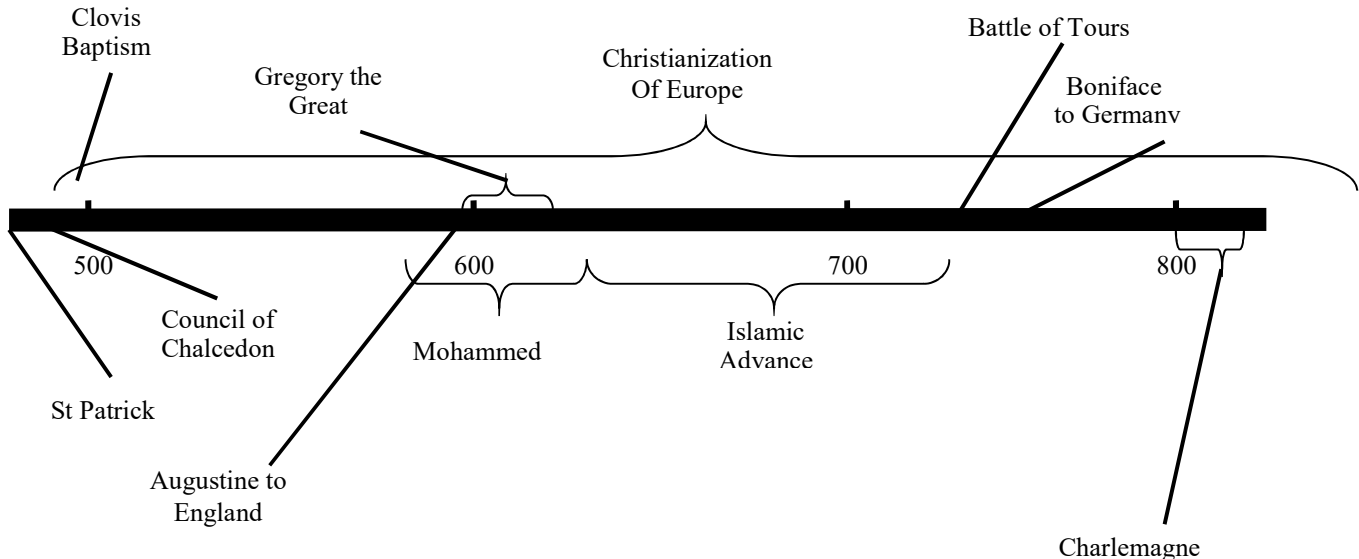


History of the Reformation

Background

I. Early Middle Ages Timeline



A. Britain and Germany

1. Augustine (597) – sent by Gregory the Great to Angleland
 - a. Regain the country for Christ
2. Boniface (Wyn-fred) (d. 754) – to Germany (Hessia)
 - a. Cut down the huge oak tree sacred to Thor
 - b. Was not struck down by lightening by the god of thunder
 - c. Used the wood to build a chapel
 - d. Resulted in large numbers of conversions
 - e. Killed by heathen 30 years later

B. Franks

1. Franks – extended their rule over all of Gaul (eventually called France)
 - a. First Germanic tribe to adopt Christianity after the invasions
 - b. Clovis – conversion similar to Constantine
 - c. Baptized on Christmas Day 496 at Rheims
 - d. Adopted orthodox (Nicene) Christianity
 - e. Entire tribes became Christian when their king became Christian
 - f. Tremendous consequences more than 200 years later

C. Eastern Church

1. Byzantine Empire – Never overrun by Gothic/Slavic migration
 - a. Enjoyed relative peace
2. Justinian (483- 565)
 - a. economical and military blooming of the Byzantine Empire
 - b. Age of great learning and promulgation of the Scriptures
 - c. Reconquered Rome from Ostrogoths
 - d. Reconquered North Africa from Vandals
 - e. Always at work, he was called the "Emperor that never sleeps."
 - f. His edification program has left masterpieces as the church of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople
 - g. Considered a "saint" by Eastern Orthodox Church
3. 568 – Lombards (*longbeards*) – Germanic tribe retake Po Valley in northern Italy (today – Lombardy)

