

1200-1500 AD – Church History

- 48 Jerusalem Council
- 64 Rome Burns
- 70 Rome destroys Jerusalem and temple
- 150 Marcion and Gnosticism
- 190 Easter Conflict
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- 325 Council of Nicea and Arianism
- 353 Emperor Constantius and Religious Persecution by Christians
- 386 Augustine becomes a Christian
- 405 Jerome translates Bible into Latin (Latin Vulgate)
- 440 Pope Leo the Great
- 486 Clovis, King of the Franks
- 590 Pope Gregory the Great
- 613 Muhammad and Islam
- 726 Iconoclastic Controversy
- 787 Council of Nicea II
- 732 Battle of Tours
- 800 Charlemagne crowned emperor
- 909 Abbey of Cluny founded
- 936 Otto the Great
- 1054 Eastern church splits from Western church
- 1073 Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII)
- 1096 First Crusade

- 1215 Fourth Lateran Council
- 1225 Thomas Aquinas and Scholasticism
- 1300 Mysticism
- 1370 John Wyclif
- 1453 Turks capture Constantinople
- 1456 John Gutenberg and the printing press
- 1478 Spanish Inquisition

- 1517 Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation
- 1526 William Tyndale and English translation of Bible
- 1545 Council of Trent
- 1525 Anabaptists and the Radical Reformation
- 1600 Pietism
- 1740 The Great Awakening
- 1793 William Carey and the missionary movement
- 1800's False philosophies of Kierkegaard, Marx, Darwin, Freud, Wellhausen;
False religions of Mormons, Jehovah's Witnesses, Christian Science,
Seventh Day Adventist
- 1910 *The Fundamentals* are published and distributed
- 1948 Jews return to Israel, Dead Sea Scrolls discovered, World Council of Churches is formed

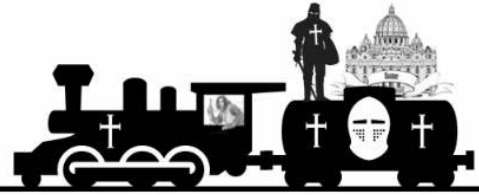
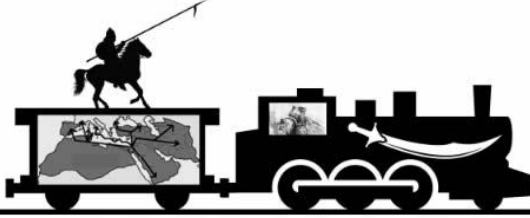
Church History's Pendulum		
Beliefs and Practices based on Experience and Emotions	Years	Beliefs and Practices based on Intellect and Rituals
Montanism	150	
	150-300	Gnosticism
Monasticism	300-1000	
	1000-1300	Scholasticism
Mysticism	1300-1500	
	1500-1600	Reformation
Holiness	1600-1800	
	1800-1900	Liberalism
Pentecostal Movement	1900-2000	
	2000-??	???????



750-1517 - Muslims Attack Rome, Invade France, Bosnia, Armenia

ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, GREECE, TURKEY,
PERSIA, SICILY, MALTA, CRETE, SARDINIA,
ARMENIA, BALKANS, BOSNIA, CROATIA,
DESTROY CHURCH OF HOLY SEPULCHER

MUSLIMS



- 813-828 - Muslims attack Italy's West Coast for 15 years
- 838 - Muslims conquer Marseille France
- 846 - Muslims attack Rome and destroy churches
- 859-883 - Muslims conquer Sicily, Malta, burn Monte Cassino, Italy
- 939-1015 - Muslims plunder Madrid, Barcelona, Pisa, Sardinia
- 1009 - Muslims destroy Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem
- 1073-1084- Muslims conquer Ankara and Nicaea, Turkey and Antioch, Syria
- 1095-1272 - CHRISTIAN CRUSADES TO HOLY LAND**
- 1375 - Muslims conquer Armenia

- Marseille, France
- Madrid, Spain
- Barcelona, Spain
- Antioch, Syria
- Sophia, Bulgaria
- Athens, Greece
- Dalmatia
- Constantinople
- Rome
- Cyprus
- Sardinia
- Nicaea
- Balkans
- Croatia
- Kurdistan
- Sicily
- Coast of Italy
- Pisa, Italy
- Holy Sepulcher
- Armenia
- Bosnia
- Venice
- Persia
- Malta

