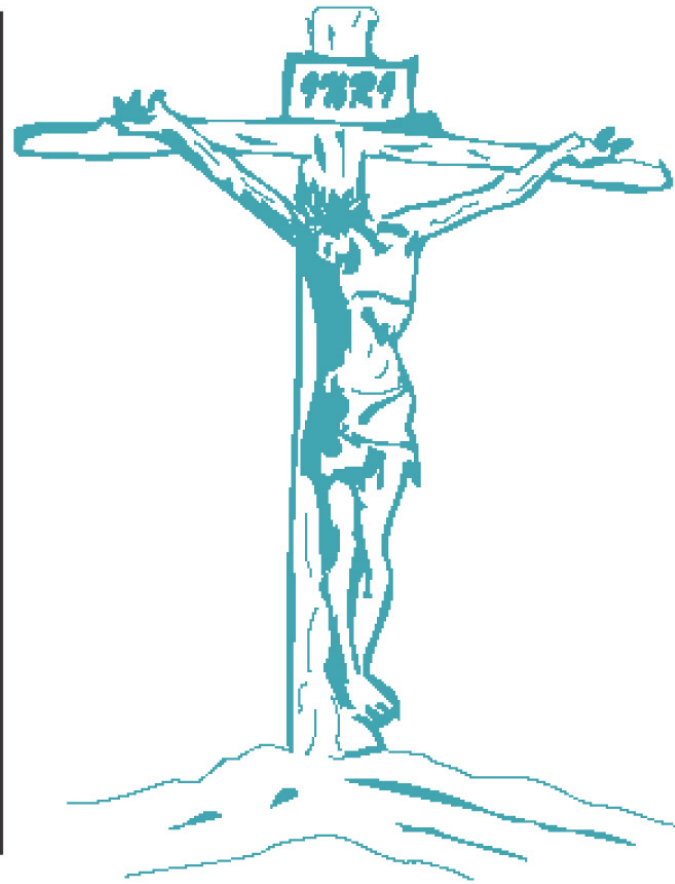


The Emergence of the Roman Catholic Church

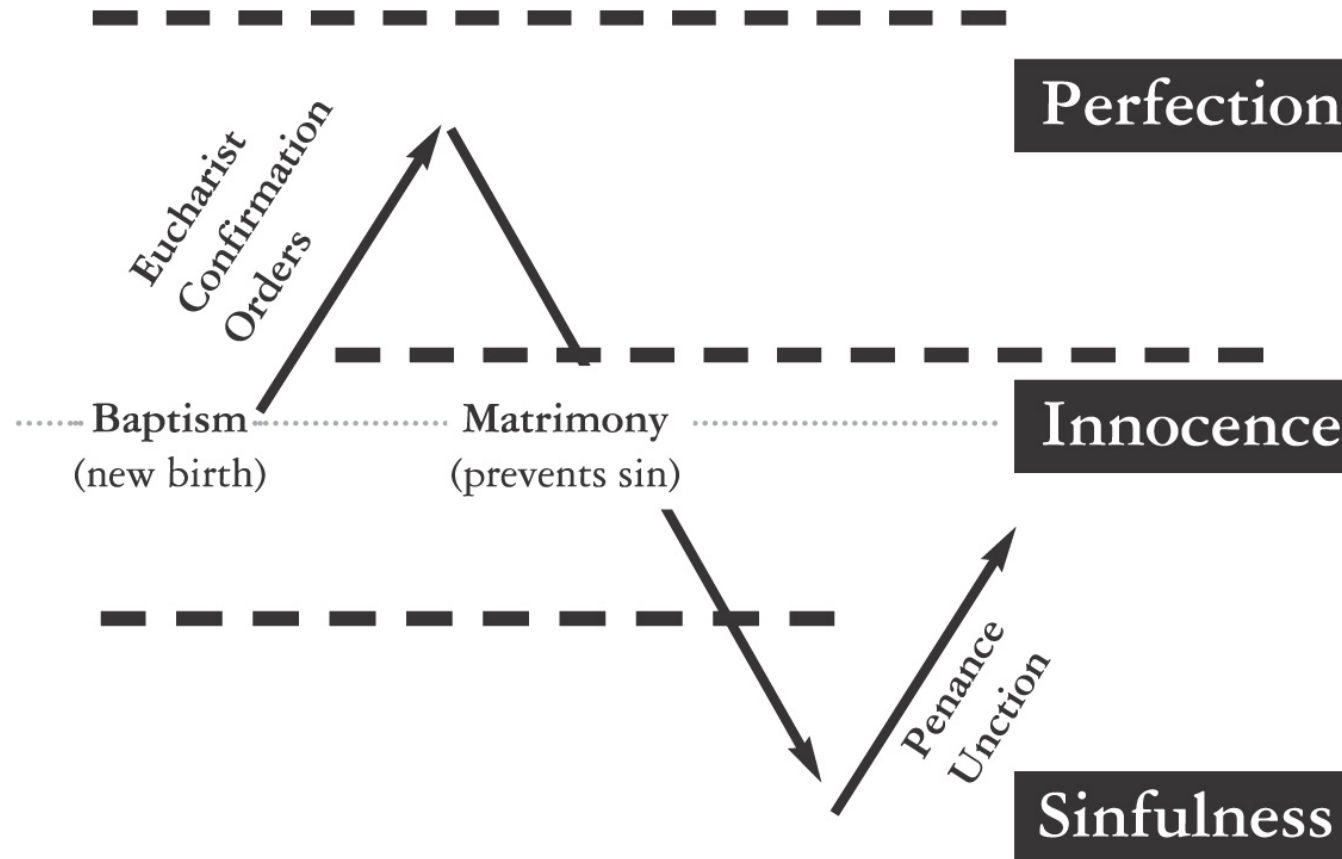
Latin used in prayer and worship, imposed by Pope Gregory I	600
Prayers directed to Mary, dead saints, and angels	600
Kissing pope's feet began with Pope Constantine	709
Veneration of cross, images, and relics authorized	786
College of Cardinals established	927
Canonization of dead people as saints initiated	995
Attendance at Mass made mandatory	1000
Celibacy of priesthood, decreed by Pope Gregory VII	1079
Rosary, repetitious praying with beads, invented by Peter the Hermit	1090
The sale of indulgences established to reduce time in purgatory	1190
Transubstantiation, proclaimed by Pope Innocent III	1215
Confession of sins to priests, instituted by Pope Innocent III	1215
The doctrine of seven sacraments affirmed	1439
Tradition claimed equal in authority with the Bible, Council of Trent	1545
Apocryphal books declared canon by Council of Trent	1546