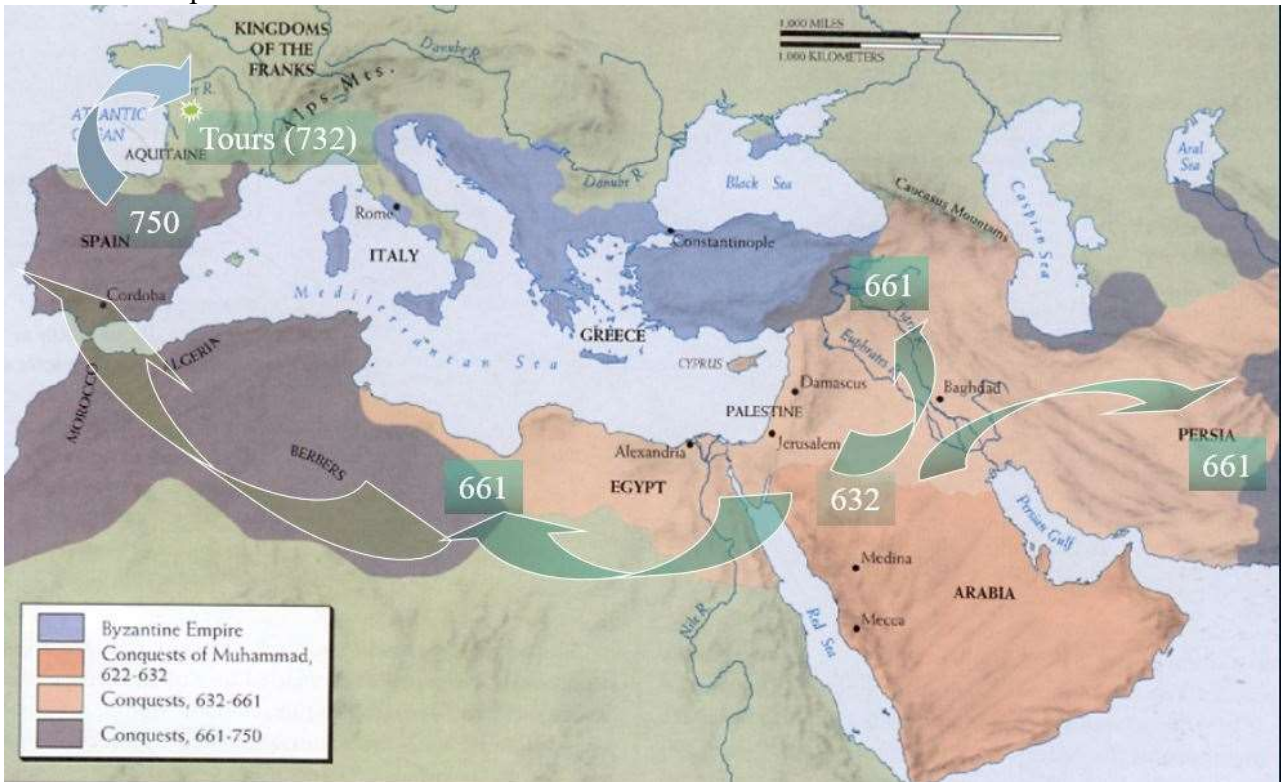
D. Eastern Church

1. Effect of Islam

a. Mohammed (570-632)

- 1) Flight from Mecca – 622
- 2) Settles in Medina
- 3) Islam spreads to Arabia by death in 632
- 4) *“Allah is great and Mohammed is his prophet”*
- 5) *“Allahu Akbar”* – “God is the Greatest”

