





Salvation is by **faith alone**,
in **Christ alone**,
by **grace alone**,
on the authority of **Scripture alone**,
and for the **glory of God alone**.



Now it happened, when the king heard the words of the Book of the Law, that he tore his clothes.

2 Kings 22: 10-11

Key themes from 2 Kings 22:

- The importance of Scripture
- Cycles of “falling away” and repentance (conflict - acting against the Word of God - and reform)
- There is always a remnant in every age, e.g., Noah, Isaiah, unknown faithful people in the early middle ages (“dark ages”) and the martyrs of the Reformation

Rebellion



REFORM

The Faithful Remnant

In the Tenakh:

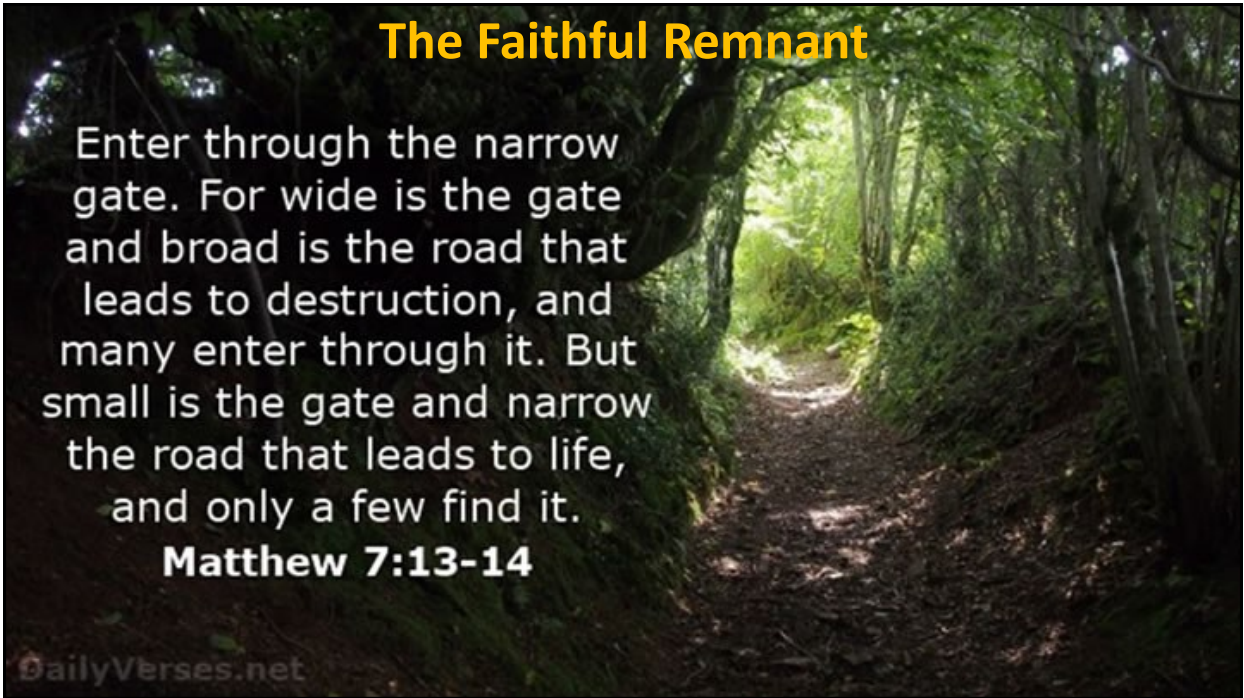
- There was never a time when all of Israel was in rebellion against God.
- No matter how bad Israel's disobedience was, a remnant remained faithful to God (1 Kings 19:18; Isaiah 10:22; Haggai 2:2; etc.).
- That's one of the lessons that we can take from 2 Kings 22; no matter how evil were the reigns of Manasseh and Amon, faithful people like Shaphan, Hilkiah and Josiah remained to initiate reform.

The Faithful Remnant

And in the New Testament:

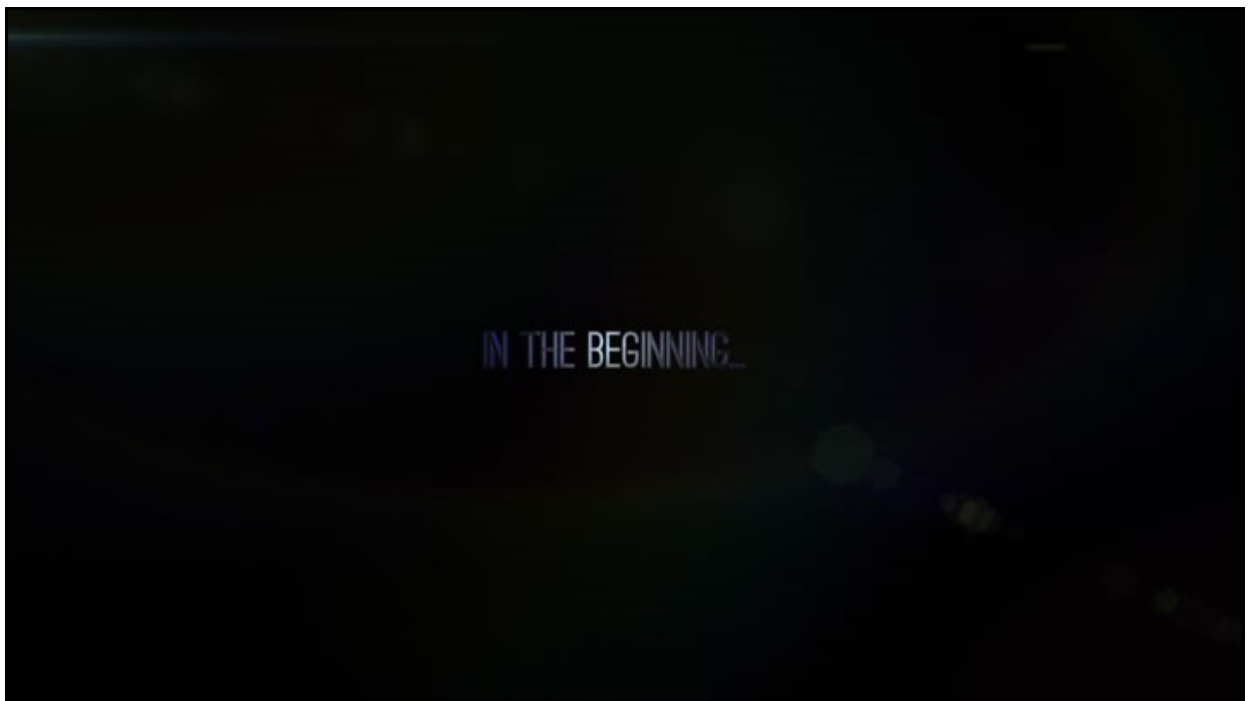
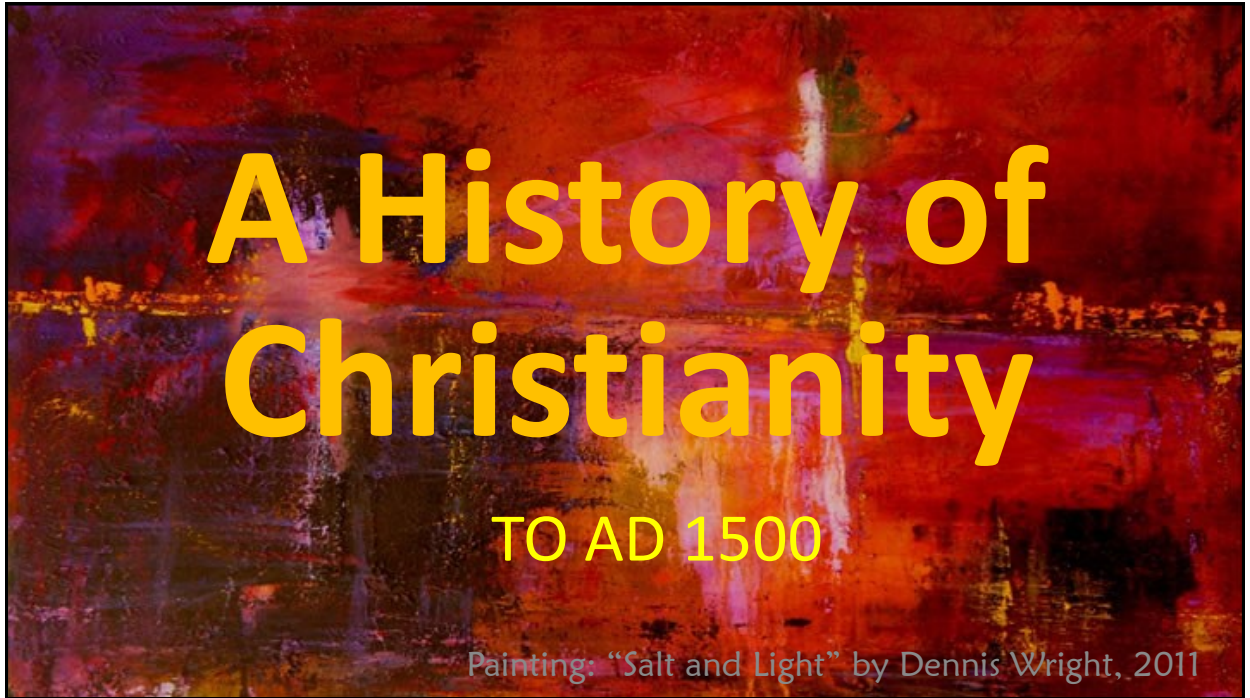
- Paul noted in Romans 11:5, "In the same way then, there has also come to be at the present time a remnant according to God's gracious choice."
- Revelation 12:17 speaks of "the remnant ... which keeps the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ."
- Revelation 2-3 refers to this faithful remnant as the "overcomers". We also learn that this is a personal characteristic, not a corporate one.

The Faithful Remnant



Enter through the narrow gate. For wide is the gate and broad is the road that leads to destruction, and many enter through it. But small is the gate and narrow the road that leads to life, and only a few find it.

Matthew 7:13-14



בְּרֵאשִׁית בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים

In the beginning God

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος

In the beginning was the Word

J
O
H
N
1

¹ In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. ² The same was in the beginning with God. ³ All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made.

⁴ In him was life; and the life was the light of men. ⁵ And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.

⁶ There was a man sent from God, whose name [was] John. ⁷ The same came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all [men] through him might believe. ⁸ He was not that Light, but [was sent] to bear witness of that Light.

J O H N 1

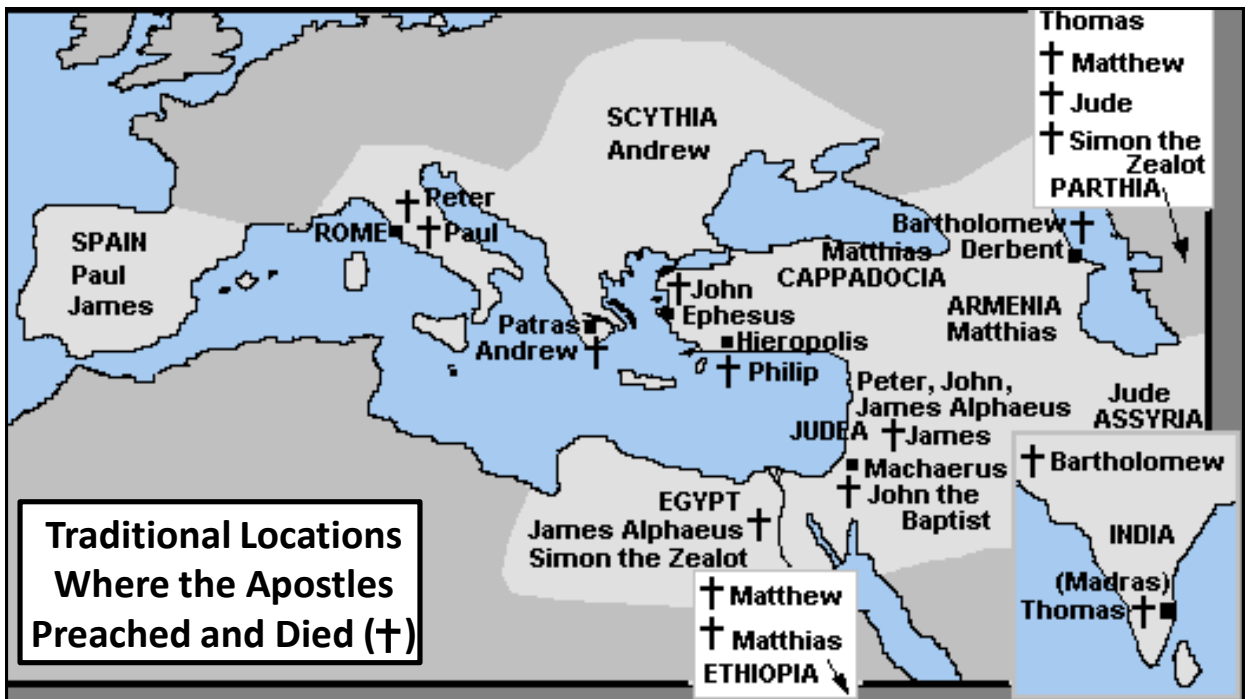
⁹ [That] was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. ¹⁰ He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not.

