LESSON 5: MEDIEVAL MONASTICISM

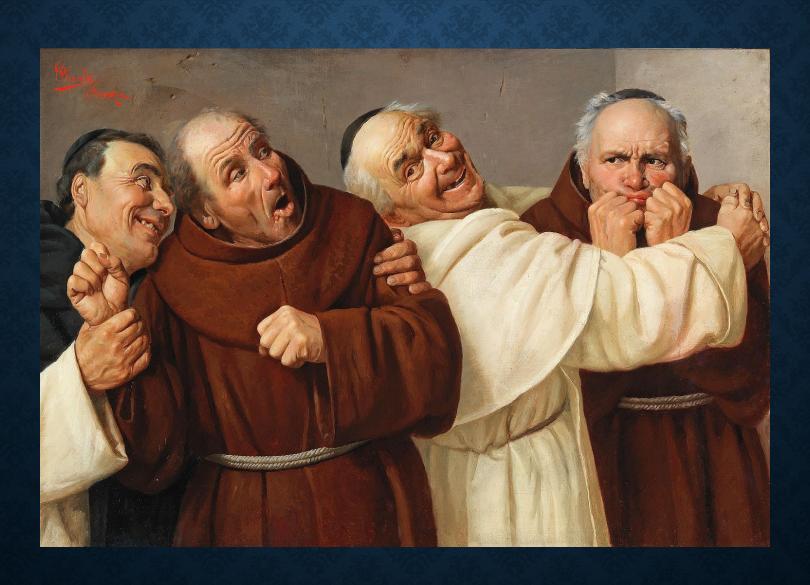
Church History 102:

The Medieval Church

AGENDA

- Overview Monasticism
- Contrast East and West
- Consider Benefits and Problems

MEDIEVAL MONKS?



WHAT IS MONASTICISM?

Monasticism is an institutionalized religious movement or practice in which members attempt to live by a religious rule requiring separation from society and/or worldly concerns to do works that go beyond those of the laity or ordinary spiritual leaders

- Origins in the 3rd
 century as Christians
 want to escape Roman
 society
- Becomes more
 widespread once
 Christianity legalized
 (and paganized) in 4th
 century

THREE TYPES OF MONASTICISM

- Eremitic -> hermits
- Cenobitic -> communities
- Skete -> hybrid
- For both men and women
- Poverty, celibacy, and consecration



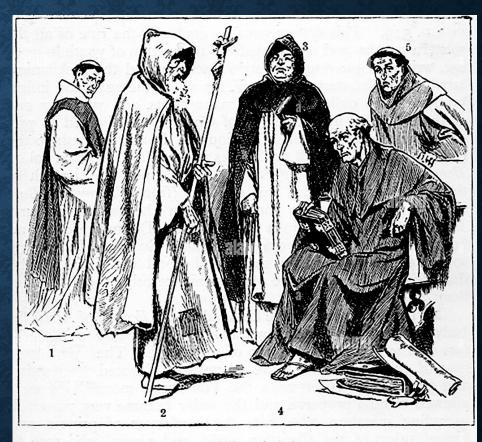
MONASTIC DIFFERENCES

- West, cenobitic
- Emphasis on culture and education
- Benedict of Nursia influential
- Different monastic orders emerge

- Syria/Egypt, eremitic
- Greek/Byzantine,
 mixture
- Basil of Caesarea influential
- The Studium and Mt.
 Athos (Hesychasm)

FOUR MAJOR WESTERN ORDERS

- Cluniacs, 909,
 Reform/Worship
- Cistercians, 1098,
 Reform/Simplicity
- Franciscans, 1210,
 Mendicant Ministers
- Dominicans, 1217,
 Mendicant Preachers



Group of Monastic Orders.

1, Cistercian; 2, Franciscan (mendicant); 3, Dominican; 4, Benedictine;

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BENEFITS OF MEDIEVAL MONASTICISM

- 1. Excellent Christian Education
- 2. Disciplined Living
- 3. Constant and Dedicated Prayer
- 4. Excellent and Honest Civil Servants
- 5. Steady Crop of Bishops and Missionaries
- 6. Preservation of Ancient/Medieval Texts
- 7. A Spiritual Anchor in Medieval Storms

PROBLEMS OF MEDIEVAL MONASTICISM

- 1. Flimsy Biblical Foundation
- 2. Emphasis on External Righteousness
- 3. Promotion of Two-Tiered Christianity
- 4. Victimization by Own Success
- 5. Abuse as a Social Safety Net
- 6. Monastic Rivalry
- 7. Unbelieving Members and Leaders