Peter Lombard: The Seven Sacraments as Means of Grace

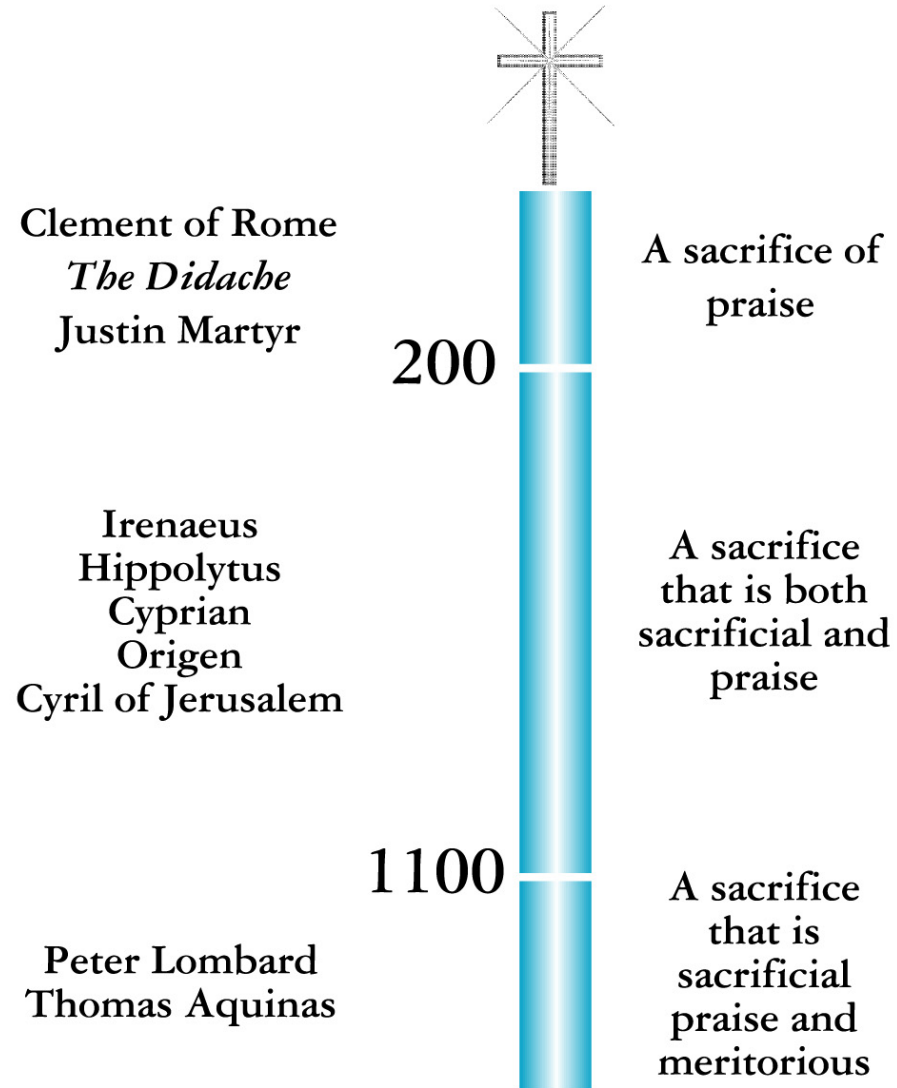
1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Eucharist
4. Penance
5. Unction
6. Orders
7. Matrimony



