

The Battle of Milvian Bridge (October 312 AD)

Constantine v Maxentius



Painting by Giulio Romano (c.1520)

Church History

The Rise of the Papacy.

Three popes with the title great (Leo, Gregory, Nicholas)

The spread of Islam

Formation of the Holy Roman Empire.

1. Supreme authority over the church through Apostolic Succession from Peter.

Keys of the Kingdom (Matthew 16:13-20)

2. The increased spiritual power of the papacy.

Writings of Gregory 1 set the path for medieval Christianity. Sacramentalism. No salvation outside the sacraments of the church.

The eucharist – Christ offered in the sacrament. Purgatory a place of suffering for small sins.

3. The increased temporal power of the papacy.

Beginning of the papal states.

The false documents



**Pope Leo the Great
(c.400-461)**

Supremacy of the Roman Bishop.

**Apostolic Succession from Peter
Matthew 16:18**

Peter given the keys

**Authority passed down to Roman
Bishop.**

**Painting by Raphael
Leo stops Attila the Hun advancing
on Italy in 452.**

**The portrait puts Leo X as Leo 1.
Leo X was the Pope at the time of
Luther.**

- **Gregory the Great 590-604**
- **Servant of servants.**
- **Use of pictures and images.**
- **Missions**

Purgatory

But yet we must believe that before the day of judgment there is a Purgatory fire for certain small sins: because our Saviour saith, *that he which speaketh blasphemy against the holy Ghost, that it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, nor in the world to come.*



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Gregorian chant

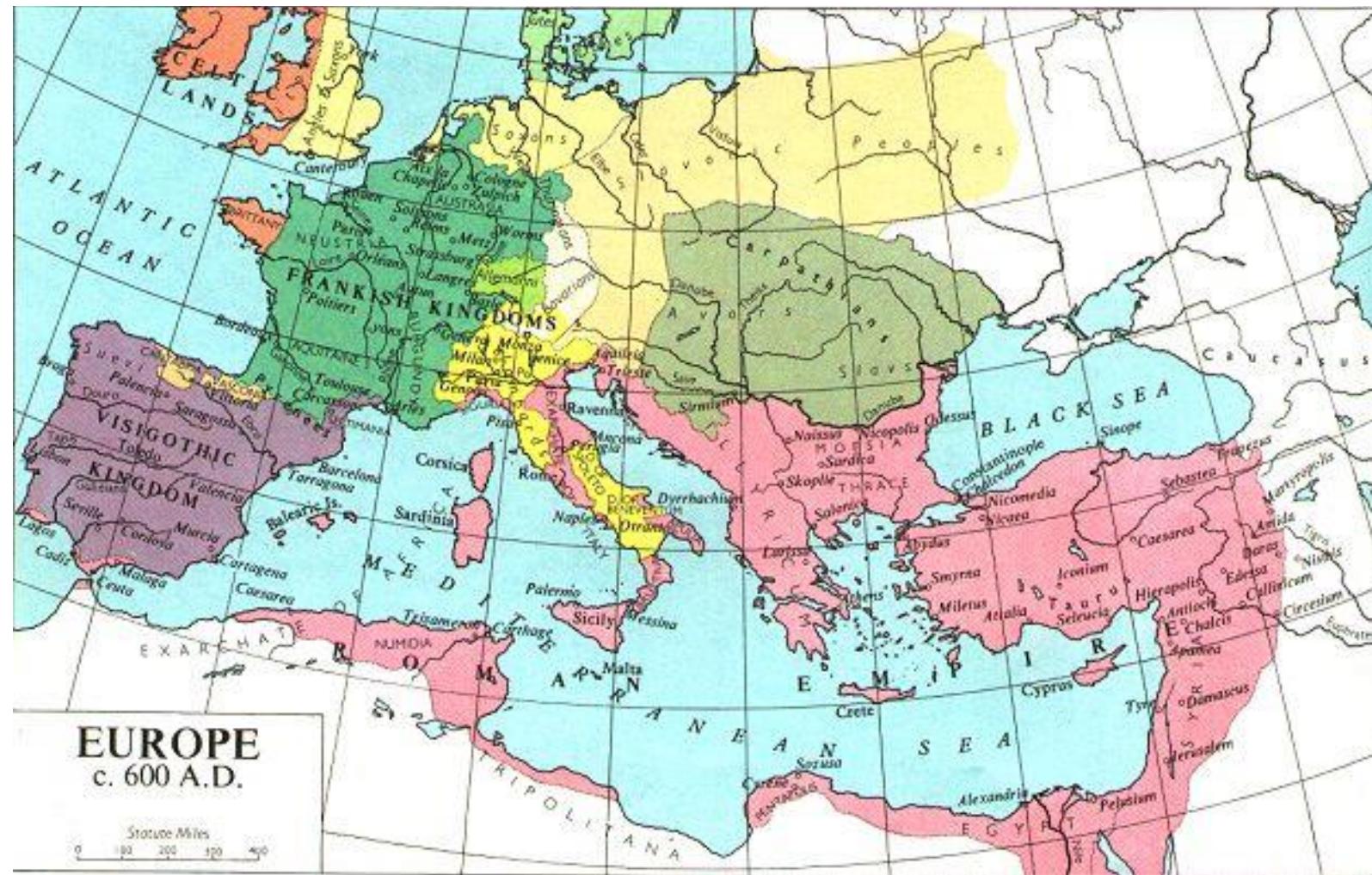
Liturgical music was collected and codified during his papacy. Giving it the name Gregorian Chant.

