


St. Therese Catholic Church


Church History
Fr. Leonard Andrie

March 1, 2022

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 **St. Therese Parish**

Epic: Timeline Bookmark (12 Periods – Color Coded)

WEAK LEADERS & SCHISM Black: Dark Time of the Church	PROTESTORS & DEFENDERS Oranges: William of Orange	THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION Gold: Holy Saints Reform the Church	REVOLUTIONS & MODERNISM Grays: Clouds of Industry & Intellectual Confusion	A WORLD AT WAR Bright Red: Color of Fascism and Communism	THE NEW SPRINGTIME Bright Green: The Springtime of Renewal	THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE Marian Blue: Pope John Paul II & Mary Our Lady of Hope
1300-1499	1500-1544	1545-1699	1700-1913	1914-1957	1958-1977	1978-Present
Vienna (1211-1312) Constance (1414-1418) Florence (1431-1445)	Lateran V (1512-1517)	Trent (1545-1563)	Vatican I (1869-1870)		Vatican II (1962-1965)	
	MUSTARD SEED Mustard Yellow: Parable of the Kingdom of God [Mt. 4:30 - 32]	PERSECUTION Dark Red: Blood of the Martyrs	CONVERSION & COUNCILS White: Empire Clothed White in Christ	MISSIONARIES & THE EMPEROR Purple: Royalty of the Holy Roman Emperor	CRUSADERS & SCHOLARS Navy Blue: Color of France: Land of Crusaders	
	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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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



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Fourth Crusade (1201 – 1205)

- Pope Innocent III calls for another Crusade on August 15, 1198. This Crusade was to go by sea.
- Politically, it was a bad time to call a Crusade as there was conflict and confusion. Two men claimed the crown to be Holy Roman Emperor in Germany. The kings of England and France were locked in war.
- Six men were sent to Venice to negotiate for ships to transport 4,500 horses, 4,500 knights, 9,000 squires, and 20,000 infantry, a combined force of 33,000 men. The price was 85,000 marks of Cologne (244).

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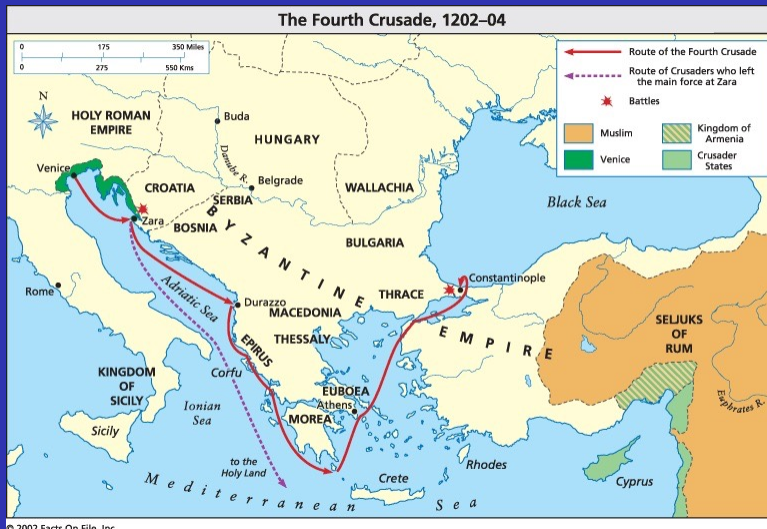
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Fourth Crusade (1201 – 1205)

- They signed the Treaty of Venice. The large fleet required 500 vessels, which required the Venetians to suspend their merchant activity for one year (244).
- Ultimately, only 13,000 – a third of the expected number of Crusaders showed up in Venice. Unable to pay for the ship, Venice was faced with a financial disaster of epic proportions (245).
- The Venetian leader, Enrico Dandolo, was clever and politically astute. He offered the Crusaders an option. They could capture the city of Zara that Hungary took (165 miles southeast) and pay the debt through the spoils.

