

The History of the Roman Catholic Church Part II

The East-West Schism of 1054 to Vatican II

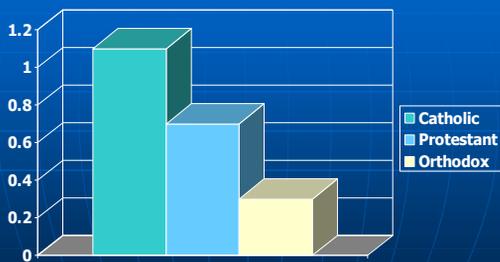
Deacon Greg
2012

Schism

Roman Catholic Church



Christianity Today



New Religious Orders (1084 - 1256)

- Carmelites
- Franciscans
- Dominicans
- Hermits of Saint Augustine
- Increasing missionary activity
- The founding of schools/universities & hospitals



6) Assisi 1200 A.D.

- From monks to mobile friars
- St. Francis created an order to minister to the poor and destitute clustered outside the city walls



Franciscans

- The Franciscan friars had a great zeal for the conversion of the Muslims and this encouraged much missionary activity. Friars traveled from one place to another, with the missionary zeal of their founders.



The Inquisition -
A system to fight heresy

- the Medieval Inquisition (1184 – 1230s)
- the Spanish Inquisition (1478 –1834)
- the Portuguese Inquisition (1536 –1821)
- the Roman Inquisition (1542 – 1860)

The Great Western Schism and the two anti-popes
(1378 – 1417)

The Papal Inquisition

- The Papal Inquisition could be considered a type of missionary effort of the Middle Ages in that its goals were aimed at "persuasion and conversion rather than simply punishment." "The Papal Inquisition, or Holy Office, was formally established by Gregory IX in 1233 and was given to the Dominicans, who were much better educated than the local clergy."

The Church Reaches Out

- Black Plague (1340s) 200 million die

Through all of this the Holy Spirit was still alive and well and guided the Church through orthodox and devout religious orders/institutions, by which the Church reached out to the world. These religious orders established many Catholic Centers of Higher Learning and tended to the sick and dying by building and staffing many Catholic Hospitals.

Bubonic Plague:

The Black Plague (1340s) killed half the population of Europe including two thirds of the clergy and religious who ministered to the sick and dying.

200 million died. Life expectancy after diagnosis – 2 days.



Abuse of power and corruption in the Church through the Middle Ages

- Growing wealth and political importance caused ecclesiastical positions to be regarded as highly desirable sources of prestige and power.
- Gradually the spiritual character of the offices of bishops and abbots became obscured.
- Emperors distributed appointments to serve their political aims.

These abuses placed the Church in a position of dependence upon temporal power often with scandalous results.

Some popes led unedifying lives, while some bishops and abbots were discovered to have wantonly disregarded their vows of chastity and to have sold spiritual favors.

7) Wittenberg 1517 A.D. The Protestant Revolt

- With the Protestant Reformation the Catholic Church was confronted with a schism of immense proportions whose influence has continued to the present day.

Spearheading this revolt was a Catholic priest, **Martin Luther**, whose denial of many church doctrines provided the impetus for rebellion in Germany.

Another priest, **John Calvin**, supported the teachings of Luther and headed his own reform movement in Switzerland. Calvin's movement quickly spread into France, and by 1648 Protestantism was a major force in Europe.

What caused the Reformation?

- Interference in Church affairs
- Deterioration of scholasticism
- The greed of many European princes
- Greed of the church hierarchy
- The Avignon Papacy
- The Papal Schism
- Political & cultural popes (renaissance)
- Immoral popes
- Inquisition
- Lay Investiture
- Simony

Martin Luther

- **Martin Luther** was always plagued by emotional anxieties. He entered an Augustinian monastery at the age of 22 after an incident in which he was caught in an exceptionally severe thunder storm. In his intense fear he prayed to Saint Anne, and promised to join a monastery if he was saved from the storm. In 1506 he made his profession as an Augustinian monk. At this time in his life Luther suffered from an overwhelming sense of guilt. He was intensely bothered about his worthiness before God, and he could not bring himself to trust in his forgiveness.

Sola Fides

- Through his scripture studies Luther found the (supposed) answer. In reading Saint Paul's letter to the Romans he found a verse that seemed to change everything for him. He was finally at peace; the great and overwhelming burden was finally lifted. The verse was Romans 1:17: "The righteous shall live by faith." Luther then developed his theology of justification by faith alone known as Sola Fides (Latin for Faith Alone).

