Christian History Made Easy ROCC Equipping Class November 2020



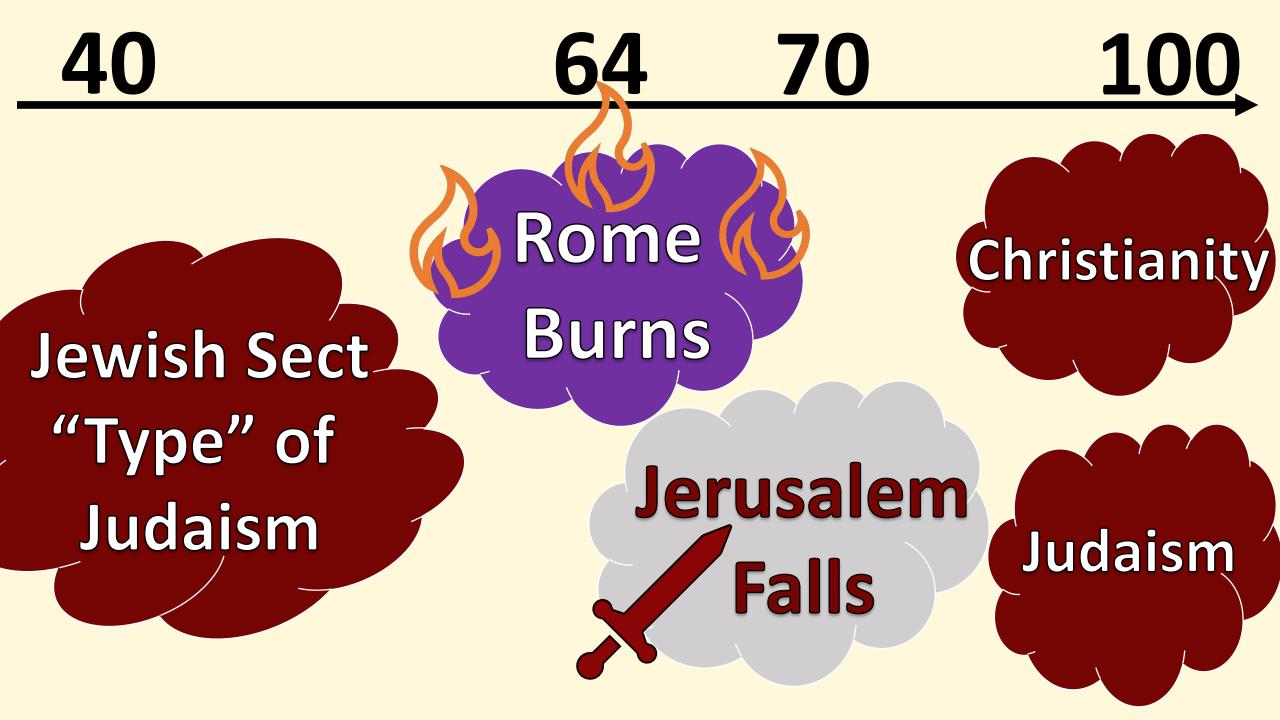
<u>Christian (Church) History</u>