During the reign of Charlemagne (768.-814) the Gregorian chant replaced the Gallican chant but they gradually combined together.

Missions

Spread of Roman Christianity bringing the church under the authority of the Pope.

Europe (600 AD)



Mission to Britain

Augustine (Died May 26, either 604 or some years after.)

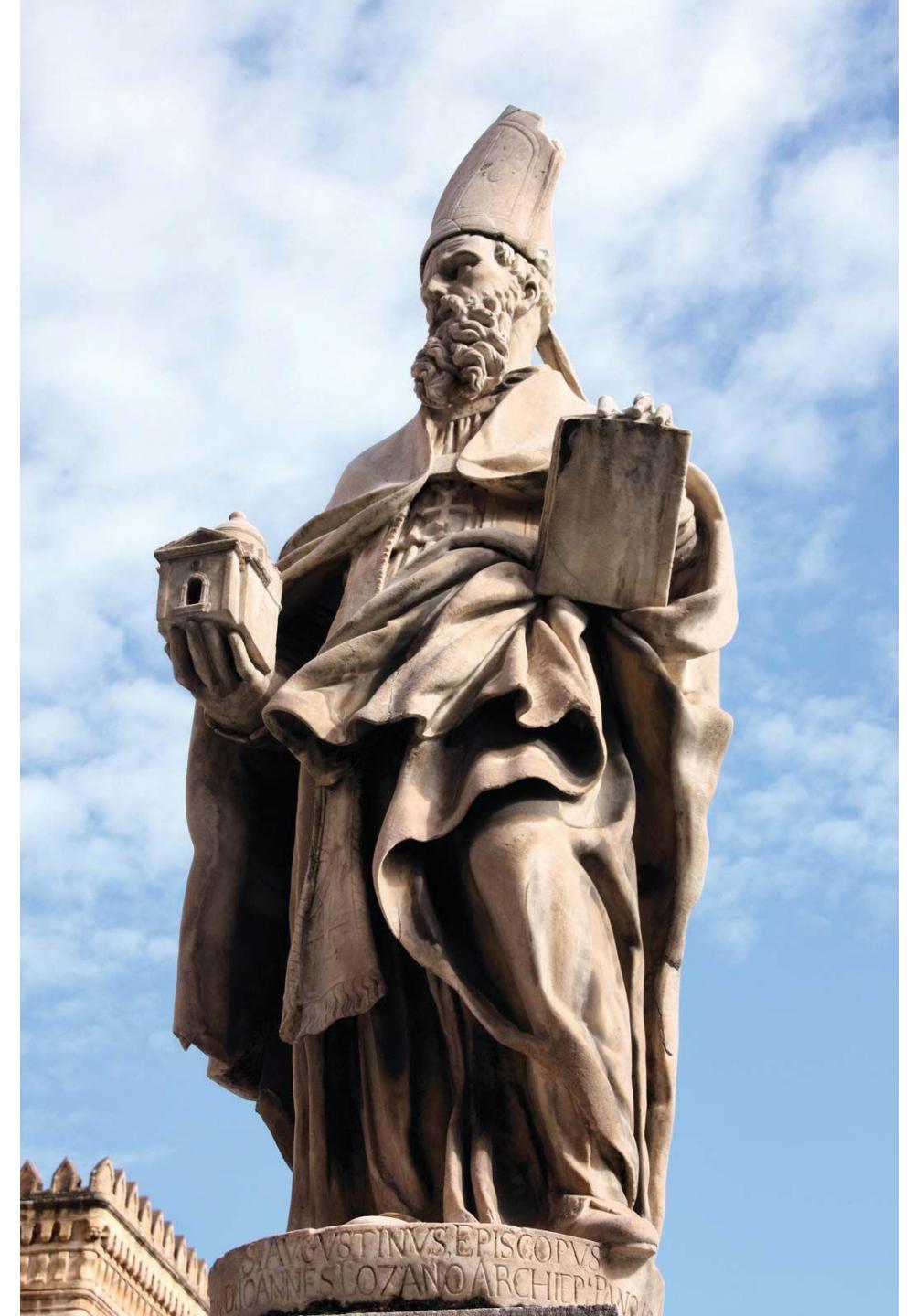
Prior of St. Andrews in Rome

Sent to Britain by Gregory the Great to bring Celtic Christianity under the church of Rome.

Left with a group of 30-40 monks at first thought too dangerous and returned to Rome but went again and landed at Ebbsfleet in the Summer of 597.

Queen Bertha of Kent (d.601) was a Frankish Christian. She welcomed Augustine. Her husband, King Æthelbert of Kent was at first apprehensive but converted and baptised in 598AD.

Augustine formed a community of monks based at Bertha's private chapel, St. Martin's, but later moved to the site of Canterbury Cathedral. 1st Archbishop of Canterbury. 10000 people converted.



Britain "Celtic Christianity"

Anglo Saxons 449 – pushed Christians out from Eastern England.

Celtic missionaries evangelised in Europe

Synod of Whitby 664 - Celtic or Roman Christianity

Date for Easter

King Oswy of Northumbria sided with Roman Christianity.