- **1009** – Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah of Egypt calls for the destruction of all Christian buildings and holy sites in Jerusalem; it is at this time the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, which was built by Constantine in 326, is completely destroyed; the only part of the original tomb of Christ that remains is the burial bench, because it was covered with the rubble
- 1015 – Muslims conquer Sardinia, a Mediterranean island to the west of Italy and east of Spain
- **1027** – The Christian Franks (French) from the West, who have permission to access and care for the Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, are replaced by the Byzantine Christians from the East; the Byzantine leaders begin the reconstruction of the Holy Sepulcher; Jerusalem is at this time under the control of the Fatimid Dynasty
- 1067 – Muslims from the East, the Seljuk Turks, conquer the Christian land of Armenia, which had been Christian since the day of the New Testament in the first century
- **1070** – Seljuk Turks take Jerusalem from the Fatimids and begin to persecute and oppress the Christians in the Holy Land; pilgrims begin to return with stories of oppression and persecution
- 1070 – Benedictine monks in Jerusalem begin an Order of Knights to protect pilgrims traveling in and to the Holy Land
- 1073 – Muslim Seljuk Turks conquer Ankara, Turkey
- 1078 – Muslim Seljuk Turks capture Nicaea, Turkey
- 1084 – Muslim Seljuk Turks capture Antioch, Syria
- 1089 – Christian Byzantine forces retake the island of Crete

● 1095-1099 – First Crusade

- 1096 – The First Crusade begins when a popular contemporary preaching personality known as Peter the Hermit stirs up the some disorganized knights and common people to follow him into the Holy Land. This is known as the Peasants Crusade (or, People's Crusade)
 - The early phase of the First Crusade was a failure from the start
 - They leave before the rest of the armies are ready
 - They leave a trail of destruction across Europe and most die before they cross into Turkey
 - After crossing the straits into Asia Minor they are cut down by the first major encounter with the Muslims at Apamea Cibotus (modern Dinar, Turkey) an ancient city in Phrygia; the rest are captured and sold as slaves
 - 1097-1098 – The second wave of the First Crusade
 - German knights slaughter Jews in Worms, Mainz, Trier, Neuss, and Prague as they make their way into the Middle East; their violent reasoning was that the Jews were like the Muslims - enemies of Christianity who had sided with Islam against Christians
 - Arrive in Constantinople in the spring
 - They quickly take Nicaea
 - They arrive in Antioch by the fall
 - Antioch is captured in the spring of 1098
 - 1099 – Jerusalem is captured in June
 - Because the Muslims in Jerusalem did not surrender, no prisoners are taken and everyone in the city is killed
 - The Crusaders set up a feudal system like the one they had left in Europe
 - Many castles were built and can still be seen today
 - A Crusader kingdom is established
 - Muslim pressure on Constantinople is reduced
 - The Knights Templars are organized to protect pilgrims
 - General reasons for the Christian Crusades:
 - Fear of the continued spread of Islam
 - Islam's occupation of Christian Holy Sites in Israel
 - Muslim persecution of Christian pilgrims traveling to Jerusalem to worship
 - Muslim destruction of churches
 - 1074 – Pope Gregory VII begins to call for Crusades against the Muslims in the Holy Land who were harassing Christian pilgrims
 - Byzantine Emperor at Constantinople had asked western European Christians for assistance against the Muslims (Seljuk Turks) invading Asia
 - 1095 – Pope Urban II preaches of a crusade against the Muslims at the synod of Clermont as a way to help the Byzantine Emperor and to rescue the holy sites from the Muslim control
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- **1095-1099 – First Crusade**

- **1144-1155 – Second Crusade**

- o 1144 – Muslims threaten the northeast territory of the Crusader kingdom and capture Edessa
- o 1146 – A mystic preacher in Europe, Bernard of Clairvaux, preaches for a Second Crusade
- o European interest and motivation is low from the beginning
- o King of France and the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire lead the crusade which fails
- o Many perish on the way
- o Fail to take Damascus
- o The Second Crusade ends as a failure
- 1187 – At the Battle at Hattin the Knights of the Middle East Crusader Kingdom are slaughtered
- o On the hill known as the Horns of Hattin west of the Sea of Galilee, Saladin defeats the Crusader knights by cutting off the water supply route to the Sea of Galilee and burning the fields around them
- o Saladin captures fifty Crusader castles soon after the victory in the Battle at the Horns of Hattin
- o Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, recaptures Jerusalem