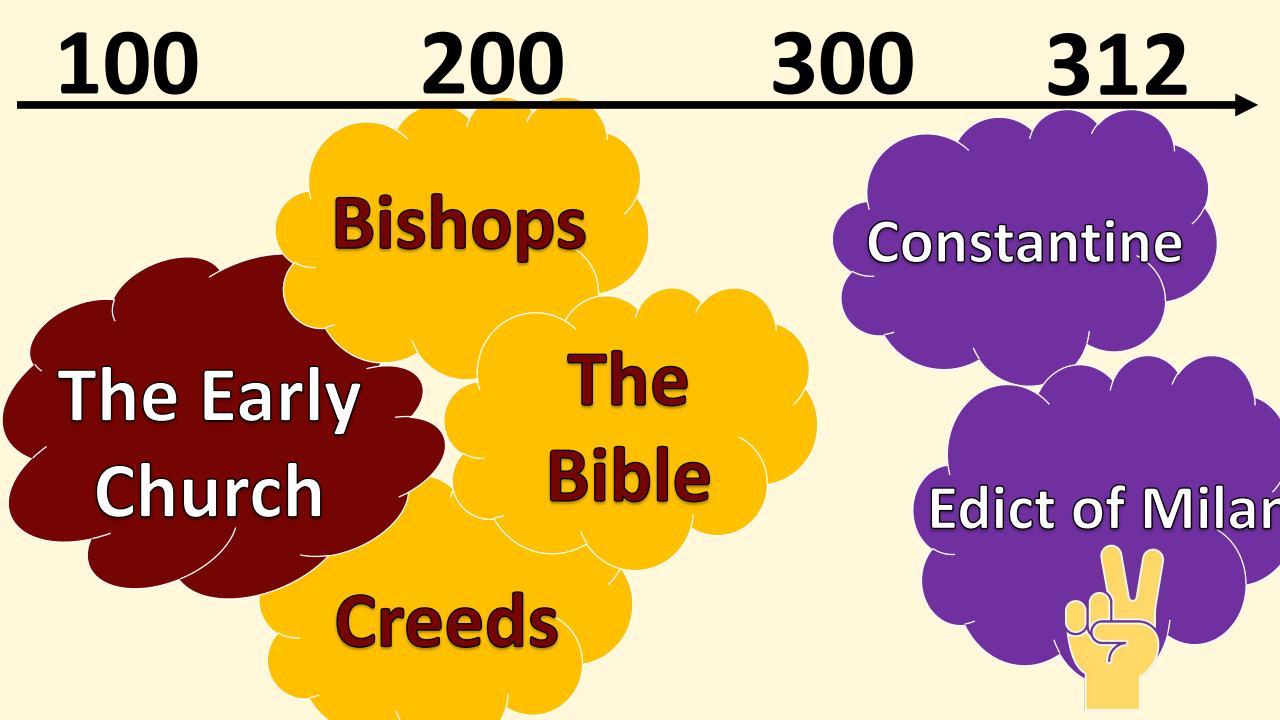
Session One Thoughts?

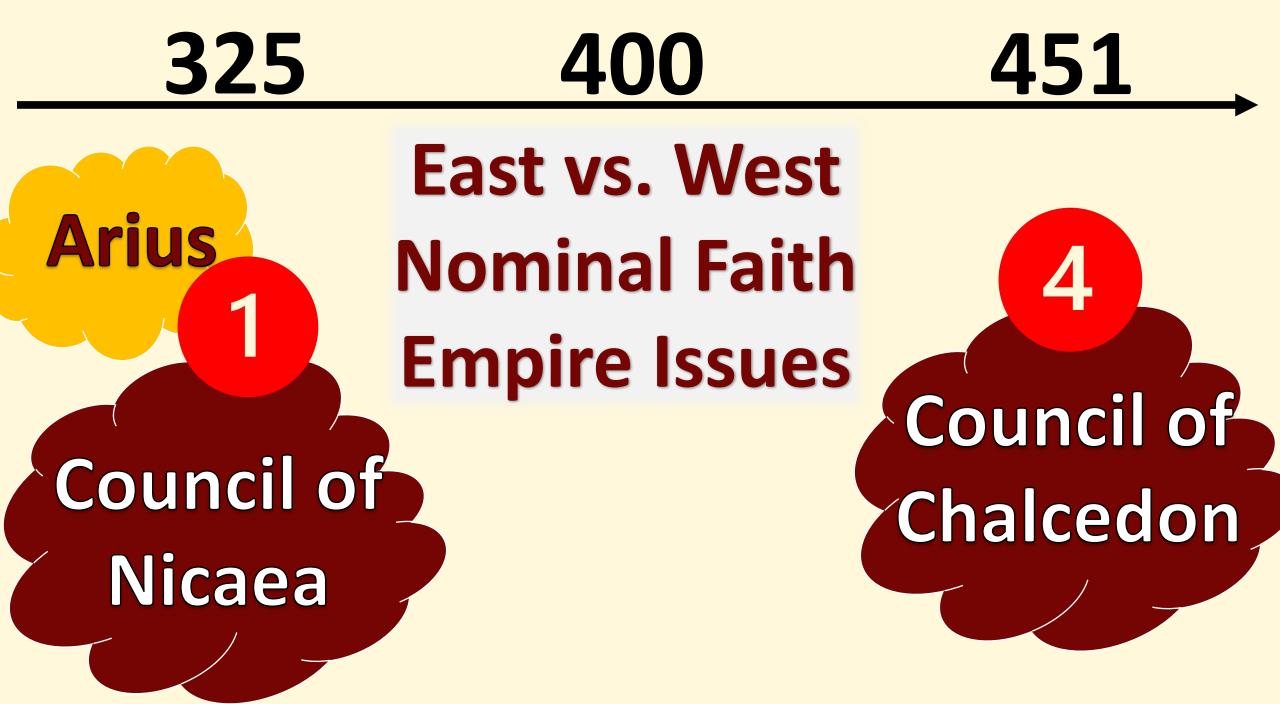


AD 40 - AD 451

In 60 Seconds!