¹¹ He came unto his own, and his own received him not. ¹² But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, [even] to them that believe on his name: ¹³ Which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

¹⁴ And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.



THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES







Legalisation brought in pagan priests with the trappings of pagan worship:

- A hierarchy to rule over the laity (*Nicolaitans*);
- Priests as mediators –between man and God;
- Special relationship between church and state;
- Paid priests – not called by the Spirit;
- Worship in temples instead of homes;
- Altars and “sacrifices”;
- Worship of semi-deities: Mary and the saints;
- Special knowledge – mysteries;
- Scripture held by Church and interpreted by pope

One effect of legalisation

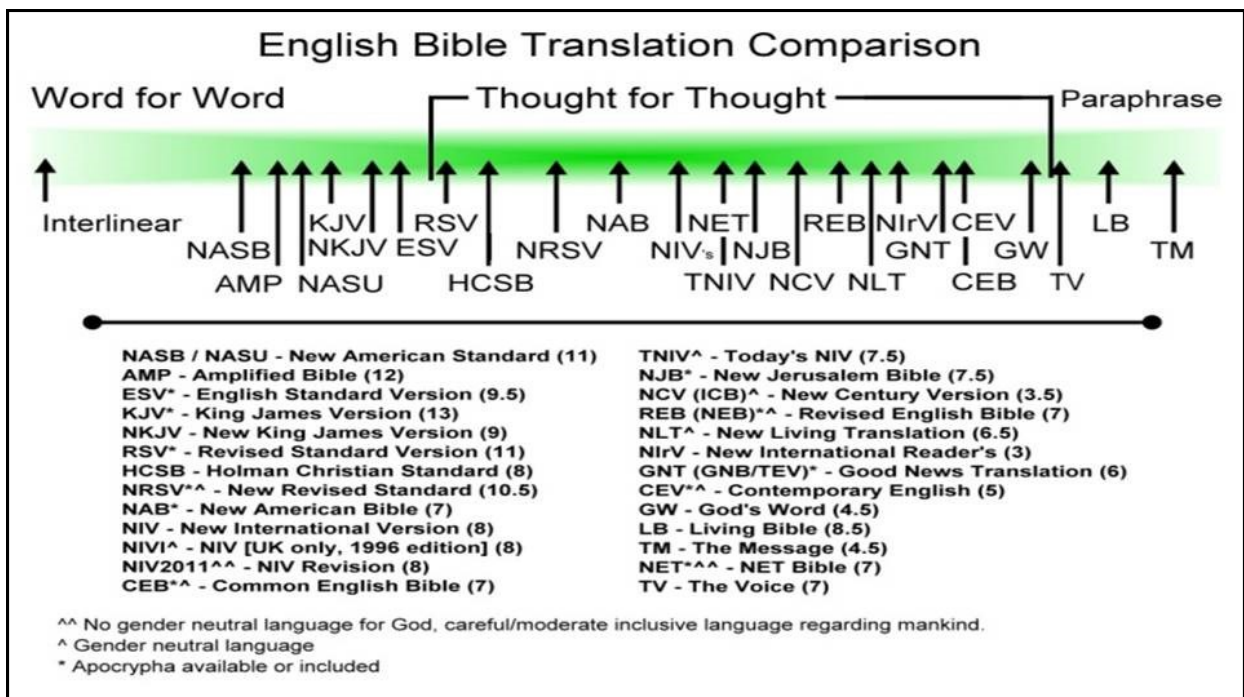
- The (Mystical) “Church” up to the 4th century was persecuted.
- From the 4th century onwards, the (Roman Catholic) “Church” became the persecutor.

On Scripture

- The Bible was given by God to all mankind.
- It is to be a lamp on the path (Psalm 119:105) of all who heed it.
- Moses proclaimed that man shall not live by bread alone but by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God (Deuteronomy 8:3).
- Psalm I speaks of the blessed man who meditates upon God's Word (variously called the law, statutes, judgments, commandments, etc.) day and night. "Man" surely includes woman, but cannot possibly be interpreted to mean *only* a special class of highly educated experts.
- We get the impression from reading Paul's epistles that those to whom they were written were expected to understand them.
- The epistles are not addressed to a bishop or select group of leaders but to *all* of the Christians at Corinth, Ephesus, etc.

The Bible as battlefield

- The first three centuries of Christianity, Scripture was venerated and circulated widely, both orally and in writing.
- Multiple copies of the New Testament Gospels and epistles were in wide circulation, as were collections of them held in various centres.
- As Western religion became more and more corporatised, The Catholic Church tried to take control... emphasizing tradition and elite interpretation.
- The Eastern Church(es) maintained the original Greek version.
- Scripture (the NT) became one more area of difference!







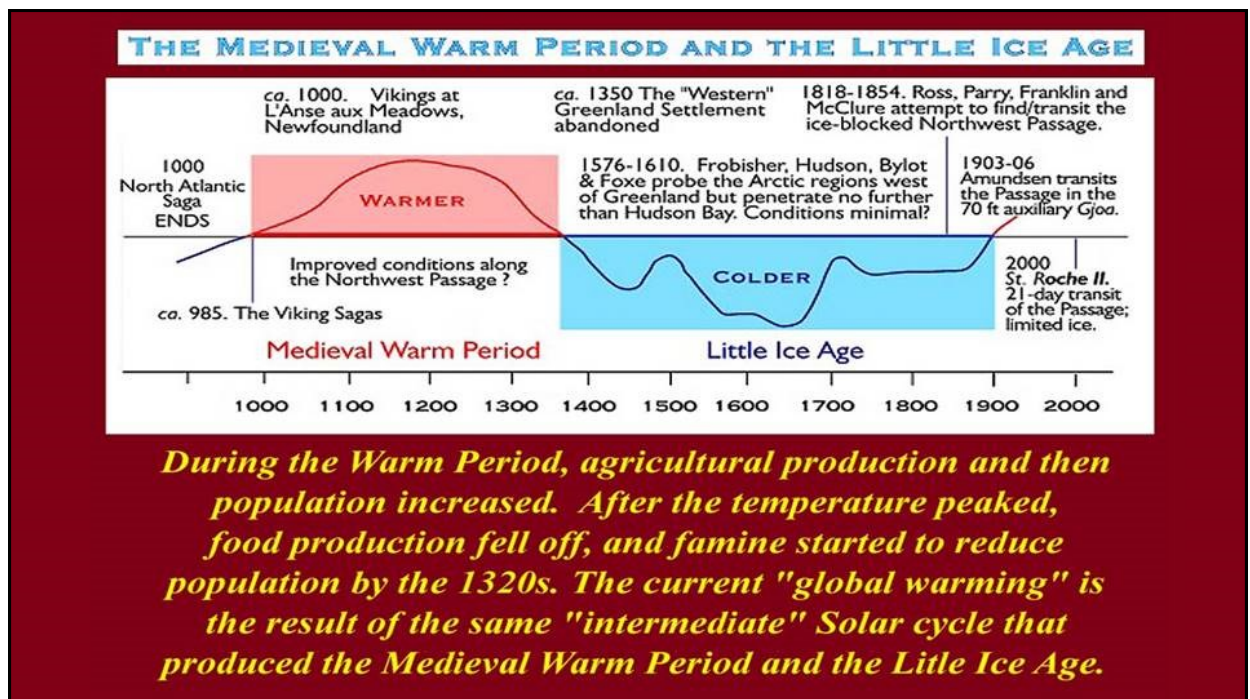
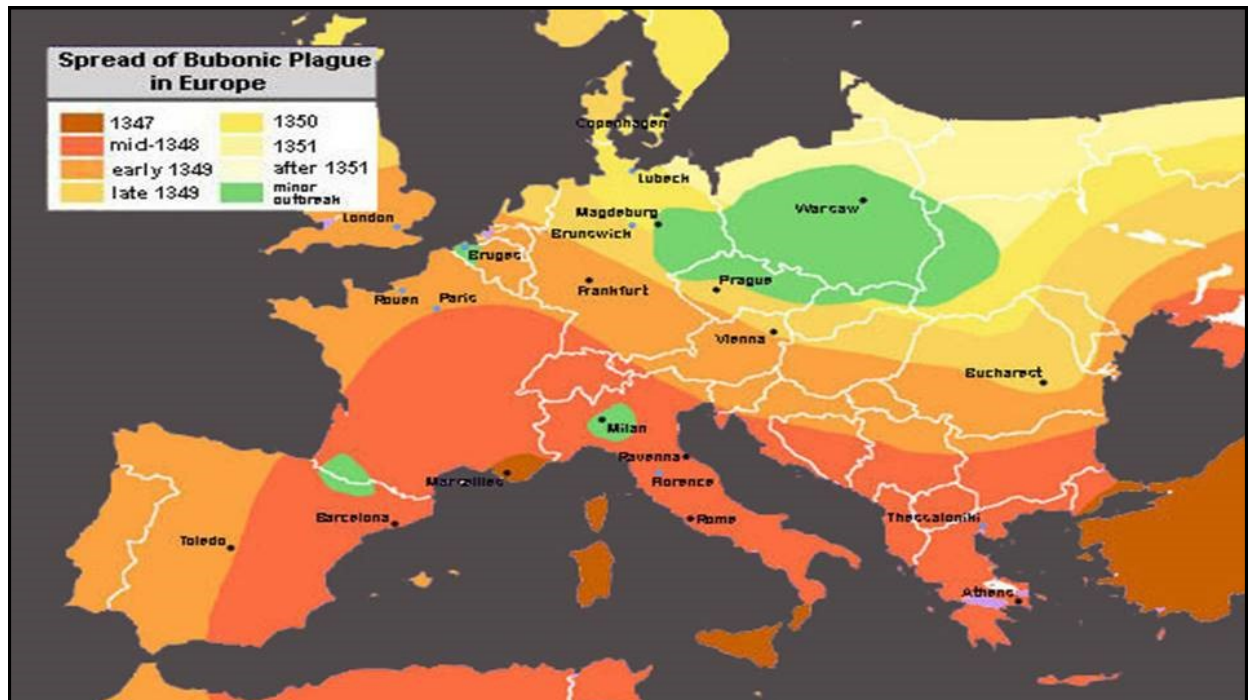
The Middle Ages



Early Middle Ages (Dark Ages)

- Population decline: e.g., Rome – from 450,000 to 20,000. Due to:–
 - Tribal invasions: Goths, Huns and other Germanic tribes, Franks, Danes, Vikings
 - Global cooling
 - Crop failures
 - Small pox: killed 50-60% of the population!
- Loss of literacy, knowledge and commerce
- Feudalism.







Later Middle Ages:

- ❑ The Black Death (killed 1 in 3)
- ❑ Growth of towns
- ❑ Cathedrals: schools, later universities
- ❑ Global warming and better farming techniques – population starts to grow
- ❑ Islamic invasions
- ❑ Mongol invasions
- ❑ Hungary, Scandinavia & UK Christianised
- ❑ The Holy Roman Empire established

Heresy

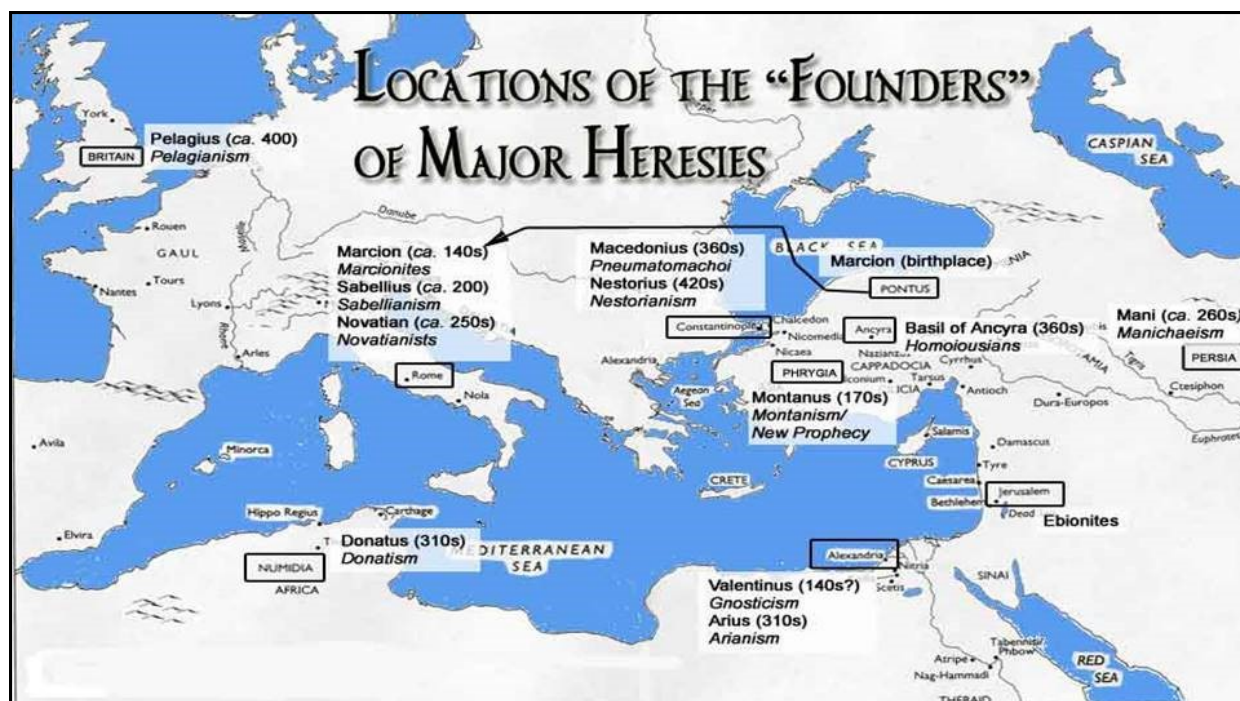
“Theological or religious opinion or doctrine maintained in opposition, or held to be contrary, to the ‘catholic’ or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church, or, by extension, to that of any church, creed, or religious system, considered as orthodox.”