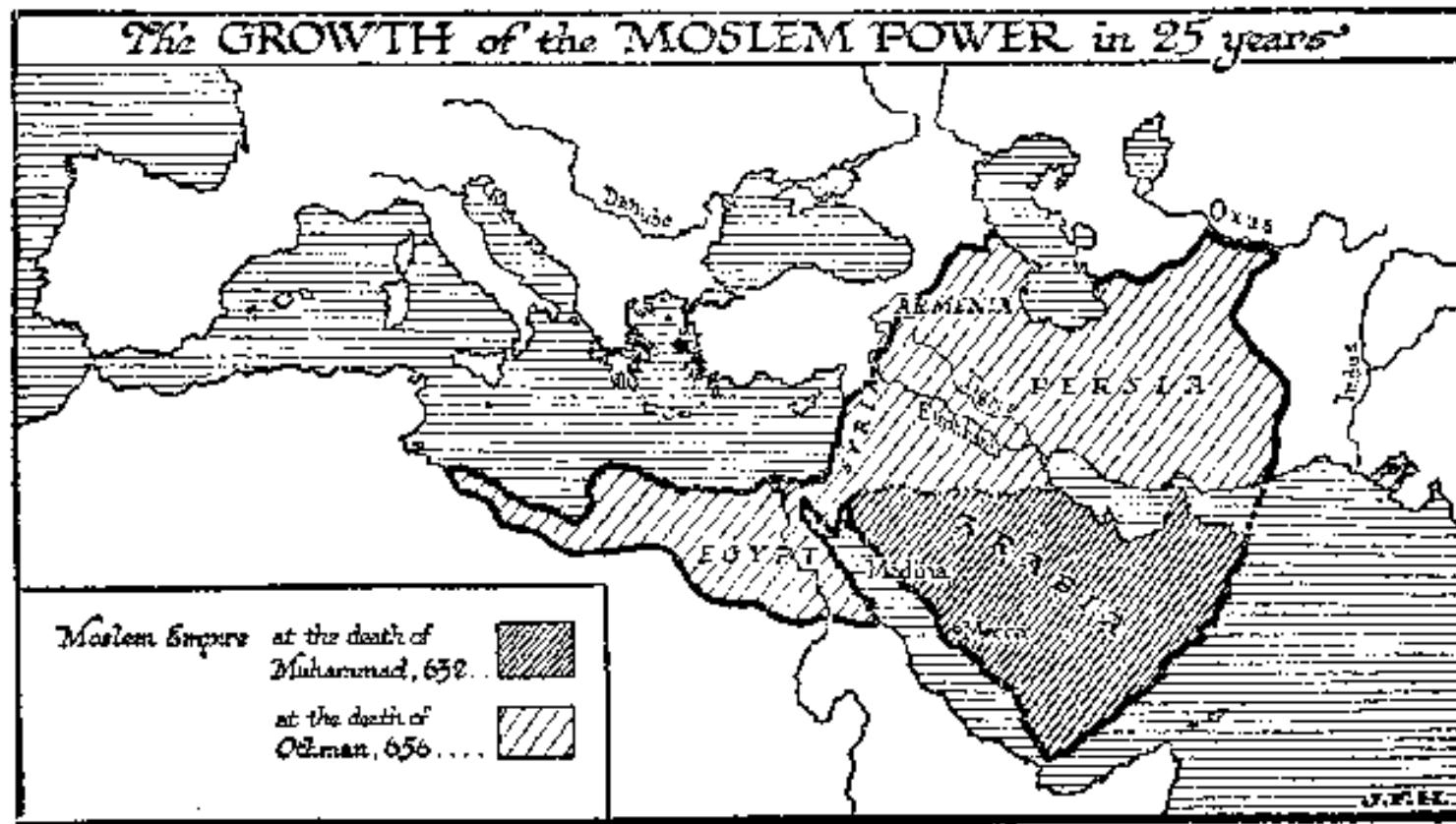


Synod of Whitby 664

Whitby Abbey

By Jeff Buck, CC BY-SA 2.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=124664624>

The Spread of Islam (633 – 656)



The Spread of Islam (633 – 656)

Saracens

Caliph Omar – Daughter married Mohammed.

Second Caliphate (633-643).

Overthrew 36,000 cities or castles.

Destroyed 4,000 churches

Built 1400 mosques

637 Jerusalem captured

Built the Dome of the Rock

Eastern gate bricked up.

