


**St. Therese Catholic Church**


Church History  
Fr. Leonard Andrie

February 15, 2022

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 **St. Therese Parish**

**Epic: Timeline Bookmark (12 Periods – Color Coded)**

<b>WEAK LEADERS &amp; SCHISM</b>	<b>PROTESTORS &amp; DEFENDERS</b>	<b>THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION</b>	<b>REVOLUTIONS &amp; MODERNISM</b>	<b>A WORLD AT WAR</b>	<b>THE NEW SPRINGTIME</b>	<b>THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE</b>
Black: <i>Dark Time of the Church</i>	Orange: <i>William of Orange</i>	Gold: <i>Holy Saints Reform the Church</i>	Gray: <i>Clouds of Industry &amp; Intellectual Confusion</i>	Bright Red: <i>Color of Fascism and Communism</i>	Bright Green: <i>The Springtime of Renewal</i>	Marian Blue: <i>Pope John Paul II &amp; Mary Our Lady of Hope</i>
1300–1499	1500–1544	1545–1699	1700–1913	1914–1957	1958–1977	1978–Present
Vienne (1311–1312) Constance (1414–1418) Florence (1431–1445)	Lateran V (1512–1517)	Trent (1545–1563)	Vatican I (1869–1870)		Vatican II (1962–1965)	
	<b>MUSTARD SEED</b>	<b>PERSECUTION</b>	<b>CONVERSION &amp; COUNCILS</b>	<b>MISSIONARIES &amp; THE EMPEROR</b>	<b>CRUSADERS &amp; SCHOLARS</b>	
	Mustard Yellow: <i>Parable of the Kingdom of God [Mt. 4:30 – 32]</i>	Dark Red: <i>Blood of the Martyrs</i>	White: <i>Empire Clothed White in Christ</i>	Purple: <i>Royalty of the Holy Roman Emperor</i>	Navy Blue: <i>Color of France; Land of Crusaders</i>	
	33–99	100–312	313–499	500–999	1000–1299	
			Nicaea I (325) Constantinople I (381) Ephesus (431) Chalcedon (451)	Constantinople II (553) Constantinople III (680) Nicaea II (787) Constantinople IV (869)	Lateran I (1123) Lateran II (1139) Lateran III (1179) Lateran IV (1215) Lyons I (1245) Lyons II (1274)	

<https://ascensionpress.com/products/epic-a-journey-through-church-history-timeline-bookmark>

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## St. Therese Parish

### Cathedrals and Crusades

- Read chapter 5 (pages 201 – 243)
- Reforms movements (clergy, papacy)
- Great Schism (AD 1054)
- Crusading Movements
- First, Second, and Third Crusades



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## St. Therese Parish

### Highwater Mark

- The years 1000 – 1299 is the high watermark of Christendom. There is intense military, political, intellectual, and spiritual activity. This is the time of the glory of Christendom. It is a time of reform.
  - **Military and Political Activity:** Christian soldiers went on crusades to liberate Christian land that had been conquered by Muslims.
  - **Spiritual activity:** Mendicant orders such as the Dominicans and Franciscans
  - **Intellectual Activity:** Rise of scholasticism that revitalized education and philosophy

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### Cathedrals

- Technological advances allowed for the building of immense structures dedicated to the glory of God: the cathedrals (Notre Dame, Strasburg, Chartre)
- The magnificent structures were designed to life man's gaze to the heavens with their stained glass windows, statuary, and paintings that catechized the faithful about the Old Testament, Christ, and the saints, especially the Blessed Mother (202).
- **Key:** This time is the Age of Faith. Society was closely linked to the Church.

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### Chartres Cathedral

- Present church constructed in 1260.
- It has 176 stained glass windows for education (80% of it is original)
- A portion of the Blessed Virgin Mary's veil is kept in the cathedral treasury.



<https://www.mapsofworld.com/travel/destinations/france/chartres-cathedral>

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### Silk Veil of the Blessed Virgin Mary (AD 876)



<https://www.goppion.com/projects/cathedrale-notre-dame-de-chartres-vitrine-du-voile-de-la-vierge>

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### Clergy Reform

- Clergy was in need of major reform:
  - **Celibacy:** Legislation mandating clerical celibacy since the fourth century, but it was often not lived faithfully in the early medieval era. Lack of chastity was widespread by time of Pope Leo IX (r. 1049-1054).
  - **Homosexuality:** Priests engaged in sinful homosexual activity, and bishops and abbots were hesitant to act and restore virtue to the priesthood. St. Peter Damian urged the holy father to do something about it, calling it a “diabolical tyranny” (204-205).