- **1189-1192 – Third Crusade**

- 1189 – Known as the King's Crusade with King Philip of France, King Richard of England and Emperor Frederick.
- o Emperor Frederick drowns on the way
- o King Philip goes home after having an argument with King Richard
- o King Richard continues and engages Saladin in battle
- 1192 – King Richard is defeated by Saladin
- o Richard the Lionhearted, loses the Crusade to Saladin, but European Christians are promised access to Jerusalem as pilgrims
- 1200-1204 – Fourth Crusades – both are attempts to take Constantinople back from the Muslims
- o A Christian disaster
- o The original goal was to take Egypt and then to use Egypt as a base to recapture Jerusalem.
- o Before the Crusade begin the Pope went to war with the German knights
- o One Christian sect (the Cistercians) preaches against another Christian sect (the Albigensians) and massacres them before the Crusade begins
- o When the Crusaders cannot pay for their transport ships from Venice they are forced to conquer a Christian city in the Adriatic to make payment to the Christians from Venice
- o Ultimately the western Crusaders from the Roman Catholic Church merely conquered Constantinople and took control of the eastern Greek Church for the next sixty years

- **1212 – The Children's Crusade**

- o Children from France and Germany are sent to fight under the leadership of two boys (Stephen and Nicholas) who are not yet teenagers
- o The Church's theory was these boys were still pure and sinless, which meant they would be honored by God and successful in battle against the Muslims
- o Many died on the way and those that made it to battle were captured and sold into slavery in Egypt

Purpose: to free the Holy Land from the Muslims

Crusade	Year	Pope/Emperor	Location and Result
First	1096-1099	Urban II	Captured Nicea, Antioch, Edessa, Jerusalem Established a several Crusader kingdoms
Second	1147-1148	Eugene III	Attempt to recapture Edessa in order to have a place to defend a Muslim advance on Jerusalem; it failed. Saladin recaptured Jerusalem for the Muslims in 1187
Third	1189-1192	Gregory VIII	The "King's Crusade"; Emperor Frederick I drowned on the way; Philip went home; Richard lost but European pilgrims were given access to Jerusalem
Fourth	1200-1204	Innocent III	The goal was to take Egypt as a base to attack Jerusalem; Constantinople was taken which made the Eastern church subject to the Western Roman church again from 1204-1261
Children's	1212	Nicholas (age 12)	100,000 teens and children were killed or enslaved on the way
Fifth	1219-1221	Honorius	Another attempt to take Egypt for a base of operation; crusaders ran short of supplies, turned back but were attacked and defeated. Result: Eight year peace treaty
Sixth	1229	Frederick II	Negotiation gave Christians Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth and a road to the sea.
Seventh	1248-1254	Louis IX	Louis IX of France was taken captive and ransomed for 50,000 times the entire annual revenue of France when he and thousands of his troops were defeated by Egypt
Eighth	1270	Louis IX	A crusade to defend the remaining crusader kingdoms from Muslim attacks. The plan was to attack Tunis (north coast of Africa) for a base to attack Egypt which was needed to attack Jerusalem. When they landed in Africa the army became sick from drinking water, even King Louis died.

1100 University of Oxford Founded

1100 Notre Dame de Paris is built

1176 **Peter Waldo** founds the Waldensians

- 1140-1215 in Lyon, France
- A Wealthy merchant who read translations of the Gospel and experienced a spiritual conversion in 1176
- Imitating St. Alexis Waldo left his family, gave his goods to the poor and took a vow of poverty.
- Many followed his example in Lyons.
- He became an itinerant preacher and vigorously campaigned against the worldliness of the Church.
- He organized his followers into two classes: the Perfect and the Friends (or, Believers)
- He translated the Latin Bible into the languages of people.
- Pope Alexander III approved his lifestyle at the Third Lateran Council in 1179, but forbid him to preach without local approval.
- They were known as the "Poor Men of Lyons" and lived poor to condemn the churches wealth.
- Waldo ignored Alexander III and continued to preach and was condemned as a heretic.
- This group has survived into modern times in Europe, North and South America.
- The Waldensian church as a modern membership of about 35,000.

1179 **Third Lateran Council**

- Rome Council III
- 12th Church Council
- To enforce Ecclesiastical discipline
- Declared all usury (regardless of interest rate) forbidden. (Thus the Christian was not required to repay debts to the Jews.)
- 2 Waldenses appeared to seek approval. They gave the pope a translation of their Bible for approval. The council mocked them and called them simple. When asked if they believed in the persons of the Trinity the Waldenses said "Yes." When asked if they believed in the Mother of Christ." They also said "Yes." The whole committee burst out laughing at the ignorance because it was not proper to believe "in" Mary but to believe "on" her. The Waldenses were excommunicated.



