VI. ROADS TO THE REFORMATION

a) Peter Waldo (~1140 - ~1218)

b) John Wycliffe (~1328-1384)

c) Jan Huss (1369-1415)

d) Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498)

**Further Reading:**

* *The Breeze of the Centuries* by Michael Reeves
* *Zondervan Handbook to the History of Christianity* by Jonathan Hill
* *Church in the Middle Ages* by R.W. Southern
* *Saints and Sinners: History of the Popes* by Eamon Duffy
* Carl Trueman’s lectures on the Medieval Church at Westminster Theological Seminary through iTunesU

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**Capitol Hill Baptist Church**

**Core Seminars Church History – Class 5**

**High Middle Ages (AD 950-1500)**

*“For here we have no lasting city, but we seek the city that is to come.” Hebrews 13:15*

## INTRODUCTION

II. ROOTS OF CONFLICT, SEEDS OF RENEWAL

1. Charlemagne’s kingdom disintegrates (800-814)

1. Christianity spreads throughout Europe
2. Political Setting, “investiture” and simony

## III. WORLDS COLLIDE – PAPACY AND EMPIRE

1. Emperors v. Popes
2. Emperor Henry III (1039 – 1056) and Pope Leo IX (1049 - 1054)
3. Emperor Henry IV (1056-1106) and Pope Gregory VII (1073-1085)

## IV. THE CRUSADES

1. The First Crusade (1095–1204)
2. Subsequent Crusades
3. The Crusades and the Christian today?

## V. Councils

1. Fourth Lateran Council (1215)
2. Council of Constance (1414–18)

VI. Monks, ‘Schoolmen’ and the roots of reformation

1. Monasticism

-Cluniacs (f. 909-10)

-Cistercians (f. 1098)

-Franciscans (f. 1209)

2. Scholastics

* Anselm (1033-1109)

-“Ontological” proof for the existence of God

* Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)

-“First Cause” proof for the existence of God