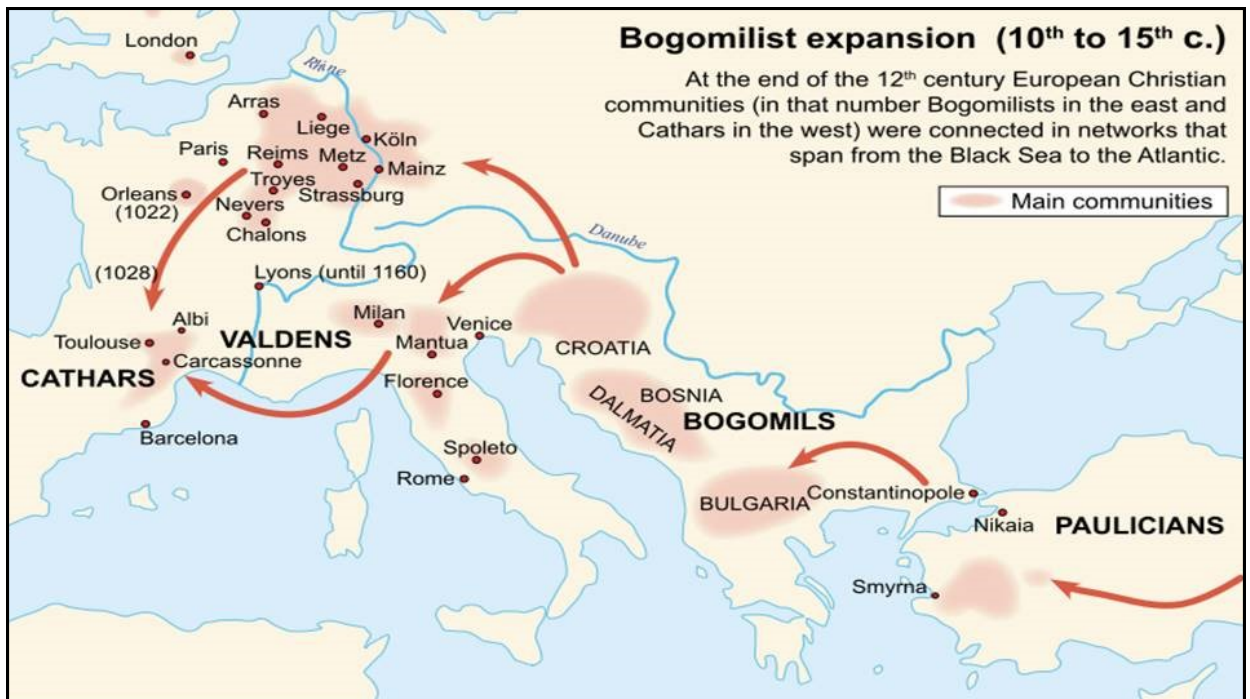
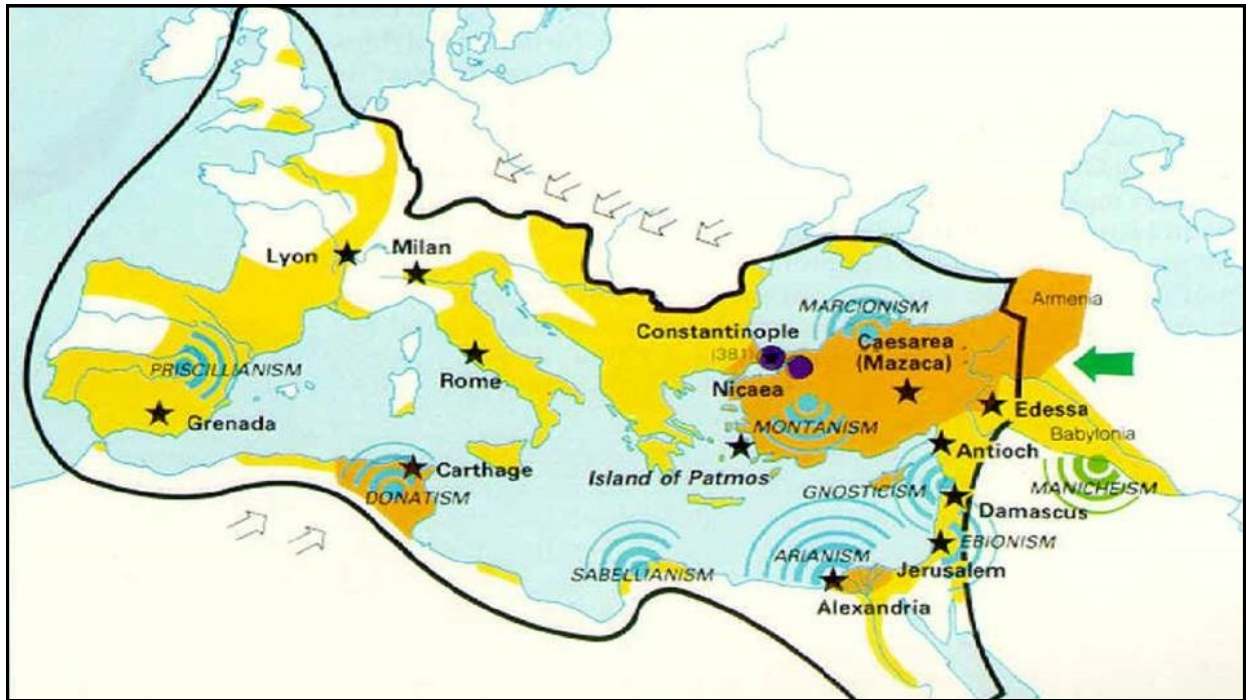
First Ecumenical Council 325

Position	Chief Proponent	Distinguishing Belief
Arian	Arius	Christ of a different (<i>heteros</i>) substance (<i>ousios</i>) than Father
Semi-Arian	Eusebius of Caesarea	Christ of a similar substance (<i>homoiousios</i>) as the Father
Orthodox	Athanasius	Christ of same substance (<i>homoousios</i>) as the Father

Historical perspectives on Heresy

- “*Caedite eos. Novit enim Dominus qui sunt eius* (Kill them all. For the Lord knows who are His.)” -Arnaud Amaury, 1209
- “They jeopardize the very order of the civilized world” –Abbot
- “Maybe you who condemn me are in greater fear than I who am condemned.” — Giordano Bruno
- “Ignorance of Scripture is the root of every error in religion, and the source of every heresy.” — J.C. Ryle
- “Clergy had a vested interest in retaining the old ways, which made few demands of them as teachers, as spiritual guides, or as moral examples or agents.” — Alister E. McGrath







The Dark Ages of the Church

The total dominance of Christianity in Europe and the repression of all art, science and progress that was not Christian in nature.



The Inquisition

The last great innovation of the Dark Ages was the Inquisition, which started out as a measure designed to suppress all non-Christian thought. was charged with seeking out, trying and sentencing persons guilty of the broadly defined crime of "heresy".

The Inquisition quite openly used torture to obtain evidence for a wide range of alleged charges, including heresy, witchcraft, bigamy.

Forces for Change

- Europe experienced many forces for **change**.

Calamities (war, plague, Islam, etc.)

Conflicts in and around the Church

Renaissance (art, music, poetry, etc.)

Humanism

Technology (Printing Press, Mining, etc.)

Growth of nations and Expansion

Economics and Trade

Forces for Change

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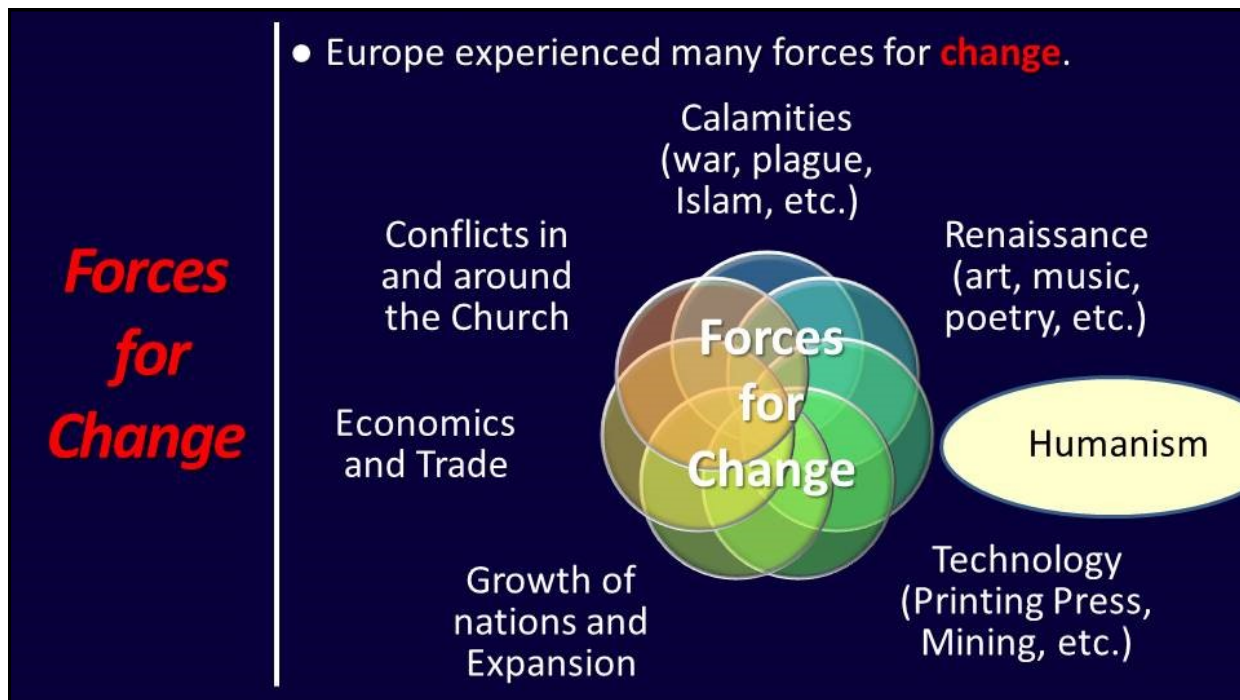
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Technology (Printing Press, Mining, etc.)

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Forces for Change



New Ways of Thinking

Revival of Classical Learning



- After surviving the plague, people wanted to celebrate and enjoy life.
- Growth of trade led to increase with new ideas and goods... and new ways of thinking.
- Education during the Middle Ages had been restricted by wars, political problems and the church.
- From 1200 onwards, people started to again want to gain knowledge and understanding.
- Classical ideas of Greeks and Romans were revived. This received a massive boost as over 250 volumes were smuggled into Europe from Constantinople which was under regular Muslim attack. It fell in 1453.
- People were keen to learn from the past.
- Alas, the primary beneficiaries would be the wealthy, royalty (those who wanted to learn), and the clergy.

Growth of Humanism

Humanist Thought



- ❑ Humanism is the study of classical texts and ideas
- ❑ It stressed the study of **history, language, grammar, literature and philosophy**.
- ❑ The goal was to create well-rounded individuals and encourage people to achieve all they could in life.
- ❑ Humanism stressed the importance of the individual.
- ❑ Middle Age thinking had put **kings and church** above all, not individuals.
- ❑ Humanism balanced intellectual and religious faith. It promoted importance of the church, but advised people to think about **SELF**, not just listen to church orders.
- ❑ It suggested that people could enjoy life AND be a good Christian. Middle Age beliefs stressed that one had to avoid pleasure to please God.
- ❑ (Wealthy) people were free to experiment, explore and create.

Early Humanist Leaders

- **Francesco Petrarch** (1304-1374) was an Italian poet and scholar, accredited with perfection of the sonnet. He is best known for chaste love poems written throughout his life to untouchable Laura and he became the first poet laureate since antiquity.
- A prolific writer of scholarly history, essay, etc., his *Africa* about Roman Scipio Africanus is classic.

Pace non trovo, et non ò
da fa guerra.

"I find no peace, and
yet I make no war:
and fear, and hope:
and burn, and I am ice.



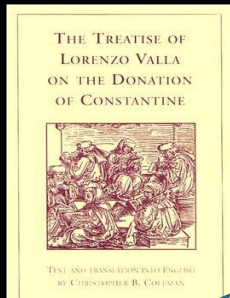
● He coined the concept of the
"Dark Ages".