- Up until the time of the pope's absolute power education took place in monasteries. The pope supported the founding of universities.
- In these universities debates were carried on which reawakened intellectual life in Europe and helped expand the vocabulary and depth of Christian thought.
- An example: Discussion revolved around the meaning of Jesus words "This is my body, this is my blood." A student named Berengar said that a real and true change takes place in these elements but the change is spiritual. Lanfranc and other theologians debated him saying it was an actual change although the "accidents" (touch, taste, sight and smell) of the bread and wine remain the same. Lanfranc won the debate and the term "**transubstantiation**" took on Lanfranc's definition. Berengar was condemned and forced to disown his views.
- Scholasticism was an age when the church controlled all education and they carried on their thinking against the background of what had gone before (classical philosophy of ancient Greece, the Bible and the teaching of the early Christian writers.)
- The great schoolmen: Anselm, Peter Abelard, Hugh of St Victor, Peter Lombard, Albert the Great, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus
- This movement put logic into faith. They organized the faith into a system.
- The men of scholasticism did not necessarily believe the same thing but instead thought and reasoned the same way.
- The theology that interested these men was basically philosophical.
- These men desired to confirm all that they had been taught. They made no original contribution to exegesis and biblical theology.
- They wanted to organize the doctrines in an orderly system called "summa theologiae".
- They went to the extreme of introducing into their discussions every imaginable question. These questions, if answered, would do no good except to satisfy a prurient curiosity.
- Anselm gives the best example of treatises on distinct subjects such as the existence of God, the necessity of the Incarnation, and the fall of the devil.
- Peter the Lombard produced the most clear
- Thomas Aquinas the most complete and finished systematic bodies of divinity.
- They began with the principle that faith precedes knowledge. As Anselm said, "I believe that I may understand; I do not understand that I may believe." And quoted Isaiah 7:9, "If you will not believe, you surely shall not be established."

Scholasticism style Questions:

- "Does God exist?"
- "Must human faith be completed by reason?",
- free will - "Do human beings have free will?".
- morality
- the nature of angels
- "What makes an action moral?".
- "Whether a divine person can assume a human nature without assuming human personhood?"
- "Whether a man can sell a thing for more than it is worth?".

1225-1274

Thomas Aquinas

- Thomas Aquinas was considered in his own day a dangerous innovator
 - His work is said to be a lake with many streams flowing into it and from it but that his work by itself is no water source.
 - He was original in the way he pulled together all the previous teaching and the rigorous way in which he explored question after question.
 - Aquinas would quote everyone who had gone before, pool together all their ideas and then and only then would he produce his view.
- These men were no fools. They were rigorous, complex, and had great thinking capacity. They belong to the intellectual giants of humanity
 - **The Problems:**
 - They were often attempting the impossible.
 - Much of their work was devoted to reconciling what can not be reconciled.
 - They recognized the church fathers' writings as infallible
 - They force Greek philosophy to fit scriptural study. Often one or the other must change to fit. In this case you no longer have philosophy nor scripture.
 - They were operating with out-dated concepts. Many of the questions that they wrestled with have turned out to be pseudo-questions in the light of our scientific view of the world. The questions they asked had theological bearing but their preoccupation with them hindered the hearing of the scriptural message.

1200's Universities

- A boy could begin his university education at the age of 12. They only needed to know Latin.
- The privilege of lecturing in theology was not granted until a man was 35.
- Universities had 3,000-4,000 students.
- Two orders of monks developed at this time for both political and intellectual control of these universities for the pope:
 - Franciscans – founded by Francis of Assisi in 1209. They held to traditional views, to Augustines' theology and Plato's philosophy.
 - Dominicans – founded by Dominic in 1216. They emphasized the use of reason. Thomas Aquinas combined Greek rationalism and Christian doctrine to explain Catholic philosophy.

1215 **Fourth Lateran Council (Council of Rome IV)**

- 13th Church Council, Rome Council IV
- The bidding of Innocent III. He dominated the council
- The focus was on heretics at home in Europe and abroad in the Holy Land
- There were seventy papal decrees that came from this council:
- Canon 1 Extra Ecclesiam nulla salus or "Outside the Church there is no salvation" and transubstantiation is mentioned
- Canon 3-4: Established the basis of the Inquisition – "Catholics who have taken the cross to exterminate heretics shall enjoy the indulgences and privileges granted to those who fight for the Holy Land."
- Canon 5: Papal Primacy – the bishop of Rome is first followed by the bishop of Constantinople (Catholics had a bishop there after the fourth crusade), Alexandria, Antioch then Jerusalem
- Canon 13 Forbid the establishment of new religious orders
- Canon 21 Confession at least once a year, partake of Eucharist at Easter
- Canon 51 Clandestine marriages forbidden. A "Clandestine" marriage was one that took place outside the home church parish or outside of church control.
- Canon 68 Jews and Muslims had to wear a special dress to distinguish them from Christians nor can they leave their houses during four days of Easter. Jews forbidden from holding public office
- The fifth crusade was decreed and organized
- The crusade of 1217 was scheduled

