


Topics

- Introduction
- Transitioning from “Ancient” to “Medieval”
- The Byzantine Empire and Eastern Orthodoxy

THE MEDIEVAL WESTERN CHURCH

- Spread of Christianity
- Early Medieval Learning & Theology
- Monasticism
- Church and State
- The Papacy
-  • The Sacramental System & Medieval Doctrine
- Sneak Previews of The Reformation

The Seven Medieval Sacraments

- Definition
 - Augustine (354-430)
 - ❑ The visible sign of an invisible grace
 - ❑ Visible form of an invisible grace
 - Hugh of St. Victor (1096-1141)
 - ❑ Instituted by Christ
- The Seven Sacraments
 - Baptism
 - Confirmation
 - Eucharist
 - Penance
 - Extreme Unction
 - Marriage
 - Ordination

} For everyone

Laity only
Priests only
- History
 - At points in time as few as 2 (Baptism & Eucharist) and as many as 12 or more were recognized
 - The seven first listed in an anonymous document Sentences of Divinity ca. 1145
 - ❑ Peter Lombard (1100-1160) includes them in his Sentences
 - ❑ Broadly accepted immediately but not officially until 1439

*Acts 16:30-31 - And brought them out, and said, Sirs, **what must I do to be saved?**
And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house.*

Ephesians 2:8-9 - For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: Not of works, lest any man should boast.

The Seven Medieval Sacraments

The Most Important

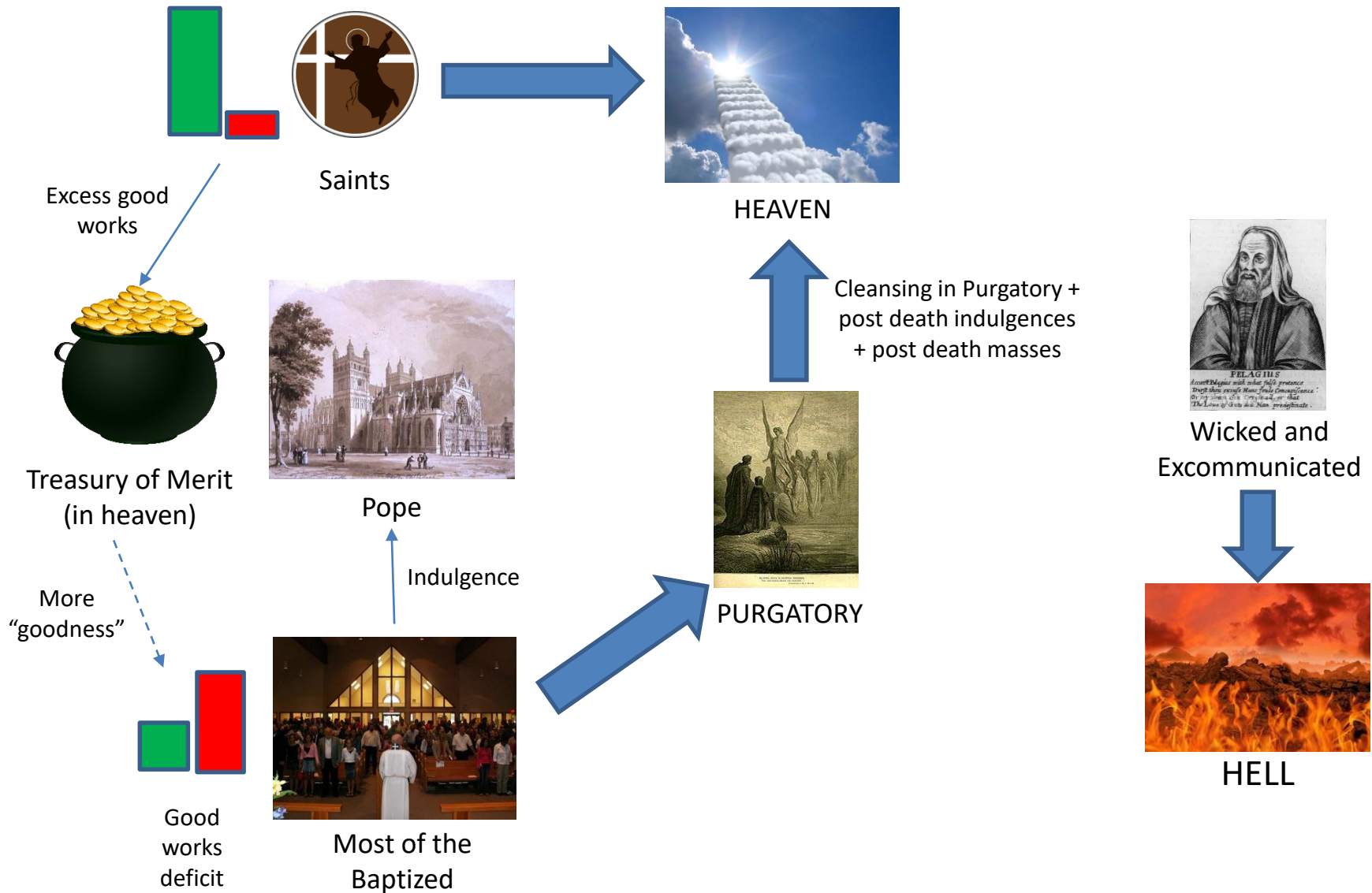
- Baptism (within 6 weeks of birth)
 - Uniformly observed throughout Middle Ages
 - Removes original sin
 - Due to early infant mortality rate fathers and mid-wives were authorized to baptize
- Eucharist (per Lateran IV at least once annually)
 - Uniformly observed throughout Middle Ages
 - Consecrated food and wine provides spiritual nourishment & strength
 - Real presence of Christ in the Eucharist, Transubstantiation
 - At various times in Middle Ages allowance was made for people to take communion with only one element (con cobatens) and also through observing the ceremony only
- Penance (per Lateran IV at least once annually)
 - Important to address sins committed after baptism
 - Contrition – sorrow for sin
 - Confession – confess to priest for absolution / forgiveness
 - Satisfaction – Temporal punishment required in this life or in purgatory
 - ☐ Prayers
 - ☐ Fasting
 - ☐ Alms to church or poor
 - ☐ Pilgrimage



