

Part 1 1350-1563 (Reformation)

- In 1309, 40 years before the Black Death, the papacy begins to fall under the influence of the French monarch.
- Clement V (1309-14) moved the Papal Court to Avignon, a city in the south of France.
- For the next forty years, there are two men claiming to be Pope; one in Rome and another in Avignon.
- This madness, known as the Great Western Schism, finally comes to end in 1418 when an ecumenical council is called to decide who is the true pope. The council takes place in Constance, Germany. Martin V is elected as pope and the others resign.

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Part 1 1350-1563 (Reformation)

- When Emperor John VIII returned to Constantinople, and participated in Mass with both Western and Eastern clergy; the population of the city rose up against him because they remembered the fourth crusade.
- The city of Constantinople finally fell on May 29<sup>th</sup> 1453. 7,000 defenders, including 2,000 Venetian and Genoese soldiers, defended the city against 80,000 Turks and held out for a month.

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Part 1 1350-1563 (Reformation)

- It also starts to force European powers to begin to look for another way to reach Asia for trade.
- After the fall of Constantinople, Eastern Christians fleeing the Turks immigrate to Europe and brought their knowledge of ancient Greek and Latin texts, language, and culture.
- Thus ends the Roman Empire, not in 476 as most commonly assume, but in 1453.

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Part 1 1350-1563 (Reformation)

- Pope Alexander VI (1492-1503), who was an effective administrator, but he had a few mistresses and fathered at least four children.
- Pope Julius II (1503-1515) was more concerned with expanding the temporal holdings of the Church known as the Papal States through military force than spiritual matters. He also demolished the first St. Peter's and began the construction on the current Basilica.
- We also have the practice of selling an indulgence (see Catechism of the Catholic Church paragraph 1471), which was abused in the years before the Protestant Reformation.

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Part 1 1350-1563 (Reformation)

- Martin Luther was an Augustinian monk who read much of St. Augustine of Hippo's works.
- He was also a theological professor.
- His 95 Theses were meant to start a theological discussion.

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Part 1 1350-1563 (Reformation)

- He became convinced that no matter what we do on Earth, it is only through our faith in Jesus Christ that we can be saved.
- Luther did not intend to start a new church, when he posted his 95 Theses he wanted to start a theological discussions.
- Due to the fragmented nature of the Holy Roman Empire, individual princes and dukes could decide to remain Catholic or become Lutheran.

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Part 1 1350-1563 (Reformation)

- John Calvin was originally born in France but moved to Switzerland.
- Wrote the *Institutes of Christian Religion* where he claims there is only one sacrament, baptism, and that the Eucharist is a symbolic remembrance of the last supper.
- Most importantly, he wrote about the doctrine of predestination.
- Predestination is, in essence, that God all ready knows whether we are going to heaven or hell.
- Predestination does not leave any room for free will; the idea that we have the capacity to make choices in our life that chose our outcome.

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Part 1 1350-1563 (Reformation)

- King Henry VIII was, at first, a strong defender of the Catholic faith in England.
- However, he wanted a divorce from his first wife because she had not given birth to a male child to survive infancy.
- Henry asked and Parliament approved that he becomes the leader of the Church of England.

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Part 1 1350-1563 (Reformation)

- This became what we know as the Anglican Church or the Episcopal Church in the States.
- The Anglican Church tries to be a “middle road” between Protestantism and Catholicism.
- They have seven sacraments, three ordained positions, but married clergy and less emphasize on saints, Mary, and the Eucharist.

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Part 2 1563-2017 (The Church spreads throughout the world)

- By the end of the council, there was clearly a Protestant part of Europe and a Catholic part.
- Both sides were firmly entrenched and clung to their own beliefs and as time went on became more and more entrenched.
- What was claimed as “Catholic” was de-emphasized by Protestants and vice versa.
- There were also many brutal wars between Protestants and Catholics.

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Part 2 1563-2017 (The Church spreads throughout the world)

- Over the succeeding years, the Church spread throughout the America’s, Asia and southern Africa.
- Many missionaries were sent to spread the Gospel; they were most successful in the America’s (specifically central and south).
- The Jesuits actually became, for a while, part of the Imperial Court in China. They adapted to Chinese culture and were at first successful in converting people.

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Part 2 1563-2017 (The Church spreads throughout the world)

- As time went on, the Papacy lost more and more temporal authority until the Papal States were absorbed by the new Kingdom of Italy in 1870.
- In 1869, the First Vatican Council was called.
- It is most remembered for Papal infallibility: when the Pope speaks *ex cathedra* on matters of faith or morals, the statement is declared infallible.
- This has only happened twice: the Immaculate Conception in 1854 and the Assumption of Mary in 1950.

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Part 2 1563-2017 (The Church spreads the world)

- In 1958, a new Pope was elected: John XXIII.
- To the surprise of many, he called for an Ecumenical Council, Vatican II, to "open the doors of the Church".
- For years, the modern world was seen as something the Church should speak against. While newer theologians taught that the modern world could teach the Church, just as the Church can teach the modern world.
- This renewal of the Church included a new way of interacting with Protestants and the Orthodox (who in fact were in attendance as observers with no voting rights).

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Part 2 1563-2017 (The Church spreads the world)

- The liturgy was changed and the vernacular was allowed.
- The role of deacon has been restored to its ancient understanding and is now no longer exclusively seen as a stepping stone to the priesthood.
- The Pontiff is increasingly seen as an international leader, and as such has spoken out against some of the ills of the modern age.

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Part 2 1563-2017 (The Church spreads the world)

- In 1999, the Catholic Church and the Lutheran World Federation came to an agreement on the Justification and Salvation.
- There has also been 12 sessions of a Catholic-Orthodox International Commission dealing with issues of the Great Schism; the last two have dealt with the role and function of the Pope.
- We have today the increasing role of the laity in the Church: from lectors, to positions of responsibility in parishes, dioceses, universities, and the Vatican.

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Part 2 1563-2017 (The Church spreads throughout the world)

- This universal Church spans the globe and counts 1.2 billion people as followers.
- There is nowhere greater that this universality is expressed than in Rome itself.
- Guided by the Holy Spirit through these dark times before and ahead, she is still here as the beacon of light to world.
- God became incarnate during the age of Roman peace, but that peace on Earth is only a shadow of the peace that is in heaven when we are united with God.

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