

Hello. /We will begin the ninth lecture on “Church History.”

## **VI. Mendicant Orders**

### **/1. Why the Mendicant Orders Developed**

/The Pope and bishops, who had wealth and authority, lived in complacency, and this became the cause of the development of mendicant orders. They valued worship ceremonies while taking sermons lightly and distancing themselves from the people. /On the other hand, monks lived in poverty while they paid little attention to evangelism.

### **/2. The Origins of the Mendicant Orders**

/Let us take a look at where the mendicant orders came from. /They are orders of people who made a vow of poverty and made a living by begging.

/ (1) The Hermit Monastery was established in southern Egypt in 320.

/ (2) The Benedict Monastery was established in 528.

/ (3) Bernard founded the Clairvaux Monastery in 1115.

/ (4) The Franciscan Order was founded in 1209.

/ (5) The Dominican Order was founded in 1215.

### **/3. The Types of Mendicant Orders**

/ (1) The Cistercian Order. /Citeaux founded this order in 1098 on the condition that he submits to the bishop.

/ (2) The Carmelite Order. /This is an order founded in 1156 by Italian soldiers of the Crusades who were left at Mount Carmel.

/ (3) The Premonstratensian Order. /This is an order of strict abstinence founded by Norbert of Xanten in 1121.

/ (4) The Augustinian Order. /This order was formed in the thirteenth century by hermits of Italy.

/ (5) The Franciscan Order.

/ (6) The Dominican Order.

### **/4. Key Figures of the Mendicant Orders**

/ (1) Francesco (1182-1226). /Francesco was born in Assisi, Italy. /He organized mission teams of three people and sent them to various places. /Pope Innocent III approved of this order, and it was able to continue its work. /In 1221, there were three thousand members in this order, and many nobles, scholars, and wealthy people joined the order.

### **/5. The Influences of the Mendicant Orders**

/They became friends to the people. /Normal monks spoke and gave sermons in languages that the common people did not understand. /However, the monks of the mendicant orders helped the people, listened to their confessions, and gave sermons.

/The orders played a large role in expanding the power of universities. /Many university professors were part of mendicant orders. /Furthermore, mendicant orders produced many scholars. /Most of the scholars of the thirteenth century came from these orders.

## **VII. Foreign Missions**

### **/1. Raymond Lully (1234-1315)**

/Raymond Lully was a noble of Spain who saw a vision of Jesus' cross. /He was a member of the Franciscan Order. /He learned Arabic and evangelized Muslims.

/He wrote "Christian Apology." /He also took part in the movement for adding the study of Eastern languages to Christian universities.

### **/2. John de Monte Corvino.**

/He was born in Italy in 1247. /He did missions work in China. /In Beijing, he translated the New Testament and Psalms to Chinese and baptized six thousand people.

### **/3. About China Missions**

/This was the time when Khubilai Khan, grandson of Chingiz Khan, was ruling over the Yuan Dynasty of China. /Italian traveller Marco Polo requested that the Pope send one hundred missionaries.

/In 1272, two missionaries of the Dominican Order were sent, but they returned on the way there. /In 1294, they sent John de Monte Corvino of the Franciscan Order. /After several years, he arrived in China, and he, welcomed by Khubilai Khan, was able to evangelize.

## **VIII. Worship and Life in the Middle Ages**

### **/1. Worship**

/Latin was used during worship. /Because this was true, common believers were not moved by sermons, but they had to be content with **observing** worship.

### **/2. Sacraments**

/The 1439 Council of Florence affirmed the seven sacraments.

/a. Baptism. /Baptism is the confirmation ceremony of sprinkling water or immersing the body in water.

/b. Confirmation. /Confirmation is the anointing ceremony of someone who is baptized so that the person receives the Holy Spirit and strengthens his faith.

/c. The Eucharist. /Transubstantiation comes from the Eucharist.

/d. Confession. /Confession is the act of repenting and confessing one's sins to a priest.

/e. The Sacrament of Matrimony. /This concerns marriage. /It is the marriage ceremony that church law acknowledges as being legitimate.

