

# Christianity

Unit 6 SG 3

- C. The History of Christianity
  - 2. Medieval Times (~500 A.D. 1500 A.D.)
    - a. The Battle of Tours (732 A.D.) - Franks (Charles Martel) vs. Moors (Umayyad Caliphate) - stopped the spread of Islam into Europe; considered one of the most important battles in history, a world-altering event



- b. The The Schism of 1054 A.D.: The Orthodox Church & the Roman Catholic Church
  - (1) Political, cultural, & theological differences over many centuries
  - (2) The church in Rome claimed special authority over all other churches; Church of Constantinople believed free of authority of Rome due to Constantine; bishops of Rome & Constantinople were equals
  - (3) Mutual excommunications of church leader
  - (4) Iconoclast policy disputed in the West
  - (5) Disputed changing of wording of [Nicene Creed](#)
  - (7) Disputes of jurisdiction, the use of unleavened bread for the Eucharist in the West; celibacy of priests (Eastern Orthodox can marry)

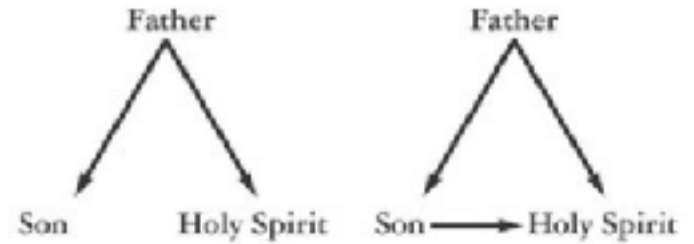




## The *Filioque* Controversy

Eastern Church

Latin Church

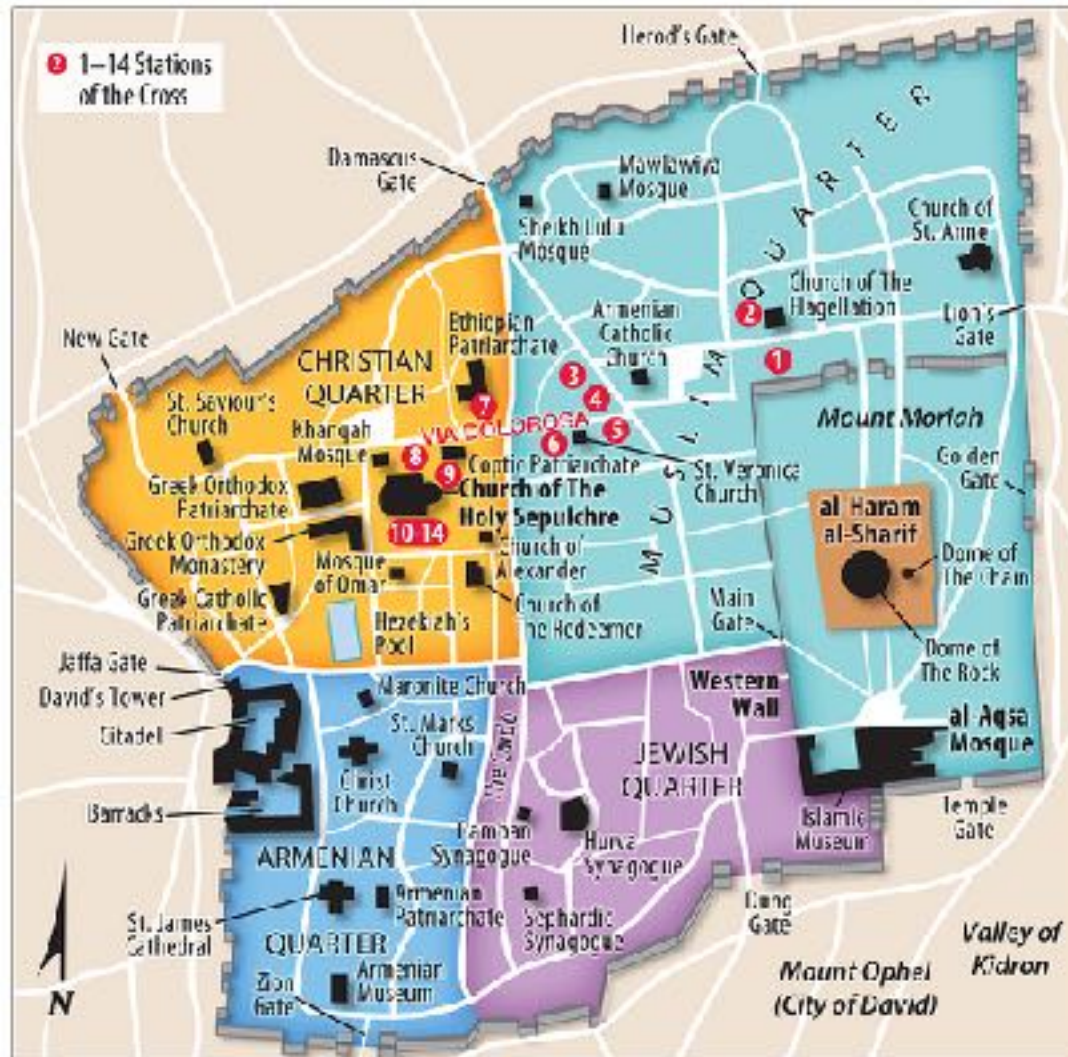


The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father

The Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son (*filioque*)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xdsUVImYDOM>

