



Catholic Church History

Week Two

600's to 1400's

Acts of the Apostles

Any thoughts, questions or comments on the homework assignment?

PRAYER



Remember Last Week:

1. Story Overview
2. Acts of the Apostles
3. 5 Main Center
4. Early Church Councils
5. Heresy Questions
6. Turmoil & World Change

Week Two Important Points

1. Story Overview Week Two
2. The Rise of Islam
3. Monastic Life & Religious Orders
4. The Great Schism
5. The Crusades
6. The Spanish Inquisition

1. Story Overview Week 2

- A. The Roman Catholic Church becomes the defenders of the West and later even the East as Islam explodes on to the scene.
- B. Western Monasticism responds to the Church's growing civil power and influence to keep the mission of salvation and the heart of faith alive.
- C. The 5 Major Centers of Christianity becomes just one center as four are swallowed by invasion and war.

East & West



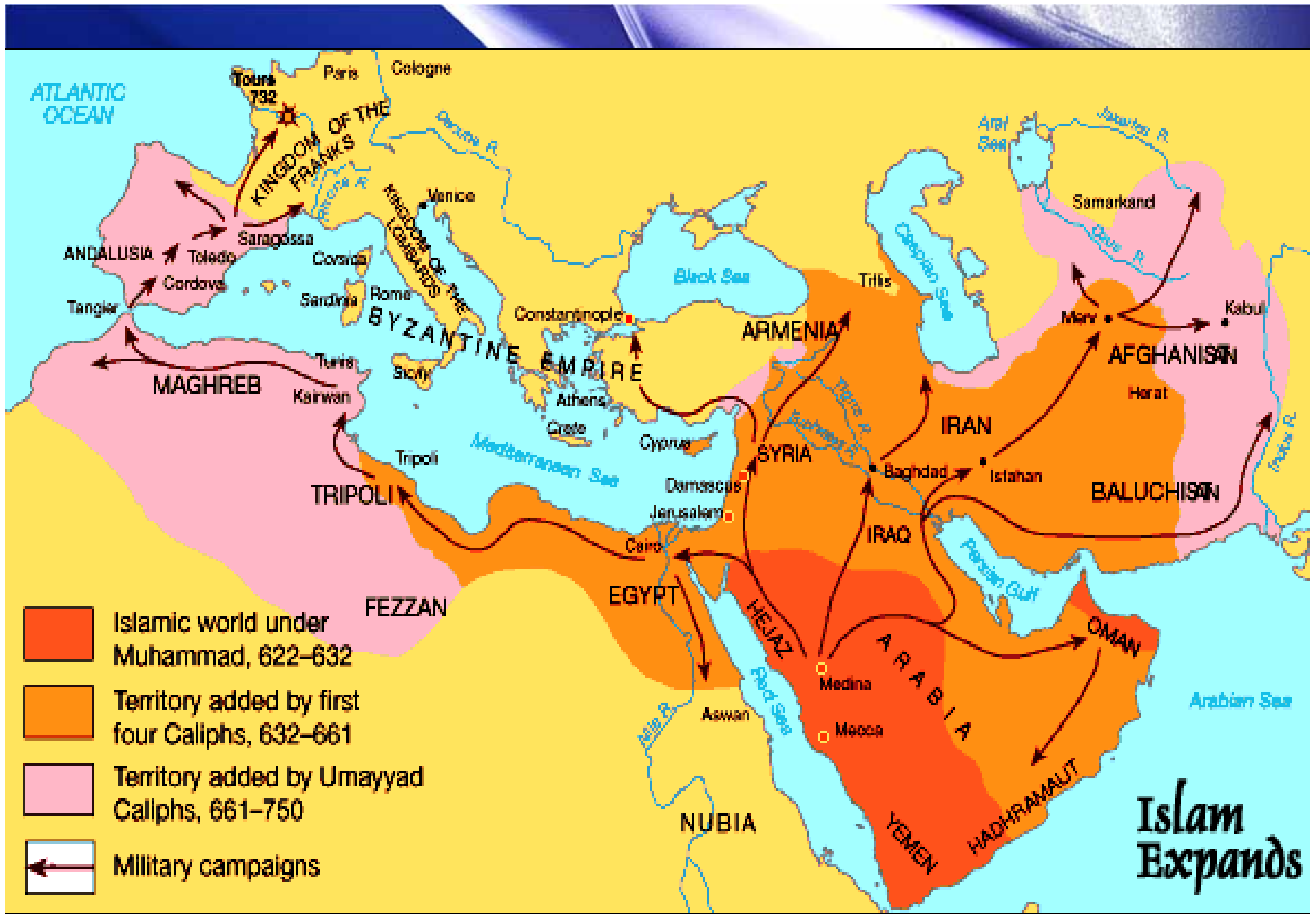
2. The Rise of Islam

Muhammad (570-632) In the year 610 he begins his work in Mecca, then grows in Medina, Saudi Arabia today.