/f. Extreme Unction. /Extreme unction is the rite of anointing a dying person with oil.

/g. Ordination. /Ordination is the ceremony of appointing someone.

/In this way, the Middle Ages and the Roman Catholic Church acknowledged these seven sacraments. /However, Protestantism only acknowledges baptism and communion.

### **/3. Their Religious Lives.**

/a. Worship. /This is worshiping God. /It is worshiping Christ. /Next, they say worshiping the Virgin Mary is the greatest kind of worship. /This idea is different from what Protestantism says today. /Today's Protestants only worship God and Jesus Christ.

/b. Good deeds. /They believed that by doing good, they were forgiven of their sins.

/c. Mass. /Mass is the ritual of offering sacrifices for the people on this earth and for people in purgatory. /They have high Mass, low Mass, and funeral Mass.

/Protestantism does not have Mass. /Declaring the word of God is central to Protestantism. /Worship of the Roman Catholic Church and worship of the Middle Ages was centered on Mass. Worship was like a sacrifice. /To do this is to not fully believe in Christ's work of atonement. It is similar to the sacrifices of the Old Testament times.

/Therefore, Protestantism denies this Mass, and it only acknowledges the worship of coming before God with the word.

## **IX. Scholasticism 2**

**/1. Scholasticism played a huge role in establishing universities.** /Universities were formed when monasteries developed and people started flocking to these monasteries. /Many universities were started during this time.

/a. Universities that were established. /First is Italy's University of Bologna. /This school was established in 1158 and is famous for its legal studies. /Second is France's University of Paris. /The school was established in 1186 and theology was a major subject. /Third is England's University of Oxford. /The school was established in 1200, /and theology was a major subject. /Fourth is Italy's University of Salerno. /It was established in 1200, /and it taught medicine as a major subject.

<Approximately 10 lines deleted>

### **/2. Key Scholars of Scholasticism**

/(1) Alexander of Hales (1185-1245). /Alexander was a member of the Franciscan Order. /He was an English theologian. /He studied and taught theology from Aristotle's philosophical position. /He worked as professor in Paris. /His famous book is "Summa Theologica."

/(2) John Bonaventura (1221-1274). /His real name is John Fidanza, and he was a disciple of Alexander of Hales. /He too was part of the Franciscan Order. /He was a mystic and an ascetic.

/(3) Albertus Magnus (1193-1280). /He was a German mystic. /He was a member of the Dominican Order. /He worked hard to harmonize Aristotle's philosophy with mysticism. /He spent eighteen years as professor at Germany's Koln. He died at the age of eighty-seven.

/(4) Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274). /Thomas Aquinas was born near Napoli, Italy. /His father was count of Aquino. /He was a member of the Dominican Order. /Thomas Aquinas attended the University of Paris and was taught by Albertus Magnus. /In 1269, he became a professor at the University of Paris.

/In 1272, Thomas Aquinas, invited by the Pope, became professor at the University of Napoli. He died in 1274. /His most well known book is “Summa Theologiae.” /If we look at this book, we can see that the book combines Christian ideas of the ancient and medieval times and systematizes them. /

/This book is a systematic theology book that is the standard of Catholic theology. /It also played an important role in the modern revival of ideas.

/Let me summarize Summa Theologiae. /First, this book speaks about the purpose of studying theology. /It says, “The purpose of studying theology is to gain knowledge of God and the origin of man and its destiny.” / “This knowledge comes in two ways: rationality and revelation.”

/ “This revelation is fully given through the Bible, but the church must interpret it.” /He summarized the doctrine of the Trinity. /Concerning soteriology, he believed in “predestination.” /He said, “Salvation comes from the grace of God, and grace comes from the church’s sacraments.”

/The book summarizes the seven sacraments. /It says, “A person is regenerated and his original sin and all of his other sins are forgiven when he is baptized.” /Thomas Aquinas believed in transubstantiation.

<Approximately 10 lines deleted>

/He also believed in purgatory. /He said, “The church is the institution of salvation, and the Pope is the head of the church.” / “The Pope is holy and makes no error in doing his duties.” / “Only those who submit to the Pope are saved.”

