

Topics

- Introduction
- Transitioning from “Ancient” to “Medieval”
- The Byzantine Empire and Eastern Orthodoxy

THE MEDIEVAL WESTERN CHURCH

- Spread of Christianity



- The Papacy

- Early Medieval Learning & Theology

- The Sacramental System & Medieval Doctrine

- Monasticism

- Sneak Previews of The Reformation

- Church and State

Introduction - Papa quiet ecclesia dici potest

- Basic Concept of the Medieval Papacy
 - Universal Bishop
 - Vicar through whom St. Peter displays his power
 - Supreme temporal Lord of the West
 - ❑ Teacher, mentor, godfather of the emperor
- Elements attributed to Emperor Constantine in Donation of Constantine – a forgery
 - Constantine grants to Pope Silvester
 - ❑ **Pre-eminence over Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, and all other churches**
 - ❑ The Imperial insignia
 - ❑ The Lateran Palace in Rome
 - ❑ **Imperial (temporal) power in the West**
 - Constantine supposedly laid document on Peter's tomb in Rome
- Will divide discussion of Papacy into the following periods
 - Primitive Age (500-1050)
 - Age of Growth (1050-1300)
 - Age of Unrest (1300-1500)



“The splendor and overwhelming authority of papal activity into every corner of European life make limitation [of material required to cover it] difficult.”
– R.W. Southern in Western Society and the Church in the Middle Ages

The “Primitive” Age (500-1050)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERIOD

- Pope as the Vicar of Peter widely accepted throughout the west
 - Papal descent from Peter-Linus-Cletus
 - Physical presence of Peter’s tomb in Rome
 - ❑ Peter still worked in tomb, Pope was his earthly persona
- Administrative role of Pope is minimal and exercised through archbishops
 - Secular rulers appoint clergy, authorize monasteries, call regional councils
 - No general councils in west during this period
- Temporal rulership of Popes very limited late in period
 - Secular rulers’ oversight of Popes exceeded Popes’ oversight of them



Gregory the Great
590-604



Nicholas the Great
858-867

*II Timothy 4:21 - Do thy diligence to come before winter. Eubulus greeteth thee, and Pudens, and **Linus**, and Claudia, and all the brethren.*

Gregory I “the Great” (Pope 590-604)



- First monastic Pope (Benedictine Monastery)
- Reluctantly became Pope during turbulent times in Rome
 - Defended Rome and negotiated peace with Lombards
- Points of emphasis
 - Preached throughout churches in Rome
 - Increased papal influence in Spain (conversion of Visigoths to Nicene Christianity) and England (commissioned Augustine of Canterbury)
 - Defined canon of the mass (portion between offering and communion) which is not modified again until the 20th century
 - How to read scripture – meaning beyond literal
 - ❑ Literal – What happened?
 - ❑ Allegorical – hidden meaning
 - ❑ Tropological – moral teaching
 - ❑ Anagogical – symbolic teaching about future or afterlife
 - Prolific writer whose influence spanned the rest of the Middle Ages
 - ❑ Pastoral Care – the true bishop – minister not a master
 - ❑ Many writings based on earlier authors (e.g., Augustine of Hippo)
 - ✓ Purgatory, Penance, Priestly absolution, Prayers for dead

Numbers 21:9 - And Moses made a serpent of brass, and put it upon a pole, and it came to pass, that if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived.

Nicholas I “the Great” (Pope 858-867)



- Pope during troubled times politically and morally
- Points of emphasis
 - Defense of God’s law against powerful archbishops
 - ❑ John of Ravenna – excommunicated, submitted, excommunicated again
 - ✓ Violent oppressor, thief, and extortioner
 - ❑ Hincmar of Reims – ultimately submitted to Nicholas
 - ✓ Authority of Pope to rule on appeal from local bishop
 - Christian Morality - Marriage
 - ❑ Lothair II leaves wife Theutberga for Waldrada
 - ✓ Papal legates (bribed) and local bishops back Lothair and Waldrada
 - ✓ Nicholas deposes two local bishops
 - ✓ Emperor Louis and Lothair take up cause of deposed bishops and siege Rome
 - ✓ Nicholas stands firm and Emperor reconciles with him and he and Lothair leave Rome
 - ✓ Nicholas continues to plead for reconciliation between Lothair and Theutberga but unsuccessfully
 - Interaction with the eastern church
 - ❑ Sides with Ignatius against Photius in struggle for Patriarchy
 - ❑ Nicholas deposes and excommunicates Photius
 - ❑ Photius excommunicates Nicholas but he dies before the news reaches him

Mark 10:9 - What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.