b. Spread of Islam 622 – 750



2. Halt of Islamic Advance

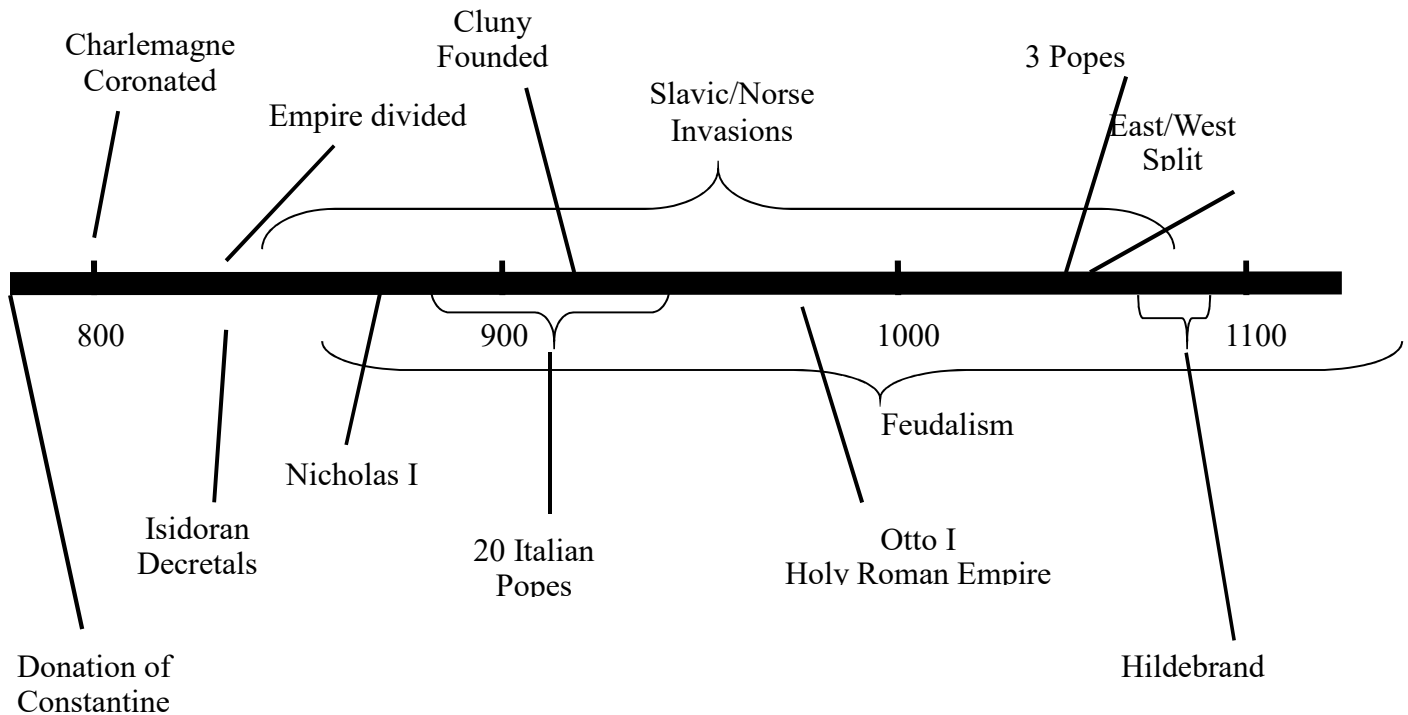
- a. 496 – Clovis, king of the Franks accepted Nicene Christianity
 - 1) National Christianization
 - 2) Franks became staunch supporters of Roman Church
- b. 732 – Charles Martel (the hammer)
 - 1) Raised a “Christian” Army to oppose the Islamic Advance
 - 2) Included Friscans from beyond the Rhine
 - 3) Battle of Tours – 732

E. The Church enters Politics

1. 568 – Lombards came to Italy, having converted to Arian Christianity
 - a. Won over to Nicene Orthodoxy
 - b. Gregory I, gladly bestows crown on Lombard king
 - 1) Iron Crown because it contained a “nail from the Cross”
 - 2) Lombards a constant threat to the Papacy
 - c. Friction between Constantinople and Papacy
 - d. Pope turns to the Franks for help
2. Frank Influence
 - a. Charles the Hammer – hero of the Battle of Tours
 - 1) High office, but not king of the Franks

- b. Pepin, son of Charles, not satisfied
 - 1) Overthrows Childeric and assumes throne
 - 2) Looks to Pope to sanction his new office
 - 3) Pope Zacharias readily gives approval
 - 4) “only right that he who holds the power is the king”
 - 5) 751 – Pepin anointed and crowned
- 3. Temporal Authority
 - a. Crowning of Pepin simple, but perhaps the most important event of the Middle Ages
 - b. The Pope has the right to take away and grant Kingdoms
 - c. Augustine – the City of God is greater than the City of Man
 - d. Tremendous struggle between Papacy and Empire for much of the Middle Ages
- 4. Pope becomes Temporal Ruler
 - a. One good turn deserves another
 - b. Pepin marched an army into northern Italy and defeated the Lombards
 - c. Pope Zacharias becomes the ruler of the “States of the Church” or the “Papal States”
 - d. Lasts until 1870, when Kingdom of Italy was established

II. Dark Middle Ages Timeline



- A. Charlemagne
 - 1. Pepin the Short dies 768
 - 2. Sons of Pepin, Carloman and Charles rule
 - 3. After his brother dies, 771, Charles rules alone
 - 4. 800 – Christmas Day, Charles kneels in St. Peter’s and Pope Leo III places the crown of the Empire on his head
 - a. Law and Order
 - b. Civilization (knowledge, enrichment, gracious living)
 - c. Christianity as the true religion
 - 5. Becomes known as Charlemagne (Charles the Great)