Peter Lombard: The Seven Sacraments Explained

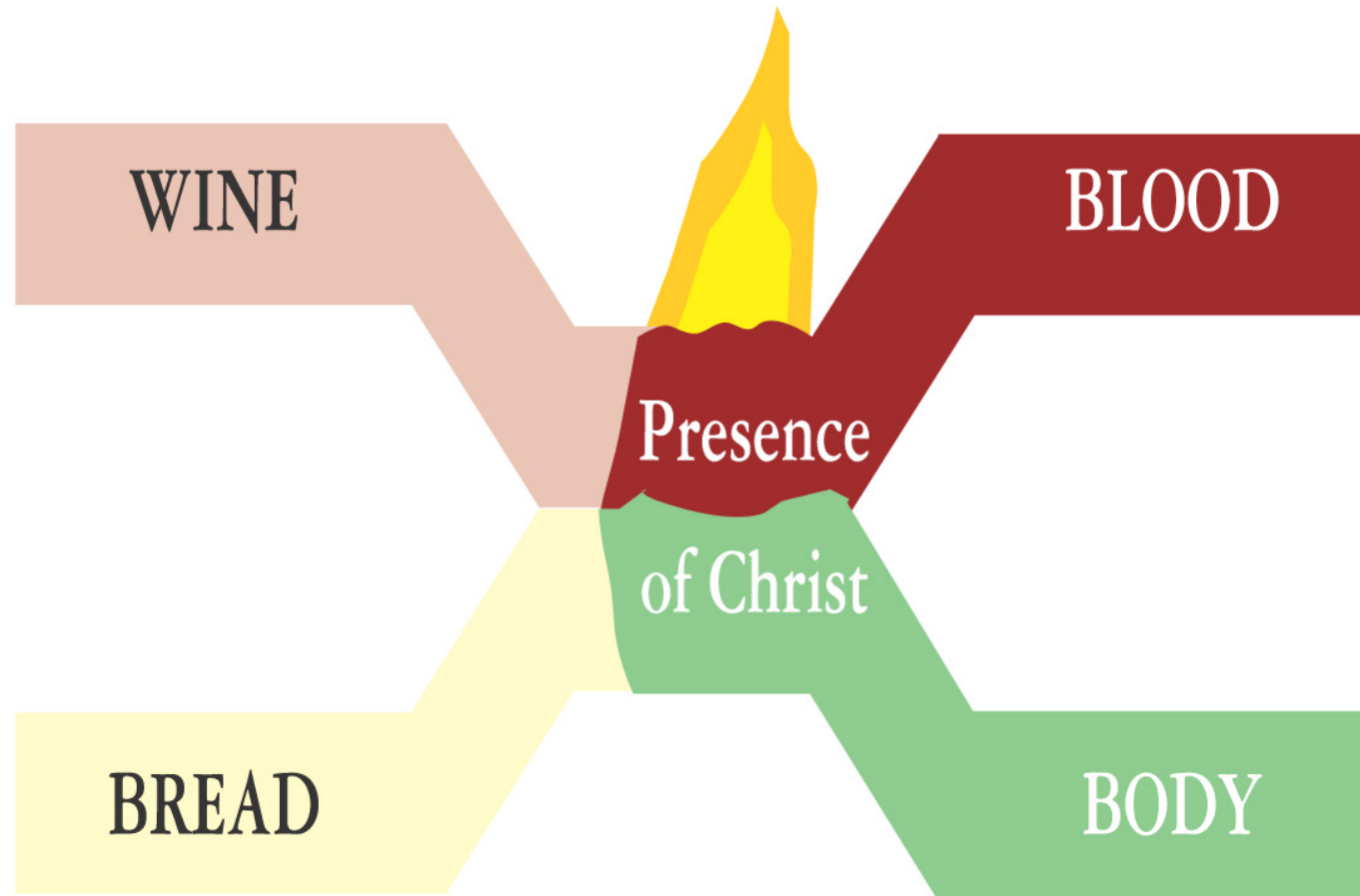


The History of the Doctrine of the Lord's Supper