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© 2002 Facts On File, Inc. <https://fourth-crusade.weebly.com/maps.html>

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Fourth Crusade (1201 – 1205)

- The Crusaders were faced with a moral quandary. Attacking Crusader's land resulted in excommunication. They wanted to fulfill their vow, but needed the Venetian ships to do it. Debate raged among the Crusaders.
- They decided to attack the city. Pope Innocent condemned their plan and said he would excommunicate them. The citizens of Zara draped crosses over the city walls. They attacked the city and took it.
- At Zara, the Crusaders received envoys representing Alexius Angelus. He was a fugitive who fled the court of his uncle, Alexius III who had deposed Alexius Angelus' father.

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Fourth Crusade (1201 – 1205)

- Alexius asked the Crusaders to restore his father back on the throne. Alexius would unite the Byzantine Church with Rome, join the Crusade with 10,000 men, keep 50 knights in the Holy Land, and pay the Crusaders 200,000 silver marks (246).
- The pope told the Crusaders to have nothing to do with Alexius. Constantinople was a huge city with massive walls built by Justinian the Great.
- The Crusaders brought Alexius back to Constantinople expected Alexius to be welcomed. He was not. Insults were hurled and the Crusaders attacked the city.

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Fourth Crusade (1201 – 1205)

- Crusaders attacked and withdrew, setting the city on fire burning 130 acres and leaving 20,000 inhabitants homeless.
- Eventually, the Crusaders took the city and installed Isaac II (Alexius' father) and Alexius was crowned co-emperor a few weeks later taking the name Alexius IV (248).
- It was time for Alexius to make due on his promises. He paid half the amount promised to the Crusaders (100,000 silver marks). The Crusaders paid their debt to the Venetians.

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Fourth Crusade (1201 – 1205)

- They still needed the remaining money for their Crusade to Jerusalem. Alexius taxed wealthy families and then ordered the tombs of past emperors opened to strip them of their rich vestments and precious jewels. He also ordered the confiscation of icons and vessels for the Crusaders (249).
- An angry mob wanted the Crusaders gone. They deposed him and installed Nicholas Kannonos. Alexius turned to the Crusaders for help. Mourtzouphlus (large bushy eyebrows) takes power and imprisons Alexius IV, who is eventually strangled.
- The Crusaders entered the Constantinople and sacked it. They committed many horrible crimes: murder, sacrilege, rape, etc.

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Fourth Crusade (1201 – 1205)

- Mourtzouphlus was crowned emperor on February 5, 1204, taking the name Alexius V.
- He disliked the Crusaders.
- If you said anything about his eyebrows, it was lights out for you.



<https://www.amazon.ca/Funny-Eyebrows-Oblong-Rectangle-Mouse/dp/B00M3MQNSQ>

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Fourth Crusade (1201 – 1205)

- The Crusaders sought to remove all the wealth and sacred relics they could carry and transport. They melted down bronze statues and shipped them to the west. Pope Innocent III received the news and was shocked, saddened, and angered by the actions of the Crusaders.
- Many Greeks are still upset about the sack of Constantinople. When Pope John Paul II visited Athens in 2001, many protested his arrival and held signs with 1204 when Constantinople was sacked. They view history much differently than we do.
- In 2004, Pope John Paul II gave two relics of Saints John Chrysostom and Gregory Nazianzen from Constantinople.

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Spiritual Lesson

- The Fourth Crusade was a disaster. It completely diverted from its mission.
- Notice that it didn't just happen, but rather was the result of repeated acts of disobedience.
- Spiritually, one often ends up committing mortal sin from repeated venial sins.