Erano i capei d'oro a
l'aura sparsi.

COULD MEAN
"Her hair was all over Laura's
body."

OR
"The wind ("*l'aura*") blew
through her hair."

- **Lorenzo Valla** (1407-1457), a Latin translator and philologist, wanted to teach the Latin of Cicero.
- Like Petrarch, his lawyer father wanted him to be a lawyer, so he studied it and taught it until, like Erasmus later, he ridiculed Scholasticism.
- He became Alfonso V of Aragon's secretary and came under his protection (a good thing.)



The Donation of Constantine is spurious and forged.



Μετάνοια (*metanoia*) means "repentance" not "penance".

The church's view on penance (confession) is a mistranslation of Mt 3:8, Luke 5:32, etc. (***"I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."***) in the Latin Vulgate Bible.

- **Desiderius Erasmus** (1466-1536) was the most famous and influential Renaissance humanist and the leading intellect of the early 16th century.
- He was his generation's finest Latin and Greek scholar.
- A prolific writer, he published the first printed Greek New Testament (side by side with Latin).

In regione caecorum rex est luscus.

Give light, and the darkness will disappear of itself.

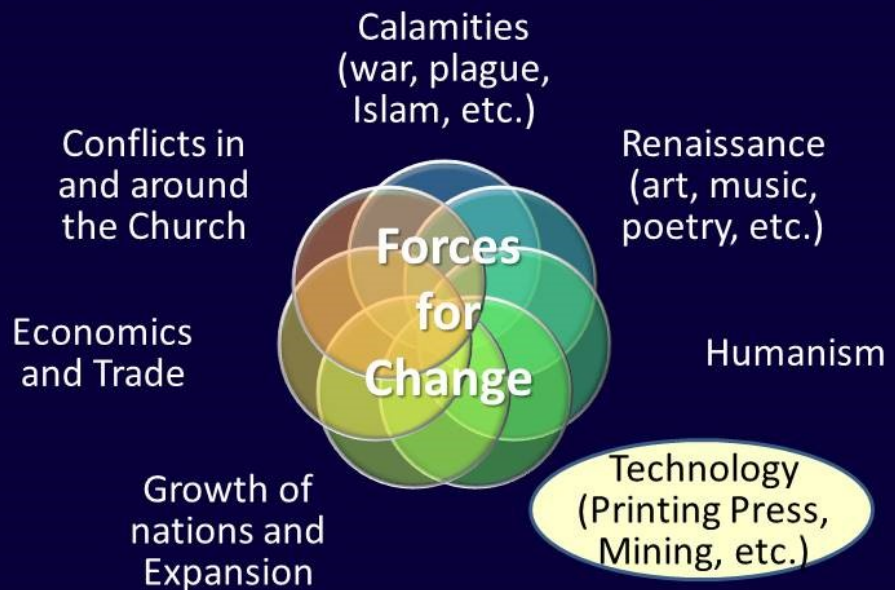
What is popularly called fame is nothing but an empty name and a legacy from paganism.

Wherever you encounter truth, look upon it as Christianity.

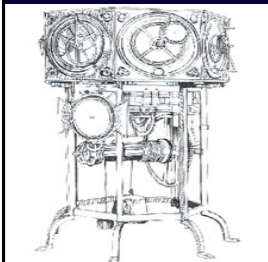


Forces for Change

- Europe experienced many forces for **change**.



Advances in Science and Technology

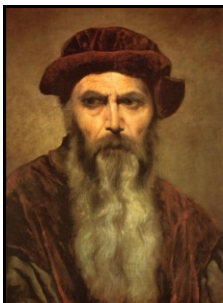


- **Algebra** advanced by using letters in equations. Use of Arabic numerals revolutionized mathematics.
- The universe was studied (e.g., the earth moves around the sun); clocks, hourglasses and compasses invented.
- **Medicine** began to study and use anatomy, pathology, epidemiology, pharmacology, anesthesiology & dental surgery. The hypodermic needle and syringe, cotton dressings and adhesive bandages were introduced.
- **Agriculture** introduced three crop rotation, the screw-driven wine press, wheelbarrows and heavy plows, many crops (e.g., hops), and invented whiskey and soap.
- Spinning wheels and looms were imported from Asia; the buttonhole was invented.
- **Military science** advancements proliferated.

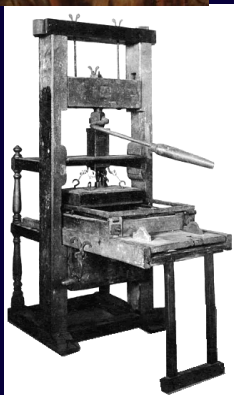
Mining and Metallurgy

- Deep mines
- Precious New World metals
- Skilled craftsmen and artisans
- Craft guilds
- Broad ownership of mines and mills

- The steel blast furnace, acid leaching, etc. invented.
- Rolling mills were developed to produce sheet steel.
- Magnets, mirrors and grinding wheels were invented.



- The most significant technological advance was the invention of the printing press in mid-1400s by German scientist **Johannes Gutenberg**.
- In 1455, Gutenberg published some 180 copies of the Bible based on the Latin Vulgate of 380 AD; It had over 1280 pages with two columns of 42 lines each. Priced 30 florins each (3 years wages), all sold immediately.



Vellum or paper was pressed upon a typeset page covered with ink.

Coloured illuminations and initials were added by hand.

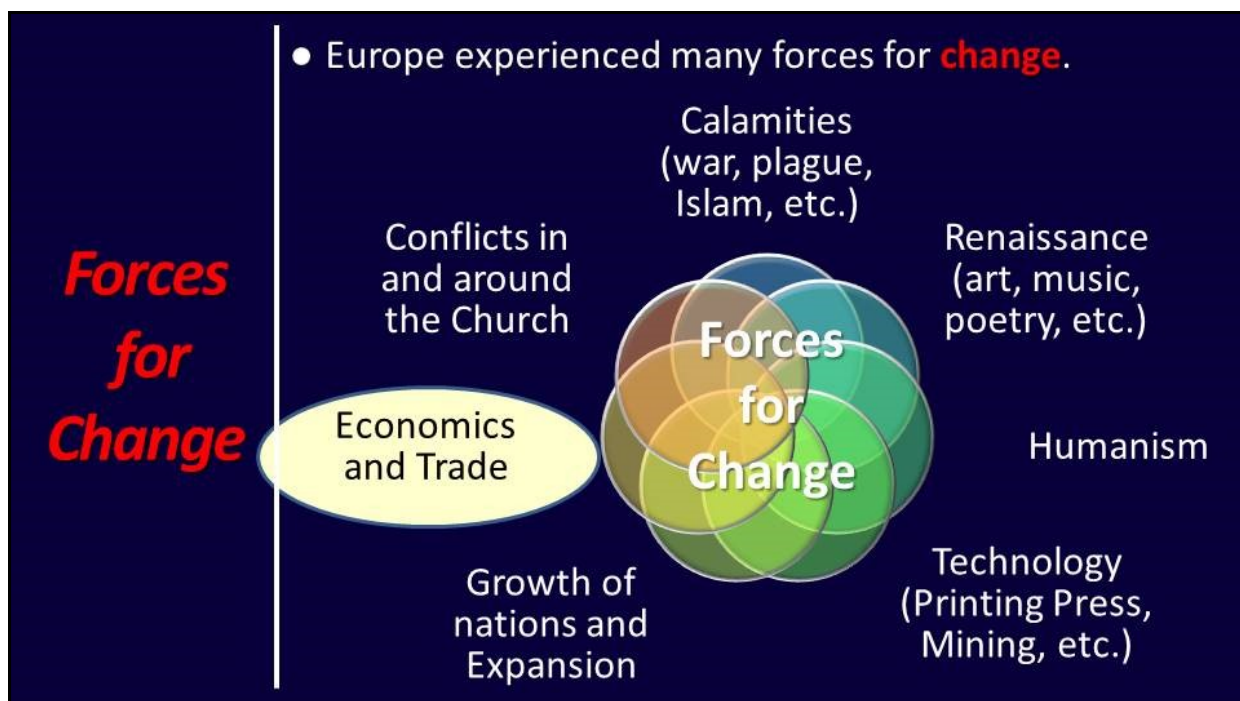
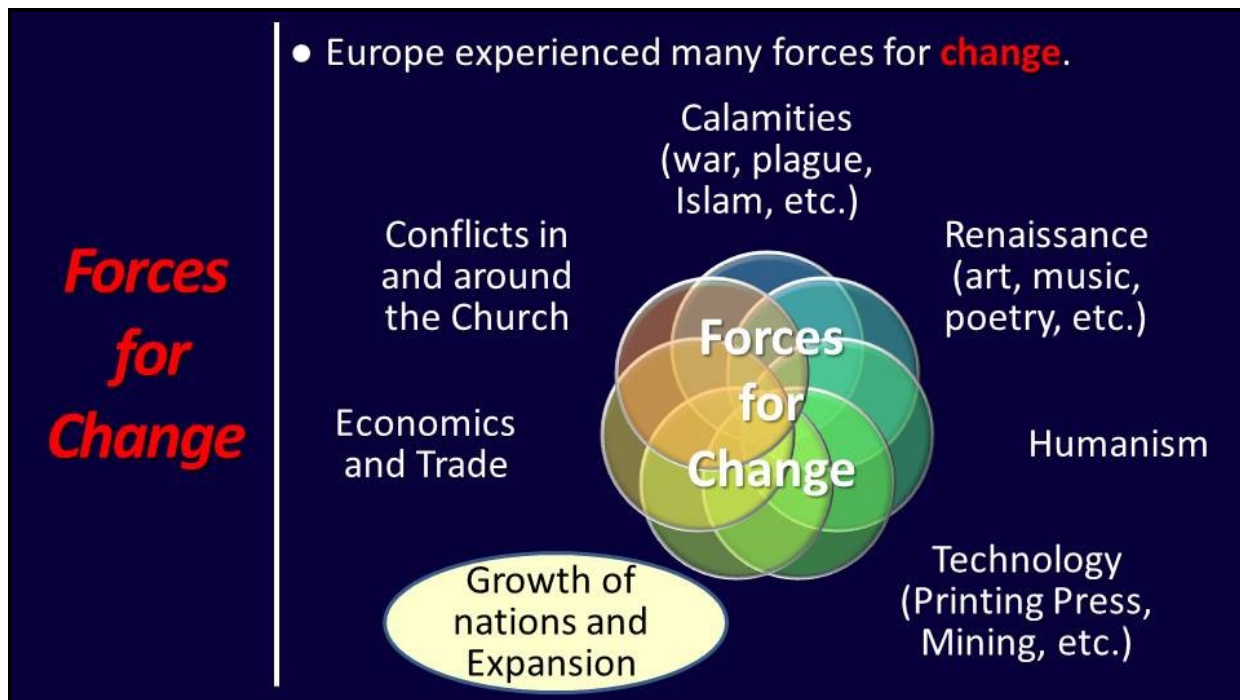
48 copies or parts survive today.





- Books could be produced over 500 times faster than by hand. 500 could be printed in the five months that it took to copy a book by hand.
- Books became cheaper - and more affordable to many.
- Writers began to write in the vernacular (native languages), not just Latin.
- The Bible was soon printed in the vernacular as well.
- More people now took a critical look at the church.
- Some started calling for **reform** of the church!





The Silk Road re-opens

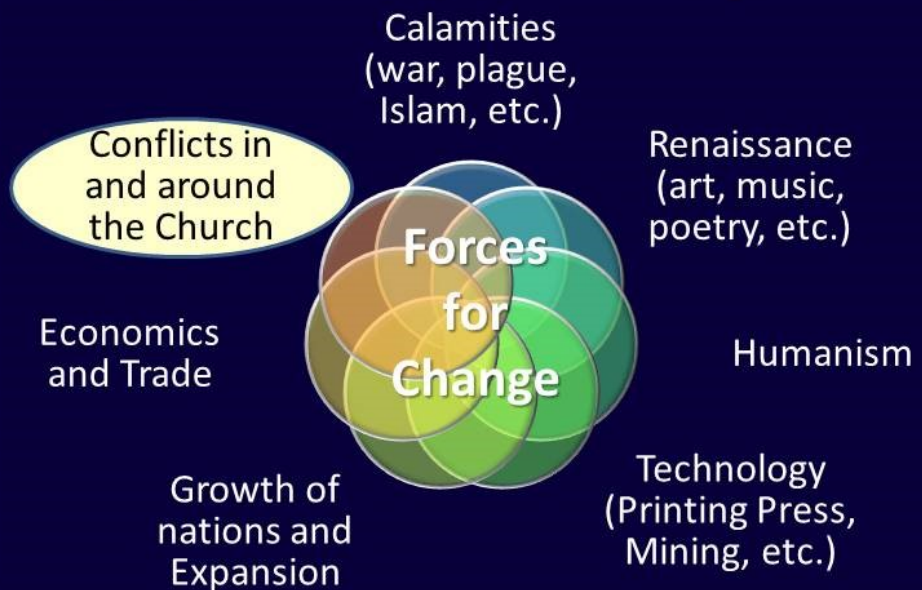
- Silk Road between Europe and China reopened for the first time since the fall of Roman Empire.
- The ancient 5,000 mile (8,000 km) route reopened in the early 1200s.

