

New Monastic Orders

St. Francis est. the Franciscan order

friars took vows of poverty and traveled to convert

St. Dominic est. the Dominican order

monks who stressed scholastic work over manual labor

Sacraments brought the church into daily life

baptism, marriage, Eucharist, penance, last rites

saints and relics also took on large roles

Church began to punish heretics

Inquisition tortured and killed those who deviated from church

began by targeting new cults and Muslims

Jews were persecuted and killed in Western Europe

Homosexuality is condemned as a “sin against nature”

The Crusades

1055 - Seljuk Turks capture Baghdad

Byzantine emperor asks for help to repel Turks

Pope Urban II sees opportunity to unite West

holy war against invaders of Jerusalem

First Crusade (1095 - 1099)

French and Norman knights responded to Constantinople

reconquer Holy Land

Jerusalem falls in June of 1099

est. feudal style monarchies in Middle East

eventually recaptured by Turks

Third Crusade (1189 - 1192)

reconquest of Jerusalem motivates new crusade

Frederick Barbarossa of Germany

Richard the Lionheart of England

Philip II Augustus of France

some success but can't expel the Turks

Richard negotiates access to Holy Land for Christians

Crusades of the thirteenth century fail horribly

lack support of popes

Crusades served to stabilize Western aristocracies

also promoted economic growth of Italian city-states

1350 - Ottoman Turks capture Middle East

second wave of Turks behave similarly to first

will initiate a new wave of invasions of SE Europe

England

Norman Invasion

William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson fight over succession

Oct 14, 1066 - William victorious at Battle of Hastings

William I organizes England as a classic feudal state

new king of England also Lord of Normandy in France

King John faces revolt by nobles
1215 - forced to sign Magna Carta
jury of peers, no taxation without consent
Edward I (1272 - 1307) brings Wales and Scotland into G.B.
English Parliament is first established
formed to approve taxes
will evolve into legislature
House of Lords: barons and clergy
House of Commons: knights and merchants

The Late Middle Ages

The 14th Century was a time of tragedy

Famine

change in weather and high population led to starvation
10% of population dies in early 1300's

The Black Death (Bubonic Plague)

kills 25-50% of population between 1347 - 1351
spread by fleas on black rats
fever, aching joints, swollen lymph nodes, etc.

entire towns disappear as plague spreads
as many as 38 million people die
returns again in 1361, 1369, and every ten yrs or so

Drastically changes society in Europe

people begin to focus on death
some become morose or flee
others embrace debauchery

children become more important to society
cities organize committees on public health
medical studies focus on more practical arts

Economics also are affected

labor becomes extremely scarce
wages rise and farm prices fall
many serfs win freedom as peasants

violent conflicts erupted between nobles and peasants
weakens aristocratic order

Hundred Years War (1337 - 1453)

France and England fight almost continuously for century
Causes

Gascony in France was still owned by English kings
Flanders becomes center of wool trade dispute
1328 - Edward III claims French throne over Philip VI
Philip seizes Gascony
English declare war

Course of the War

English are successful in first phase of war
Charles V of France recovers most land by 1374

peace signed that lasts twenty years
1415 - English King Henry V renews the war
crushes French at Battle of Agincourt
captures most of Northern France
Charles the Dauphin appeared to a weak French ruler
Joan of Arc
young peasant woman sees visions from God
believes she will save France and Charles
Charles allows her to go with army to Orleans
French are inspired and win
July, 1429 - dauphin crowned Charles VII
English and Burgundy capture Joan of Arc
burned at stake for witchcraft
named saint in 1920
French artillery drives English out except at Calais
1453 - wars come to an end
England continues to develop around Parliament
France in torn apart by warring nobles

Decline of the Church

Pope Boniface VIII tried to increase papal power
issued papal bull Unam Sanctum
claimed complete authority
King of France, Philip IV opposes more papal authority
Boniface claims clergy don't have to pay French taxes
Philip has Boniface kidnapped
later rescued, but shock kills him
Philip scares college cardinals to elect French pope, Clement V
Clement moves papal offices from Rome to Avignon (1305 - 1377)
many Catholics unhappy
Rome traditional center of church
too much French influence

The Great Schism

Pope Gregory XI dies while visiting Rome
Roman cardinals seize opportunity to elect Urban VI
moves papacy back to Rome
French cardinals respond by electing Clement VII
Neither pope recognizes the other
both excommunicate each other
Church is split for 40 years
1409 - Council of Pisa elects Alexander V as compromise
now there are three popes
1414 - 1418 - Council of Constance
removes all three popes
elects Martin V as new pope
ends Schism
Great Schism greatly weakened respect for Church

religion moved to more personal level because of Plague
relics and indulgences

The Reformation

The Renaissance Church faced many problems

Great Schism had destroyed faith in Church

Popes were more concerned with secular rather than spiritual

Indulgences were growing in practice

practice of buying and systematizing salvation

Church offices were bought and sold

some people held multiple offices in absentia

Early critics of the Catholic Church

John Wyclif (1328 - 1384)

English professor attacked papal claims to authority

wanted Bible published in all languages

saw it as true religious authority

John Hus (1374 - 1415)

