

CHURCH HISTORY OUTLINE II

12th Century

Peter Abelard (1079-1142)—scholastic theologian / “Sic et Non”

Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153)—abbot / Monastery of Citeaux / promoted Marian veneration / preached second crusade

Peter the Venerable (c.1092-1156)—abbot of Cluny / defended Peter Abelard / studied Islam

Peter Lombard (c.1100-1160)—scholastic theologian / “Sentences”

Thomas Becket (1118-1170)—Archbp. Of Canterbury / killed by knights of Henry II

Gratian (1st half of 12th cen.)—canonist / “Decretum” (1140)

John Italos (c.1018-1091)—scholar / theology condemned (1082)

Stefan Nemanja (r.1166-1196)—King of Serbia / resisted influence of Roman Church

Theodore Balsamon (2nd half of 12th cen.)—Patriarch of Antioch (in exile) / canonist

EMPERORS AND KINGS:

Henry II (r.1154-1189)—King of England / conflict with Thomas Becket

Frederick Barbarossa (r.1155-1190)—Holy Roman Emperor / died in 3rd Crusade

Richard the Lionheart (r.1189-1199)—King of England / 3rd Crusade

Philip Augustus (r.1180-1223)—King of France / 3rd Crusade

Alexius Comnenus (r.1081-1118)—Byzantine Emperor / requested help against Turks

Vladimir Monomakh (r.1113-1125)—Prince of Kiev / founded Vladimir (city)

David IV (r.1089-1125)—King of Georgia / defeated Turks at Didgori (1121)

Saladin (c.1138-1193)—Sultan of Egypt and Syria / defeated crusaders at Hattin (1187)

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ISSUES:

Second Crusade (1147-1149)—failure

Dormition Cathedral built in Vladimir (1160)

Baltic Crusade (1147-)

Third Crusade (1189-1192)—failure, but
unarmed Christians allowed to visit Jerusalem

Chretien de Troyes and “Holy Grail” literature
(c.1180)

13th Century

Innocent III (r.1198-1216)—most powerful
pope (politically) /

Dominic (1170-1221)—Spain / founded order
(O.P.) in 1216 / joined inquisition against
Albigensians

Francis of Assisi (1181-1226)—Italy /
founded order (O.F.M.) in 1209

Sava (1175-1235)—archbp. of Serbia / son of
Stefan / organized Serbian Church

Clare of Assisi (1194-1253)—founded Poor
Clares (1211)

Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)—scholastic
theologian

Bonaventure (1221-1274)—scholastic
theologian

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EMPERORS AND KINGS

John I (r.1199-1216)—King of England / conflict with Innocent III

Tamar (r.1184-1213)—Queen of Georgia / “Golden Age” of Georgia

Frederick II (r.1220-1250)—Holy Roman Emperor / struggle with papacy

Alexander Nevsky (r.1236-1263)—Grand Prince of Novgorod / defeated Swedes at Neva River (1240) and Livonian Knights at Lake Peipus (1242)

Louis IX (r.1226-1270)—King of France / ideal chivalric king / 7th and 8th “Crusades” / defeated at Damietta, Egypt (1249)

Michael Palaeologos (r.1259-1282)—Emperor / conquered Latin Empire (1261) / failed to unite E. and W. churches / dynasty until 1453

COUNCILS:

Lateran IV (1215)—Innocent III issued 70 decrees / “transubstantiatio” / yearly confession and communion

Lyons I (1245)—deposed Frederick II

Lyons II (1274)—proclaimed “union” of E. and W. churches / defined purgatory

Blachernae (1285)—condemned Council of Lyons II / clarified Holy Spirit’s procession

ISSUES:

Fourth Crusade (1202-1204)

Latin Empire (1204-1261)

Albigensian heresy / Albigensian Crusade (1208-1229)

Empire of Nicea (1204-1261)

“Reconquista” of Spain—victory at Las Navas de Tolosa (1212)

