

Schism and Division

1. Great Schism (1054)

Schism between Eastern Orthodox and Western Catholicism

2. Western Schism or Papal Schism (1378 – 1417)

Schism within Western Catholicism

3. Division in the Church

Realism (*Via Antiqua*) and Nominalism (*Devotio Moderna*)

Great Schism (1054) – East and West

Separation of the Greek and Latin Churches (1054)

Western Catholicism claimed to be the 'One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church'

Eastern Orthodox claimed to be the 'One Holy Orthodox and Apostolic Church'

Ongoing dispute that led to the Great Schism in 1054

Dispute over:

1. Papal authority
2. Liturgical practices - Greek Church condemned the use of unleavened bread
3. Greek Church disputed the Filioque clause that was added to the Nicene Creed in 589 by a local council in Toledo, Spain.

'We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son.'

Other differences between the Eastern Orthodox and the Roman Catholic Church

Orthodox

Clergy allowed to marry

Holy Communion in both kinds

Icons

Roman Catholic

Clergy not allowed to marry

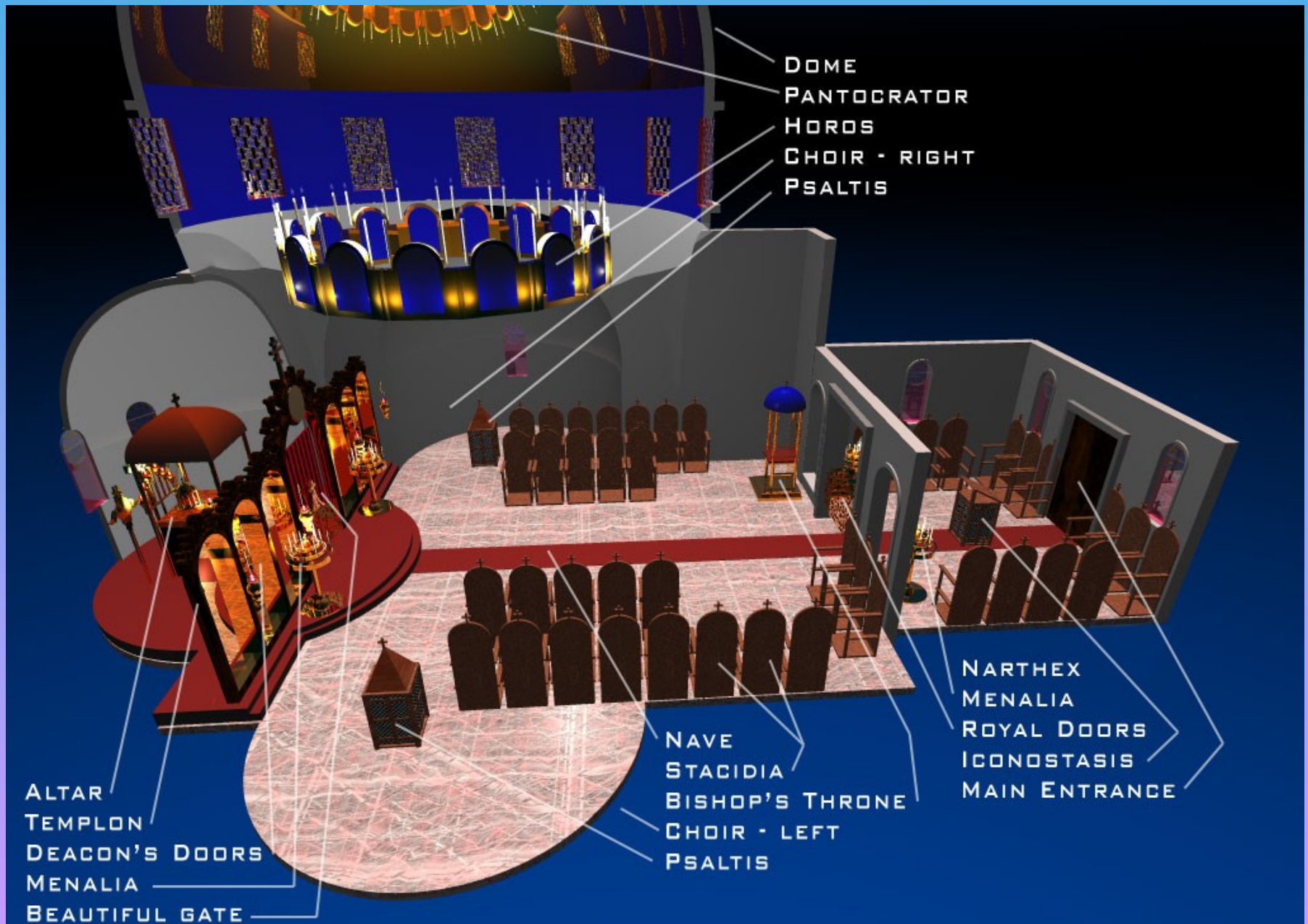
Holy Communion only bread given to laity