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### Papal Reform

- Eleven of the nineteen popes from 1073 to 1205 had spent time in the monastery and free from the ecclesial abuses of simony, corruption, and lack of chastity prevalent among the secular clergy (206).
- They aimed at created an independent papacy, free from secular control and interference and guided by the principle that “the Church shall be Catholic, chaste and free: Catholic in faith and fellowship of the saints, chaste from all contagion of evil, and free from secular power.” (206)

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### Papal Reform

- For the first several centuries of Church history, the pope was elected by the clergy and people of Rome. In the tenth century, powerful Roman families appointed popes, which oftentimes resulted in less than ideal candidates. The pope became a pawn in power politics of Roman families (206).
- A monk named Hildebrand proposed that all secular and lay involvement in papal elections cease, and responsibility be placed in the hands of the cardinals. Pope Nicholas (r. 1058 – 1061) decreed the College of Cardinals would elect new popes in 1059.

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## St. Therese Parish

### Papal Reform

- Pope Leo IX (r. 1049 – 1054) led a major Church reform. He traveled throughout Italy, Germany, and France deposing immoral bishops and punished clerics engaged in simony, infidelity, and unchastity (208).
- He raised an army to fight the Normans (descendants of the Vikings) threatening the papal states and the independency of the papacy.
- Pope Leo IX was taken captive for nine months and died shortly after returning to Rome. His captivity led to significant problems between the eastern and western halves of the Church (209).

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### Great Schism

- Tension was building between the Eastern and Western halves of the Church for centuries. The Emperor Diocletian split the Roman Empire in AD 285.
- Constantine moved the capital to a new city (later Constantinople) in the fourth century.
- Additionally, most theological controversies developed in the East. Most Western bishops maintained orthodoxy, but this was not the case for the East (209).
- There was also a tension with Church governance with the emperor dominant in the East and the pope in the West.

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## St. Therese Parish

### Great Schism

- Eastern bishops remained angry of the addition of the *filioque* (“the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father *and the Son*”) to the Nicene Creed. Additionally, certain canons were added to council teachings suggesting Constantinople equal to Rome.
- Things reached a boiling point when the Patriarch of Constantinople issued a decree in 1052 requiring all churches in Constantinople to follow Eastern liturgical practices, such as the use of leavened bread at Mass effectively outlawing the Latin Rite Mass in the imperial capital (210).
- Pope Leo IX sends an advisor Cardinal Humbert and a delegation to Constantinople in January 1054.

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### Great Schism

- Cardinal Humbert was extremely bright, but also had a hot temper, was easily offended, and a zealous supporter of the papacy (210).
- Cardinal Humbert and a Byzantine monk, Nicetas Stethatos got into a pen war. Pope Leo IX died, which means that Cardinal Humbert no longer had authority.
- Remaining in Constantinople for weeks, Cardinal Humbert lost patience, walked into the Hagia Sophia and placed the document of excommunication on the altar on July 16, 1054. Adding to injury, he called the patriarch a neophyte. The strain between Eastern and Western Church split into halves.

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### Cardinal Humbert

- This is a picture of Cardinal Humbert just after he issued his decree of excommunication.
- He intentionally put his arm (or gun) in the camera as a reminder don't mess with him.
- Pope Paul VI lifted excommunications in 1965.



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### Pope Gregory VII

- Pope Gregory VII (r. 1073 – 1085), a former monk from Cluny, spent twelve-year pontificate struggling against secular rulers (212).
- He developed the “two powers” principle (St. Ambrose). The pope had power over the spiritual and moral realm, while kings over civil realm.
- Pope Gregory tried to ensure the independency of the papacy and ecclesial offices from imperial interference.

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## St. Therese Parish

### Lay Investiture Controversy

- In feudal society, nobleman granted bishops the insignia of ecclesiastical office (a ring and crozier) to bishops saying "Receive the Church." The bishop swore fealty to the secular ruler and ordained to the episcopacy. The bishop was under the Lord's protection (213).
- Pope Gregory VII banned the investiture ceremony in 1075 to alleviate the appearance of secular appointment.
- King Henry IV, king of the Germans, saw this as an affront to his authority. The two clashed. Pope Gregory VII excommunicated Henry twice. Lay investiture controversy would not be settled until 1122.