- Jerusalem: Contested Space

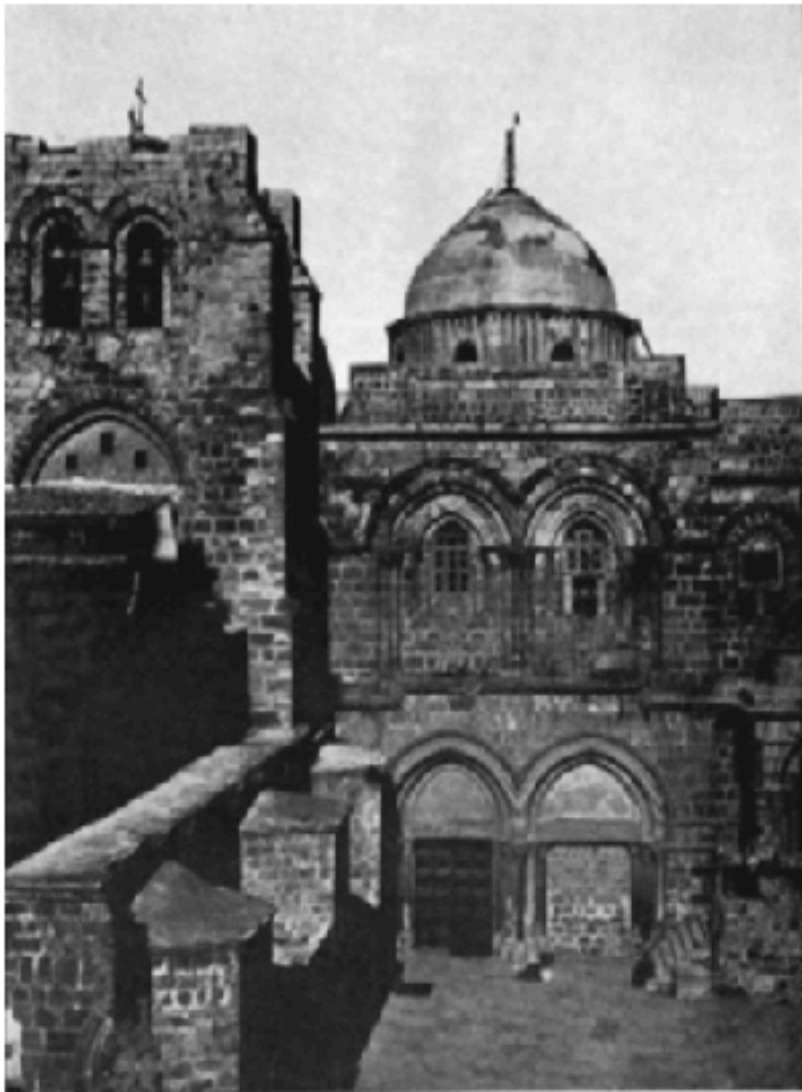


- The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is the purported site of the resurrection of Jesus.
- It serves as the headquarters of the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem, but control of the building is shared between several Christian churches: Eastern Orthodox, Armenian Apostolic, Roman Catholic, Coptic Orthodox, Ethiopian Orthodox, & the Syriac Orthodox churches.
- There has been in-fighting and violent outbreaks among the church leaders over control of various areas of the church since before the Crusades began in the 11th century.

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- Because of in-fighting, Saladin assigned responsibility of the main entrance to a Muslim family, the Nuseibah family in 1192 A.D. Another Muslim family was also entrusted with keys to the church, the Joudeh Al-Goudah family. To this day these two families open the main entrance to keep one Christian leader from locking out the other denominations.
  - Times of services and rituals are strictly adhered to and fist fights tend to break out when one group feels slighted by another (a random door left open, items moved without everyone's consent...etc...), including a ladder that hasn't been moved since 1852 when it was left during repairs.