Quickly unifies many Arab groups and factions that had been fighting each other for many years.

The spread across the Middle East and North Africa is very fast. Some by military campaigns, some without. Again, no Roman Empire to impede it.

By the year 750 it is greatly expanded already!! The Catholic Church has four of the five of its major centers in this area of Islamic conquest, including Jerusalem!



3. Monastic Life

EAST: St. Anthony the Great d.356 (Abbot/Egypt) Alone/
Hermits/Disciples/ Christian Spiritual Stars

WEST: St. Benedict d.543 The “Rule”/ Work & Pray also
St. Basil and St. Augustine will form Monasteries.

The monastery preserves the heart of Christianity at a time when civil power and authority threatens to lead the church away from its salvation mission.

In the Middle Ages they will be the centers of education, industry, invention, preserving past knowledge...

Religious Orders

Religious communities usually in the world.

St. Dominic d.1221/ St. Francis Assisi d.1226

St. Clare d. 1253 (*many others begin in 1500's)

Monastic:

Mendicant:

Cleric Regular:

Carthusians

Augustinian

Jesuits

Cistercians

Carmelite

Barnabites

Trappist

Franciscan

Piarists

Basilian

Dominican

Theatines

Monk? Nun? Sister? Brother? Congregations?

4. The Great Schism

EAST/WEST SPLIT 1054

Struggle and tension which began before the Roman Empire split in 395, including significant cultural and linguistic differences, come to a head.

They have some Theological differences, but it is mostly an inability to be comfortable with One Center rule of Rome. Called **“Orthodox”** Catholics, true teaching.

They remain very close and in constant communication over important issues and problems they face.

Later, many communities return to Rome. **“Eastern Rite”**

Council of Florence 1439

East & West



5. The Crusades

A series of military campaigns from many different areas of Europe, over more than 250 years.

Two central goals:

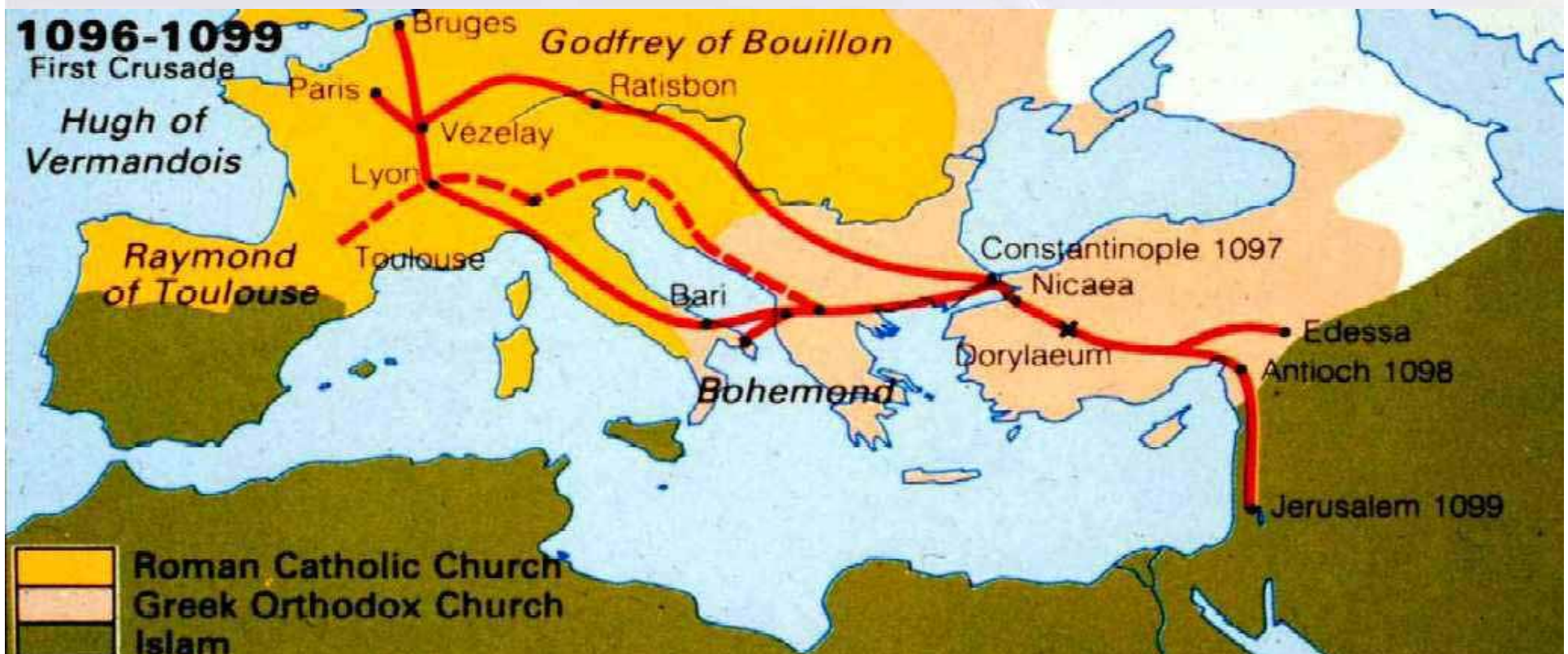
- 1. Rescue, defend, protect, Christians in East.**
- 2. Liberate, defend and regain the holy cities and sites in the East, especially in Jerusalem.**

