

Church History 1

Apostles to Pre-Reformation

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Inquisition, Two Great Schisms & The Babylonian Captivity

Lakeside Institute of Theology

Ross Arnold, Spring 2013

Church History 1 (TH1)

1. Introduction to Church History
2. Apostles to Catholic Christianity
3. Persecution, Heresies & the Book
4. Emperors, Bishops, Saints & Intellectuals
5. Councils, Monks, Popes & Augustine
6. Schisms, Barbarians & Gregory the Great
7. Charlemagne, Cathedrals, Crusades & Scholastics
8. Inquisition, Two Great Schisms & the Babylonian Captivity... & Final Exam

The Great Schism Between East & West

By 11th Century Eastern Church under Patriarch of Constant. & Western Church under the Bishop (Pope) of Rome had many differences – linguistic, cultural, doctrinal, ecclesiastical, political.

Eastern Church

- Greek-speaking
- Based in “New Rome,” New Imperial Capital.
- vs. “*filioque*,” pro icons.
- 381- Council of Constan. says Con.-Rome equal.
- 1053 - Latin Churches closed in Constan.
- 1182 - Massacre of Latins in Constantinople.
- Patriarch less powerful as Emperor more so.

Western Church

- Latin-speaking
- Based in “Old Rome,” First Imperial Capital.
- Quartodeciman controversy
- Claimed authority from Peter as 1st Bishop (per Nicaea).
- **1054** - Patriarch excomm. for not accepting Pope as #1.
- 1204 - Constan. Sacked in 4th Crusade; Latin until 1261.
- Pope *more* powerful w/out Western emperor

The Inquisition

- The 12th century growth of perceived heresies (notably Catharism, Waldensians, other “poor” movements) led Pope Lucien III in 1184 to order bishops to hold an inquiry (or “inquest”) into the faiths of subjects. This began the Inquisition.
- In 1220 the Inquisition was given to the new Dominican Order.
- 1229-the Synod of Toulouse gave wide-ranging rights to inquisitors, including that they report only to the pope, with no civil interference & few rights for those accused of heresy.
- 1252-Pope Innocent IV authorized torture as a means of getting torture and information from suspected heretics – though the inquisitors were not allowed to shed blood. Those found guilty were usually (except in Spain) turned over to civil authorities for punishment – often by burning at the stake.
- Spanish (15th cent.) & Portuguese (16th cent.) inquisitions focused on forced converts from Islam & Judaism following the *Reconquista*.
- Germany’s inquisitions (15th cent.) focused on witches.
- The Inquisition in 1908 became “The Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office,” and in 1965 was renamed “Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.”

The “Babylonian Captivity” of the Papacy

- 1296 – Severe conflict between Boniface VIII and Philip IV of France over taxation of Church properties (& primacy).
- 1305 – Clement V (a Frenchman) is elected Pope. He decides to live in France rather than in Rome, and in 1309 has the entire papal court moved to in Avignon, France.
- Over the next 67 years, seven successive popes – all French – reign from Avignon: “Babylonian Captivity of the Papacy.”
- During this time the papacy comes more and more under the influence of the French crown, generally declines in ethics & spirituality, and loses credibility across the rest of Europe.
- Finally, in 1376 Gregory XI (encouraged by Catherine of Siena) abandons Avignon & returns the papacy to Rome.
- Gregory’s successor, Urban VI, proves so difficult that his Cardinals fled to Avignon and started the second Great Schism, also known as the Western Schism...

The 2nd Great Schism, or Western Schism

Popes in Rome

1294 – Boniface VIII

1303 – Benedict XI

Popes in Avignon

- 1305 – Clement V
- 1316 – John XXII
- 1334 – Benedict XII
- 1342 – Clement VI
- 1352 – Innocent VI
- 1362 – Urban V
- 1370 – Gregory XI

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- 1378 – Urban VI

The 2nd Great Schism, or Western Schism

- After Gregory XI died, an Italian pope was elected – Urban VI (1378). But he proves so difficult many cardinals who elected him soon regret it, and a majority of them leave Rome for Anagni.
- At Anagni the cardinals elect a new pope – Clement VII , who rules in Avignon – though Urban VI is still ruling in Rome. So 2 popes, both elected by the same cardinals!
- Urban VI dies in 1389 & is replaced by Boniface IX. (Urban had named his own replacement cardinals. So 2 sets of cardinals!)
- Clement VII dies in 1394, and *his* cardinals elect Benedict XIII as successor in Avignon.
- Boniface IX dies in Rome (1404), so *his* cardinals (reluctantly) elect Innocent VII, who lives 2 years & is replaced by Gregory XII.
- 1409 Council of Pisa meets to resolve the schism and deposes both Benedict & Gregory, electing Alexander V (soon followed by John XXIII) – but no one will step down, so THREE popes!
- 1414 Council of Constance – 2 popes resign, Benedict is deposed; Martin V is elected and schism finally is resolved.

The 2nd Great Schism, or Western Schism

Popes in Rome

- 1294 – Boniface VIII
- 1303 – Benedict XI
- 1370 – Gregory XI
- 1378 – Urban VI
- 1389 – Boniface IX
- 1404 – Innocent VII
- 1406 – Gregory XII (*resigned 1414*)
- 1409 – Alexander V (*per Council of Pisa*)
- 1410 – John XXIII (*resigned 1414*)
- 1414 – Martin V (*per Council of Constance*)

Popes in Avignon

- 1305 – Clement V
- 1316 – John XXII
- 1334 – Benedict XII
- 1342 – Clement VI
- 1352 – Innocent VI
- 1362 – Urban V
- 1370 – Gregory XI
- 1378 – Clement VII
- 1394 – Benedict XIII (*excomm. In 1414*)

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