## The “Immovable” Ladder



THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER



# Calvary

On the first century A.C.  
it was just a rocky  
denivellation outside the town

## The Slope

Demolished on the fourth  
century in order to build the church

## Inhumation Chamber

## Current Church

Alleged Site of  
Christ's Tomb

Golgotha's Rock



# Courtyard of the Holy Sepulchre



# The Rock of Calvary



## The Edicule, Tomb of Jesus



## Restoring the Edicule



**Left:** A restorer removes debris beneath a broken marble slab to expose the original rock surface of what is considered the burial place of Jesus.

**Right:** Inscribed with a Christian cross, this broken marble slab may date to the Crusades.

- c. The Crusades (1095 A.D. - 1285 A.D.)
  - (1) Cause - Muslim forces defeated the Eastern Roman/ Byzantines and after 636 controlled Palestine. Various different Muslim dynasties fought, won, & lost control over Palestine (Umayyad, Abbasid, & Fatimids)
    - (a) One Fatimid ruler destroyed the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, only to another have it rebuilt. Muslims considered Christians “people of the book” & allowed Christians pilgrimages to their holy sites. The Seljuk Turks interrupted pilgrimages and thus prompted support for a “crusade” to free the Holy Land.
    - (b) Papacy advocating taking back Palestine and promised forgiveness of all sins for anyone who went





- (2) Effect - The 1st Crusade was successful and Christian “Crusader States” call Outremer were formed. Territory was gained and lost and there were more Crusades 7 major ones.





- (3) The 4th Crusade never reached the Holy Land instead the Crusaders sacked Constantinople, were excommunicated by the Pope for attacking fellow Christians - the crusaders killed the Byzantine emperor, pillaged churches of holy relics and butchered many Byzantine citizens - however it briefly reunited the old “Roman Empire.”



- (4) Legacy - The Crusades affected the Christian church by initially bringing the 2 branches together against 1 enemy only to make the schism worse. They increased the power of the Papacy in the West and the church's influence over secular governments

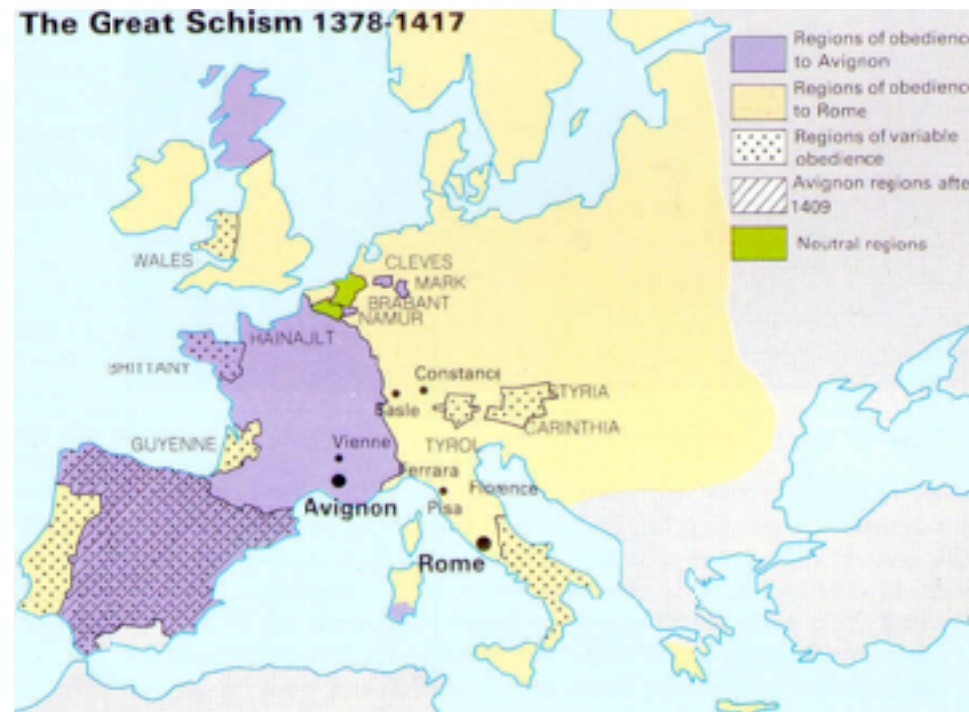
- d. The power & influence of medieval Christianity - the Christian church became the defining institution of medieval Europe; the church initially wanted a theocracy, but instead was intertwined by many new European kingdoms (England, France, Germany...etc)
  - (1) Investiture controversy - powerful struggle between Holy Roman Empire & Pope when secular rulers began appointing church officials, a power the church felt was their alone
  - (2) Magna Carta - the Church of England would be free from interference from the crown
  - (3) Philip the Fair of France - excommunicated by Pope Boniface VIII, and in retaliation seized and held captive by Philip
  - (4) Thomas Becket - murdered in the name of King Henry II