1311 **Vienne Council** and the KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

- 16th Church Council
- The key topic of discussion was the disbanding and suppressing the Knights Templar
 - The Knights Templar were the Knights of the Temple
 - Founded in 1119 to protect pilgrims and to defend the Holy Land from Muslims
 - The Knights Templar had outlived their purpose
 - Beginning around 1307 the King and the Pope began to have these knights arrested including their grand master
 - The Inquisition was set into motion in 1308. They were charged with false charges such as heresy, spitting upon the cross, worshipping an idol of Mohammed, along with sodomy, kissing the posterior parts and navel of fellow knights. Also of meeting with the devil and female demons. There were 127 total charges.
 - Under the strain of prolonged torture many of the knights assent to these charges and admitted denying Christ.
 - The king, the pope, the Dominican order, the University of Paris, and the French episcopacy was against them.
 - Many renounced their confessions as they burned.
 - In Paris 36 died under torture, 54 died in one burning, 100's died in prison. This spread throughout Europe where the pope ordered trials in Germany, Italy, Spain, Cyprus, and England. Papal inquisitors went into all these countries.
 - At the council of Vienne the majority were in favor of a new, fair trial but the king insisted that the order of the knights be abolished.
 - This order of knights was abolished on March 22, 1312.



1324-1384 **John Wyclif**

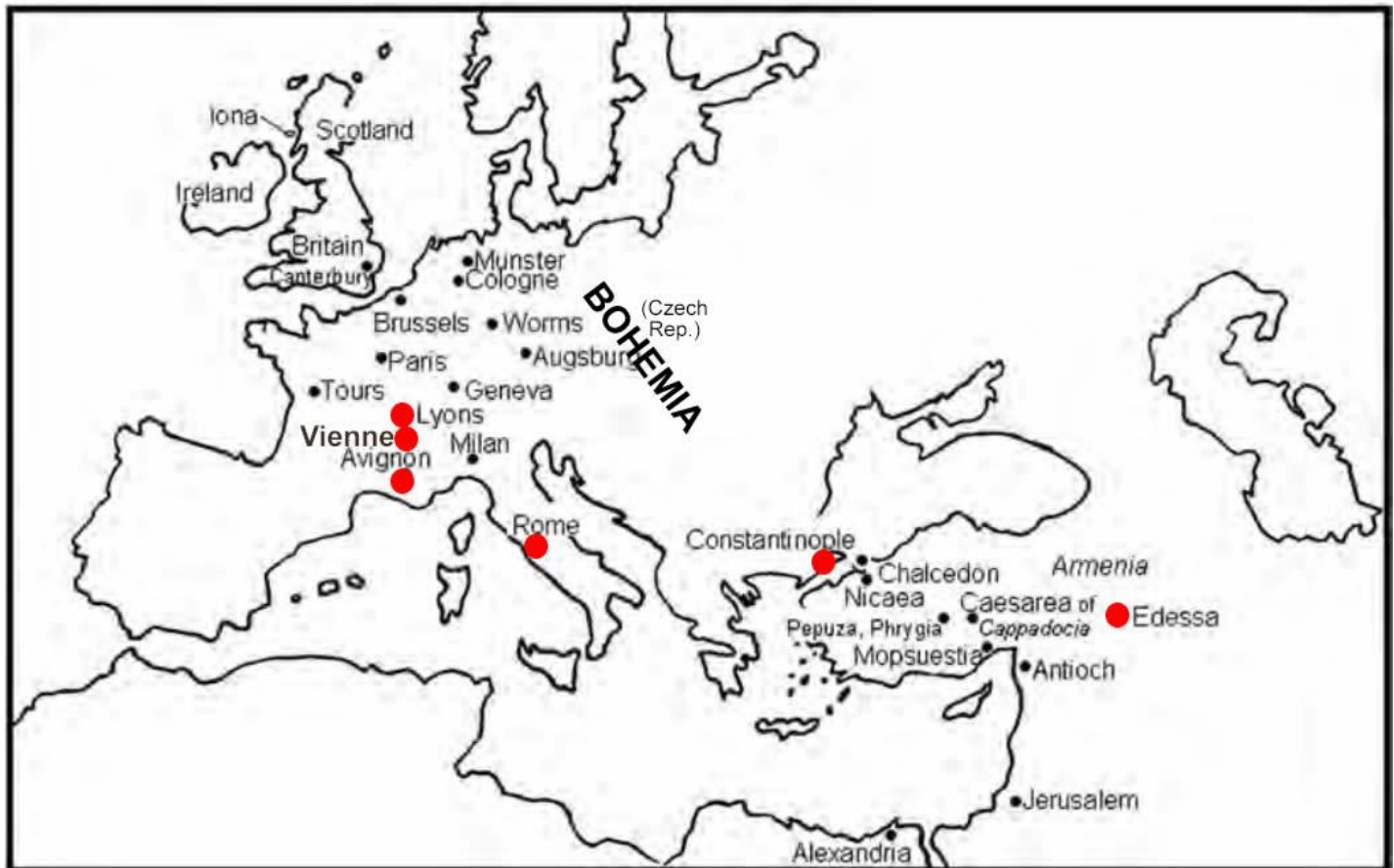
- The Morning Star of the Reformation
- He was of Saxon blood and studied at Oxford.
- He several appointments including one from the king
- In 1366 he was one of the king's chaplains
- In 1374 Wyclif went for the king to negotiate peace with France and to meet with the pope's agents on filling of ecclesiastical appointments in England.
- ON his return to England he began to speak of religious reform.
- He preached in Oxford and London against the pope's secular sovereignty.
- IN one of his tracts he called the bishop of Rome "the anti-Christ, the proud, worldly priest of Rome, and the most cursed of clippers and cut-purses."
- Wyclif said that the pope "has no more power in binding and loosing than any priest."
- In 1378 he was tried for heresy
- He then began to write in English the Scriptures
- He organized traveling preachers to take his message
- He rejected transubstantiation, priestly absolution in the confessional and indulgences.
- His followers were called 'Lollards' and were arrested
- He suffered a stroke in 1382 that left him partially paralyzed
- While saying mass in his church he was struck again with paralysis and died two days later on Dec. 29, 1384.
- Wyclif was said to have lit a fire that would never go out.

