

QUESTION

- When did the ROMAN Church [Geographically] become the ROMAN CATHOLIC Church [politically]?

ANSWER

- The Church IN ROME did not become the Roman Catholic Church until . . .

ANSWER

1. The Fall of the Roman Empire
2. The circumstances of the DARK AGES.
3. The Splitting of the Church West/East.

DARK AGES



* When the German tribes took over Rome in 476 AD, the Roman Empire came to its end. Historians use this date to mark the end of ancient times.

The 1000 years that followed are called the Middle Ages. This is because these years came between ancient times and the modern times in which we now live.

DARK AGES

- In general, the Middle Ages are defined by . . .
1. A lack of central government,
 2. Decline of trade,
 3. Population shift to rural areas,
 4. Decrease in learning, and
 5. A rise in the power of the Roman Catholic church.

THE RISE...

According to the ancient philosopher Aristotle, "**Nature abhors a vacuum.**" Aristotle based his conclusion on the observation that nature requires every space to be filled with something, even if that something is colorless, odorless air.

<http://odb.org/2011/01/21/nature-abhors-a-vacuum/>

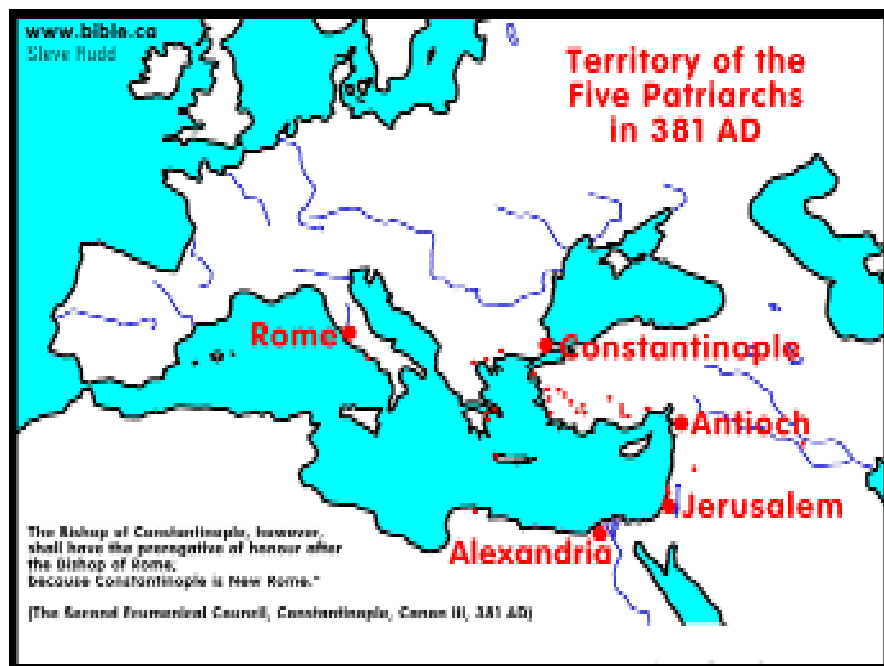
THE RISE

- The Church in Rome filled the vacuum left by the fall of the Roman Empire.

CAUTION

- What ROMAN CATHOLICISM is today is not what it was during the Middle Ages or after the Reformation.





PENTARCHY

- "Pentarchy" is a model historically championed in Eastern Christianity as a model of church relations and administration.

PENTARCHY

- In the model, the Christian church is governed by the heads (Patriarchs) of the five major episcopal sees of the Roman Empire: Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem.

PENTARCHY

- The idea came about because of the political and ecclesiastical prominence of these five sees, . . .

PENTARCHY

- . . . but the concept of their universal and exclusive authority was firmly tied to the administrative structure of the Roman Empire.

PENTARCHY



Rome



Constantinople



Alexandria



Antioch



Jerusalem

- An **episcopal see** is, in the usual meaning of the phrase, the area of a bishop's ecclesiastical jurisdiction.
- Phrases concerning actions occurring within or outside an episcopal see are indicative of the geographical significance of the term, making it synonymous with "diocese."

CATHOLIC & APOSTOLIC

- There was only one church in the Middle Ages in Western Europe (Roman Catholic), which held power both over kings and countries.

CATHOLIC & APOSTOLIC

- The **Four Marks of the Church** is a term describing four specific adjectives — ***one, holy, catholic and apostolic*** — indicating four major distinctive marks or distinguishing characteristics of the Christian Church.

