

**EPIC Wk 10 Crusaders and Scholars Part III (1000- 1299)**

**CRUSADE: (FAILED):** 4<sup>th</sup> Crusade (to sack Constantinople) 5<sup>th</sup> Crusade (take Egypt/liberate Jerusalem) - Church organized: FAILED

**St. Thomas Beckett:** one of greatest saints in the history of the Church, best friend of King of England who wanted to use friendship to usurp Church authority, declared ***Constitutions of Clarendon***: King tried to enforce his will over the Church in England; murdered by zealots of the king in a Cathedral on December 29, 1170. King grieved and repented. (See movie *Beckett*)

**Mendicant orders:** Franciscans (St Francis) and Dominicans (founded by St Dominic to fight heresy in France) - founded upon notion of begging for their very existence; lived in poverty, taught gospel in simple *imitation of Christ*. Order of St Claire (for women) also founded at this time. Huge impact on the Church at this time. *Holiness attracts*.

**CRUSADE: (FAILED):** 5<sup>th</sup> Crusade (Retake Jerusalem and surrounding area) Papal legate Cardinal Palladius failed to accept the great treaty terms offered him by Egyptian leader *al-Adil*, and Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick II, who vowed to lead his troops into battle but never showed up.

**CRUSADE (FAILED):** 6<sup>th</sup> Crusade (Organized by Frederick II) 1. Restored Jerusalem to Christians via treaty, 2. 15 yrs. later, lost to Muslims

**CRUSADE (FAILED):** 7<sup>th</sup>·8<sup>th</sup> Crusades (Organized by King St Louis IX, King of France), great man, father, husband, devout Catholic man; reigned over France for 44 yrs. The Crusades of St. Louis were some of the most well-funded, best organized crusades of all history, but they failed.

Talk after US 911 attack was this happened as result of the Crusades (represented only 200 years of regions history of thousands of years). **REAL REASON:** European colonialism is responsible for Islam's focus on crusades the latter 20th century, begins with Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany searching for tomb of great leader Saladin. ***Islamic Imperialism: A History. Hilaire Belloc***

**Albigensian Crusade:** Town of Albige in south France, Neo Gnostics, believed in two gods: Good God (created everything spiritual-Souls) and Bad God (god of darkness and evil-Body-imprisoning Soul); no marriage (so not produce more *evil* bodies); highest form of worship is suicide (releases Soul).

**Danger of Heretics:** Heresy threat to Church, teachings of Church, European society, disrupts secular society, causes disorder. Legate sent by Pope Innocents III to speak to authorities to quell heresy is murdered. Called crusade as way to address Albigensian.

**Pope Innocent III:** Changed view of crusade to *military service*, receive a *plenary indulgence* and guaranteed protection of your family and land; only good for 40 days as agreement between vassal and Lord (Urban II-focused on an *armed pilgrimage* to liberate Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulcher): 40-day service time caused big problem; Crusade lasted 18 years! **Downside:** strengthened rule of a King of all France; did not wipe out heresy but provided way for Dominicans to end heresy. (*Dominicans tribunal* appointed to hear cases of heresy; bring people back to Church). *Not* the same as *institutional tribunal* from 16th to 19th centuries that *allegedly* hunted down people who oppressed the Catholic Church (*Spain, Portugal, Rome, Venice inquisitions*). Eventually all abolished except today's **Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith**<sup>1</sup> and has very specific procedures.

**Purpose the French Inquisition:** Specially appointed clergyman to go south of France to deal Albigensian heresy; motivated with charity for *soul* of the heretic; bring them back into communion with the light of Christ. They only had jurisdiction over baptized Christians. Torture only used following specific rules and only as way to illicit truth and never in a painful way. Better to be tried this way than through *secular courts*. The Church removed any abusing Inquisitors and often sent them to jail.

Intense *intellectual activity*: 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> centuries occurred in *monastic schools*; 11<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> century, education moved into *Cathedral Schools* then universities throughout Europe, all founded and funded by the Church. 13<sup>th</sup> Century moves to *scholastic* method of teaching and investigation of knowledge. Lead by St Anselm of Canterbury of Britain (*Father of Scholasticism*) – faith and reason (philosophy) are harmonious. He said, *I do not need to understand that I may believe, but I believe in order that I may understand for this to I believe, and for this, I believe that unless I first believe, I shall not understand*. He wrote a *treatise* (formal writing on a subject) on trying to answer the question of *Why God Became Man*. **Other Great Scholars** who provided Church with and whole world with *patrimony* (heritage) of intellectual and educational progress.