1305-1378 **Popes at Avignon**

- The increase in the number of sects, nationalism, and the wider spread of money began the decline of the papacy
- England and France were at odds with the pope. The clash centered not on lands as in the past but on the accumulation of money.
- The church had to resort to demanding tithes from the people or risk excommunication
- In France King Philip the Fair levied taxes on the French clergy of one-half their annual income.
- In 1296 Pope Boniface threatened excommunication
- Philip then forbid the exportation of gold to Rome
- Pope Boniface countered by stating the most far-reaching claims ever made by medieval papacy. He said that Christ, being both a king and a priest, had committed to Peter not one key but two, and not one sword but two – the temporal as well as the spiritual. Peter had renounced for himself the actual use of the temporal sword, but had delegated it to kings to be employed under papal direction.
- 1303 some of Philip's men captured the pope in his summer residence near Rome and tortured him until he died.
- The papacy was then transferred from Rome to Avignon a little town in Southern France. This city as to be the papal residence from 1305 until 1378.
- This was known as the Babylonian captivity

1415 John Hus Burnt at stake

- He began preaching to the people of Bohemia in their own language
- He criticized Catholicism at first on a moral basis.
- He upbraided the luxury and license of the bishops and pope and drew a graphic picture of Christ riding on a donkey and the pope on a stallion being kissed on his feet.
- Hus movement restored the cup to the laity and not just to the priest
- Students at the University of Prague burned the papal bull of indulgence and were executed. Hus protested and was sent into retirement and wrote "On the Church"
- At the Council of Constance the council proposed to examine Hus.
- Hus welcomed the suggestion and was guaranteed a safe journey there and back.
- Upon arrival Hus was shocked by the blatant immorality of the priests.
- Hus was imprisoned
- Hus was accused of teaching the doctrines that he did not teach.
- He was burned by the council and said while burning, "O Christ, thou son of the living God, have mercy upon me. O thou, who wast born of the virgin Mary. . ."
- Even the dirt around the stake was dug up and removed so there would be no relics.