Statues and images

Second Vatican Council 1967

Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches brought into a closer relationship.

Inside an Eastern Orthodox Church



Fourth Crusade (1198 -1204)

Regarded as the final rift in the Great Schism with the Greek Orthodox Church.

Fourth crusade never reached Jerusalem.

Needed finance.

Diverted to Constantinople.

(Greek Orthodox city).

Took Constantinople in 1204

Destroyed the library of Constantinople and looted the city.

In 2001 Pope John Paul II made an apology to the Greek Orthodox Church for the actions of the Crusaders in 1204.

Pope at Avignon (1305 –1378)



Wikipedia (Avignon) – public domain

Clement V (1305-1314)

John XXII (1316-1334)

Benedict XII (1334-1342)

Clement VI (1342-1352)

Innocent VI (1352-1362)

Urban V (1362-1370)

Gregory XI (1370-1378)

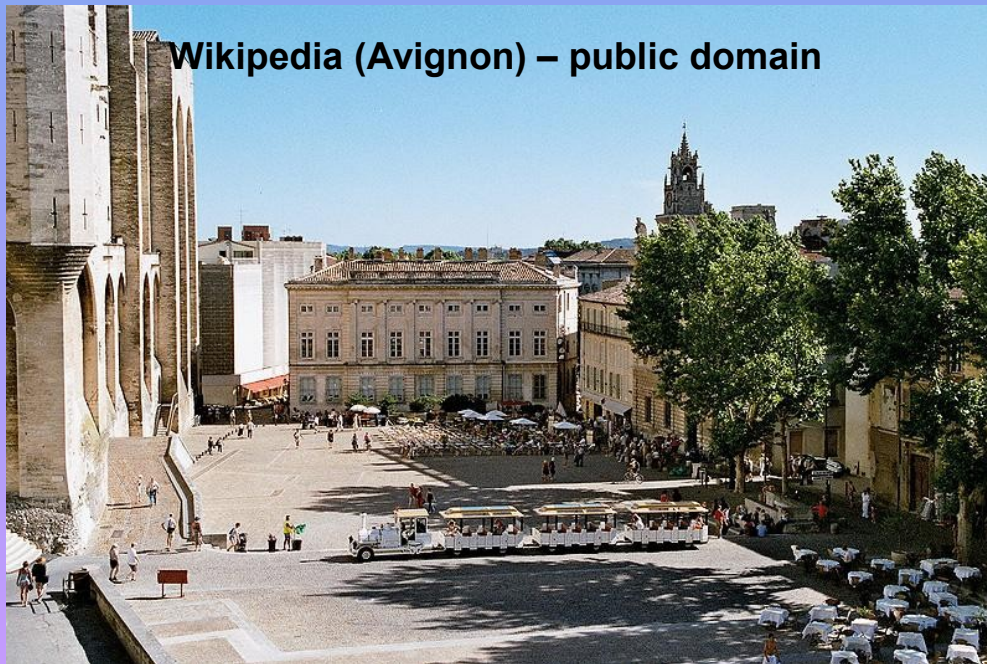
1378 Gregory XI moved the papacy back to Rome but died soon after.