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Corpus Christi feast (1264)—instituted by Pope Urban IV for Holy Thursday

Empire of Trebizond (1204-1461)

Jews expelled from England (1290)

Mongol conquest of Russia (1237-1240)

“Golden Legend” by Jacob Voragine

14th Century

Boniface VIII (r.1294-1303)—Pope / conflict with Philip IV

Dante Alighieri (1265-1321)—Poet

Peter of Moscow (?-1326)—Metrop. / moved metrop. to Moscow in 1321

Barlaam of Calabria (c.1290-1348)—Scholastic theologian

Gregory Palamas (1296-1359)—Archbp. Of Thessalonica / defended hesychasm

Clement V (r.1305-1314)—Pope / moved papal court to Avignon in France

Alexis (r.1354-1378)—Metrop. of Moscow / advised Dmitry Donskoy

Petrarch (1304-1374)—Renaissance humanist

Catherine of Siena (1347-1380)—Nun / mystic / opposed Avignon Papacy

Sergius of Radonezh (c.1320-1392)—founded Trinity Lavra / blessed Dmitry before Battle of Kulikovo Pole (1380)

John Wyclif (?-1384)—England / founded Lollards / Bible translator

EMPERORS AND KINGS:

Philip IV (r.1285-1314)—King of France

Dmitry Donskoy (r.1359-1389)—Prince of Moscow / defeated Mongols at Kulikovo Pole (1380)

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Jageillo (r.1377-1434)—King of Poland-Lithuania / converted from paganism to Roman Church and married Polish queen (1386)

ISSUES:

Avignon Papacy (1309-1377)

Battle of Kulikovo Pole (1380)

Black Death (1340s)

Russians discovered Mother of God—Tikhvin icon (1383)

Early Renaissance

Hundred Years War (1337-1453)

Battle of Kosovo Polje (1389)

15th Century

Jan Hus (c.1372-1415)—Bohemian priest

Julian of Norwich (1342-c.1415)—female mystic / “Revelations of Divine Love”

Andrei Rublev (c.1370-1430)—Russian iconographer

Margery Kempe (c.1373-c.1433)—mystic / pilgrim / associate of Julian

Mark of Ephesus (1392-1444)—Bp. / opposed Council of Ferrara-Florence decision

Thomas à Kempis (c.1380-1471)—monk / mystic / “The Imitation of Christ”

Nil Sorsky (1433-1508)—monk / Non-Possessor

Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498)—Italian priest / apocalyptic preacher / ruled Republic of Florence

Joseph of Volokolamsk (1439-1515)—abbot / Possessor

Joan of Arc (c.1412-1431)—French visionary / inspired French in war against English

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EMPERORS AND KINGS:

Ferdinand and Isabella (co-ruled 1469-1504)—monarchs of Spain / expelled non-Catholics (1492) / funded Columbus' voyage across Atlantic (1492)

Basil II (1425-1462)—Prince of Moscow / est. metropolitanate of Russia (1448)

Ivan III "The Great" (1462-1505)—Prince of Moscow / used term "Third Rome" and "Tsar" / annexed Principality of Novgorod (1478)

COUNCILS:

Council of Constance (1414-1418)

Council of Basel (1431-1438)

Council of Ferrara-Florence (1438-45)

ISSUES:

Renaissance

Spanish Inquisition (est. 1478)

Fall of Constantinople (1453) / Moscow as "Third Rome" / Russia and its church becoming independent

Hundred Years War / Joan of Arc

Lithuanians installed separate metrop. in Kiev (1458)

16th Century

Desiderius Erasmus (1469-1536)—scholar / editions of scripture (original text)

Maximus the Greek (c.1475-1556)—monk / scholar / translator / friend of Russian Non-Possessor

Martin Luther (1483-1546)—German monk / reformer

Basil of Moscow (c.1468-1552)—Fool for Christ / criticized Ivan IV

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Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531)—Priest in Zurich / reformer / died fighting Catholic forces