CATHOLIC & APOSTOLIC

- The belief that the Church is characterized by these four particular "marks" was first expressed by the First Council of Constantinople in the year 381 in its revision of the Nicene Creed, . . .

CATHOLIC & APOSTOLIC

- . . . in which it included the statement: "*[I believe] in one, holy, catholic, and apostolic Church.*" In Protestant theology these are sometimes called the **attributes of the Church**.

CATHOLIC & APOSTOLIC

- They are still professed today in the Nicene Creed, recited in the liturgy of Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican, and many Protestant churches' worship service.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_Marks_of_the_Churches' worship services

1st among =

- **Primus inter pares**, or *first among equals*, is a Latin phrase indicating that a person is the most senior of a group of people sharing the same rank or office.

1st among =

- Usually, the role is considered a necessary inclusion in a system in which all parties are equal.

1st among =

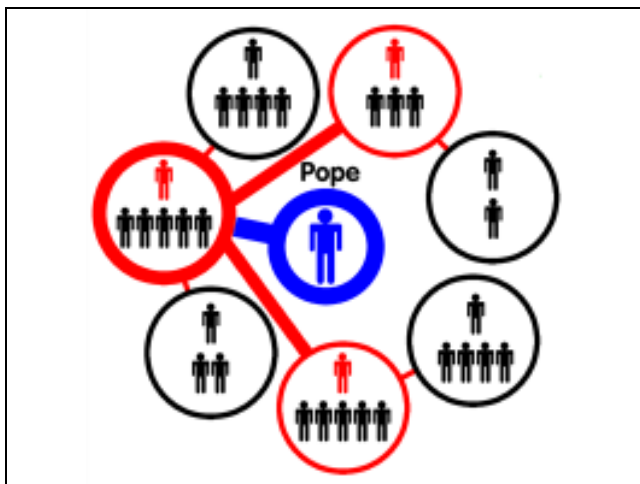
- In the Orthodox Church, the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople (currently His All-Holiness Bartholomew I) fulfils this role.

1st among =

- Historically, the bishop of Rome was considered the first among equals of the pentarchy. The rising amount of power claimed by the pope, along with other factors, was the ecclesiological reason for the Great Schism.

1st among =

- After the Schism, however, the role of first among equals fell to the patriarch of Constantinople.

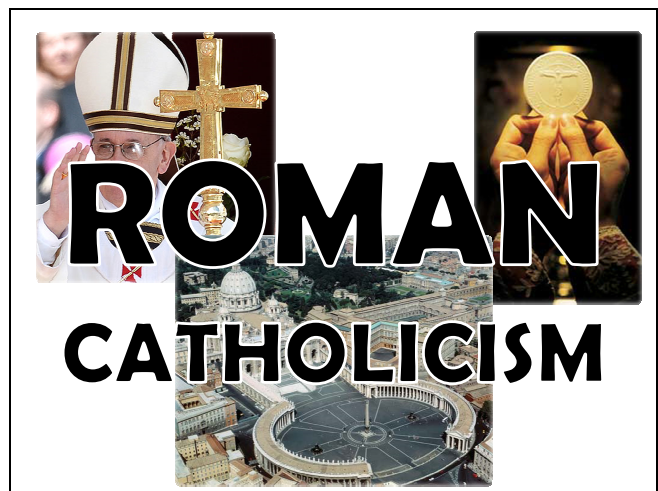


EASTERN

- The Pope of The Roman Catholic Church
- The Pope of the Palmarian Catholic Church (in Spain)
- The Pope of Alexandria and Patriarch of All Africa (Non-Chalcedonian / Coptic Orthodox)
- The Pope of Alexandria and Patriarch of All Africa (Chalcedonian / Greek Orthodox)... who is formally the 'Ecumenical Patriarch'.

EASTERN

- However, in the same way that 'The President' used without qualification is normally taken to mean 'The President of the USA, 'The Pope' without qualification is normally taken to mean the Roman Catholic one.
- There's a simple reason why - size!
- <https://www.quora.com/How-many-popes-are-there>



HISTORY

1. Prior to 476AD [The "Church"]
2. The Middle Ages [5th – 1500th]
3. After the Reformation [1500's – 1960's]
4. After the 1960's

NICENE

- The Nicene Era, named after the Council of Nicea in A.D. 325, is very possibly the most important era of Christian history.

NICENE

- Though it encompasses only a short time period—from perhaps A.D. 303, the start of the Great Persecution, to A.D. 383, the decree of Theodosius I -

NICENE

- . . . the events of the Nicene Era were **earth-shaking**, affecting not only Christianity but the history of the western world.