Council of Chalcedon (AD 451)

Session

1

The Nature of Christ Examined

- Fully Human / Fully Divine How?
- Significant Regional Division
- Emperor Marcian Summons Council
- 500 Bishops (Mostly Eastern)
- Pope Leo the Great Influence

Chalcedon Definition

Session

Following, then, the holy Fathers unanimously teach our Lord Jesus Christ is to us One and the same Son, the Self-same Perfect in Godhead, the Self-same Perfect in Manhood; truly God and truly Man; co-essential with the Father according to the Godhead, the Self-same co-essential with us according to the Manhood; like us in all things, sin apart; before the ages begotten of the Father as to the Godhead, for us and for our salvation (born) of Mary the Virgin <u>Theotokos</u>.

Session

Only-begotten; acknowledged in Two Natures unconfusedly, unchangeably, indivisibly, *inseparably*; the difference of the Natures being in no way removed because of the Union, but rather the properties of each Nature being preserved, and (both) concurring into One Person and One Hypostasis; not as though He was parted or divided into Two Persons, but One and the Self-same Son and Only-begotten God, Word, Lord, Jesus Christ.

Council of Chalcedon (AD 451)

Session

4

Results of the 4th Church Council

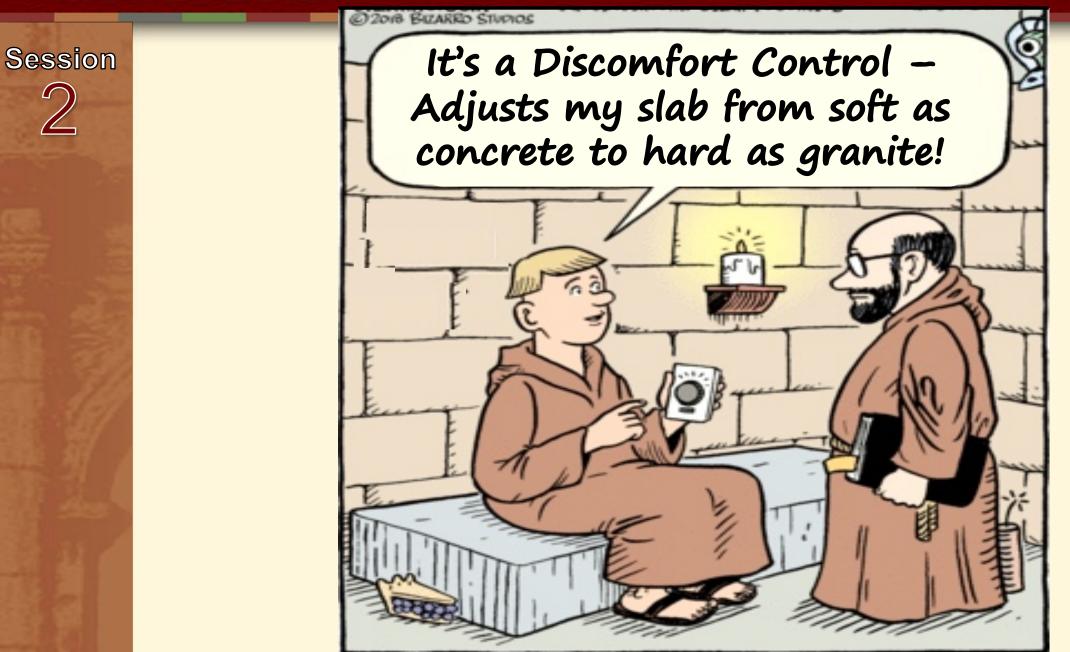
- Affirmed Nicene Creed / Christology
- Affirmed Christ's Person / Natures
- Preserved Delicate Unity of East / West
- "New Rome" = "Old Rome"
- Set the stage for Session Two

The Middle Ages: Monastic Life & East/West Strife

Session Two - November 8, 2020



Monasticism



Monasticism

Session

2

Monus / Nonnus – "Alone"

"Finally, whatever is true, whatever is honorable, whatever is just, whatever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is commendable, whatever is excellent; if there is anything worthy of praise, think about these things." Philippians 4:8

Monasticism (AD 275 – AD 360)



Early Desert Fathers / Mothers

- St. Anthony Egypt
- Desert Caves



- Poverty, Chasity, Obedience, Humility
- Practiced Extreme Asceticism (selfdiscipline and self-denial)