Makary (r.1542-1563)—Metrop. of Moscow / coronation of Ivan IV

Leo X (1475-1521)—Pope / excommunicated Luther (1521)

Filipp (r.1566-1568)—Metrop. of Moscow / killed by Ivan IV

Paul III (r.1534-1549)—Pope / called Council of Trent

Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556)—English reformer / Archbp. of Canterbury / killed by Mary Tudor

Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556)—Spanish monk / founded Jesuits (1540) / Spiritual Exercises

John Calvin (1509-1564)—French reformer / head of Geneva church / Institutes of the Christian Religion

John Knox (1513-1572)—Scottish reformer / Confession of 1560 / Calvinist

Charles Borromeo (1538-1583)—Italian Cardinal / archbp. of Milan / Catholic reformer

Teresa of Ávila (1515-1582)—Spanish mystic / reformed Carmelite order with John of the Cross

John of the Cross (1542-1591)—Spanish mystic / wrote Spiritual Canticle, Dark Night of the Soul, and Ascent of Mount Carmel

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Jacobus Arminius (1560-1609)—Dutch theologian / opposed some Calvinist teachings

KINGS AND EMPERORS:

Henry VIII (r.1509-1547)—King of England / divorced Catherine of Aragon / broke with Roman Catholic Church

Suleiman the Magnificent (r.1520-1566)—Sultan of Turkish Empire

Mary Tudor (r.1553-1558)—Queen of England / persecuted Protestants (“Bloody Mary”)

Sigismund II Augustus (r.1530-1572)—King of Poland-Lithuania / tolerated religious diversity

Elizabeth I (r.1558-1603)—Queen of England

Ivan IV “The Terrible” (r.1533-1584)—Tsar of Russia

Mary Stuart (r.1560-1567)—“Queen of Scots” / executed by Elizabeth I (1587)

Charles V (r.1519-1556)—Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain / combated Protestants

Philip II (r.1556-1598)—King of Spain / combated Protestants / defeated Turks at Lepanto (1571) / defeated by English (1588)

COUNCILS:

Council of Trent (1545-1563)

- Latin Vulgate version
- Seminaries

Moscow Council (1503)—decided in favor of Possessors

Moscow Council (1551)—“Stoglav” (One Hundred Chapters)

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ISSUES:

Protestant Reformation (Northern Europe)

- Augsburg Confession (1530)
- Peace of Augsburg (1555)—“cuius regio, eius religio”
- Thirty-Nine Articles (1563)

Catholic Reformation (Southern Europe)

Domostroy published (mid 16th cen.)

Index of Prohibited Books (1559)

“Third Rome” concept

Spanish Empire (N. America, S. America)

Union of Lublin (1569)

Roman Catholic missions (S. Asia, E. Asia)

- Francis Xavier (India, Japan)
- Matteo Ricci (China)

Vilnius University (est. 1579)—Lithuania / center of Jesuit activity

Battle of Lepanto (1571)—credited to Mary’s intercession

Patriarchate of Russia established (1589)

Gregorian Calendar (est. 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII)

Union of Brest (1596)—Uniate Church formed (Ukrainian Catholic)

Defeat of Spanish Armada (1588)

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17th Century

Richelieu (r.1622-1642)—Cardinal / Prime Minister of France / modernized French state

Cyril Lucaris (r.1631-1638)—Patr. of Const. / “Confessio” (1629) professed Calvinist doctrines / killed by Turkish authorities

William Laud (r.1633-1645)—Archbp. of Canterbury / “High Church” policy / beheaded

Patr. Filaret (Romanov) of Moscow (r.1619-1633)—dominated son Michael / struggle with Poland

John Locke (1632-1704)—English philosopher / freedom of conscience

Patr. Nikon of Moscow (r.1652-1658)—reform of 1654 sparked “raskol” (schism)