1 Corinthians 11:24-25 – And when he had given thanks, he brake it, and said, Take, eat: this is my body, which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me. After the same manner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, this cup is the new testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me.

*Mark 6:12 (Vulgate) – And going forth they preached that men should **do penance**:*

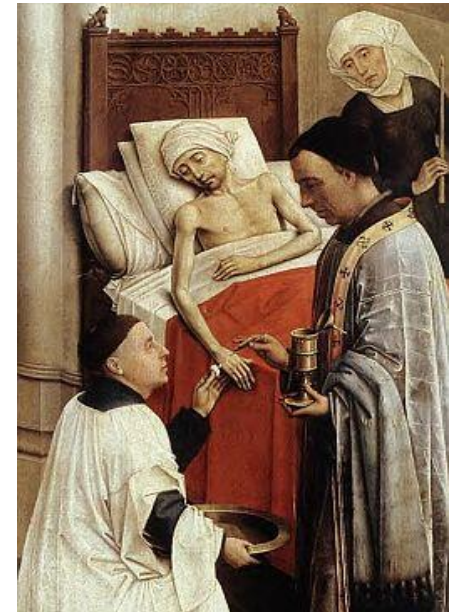
Indulgences and the Treasury of Merit



The Seven Medieval Sacraments

The Others

- Confirmation (timing varied)
 - Mature child confirms vows made for child at baptism
 - Must be administered by bishop (not priest) so relatively infrequent
- Marriage (lay persons only)
 - Recognized as imparting grace to participants
 - Consent (vs. parental arrangement) and an elaborate wedding ceremony are relatively late medieval concepts
- Ordination
 - Sanctification of priests necessary for institution of the other sacraments
- Extreme Unction
 - Somewhat loosely defined but geared at improving physical health and cleansing of sin for severely ill Christians



*Ephesians 5:32 (Vulgate) – And **this [marriage] is a great sacrament**; but I speak in Christ and in the church. Nevertheless let everyone of you in particular love his wife as himself: and let the wife fear her husband*

