Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The Inquisition

Theodosius’ Edict – The beginning of the Inquisition

Shortly after he came to the Imperial throne, Theodosius ended the Arian dispute ***(Arian, another type of Christian religion that was a bit different from Catholicism****)* by the simple expedient of issuing an edict. On this day February 27, 380 (some historians say 381) this edict commanded everyone to be a Christian--but not just any kind of Christian. A Catholic Christian.***( At this time not everyone had the same beliefs Christian beliefs, Theodosius made the command decision to make the Catholic Christian religion the official Christian religion of Rome).***

The following year, Theodosius issued another edict specifically requiring worship of the one God according to the Nicene Creed. (Graves)

In what century did Theodosius make the Catholic Church the official Roman religion?

Define expedient:

These laws (Theodosian Codes 16.1.2 and 16.5.6) are significant for many reasons. They mark the first time the legal code coerced *(****STOP*** *define coerced, now go back and read the sentence again.)* people to become Christians. They made Catholic Christianity the official dogma of the church and suppressed the Arian factions. The laws established a pattern which would become more pronounced as Theodosius' reign progressed of using the state *(The Roman Empire/government)* to suppress diversity of religious opinion. (Graves)

Define dogma:

Looking at the paragraph above, identify major point the author is making about the significance of the Theodosian Codes

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE INQUISITION

After the Roman Church had consolidated its power in the early Middle Ages, heretics came to be regarded as enemies of society. The crime of heresy was defined as a deliberate denial of an article of truth of the Catholic faith, and a public and obstinate persistence in that alleged error. At this time, there was a sense of Christian unity among townspeople and rulers alike, and most of them agreed with the Church that heretics seemed to threaten society itself.

Define: Heresy

Define: Heretic

In your own words describe what the church consideres heresy, and why is heresy a crime to the Church?

(NOTE: If you do not know what the word **repression** means, look it up before reading further).

However, the repression of heresy remained unorganized, and with the large scale heresies in the 11th and 12th centuries, Pope Gregory IX instituted the papal inquisition in 1231 for the apprehension and trial of heretics. The name Inquisition is derived from the Latin verb inquiro (inquire into). The Inquisitors did not wait for complaints, but sought out persons accused of heresy. Although the Inquisition was created to combat the heretical Cathari and Waldenses, the Inquisition later extended its activity to include witches, diviners, blasphemers, and other sacrilegious persons.

Another reason for Pope Gregory IX's creation of the Inquisition was to bring order and legality to the process of dealing with heresy, since there had been tendencies in the mobs of townspeople to burn alleged heretics without much of a trial. Pope Gregory's original intent for the Inquisition was a court of exception to inquire into the beliefs of those differing from Catholic teaching, and to instruct them in the Catholic doctrine. It was hoped that heretics would see the falsity of their opinion and would return to the Roman Catholic Church.

 What is the purpose of the Inquisition?

The major difference between the Roman Empire Theodosius’ Edict, and the Medieval Inquisition was that under the Theodosius Edict they waited for someone to complain, Medieval they actively looked for people accused of heresy. Which do you think is worst and why? Explain.

(Look up secular!!!!)

If they persisted in their heresy, however, Pope Gregory, finding it necessary to protect the Catholic community from infection would have suspects handed over to civil authorities since heresy had violated not only Church law but civil law as well. The secular authorities would apply their own brands of punishment for civil disobedience which, at the time, included burning at the stake.

The inquisitors, or judges of this medieval Inquisition were recruited almost exclusively from the Franciscan and Dominican orders. (Rice)

What are Franciscans and Dominicans? (Hint they are not monks) Don’t know? Look it up.

True or False: If the Church found you guilty you only faced cannon law?(Explain your answer)

In the early period of the institution, the Inquisitors rode the circuit in search of heretics, but this practice was short lived. The Inquisitors soon acquired the right to summon the suspects from their homes to the Inquisition center. The medieval Inquisition functioned only in a limited way in northern Europe. It was employed most in the south of France and in northern Italy.

Throughout the Inquisition's history, it was rivaled by local ecclesiastical and secular jurisdictions. No matter how determined, no pope succeeded in establishing complete control of the institution. Medieval kings, princes, bishops, and civil authorities wavered between acceptance and resistance of the Inquisition. The institution reached its apex in the second half of the 13th century. During this period, the tribunals were almost entirely free from any authority, including that of the pope. Therefore, it was almost impossible to stop abuses.

Translate in your own words these sections of the reading. Really get at what the author is trying to explain.

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A second variety of the Inquisition was the infamous Spanish Inquisition, authorized by Pope Sixtus IV in 1478. Pope Sixtus tried to establish harmony between the inquisitors and the ordinaries, but was unable to maintain control of the desires of King Ferdinand V and Queen Isabella. Sixtus agreed to recognize the independence of the Spanish Inquisition. This institution survived to the beginning of the 19th century, and was permanently suppressed by a decree on July 15, 1834.