Dark Portion of the Primitive Age

869 - Pope Hadrian II curses Lothair at communion – plague breaks out and Lothair dies!



882 - Pope John VIII seeks help against Muslims from Emperor Charles & the Byzantines. None comes. John poisoned and skull crushed! Case unsolved.



897 - Pope Stephen VI presides over cadaver synod – predecessor (Formosus) disinterred, dressed in papal robes, displayed in street, tried, mutilated, dumped into Tiber River



903 – Sergius III ascends to papacy through family ties of his lover Marozia. He has rivals Leo V and Christopher I incarcerated and killed. After Sergius’ death Marozia and her husband occupy the Lateran Palace and suffocate Pope John X.



John XI, offspring of Sergius and Marozia becomes pope

Benedict VII overthrown and strangled by brother of John XIII

John XIV poisoned or starved in dungeon by antipope Boniface VII

Boniface VII died by violence



Age of Growth (1050-1300)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERIOD

- Papal power and authority had declined and needed to be restored
 - Temporal leadership in the west
 - Separation from the eastern church and empire (Schism 1054)
 - Reform of the papal administrative machinery
 - ❑ Plan to govern through legates, councils, correspondences
 - ✓ 0 western councils 650-1050, 7 western councils 1123-1312
 - ❑ Massive increase in papal jurisdiction in everyday life in mid 12th century
 - Improve piety and quality of clergy
 - ❑ Clerical celibacy
 - ❑ Stamp out simony
- 12th century transition from Vicar of St. Peter to Vicar of Christ



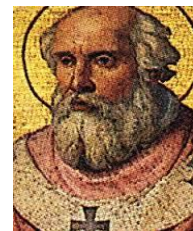
Leo IX
1049-1054



Innocent III
1198-1216

Acts 8:18 - And when Simon saw that through laying on of the apostles' hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money, ...

Leo IX (Pope 1049-1054)



- Recruited monk Hildebrand (future Gregory VII) and Cardinal Humbert to implement reform in 11th century
- Points of emphasis
 - Clerical celibacy
 - Fight Simony
 - Papal authority (from letters of Gregory VII)
 - The Pope can be judged by no one
 - The Roman church has never erred and never will err**
 - The Roman church was founded by Christ alone
 - The Pope alone can depose and restore bishops
 - He alone can make new laws, set up new bishoprics, and divide old ones
 - He alone can translate [move] bishops
 - He alone can call general councils and authorize canon law
 - He alone can revise his own judgments
 - He can depose emperors**
 - He can absolve subjects from their allegiance**
 - All princes should kiss his feet**
 - His legates have precedence over all bishops
 - An appeal to the papal court inhibits judgments by all inferior courts
 - A duly ordained Pope is undoubtedly made a saint by the merits of St. Peter**

1 Corinthians 7:32-33 - But I would have you without carefulness. He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord: But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife.

Innocent III (Pope 1198-1216)



- Seen by many as the most powerful Pope of the medieval period at the apex of Papal power

POLITICAL MATTERS

- Launched 4th crusade. Redirected from Saladin in Egypt and results in Latin capture of Constantinople
- Launched crusades against Albigensians in France
- Interventions with Emperors and Kings
 - Germany (HRE) – Backs Otto in civil war against Philip. When Otto abandons Innocent he successfully excommunicates and deposes him and installs Frederick II as Emperor
 - France – Philip II Augustus, his three wives, and Innocent’s successful interdict
 - England – John, Stephen Langton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, excommunication, crusade, interdict and Magna Carta

CHURCH MATTERS – Lateran IV in 1215

- Transubstantiation
- No more monastic orders (after Dominicans & Franciscans)
- Every cathedral will have a school and open it to the poor
- Episcopal Inquisition
- Confession & communion minimally 1x per year
- New relics require papal approval
- Priests prohibited for charging for administration of sacraments
- Distinctive garments required for Jews and Muslims

