

- 1. The Fall of Jerusalem (70)
- 2. The Council of Nicaea (325)
- 3. The Council of Chalcedon (451)
- 4. Benedict's Rule (530)
- 5. The Coronation of Charlemagne (800)
- 6. The Great Schism (1054)
- 7. The Diet of Worms (1521)
- 8. The English Act of Supremacy (1534)
- 9. The Founding of the Jesuits (1540)
- 10. The Conversion of the Wesleys (1738)
- 11. The French Revolution (1789)
- 12. The Edinburgh Missionary Conference (1910)
- 13. The Second Vatican Council (1962–65)

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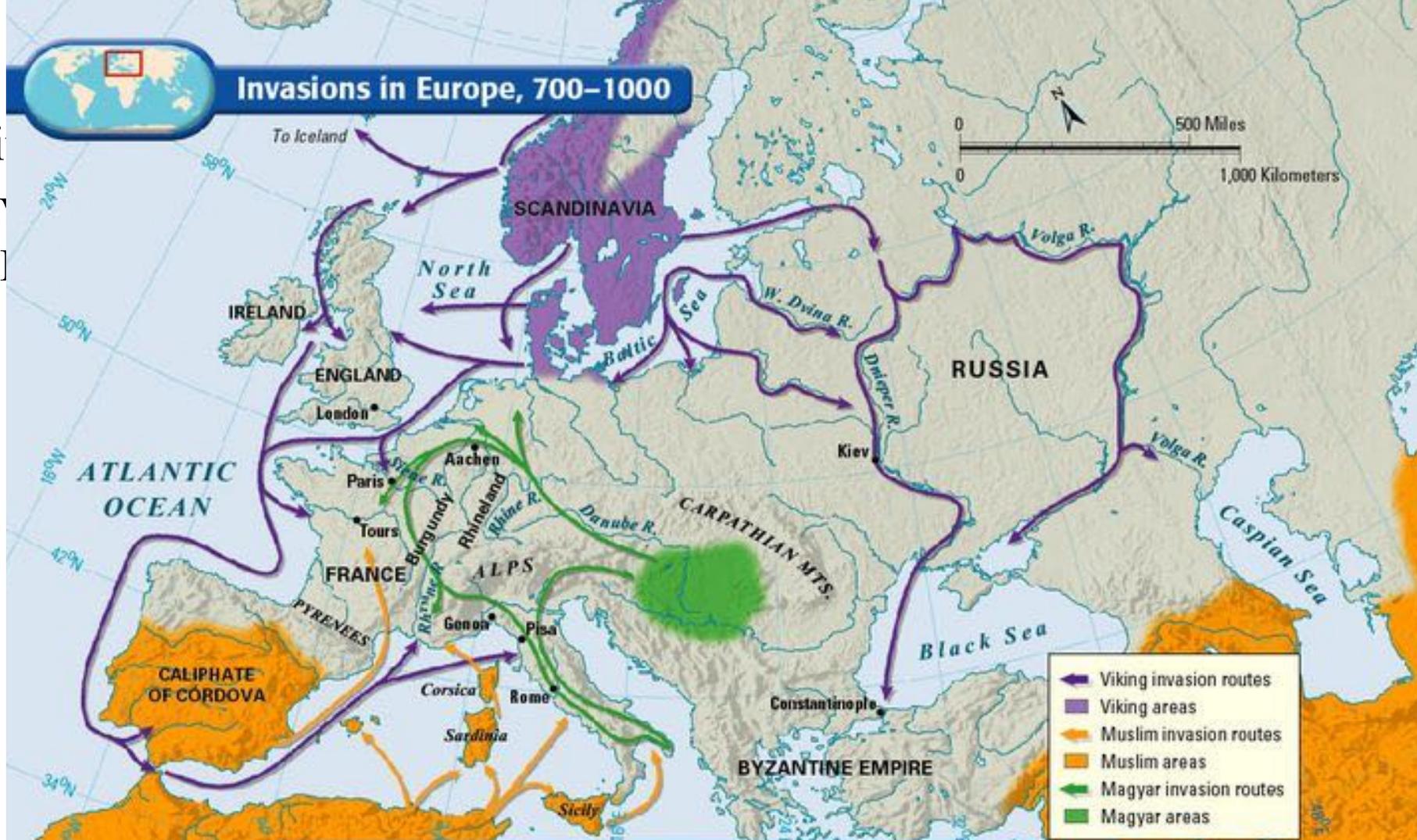
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Jdg. 18:1-27 And in those days the tribe of the people of Dan was seeking for itself an inheritance to dwell in . . . So the people of Dan sent five able men . . . to spy out the land . . . and [they] came to Laish and saw the people who were there, how they lived in security, after the manner of the Sidonians, quiet and unsuspecting, lacking nothing that is in the earth and possessing wealth, and how they were far from the Sidonians and had no dealings with anyone. . . So 600 men of the tribe of Dan, armed with weapons of war came to Laish, and struck them with the edge of the sword and burned the city with fire.