The Silk Road for trade with Asia



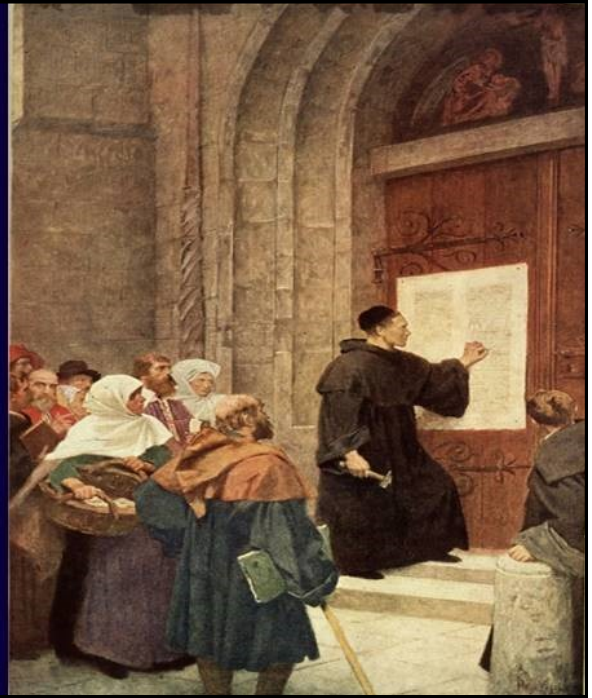
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Forces for Change



TROUBLE

BUILDS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH



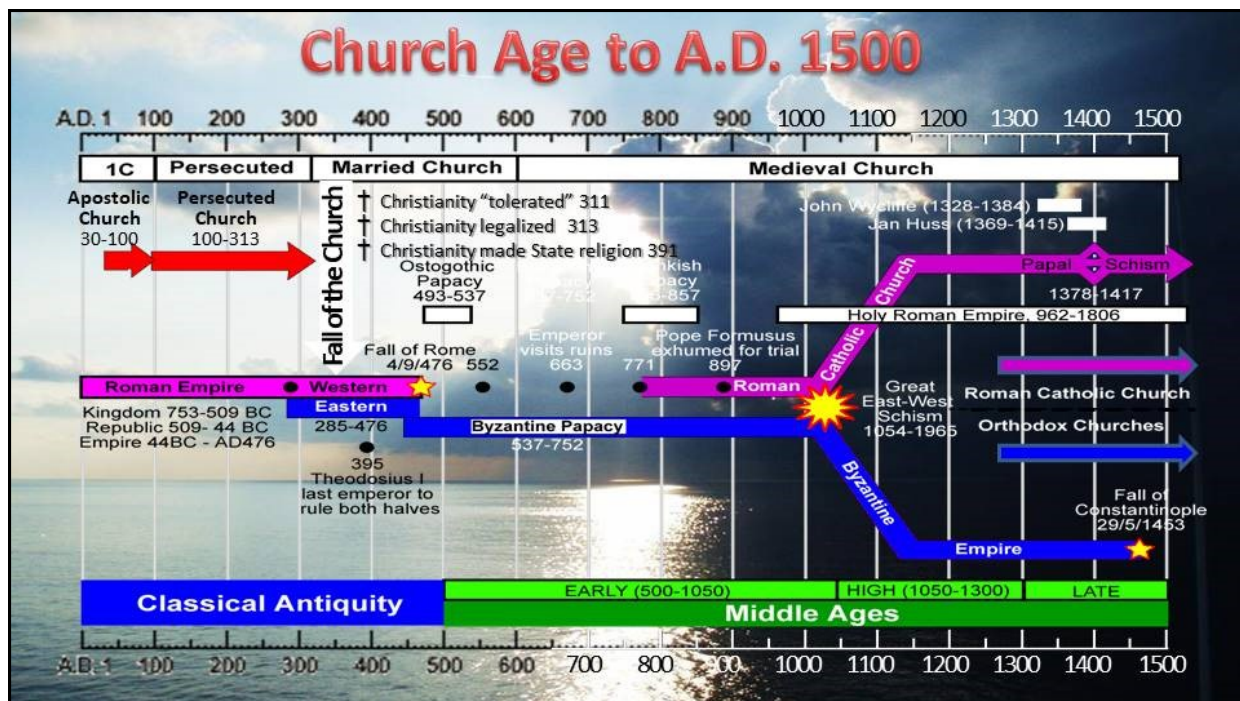
Conflict in the Church

- The Catholic Church faced internal and external pressures:



Conflict in the Church

- The Catholic Church faced internal and external pressures:



Decline of the Church

- † 220 Origen introduces infant baptism
- † 311 Galerius ends Great Persecution on his deathbed.
- † 313 Edict of Milan legalizes Christianity as a State religion (Constantine I and Licinius).
- † 321 Constantine changed Sabbath to Sunday, “to respect the venerable Day of the Sun.”
- † 325 Council of Nicea made Sunday Sabbath and Easter Sunday* dogma.
- † 373 Ephraem declares Mary “Mediatrix of the... world.”
- † 380 House churches outlawed.
- † 391 Theodosius I makes Christianity the State religion.
- † 431 Doctrine of Mary as *Theotokos* (God-bearer).
- † 500 Common priestly dress code.
- † 594 Doctrine of bodily assumption of Mary.
- † 607 Boniface III becomes first Catholic “Pope”.

* Specifically, Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox.

More And More Decline

- † 709 Kissing pope’s foot begins.
- † 786 Worship of images and relics develops.
- † 787 Second Ecumenical Council declared saints “have power to make us friends with God the King of all.”
- † 850 Use of holy water develops.
- † 995 Dead saints canonized.
- † 998 Fasting on Fridays declared.
- † 1070 Celibacy of priesthood initiated.
- † 1170 “No one should be venerated as a saint without the approval of the Roman Church.”
- † 1190 Sales of indulgences begin.
- † 1215 Doctrine of transubstantiation declared.
- † 1229 Lay people forbidden to read the Bible.
- † 1414 Communion cup forbidden to lay people.
- † 1439 Doctrine of purgatory declared.
- † 1545 Tradition granted equal authority with the Bible.

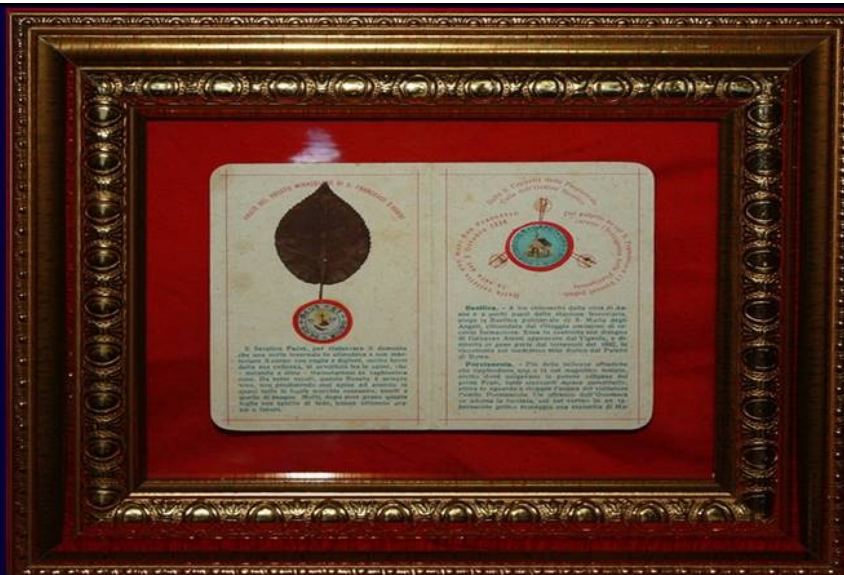
Veneration of Relics



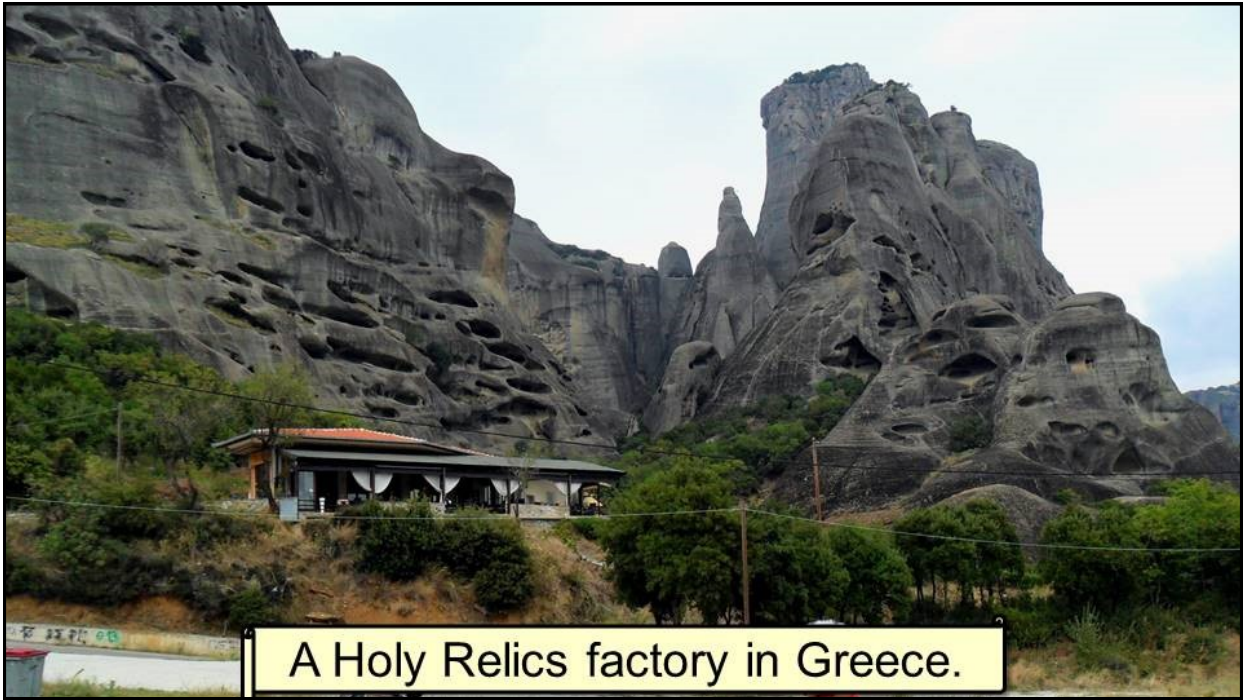
The incorruptible heart of St John Vianney (1786-1859), patron saint of parish priests



- “Few points of faith can be more satisfactorily traced back to the earliest ages of Christianity than the veneration of relics.” (Catholic website)
- The Council of Trent (1545-1563) decreed, “Holy bodies of holy martyrs were temples of the Holy Spirit... and destined to be eternally glorified.”