NICENE

- The Nicene Era begins with the Great Persecution in A.D. 303. It lasted until it was called off by Galerius in A.D. 311.

NICENE

- Constantine the Great was "converted" (in a sense) by his famous vision as he prepared for battle with Maxentius, his rival emperor in the west.

NICENE

- While Constantine would not count himself a Christian until his baptism on his deathbed in A.D. 337, he did grant Christianity a favor and an influence in government that it had never before experienced.

NICENE

- It would prove the end of Christianity as it was known before Nicea.

1st 7 Ecumenical Councils

1 st Nicaea	325
1 st Constantinople	381
Council Ephesus	431
Council Chalcedon	451
2 nd Constantinople	553
3 rd Constantinople	680-681
2 nd Nicaea	787

5th – 1500th

- DURING THE Middle ages, the POPE became a powerful political figure.
- Gregory 1 (590) moves power of pope into SECULAR (everyday) world – . . .

5th – 1500th

- . . . used Church money to build roads, help poor, raise armies.
- Negotiates peace treaties with invaders like the Lombards.

5th – 1500th

- During the Middle Ages the church gained political power.
- When people died, many would leave land to the church, making the church the largest landowners in Europe.

5th – 1500th

- The church decided to break the land into fiefs, making it a feudal lord.
- Of all the clergy, bishops and abbots were most involved in politics.

5th – 1500th

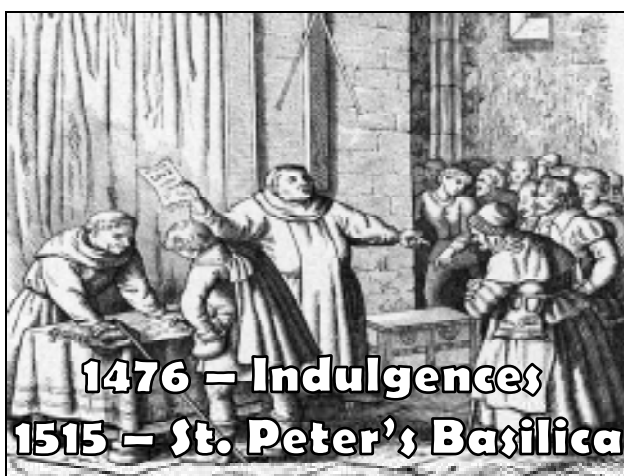
- Some became so politically involved, they neglected the religious aspect of their job.

5th – 1500th

- There was only one church in the Middle Ages in Western Europe (Roman Catholic), which held power both over kings and countries.

5th – 1500th

- In the late Middle ages the church began to lose its power.
 - Babylonian Captivity.
 - [Catholic] Great Schism.



AFTER 1500'S

- 1521 Diet of Worms
- 1530's Church of England
- **1545 Council of Trent**
- 1645 Westminster Confess.

AFTER 1500'S

- The Council of Trent, meeting in three sessions between 1545 and 1563, was the climax of the Catholic Reformation.

AFTER 1500'S

- The Council clearly repudiated specific Protestant positions and upheld the basic structure of the Medieval Church, its sacramental system, religious orders, and doctrine.