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### Ordination Symbols

- **Priest:** Places hands between the hands of the bishop - a feudal gesture derived from the homage of a vassal to his lord.
- **Bishop** (reflect the character of the office of the bishop)
  - **Ring:** His fidelity to and nuptial bond with the Church, His spouse. It signifies the bishop's marriage to the Church.
  - **Miter:** Adaptation of head gear worn by the high priest in the Jerusalem Temple or "crown of victory" (2 Tim. 4:8)
  - **Crosier:** Bishop is the good shepherd, guiding and protecting the sheep

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 **St. Therese Parish**

### Crusading Movement

- The crusading movement occupied a central place in European and Church history for 500 years. They lasted from 1095 – 1588 (Spanish Armada).
- Traditionally, there are 8 crusades to the Holy Land. There were also crusades to Spain, southern France, and Egypt.
- A crusade was fought against those perceived to be the external threat or internal foes of Christendom for the recovery of Christian property or in defense of the Church or Christian people (217).
- **Key:** A crusade was an armed pilgrimage.

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 **St. Therese Parish**

### Crusading Movement

- Four essential ingredients to crusade to the Holy Land:

Crusades	
First	People had to take a public vow to God and take the cross to go on the expedition (wearing a cloth cross on their garments). They removed when completed the vow.
Second	Pope had to call crusade for it to be official crusade
Third	Family and possessions protected when on crusade
Fourth	They received an indulgence, which was the prime motivator for those going on the crusade

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## St. Therese Parish

### Crusading Movement

- Muhammed's teaching led to the conquest of ancient Christian territory throughout the Mediterranean region. Christian life under Muslim rule was barely above that of slaves (217).
- Holy Jerusalem fell in 638. While Christians were allowed to go to the Holy Land, pilgrims were harassed.
- In 1009, al-Hakim ordered the destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Seljuk Turks destroyed churches, killed priests, and harassed pilgrims in the Holy Land. The Byzantine Emperor asked the West for help (218).

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## St. Therese Parish

### Rallying Christendom

- Blessed Pope Urban II spoke to a large assembly in the open air and inaugurated the crusading movement (220).
- The goals were to liberate Jerusalem, relieve Christians of the violent activities of the Turks, and exhort western warriors to take up arms. He also granted a plenary indulgence for those who heeded the call.
- Wisely, Pope Urban changed the objective of the crusade from relieving pressure on the Byzantine Empire (schismatics) from Muslims to help their fellow brothers and sisters in the Holy Land.

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 **St. Therese Parish**

### Responding to the Summons


- Pope Urban's 2,000 mile preaching tour throughout France took a year to complete.
- Preachers were sent out to England, Germany, Iceland, Sweden, and Italy.
- The response was immense: Estimated 100,000 people.
- Married men needed permission from their spouses.



- Cost was 4x their annual income

<http://kittcrusaders.org>

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### First Crusade (1096 – 1102)

Country	Leader
France	Hugh of Vermandois (northern) Count Raymond of Toulouse (southern)
Germany	Godfrey de Bouillon
Southern Italy	Bohemond (best leader)

- Only successful crusade of 8 to the Holy Land; Bishop Adhemar was the papal legate.
- They arrive individually at Constantinople

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First Crusade (1096 – 1102)



<https://ballandalus.wordpress.com/first-crusade-map/>

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First Crusade (1096 – 1102)

- Reached Constantinople first
- City was unprepared for such a large number of warriors
- Liberate Nicaea (6 weeks)
- March through Anatolia (Asia Minor) for four months (hot, food and water scarce). Won Battle of Dorylaeum



<https://ballandalus.wordpress.com/first-crusade-map/>

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## St. Therese Parish

### First Crusade (1096 – 1102)

- Antioch on October 20, 1097
- Months long siege where food ran short (ate horses, asses, camels, dogs, and rats, seeds of grain in manure)
- Guard let 60 knights through a gate into the city
- Found Longinus' lance and defeated Muslim army



<https://ballandalus.wordpress.com/first-crusade-map/>

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## St. Therese Parish

### First Crusade (1096 – 1102)

- Crusaders marched on Jerusalem in spite of tremendous losses
- Genoese and English ships carrying provisions and wood for siege equipment.
- Crusaders prayed, fasted, marched barefoot around city. Took Jerusalem in 1099.
- 80% never returned home.



