

The Story of the Church

1. The Fall of Jerusalem – The Church Moves Out
2. Council of Nicaea – The Trinity Affirmed
3. Augustine – Father of the West
4. Council of Chalcedon – Who and What is Jesus
5. Eastern Orthodoxy -- a Visceral Approach
6. **Latin Christianity - Christendom**
7. Protestant Reformation -- Faith Alone
8. Protestant Reformation – Theological Genius

What's in this Session?

You will learn ...

Key Historical Events of the Latin Church

Rise of the Papacy

Clovis and Charlemagne

Monasticism and Evangelism

Distinctives of Latin Christianity

Penance

Mass

Transubstantiation

Sacraments

Papacy

The Treasury of Merit

Indulgences

Rise of the Papacy

- Clement (fourth Roman bishop) wrote a letter to the Corinthian church circa 96.
 - This letter (known today as *1 Clement*) anticipated a pattern of influence with its authoritative council from the Church in Rome.
- In the late 100s, Pope Victor set an agreed upon date for Easter.
- Donation of Constantine
- Leo's Tome
- Gelasius I (pope 492-496) wrote a widely circulated letter defining ecclesiastical authority - *Duo sunt (There are two)*



Rise of the Papacy: Leo the Great



- 410 A.D. Goths
- 452 Attila the Hun
- 455 A.D. Vandals
- Chalcedon: “Peter speaks through Leo”
- Battled Heresies: Pelagians and Manichaeans

Rise of the Papacy: Gregory the Great 540-604 AD

Pre-papal

accomplishments

- Founded monasteries
- Joined a monastery; known for his sanctity
- Served as a church diplomat in Gaul and Constantinople



Rise of the Papacy: Gregory the Great 540-604 AD

Papal accomplishments

1. Supervised Roman defenses against Lombard attackers
2. Negotiated with Roman emperor in Constantinople
3. Converted Arian Lombards and Visigoths to Orthodoxy



Rise of the Papacy: Gregory the Great 540-604 AD

- Ecclesiastical Accomplishments
 - Passionate Bible student
 - Formidably reformed worship
 - Exegesis method (literal, mystic, moral) set an enduring standard
 - Promoted sacred music (Gregorian chants)
 - Revolutionized European missionary strategy
- Spiritually, he remained humble, rejecting the title “universal patriarch” for “a servant of the servants of God”

Clovis



Clovis

- Never underestimate the conversion of one person
- King of the Franks
- 466 – 511 A.D.

Clovis – Baptised in Reims, France



Clovis



Charles Martel: Grandfather of Charlemagne

- Known as “the Hammer”
- “Savior” of Christian Europe
 - Military/political leader of the Franks
 - In 732, stopped the spread of Islam into France (the Battle of Tours)
- Initiated friendly approaches to the popes as if he were leader of the Franks
 - His son Pepin developed this practice
 - Pepin’s son Charlemagne inherited these alliances



Charles Martel: Grandfather of Charlemagne



Charles in Charge



Charlemagne

- Charles became king of the Franks in 768; he strongly supported the Roman Church.
- King Charles later became known as Charlemagne or Charles the Great.

Charlemagne's "Christendom"



Teacher's Answer Mat

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Turning Point: The Coronation of Charlemagne (800 AD): Christendom



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The Main Characters



Charlemagne (Charles the Great)

- King of the Franks (modern France and much of Germany)



Pope Leo III

Birth of the Holy Roman Empire

- Charles rose from praying at the tomb of St. Peter
- Pope Leo III advanced to crown him with his own hands
- All the “Roman” people rose at once to shout three times...

***“To Charles Augustus,
crowned by God,
great and peace-giving
emperor of the Romans,
life and victory!”***



Charlemagne's Iron Crown?

(Housed in Cathedral of Monza
near Milan, Italy)

Charlemagne's "Christian" Empire

- Charlemagne assumed the title "Holy Roman Emperor"
- Extent of his rule over Europe by 800
 - Saxons in the north and east
 - Spanish in the west
 - Lombards in the south
- Ruled more of Europe than anyone since Roman Emperor Theodosius (end of 4th century)
- Church-State cooperation which existed since Constantine applied to Europe creating "Christendom" (trans: ***Christ's Kingdom***)



