

# CHURCH HISTORY 2

## REFORMATION TO TODAY

July 5, 2013 – Intro Lecture  
Lakeside Institute of Theology  
Ross Arnold, Summer 2013

# Policies and Requirements

1. Classes are free, but all students seeking a certificate or degree must purchase books (paper, not electronic), which will be made available by the Institute.
2. Students in certificate or degree tracks may miss no more than one class per course, without arrangements made in advance with the teacher to make up missed work (at the discretion of the teacher).
3. Students in certificate or degree tracks will be required to take a pass/fail final exam in each course, based on study guidelines provided by the teacher.
4. Students in certificate or degree tracks must make a passing grade (based on "pass/fail") in each course in order to receive credit towards a certificate or degree.
5. Candidates for degrees (Master of Theology and Master of Theology & Ministry) must be approved by the Institute Director before final admission into a degree program.

# Church History 2 (TH2)

1. Intro – Forces Leading to Reformation
2. Reformation Begins – Luther
3. Other Reformers – Zwingli, Anabaptists, Calvin, Knox
4. Growth of Protestantism
5. Catholicism & Counter-Reformation
6. Orthodoxy, Rationalism and Pietism
7. Beyond Christendom
8. Materialism & Modern Times; Final Exam

# What is Church History?

The story of the origin, growth and development of the Christian faith and the Christian Church, starting about AD 30, following the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

# Why is Church History important?

1. The Christian message is rooted in the fact that God entered human history; Christianity is uniquely historical.
2. The history of the Church also is the story of how God the Holy Spirit has continued to act through men and women of the faith.
3. Without understanding the past, we are unable to accurately understand ourselves or our faith.
4. A knowledge of Church history can keep us repeating past mistakes and falling into past errors.

# The “Babylonian Captivity” of the Papacy


- 1296 – Severe conflict between Pope Boniface VIII & 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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
- 
- 1376 – Gregory XI
  - 1378 – Urban VI

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.



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- 1404 – Innocent VII
- 1406 – Gregory XII

- 1409 – Alexander V (*per Council of Pisa*)
- 1410 – John XXIII

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- 1378 – Clement VII
  - 1394 – Benedict XIII (*excomm. In 1414*)

- 1389 – Boniface IX
- 1404 – Innocent VII
- 1406 – Gregory XII (*resigned 1414*)

- 1409 – Alexander V
- 1410 – John XXIII (*resigned 1414*)
- **1414 – Martin V (*per Council of Constance*)**

# John Wycliffe

- English, 1328-1384; lived during the Avignon Papacy and start of Great Schism.
- Graduated Oxford University; became instructor in philosophy.
- Known for erudition & unflinching logic (but not a sense of humor).
- Became parish priest & preacher in 1370s, continuing until death.
  
- French papacy prompted English opposition to the Church
  - Law against papal appointment of church positions in England
  - Law against appealing to courts outside England
  
- Wycliffe's writings on limits of dominion were very popular
  - Christ is our example, and Christ came to serve, not be served.
  - Any authority used for the profit of the ruler and not the governed is usurpation of power and not true dominion.
  - This applies to ecclesiastical authority – any Church leader who taxes for his own benefit, or tries to extend power into the secular arena, is inappropriate and should be opposed.

# John Wycliffe

- His “radical” beliefs:
  - The true Church is not the pope and hierarchy, but the invisible body of the predestined elect. Since it’s hard to tell who is elect, you have to evaluate based on the fruit of a person’s life – which led Wycliffe to declare that many Church leaders – including the pope – were reprobate.
  - The Bible should be given to the true church (the elect people of God), and in a language they can understand.
  - He rejected transubstantiation as inconsistent with the doctrine of the incarnation.
- For these beliefs he was repeatedly attacked:
  - Pope Gregory XI issued five bulls against Wycliffe.
  - Many at Oxford declared him a heretic.
  - Incarcerated for some time, he still was allowed to study & write.
  - He was accused of instigating a peasant revolt in 1381.
  - He was declared a heretic and his writings were banned.
  - His followers (“Lollards”) were persecuted.

# John Huss

- Bohemian (Czech), 1362-1415; lived during the Great Schism.
- Dean of Philosophy at Prague University; Preacher at Chapel of Bethlehem in Prague.
- Close ties between Oxford and Univ. of Prague brought Wycliffe's writings to Bohemia.
- Growth of Czech nationalism; division between German and Czech scholars at Prague eventually caused Germans to leave & found University of Leipzig (& accuse Czechs of heresy).
- Huss started out preaching moral (but not doctrinal) reform.
  - Preaching against simony touched a nerve – Prague Archbishop Zbynek had purchased his position.
  - Zbynek asked (Pisan) Pope Alexander V for help against Huss; response was to forbid preaching except in churches and monasteries (NOT Chapel of Bethlehem). Huss disobeys.
  - In 1410 Huss is ordered to Rome to answer for disobedience, but refuses to go. He declares that an unworthy pope is not to be obeyed.

# John Huss

- His “radical” beliefs:
  - An unworthy pope is not to be obeyed.
  - The Bible is the ultimate authority; a pope who does not obey the Bible should not be obeyed.
  - Only God can grant forgiveness, and so papal indulgences for forgiveness of sin are against the faith.
  - God’s Word should be preached freely, and in the vernacular.
  - Communion should be “in both kinds.”
  - Clergy should not be wealthy or hold public office.
  - Sins should be punished appropriately, no matter who does it.
- Huss was excommunicated TWICE – by Alexander V and John XXIII (both of whom were later named “antipopes”)
- Emperor Sigismund invited him to the Council of Constance in 1414 to defend his views, with the promise of safe passage.
- At Constance Huss was arrested, ordered to recant, defrocked, had his head shaved, and eventually was burned at the stake – while Sigismund stood by, after having decided Huss was not popular and that he didn’t want to appear to support a heretic.