*James 5:14-15 – Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and **let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: And the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him.***

Theology – The Western Church Councils

Council	Year	Pope	Context	Issues & Decisions
Lateran I	1123	Callistus II	Lay investiture of clergy is an issue throughout the Middle Ages. We looked at the conflict from 1075-1085 between Pope Gregory VII who took a strong stand against lay investiture and Emperor Henry IV who appointed his own Archbishop of Milan.	<p>Confirmed Concordat of Worms between Papacy and Empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spiritual authority can emanate only from the church but emperor can decide contested elections. Role of clergy man as landed magnate is subservient to the emperor. - Abolished claim of emperors to interfere in papal elections
Lateran II	1139	Honorius II	Late 11 th century reformers seek to outlaw wives and concubines for priests, deacons, and sub-deacons to prevent impurity. Previously priests were allowed to marry so this encounters heavy resistance. Enforcement by Popes Alexander II and Gregory VII is equally enthusiastic. The issue results in appearance of “neo-Donatism”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Condemns and represses marriage and concubinage for priests, deacons, sub-deacons, monks, nuns - Fixes period and duration of Truce of God - Prohibits jousts or tournaments that jeopardize life - Excommunication of laymen who refuse to pay tithes to bishops
Lateran III	1179	Alexander III	Conducted at the conclusion of a schism led by anti-pope Callistus III. Much of the council was focused on recovering from the schism and preventing future schisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determined method of Papal election by Cardinals only requiring 2/3 vote - Condemned Waldensian heresy - Forbids extraction of money for performance of the sacraments (especially marriage and burial) - Forbids clerics to receive women in their houses - Rules relating to asylums for lepers

Theology – The Western Church Councils

Council	Year	Pope	Context	Issues & Decisions
Lateran IV (The Great Council)	1215	Innocent III	Pope Innocent presents dozens of canons to a large gathering of leadership in the church for approval.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dogma of Transubstantiation - Exhortation to Greeks to reunite with the Roman Church - Proclamation of Papal Primacy (then Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem) - Annual councils to be held for reform of clerical morals - Forbids establishments of new monastic orders (too great diversity breeds confusion in the Church) - Forbids judicial trial by water or hot iron - Confession to priest and Communion minimally once per year - Legal procedures for charges brought against clergy



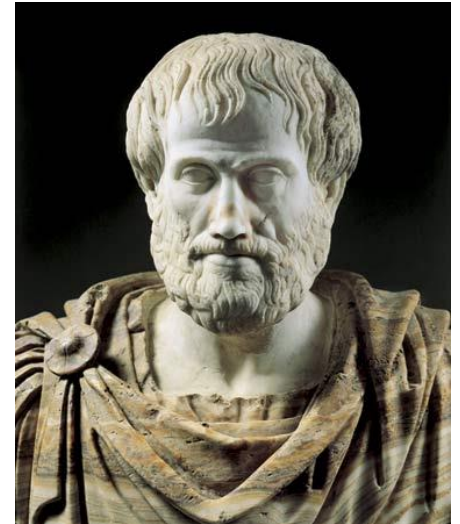
*Modern day
aerial view of
Archbasilica of St.
John Lateran and
Palace in Rome*