Martin Luther

He found further support elsewhere in Paul's letters, for example: "Know that a person is not justified by works of the law but through faith in Jesus Christ." (Galatians 2:16)



Luther's Principal Beliefs:

- Sola Scriptura
- Sola Fide
- Belief in Baptism
- Consubstantiation
- Other sacraments not biblical
- The Mass is a "holy meal" not a sacrifice.
- Communion of saints not needed.
- The priesthood of all believers

John Calvin

- Like Luther:
scripture alone
- Unlike Luther:
rejection of the
Real Presence
- Predestination



King Henry VIII

- "Defender of the Faith"
- Henry's dilemma
- Pope Clement VII: no annulment
- Henry: I am the head of the Church in England
- Oath of Loyalty

Protestantism

- Lutheran Martin Luther (1517) Augustinian
- Episcopal Henry VIII (1534) King of England
- Presbyterian John Calvin (1558) French Theologian
- Baptist John Smyth (1609) Dutch Cleric
- Methodist John Wesley (1729) English Cleric
- Congregationalism
- Pentecostalism



8) The Catholic Counter-Reformation

The Council of Trent
(1545-1563)

Doctrines redefined by the Council of Trent:

- The basis of truth is found both in Scripture and in Sacred Tradition.
- All books of the Bible are inspired by God.
- The sole infallible interpreter of Scripture is the Catholic Church.
- Faith and good works are both needed for salvation.
- Each of the seven sacraments was instituted by Christ.
- The Mass is both a sacrament and a sacrifice.
- All Church doctrine are contained in the Deposit of Divine Revelation and are integral parts of the religion founded by Christ.

The Council of Trent

- The most important measures decided upon by the Council were to correct abuses in discipline. The Council also dealt with the selection and training of aspirants to the priesthood and with the duties of bishops and priests.
- Seminaries were erected and the obligation of celibacy was reinstated.
- Within 100 years the reforms of the Council would change forever the face of the Roman Catholic Church.

The “Religious” Wars

- The “wars of religion” were a prime example of Christians (both Catholics and Protestants) not acting, living and making decisions in the imitation of Christ. Many tens of thousands of innocent people have died in the name of religion, while religion had little or nothing to do with the struggle that caused their death.

When the Thirty Years War between Catholicism and Protestantism ended in Northern Europe in 1648, the future of Protestantism was assured and Europeans were formally divided along religious lines.

Deism

- **Deism** became popular in Europe especially after the “religious wars” of the 15th and 16th centuries. Many people embraced this philosophy because they saw a “Christianity” that had failed in many ways to reflect the goodness and the loving care of God. If the Church fails to live the “sacramental life,” if it fails to be a visible sign of God’s invisible grace from the top down, then it short-changes the very people to whom it is called to minister.

The Jesuits

- The **Jesuits** had become quite powerful and influential. They were the teachers, spiritual directors and confessors of the upper class and nobility. They were against anti-papal movements like Gallicanism and conciliarism. “They were among those who looked to Rome for leadership and direction rather than the state.

The Enlightenment

- Along with the **Enlightenment** there came not only increased personal freedom but also a shift in moral philosophy. “Along with freedom to discover came a utilitarian strain in moral thinking: people act on their desire to avoid pain and increase pleasure. “The utilitarian doctrine is that happiness is desirable, and the only thing desirable, as an end, all other things being desirable only as a means to that end.” (John Stuart Mill) For this reason utilitarianism is often called the Greatest Happiness Principle/Doctrine.

Liberalism

- The aftermath of the Enlightenment, the French Revolution, Napoleon, the industrial revolution, the rise of critical scholarship, anti-clericalism, etc. presented a massive challenge for the Church. More and more people were becoming irreligious (disinterested in religion) and it seemed that Christianity was being forced to take a back seat in modern society. **Liberalism** and modernism became the suspected enemies of the Catholic Church and they were seen as a threat to Catholic identity, spirituality and culture.

9) Vatican I

- The 1st Vatican Council, the twentieth ecumenical council, **opened on 8 December, 1869, and adjourned on 20 October, 1870.** It met three hundred years after the Council of Trent.
- After many years of setbacks the Church began to make considerable strides toward revival in the 19th century.
- Great Progress was made in countries like France, England, Ireland and Germany.
- The most important church figure of this time was **Pope Pius IX.** He summoned the Council which defined once and for all papal primacy and papal infallibility.

Modernism

- Science was advancing in such a way that it was now a part of the daily life of the average person. We had Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, materialism, humanism and naturalism. There were those who questioned the divinity of Jesus (sounds familiar) and the legitimacy of Christianity. This was the world inhabited by the Church in the early 1900s.

10) Vatican II (1962-1965)

Pope John XXIII

Pope Paul VI



The Second Vatican Council was the most significant event for the Church in the 20th century.

- There were major changes in the liturgy.
- There was a more active role for the laity.
- The Permanent Diaconate was restored.
- There was a greater emphasis on the Bible.
- There was more attention given to social and urban problems.
- There was a new climate of ecumenism.

Vatican II

- Redefining Church
- Lay Ministries
- Ecumenism
- Evangelism
- Social Justice
- Permanent Deacons



Recommended Texts:

- Saint Joseph's
Church History
The Church through the
Ages
- A Concise History
of the Catholic
Church Bokenkotter
- A Popular History
of the Catholic
Church Carol Koch



Today the Catholic Church is as strong as the Divine Power that is in it. With over 1 billion members worldwide, the Church is ready to be what it has always been – the Sacrament of Salvation for the whole world until the end of time.