“We are the successor of the Prince of the Apostles, but we are not his vicar, nor the vicar of any man or apostle, but the vicar of Jesus Christ himself” – Innocent III

Age of Unrest (1300-1500)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERIOD

- Precipitous decline and division in papal prestige and power
 - Rise of centralized monarchies and nationalism
 - ❑ Loyalty to king and country means less of a tie to the Pope
 - Hundred years (and other) wars
 - ❑ Pope in Avignon perceived as pro-French by England so they ignore him
 - ❑ If Avignon pope takes a non-French position the French king removes him
 - ❑ Later during schism (Pope in Rome, Pope in Avignon) countries choose pope based partially on allegiance in Hundred Years War
 - Plague (1348-1350)
 - ❑ Results in general societal and economic instability
 - Papal corruption especially with regard to indulgences



Clement V
1305-1314

Micah 3:11 - The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof teach for hire, and the prophets thereof divine for money: yet will they lean upon the Lord, and say, Is not the Lord among us? none evil can come upon us.



Urban VI
1378-1389



Avignon & the Babylonian Exile (1309-1377)

- Papacy moved from Rome to Avignon (south France) by Pope Clement V after disgrace of Boniface VIII by the French monarch
- Seven Avignon Popes
 - Regarded as puppets of the French monarchy which alienates England and the Holy Roman Empire
- Palace and court at Avignon rivals secular courts in opulence
- Instances of Nepotism
 - Pope Gregory XI made cardinal at age 17 by uncle Clement VI
- Gregory XI returns papacy to Rome in 1378





Western Schism (1379-1417)

- Gregory XI dies after returning papacy to Rome
- A very eventful conclave in Rome chooses Italian Urban VI to succeed Gregory
- Urban is humble and austere and 'overachieves' as a reformer
 - Clashes with cardinals used to opulence of Avignon
 - Equates receipt of any gift with simony
 - Appoints large number of loyal cardinals to avoid French cardinals from exerting power
- Large number of cardinals conclude Urban is crazy, recant votes for him and select Clement VII
- Clement attacks Rome is repulsed and retreats to Avignon
- Differences unresolved now two Popes with successors
 - **European countries need to choose which Pope to follow**
- Council in Pisa (1409) selects third Pope (Alexander V) to resolve schism
 - Popes in Avignon and Rome and their followers do not acknowledge him
- Schism ends at Council in Constance (1414) with selection of Martin V
 - John (Pisan) forced to resign, imprisoned for life
 - Gregory (Roman) resigns voluntarily
 - Benedict (Avignon) deposed and never accepts council's decision

Mark 3:25 - And if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand.

The Medieval Papacy - Summary

- The ideal attributes of a Medieval Pope
 - Vicar of St. Peter (later Christ)
 - Universal Bishop
 - Temporal Lord

Report Card

	Vicar of St. Peter Vicar of Christ	Universal Bishop	Temporal Lord
Primitive Age 500-1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accepted as Vicar of Peter - Late in period reputation tarnished by repugnant papal behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited reach beyond Rome in both West and East 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimal power wielded - Nobles control Pope more than Pope controls nobles
Age of Growth 1050-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vicar of Christ as opposed to Peter(?) - Respect for Papacy generally high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence in West through councils, letters, etc. at a peak - Very little influence in East (East-West schism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact across the West is at its highest - Papacy acting almost like a "Supreme Court"
Age of Unrest 1300-1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reputation tarnished by Western schism and papal behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain influence but significantly impacted by Western schism - Very little influence in East (Eastern schism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emerging nationalism, stronger royalty, and other factors reduce papal influence in temporal affairs

Back up Slides

Pre-Medieval Leo I “the Great” (Pope 390-461)

- Many non-Catholic sources list Leo as the first Pope (Catholics list 48 Popes prior to Leo)
- In the absence of a strong western emperor had diplomatic interactions with both the Huns and the Vandals minimizing/delaying the destruction of Rome
- Points of emphasis
 - **Universal jurisdiction of the Papacy (Papal Primacy)**
 - **Connection with Apostle Peter**
 - Christ’s incarnation and condemnation of Monophysitism in Leo’s Tome read at Chalcedon. “Peter has spoken through Leo”