Transubstantiation:

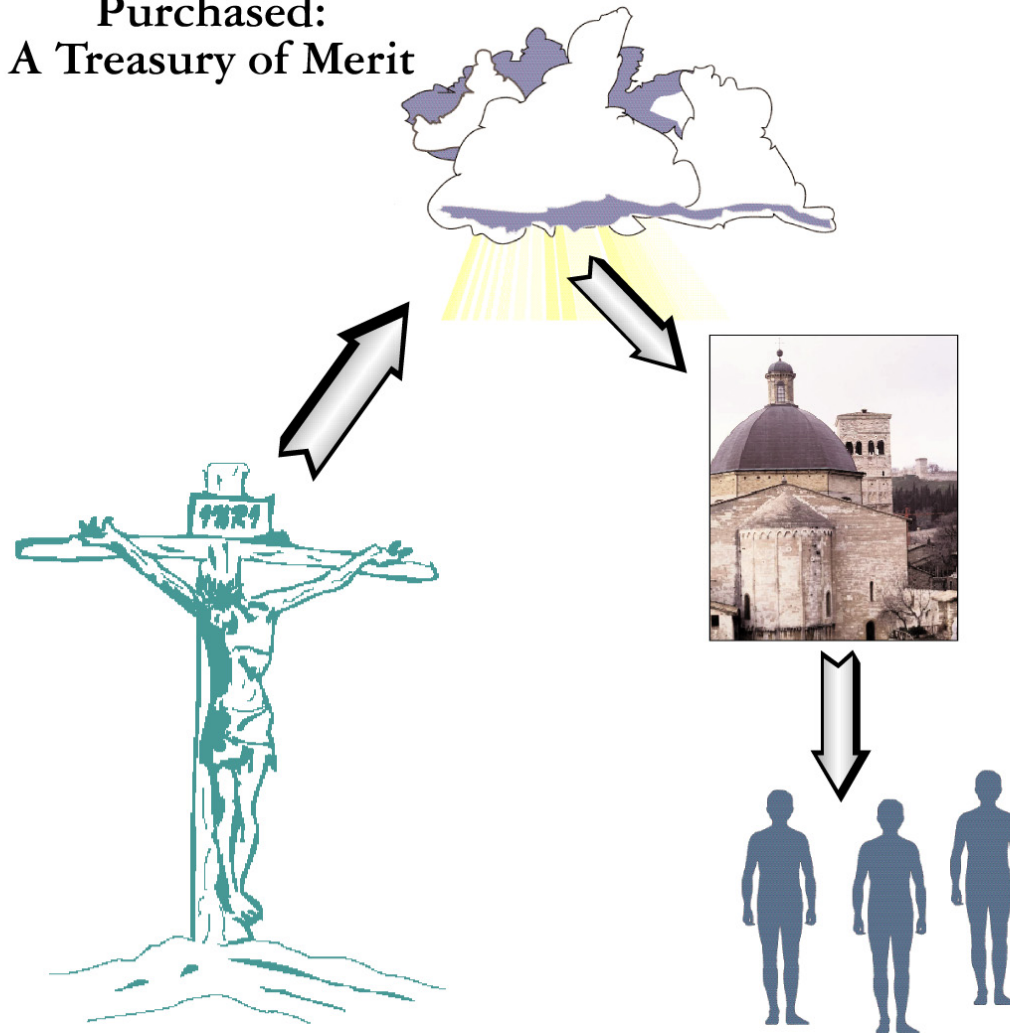
The Roman Catholic View of the Lord's Table