- B. Accomplishments of Charlemagne
 - 1. Established wise laws and insured enforcement
 - 2. Promoted schools and learning
 - a. He himself became a student (couldn't write)
 - b. Favorite book was *City of God*
 - 3. Warfare
 - a. Finished the Lombards
 - b. Began liberating Spain from the Muslim Arabs
 - 1) Pushed them from the Pyrenees to the Ebro River
 - c. Subdued the Saxons, forced them to accept Christianity
- C. Three Empires
 - 1. Oldest and weakest – Eastern Roman Empire
 - 2. Largest – Empire of the Muslim Arabs
 - a. India, through Persia, Syria, Palestine
 - b. Through Africa to the Ebro River in Spain
 - 3. Youngest and Strongest – Empire of Charlemagne
- D. Attempts to Prove Secular Power
 - 1. Donation of Constantine
 - a. Text fabricated between 750 – 800
 - b. Praises Sylvester I for
 - 1) Instructing Constantine in the faith
 - 2) Baptizing Constantine
 - 3) Healing him of leprosy
 - c. Gives Pope dominion over the city of Rome, Italy, and the entire Western Roman Empire
 - d. Used by medieval popes to bolster their claims for territorial and secular power in Italy
 - e. Dante – root of papal worldliness in his *Divine Comedy*
 - f. Shown to be forgery in *Renaissance*
 - 1) Analysis of the Latin used
 - 2) Comparison with actually known Constantinian dates
 - 2. Isidorian Decretals
 - a. Fictitious letters ascribed to early popes, from Clement to Gregory the Great
 - b. Forgeries included in with known letters and documents
 - c. Main object was to
 - 1) emancipate bishops from the secular power
 - 2) from the influence of archbishops and synods
 - 3) exalting the papal power
 - d. Bishops could appeal directly to the Pope
 - 1) Bypassing Archbishops
 - 2) Bypassing secular authorities
 - e. 75 copies survive today
- E. Pope Nicholas I
 - 1. Occupied papal throne 858 – 867
 - 2. Wanted to apply *The City of God* to his day
 - 3. Claims for the Papacy
 - 4. Bishops are the agents of the pope
 - 5. The Pope is the ruler of the entire Church
 - 6. The Church is superior to all earthly powers
 - 7. Nicholas not able to see his dream
 - 8. Foundation for later popes
 - a. Gregory VII – 1073 – 1085
 - b. Innocent III – 1178 – 1216

F. Empire Divided

1. Charlemagne's death – kingdom divided among 3 grandsons - 843
 - a. Eastern Frankish Kingdom – Germany
 - b. Western Frankish Kingdom – France
 - c. Middle Kingdom – Netherlands to Italy
2. Slavic/Norse Invasions – 300 years

G. Feudalism Develops

1. Kings divided lands among leading warriors
 - a. Condition to give military aid when needed
2. New “*vassals*” divided lands among lesser nobles
 - a. Further subdivided
 - b. Each landowner developed own small army
 - 1) Provide protection
 - 2) Enforce landowner's will on the people
3. Bishops, Abbots (heads of monasteries) given land
4. Emperors looked on popes as vassals

H. Italian dominance of Papacy

1. Italian feudal Lords continually fight for supremacy
2. Family that controls Rome, controls Papacy
 - a. Often, wicked men “elected” as Pope
 - b. New noble, deposed Pope
3. 891 – 955 – twenty popes
4. Pope looks to Germany for aid

I. Otto I

1. Made an alliance with German Bishops and Abbots
2. Made Dukes of Germany vassals
3. Gave Bishops/Archbishops temporal power
 - a. *Lay Investiture* – Church authority given to a lay person (political appointment)
 - b. Comes to rescue of Pope
4. 962 – Pope John XII crowns Otto as Emperor of the *Holy Roman Empire*
5. 999 – Otto III places his tutor, Gerbert, Archbishop of Rheims, as 1st non-Italian Pope

J. 3 Popes

1. 1033 – Italian nobles make Benedict IX to be pope (12 (20?) years old) – very worldly
2. 1045 – Tuscan party drive him out of Rome and place Sylvester III as pope
3. Benedict returns to Rome, resumes papacy
4. Benedict tires of it all and sells his office to Gregory VI for 1000 pounds of silver
5. Loud outcry – Benedict refuses to leave office
6. Therefore, 3 popes at the same time