Matthew 16:18 – And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

Kings, Emperors, Popes 500 AD – 1000 AD

	500	600	700	800	900	1000
ENGLAND		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various from Anglo-Saxon "Heptarchy" - Kent - East Saxons (Essex) - South Saxons (Sussex) - East Anglia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northumbria (Bernicia & Deira) - Mercia - West Saxons (Wessex) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offa (Mercia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alfred (Wessex) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward the Elder Aethelstan the Glorious Edmund I Eadred Eadwig Edgar the Peaceable Edward the Martyr Aethelred the Unready
HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charlemagne - Louis the Pius - Charles the Bald - Charles the Fat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Henry - Otto I - Otto II - Otto III 	
FRANCE					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hugh Capet - Robert II 	
POPES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Symmachus - Hormisdas - John - Vigilius - Pelagius II - Gregory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Gregory) - Honorius - Sergius 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gregory II - Gregory III - Zacharias - Stephen II - Adrian - Leo III 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Leo III) - Nicholas I 		
	14		20	11	21	22

Lists not exhaustive – some filtered for importance

Kings, Emperors, Popes 1000 AD – 1500 AD

	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
ENGLAND	(Aethelred the Unready) Svein Forkbeard Edmund Ironside Cnut Harold Harefoot Harthacnut	Harold / William I Edward the Confessor William II	Henry I Stephen Henry II Richard I Lionheart	John Henry III Edward I Edward II	Edward III Richard II Henry IV Henry V	Henry VI Edward IV / Henry VI Richard III Henry VII
HRE	- (Otto III) - Henry II - Conrad II - Henry III - Henry IV	- (Henry IV) - Henry V - House of Hohenstaufen	- Otto IV - Frederick II - Houses of Staufen & Hohenstaufen			- House of Habsburg
FRANCE	- (Robert II) - Henry I - Philip I	- (Philip I) - Louis VI - Louis VII - Philip II Augustus	- (Philip II Augustus) - Louis VIII - Louis IX - Philip III - Philip IV	- (Philip IV) - Philip V - Charles IV	- Philip VI - John II - Charles V - Charles VI	- (Charles VI) - Charles VII - Louis XI - Charles VIII
POPE	- Leo IX - Victor II - Stephen IX - Nicholas II - Alexander II - Gregory VII - Urban VI	- Paschal II - Calixtus II - Alexander III - Innocent III	- (Innocent III) - Gregory IX - Celestine V - Boniface VIII	- (Boniface VIII) - Benedict XI - Clement V - John XXII - Benedict XII - Clement VI - Innocent VI - Urban V	- Gregory XI - Urban VI - Clement VII - Boniface IX - Benedict XIII	- (Benedict XIII) - Innocent VII - Gregory XII - Alexander V - John XXIII - Martin V - Eugene IV - Nicholas V
	21	16	18	10	11	17

Lists not exhaustive – some filtered for importance

Church Councils

Council Name	Date	Primary Topics
Constantinople II	553	Condemnation of Three Chapters: - Theodore of Mopsuestia, Theodoret, Ibas of Edessa
Synod of Whitby	664	Unity on the date to observe Easter between Celtic and Roman churches
Constantinople III	680-681	Condemnation of Monothelism Condemnation of Pope Honorius
Nicaea II	787	Condemnation of Iconoclasts Images worthy of veneration (dulia), not worship (latria)
Constantinople IV	869-870	Ended schism of Photius
Lateran I	1123	Confirmed Concordat of Worms between Papacy and Empire
Lateran II	1139	Compulsory Clerical Celibacy
Lateran III	1179	Determined method of Papal election
Lateran IV	1215	Transubstantiation Confession and Communion minimally once per year Regulated Inquisition Condemned Joachim of Fiore, Waldensians, and Albigensians
Lyons I	1245	Declared Emperor Frederick II deposed
Lyons II	1274	New regulations for Papal election (employed to the present)
Vienna	1311-1312	Suppression of the Templars
Constance	1414-1418	End of Great Schism Condemnation of John Hus Council has authority over Pope Plans for reformations and future councils
Basel / Ferrara / Florence	1431- 1445	Nominal reunion with Constantinople. Armenia, and Jacobites