A third variety of the Inquisition was the Roman Inquisition. Alarmed by the spread of Protestantism and especially by its penetration into Italy, Pope Paul III in 1542 established in Rome the Congregation of the Inquisition. This institution was also known as the Roman Inquisition and the Holy Office. Six cardinals including Carafa constituted the original inquisition whose powers extended to the whole Church. The "Holy Office" was really a new institution related to the Medieval Inquisition only by vague precedents. More free from episcopal control than its predecessor, it also conceived of its function differently. Some saw its establishment as an attempt to counter-balance the severe Spanish Inquisition at a time when much of Italy was under Spanish rule. Whereas the medieval Inquisition had focused on popular misconceptions which resulted in the disturbance of public order, the Holy Office was concerned with orthodoxy of a more academic nature, especially as it appeared in the writings of theologians. In its first twelve years, the activities of the Roman Inquisition were relatively modest and were restricted almost exclusively to Italy. Cardinal Caraffa became Pope Paul IV in 1555 and immediately urged a vigorous pursuit of "suspects." His snare did not exclude bishops or even cardinals of the Church. Pope Paul IV charged the congregation to draw up a list of books which he felt offended faith or morals. This resulted in the first Index of Forbidden Books (1559). Although succeeding popes tempered the zeal of the Roman Inquisition, many viewed the institution as the customary instrument of papal government used in the regulation of Church order. This was the institution that would later put Galileo on trial.

 What kind of books could be found on the Index of Forbidden books?

 How could you link this to Fahrenheit 451?

The quote below was from Cardinal Caraffa, Explain what he means in your own words. Take your time, and break it down sentence by sentence.

"Firstly when the faith is in question, there must be no delay; but at the slightest suspicion, rigorous measures must be resorted to with all speed. Secondly, no consideration is to be shown to any prince or prelate, however high his station. Thirdly, extreme severity is rather to be exercised against those who attempt to shield themselves under the protection of any potentate, and fourthly, no man must lower himself by showing toleration toward heretics of any kind."

 - The manuscript life of Caraffa

**The church takes on Witch Craft**

Women were especially targeted as victims of the Inquisition from the 15th to the 18th century. Remember the trip to Salem, the witch trials would have been an Inquisition. Joan of Arc, a woman who helped to save France in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ war suffered death from the Inquisition.

Here are some famous woman hating quotes that helped to fuel and support the witch hunt/inquisition against women.

"If women become tired or even die, that does not matter. Let them die in childbirth, that is why they are there."

Martin Luther (1483-1546)

Leader of the German Reformation--a religious movement that led to the ultimate birth of Protestantism

The second century St. Clement of Alexandria wrote:

"Every woman should be filled with shame by the thought that she is a woman."

The sixth century *Christ*ian philosopher, Boethius, wrote in *The Consolation of Philosophy*,

"Woman is a temple built upon a sewer."

Bishops at the sixth century *Council of Macon* voted as to whether women had souls. In the tenth century Odo of Cluny declared,

"To embrace a woman is to embrace a sack of manure..."

The thirteenth century St. Thomas Aquinas suggested that *God* had made a mistake in creating woman:

"nothing [deficient] or defective should have been produced in the first establishment of things; so woman ought not to have been produced then."

Lutherans at Wittenberg debated whether women were really human beings at all. Orthodox *Christ*ians held women responsible for all sin. As the *Bible's Apocrypha* states,

"Of woman came the beginning of sin/ And thanks to her, we all must die."

The persecution of witchcraft also enabled *the Church* to prolong the profitability of the Inquisition. The Inquisition had left regions so economically destitute that the inquisitor **Eymeric** complained,

*"In our days there are no more rich heretics... it is a pity that so salutary an institution as ours should be so uncertain of its future."*

**The Inquisition** exposed a whole new group of people from whom to collect money. It took every advantage of this opportunity.

The author **Barbara Walker** notes:

*"Victims were charged for the very ropes that bound them and the wood that burned them. Each procedure of torture carried its fee. After the execution of a wealthy witch, officials usually treated themselves to a banquet at the expense of the victim's estate."*

("Horrors of The Church and its Holy Inquisition")

According to the quotes above, what was the reason for the Inquisition, especially against supposed witches?

 If you were a poor witch do you think you would be safe from the Inquisition? Why, why not?

Did any of the quotes make you giggle…just a little? If so, which one?

Did any of the quotes make you gasp in horror or disbelief?

Additional words to know, define the words below:

Heresy

Papacy

Treason

Recant

Graves, Dan. " Theodosius Issued an Edict." *Christianity*. N.p., n.d. Web. 11 Mar 2014. <http://www.christianity.com/church/church-

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Go ahead and ExplainEverything. Take the wordsplash below and create a story using every vocab word. Make sure the vocabulary words are not only spoken, but they show up in writing within your ExplainEverything. Complete this for homework. Use your imagination.

Heresy Inquisition

 Secular Treason

Recant Papal Dogma

 Repression Heretic