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Fifth Crusade (1218 - 1221)

- Pope Innocent III called for fifth Crusade. This Crusade lacked a central secular leadership, was led to its ultimate failure (231).
- It was an eight year preparation with preachers sent to every diocese in Christendom. The pope, unfortunately, died unexpectedly in the summer of 1216 at the age of 55.
- The objective was to conquer Egypt, an ancient Christian territory, which would also serve as a base of operations for liberation of Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

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Fifth Crusade (1218 - 1221)

- While sieging the city of Damietta, the warriors were greeted by a strange sight in the late summer of 1219 when a group of twelve men in tattered clothing arrived (252).
- These men had come to the Crusade to witness to Christ among the Muslims, even to the point of martyrdom. Their leader was St. Francis of Assisi. They had come to convert al-Kamil and end the Crusade.
- As they reached the Muslim territories, they were taken into custody, beaten, and chained. Francis cried out to his captors: "I am a Christian. Take me to your master." He preached the Gospel to al-Kamil for several days (253).

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Fifth Crusade (1218 - 1221)



<https://slmedia.org/blog/sultan-and-the-saint>

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Fifth Crusade (1218 - 1221)

- While al-Kamil warmly listened to Francis, he told the saint that he could not convert without alienating his people. Such conversion would be apostasy and punishable by death (253).
- After 18 months of blockage, the Crusaders entered the city and found bodies everywhere. Fifty thousand of the sixty thousand of the city inhabitants starved to death.
- The Crusaders advanced on Mansourah, but supplies ran short and their leader, Cardinal Pelagius, made the tactical decision to withdraw. He pursued peace with al-Kamil who offered an eight-year truce, demanded the Crusaders leave, and offered to return the true Cross. Pelagius accepted and the army left (254).

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Fifth Crusade (1218 - 1221)



<https://crossingtheoceansea.com/OceanSeaPages/OS-16-3rd-to-5th-Crusade.html>

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King Louis IX

- King St. Louis IX (r. 1226 – 1270) was blond, slender, handsome, gentle though firm, decisive in policy, and generous in charity.
- He was extraordinarily devout and dutiful son, a loving husband and father (257). He is every mother's dream for her daughter!
- King Louis IX reigned over France for 44 years. He was a just and peaceful king. There was perhaps no greater king in the history of France (257).
- He followed three principles as monarch: devotion to God, self-discipline, and affection for and protection of his people (257).

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King Louis IX

- Louis IX is the "Perfect Crusader." His relatives went on the first three Crusades (257).
- Louis IX desired to participate in the Crusade not only because of family tradition, but more so because of his desire to liberate Jerusalem from Islam, an endeavor he saw as the greatest act of devotion to Christ (257).
- After massive preparation, Louis leaves France in 1248 making their way to Egypt to use it as a base of operations to liberate Jerusalem.
- King Louis led his troops from the front!

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Seventh Crusade (1248 – 1254)



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seventh_Crusade#/media/File:Septième_croisade-en.svg

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Seventh Crusade (1248 – 1254)

- After a short stop in Cyprus, they landed in Damietta in June 1249. They marched on Cairo in November 1249.
- Louis' brother led troops to siege the city of Mansourah. He advanced on the town instead of waiting for the king and the main body of the army. They were annihilated in fierce urban combat. The loss of the troops sealed the fate of the Crusade (258).
- Louis' troops remained two months, but had to retreat to Damietta. The sick and wounded Crusaders were slaughtered and Louis was taken to prison in Mansourah. He had to be ransomed with 800,000 bezants (258).

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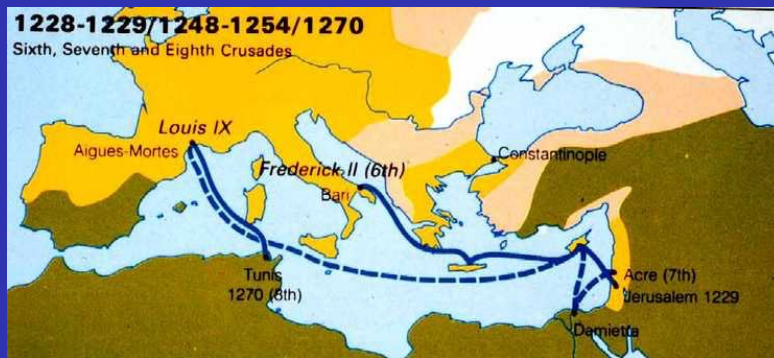
Seventh Crusade (1248 – 1254)