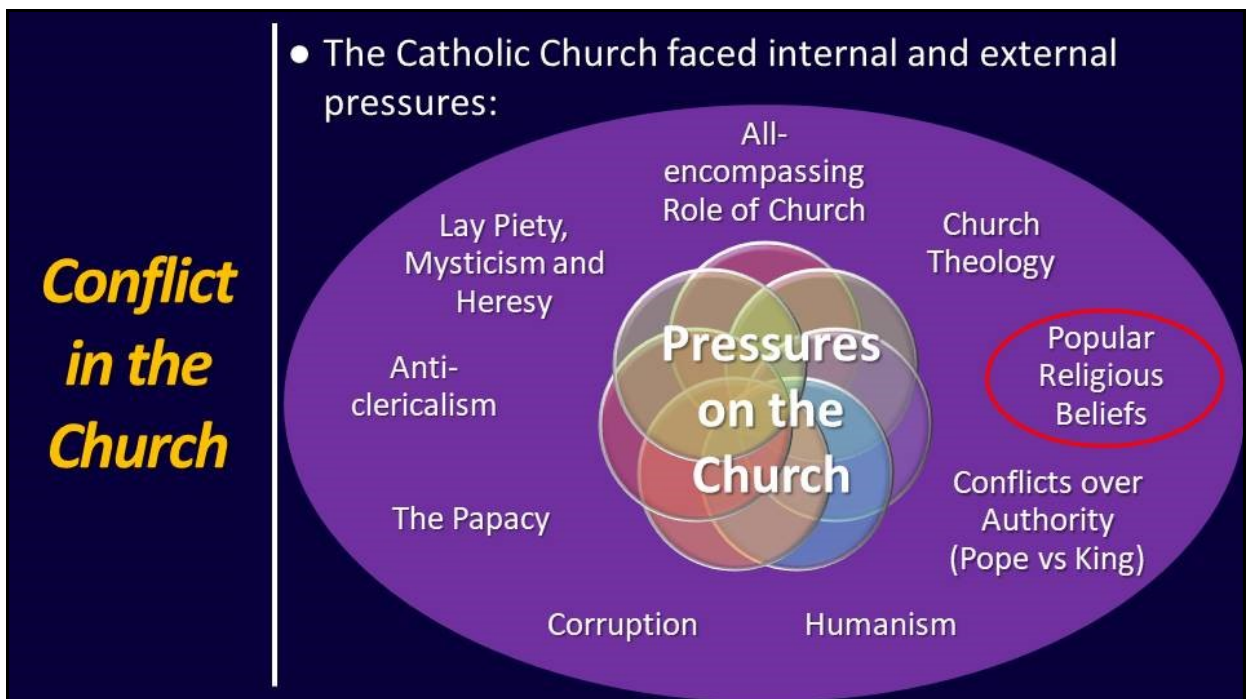
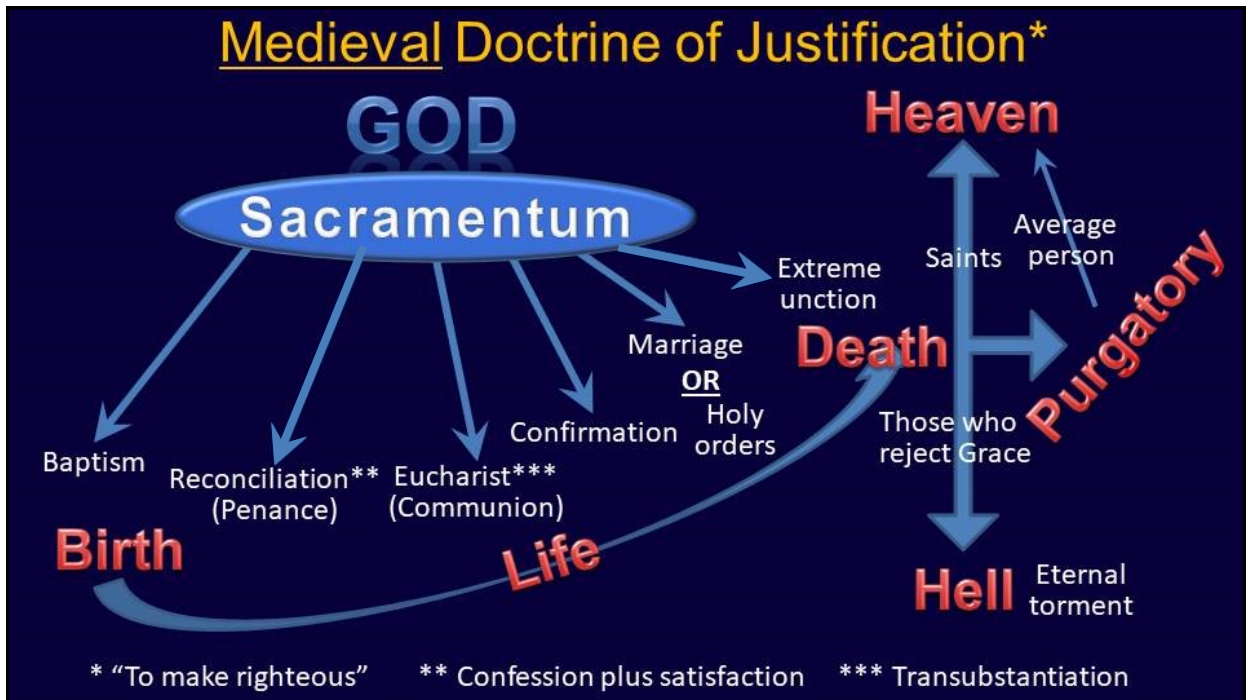


A leaf of the **miraculous rose bush** into which St. Francis of Assisi (1181-1226) threw himself to overcome a temptation. He emerged bloody but free from sin.



A Holy Relics factory in Greece.





The East-West Schism



- ❑ In 1054, Eastern and Western churches mutually excommunicated each other over doctrine:
 - ❑ celibacy of the clergy;
 - ❑ Nicene Creed (Greek vs Latin) Holy Ghost proceeds from Father *Filoque* (and the Son);
 - ❑ unleavened or leavened bread in the Eucharist;
 - ❑ the Pope's claim to universal jurisdiction over Petrarchy¹ citing the Donation of Constantine;
 - ❑ Territorial disputes (e.g., the Balkans, Sicily).
- ❑ They would not reconcile until the Catholic-Orthodox Joint Declaration of 1965 (Vatican II).

1. Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem

Political Power Struggles



- ❑ The growth of countries and powerful kings weakened the church's power even more.
 - ❑ Pope **Boniface VIII** issued *Unam Sanctum* requiring everyone to be subject to the pope. **King Philip IV** sent an army to capture him.
 - ❑ Frenchman **Clement V** elected pope in 1305.
 - ❑ Clement V moved the papacy to Avignon.
 - ❑ Seven French popes in succession to 1376.
 - ❑ To Europeans, French kings controlled the papacy.
 - ❑ Two centres of church power - Avignon and Rome.





Gregory XI



Urban VI

The **Avignon court** was decadent; Petrarch called it "the sewer of the world." Catherine of Siena, Bridget of Sweden, etc. called for popes to return to Rome. The last French pope **Gregory XI** (1370-78) moved back to Rome in 1377, and soon died.

Angry Roman mobs forced French cardinals to elect a compromise pope, **Urban VI** of Naples (1378-1389).

- ❑ A committed reformer but given to paranoia and violent rages, French cardinals concluded they had made a mistake and returned to France.
 - ❑ They deposed Urban VI (with no authority)...
 - ❑ and selected another French pope, **Clement VII** (1378-1394), in Avignon. Oops.
 - ❑ Urban then deposed them all (with authority) and selected 29 new cardinals.
- ❑ Both popes ruled and excommunicated each other.

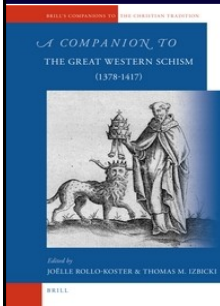
The Papal Schism

1378-1417

*Different popes
as head of the
Catholic Church*



The Papal Schism (1378-1417)



- Pope Clement VII ruled from Avignon and Pope Urban VI ruled from Rome, both elected by the same cardinals!
- Europe was divided, and Christians confused.
- Over the next 40 years a succession of four popes in Rome and two popes in Avignon, each believing they were the true pope.



- England and France were at war from 1337 to 1453; England supported Rome and France, Avignon.
- Some rulers switched allegiance now and then.



Benedict XIII



Gregory XII



Alexander V

- The second Avignon pope, **Benedict XIII** (1394-1423) strongly believed he was the legitimate pope and prolonged the schism.
- When Roman pope Innocent VII died in 1406, Rome unsuccessfully tried to conciliate with the stubborn Benedict XIII and end the schism. They then elected **Gregory XII** (1406-1415)
- The rulers of Europe and most church leaders had had enough. The church called a general assembly in 1409 (the **Council of Pisa**) attended by over 500 prelates (but neither pope).
 - The Council deposed both popes and elected a new one, **Alexander V** (1409-1410).
 - However, neither Benedict XIII nor Gregory XII resigned.



Benedict XIII



Gregory XII



Alexander V

- There were now **three** popes.

3x



- As the only living cardinal from before the schism, Benedict XIII felt he had a strong claim: *Seguir en sus trece* ("to stay in his/her thirteen").
- Gregory XII promised to abdicate if Benedict XIII did: but both feared assassination and so never met.
- Alexander V, an Oxford graduate, founded a drinking society while there called "The Popes". He talked reform but gave out lavish favours.



Antipope
John XXIII was
a man of many
talents



- On Alexander V's death a new pope was elected.
- Baldassarre Cossa became **Pope John XXIII** (1410-1415) one day after ordination as a priest.
 - A doctor of law, he had been a pirate and maintained his links with robber gangs and pirates¹, often helping intimidate his rivals.
 - Few crimes exist that he was not accused of.
 - He made the Medici Bank the papal bank.
 - His sales of indulgences were protested by followers of Jan Hus.
- Leading an army against his foe protecting Gregory XII, he squandered a victory and fled Rome in 1413 to seek refuge with German Emperor Sigismund, who required John to call a new council.
- The Council of Constance met from 1414-1418.

1. Cossa's two brothers were executed as pirates.

The Council of Constance

"The more scandalous charges were suppressed; the vicar of Christ was accused only of piracy, rape, sodomy, murder and incest." (Gibbon)



- The 16th Ecumenical Council in Constance, Germany, (sort of) ended the Papal Schism.
 - It was attended by 28 cardinals, 100 LLB academics, 134 abbots and 183 bishops.
 - **Gregory XII** resigned (like Benedict XVI in 2013).
 - **John XXIII** initially agreed to resign, but fled thinking the council had no authority without him, so they deposed him and convicted him of heresy, simony, schism and immorality.
 - **Benedict XIII** refused to resign and was excommunicated, believing he was still pope.
 - A new pope, **Martin V** (1417-1431), was elected. The 27th cardinal from his family, he was the first pope. He set up in Rome in 1420.



The Council of Constance (continued)



Having resolved the Papal Schism (sort of), they moved on to other significant business before adjournment in April 1418.

Rather than abdicate, Benedict XIII fled to the impregnable Peñíscola Castle where he exercised his papacy within the walls until he died in 1423.

- Their only reform was to require each pope to make a confession of the Catholic faith and give guarantees against "**arbitrary translations**".
- They also agreed to hold periodic councils.
- That done, they ordered **John Wycliffe**'s body dug up, burned at the stake, and discarded.
- The council then executed **John Hus**¹ who was there under King Sigismund's *salvus conductus*.

Note: they also burned the unfortunate **Jerome of Prague** there in support.

Conflict in the Church

- The Catholic Church faced internal and external pressures:



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Mixed Quality (mostly bad)



- The **Renaissance popes** were a mixed lot. **Nicholas V** (1447-55) and **Pius II** (1458-64) were serious churchmen. Most others weren't.
- After bribing the Cardinals, **Sixtus IV** (1471-84) spent 100,000 ducats on his coronation tiara. At the end of his reign, all but 1 of the 23 cardinals were Italian, and 6 were his nephews.
- His successors were even worse. **Innocent VIII** (1484-92) gave church positions and honors to his 16 illegitimate children. To make money, he sold indulgences and Curia offices, and held the sultan's brother for 40,000 ducats a year.
- **Alexander VI** (1492-1503), possibly worst of all time, inspired Machiavelli's *The Prince*.
- **Pius III** mysteriously died after one month.
- **Julius II** (1503-1513) was a good administrator, patron of the arts, diplomat and military leader.



- Julius II (1503-1513) was a good administrator, patron of the arts, diplomat and military leader with real integrity.
- Alas, he wasn't impressive spiritually. While he expanded Vatican territory, he ignored reform.



- An Erasmus¹ tract had an imaginary dialogue between Peter and a drunk Julius II. As Peter talks of Christ and Christian values, Julius says, "This is all new to me."
- ¹*Julius exclusus de caelis* showed why Luther's attack on papal abuses was so popular.



- Leo X (1513-1517) was a typical Renaissance prince and affable yet devious politician. He amassed debt, spent recklessly and used church resources to support his ostentatious lifestyle.
- Leo X failed to understand either the seriousness or the theological questions raised by Luther.



Corruption in the Church

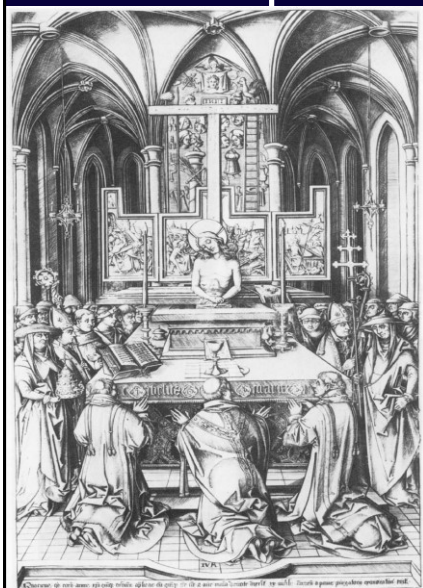


- ❑ The church now owned 20% to 33% of all land.
- ❑ It needed big money to maintain itself.
- ❑ Many were upset that the church didn't pay taxes.
- ❑ Many were upset that the church levied taxes.
- ❑ Many saw church spending as profligate.
- ❑ The church spent heavily on buildings and art, as we'll see, and senior people's lifestyles.
- ❑ Friction existed between many laity and clergy. The laity weren't opposed to the church *per se*, but wanted clergy to be moral and carry out spiritual duties.
- ❑ Many objected to the sale of **indulgences**, the remission of earthly punishment due to sin.

They were a fundraiser for the Catholic church.

In Vollmacht  aller Heiligen
 und in Erbarmung gegen Dich, absolviere
 Ich Dich von allen Sünden und Missethaten
 und erlasse Dir alle Strafen auf zehn
 Tage.
 Johanne Dietzel.

- Van Meckenem's "The Mass of Saint Gregory" (below) was sold as an indulgence of 20,000 years each time seven *Creeds*, seven *Our Fathers* and seven *Hail Marys* were recited in front of it.



Forgers later upped the print at the bottom to 45,000 years (due to inflation?).