Isaac Newton (1643-1727)—mathematician, physicist, biblical exegete / Principia (1687)

Peter Mogila (r.1633-1646)—Metrop. of Kiev / founded Kiev Academy

KINGS AND EMPERORS:

James I (r.1603-1625)—King of England / commissioned Authorized Version of Bible

“Time of Troubles” (1598-1613)—Russia

Charles I (r.1625-1649)—King of England / struggle with parliament / beheaded

Michael Romanov (r.1613-1645)—Tsar of Russia / struggle with Poland

Oliver Cromwell (r.1653-1658)—Lord Protector of England / Puritan leader

Alexis (Romanov) (r.1645-1676)—Tsar of Russia

Charles II (r.1660-1685)—King of England / restored Church of England

Louis XIV (r.1661-1715)—King of France / revoked Edict of Nantes (1685)

ISSUES:

Synod of Dort (1618)—five points of Calvinism / condemned Arminianism

Time of Troubles (1598-1613)—Russia a “failed state” and almost taken over by Poland

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Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

Scots reject high-church prayer book of Charles I (1638)

Westminster Confession (1646)—replaced Thirty-Nine Articles during Cromwell's rule

Cromwell's army attacked Ireland (1649)

Louis XIV of France revoked Edict of Nantes (1685)

Reform Synod (1654) / Old Believer Schism (Council of 1666)

Jansenist Movement (France)—Calvinist Catholicism (compare Cyril Lucaris)

Empiricist philosophy

“Natural Religion” idea

18th Century

John Wesley (1703-1791)—England / founded “Methodist” and Holiness” movements / Arminian

Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)—America / Congregationalist / “Great Awakening” / Calvinist

George Whitefield (1714-1770)—England & America / Methodist / Calvinist

Voltaire (1694-1778)—French writer / deist

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Edward Gibbon (1737-1794)—England / historian / Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire

Paisius Velichkovsky (1722-1794)—Ukranian / Athonite monk / abbot in Moldavia / trans. Philokalia

KINGS AND EMPERORS:

Peter the Great (r.1682-1725)—Emperor of Russia / “Westernizer” / abolished Moscow Patriarchate (1721)

Louis XVI (r.1774-1792)—King of France / executed by revolutionaries (1793)

Catherine the Great (r.1762-1796)—Empress of Russia / reacted to French Revolution

ISSUES:

Movements:

Pietism (Germany)

Methodism (Britain)

Holiness (America) / 1st “Great Awakening”

American Revolution

French Revolution

Jesuit order suppressed by Clement XIV (1773) / restored in 1815

19th Century

G. W. F. Hegel (1770-1831)—German philosopher / “freedom” through dialectical development

Seraphim of Sarov (1759-1833)—Russian monk and mystic

Joseph Smith (1805-1844)—Mormon prophet / founded L.D.S. Church

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Soren Kierkegaard (1813-1855)—Danish philosopher

Metrop. Filaret (Drozdov) of Moscow (r.1826-1867)—Russian monk and scholar / influenced Tsar / theologian, poet, translator

Karl Marx (1818-1883)—German socialist philosopher

Charles Darwin (1809-1882)—British biologist / Evolutionary theory

Piux IX (r.1846-1878)—Pope / end of Papal States / Immaculate Conception dogma / infallibility dogma

John Nelson Darby (1800-1882)—British theologian / dispensationalism / “rapture”

Ambrose of Optina (1812-1891)—Russian hieroschemamonk / model for Fr. Zosima (?)