Charlemagne – Aachen Cathedral



Monasticism

Monastic Orders

Monastic Life

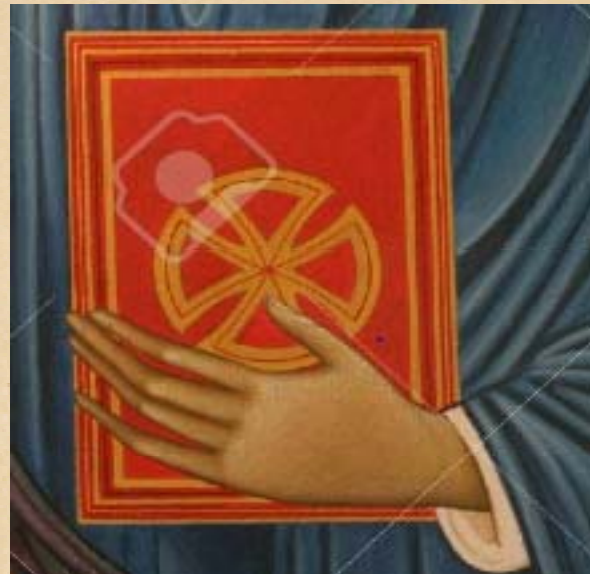
Monasteries



Monasticism: St. Benedict of Nursia

480-547 AD

The Rule of St. Benedict- 73 Chapters



Utrobodientes
sibisintinu
cem
Dezelobono
quoddebesi
monachih
bere
Dehocquod
nonomniso
servatiojus
titiaeinhac
sitrecula
constitut
COENOBITARUM
HOC EST MONAS
TERIUM MILITAN
SUB RECU LUEL
ABBATE DE INDO
SECUNDUM CE
NISEST ANCHO
RITARUM IOESI
HEREMITARUM
HORUM QUI NON
CONVERSATIO
NIS PERUORENO
UITIO SECONA
STERII PROBATI
ONEIUTURN
DIO DICERINT CON
TRADIBULUM
MULTORUM SO
LACIO IAM DOCTI
PUGNARE ET
NE EXSTRUETI
FRATERNEXAC

Monasticism

Use of Monasteries on the Middle Ages



Monks and Missionaries

- Medieval monks and nuns often established new communities in pagan areas.
- They farmed and built relationships with non-believers, resulting in pagans often inquiring about the true God.



Medieval monastery

Monasticism: Iona



Monasticism: Iona



Monks and Missionaries

- Early 700's
- Monk missionary to Germany: Boniface
- Cut down the tree which pagans worshipped



Distinctives of Latin Catholicism

Evangelical to Sacerdotal

- Penance
- Mass
 - Transubstantiation
- Sacraments
- Worship of the Saints
- Papacy
 - The Treasury of Merit

Distinctives of Latin Catholicism
Evangelical to Sacerdotal

Pelagius

vs.

St. Augustine



Contribution to Latin Theology

Pelagian

Semi-Pelagian

Semi-Augustinian

Augustinian

Rational

Weak on Sin

Weak on Grace

Humanistic

Scriptural

Strong on Sin

Strong on Grace

Theistic

Role of the Church and the Priests

- Salvation as a process
- Cooperation
- Treasury of Merit

Medieval World View: Christendom

- Harmonized (in theory) the sacred & secular
- Integrated Christian world- & life-view
 - Unified politics, social order, religious practice, economic relationships, etc
 - Based on Christianity as taught by the Roman Catholic Church
 - Implementation of the Cathedral School



Penance



In the Latin Church the idea of repentance was externalized and identified with certain outward acts of self-abasement or self punishment for the expiation of sin.

The Mass

- ❖ The source and summit of the Christian life
- ❖ The entire service
- ❖ The Liturgy of the Word & Eucharist
- ❖ From the Latin – *Ite, missa est* “Go, the dismissal is made.”