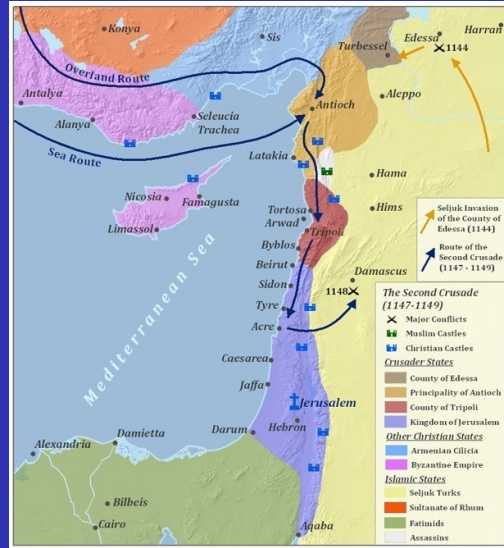
<https://ballandalus.wordpress.com/first-crusade-map/>

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## St. Therese Parish

### Crusader States

- **Edessa:** Weakest and fell to Muslims in 1144.
- **Antioch:** Fell in 1268
- **Tripoli:** Fell in 1289
- **Jerusalem:** Fell on October 2, 1187.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second\\_Crusade#/media/File:Crusade\\_2.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Crusade#/media/File:Crusade_2.jpg)

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### Call for a Second Crusade

- Pope Eugenius III (r. 1145 – 1153) called for a second crusade to return Edessa to the patrimony of Christ.
- Bernard of Clairvaux (1090 – 1153) was the greatest cleric of his age. He was a well-known throughout Christendom as a preacher, theologian, reformer, devotee of Mary, and miracle worker (231).
- Per the pope's request, Bernard undertook a preaching tour in order to generate recruits for the new Crusade. He ventured for nine months (1146 – 1147) preaching numerous sermons and traveling hundreds of miles.

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## St. Therese Parish

### St. Bernard Preaching the Second Crusade



[https://www.teahub.io/viewwp/Thbxb\\_1920x1080-from-pilgrim-bodyguards-to-master-warriors-st/](https://www.teahub.io/viewwp/Thbxb_1920x1080-from-pilgrim-bodyguards-to-master-warriors-st/)

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## St. Therese Parish

### Call for a Second Crusade

- St. Bernard's preaching was a resounding success. Warriors took up the cross in large numbers, equaling and perhaps rivaling the forces of the First Crusade (231).
- Conrad III, the king of the Germans (r. 1137 – 1180), was hesitant to go given the political issues in his territory. Bernard met with Conrad privately in December 1146.
- The following day, Bernard celebrated Mass in the cathedral. He publicly asked Conrad to take the cross. Conrad responded, "I am ready to serve him!" Bernard went to the altar, retrieved a prepared cloth cross, and pinned it to the king. It was excellent theater (232).

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# St. Therese Parish

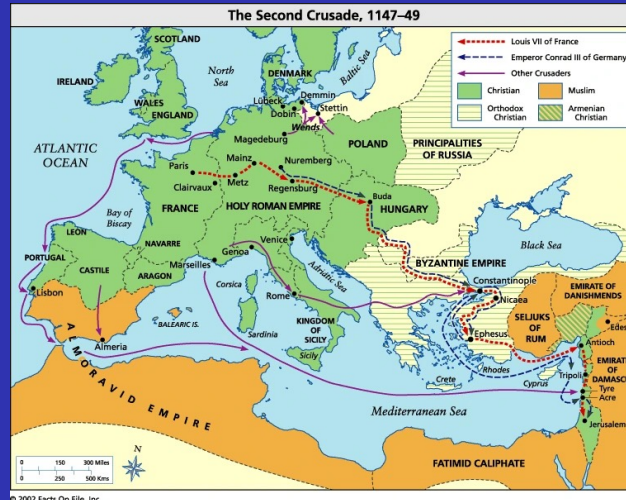
## Call for a Second Crusade

- Conrad's army left in the spring of 1147 and numbered 30,000 - 35,000 troops soldiers plus noncombatants (232).
- King Louis VII of France (r. 1137 – 1180) had already responded positively. Louis VII was a pious and devoted Catholic. His wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, was the most famous woman of the medieval period (233).
- The French were so enthusiastic to take up the cross that the cloth crosses beforehand ran out, and St. Bernard improvised by tearing his own habit to make more! (243)

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# St. Therese Parish

## Second Crusade (1147 – 1149)



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## St. Therese Parish

### Second Crusade (1147 – 1149)

- Conrad's army made it to Nicaea, but consumed too much food and marched too slowly through Asia Minor.
- Additionally, they were badly mauled by the Turks at Dorylaeum, suffering heavy losses. Marching three more days, morale was low and casualties continued to mount.
- Worse still, Conrad was struck in the head by two Muslim arrows, one in the head. He began to retreat and Conrad agreed to stop. He returned to Constantinople to recoup and rejoined another group.