- C. The History of Christianity

- 3. Modern Christianity

- a. The Renaissance worldview

- (1) Weakening of Church authority (the Avignon Papacy or Babylonian Captivity aka Great Schism) - 2 Popes one in Rome and one in France under the influence of Philip the Fair



- b. The Protestant Reformation
  - (1) Martin Luther: justification of faith & 95 Theses - 10/31/1517 - 1648 - schism created Protestant branch of many denominations
    - (a) liturgy in the vernacular not Latin
    - (b) married priests
    - (c) eliminating the idea of Purgatory
    - end the selling of “indulgences” the commutation of sins
  - (2) Bibles began being printed in the vernacular languages



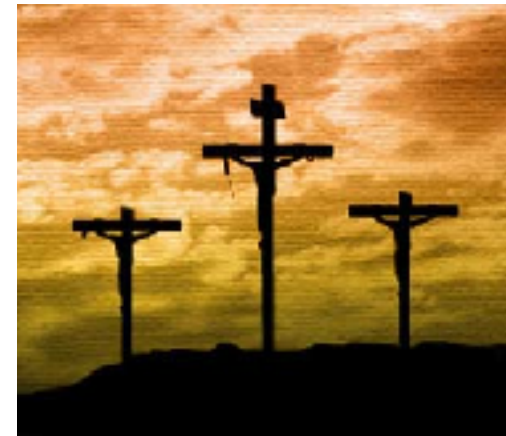
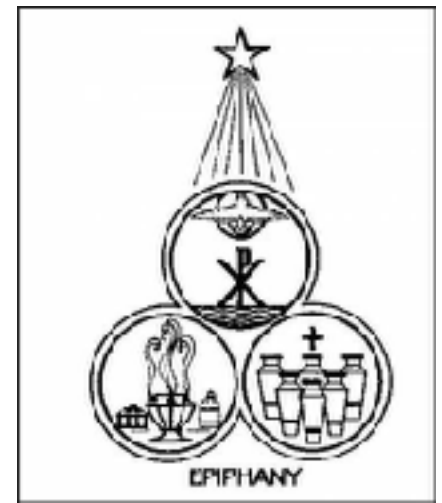


- c. The nature & spread of Protestantism
  - (1) initially an attempt to reform RC church and became separate
  - (2) Lutherans in Germany
  - (3) Anabaptists in Switzerland
  - (4) Presbyterians in Scotland
  - (5) Anglicans in England
  - (6) Methodists, Adventists, Pentecostals, Puritans
- d. The Catholic Counter-Reformation
  - (1) Structural reconfiguration of RC church - The Council of Trent (1545 - 63)
  - (2) Religious orders - Jesuits & others to set good examples
  - (3) Spiritual movements to add more spirituality
  - (4) Political dimensions - new calendar

- D. Sacred Literature of Christianity: The Bible
  - 1. Old Testament
  - 2. New Testament
    - a. Gospels
    - b. Epistles
    - c. Acts of the Apostles
    - d. Revelation
  - 3. Reasons for the existence of differing versions/  
editions of the Christian Bible
    - a. Schisms; divinity of Jesus; divine nature

<http://bg3-blog.s3.amazonaws.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Canons.png>

- E. Christianity's Sacred Calendar - Liturgical Year
  - 1. Advent (“arrival”) - preparation leading up to Christmas - starts 4 Sundays before Christmas
  - 2. **Christmas** - celebrates birth of Jesus beginning Christmas Eve and lasting 12 days
  - 3. Epiphany - Feast of the Baptism of Christ
  - 4. Lent - Easter preseason; begins Ash Wednesday and lasts ~40 days
  - 5. Easter Triduum
    - a. Good Friday -reading of the account of the Passion
    - b. Holy Saturday - commemorates Jesus being laid in the tomb
    - c. **Easter** - celebrates resurrection of Jesus
  - 7. Pentecost - 50th day of Easter season - celebrates sending of Holy Spirit to the Apostles



- F. Christian Sacraments & Rites Of Passage
  - 1. Baptism - Jesus was baptized
  - 2. Communion - aka Holy Eucharist; from Last Supper





THIS DO  
IN REMEMBRANCE  
OF ME