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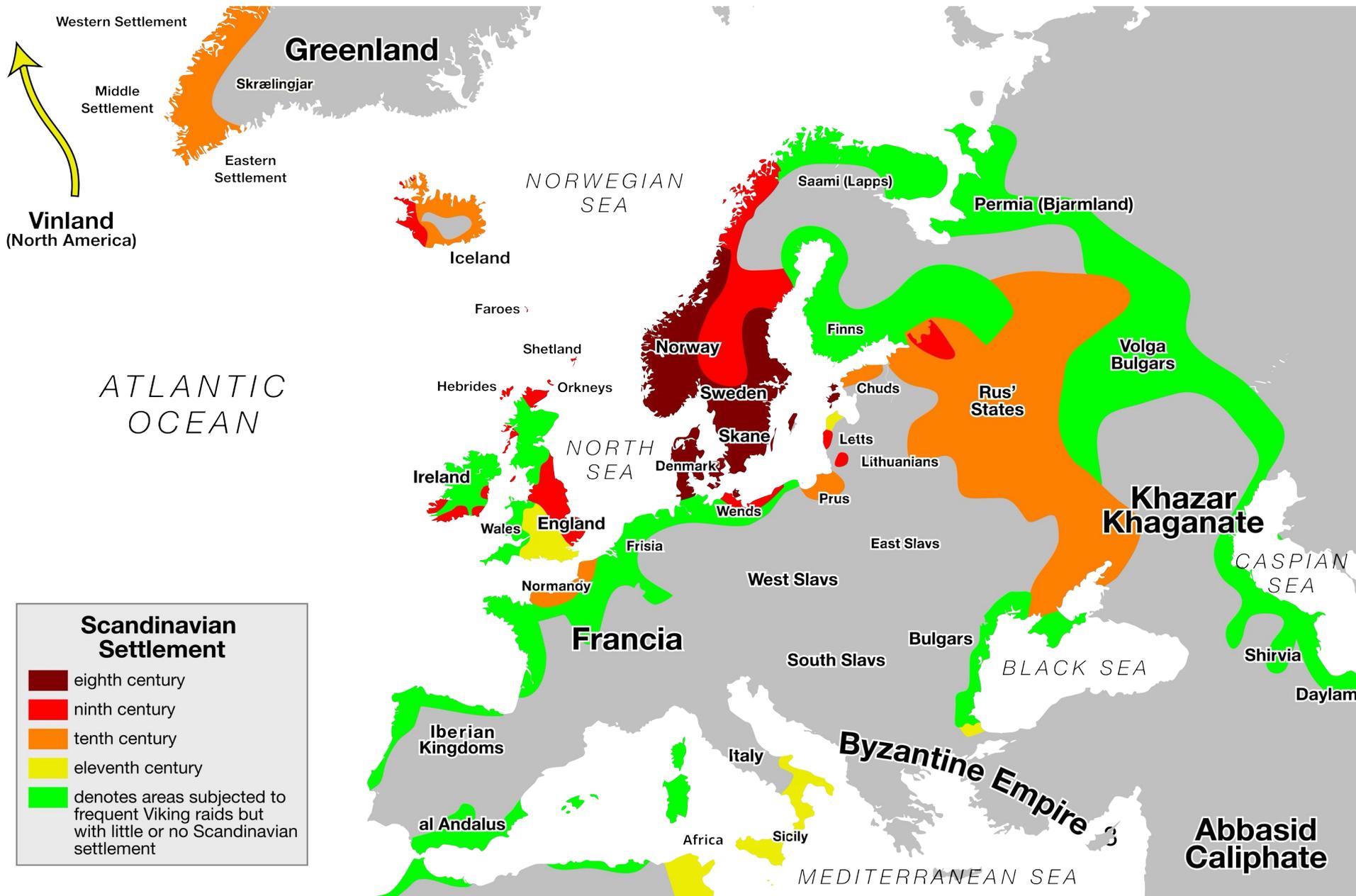
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 - **Maygars (Hungary)**
 - Prince Géza (c.940-997) converted ~972; father of
 - Stephen I (c.975-1038), Hungary's first Christian king
 - Poland
 - Prince Mieczyslaw I (c.930-92) baptized, 966

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- Pope Nicholas II (c.990/995-1061), 1059-61
 - established election of popes by the college of Cardinals
 - surrendered after several military battles against the forces of Benedict X

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Gal. 4:6 And because you are sons, **God has sent the Spirit** of his Son into our hearts, crying, “Abba! Father!”