Great Schism of the papacy (1378 – 1414)

Gregory IX (died 1378)

Urban VI (1378-1389) elected Pope in Rome

Urban VI handled dissent with harshness

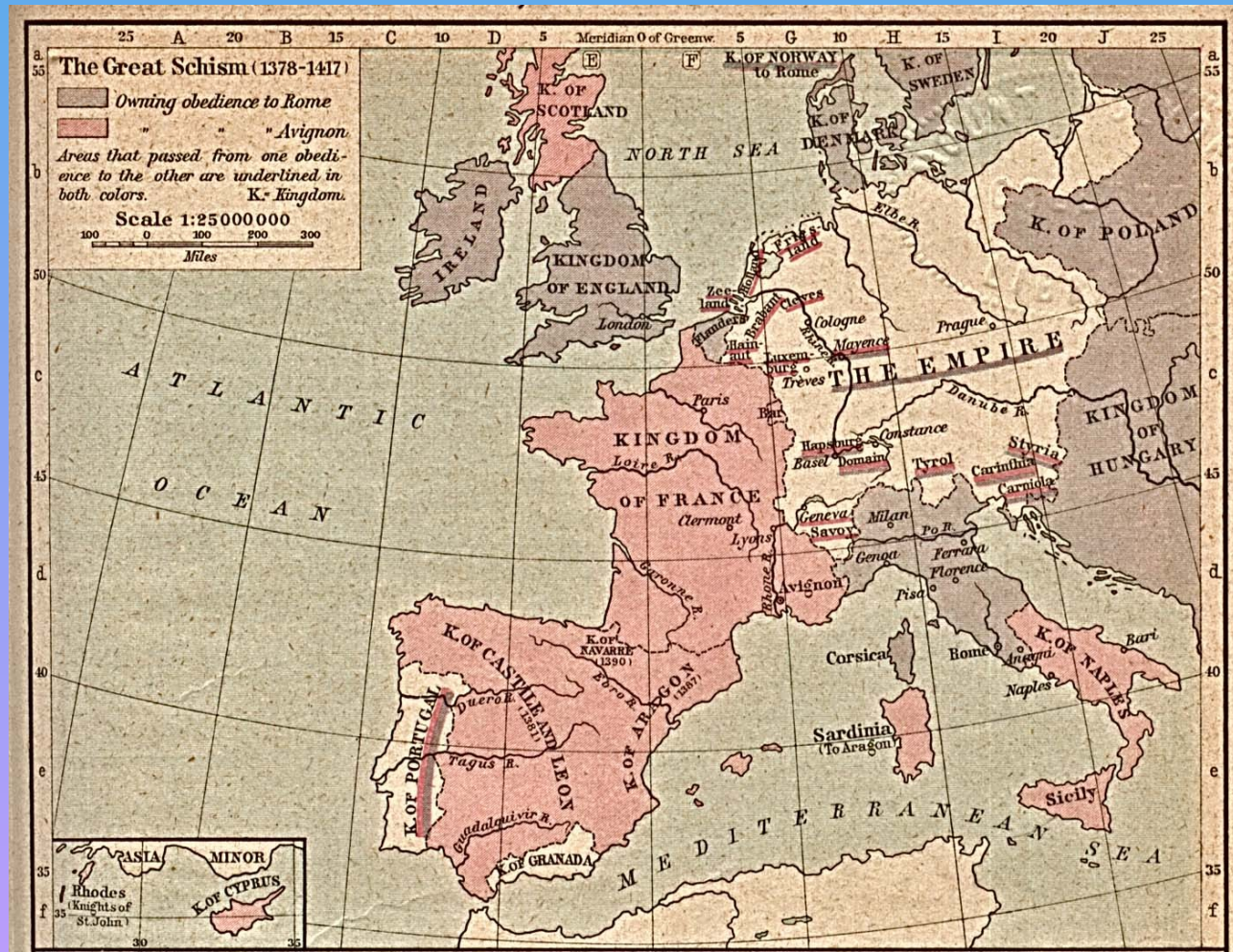


Rival Pope elected by French Cardinals:

Clement VII (1378-1394) with papal court in Avignon.

Great Schism in the papacy (1378 - 1417)

Two Popes (Rome and Avignon) then Three (Pisa)



Clement VII supported by France, Spain, Scotland, part of Germany, and Southern Italy.

Urban VI (Pope 1378 to 1389) supported by the rest of Europe.