**Peter Lombard:** Bishop of Paris; authored the standard textbook of theology

**St Bonaventure:** 7th Minister General of the Order of Friars Minor, declared a Doctor of the Church in 1588 by Pope Sixtus V. He is known as the "Seraphic (angelic) Doctor"

**St Thomas Aquinas:** St. Thomas Aquinas was greatest of Scholastic philosophers; produced a comprehensive synthesis of Christian theology and Aristotelian philosophy that influenced Roman Catholic doctrine for centuries and was adopted as the official philosophy of the church in 1917; wrote Eucharistic hymns; died at age 49

### <sup>1</sup>The Congregation of Faith

**Pope restructures Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith** *By Carol Glatz, Catholic News Service, 2022*

As part of ongoing measures to reform the Roman Curia, Pope Francis has approved restructuring the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the oldest of the congregations. Once comprised of a doctrinal office, a discipline office and a marriage office, the new structure will see the **doctrinal** and **discipline offices** become their own special sections led by their own secretaries; the marriage office will become part of the doctrinal office. The two secretaries will serve under the congregation's prefect. The heads of Vatican offices are required to offer their resignations to the pope when they turn 75. In "[Fidem servare](#)" (Preserving the Faith), published "motu proprio," (on his own initiative) Feb. 14, Pope Francis said *the main task of the congregation has been to safeguard or "keep the faith."* The changes went into effect the same day. Over time, the congregation has seen modifications to its areas of responsibilities and how it is configured, and now, Pope Francis said, further change is needed *"to give it an approach more suited to the fulfillment of its functions."* The doctrinal section will be responsible for matters concerning *"the promotion and safeguarding of the doctrine of the faith and morals."* Its aim is to promote studies aimed at fostering *"the knowledge and transmission of the faith in the service of evangelization, so that its light may be the criterion for understanding the meaning of existence, especially before questions posed by the progress of science and the development of society."* When dealing with faith and morals, the **doctrinal section** will examine documents to be published by other **dicasteries<sup>a</sup>** of the **Roman Curia<sup>b</sup>**, *"as well as writings and opinions that appear problematic for the correct faith, encouraging dialogue with their authors and proposing suitable remedies,"* according to previously established norms. The section will also study any questions arising from personal ordinariates for Anglicans entering into full communion with the Catholic Church through the Apostolic Constitution. The doctrinal section will absorb the duties covered by the congregation's marriage office, which deals with questions involving the validity of marriages when one of the spouses is not a baptized Christian. The **discipline section**, through the currently existing discipline office, will handle those offenses and crimes reserved to the congregation — particularly clerical sexual abuse cases — and its supreme tribunal. It will prepare and elaborate procedures in accordance with canon law so as to *"promote a correct administration of justice."* To that end, the discipline section will promote needed formation initiatives that the congregation can offer to bishops, dioceses and canon lawyers *"to promote a correct understanding and application of canonical norms."* The **congregation's archive** will continue to preserve documents for consultation, including its historical archives. **The Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith is the oldest of the congregations.** It began in the 16th century as a commission of six cardinals, known as the Sacred Roman and Universal Inquisition, which served as a tribunal for judging suspected cases of heresy and schism. Seeing a number of changes over the centuries, St. Paul VI changed its name from the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office to the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, and he changed its methods used for doctrinal examination. A more positive disposition of correcting errors, together with the protection, preservation and promotion of the faith prevailed over the more punitive tendency of condemnation. With changes to the Roman Curia by St. John Paul II, the congregation maintained its competence over all that in any way touches upon the doctrine of faith and morals and was explicitly given "prior judgment" over any other curial documents that enter into its area of competence. While for decades it also handled requests for dispensations from celibacy from priests seeking laicization, that responsibility later was given to the Congregation for Clergy.

<sup>a</sup>**dicasteries:** Secretariat of State, Congregations, Tribunals, Councils and Offices, namely, the Apostolic Camera, the Administration of the Patrimony of the Apostolic See and the Prefecture for the Economic Affairs of the Holy See.

<sup>b</sup>**Roman Curia:** assist Pope in the day-to-day exercise of his primatial jurisdiction over the Roman Catholic Church