/(5) John Duns Scotus. /John Duns Scotus was born in 1266 and died in 1308. /He was from Scotland. /Let me tell you about his life. /He was a member of the Franciscan Order. /He worked as professor at the Universities of Oxford, Paris, and Koln. /He also worked as abbot in Koln, Germany. /He is famous for disagreeing with Thomas Aquinas.

/Let us take a look at his beliefs. /He said, “God’s commandments are always good.” / “We can only know God’s will through his revelation.” / “The grace that comes from God does not come from sacraments, but God gives his grace to those he sees as proper.”

/He also believed in Immaculate Conception. /This says that Mary was born without original sin.

/ (6) William Occam. / William Occam was born in 1285 and died in 1349. / He was a disciple of Scotus. / Coming from Oxford, he served as professor at University of Paris. / He advocated the separation of church and worldly power.

## **X. Mystic Thinkers and Mystic Organizations (Germany)**

/ These people emerged and developed in Germany.

### **/1. Their Distinct Characteristics**

/ These people said there must be perfect communication with God. / They emphasized God's absoluteness, and they said that relative to God, humans are nothing. / They focused too much on the experiences that came from inspiration. They valued that more than the Bible. / They also tended to have pantheistic beliefs.

### **/2. Key Mystic Thinkers**

/ (1) Eckhart. / Eckhart was born in 1260 and died in 1327. / He was a member of the Dominican Order. / He studied in Paris. / He declared the word of God while serving as professor in Koln and serving as pastor. / However, he was accused of being a heretic.

/ Let us take a look at his views on God. / He said there were two gods, an expressed god and a hidden god. / He claimed that knowledge of God is knowledge of the self, that it is being conscious of God who fills the universe.

/ He stressed unity with God. / He said, "God is born in the heart of man." / "The soul is God's firework." / "In a person is the entire universe."

/ (2) John Tauler. / John Tauler was born in 1300 and died in 1360. / He was a member of the Dominican Order. / He was Eckhart's disciple. / He studied abroad in Paris, and he went to Strasbourg, where he became a pastor who delivered sermons. / As an evangelical mystic, he claimed that we must follow Christ in practice.

/ He emphasized the indwelling God. He also put an emphasis on departing from the self. / He stressed that we "receive salvation by repenting of our sins and by having faith."

/ (3) John Ruysbroeck. / He was born in 1294 and died in 1381. / He lived a hermit life at the Monastery of Grunthal, where he wrote a piece on mysticism. / He meditated and wanted to be one with God.

/ (4) Heinrich Suso. / He was born in 1295 and died in 1366. / He was a member of the Dominican Order, and he was Eckhart's disciple. / He served as abbot of the monastery at Constanx.

### **/3. Mystic Organizations**

/ (1) The Beguines / This organization came into being in the eleventh century. It was a group of female celibates. / They lived as a community, and they were self-sufficient. Their purpose was to serve.

/(2) The Beghards /Formed in 1220, the Beghards were an organization of common, working men. /They lived as a community and did charity work. /However, the church oppressed this organization. Some were even burned at the stake. /In 1311, Pope Clement V ordered the group to disband.

/(3) The Gottesfreunde /The word means “Friends of God.” /These people did not live as a community. /However, each person cooperated by praying and serving others. /They visited the sick. /In 1348, a plague had struck, and this organization was in charge of removing the dead bodies.

/(4) The Brethren of the Common Lot /Gerhard Groot organized this group. /Members of this organization served to educate, supply books, and establish schools.

/A key figure is Thomas A. Kempis. /Kempis was born in Kempen, Germany in 1380. /He was a monk at the monastery of St. Agnes. /A well-known book of his is “The Imitation of Christ.”

/The second key figure is John Wessel. He was born in the Netherlands in 1420. /He studied at a school founded by the “Brethren of the Common Lot.” /He was inspired by reading Thomas A. Kempis’ book. /He served as university professor in Paris, Rome, and Koln. /He claimed that people are “saved by faith.”

/This concludes the ninth lecture on “Church History.” /Thank you.