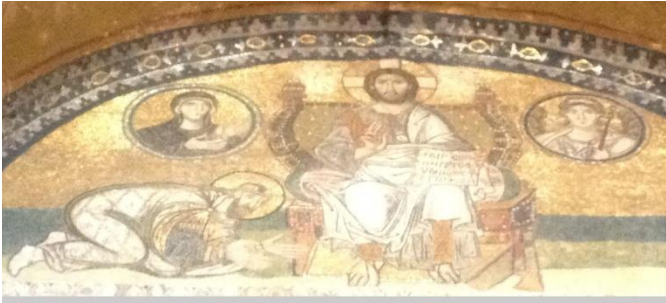
1453 Turks Capture Constantinople

- After years of standing against Muslim pressure the Christian city of Constantinople fell to the Turks on May 29, 1453
- This ended the last stand of the former Roman Empire in the form of the Byzantine Empire and gave way to the Ottoman Empire
- This date is seen as the end of the Middle Ages.
- The Greek scholars of the Byzantine Empire migrated into Europe which began the Renaissance



Upon capturing Constantinople on May 29, 1453, Sultan Mehmed II immediately converted the Hagia Sophia from a Byzantine cathedral into the "Great Fatih Mosque," signaling the end of the Roman/Byzantine Empire.

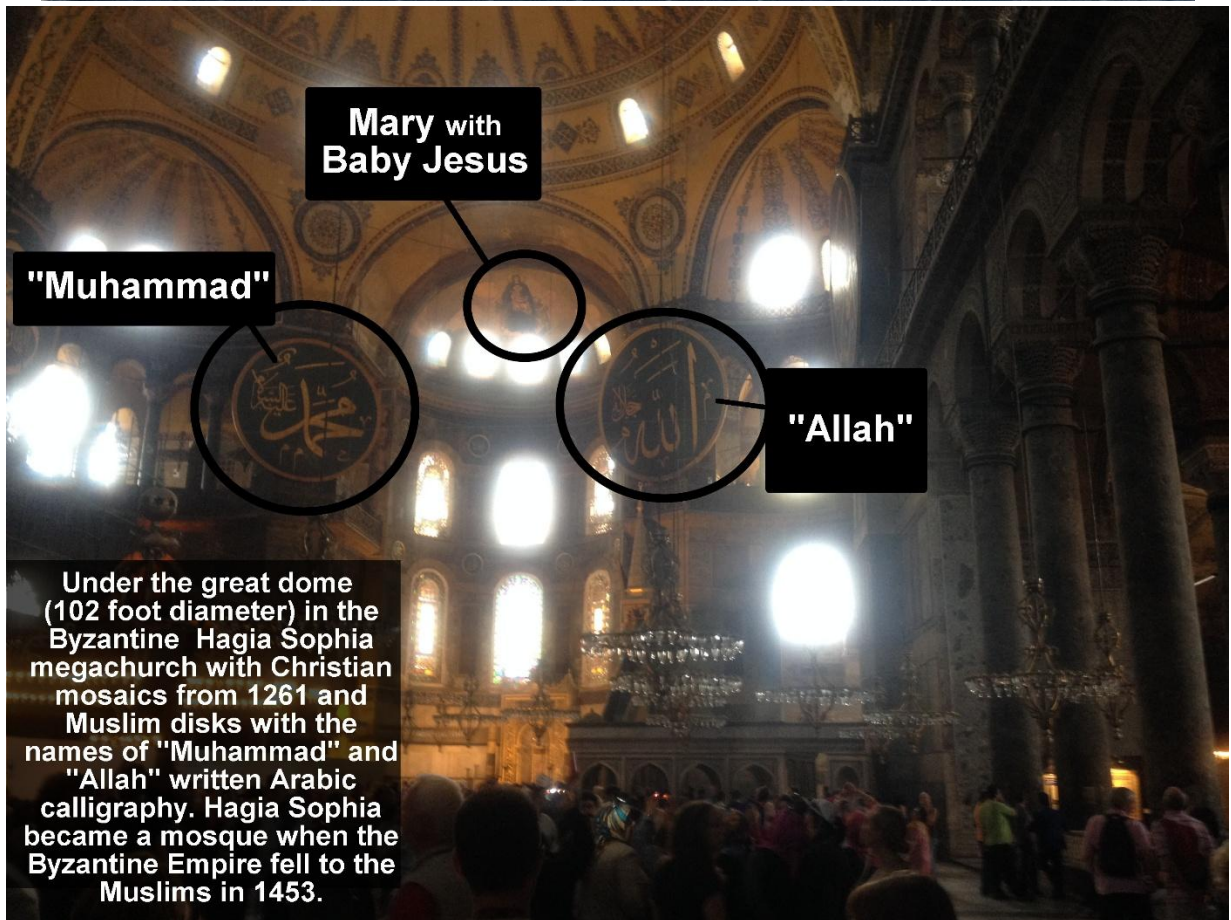
The structure was preserved, but its Christian imagery was plastered over, and four minarets were later added, converting it to an Islamic holy site.