- Middle Age *commissaries* sold indulgences and acted as wholesalers and *quæstores* (professional pardoners) to collect alms.
- While the scandalous practices were often condemned even by popes and councils, people will be people, and mankind is sinful.
- The aggressive marketing of **Johann Tetzel** prompted Martin Luther's 95 Theses.

Selling indulgences inside the church



Selling indulgences inside the church

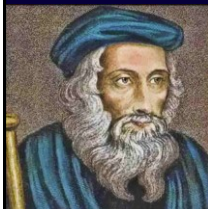




Reform

Many were angry that the church allowed the rich to “buy their way into heaven.” Others were angry that the poor spent what little they had on indulgences.

- **John Wycliffe** (1330-1384), the theorist of reform, questioned the pope’s right to tax and appoint church officials without royal approval.
- **Jan Hus** (1369-1415), the first church reformer, translated and distributed Wycliffe’s works, taught in the vernacular, and preached reform.
- **Desiderius Erasmus** (1469-1536) criticized both church and reformers, and urged people to pursue a true Christian faith.
- Then **Martin Luther** (1483-1546).... well, that’s a story for another session!



Conflict in the Church

- The Catholic Church faced internal and external pressures:



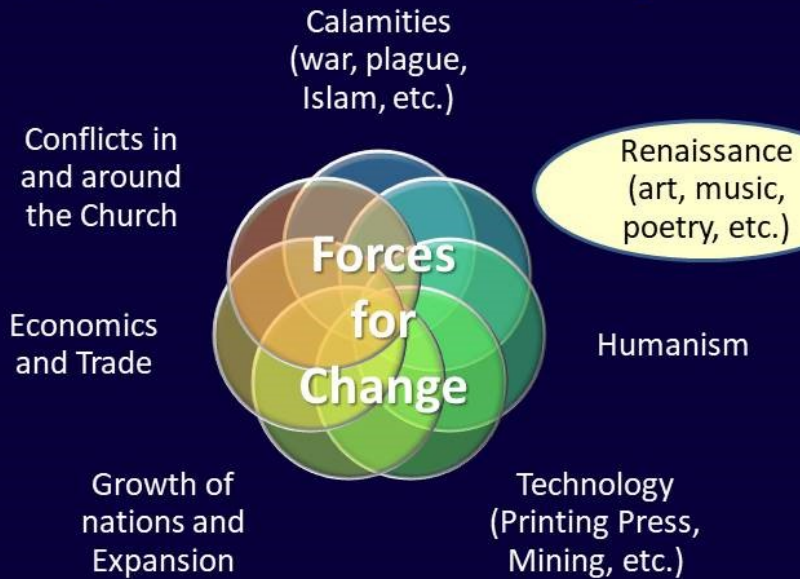
Conflict in the Church

- The Catholic Church faced internal and external pressures:

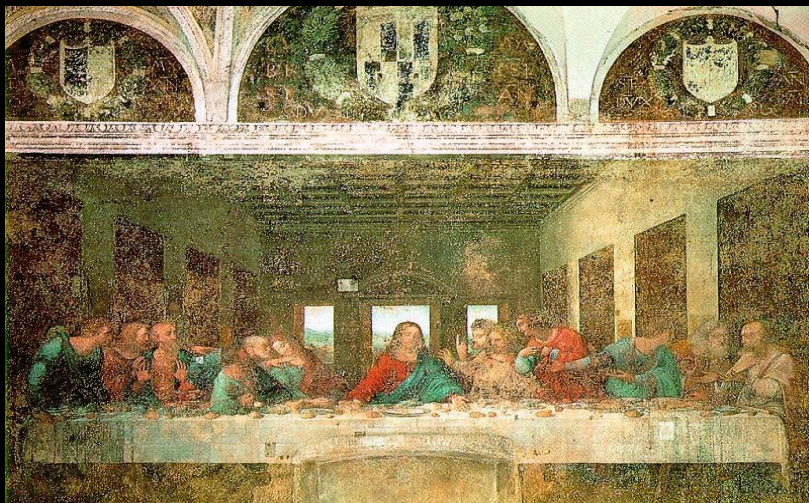


Forces for Change

- Europe experienced many forces for **change**.



Renaissance



1. French for "rebirth". Coined by Jules Michelet in his 1855 work Histoire de France.

The Renaissance began in Italy

Growth of Independent Trading Cities

- ❑ The Italian Renaissance was an era of creativity
- ❑ Cities grew and trade increased with an increase in learning and human achievement.
- ❑ Renaissance is French for “re-birth”; it primarily applied in art and language.
- ❑ It lasted from 1300 to 1600, starting in Italy and spreading north.
- ❑ Italy was a natural starting place. It had been the centre of the Roman Empire.
- ❑ It was a key part of the trade route to China.



Florence Shines

- ❑ Florence, Venice and Milan grew.
- ❑ Florence had banking and clothing.
- ❑ It had 120,000 people by the early 1300s.
- ❑ Artists and writers lived in Florence.
- ❑ The wealthy supported the artists.



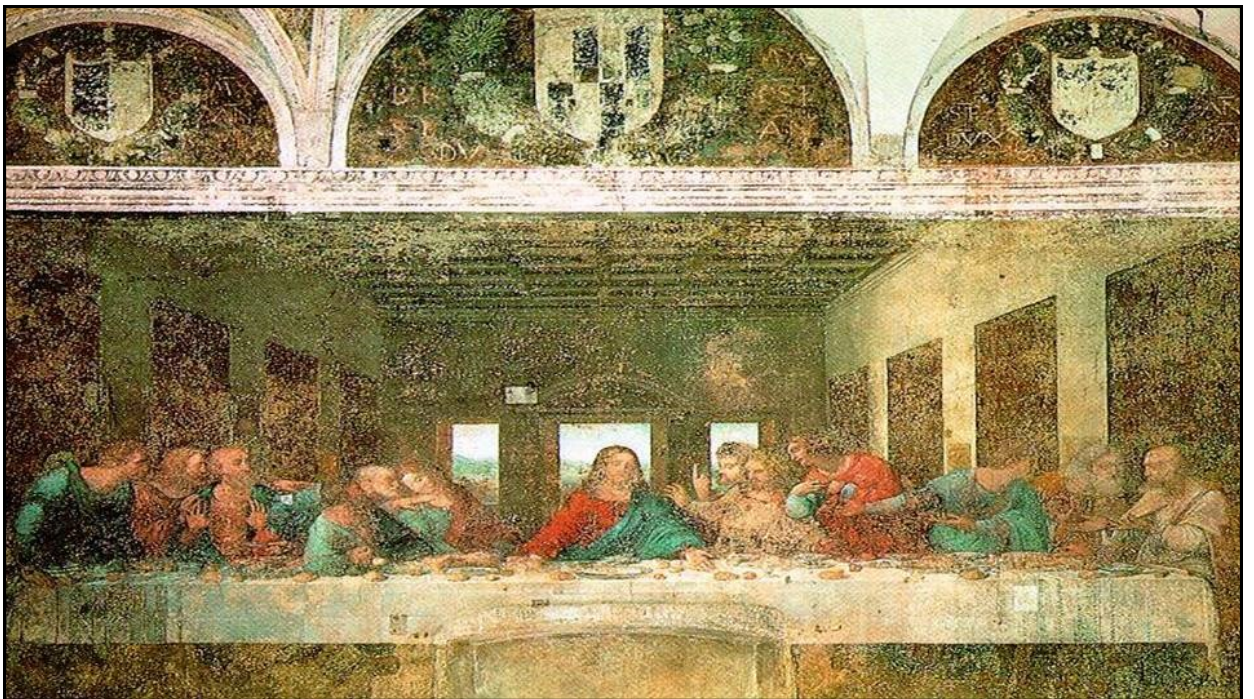
Italy in the late 1400s

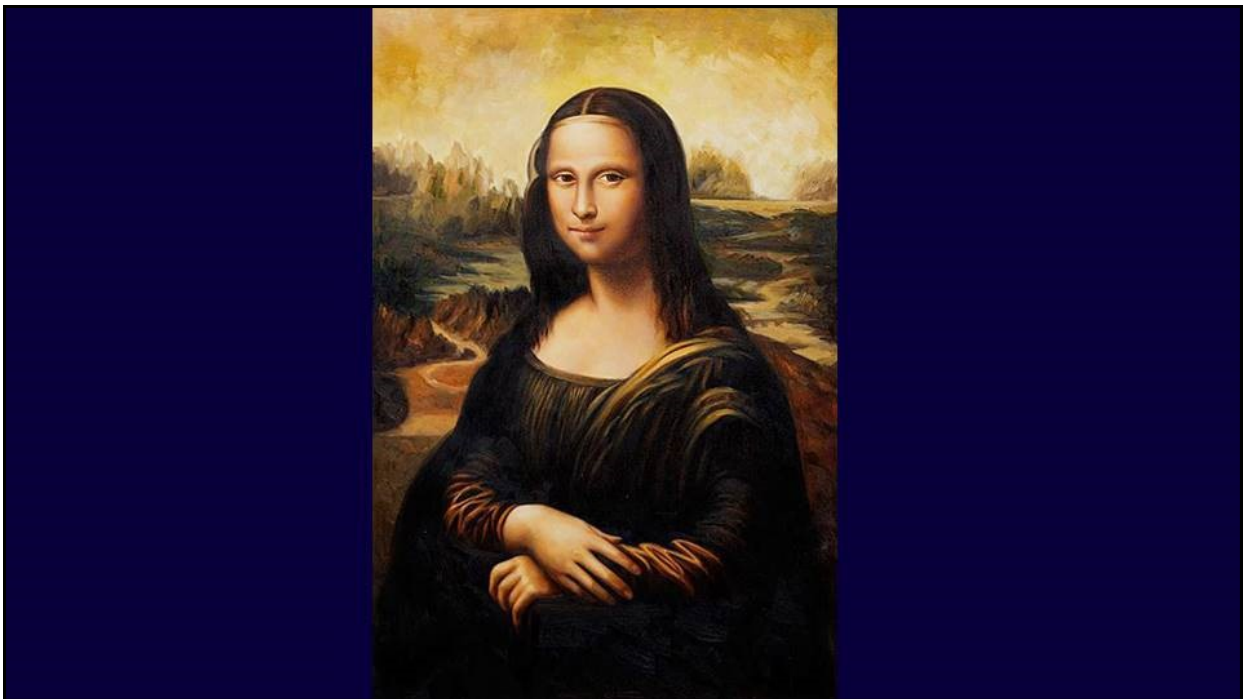
Advances in The Arts

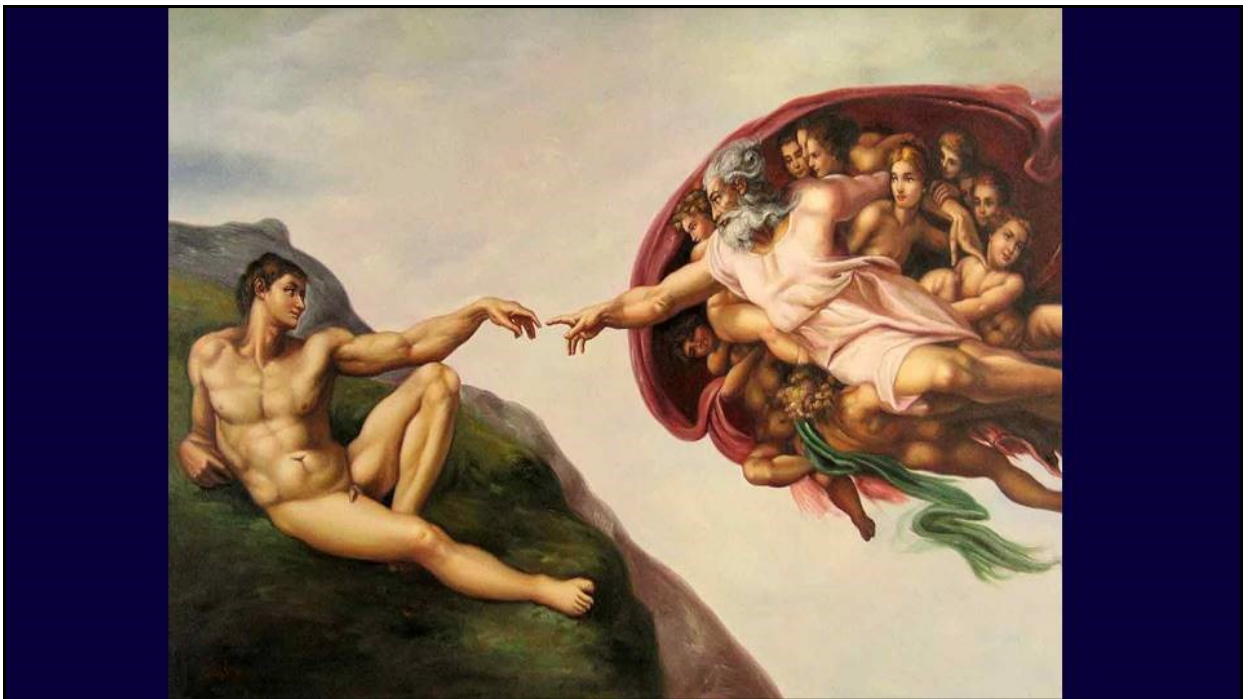
New Techniques

- ❑ The **Medici** banking family ruled Florence,
- ❑ They were patrons of the arts, giving the artists money to live and create.
- ❑ Before art was not realistic (flat 2D).
- ❑ After the Renaissance, art and literature dealt with the realistic life of humans, with new styles and techniques.
- ❑ Art still dealt with religion, but with realism.
- ❑ Painters and artists added 3D perspective to their works.