Monasticism (AD 275 – AD 360)

Session

2

"Desert spirituality is the pursuit of simplicity grounded in the possession of little, yet the abundance of God's presence. We have sampled the nourishment here; let us reach for the Divine, and let us long for the sun of righteousness"

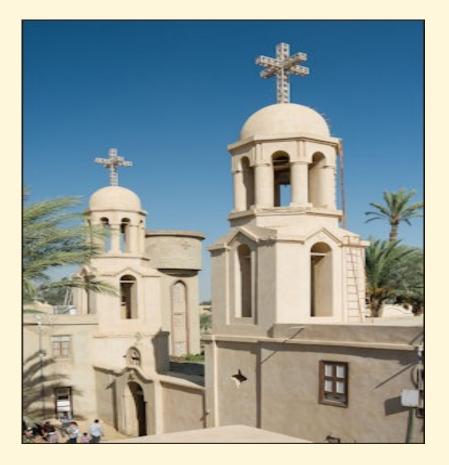
– Amma Syncletica

Monasticism (AD 360 – AD 604)



Later Monastic Communities

Significant Growth





<u>Monastic Christianity</u>

What made monastic life especially desirable in the 4th century?



Monasticism (AD 360 – AD 604)



Later Monastic Communities

- Significant Growth
- Conflict of Institutionalized Power vs. Holiness
- Schools, Orphanages, Hospitals, Scriptoriums



Monasticism (AD 360 – AD 604)



Later Monastic Communities

- St. Basil Cappadocia
- Athanasius On Anthony
- Augustine (Orders)



- Martin of Tours / John Cassian
- Gregory the Great Pope Gregory

Monasticism (AD 530)



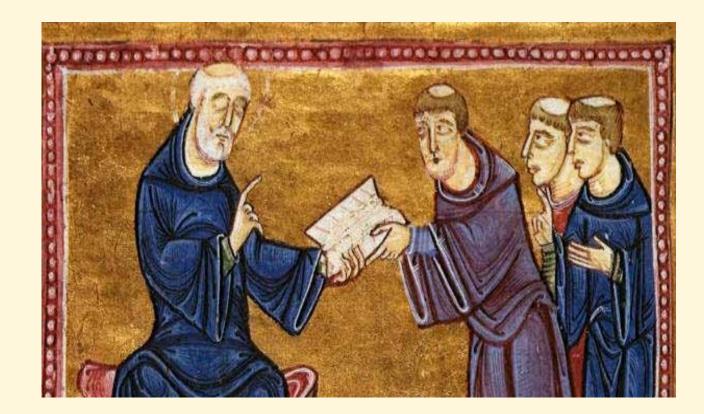
Benedict of Nursia

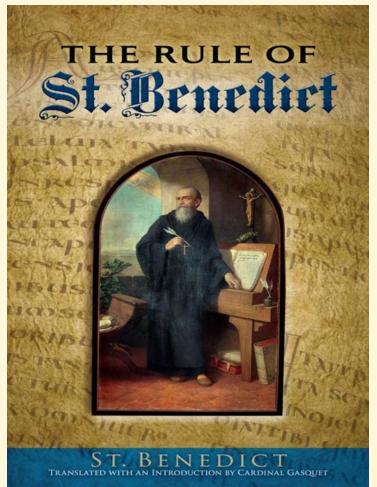
- Twelve by Twelve throughout Italy
- Monte Cassino (AD 525)
- The Rule for Monastic Reform & Order
- Balanced Approach to Theological Study, Spiritual Disciplines, Labor, and Generosity / Compassion

Monasticism (AD 530)

Session

Benedict of Nursia





Monasticism (AD 530 Forward)

Session

- Thousands of Monasteries
- Missionary Expansion of Christianity
- Preservation of Biblical Teaching
- Community Compassion and Care
- Turning Points, pp. 96-97 (Mark Noll)

"Almost by themselves, monks for more than a thousand years sustained what was most noble and Christ-centered in the Church"



<u>Monastic Christianity</u>

Why might Monastic Christianity be called the "glue" that held the Church together in the Middle Ages?





Because the world around them was falling apart!