Dwight L. Moody (1837-1899)—American / disciple of Darby

Theophan the Recluse (1815-1894)—bp. Of Tambov / spiritual writer / The Spiritual Life and How to be Attuned to It

John Henry Newman (1801-1890)—British Cardinal / converted from Catholicism (1845)

Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881)—Russian novelist

Arthur T. Pierson (1837-1911)—American Presbyterian / fundamentalist

Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900)—German philosopher

Nicholas of Japan (1836-1912)—Russian missionary

WORLD LEADERS:

Napoleon Bonaparte (r.1804-1814)—Emperor of France / Concordat of 1801 / annexed Papal States and imprisoned Pope Pius VII, 1809-1814

Alexander I (r.1801-1825)—Emperor of Russia / defeated Napoleon’s invasion of 1812

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Victoria (r.1819-1901)—Queen of Britain

Nicholas I (r.1825-1855)—Emperor of Russia

Otto von Bismark (r.1871-1898)—Chancellor of Germany

Alexander II (r.1855-1881)—Emperor of Russia / emancipated serfs (1861) / assassinated

COUNCILS:

Vatican I (1870)—height of papal theological claims / low point of papal political standing

ISSUES:

Colonial Empires / slavery / world economy

Greek War of Independence (1821-1829)

Latin American Revolutions

Crimean War (1853-1856)—Russia vs. Britain and France over Black Sea region

American Christian development

Russian reaction to Tsar's assassination (1881)

Modern Intellectual Movements

- Socialism
- Evolutionary Theory
- Existentialism
- Nationalism
- Liberalism

The Way of a Pilgrim (pub. 1884)

Social Darwinism vs. Social Gospel

Growth of socialist ideology

Dogma of Immaculate Conception (1854)

Marian Apparition at Lourdes, France (1858)

20th Century

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)—Austrian psychologist / psychoanalytic school

Patr. Tikhon of Moscow (r.1917-1925)—previously bishop of N. America / resisted communists

Pierson

Pius X (r.1903-1914)—Pope / Thomist / anti-modernist

Pius XII (r.1939-1958)—Pope / responded to fascism and WWII

Karl Barth (1886-1968)—Swiss reformed pastor / “Neo-Orthodoxy”

Reinhold Niebuhr (1892-1971)—American pastor / “Christian Realism”

Jerzy Popieluszko (1947-1984)—Polish Catholic priest / killed by communists

Mother Teresa of Calcutta (1910-1997)—Albanian nun / missionary to India

John Paul II (r.1978-2005)—Pope / anti-communist from Poland

Jaroslav Pelikan (1923-2006)—church historian / The Christian Tradition

Patr. Serge of Moscow (r.1943-1945)—Decl. of 1927 required submission to communists / “Sergianism”

Patr. Alexis I (r.1945-1970)

Alexander Solzhenitsyn (1918-2008)—Russian writer / Soviet dissident

WORLD LEADERS:

David Lloyd George (r.1916-1922)—Prime Minister of Britain / favored Zionist and Greek causes

Adolf Hitler (r.1933-1945)—German dictator

Nicholas II (r.1894-1917)—Emperor of Russia / overthrown and executed by communists

Joseph Stalin (r.1922-1953)—Soviet Dictator

COUNCILS:

Vatican II (1962-1965)—“aggiornamento” (renewal)

Pierson

ISSUES:

Fatima Marian Apparition (1917)

Russian Revolution (1917)

World War I (1914-1918)

Russian Civil War / Soviet Union est. /
persecution of Orthodox Church

World War II (1939-1945)

Turkish massacre of Armenians (1915-1918)

Cold War

Greco-Turkish War (1919-1922)—Greeks
eliminated from mainland Asia Minor

Ecumenical Movement

Stalin used church to unite against Hitler

Secularization in Europe / liberalization of
mainline Protestant denominations

Greece resisted communist takeover

Civil rights movement / 1960s cultural
revolutions / prominence of new cults

Ukrainian Catholic Church forced into union
with Russian Church (1946)

Evangelical revival (mainly U.S.)

Israel founded (1948)

Rise of human life issues and bio-ethical issues

Soviets invaded Prague (1968)

Decline of denominationalism / rise of “mega-
churches”

Fall of Soviet government and communist bloc
(1991)