

VI. ROADS TO THE REFORMATION

- a) Peter Waldo (~1140 - ~1218)
- b) John Wycliffe (~1328-1384)
- c) Jan Huss (1369-1415)
- d) Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498)

Further Reading:

- *The Breeze of the Centuries* by Michael Reeves
- *Zondervan Handbook to the History of Christianity* by Jonathan Hill
- *Church in the Middle Ages* by R.W. Southern
- *Saints and Sinners: History of the Popes* by Eamon Duffy
- Carl Trueman's lectures on the Medieval Church at Westminster Theological Seminary through iTunesU

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Capitol Hill Baptist Church Core Seminars

Church History – Class 5

High Middle Ages (AD 950-1500)

“For here we have no lasting city, but we seek the city that is to come.” Hebrews 13:15

I. INTRODUCTION

II. ROOTS OF CONFLICT, SEEDS OF RENEWAL

a. Charlemagne's kingdom disintegrates (800-814)

b. Christianity spreads throughout Europe

c. Political Setting, “investiture” and simony

III. WORLDS COLLIDE – PAPACY AND EMPIRE

a. Emperors v. Popes

b. Emperor Henry III (1039 – 1056) and Pope Leo IX (1049 - 1054)

c. Emperor Henry IV (1056-1106) and Pope Gregory VII (1073-1085)

IV. THE CRUSADES

-Cistercians (f. 1098)

1. The First Crusade (1095–1204)

-Franciscans (f. 1209)

2. Subsequent Crusades

2. Scholastics

- Anselm (1033-1109)

-“Ontological” proof for the existence of God

3. The Crusades and the Christian today?

V. Councils

- Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)

-“First Cause” proof for the existence of God

a. Fourth Lateran Council (1215)

b. Council of Constance (1414–18)

VI. Monks, ‘Schoolmen’ and the roots of reformation

1. Monasticism

-Cluniacs (f. 909-10)