K. Cluny Revival/Reform

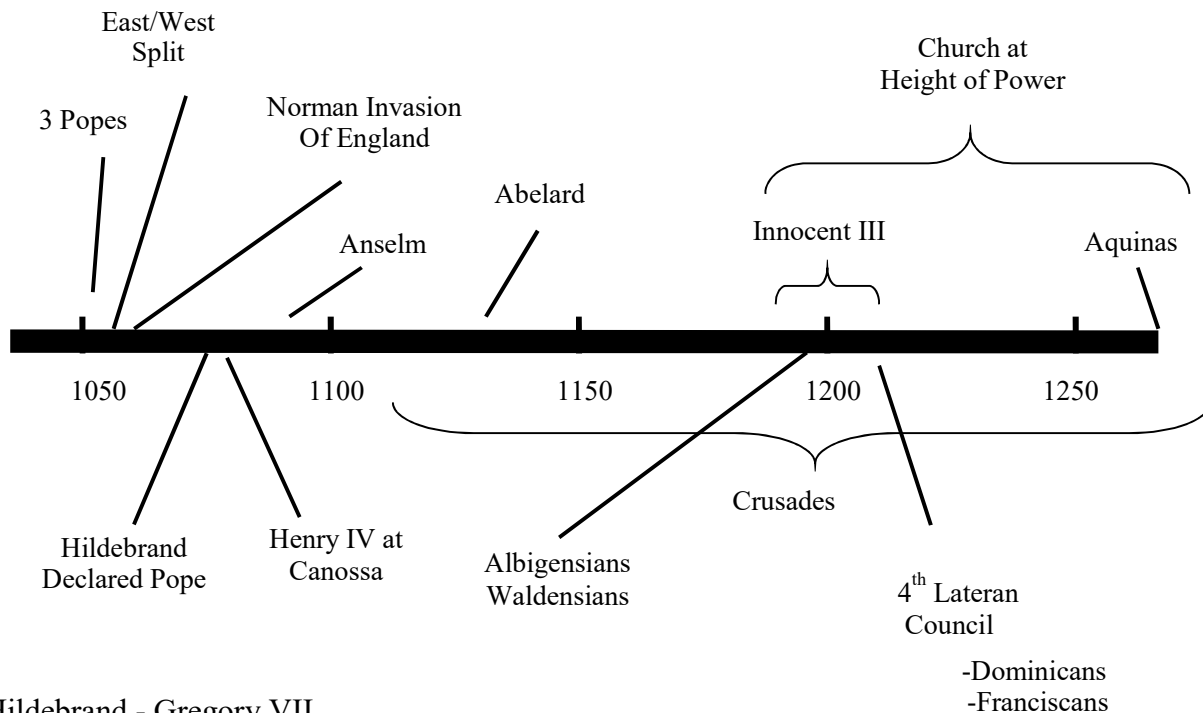
1. Founded 910 – strict Benedictine Order
 - a. Cluny became the acknowledged leader of western monasticism from the later 10th century
Religious zeal, but with monastic trappings
2. Highly competent abbots of Cluny were statesmen on an international stage
3. Enlisted aid of Henry III to rectify papal situation

L. Roman Popes

1. 1045 – 3 popes
2. Henry III (emperor of Holy Roman Empire) called upon by Cluny reformers to “do something”
 - a. Calls Council at Satri (50 km N of Rome)
3. Council boots out all 3
 - a. Gregory VI – Simony (even though supported by Hildebrand of Cluny)

- b. Benedict IX – deposed for immorality
- c. Sylvester III – condemned to monastery
- 4. Elects Clement II as pope
 - a. Crowns Henry III as Holy Roman Emperor
 - b. Dies after 8 months in office (lead sugar poisoning)
- 5. Benedict IX – reassumes papacy
- 6. Damasus II elected July 17, 1048
 - a. Dies Aug 9, 1048 (Malaria)
- 7. Leo IX – Feb 1049 – Apr 1054
- 8. Cleric from Order of Cluny
 - a. Reinstated celibacy of Clergy
 - b. Tried to end Simony (buying/selling of Church offices)
 - c. Led army against Saxons
- 9. 1054 - Excommunicated Patriarch of Constantinople
- 10. Appointed Cluny reformers to College of Cardinals