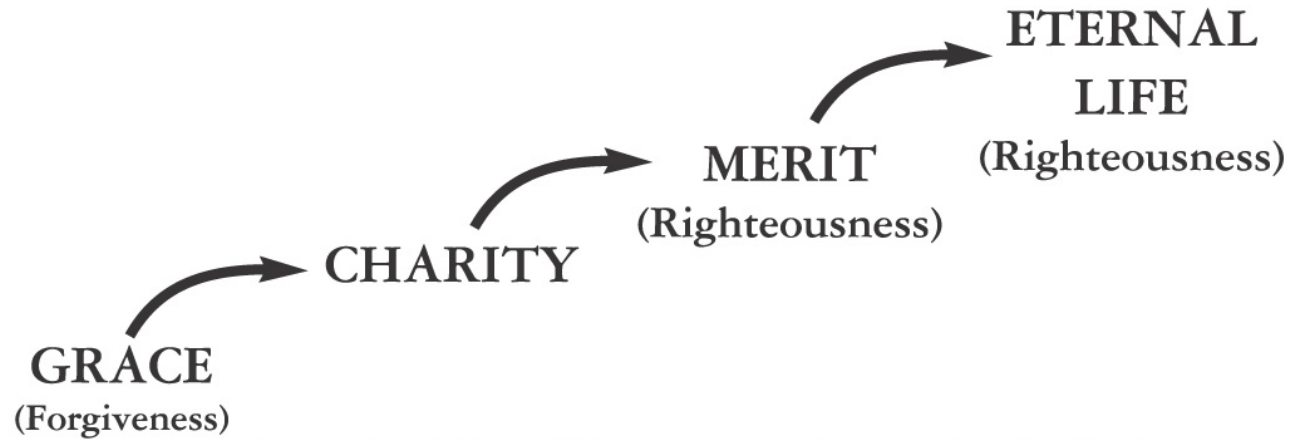
The Accomplishments of Christ:

A Treasury of Merit

Purchased:
A Treasury of Merit



Thomas Aquinas: Divine Redemption and Merit



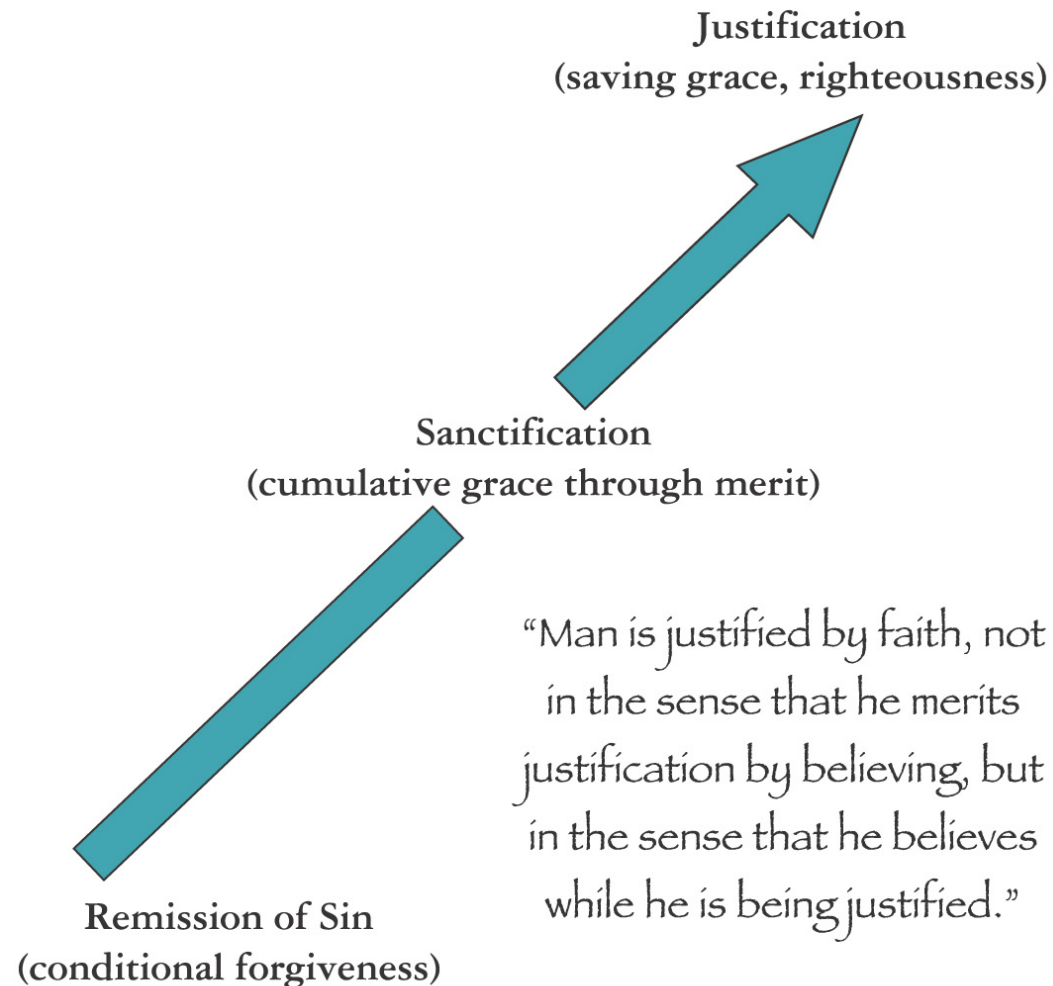
“The meriting of eternal life depends principally on charity.”

“Our merit is the secondary cause.”