John 20:22 And when he had said this, he breathed on them and said to them, **“Receive the Holy Spirit.”**

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 - Lyons, France, 1274
 - Florence Italy, 1438-39

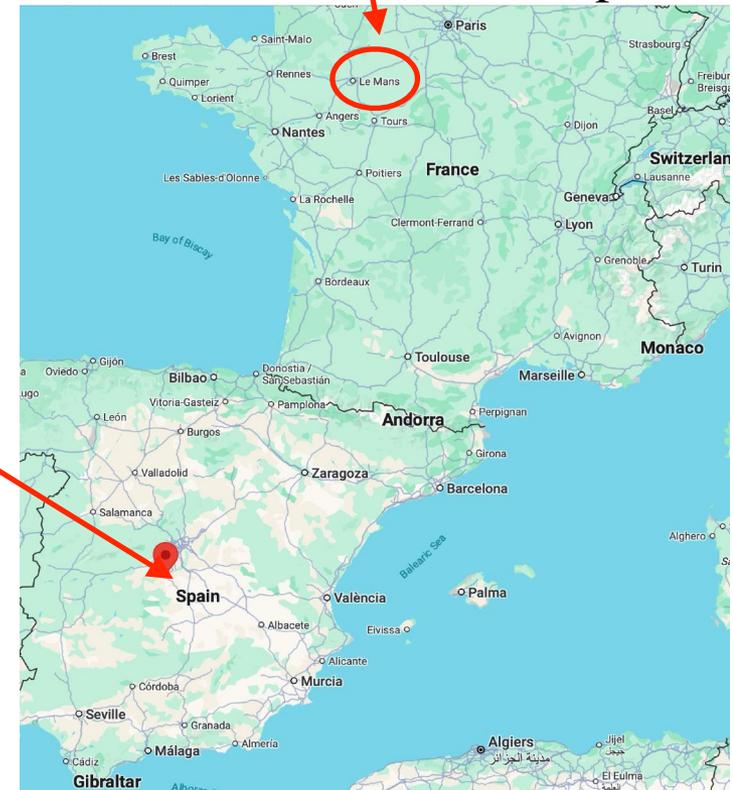
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Tours, France



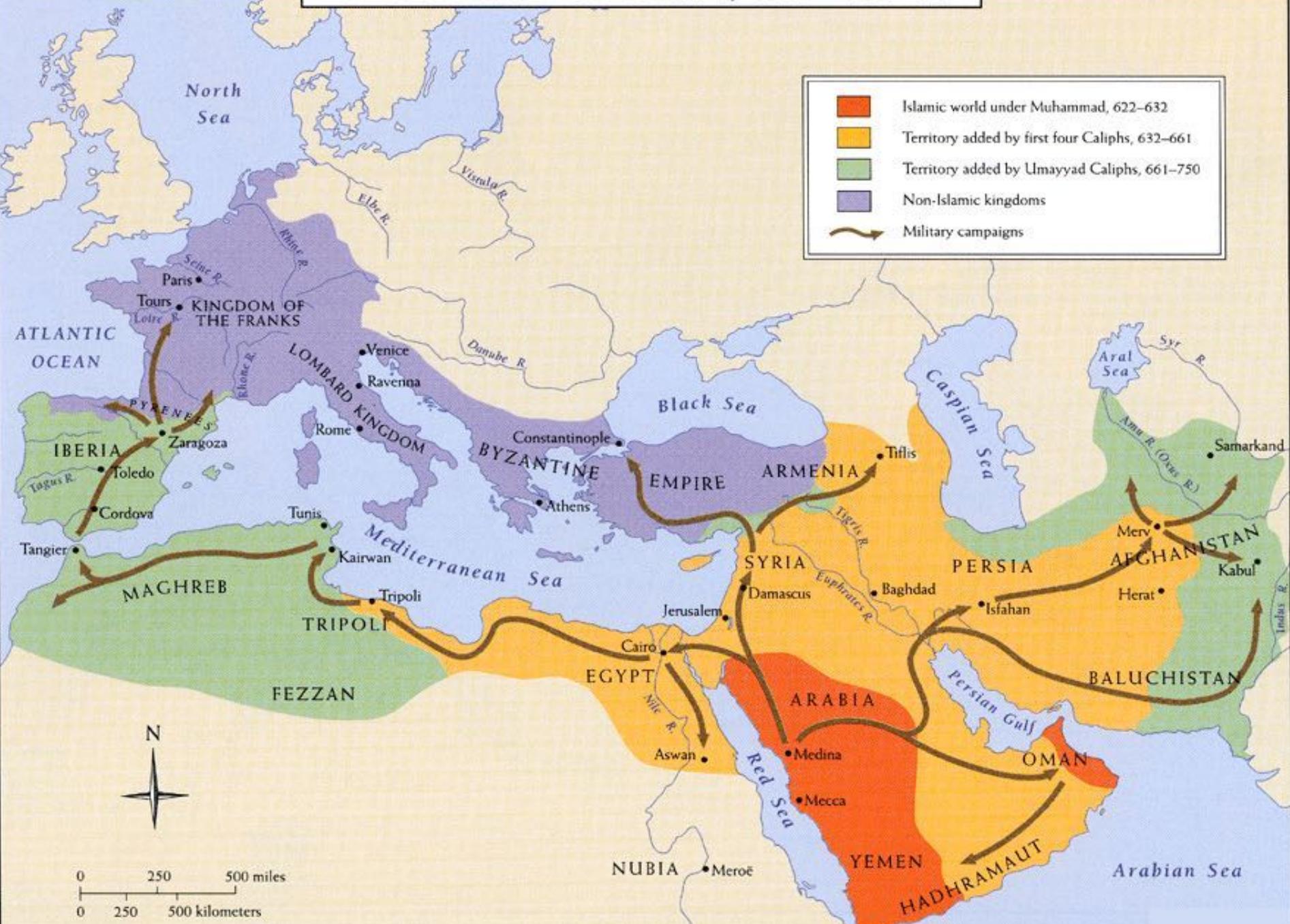
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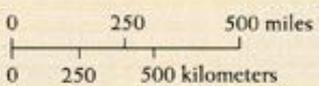
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THE SPREAD OF ISLAM, 622 – 750 CE