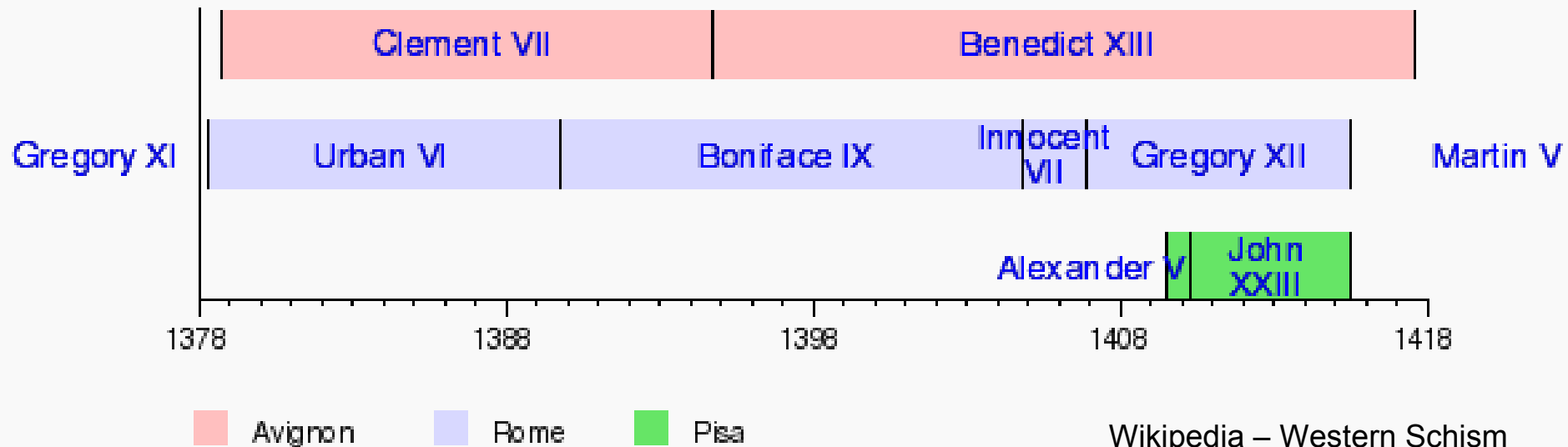
The seamless robe of Christ. Urgent call to reunify the Church.

Schism denied the character of Christ. Christ was not divided.

Avignon – Clement VII; Benedict XIII of Avignon,

Rome – Urban VI; Boniface IX; Innocent VII; Gregory XII

Pisa - New Pope elected at the Council of Pisa (1409) to try to rectify situation.
Alexander V (1409-10); John XXIII



Pisa

Alexander V succeeded by
John XXIII (1410-1415)

Baldassare Coscia (c.1370-
1419)

Resigned at Council of
Constance.

Regarded as an antipope.



Schism ended at Council of Constance (1414 – 1418)

Elected Pope at Council of Constance

Martin V (1417 - 1431)

His papacy ended the Western Schism.



Scholasticism

Division within the Church

1. Realism (Via Antiqua)

and

2. Nominalism (Via Moderna)

1. Realism (Via Antiqua)

Peter Lombard (b. c. 1100, Novara, Lombardy--d. Aug. 21/22, 1160, Paris)

Four Books of Sentences (1148-51)

The Sentences are a systematic treatise on the collection of teachings from the Church Fathers and opinions of medieval masters.

The official textbook in the universities until the 16th century.

Thomas Aquinas wrote a commentary on the Sentences.



**Duns Scotus (b. c. 1266, Duns,
Lothian, Scot.--d. Nov. 8, 1308,
Cologne)**

Scholastic

Franciscan theologian

Founder of Scotism





Via Antiqua (Old way)

Thomas Aquinas (c. 1225 – 1274) Realism

Aquinas – Italian by birth. Joined Dominicans.

Leading scholastic

Revelation (Faith) and Reason (Philosophy)

Universe reveals the creator.

Aquinas lectured in Paris

Produced Summa Theologica and Summa
Contra Gentiles (a summary against pagans)

Thomas Aquinas (c.1225-1274)

Born Naples

Educated at Univ. of Naples.