#1 – The Fall of Rome

The Roman Empire Splitting Apart

Roman Empire of the Early Centuries

65 Atlantic Ocean Caspian Sea Gaul Italy **Black Sea** Rome Macedonia Spain **ASIA MINOR** Greece N Judea Mediterranean Sea AFRICA Egypt Red Sea

Britannia

Roman Empires of AD 475 Western – Romulus Eastern - Zeno



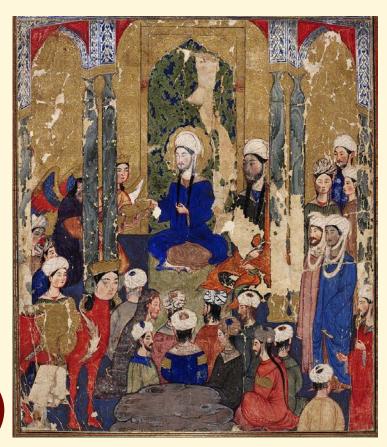
#1 – The Fall of Rome

- The Roman Empire Splitting Apart
- Western (Latin) Romulus in AD 476
- Eastern (Greek) Byzantine Empire
- Feudal System Across Western Empire
- Unique Church Practices and Loyalties

Session

#2 – The Rise of Islam (AD 610)

- Muhammad's Vision
- Banished With Followers
 Refined Islam in Medina
- Attacked Mecca
- Islam Advances (Arabia, Jerusalem, N. Africa, Spain)





#3 – The Franks Rule (AD 768)

- King Charles of the Franks, aka, Charlemagne
- Christmas AD 800 A "Holy Roman Emperor" is Crowned
- A New Empire with an Emperor Subordinate to the Pope

Session

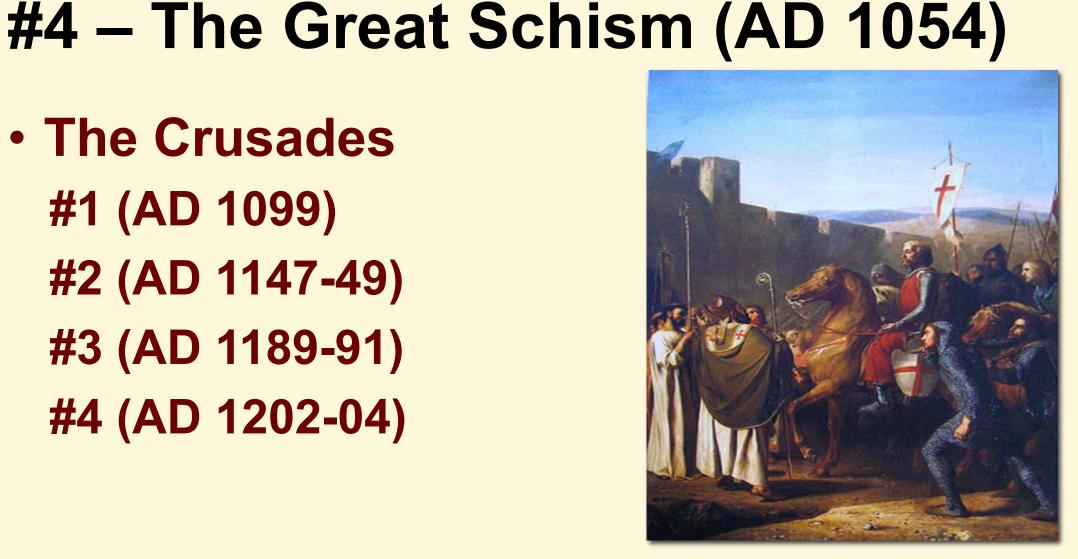
#4 – The Great Schism (AD 1054)

- Honestly, "A long time coming …"
- 1,000 Years of "Catholic Church" were Split into Two Communions
- The Breaking Points:
 - AD 867 Nicene Creed Controversary
 - AD 1054 Dishonored the Eucharist Table

 The Crusades #1 (AD 1099) #2 (AD 1147-49) #3 (AD 1189-91) #4 (AD 1202-04)

Session

2



Session



The Crusades
#1 (AD 1099)
#2 (AD 1147-49)
#3 (AD 1189-91)
#4 (AD 1202-04)



Lasting Consequences?

Reconciliation (1965)

Session

2





Middle Ages

Why might Monastic Christianity be called the "glue" that held the Church together in the Middle Ages?



For Overachievers – Middle Ages

- St. Anthony
- Benedict of Nursia
- St. Basil
- John Damascus
- Cyril of Moravia
- Cluny Monasteries
- Hildegard of Bingen
- Anselm of Canterbury

- Gregory the Great
- Charlemagne
- Photius
- Pope Leo IX (Bruno)
- Michael Cerularius
- Pope Urban II
- The Crusades
- Francis of Assisi

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