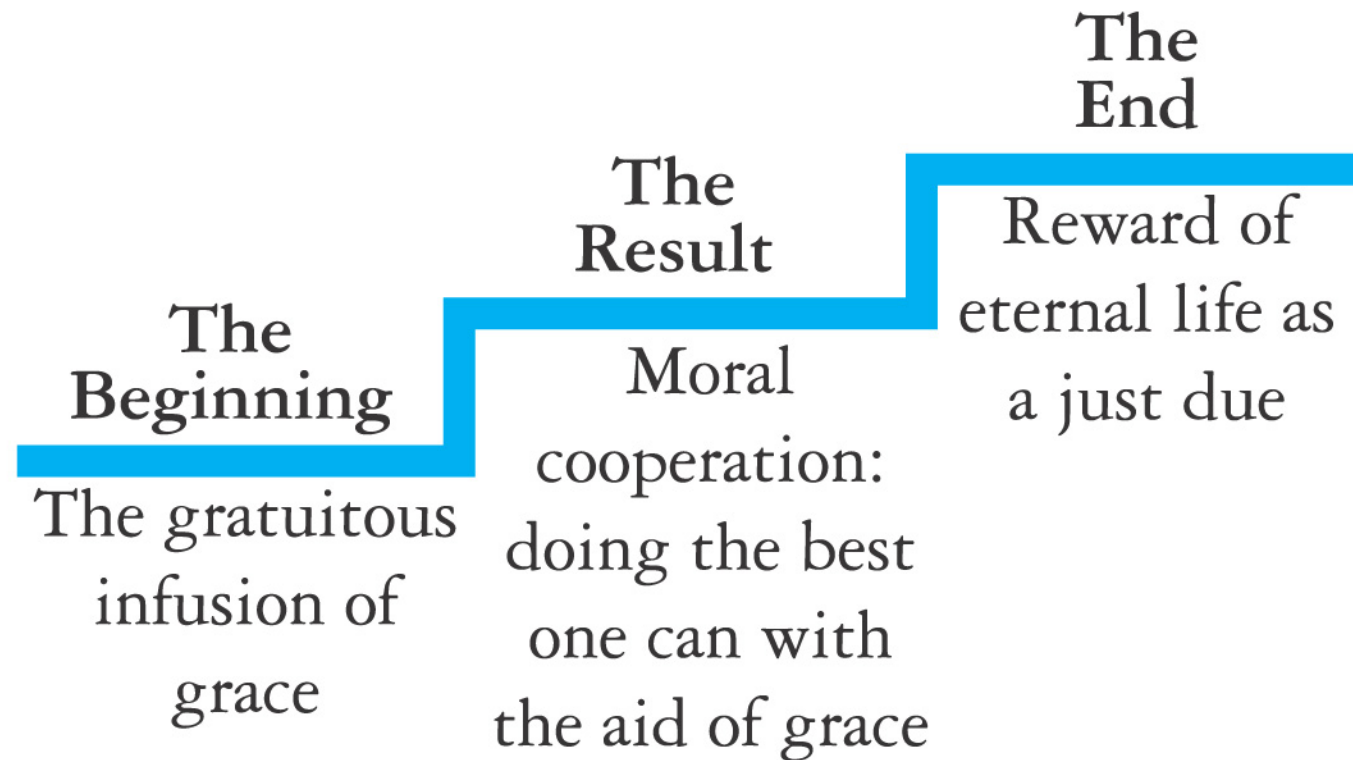
“A man merits an increase of grace by each and every meritorious action.”

“He cannot merit the first grace.”

Thomas Aquinas and Justification: Forgiveness without Righteousness



Thomas Aquinas: The Steps to Salvation



Thomas Aquinas and Transubstantiation

“He is then able to bring about not merely a changing of form . . . but the changing of the whole being of a thing, so that the complete substance of this is changed into the complete substance of that. And this actually happens by divine power in this sacrament. The complete substance of the bread is converted into the complete substance of Christ’s body, and the complete substance of the wine into the complete substance of Christ’s blood. Hence this change is not a formal change, but a substantial one. It does not belong to the natural kinds of change, and it can be called by a name proper to itself—‘transubstantiation.’”

Thomas Aquinas
Summa 3a. 75, 74.

The Importance of Thomas Aquinas in the Roman Catholic Tradition

“St. Thomas Aquinas may be said to have been present at all the Ecumenical Councils of the Church after his time, presiding as it were, by his invisible presence and his living teachings over their deliberations and decrees; but that greatest and most special honor was given to the Angelic Doctor at the Council of Trent, when, during its sessions, together with the Bible and the formal decrees of the Sovereign Pontiffs, the Fathers of the Council had the open *Summa* placed upon the altar so that thence they might draw counsels, arguments, and oracles. This was a singular honor and praise accorded to St. Thomas which was not given to any of the Fathers or other Doctors of the Church.”

Pope Leo XIII
August 4, 1879
Encyclical Aeterni Patris

Aquinas' Influence!



Francisco Zurbarán
The Apotheosis of Thomas Aquinas

1631

Oil on canvas
Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes,
Seville, Spain
Provenance: Retablo in the
Colegio Mayor de Sanro Tomás,
Seville

Common attributes of Thomas seen here are the dove, the pen, and the book. Seated around him are other Doctors of the Church: (left to right) SS. Ambrose, Gregory the Great, Jerome, and Augustine. Saint Dominic, wearing the same habit as Thomas, sits above right with a lily in his left hand.