

NBBC 201: Christian History: Trials of the Believers

Lesson 9: The High Middle Ages

I. Pope Innocent III (1198-1216)

A. Election –

B. Peak of Papal Power:

II. 4th Lateran Council (1215) - _____

III. Mendicant Orders:

A. Dominicans:

1. vs. Albigensians –

2. Characteristics: _____

3. Quickly Adopted at Universities

B. Franciscans:

1. Francis of Assisi –

a. Extreme Poverty b. Less Emphasis on Scholarship

2. Rigorists/Spiritualists vs. Moderates

IV. Theology

A. Anselm of Canterbury – Substitutionary Atonement -

B. Bonaventure (Extreme Augustinian) –

C. Siger of Brabant (Extreme Aristotelian) –

IV. Theology (cont.)

D. THOMAS AQUINAS (Moderate Aristotelian):

1. Reason/Revelation
2. Authority of Senses
3. 5 Ways of Proving God's Existence
4. Analogy
5. God's *permissive* will

E. William of Ockham's Razor -

V. The Changing World, 1300-1500

A. Increased Trade -

B. National Power/Identity -

C. Black Death -

D. Constantinople Conquered (1483) -

VI. The Avignon Papacy

A. Rome vs. France -

B. French Oversight -

C. The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453) -

VII. The Western Schism

A. Gregory XI returns papacy to Rome (1377) –

B. Urban VI elected by Roman Cardinals (1378) –

C. Clement VII elected by French Cardinals (1378) –

D. Council of Pisa elects Alexander V (1409) –

E. Council of Constance elects Martin V (1414) –

VIII. Reform Movements

A. John Wycliffe (England):

1. Legitimate rulers follow Christ's service
2. Translate Bible to vernacular
3. Council of Constance (1414)

B. John Huss (Bohemia):

1. Followed Wycliffe
2. Embraced by Czech Nationalists
3. Council of Constance (1414)
4. Czech Rebellion continues