AFTER 1500'S

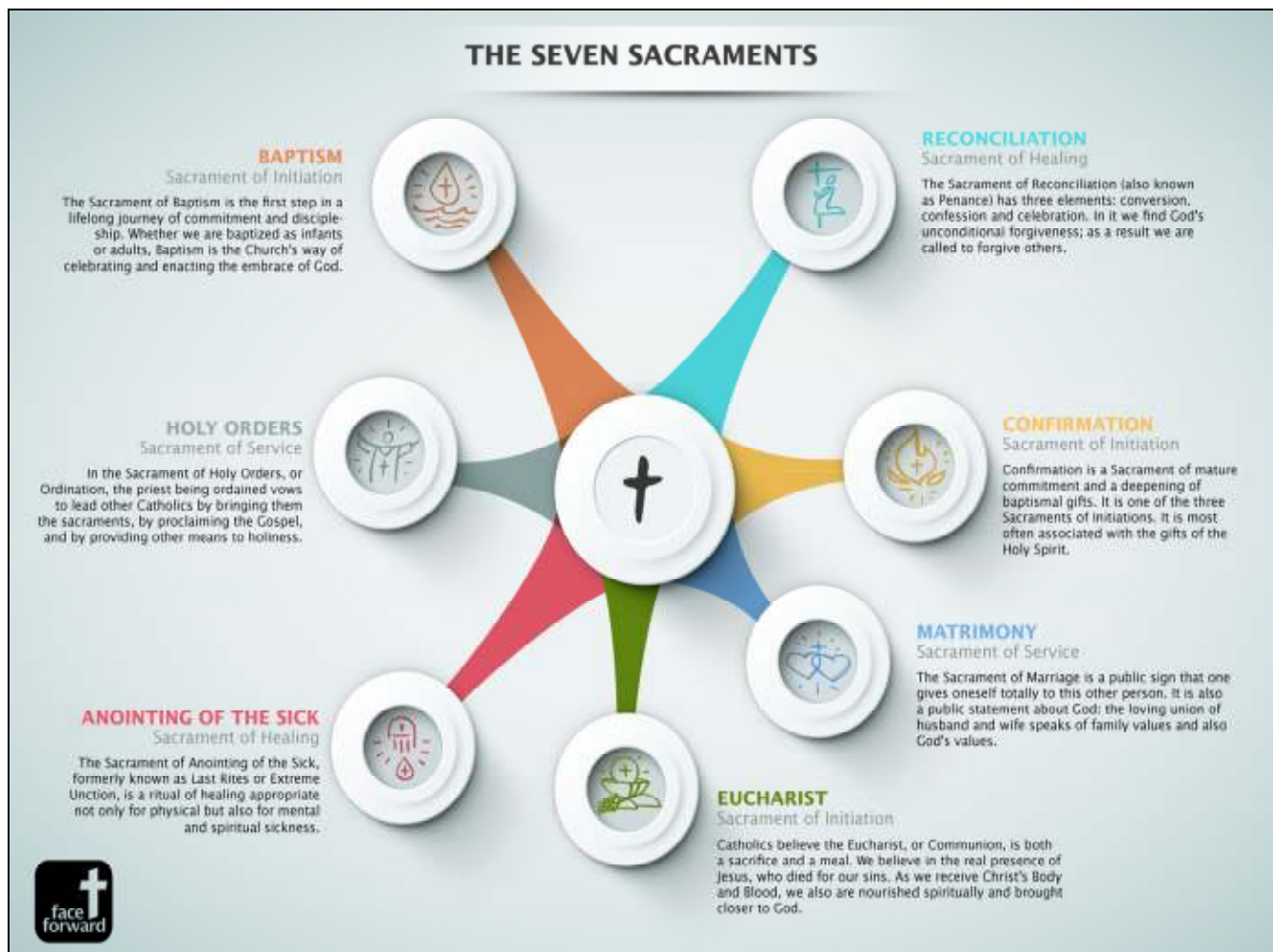
- It rejected all compromise with the Protestants, restating basic tenants of Catholicism. The Council, using vehicles such as the Tridentine Creed, strongly reaffirmed as spiritually vital:

AFTER 1500'S

- the dogma of salvation by faith and works,
- the authority of unwritten tradition,
- transubstantiation of the consecrated bread and wine into the substantial body and blood of Christ,

AFTER 1500'S

- seven sacraments
- indulgences,
- pilgrimages,
- the cult of saints, relics, and the Virgin.



The Lord's Table / Eucharist		
Memorial / Symbolic	Represents	Baptist
Consubstantiation	Alongside of	Lutheran
Transubstantiation	Changes into	Roman Catholic

- ## 1960'S
- Vatican II is most famous for the changes that occurred in the church shortly after the council occurred. Most notably, they aimed to change:
 - Reforms to the liturgy
 - Lay people to have closer participation
 - Language / Participation

1960'S

- Since Vatican II there has been an emphasis in Catholicism on inter-faith dialogue.