III. Mid-Middle Ages Timeline



A. Hildebrand - Gregory VII

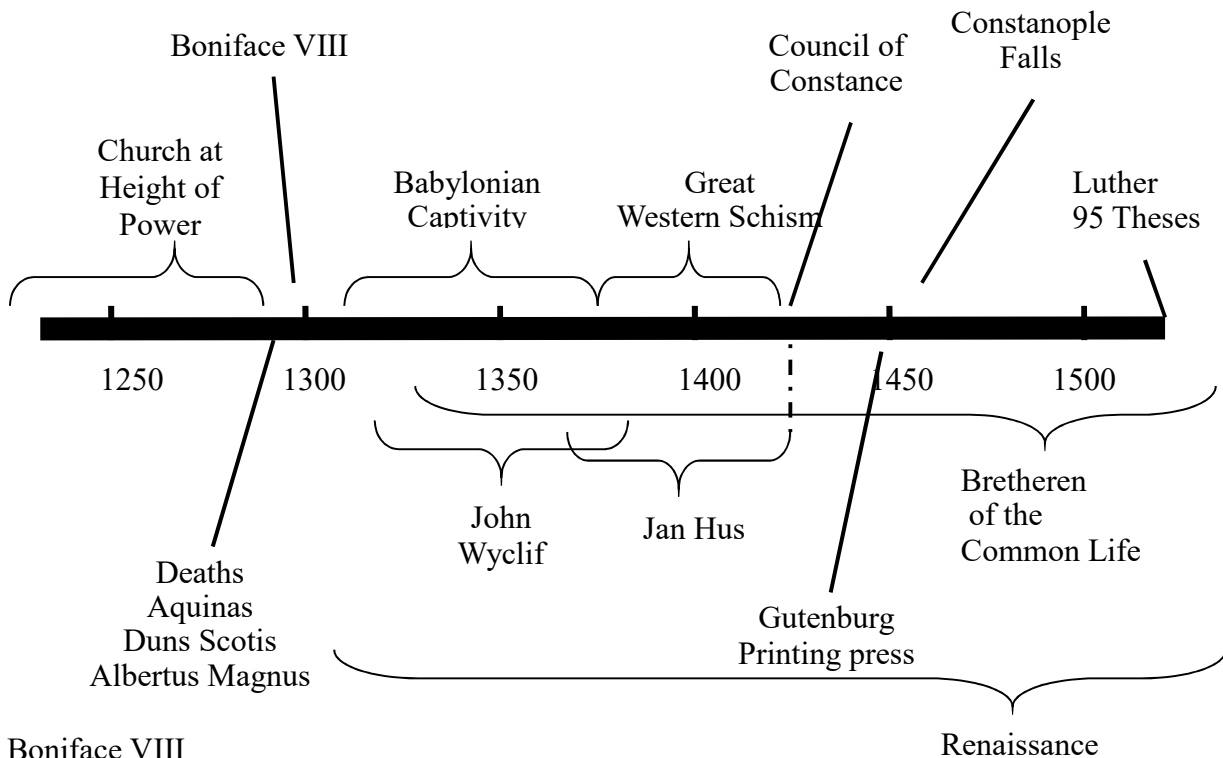
- 1. Cluny Reformer
- 2. Supported Gregory VI, even to buying the papacy
- 3. Through a succession of popes, Hildebrand was the influence behind the papacy
 - a. 1054 – Push to control the Eastern Church
 - b. 1059 – Change the method that popes were elected
 - 1) Election by a college of Cardinals
 - c. 1073 – At funeral for Pope Alexander II, crown proclaimed him to be the next pope. (Later elected)
- 4. Goals
 - a. Reform the Church (Cluny)
 - b. Free the Church (and papacy) from the “bondage” of the State

5. Problem – Popes wanted to go farther
 - a. Put the State into bondage to the Church
 - b. In order to implement the *Kingdom of God on earth*
 - c. Augustine’s *City of God*
- B. Right of Investiture
 1. Who appoints bishops and abbots?
 2. In feudal system, Bishops were land owners and therefore subject to the King
 - a. Therefore, king should appoint loyal bishops
 - b. King needed them to keep nobles in check
 3. Bishops were officers in the clergy, so Pope should appoint
- C. Bitter struggle between Henry IV and Gregory VII
 1. Henry was perceived as weak
 2. 1075 – Gregory forbade investiture by laymen
 3. Henry made brilliant victory over his enemies
 - a. Defied the decree and invested 3 bishops
 4. Gregory admonished Henry
 - a. As a Christian king, under the authority of St. Peter’s successor
 - b. Admonished Henry not to be puffed up by his recent victories
 - c. Deserved to be *excommunicated* for his rebellion if he did not repent
 5. 1076 – Henry calls a council at Worms to denounce Gregory
 - a. “Henry, king not by usurpation, but ordination of God to Hildebrand, at present not pope but false monk. . .”
 6. Gregory excommunicates the king
 - a. “. . . I deprive Henry son of the emperor Henry (III) who has opposed thy Church with unheard-of insolence, of the government of the whole kingdom of Germany and of Italy; I release all Christians from the oath which they have made to him or that they shall make to him. I forbid everyone to obey him as king.”
 7. October 1076, German nobles meet and give Henry a chance to clear himself
 - a. Must forfeit throne within one year if not reconciled to Church
 8. Henry meets Gregory at Canossa
 - a. Gregory will not receive him for 3 days
 - b. Outside in the snow, barefoot in penitent's rags
 - c. At last allowed to see Gregory
 9. Henry absolved and the *ban* was lifted
 - a. By this, Henry gains diplomatic victory over nobles
 10. Henry’s enemies elect an “anti-king”
 11. Gregory excommunicates Henry again, but is not supported this time
 12. Gregory is deposed and “anti-pope” is elected.
 13. Germany is in chaos and Rome disorganized
 - a. 1085 – Gregory dies in exile, a broken man
 - b. 1122 – After years of struggle, Concordat of Worms compromises and gains power of investiture for the popes
 - c. Emperors still bestow feudal estates
 14. Seeds planted to emphasize power of the pope over the secular states
- D. Crusades 1095 - 1291
 1. 1070 – Turks at the gates of Constantinople
 - a. Eastern emperor appeals to Gregory for help Gregory eager to heal the West/East split
 2. Gregory conceives a plan to rescue the East and liberate the “Holy Land” for pilgrims
 - a. Unable to go because of squabble with Henry IV
 3. Pope Urban II (1088-1099) – initiated a “crusade” to rescue the tomb of Jesus
 4. Promised reduction of time in purgatory if you went, or immediate heaven if you died.

