

Christendom AD 590 - 1517**Part Two**

- I. The Great Schism of 1054 (The East/West Split)
 - * See Chart
- II. The Avignon Papacy
 - A. King Phillip IV (France)
 1. Imposes taxes on churches in his territory in order to finance war with England
 2. Pope Boniface issues a decree that states only the pope has the right to tax churches
 3. Phillip cuts off funds to Rome
 4. 1301 - Boniface issues a decree stating that the pope has authority over the people due to the spiritual nature of his office
 5. 1303 - Phillip captures Boniface - treated very harshly - rescued, but dies shortly afterward
 6. 1305 - Pope Clement of France elected - does not move to Rome, but stays in France - Avignon
 7. 1309 - Entire Roman court moves to Avignon
 8. 1376 - Papacy moves back to Rome
- III. The Great Schism of the Papacy (1378 - 1417)
 - *See Chart
- IV. The Crusades (Holy Wars)
 - *See Chart
- V. The Inquisition
 - A. Medieval Inquisition
 - B. The Cathars (Pure Ones)
 1. Rejected the entire sacramental system
 2. 1208 - Pope launches a crusade against the group
 - C. The Waldensians (Proto-Protestants)
 1. Low view of the sacraments
 2. Priesthood of all believers
 3. Rejected many dogmas / rituals
 4. Scripture - highest authority
 5. Two by two evangelism
 - D. Pope Lucius Excommunicates Waldensians
 1. Began to enact inquisitions
 - E. Pope Gregory IV
 1. Assigns priests (Dominicans and Franciscans) to conduct inquisitions
 2. Accusation→Trial→Torture→Death (usually burned at the stake)
 - F. The Spanish Inquisition
 1. Professing Jewish believers were accused of outward belief, but did not baptize their infants and continued to observe Jewish feasts
 2. Queen Isabella (Spain) appeals to pope to establish an inquisition to root out lapsed Jews, Muslims (later Protestants)
 3. Tribunals established
 4. Ultimately thousands were mercilessly tortured - burned at the stake