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

Email me with any questions

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

1. The First Crusade (1095–1204)

2. Subsequent Crusades

3. The Crusades and the Christian today?

V. Councils

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)

-Cistercians (f. 1098)

-Franciscans (f. 1209)

2. Scholastics

- Anselm (1033-1109)
  -“Ontological” proof for the existence of God

- Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)
  -“First Cause” proof for the existence of God