5. Many crusades (9?) over 200 year period
- E. Church Rises in Power
1. Even though Canossa was a “hollow victory”, it spurred on future popes
 - a. Crusades – spiritual glory for earthly obedience
 2. Future conflicts between pope and emperor
 - a. Pope Alexander III and Emperor Fredrick Barbarossa
 3. 1177 – Emperor had to kneel down and kiss the Pope’s feet
 - a. Pope rode his horse through town and Fredrick held his stirrup
 - b. 100 yrs after great grandfather Henry VI with Gregory
- F. Innocent III
1. Elected 1198 – 1216
 2. “The Lord gave Peter the rule not only over the universal Church, but also the rule over the whole world”
 - a. “No king can rule rightly unless he devoutly serves Christ’s vicar”
 3. Factors used by Innocent III
 - a. Example of Gregory VII
 - b. Donation of Constantine – not yet proven a forgery
 - c. Crusades – kings did the bidding of the pope
 - d. Principle of *ratione peccati* – because kings were sinners, popes have a responsibility to interfere and call kings into account
 - e. Circumstances in Europe (Rich Italian city-states were willing to join the pope in fighting the emperor)
 4. No toleration from temporal powers
 5. King of England opposed
 6. 1208 – Innocent placed England under an interdict
 - a. No church services
 - b. King excommunicated
 7. King repented, placed himself as vassal to the pope
 8. Majority of princes became vassals of the Church
- G. 4th Lateran Council
1. Innocent’s great desire
 - a. Reconquest of the Holy Land
 - b. Reform of the church universal
 2. 1215 – 4th Lateran Council
 - a. 400 Bishops, 800 Abbots 71 primates (incl Constantinople and Jerusalem)
 - b. “The whole world was there”
 3. New crusade against heresies
 - a. *Extra Ecclesiam nulla salus* (outside the Church there is no salvation)
 - b. Waldensians and Albigensians Punishment of unrepentant heretics
 4. Transubstantiation is the official doctrine of the Church
 5. Jews and Saracens to wear distinctive costumes
 6. Bishops to appoint men to preach and provide free instruction in grammar and theology
 7. High point of the rule of the most powerful of the Popes
- H. Need for Reform
1. Reform of clergy and monks
 2. Church was enormously wealthy
 - a. Clergy was an easy and pleasant way to make a living
 3. Bernard of Clairvoux (O Sacred Head)
 - a. To pope – “Who will permit me to see before I die the Church of God so ordered as it was in the old days, when the apostles cast their nets to fish for souls and not for gold and silver?”

- I. Mendicant Orders Established
 - 1. Approved by the Lateran Council
 - 2. Dominican Order
 - a. “Preaching friars”
 - b. Not monks, but to live simply in the midst of the hustle of life
 - c. *Mendicant* – supported self by begging
 - 3. Franciscan Order
 - a. Missionary work with both poverty and charity
 - b. Labor with hands, but not receive wages
 - c. Give to the poor all that was not absolutely necessary
- J. Revival of Culture
 - 1. Crusades brought Eastern learning back to Europe
 - 2. Twelfth century – darkness was gradually being dispelled
 - a. Universities
 - b. Great teachers - Scholasticism takes root as philosophical system
 - 1) Anselm
 - 2) Aquinas
 - 3) Duns Scotus
 - c. Great architecture – wonderful cathedrals

IV. Late Middle Ages Timeline



- A. Boniface VIII
 - 1. Pope - 1294 – 1303
 - 2. “very intelligent, yet very arrogant”
 - 3. Philip IV of France – laid a heavy tax on the riches of the clergy
 - 4. Boniface – forbid clergy to pay
 - 5. Philip – forbid gold (*et al*) to leave country
 - 6. Boniface – excommunicates Philip
 - a. *Unam Sanctum* – extravagant claims to papal power

7. Philip – defies Pope – sends soldiers to Italy to arrest Boniface
8. Boniface (87) – humiliated returns to Rome – dies

B. Babylonian Captivity

1. 1309 – Pope Clement V
 - a. Accepts Philip's offer to settle in France
 - b. Moves Papacy to Avignon, France
2. Avignon in Provence selected for new papal site
3. 1348 – Clement VI acquires Avignon from Provence
 - a. Returned to France in 1791
4. Papacy comes under the complete domination of the French kings
 - a. All Popes were French
 - b. Loss of respect from other countries
5. Harkens back to the 10th Century when the papacy was under control of Italian nobles
6. Germany
 - a. German princes elect the German emperor
 - b. Therefore, God works through princes (not pope) to select the Emperor
7. England
 - a. Parliament ended vassalage to Rome
 - b. Popes claimed that England was a fief to the pope
 - c. No more tribute to Rome
 - d. Dates back to King John's pledge to Innocent III
8. Avignon popes
 - a. Lived luxuriously
 - b. Needed money – back to sale of Bishop's office
 - c. Sale of Indulgences
 - d. Had to extract a heavy toll on Christian membership