Transubstantiation

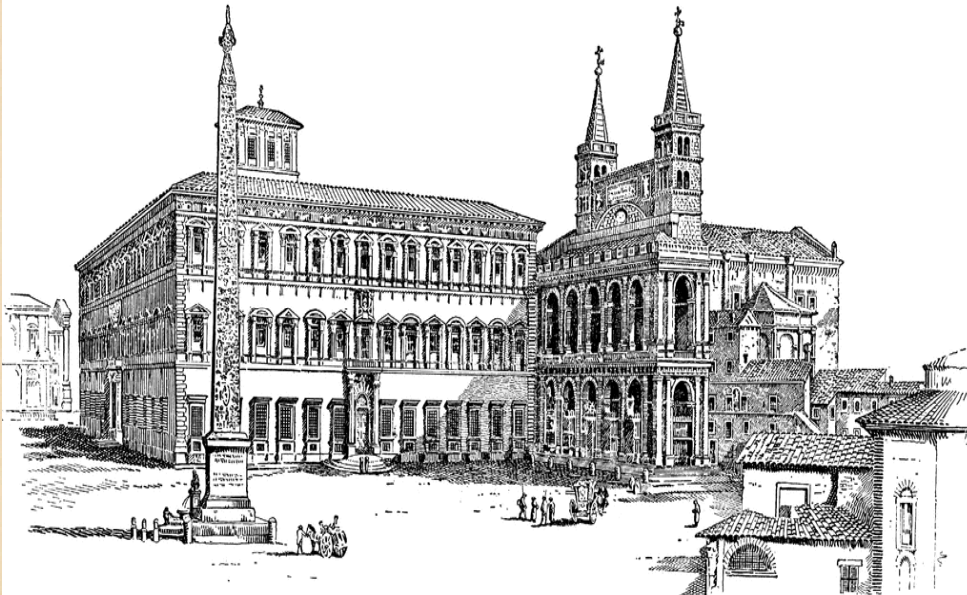


Blood
&
Body
of
JESUS



Transubstantiation – Fourth Lateran Council 1215 AD

Adopted Transubstantiation



Sacraments

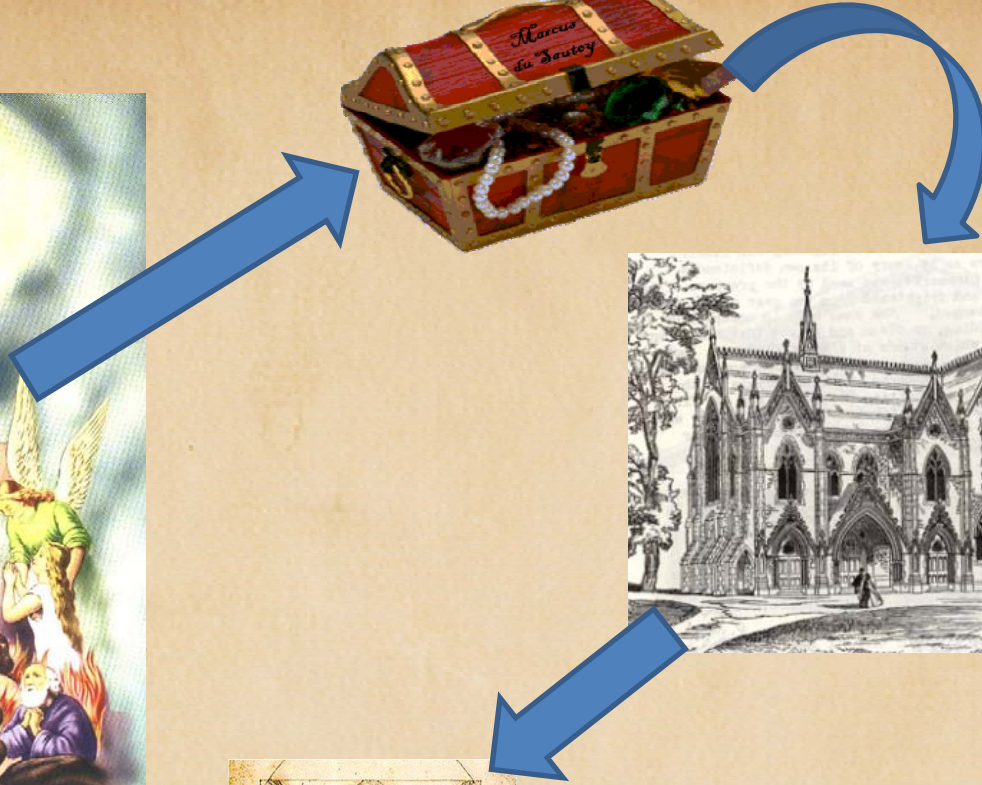
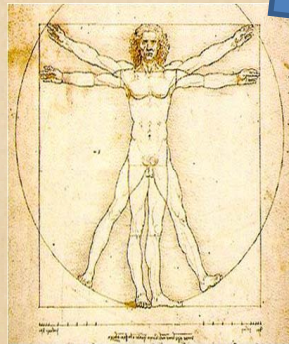
- ❖ Baptism.
- ❖ Eucharist.
- ❖ Confirmation.
- ❖ Reconciliation.
- ❖ Anointing of the sick.
- ❖ Marriage.
- ❖ Holy orders.

Papacy

- Matthew 18:
- “Upon this rock”

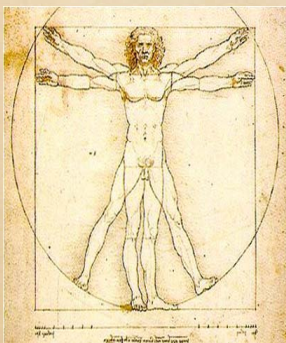


Papacy - The Treasury of Merit



Papacy and the Treasury of Merit

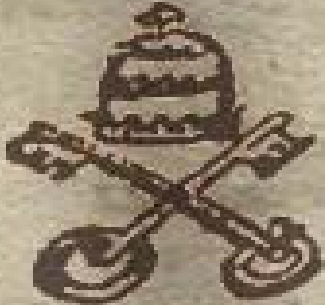
Sacraments stood for spiritual realities and worked toward the salvation of those who participated in them.



The Ideal Comprehensive Life Course

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Penance
4. Eucharist
5. Holy Orders
6. Marriage
7. Extreme Unction

Papacy - Indulgences

In Vollmacht  aller Heiligen
uns in Erbarmung gegen Dich, absolviere
Ich Dich von allen Sünden und Missetha-
ten und erlasse Dir alle Strafen auf zehn
Tage.

Johannes Dietzsch.