643 Omar murdered by Persian slave.

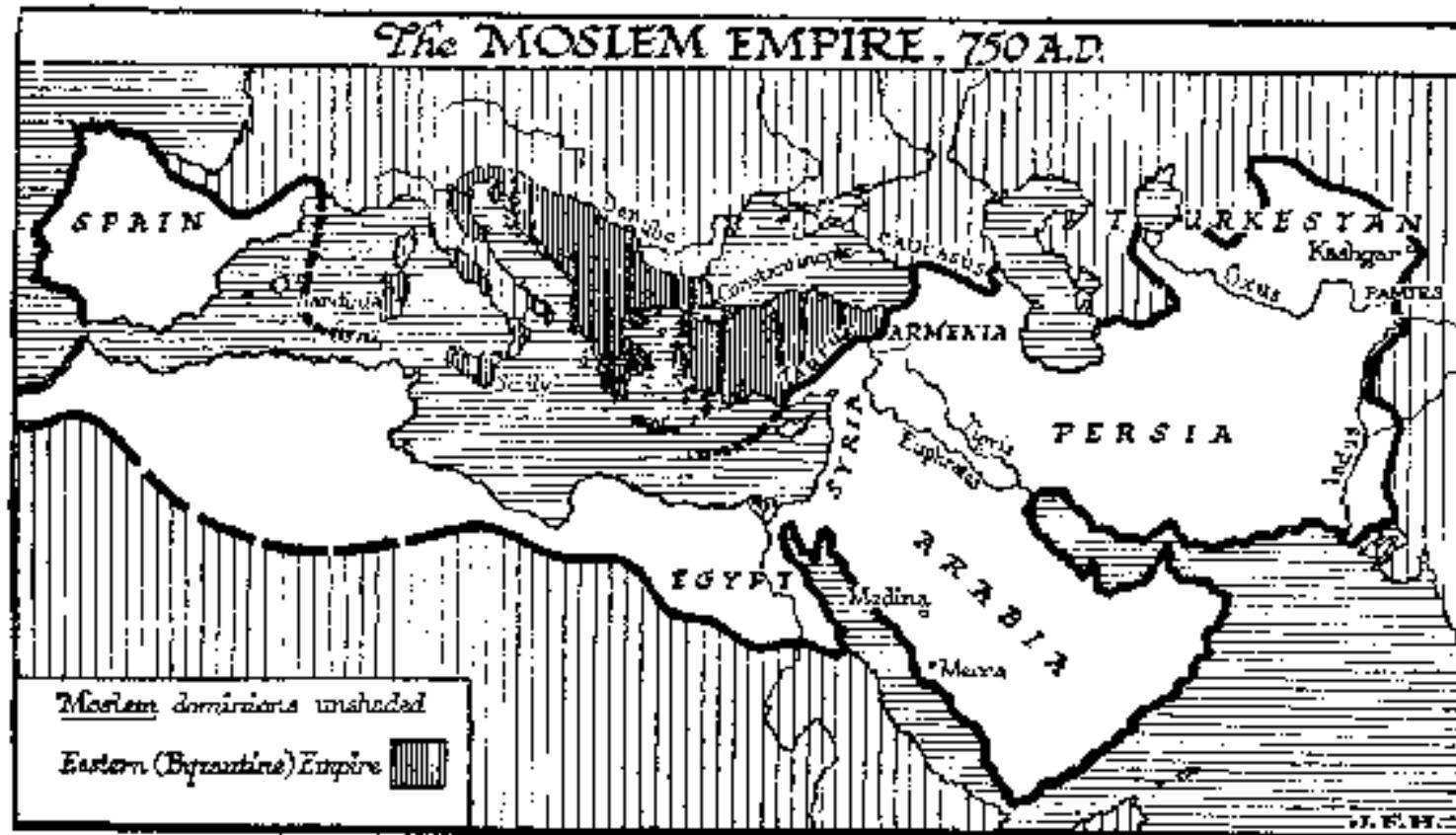


Charles Martel 688-741

Battle of Tours 732 – stopped the advance of Islam

Father of Pepin the Short (714-768)
Grandfather of Charlemagne.

The Spread of Islam (750 AD)





Pepin the Short (714-768)

King of the Franks (751-768)
Anointed by Pope Stephen II in 754

The father of Charlemagne,





Papal States 756-1870

Pepin the Short gave the pope the Donation called the **Patrimony of St Peter**.

Granting the pope rights over large areas in Central Italy.

Developed into the papal states.

Enhanced the temporal authority of the Pope

Coronation of Charlemagne

Christmas Day AD 800

Fresco by Raphael

1516-1517





Donation of Constantine

False Document – THE TEMPORAL AUTHORITY OF THE POPE

States that when Constantine was baptized by Pope Sylvester 324, he gave the Pope the Lateran Place and transferred authority to the Pope over Rome and the western part of the Roman Empire.

The document authorised the political authority to the Pope.

The Pope had spiritual and temporal authority.

Shown to be a forgery in the 14th century.

Other documents known as the **False Decretals** attributed temporal authority to the Church.

