Medieval Christianity

I. The Medieval Church

A. Traditional (Official Doctrine & Belief)
   - "Vulgate" translation of bible (St. Jerome, ca. 400)
   - Church Fathers (e.g., Augustine, Jerome, Ambrose, Gregory the Great)
   - Church councils (e.g., Lateran IV (1215))
   - Popes
   - theologians and canon lawyers

B. Hierarchical (Clergy & Church administration)

1. Clergy (ca. 10% population)
   a. Secular clergy (i.e., pastoral)
      - benefice (prebend)
      - tithes
      - cathedral & rural chapters; deans and archdeacons
   b. Regular clergy (i.e., monastic)
      - Rule of St. Augustine (ca. 400); Rule of St. Benedict (ca. 540)
      - Monastic: Carthusians (1084→); Cistercians (1098→); Premonstratensians (1121→), etc.
   c. Mendicants
      - Franciscans (O.F.M.; 1210→): St. Bonaventure; Roger Bacon
      - Dominicans (O.P.; 1216→): Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus

2. Laity (ca. 90% of population)
II. Medieval piety (mixture of official doctrine and local practices and beliefs)

A. Intercessory

1. Earthly help:
   - 7 deadly sins
   - priests and 7 sacraments; \textit{ex opere operato}
   - purgatory
     - Mass & chantries
     - Indulgences & Treasury of Merit

2. Heavenly help
   - Christ: Five Wounds, Holy Name, Sacred Heart, Corpus Christi; crucifix; Stations of the Cross
   - Virgin Mary: Ave Maria, rosary; Assumption (8/15); Holy House at Loreto
   - Angels: messengers and protectors
   - Saints
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II. Medieval Piety (continued)

B. Ritualistic

1. The Mass: censer, chalice, monstrance

2. Feast days
   » Daily: 8 divine offices & bells
   » Seasonal: Advent → Xmas; Lent → Easter

3. Sacraments, sacramentals & magic/superstition
   • Candles, palms, holy water, votive masses, blessings, amulets

C. Corporate

1. Parish & town
2. Special groups
   - Confraternities
   - Disciplinati; flagellants
   - Tertiaries
   - Devotio moderna; Brothers & Sisters of the Modern Life