1960'S

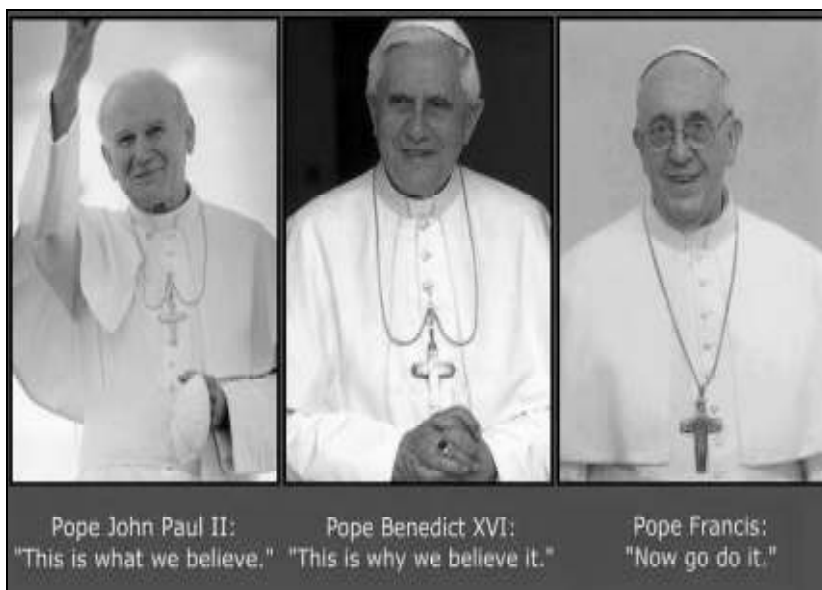
- "The Catholic Church had problems before Vatican II. In fact, there have been problems ever since Jesus founded it. But it was way way better before and I lived those days and remember very well how everything began to change and get worse and worse."

1960'S

- "We traditional Catholics are here to scream out loudly that there is a terrible virus, infection (progressive modernism) infecting the Church. We pray and work to restore to health God's beloved Catholic Church."

1960'S

- "Yes the Gates of Hell will never prevail against Her, but we are the ones, with God's help, to fight against the devils and the evil people who want to destroy the Mystical Body of Christ."
- <http://www.traditionalcatholicpriest.com/2014/04/14/20-things-i-experience-in-the-catholic-church-before-vatican-ii/>



TODAY

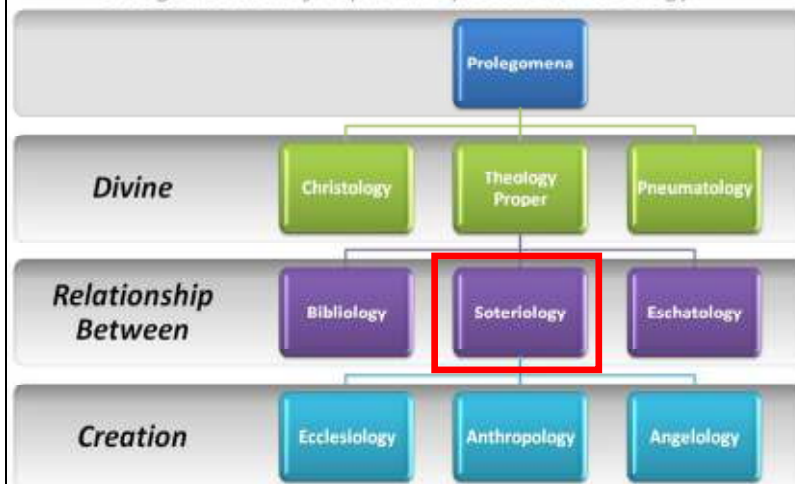
- Pope Francis and the global Lutheran leader have jointly pledged to remove the obstacles to full unity between their Churches, leading eventually to shared Eucharist.
- They made the commitment in a joint statement signed before a congregation of Catholic and Lutheran leaders at the conclusion of a joint service in Lund, Sweden, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the start of the Reformation.
- The statement was signed by Pope Francis and Bishop Munib Younan, who is president of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), which was founded in Lund in 1947. After they finished signing, the congregation stood for a long round of applause as the two leaders hugged each other.

• <https://cruxnow.com/papal-visit/2016/10/31/catholic-lutheran-churches-pledge-work-shared-eucharist/>



SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY

Categorization of Topics in Systematic Theology



SALVATION

- What they [Rome] say.
- What they [the parishioner] hear.
- What they [the parishioner] do.

THEY SAY

- CANON 9: "If any one saith, that by faith alone the impious is justified; in such wise as to mean, that nothing else is required to co-operate in order to the obtaining the grace of Justification, and that it is not in any way necessary, that he be prepared and disposed by the movement...let him be accursed"

THEY SAY

- CANON 12: "If any one shall say that justifying faith is nothing else than confidence in the divine mercy pardoning sins for Christ's sake, or that it is that confidence alone by which we are justified...let him be accursed"

THEY DO

1. Get Baptized
 2. Keep the Sacraments
- Finally, go to a Catholic Funeral

2 THINGS

- Hoarders
- "Smoke and Mirrors"