1244 became Dominican monk.

Went to Univ. of Paris.

SUMMA CONTRA GENTILES (1261-1274)

Written for missions work

Step by step through the sacraments

Reason and Logic

SUMMA THEOLOGIAE (1265-1273)

Aquinas used the logic of Aristotle to show that reason leads to faith.

The existence of God can be proved through reason, while the incarnation and atonement of Christ are known by faith in biblical revelation.

Aquinas and Aristotle

Aquinas joined faith with reason by associating Aristotlian philosophy with faith.

Aristotle (REASON) and Christian truth (FAITH)

Church disapproved of Aristotle

Gregory IX – removed prohibition of Aristotle

Urban V – restored prohibition of Aristotle

Philosophy – words must have real meaning

Division arose concerning words.

Realism and Nominalism.

Transubstantiation

Lateran Council 1218 - living and abiding presence in the Holy Communion.

Christ literally present in the Mass

Aquinas used Aristotle's formula on substances and the miracle of faith to explain how Transubstantiation took place.

The theory of Transubstantiation.

Hocus Corpus ('This is My body')

CHANGE OF SUBSTANCE BUT ACCIDENTS REMAIN THE SAME.

The Miracle of the Mass – the leap of faith

Inner substance of Christ

2. Nominalism (Via Moderna)

ECKHARDT (1260-1327) Dominican preaching Strassburg

Meister (Master of Arts) Eckhardt (1260-1327)

Preacher, Counsellor, Academic.

TAULER (1300-61) Acted as counsellor at convent of Dominican nuns.

Tauler - Mystic, student of Eckhardt.

HENRY SUSO (1295-1366)

THEOLOGICA GERMANICA – possibly written by John Tauler (1300-61)

Tauler from school of Meister Eckhardt.

Greatly influenced Martin Luther who published the Theologica Germanica in 1516 and 1518.

Luther wrote in the preface (1518)

...Let as many as will, read this little book, and then say whether Theology is a new or an old thing among us; for this book is not new. But if they say as before, that we are but German theologians, we will not deny it. I thank God, that I have heard and found my God in the German tongue, as neither I nor they have yet found Him in the Latin, Greek, or Hebrew tongue. God grant that this book may be spread abroad, then we shall find that the German theologians are without doubt the best theologians.

(Signed, without date,)

"Dr. MARTIN LUTHER,
AUGUSTINIAN of Wittemberg.

Devotio Moderna

Gerhard Grotte (1340-84)

Nominalism – words have no real meaning.

The Brethren of the Common Life

Emphasis on knowing Christ personally

Having a good conscience regarded to be of greater value than philosophy.

Right living

Sorrow for sin

Spiritual exercises – learning to imitate Christ

Thomas a Kempis (c.1379/1471)

German

14 years old began studying at the school of the Brethren of Common Life

Deventer – Zwolle

1413 ordained

The Imitation of Christ

Four sections

1. Some thoughts to help with the spiritual life.
2. Some advice on the inner life.
3. Spiritual comfort
4. A reverent recommendation to Holy Communion.



Nicholas of Cusa (1401-1464)

German prelate - Son of Rhineland boatmen

Educated by Brethren of Common Life

Devotio Moderna

Church politician – administrator to visit churches.

German cardinal

Ordained 1430

1433 attended Council of Basle (1431-1449)

1437 supported Pope Eugene IV

Nicholas of Cusa (c.1401-1464)

Learned Ignorance

Necessity of Faith

What we know best - we know nothing

Cusa places emphasis upon faith.

Mystical philosophy and emotion

Contemplation v Activity

Mary and Martha - Combined active and contemplative lives.

Life is not like 'hermit'

Keep family, be active in the world but find time for contemplative life.

Nicholas of Cusa (c.1401-1464)

Life is not like 'hermit'

Combined active and contemplative lives.

Keep family, be active in the world but find time for contemplative life.

Theme – Is active life versus or in addition to the contemplative life?

Conciliarist (held to final authority of a general church council not the pope)

Held Donation of Constantine to be a fraud.

Also denied authority of the Isidorian credentials (59 letters ascribed to Isidore of Seville from the 6th century exalting papal authority).

Church politician – administrator to visit churches.