C. The Great Western Schism

1. Gregory XII – 1370 - 1378
 - a. Moved the papacy back to Rome just before he died
2. Dispute among Cardinals as to next pope
3. One group elects an antipope in Avignon
4. 1378 – 1417 – Two popes
 - a. One in Avignon – French
 - b. One in Rome – Italian
 - c. Each excommunicate the other
5. 1409 – Council of Pisa
 - a. Attempt to reconcile two sides
6. Neither side attended
7. Deposed both popes and elected a third
 - a. Alexander V
 - b. Neither side would give up office
8. Period of 3 popes (again)
9. 1415 - 1417 – Council of Constance
 - a. One more attempt to reconcile
10. Elected Martin V
11. All 3 popes gave up office and gave support

D. Winds of Change Renaissance (1300's – 1600's)

1. Intellectual developments
 - a. "Scarcely a populist movement," notes Bard Thompson, "the Renaissance made headway in the society of intellectuals, artists, princes, and popes and among people of leisure, wealth, power, and artistic sensibility"
2. Anthropocentrism
 - a. Increased sense of individuality and a focus on personal uniqueness and self-determination.
 - b. No longer people as members (church, guild, serf etc)
 - c. The greatness of man is highlighted
3. Cultural achievements
 - a. music, poetry, sculpture, architecture
 - b. Philosophy, law, ethics
4. Rebirth of Classical learning
 - a. Universities
 - b. Libraries
 - c. "the term *Dark Ages* with reference to the period 500-1,000 was first coined by the Italian humanist Petrarch (1304-74) because it separated him from the riches and pleasures of classical antiquity and broke the connection between his own age and that of the Greeks and Romans!
 - d. Return to the sources of classical antiquity
5. Emphasis on the original text of Scripture
 - a. Erasmus of Rotterdam (b. 1466)
 - b. Search of original Greek NT instead of Latin Vulgate
6. Printing Press
 - a. Guttenberg - 1450
 - b. Enabled rapid, widespread of ideas
7. Political Developments
 - a. Self-sufficient nation states
 - b. Resentment of papal interference in local affairs
8. Economic developments
 - a. Society no longer primarily agricultural
 - b. Revival of town life
 - c. Commerce and moneyed economy
 - d. Middle class merchants deeply resented confiscation of profits by Church – replaced feudal lord as leader in society
 - e.

E. Reform Movements

1. John Wycliffe (1320 – 1384)
 - a. Oxford teacher
 - b. 1374 – part of a "Peace Conference" to reconcile King of England and Gregory XI (last pure Avignon pope)
 - c. Translated Latin Vulgate into English
 - d. Sent forth lay-preachers (Lollards)
 - 1) Had copies of vernacular bible
 - 2) Labeled as heretics by the RCC
 - e. Died peacefully before RCC could try him as a heretic
 - f. Condemned by Council of Constance (1417)
 - 1) Bones dug up and burned
 - g. Teachings of Wycliffe
 - 1) Church should return to poverty and simplicity of the Apostolic times
 - 2) The Bible, not the Church, should be the only rule of faith

- 3) Bible should be available to believers in a language they can understand
 - 4) Piety was the only requirement for a priest to be “true” and to perform sacraments
 - a) Religious power came through piety, not the Church
 - 5) Church was “Church of the saved” – the community of the faithful
 - a) RCC – the Church was clerics (priests, bishops, etc.)
2. Jan Hus – 1370 – 1415
- a. Took “Wycliffe-ism” to Bohemia (Prague)
 - b. The Holy Catholic Church = the total number of the predestined
 - c. Possible to be “in” the Church, yet not “of” the Church
 - d. Condemned sales of indulgences
 - e. Promised safe passage to Council of Constance
 - f. Jailed and burned at stake as a heretic
 - 1) July 6, 1415
 - 2) *"in 100 years, God will raise up a man whose calls for reform cannot be suppressed."*
3. Brethren of the Common Life
- a. Established 1350 by Gerhard Groote
 - b. Desire to reform the Church from within by means of educating the people
 - c. John of Wessel – Professor at Univ of Erhart – d. 1489
 - 1) Attacked indulgences
 - 2) Clearly taught Justification by Faith alone
 - 3) Did not accept Transubstantiation
 - d. Thomas a’ Kempis – d. 1471
 - 1) *The Imitation of Christ*
 - e. Erasmus – d. 1536
 - 1) Change the RCC from within by scholarship