- Once released, Louis IX spent time in Outremer (distant lands) building up its defenses for four years. His mother died and returns home after being away for six years.
- Louis sent large amounts of money and troops for the rest of his reign to the Holy Land to defend Jerusalem (259).
- Despite his best efforts, Louis IX's first Crusade was a catastrophe. He would take the cross 15 years later.
- In 1268, the city of Antioch falls to Muslims. Every Christian in the city is killed, including women and children (260).

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Eighth Crusade (1270)



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Crusader States

- St. Louis IX's death marked the end of the Crusades in the Holy Land.
- The Crusader States lasted from 1098 – 1291.
 - Edessa (1098 - 1150)
 - Antioch (1098 – 1287)
 - Tripoli (1102 – 1289)
 - Jerusalem (1099 – 1291)
- Acre fell in 1291. Christians occupied less than 200 years.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crusader_states

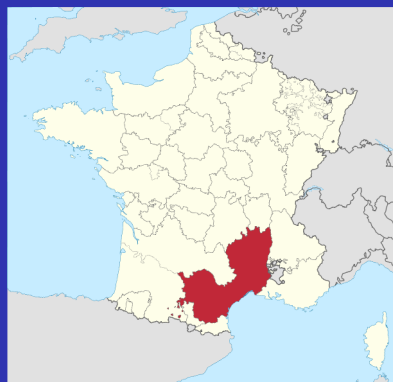
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Albigensian Heresy and Crusade

- The Church in Languedoc was in terrible shape: corruption, worldliness, and greed was the norm (262).
- The clergy set a bad example for the people by flouting their promise of celibacy and being drunkards, gamblers, etc.
- Indifferentism was the norm.



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languedoc>

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Albigensian Heresy and Crusade

- A pernicious heresy called Catharism (Greek “pure”) appeared in the 11th century.
- The heresy was also known as Albigensianism since entrenched around a town called Albi. It is a form of Gnosticism.
- St. Bernard preached against it in 1145.



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languedoc>

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Albigensian Heresy and Crusade

- Pope Innocent III sent missionaries to preach the Faith and reform the Church.
- After all peaceful efforts failed, he proclaimed a Crusade (1208 – 1126) that caused a bloody civil war.
- The Crusade made inroads, but did not eradicate it. Instead, this required the actions of the medieval inquisitors (266).



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languedoc>

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Medieval Inquisition



<https://fineartamerica.com/featured/medieval-inquisition-christian-jegou-publiphoto-diffusion-science-photo-library.html>

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Medieval Inquisitors

- Before the modern world, religious freedom was neither practiced nor tolerated, because unorthodox religious belief was not only a danger to souls, but to social order as well, since it often led to violent rebellion against civil authority (267).
- In both medieval and early modern world, heresy was regarded as ecclesiastical and secular crime. The state regarded to safeguard the security of the realm and prevent violence. As such, it categorized heresy as treason, punishable by death (267).

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Medieval Inquisitors

- Between the 12th and 16th centuries, the Church adopted Roman legal practice in order to deal with heretics. There is no monolithic “inquisition” at this time.
- Papally appointed clergy, usually Dominicans, established tribunals to bring heretics back to the faith. These men were known as medieval inquisitors.
- An inquisitor had to be 40 years old, well-schooled in theology and canon law, and morally upright (268).
- **Key:** The goal was to rescue the souls of heretics, and to preserve the unity of faith in the Church and society.

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Medieval Inquisitors

- First, inquisitors came in and called together clergy and people. They identified any heretics. Inquisitors only had jurisdiction over Christians, not to practicing Jews or Muslims.
- They gave a “period of grace” of fifteen to forty days, a time of self-accusation and penance, during which the person would be reconciled to the Church (268).
- When the “period of grace” ended, witnesses could bring charges of heresy against persons to the attention of the inquisitors; if sufficient evidence existed, a trial would commence (268).