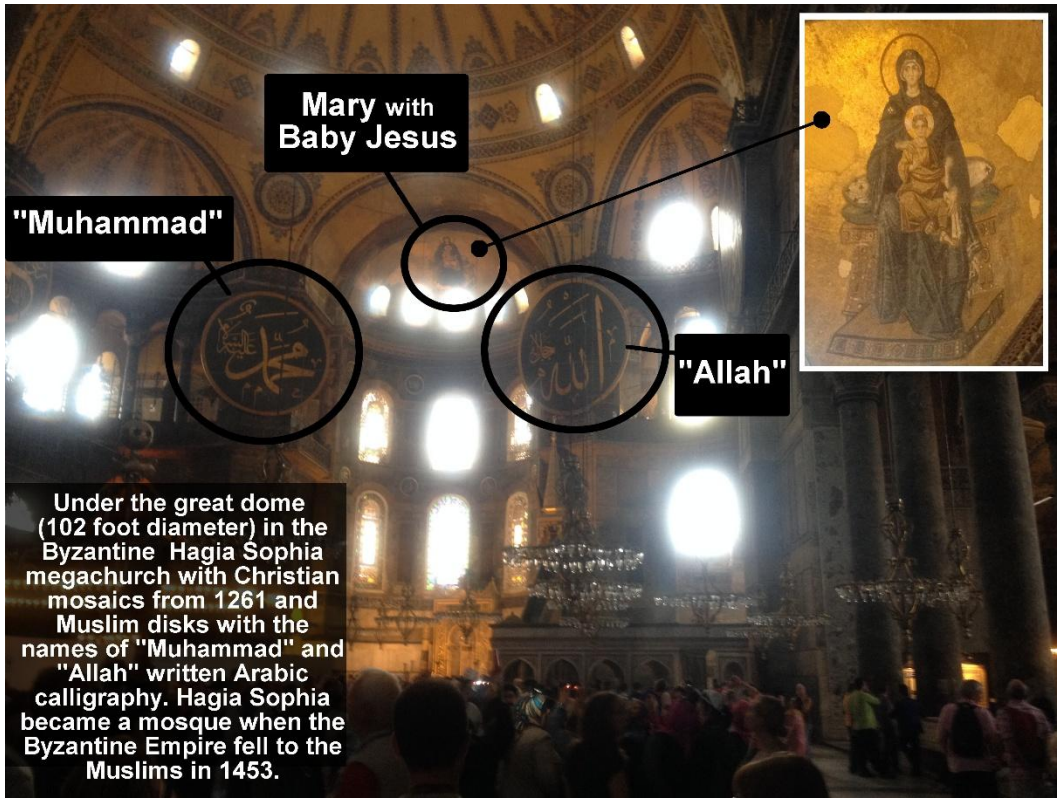


Jesus enthroned, with two medallions, one on the left containing an image of Mary and one on the right containing the archangel Gabriel. The figure of Emperor Leo VI (866-912) is represented on the left, kneeling at the feet of Christ. This mosaic was created the days of Emperor Leo VI (900 AD). The history behind this mosaic and its interpretation is worth Googling.



A mosaic above the imperial door used only by Christian Byzantine emperors that led from the narthex to the nave of the great church Hagia Sophia.

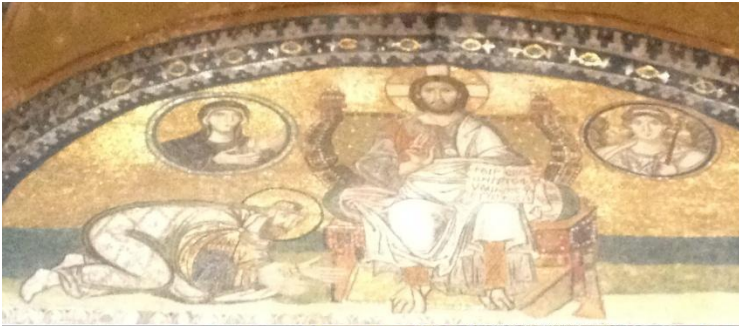






A Christian mosaic panel called "Deesis" (Greek for "prayer" or "supplication") in Hagia Sophia which was created by the Byzantine Christians in 1261, but covered up by Muslims with plaster after Istanbul fell to the Muslims in 1453. The plaster was meticulously removed beginning in 1934. The mosaic shows Mary and John the Baptist asking Jesus for the salvation of mankind.





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