■	Islamic world under Muhammad, 622–632
■	Territory added by first four Caliphs, 632–661
■	Territory added by Umayyad Caliphs, 661–750
■	Non-Islamic kingdoms
	Military campaigns



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The Crusades Seal the Schism

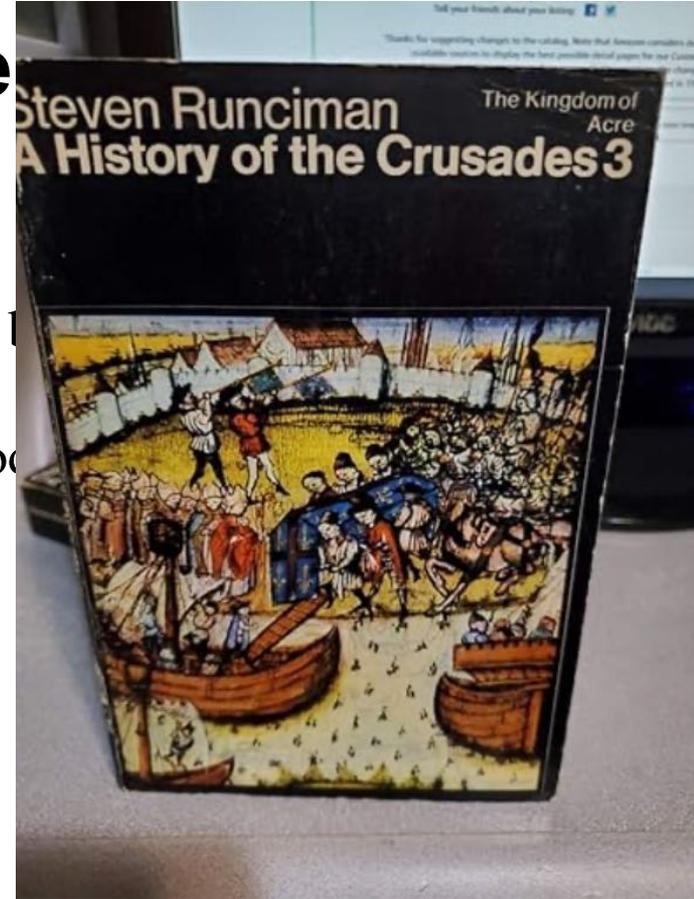
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 - how the Crusades have become so politicized



History is not a record of what happened but an **interpretation** of what happened based on available evidence, e.g.,

“There was never a greater crime against humanity than the Fourth Crusade.”
-Cambridge historian Steven Runciman, from his *History of the Crusades*, 1954

Eastern Orthodoxy in the Twentieth Century

- Characteristics of Eastern Orthodoxy
 - liturgy very important
 - extensive monastic network produces most church leaders
 - interest in esoteric theological questions
 - veneration of icons
 - hermeneutics and the Fathers
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- Little influence from Western culture or theology
- Significant influence from Communism
- Contact with Roman Catholicism renewed, 1980

Why was 1054 a major turning point

- It brought to a head centuries of theological differences, ecclesiastical suspicion
- It portended the isolation that Eastern churches have experienced since then