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Medieval Inquisitors

- Witnesses were called, whom the accused could cross-examine. The accused was also allowed to call supporting witnesses and, throughout the trial, was afforded multiple opportunities to repent.
- If, after repeated opportunities, he refused to confess, the inquisitors – in accordance with established legal process – could resort to using torture to elicit confession (268).
- Torture was used to elicit confession, never as a punishment. It was authorized until 1252 – twenty years after the establishment of the medieval inquisitors – and it never became common (269).

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Medieval Inquisitors

- Torture could never be used by clergy and was governed by a series of strict protocols and protections for the accused. It was a “last resort” after every other means was used to discover the truth and elicit a confession (269).
- Children, the elderly, pregnant women, knights, members of the nobility, and in some cases, clergy were exempted from torture. A physician was present to ensure the accused was not killed or maimed (269).
- Confession under torture was not considered valid. It had to be repeated the next day to be admissible to court.

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Medieval Inquisitors

- The judge made the decision on the method of torture. Instruments of torture included:

Strappado



Stretching on the Rack



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Medieval Inquisitors

- If the heretic repented, he did penance and went his way. Given heresy was a capital offense in the secular world, the death sentence was handed down and carried out by the state. The Church never executed any heretics (270).
- The historical record reveals that relatively few heretics were put to death. Bernard Gui (1261 – 1331) passed 930 judgments in heresy cases throughout his career, while remanding only 42 obstinate heretics to the state for punishments – less than 5%. (270).
- Key:** We do not defend what was done, but it is important to understand the context of what went on.

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Beggar Monks

- In 1206, two beggar monks received a special mission to help renew the Church: St. Francis of Assisi and St. Dominic.
- In every age, the Holy Spirit renews the Church!
 - Blood of the martyrs in Roman persecution
 - Bishop theologians bring clarity of teaching
 - Missionaries brought faith after Roman Empire collapsed
 - Cluny brought renewal after slide into chaos
 - Gregory VII renewed to clergy and from secular rulers
 - Beggar monks with simplicity, passion, and great love!

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Beggar Monks

- No religious order before this time had maintained its existence purely by begging others for sustenance and funding (274).
- Franciscans focused on holy living and preaching, and the Dominicans focused on education and defense of the faith. Both would shape the world and the Church through a tireless commitment to Christ (274).
- Franciscans focused on caring for the poor, while Dominicans were attentive to heresy.

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St. Francis of Assisi

- St. Francis (1181 – 1226) came from a wealthy family and spent his youth as a soldier.
- After his conversion, he embraced simple living and personal piety.
- He received a call from our Lord to repair his Church.



<https://pixels.com/featured/saint-francis-blesses-a-golden-retriever-jean-fitzgerald.html>

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St. Francis of Assisi

“Francis, go, repair my house, which as you see is falling completely to ruin.”



<https://mywowo.net/en/italy/assisi/basilica-of-santa-chiara/interior>

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St. Francis of Assisi

- Francis embraced "Lady Poverty" and the life of a beggar.
- He established the Order of Friars Minor focused on preaching, begging, and serving the poor.
- Pope Innocent III approved the order in 1210.
- First Nativity scene in 1223 and stigmata in 1224.



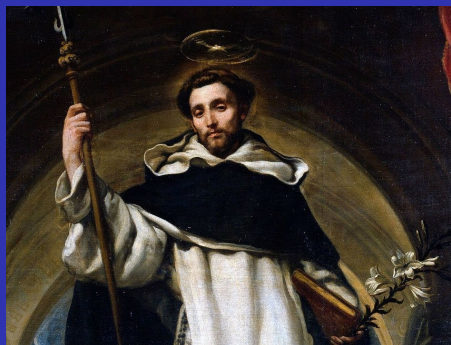
<https://ofm.org/about/st-francis/testament/>

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St. Dominic

- Dominic (1170 – 1221) was born in a wealthy family in Castile, Spain.
- After ordination, traveled with a bishop to southern France where he encountered Cathari heretics.
- Recognized poor state of clergy and sought to remedy.
- Pope Honorius III approved Order of Preachers in 1216.