Brief Hebrew Lesson

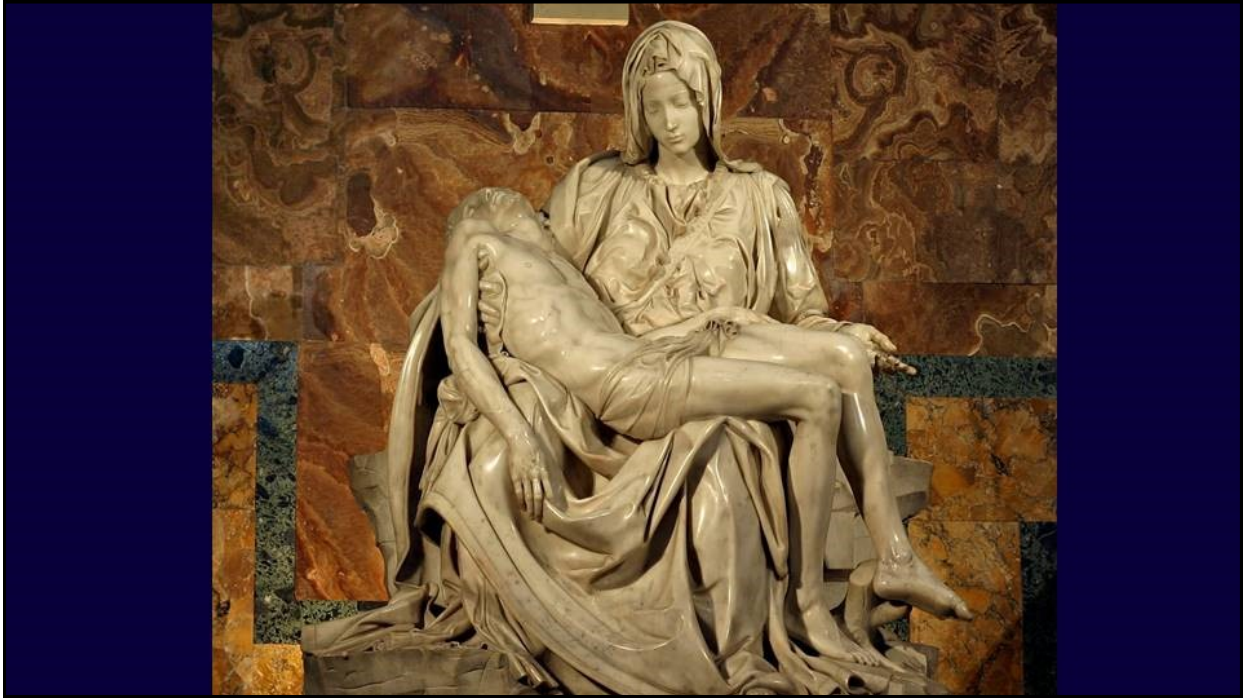
Most Hebrew words have a 3-letter root.

e.g. קרן Qof-resch-nun = ray or horn

קרן To shine; to send out rays

קרן To grow or send out horns







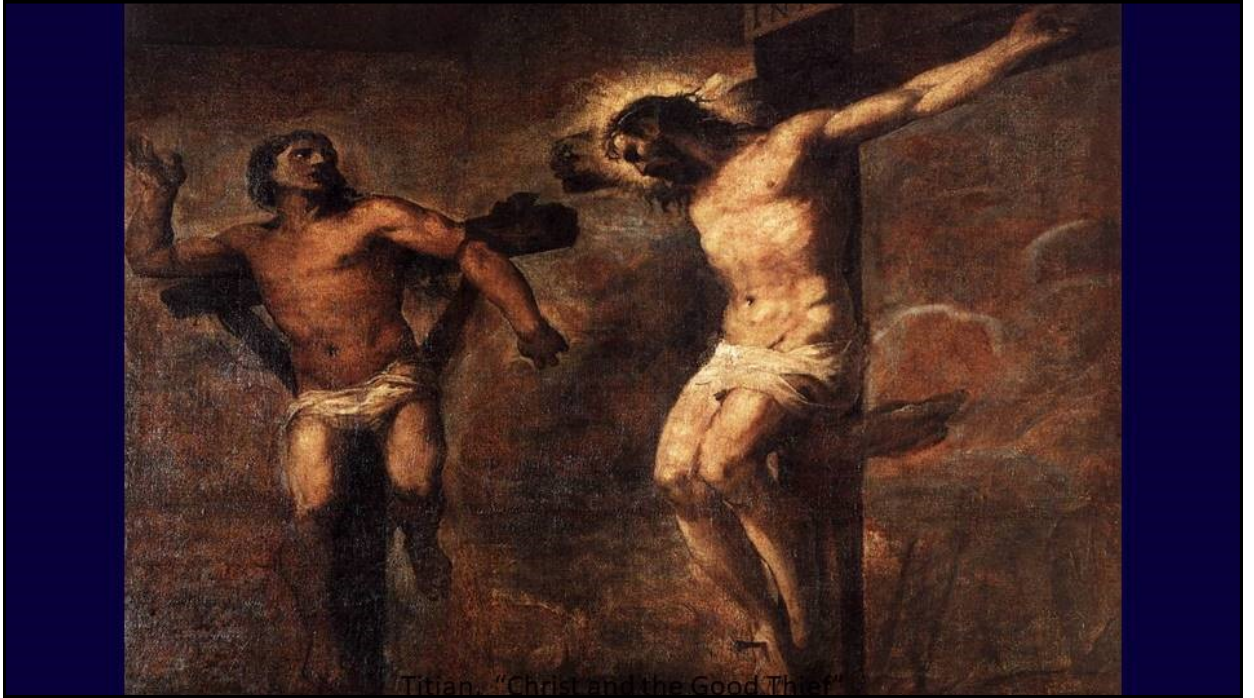
"Vision of Ezekiel"
(Raphael)

Titian from Venice



Botticelli from Florence



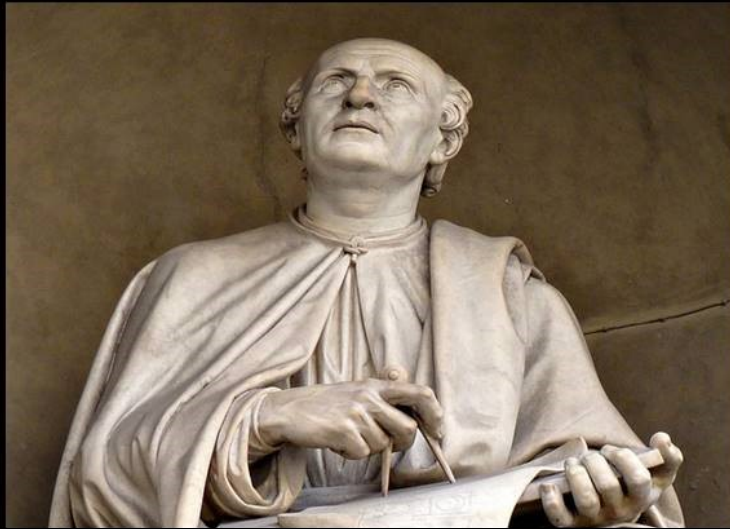


Titian, "Christ and the Good Thief"



- Big changes in architecture & engineering
- Filippo Brunelleschi designed large church domes, e.g., Il Duomo in Florence

**Architecture
And
Engineering**



1377-1446

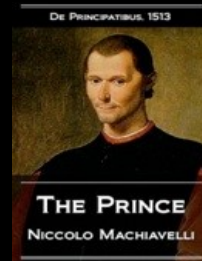


- ❖ New writing focused on individual struggles.
- ❖ While most wrote in Latin, some used native languages.
- ❖ **Dante Alighieri** wrote poems and The Divine Comedy about spiritual development and life after death.
- ❖ **Miguel Cervantes** wrote Don Quixote about a landowner who thinks he's a knight and goes on great adventures.



Machiavelli

- ❖ **Machiavelli** wrote The Prince in 1513 about ruthless politics and how to gain and use power by any means.
- ❖ The Renaissance primarily benefitted the wealthy and upper class who had the time and money to participate.
- ❖ While mid and lower classes were not well-educated, more became educated over time.
 - ❑ Men studied to become sophisticated and well-rounded.
 - ❑ Women studied to be well-rounded. Some chose not to accept societal norms and excelled in fields they chose.



Life during the Renaissance

The Upper Class

- ❑ **Vittoria Colonna** (1490-1547), an accomplished poet, writer, advocated religious reform. Rushing to tend her husband, a senior officer of Charles V, when he was wounded in battle, he died but she survived.



Some years later, she began a passionate friendship with Michelangelo. An intimate of many Italian Protestants, she died before the church crisis in Italy became acute.

- ❑ Women's poetry flourished during the Italian Renaissance, from love lyrics of famous courtly ladies to deeply moral and spiritual poets.

The
Renaissance
Spreads
North

HAMLET

Renaissance





Capture
of the
French king
1450

- Italian artists interacted with other European artists, some of whom visited Italy.
- In 1453, the Hundred Years War between England and France ended so trade expanded and cities grew.
- In late 1400s the Great Wars of Italy erupted between city-states.
- Artists fled north to find royal patrons in France, Germany, Spain and England.



The Great Italian Wars
1494-1559



"Burgandian
Cadence on D"



Bach's "Fugue No.
17 in A Flat"

- The printing press allowed rapid spread.
- A second wave of Renaissance art emerged in the north, as ideas diversified and adapted to local cultures.
- There was a simultaneous movement of other innovations southwards, particularly music.
- The Burgandian (Netherlands) monarchy of Philip the Good (1419-1467) and Charles the Bold (1467-1477) fostered musical creativity.
- Their polyphonic music created the first true international style since the 9th Century Gregorian chant.



Albrecht Durer (1471-1528)



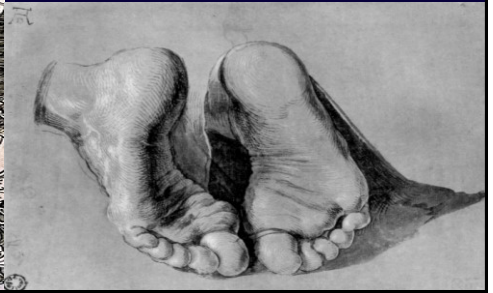
The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse (1498)

- Northern art was more about everyday life and less about purely portraits or religion.



- German Albrecht Durer created woodcuts and painted images on carved wood.

He also painted detailed studies:





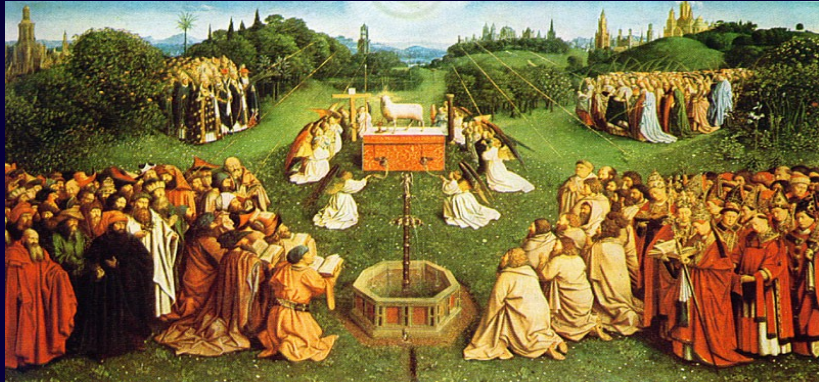
Jan van Eyck



Hieronymus Bosch

"The peasant"
Bruegel

- Flemish artist Jan van Eyck (1395-1441) prospered under the Burgundian rulers.



- Hieronymus Bosch (1450-1516) used fantastic imagery to illustrate moral/religious concepts.
- Pieter Bruegel the Elder (1525-1569) is generally considered the most important Flemish painter of the 16th Century.



Jan van Eyck, "Adoration of the Mystic Lamb" (Ghent altarpiece, 12 panels, 1432)

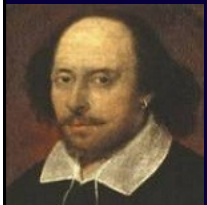




Elizabeth I



Globe Theatre



Shakespeare

- England, by contrast, was slow to develop the visual arts, but had strong literary and, in Wales, musical traditions. Lyrics and plays were the outstanding legacies.
- **Elizabeth I** (1558-1603) was influenced by Renaissance humanism, and wrote poems.
- **William Shakespeare** (1564-1516) wrote plays with great stories and compelling characters that illuminate the human experience and transcend time. And he could turn a phrase.

*Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:*

*Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.*