The False Decretals also called the Decretals of Pseudo-Isidore

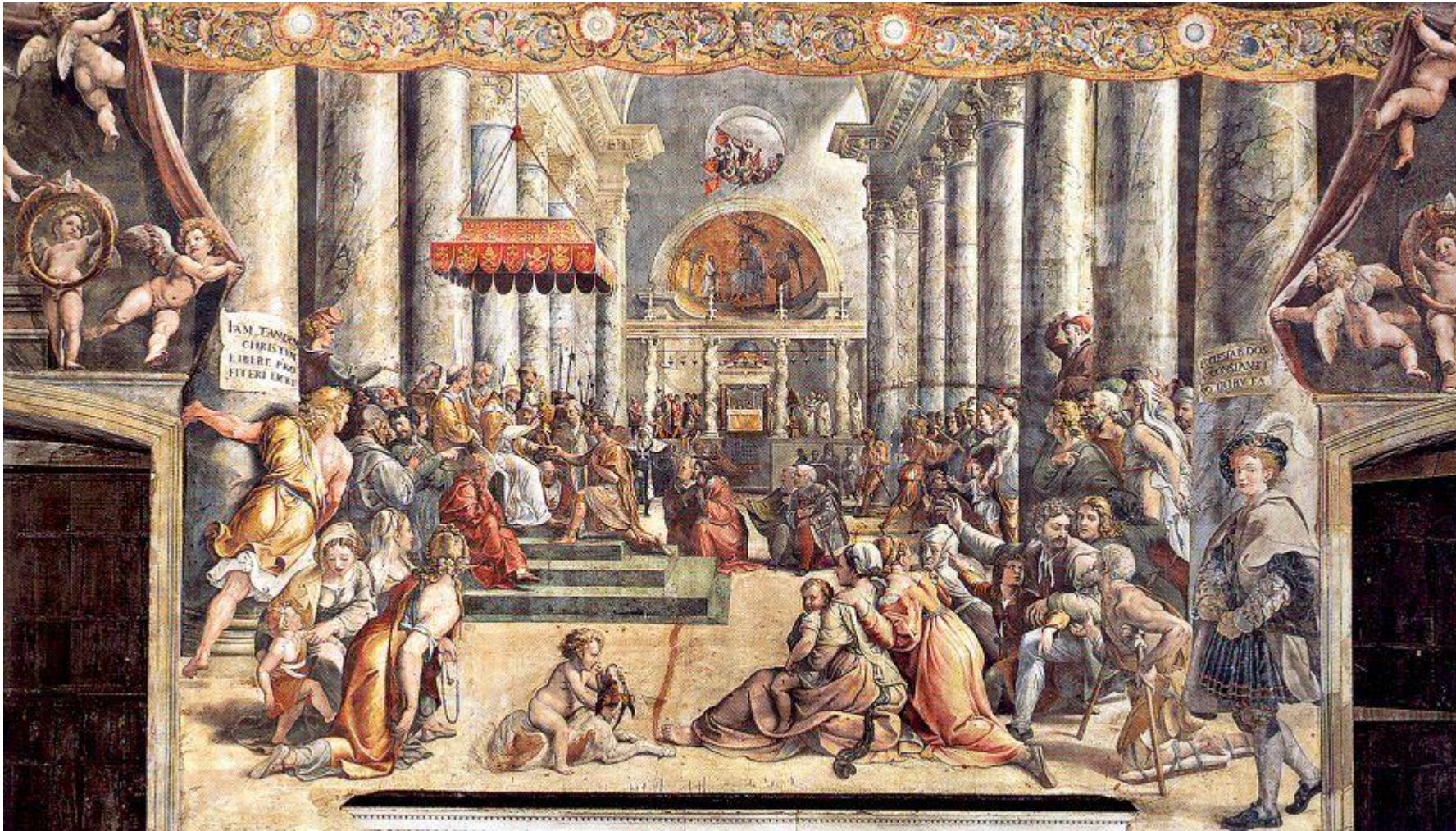
Falsely accredited to Isidore of Sevilla.

9th Century

Letters supposedly written by the popes from Pope Clement I to Pope Miltiades

Letters of the popes from Sylvester I to Gregory II

Decrees of councils including the Donation of Constantine



The Donation of Constantine

Painting by Raphael (1517)

Constantine kneels before Pope Sylvester and presents the donation giving the Pope control over Rome and the Western Empire.

Lorenzo Valla showed this to be a forgery in the mid 14th century.

Pope Nicholas the Great (800-867)

- Bishop of Rome (858-867) and ruler of the Papal States
- Maintained supremacy of papal authority over all, including royalty, on issues of morals and faith.
- Refused annulment of marriage to King of France





Otto the Great (912-973)

Duke of Saxony (936-961)
Holy Roman Emperor (962-973)

Consolidated the German kingdom
Reformed a smaller Holy Roman Empire

Discuss how the church moved away from the simplicity of the gospel to sacramental and institutionalised Christianity.

2 Corinthians 10:3

But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ.

The rise of the papacy

1. The increased spiritual power of the papacy.

Purgatory, transubstantiation, no salvation outside the church

2. The spread of Islam halted by Charles Martel.

3. The increased temporal power of the papacy

Anointing kings

Beginning of the papal states

The false documents