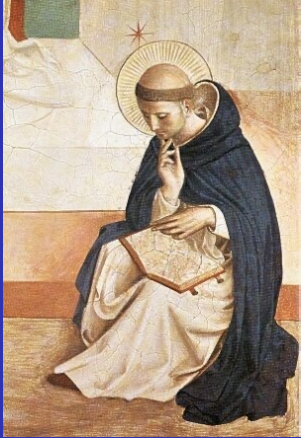
https://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=178

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St. Dominic

- The order founded universities in order to educate others in philosophy and theology.
- The Dominicans were the primary intellectual apostolate for centuries.
- They were chosen as the first papally appointed inquisitors.
- He died in Bologna in 1221 and canonized in 1234.



<https://www.catholicvoices.org.uk/blog/st-dominic-guide-to-defending-your-faith>

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The Rise of Scholasticism

- The teaching of theology and philosophy was concentrated in monasteries during the ninth and tenth centuries (277).
- An educational revolution began in the eleventh century with the rise of universities. Eighty-one universities were founded before the mid-sixteenth century.

University	Founding
University of Bologna	1088
University of Paris	1150
Oxford	1167
Cambridge	1209

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The Rise of Scholasticism

- Pope Innocent IV (r. 1243 – 1254) described universities as “rivers of science which water and make fertile the soil of the universal Church.” (278)
- In the 13th century, a new method of learning and investigation known as Scholasticism was introduced in universities.
- Scholasticism was a synthesis of theology, Scripture, and Aristotelean philosophy, focused on precise definitions by using reason through questioning (278). St. Anselm of Canterbury (1037 – 1109) is the “Father of Scholasticism.”

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The Rise of Scholasticism

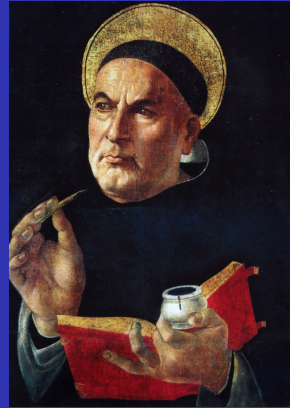
- Anselm taught that faith and reason are harmonious and could be used together to answer questions about God, man, and the meaning of life (278).
- His philosophy centered on the principle of “faith seeking understanding,” wherein the believer seeks to grow deeper in faith by questioning, which leads to understanding (278).
- Other great scholastic thinkers include: Peter Lombard (d. 1160), St. Bonaventure (1217 – 1274), and St. Thomas Aquinas (1225 – 1274).

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St. Thomas Aquinas

- The greatest theologian in the Church since St. Augustine.
- His great work was the *Summa Theologica* for students beginning advance work in theology.
- Provides answers from the writings of the Church Fathers, Scripture and Aristotelian philosophy.



https://digitalcommons.providence.edu/exhibits_dominican/16/

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Summary

- The age of cathedrals and Crusades was the high-water mark for Christendom, when activity in the Church was focused on military, spiritual, and intellectual endeavors.
- People illustrated deep faith in the construction of magnificent cathedrals throughout Christendom. Reform movements ensured independence of the papacy, the restoration of clerical life, and the eradication of heresy.
- The glory of Christendom in this age was soon tarnished, however, as the family of God weakened through the sinful actions of her most important and powerful members (280).

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The Family Weakens

- Read chapter 6 (pages 281 - 331)
- The Troubled Papacy (Avignon)
- The Black Death
- St. Catherine of Siena
- Conciliarism
- Constantinople Falls (1453)
- Spanish Inquisition