They are:

- Defensive wars in the face of Islam.
- Spiritual Acts of penance, pilgrimage, Indulgence.
- Not** colonial expansion missions driven by greed.

Crusades continued:

1st Crusade 1096-1099: Pope Urban II responds to the plea from the Byzantine Patriarch in Constantinople. It is successful for a time. (*mostly French & German)



Crusades continued:

4th Crusade 1204: Included the sacking of Constantinople. The crusades, like all wars did include some sad examples of war carnage. (Jews? Muslims?)



6. The Spanish Inquisition

What is “Inquisition”?

All over Europe from 1184-1480 the Pope asked that educated churchmen handle cases of heresy instead of regional Lords. To “Inquire” the truth using the highest of legal standards of evidence.

(Trials were legal hearings, most were found not guilty. In the rare case that the person was found guilty, a penance was given. If they were not interested in reunion, they were excommunicated and any other matters were handled by civil authorities.) No dungeons, torture, burning or executions!

In most of Europe the Kings and Lords complained the Inquisition was too lenient.

In Spain the Inquisition goes wrong!!

Spain, unlike most areas of Europe, was a diverse mix of Muslims, Jews and Christians. Under this diverse area is brewing hatred and animosity.

Forced Baptism or Death is imposed by civil authorities in several large cities. This forced conversion is condemned by Rome.

The “Converso” are ethnic, cultural Jews with Christian religion. A wild fire of hate explodes and Ferdinand and Isabella fear losing Spain.

King and Queen Act:

1483: *Tomas de Torquemada*/ 15 years of brutal execution of anyone seen as a threat. The King was in charge, the Pope even visits to shut it down. The King continues anyway....2,000 people will be executed, burned, killed.

1492: All Jews are expelled from Spain by the king.
(The Inquisition did not address non-Christians)

1500: Proper legal standards are restored.

***Why all the myth horror stories???**

Table discussions:

1. Anything surprise or confuse you in the presentation?
2. Any communities or names of any groups or catholics that you are unclear about?
3. What should be the role of the Catholic Church in modern world turmoil situations involving Islamic countries?
4. How do we proclaim the truth of our history while not denying the rare cases where we as human have sinned, sometimes greatly?

Preview of next week:

1. Renaissance Thinking
2. Spiritual Superstars of the 1500-1600's.
3. Protestant Reformation:
Historical Situation/ Root Causes/Rome's
Response/ Lasting Impact...
4. Protestant Figures:
Martin Luther, Henry VIII, John Calvin, John Wesley
5. The last 100 years: Fatima/Vatican II/John Paul II