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Overview- Day 2

- Part 1 476-1054 (The Church fractures)
 - Why are there two separate Churches, one East (Orthodox) and West (Catholic)?
- Part 2-1054-1350 (The Crusades and their effect)
 - What role does the crusades have in the led up to the Protestant Reformation?

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Part 1 476-1054 (The Church fractures)

- Just like the two halves of the empire, western and eastern Christianity also began to drift apart.
- Language was a major issue, as was the role of the leader of each half. The Pope was also a temporal leader that was concerned with the upkeep of civil duties. The Patriarch of Constantinople, under the protection of a strong empire, could be more concerned with spiritual matters.
- The Pope and other Western leaders assumed the role of civil governorship as the Roman world collapsed.

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Part 1 476-1054 (The Church fractures)

- The Emperor Justinian reconquered Italy, north Africa, and parts of Spain.
- He also recodified Roman Law that still serves as the basis for continental European Law.
- He also had constructed the greatest Church in the world for the next thousand years: *Hagia Sophia*.



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Part 1 476-1054 (The Church fractures)

- Justinian's reconquering of Rome begins a three hundred year period known as the Byzantine Papacy. During this period the pope was either appointed by the Emperor or the imperial representative in Ravenna.
- This military expedition draws the resources of the Empire away from the East where a new menace is about to arise.
- It was only the Church that kept alive Roman ideals of education, language, literature and culture. Who hasn't been told by an Irishman that they saved civilization?

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Part 1 476-1054 (The Church fractures)

- Muhammad founded the Islamic faith in 610 and compiled the Quran over a 23 year period.
- His followers were extremely successful in military expeditions due to the weakness of the Byzantine Empire.
- Islam rapidly took control of three Patriarchal sees, leaving only Rome and Constantinople.
- People of Egypt and Africa were tired of paying taxes to a far off government that was repeatedly involved in civil wars.

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Part 1 476-1054 (The Church fractures)

- Beginning with Emperor Leo III (717-741), he forbade the use, creation, or even the possession of icons within the Byzantine Empire.
- This smashing of icons was not resolved until the Second Council of Nicaea in 787 .
- This council is also the last recognized Ecumenical Council that both the Catholic and Orthodox Churches recognize together.

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Part 1 476-1054 (The Church fractures)

- A Frankish king is crowned as Holy Roman Emperor in 800.
- The state that Charles the Great, or Charlemagne, begins becomes the Holy Roman Empire.
- Voltaire famously remarks towards the end of the state that is “neither holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire”. It is also decentralized, a trait that will effect Christianity later on.
- The coronation of Charlemagne is another event that leads to the Great Schism between East and West.

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Part 1 476-1054 (The Church fractures)

- There is also one more event that leads us to the Great Schism - the introduction of *filioque* into the Nicene Creed by Western Christians.
- The original Nicaean-Constantinople Creed does not have “and of the Son” with reference to the Holy Spirit.
- Theologically, this is the greatest area of disagreement between East and West.
- Since the creed was formulated at an Ecumenical Council, it would have to be changed at an Ecumenical Council, according to Orthodox thought.
- The separation occurs in 1054

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Part 1 476-1054 (The Church fractures)

- The other major area of disagreement is the role of the Papacy.
- Eastern (that is Orthodox Christians) accept that the See of Rome is the first among equals, aka the Petrine Primacy.
- They disagree on the manner in which the pope exercises some of his authority, aka the Petrine Function.

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Part 2: 1054-1350 (The Crusades and their effects)

- There is a growing dispute between Church and state known as the investiture controversy.
- It has its organs in the feudal system and the dual roles bishops held as both temporal and spiritual leaders.
- The pope thought it was his authority alone to appoint bishops, but leaders (especially the Holy Roman Emperors) thought it was under their authority as well.
- Due to many different factors, (one being Kaiser Henry had been disposed by Pope Gregory and some nobles rebelled), Kaiser Henry realized his error and walked barefoot, in winter, in the Alps to the castle where the pope was staying.

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Part 2: 1054-1350 (The Crusades and their effects)

- The Byzantine Emperor Alexois I(1081-1118) saw the schism between Western and Eastern Christianity as an additional threat that the Byzantine Empire might not be able to recover from.
- He thus contacted the pope and offered to reunite the Churches of East and West if Pope Urban II (1088-1099) would help to bring some European knights that he could command to repeal the Islamic invaders.
- It had lost its major bread basket, the interior of Asia minor, to a new enemy: the Turks.

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Part 2: 1054-1350 (The Crusades and their effects)

- The First Crusade (1096-1099) was a rousing success; culminating in the capture (or liberation) of Jerusalem and surrounding territories.
- However, the crusaders broke their oath to the Byzantine Empire and refused to return the lands to Constantinople.
- They in fact founded various crusader states based in the larger cities they had conquered.
- The first crusade also helped to reopen (or rediscover) trade routes that had been lost since the unified Roman Empire and helped to restart international trade between East (including the Far East) and the West.

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Part 2: 1054-1350 (The Crusades and their effects)

- The Crusader states and surrounding Islamic states entered a sort of détente for the next forty years, but the loss of a northern city started the second crusade (1145-1149).
- The crusader states lost territory, cities, and men from this point on, including Jerusalem in 1187.
- The third crusade, the one with King Richard of Robin Hood fame (1189-1192) had some success but was stopped due to the death of the Holy Roman Kaiser and never reached Jerusalem.

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Part 2: 1054-1350 (The Crusades and their effects)

- A Fourth Crusade was called in 1202 to recapture Jerusalem.
- However, due to scheming of the Doge of Venice, the crusaders instead of heading towards Egypt went to Constantinople.
- In one of the most sad events in all of Christian history; they sieged and conquered the city.
- This was the final nail between the Eastern and Western Churches.

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Part 2: 1054-1350 (The Crusades and their effects)

- Romanesque buildings had thick, stocky walls with very little room for windows.
- Gothic buildings had incredibly tall ceilings, and walls with huge windows.
- The invention of the flying buttress shifted the load from wall to the buttress and allowed huge stained glass windows to be installed.
- The large windows told stories from the Bible, saints' lives, and the people that gave to have the building constructed.

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Part 2: 1054-1350 (The Crusades and their effects)

- There is also a growing university system that encouraged theological debates concerning the Pope, councils and the role of government. Remember that the Pope is in charge of central Italy and at times acts like any other leader wanting to expend his territorial holdings.
- People such as St. Thomas Aquinas and Peter Lombard write great books and treatises on theology during this beginning of universities.

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Part 2: 1054-1350 (The Crusades and their effects)

- The Black Death occurred between 1348-1350 in Europe.
- It was caused by the newly (re)discovered trade routes from the East.
- Killed between 40% to 60% of Europe's population.
- It led to general "dumbing down" of the local clergy. Priests and monks were not adequately trained in the theology and were essentially ordained to give last rites.
- It also leads to a breakdown of the Medieval systems of economics and governance.