Bohemian disciple of Wyclif

attacked corruption in the clergy

invited to address Council of Constance

executed as a heretic

Northern Humanism led to more criticism of the Church

new generation of scholars studied early Christians

Erasmus (1466 - 1536)

wrote that Christianity should be a philosophy of life

not based on rituals and relics

In Praise of Folly

retranslated the Bible

believed in education as key to knowledge of Christ

laid groundwork for Reformation, but didn't want new Church

Thomas More (1478 - 1535)

friend of Erasmus and Lord Chancellor of England

writes *Utopia* in 1516

describes communal society of equality and peace

Idealism didn't prevent him from dealing with real problems

devotion to church will eventually cost him his life

Martin Luther

trained in law, becomes theologian in Wittenberg

extremely troubled by the dogma of salvation through good works

how could a just God allow horrible sinners into heaven?

Came to believe that the Catholic Church was wrong

he believed that faith in God was key to salvation

good people do good works, not vice versa

Pope Leo X had special indulgences sold to finance St. Basilica

Luther was disgusted by blind greed

Responds by nailing his 95 Theses to door of Church in Wittenberg

harshly criticizes indulgences and the papacy

By 1520 he is condemning the Catholic Church as a whole
calls upon German princes to est. new churches
gives more power to secular rulers
excommunicated in Jan, 1521
Charles V condemns him and orders him captured and killed
Edict of Worms
rebel German princes protect him

Lutheranism develops as a separate church
preaches twin pillars of faith(salvation) and no hierarchy
believed that all faithful are their own priests
Only kept Baptism and Eucharist as sacraments
abolished monasticism, relics, celibacy, and indulgences
Princes adopt and build new church leaderships

Challenges begin to split Lutherans

Peasant's War
peasants revolted against princes citing Luther
Luther condemns all forms of social violence
still believes in divine right
becomes further a creature of princes
1525 - peasants massacred at Frankenhausen

Charles I tried to reunify Christianity
inherits Spain, Austria, Naples, Low Countries from relatives
crowned HRE Charles the V in 1519
distracted for years by wars with Valois of France
fought over Italy
April, 1527 - Spanish army devastates Rome
Popes and Italy come under his control
Ottoman Turks crush Hungary and threaten Vienna
Suleiman the Magnificent
Charles spends years turning back this threat
Splits amongst German princes stop HRE from unifying
Religion used as excuse to keep power from Charles
Charles' armies crush Protestants in 1546-7
Protestants ally with Henry II of France and rebound
1555 - Peace of Augsburg signed
granted princes right to become Protestant legally
permanently splits the Church

Spread of the Protestant Reformation

Lutheranism sweeps into Sweden and Denmark
Monarchs use it to build greater power

Anabaptists
movement that was most popular amongst peasants
completely rejected by Church and secular authority
believed in adult baptism for free choice
treated all members of faith as equals
believed in following early Christian values, not materialism

would not serve as soldiers or in service to state
"thou shall not kill"

persecuted by both Protestants and Catholics
Amish are American descendants of Anabaptists

Anglicanism

Henry VIII wished to divorce Catherine of Aragon
wanted to marry Anne Boleyn for male heir

Pope refuses, Catherine is Charles V's aunt

Henry has royal courts grant annulment
marries Anne who gives birth to Elizabeth I

Henry ultimately has six wives (beheads two)

1534 - Parliament passes the Act Supremacy
formally breaks England with Catholic Church

Henry VIII made supreme authority in England

monasteries are seized and sold to new nobles

nobles staunchly support Henry

religious practice doesn't change much

1547 - Edward VI becomes a weak king

Protestant ministers move England that direction

1553 - Queen Mary (Bloody Mary) comes to the throne

blatant Catholic who attempts to crush Anglicanism

many nobles and people resist

upset at courting of Spain

1558 - Elizabeth I becomes queen of England

creates Church of England

blends Protestant beliefs with Catholic ritual

Calvinism

John Calvin was a French academic

believed in predestination

Omnipotent God predetermined salvation

people could tell by observing piety

1536 - Calvin invited to rule in Geneva

est. a strong theocracy

religious laws become state laws

John Knox brings Calvinism to Scotland

Protestant nobles expel Mary Queen of Scots

Puritans arise as English Calvinists

seek to close taverns and theaters

Protestant Reformation led to huge increase in Education

Literacy key to being able to understand the Bible

Luther encourages the founding of free public schools for poor

gymnasiums (high schools) are established in Germany

The Catholic Reformation or Counter-Reformation

by the 1550's the Catholic Church begins to respond

many monastic orders were reorganized and rededicated

The Society of Jesus

founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1540

known as "soldiers of Jesus"

believed in complete subservience to the Church and Pope

had strict and rigorous training

became heads of theological universities across Europe

spent significant time as missionaries in Europe and abroad

Papacy revives under Pope Paul III

appoints commission to examine reforms to church

Pope Paul IV is active in countering Reformation

reestablishes and expands the Inquisition

creates the Index of Forbidden Books

bans thousands of works as "unwholesome"

calls the Council of Trent

bans indulgences, but supports Catholic rituals

sets up religious wars of 16th and 17th centuries