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## St. Therese Parish

### Second Crusade (1147 – 1149)

- The French arrived at Constantinople in early October 1147. Marching to Nicaea, they saw Conrad's battered army of Conrad III return from their treacherous march.
- The major French armies suffered horrific casualties marching through Asia Minor. The remnants arrived in Jerusalem disheartened and disheveled (235).
- The local Christian nobility persuaded them to attack Damascus. The original goal of liberating Edessa was abandoned. Near Damascus, they abandoned their siege and withdrew to Jerusalem. The Crusade was over; it had accomplished nothing and a disaster (235).

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## St. Therese Parish

### “Horns” of Hattin (1187)

- King Guy of Jerusalem summoned an army of 20,000 to defend Jerusalem against Saladin (“Restorer of Religion). Guy was a terrible king and horrible military commander.
- Saladin besieged the city of Tiberias. King Guy marched to break the siege. The Christians reached the “horns” of Hattin, a hill with two peaks, toward the end of July 3, 1187.
- Saladin’s troops surrounded them. The Christian army was worn out and thirsty. Saladin’s army was able to break through the defensive line, killing or capturing the Christian forces. The relic of the True Cross was taken to Damascus and paraded around upside down to insult (238).

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## St. Therese Parish

### “Horns” of Hattin (1187)



<https://www.hike-israel.com/bible-walks/horns-of-hattin-hike/>

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## St. Therese Parish

### Jerusalem Falls (1187)

- Saladin set his sight on Jerusalem, following the losses at Hattin. The siege did not last long.
- Saladin entered the city on October 2, 1187, and ordered the removal of every external Christian image and cross.
- Most of the churches were turned into mosques, except the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Christians could purchase their freedom or were sold into slavery.
- After the triumph of the First Crusade, the Holy City had remained in Christian hands for only 88 years. The fall of Jerusalem was a shock to Christians in Europe (239).

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## St. Therese Parish

### Third Crusade (1189 – 1192)

- The Third Crusade is sometimes called the Three Kings Crusade given three major monarchs in Christendom participated in it:
  - **Frederick Barbarossa**: Holy Roman Emperor
  - **Philip II Augustus** of France
  - **Richard the Lionheart** of England
- **Key**: The call was to liberate Jerusalem from Saladin. One estimate puts the army at 100,000 men with 20,000 cavalry. It took three days to pass a single point (239).

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 St. Therese Parish

Third Crusade (1189 – 1192)

- Frederick Barbarossa dies while crossing the fording at the Saleh River on June 10, 1190. The loss of leadership demoralized many troops who went home (240).
- King Richard (England) and King Philip (France) did not get along. King Philip rarely took risks. He was calculating, cautious, and a resourceful opportunist who tended to wait on favorable events rather than risk grand gestures. He was the opposite of King Richard (240).
- The kings met in France and traveled by sea.

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Third Crusade (1189 – 1192)



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## St. Therese Parish

### Third Crusade (1189 – 1192)

- They besieged the city of Acre, which was costly as they suffered estimated losses of one hundred to two hundred soldiers per day by disease and starvation (241).
- King Philip's army arrived on April 20, 1191 and built siege engines and a large siege tower to help the assault on the walls (241).
- After capturing Cyprus, King Richard reached the siege on June 8, 1191.

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## St. Therese Parish

### Third Crusade (1189 – 1192)

- Less than a month after taking the city, King Philip left the Crusade as he was ill and upset that King Richard was receiving most of the glory (241).
- King Richard moved toward the port city of Jaffa to gain a supply foothold for an assault on Jerusalem. After a battle with Saladin at Arsuf, he reached Jaffa.
- Realizing he did not have the troops to liberate and hold Jerusalem, and that King Philip was threatening his land holdings in France, he entered into a three-year truce with Saladin (Treaty of Jaffa) (242).

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# St. Therese Parish

## Third Crusade (1189 – 1192)

- The treaty allowed Muslim control of Jerusalem but permitted Christian access to the city.
- Most of the crusaders went to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher to fulfill their vow and return home. Richard did not. In his mind, the Crusade was only suspended, until he could return and finish it (242).
- Richard was killed when besieging the castle of a rebellious vassal by a crossbowman. He had no children. The throne passed to his brother John, who was perhaps the worst monarch in English history (242).

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# St. Therese Parish

## Third Crusade (1189 – 1192)

King Philip (Went home)



<https://unbound.com/books/tales-of-britain/updates/long-live-the-king-of-cats>

Richard the Lionheart



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/360499145144420413/>

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### Cathedrals and Crusades

- Read chapter 5 (pages 243 – 280)
- Fourth and Fifth Crusades
- King Louis IX (r. 1226 – 1270)
- Medieval Inquisitors
- Renewal: Beggar Monks & Scholastics