Theology – The Western Church Councils

Council	Year	Pope	Context	Issues & Decisions
Lyons I	1245	Innocent IV	Emperor Frederick II carried on a long conflict with the popes. He was excommunicated by Gregory IX for not crusading despite a severe fever affecting a large portion of Frederick's army. Later he made a crusade against the wishes of the Pope and briefly crowned himself King of Jerusalem. Conflict continued between Emperor and Pope over political issues in Italy and other matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declared Emperor Frederick II deposed. Little effect as many secular lords backed the emperor and the Pope had no means to enforce - Obligated the Cistercian monastic order to pay tithes - Decided Cardinals should wear red hats
Lyons II	1274	Gregory X	Council occurs shortly after the end of the Latin occupation of Constantinople. Two important medieval church figures die during the council. St. Thomas Aquinas on the way and St. Bonaventure in Lyons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attempted to achieve union of two churches – east and west. Short term agreements but nothing permanent (ambassadors of Greek clergy were present) - Cardinals shall not leave the conclave for a papal election until a pope is elected
Vienna	1311-1312	Clement V (Avignon)	Charges of heresy against the order of the Knights Templars were under investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Against the advice of the committee examining evidence and under pressure from the French king suppression of the Knights Templars is declared - King of France is absolved for his actions against Boniface VIII and the Church
Constance	1414-1418	Gregory XII (Rome) John XXIII (Pisan) Benedict XIII (Avignon)	A council of Pisa (1409) had attempted to restore the unity of the Western Church under one pope. It failed resulting in three popes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of Great Western Schism – Martin V emerges as single Pope - Council has authority over Pope (never receives papal confirmation) - Writings of Wycliffe declared heretical - Condemnation and execution of John Hus

Theology – Scholastic Theology

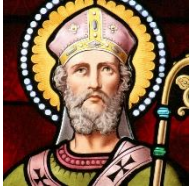
- Scholastic Theology – the basics
 - A unique product of the Middle Ages
 - Related its work to Philosophy
 - ❑ Reason, rationality aid defense to non-Christian parties
 - ❑ Orderliness, systematic approach easier to explain to Christians
 - Philosophers with largest impact
 - ❑ Plato – early Middle Ages, mystical, subjective
 - ❑ Aristotle – later Middle Ages, rational, empirical
 - Rise of the Universities (12th century)
 - ❑ Devotional theology (monasteries and cathedral schools) transitioning to scientific / philosophical / academic theology at universities
 - ❑ Rise of the dialectic method – Question, answers from both sides, conclusion
- Good or bad?
 - Good
 - ❑ Theology was queen of the sciences
 - ❑ Greatest minds focused on clear answers to questions on Bible and theology
 - Bad
 - ❑ Issues become academic and abstract and domain of intellectuals only
 - ❑ Emphasis on philosophy and rationality vs. Gospel and service to church



Aristotle

*“Plato was a preeminent Greek philosopher whose chief contribution consists in his conception of the **observable world as an imperfect image of a realm of unobservable and unchanging forms**. And his conception of the best life has one centered on the love of these divine objects.”*

– New Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy



Scholastic Theology – Anselm & Thomas



- Anselm (1033-1109) – Father of Scholastic Theology
 - Archbishop of Canterbury
 - Proslogion
 - ❑ **I believe in order to know**
 - ❑ Cosmological argument for the existence of God – linkage of Creator to creation
 - Anselm's [ontological] argument for the existence of God
 - ❑ **Prove God exists by shutting eyes and thinking, not viewing creation**
 - ❑ "God is that than which nothing greater can be conceived."
 - Cur Deus Homo
 - ❑ **In Christ, the God-man, both obligation and ability to atone for our sin are satisfied**

Romans 1:20 - For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:

- Thomas of Aquino (1225-1274) – “Dumb Ox” or “Angelic Doctor”?
 - Dominican Scholar
 - Systematic Theologian
 - Summa Contra Gentiles
 - ❑ Apologetics targeted to Muslims, Jews, heretics
 - ❑ Five ways to argue for existence of God
 - ✓ Initial cause for things in motion
 - ✓ Initial cause for effects
 - ✓ Necessary being for contingent beings
 - ✓ Original truth & goodness behind human values
 - ✓ Designer behind intelligent design of things
 - Summa Theologiae (1272)
 - ❑ 500+ questions answered in ~4,000 pages
 - ❑ Targeted to beginners in theology
 - ❑ Emphasis on theology and philosophy – reason and revelation can neither contradict, ignore, nor be confused with each other
 - ❑ Analogy – God communicates Himself in ways that we can understand (father, shepherd, etc.)
 - ❑ Sources
 - ✓ Scripture
 - ✓ Church fathers (especially Augustine)
 - ✓ Philosophers (especially Aristotle, Plato)
 - ❑ Substance
 - ✓ God
 - ✓ Tendency of rational creature to God (God as the end of man)
 - ✓ Christ (the way by which we tend to God)

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