

Annotated Bibliography

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Primary Sources

Alighieri, Dante. *Dante's Inferno*. Sigma Publishing Co., 1892.

Dante's inferno is the iteration of hell that resonates with people the most, with different circles for different sins. Written in the 12th century, the hell depicted in Dante's inferno was the one that people were threatened with during the high middle ages. This source provided context for the strength of this threat.

Pope Lucius III. *Papal Bull: Ad Abolendam*. 1184.

Ad Abolendam was a papal bull written by Lucius III that led to the Inquisition. It was one of the first formal attempts by the Church to combat heresy (particularly the heresy of other sects of Christianity) on a large scale. It detailed which groups were to be declared heretics, and detailed how Bishops were to find and eliminate this heresy on the local level. As mentioned below we obtained the translation from the book *Some Remarks upon the Ecclesiastical History of the Ancient Churches of Piedmont* by Pierre Allix.

Secondary Sources

Green, Toby. *Inquisition: the Reign of Fear*. Thomas Dunne Books, 2009.

This book provides a study of the Inquisition and the methods the Roman Catholic Church used to quell dissent opinion and smaller religions. It focuses on the later middle ages and the Reformation period, detailing the method by which the Church gained, and retained power, most notably in Spain, Portugal, and in the recently discovered and conquered New World. In addition to much background information useful in our analysis, it argues that “the Inquisition produced a permanent state of fear and invented an atmosphere of paranoia and institutional persecution that created a precedent for totalitarianism” (front flap synopsis, *Inquisition: the Reign of Fear*) within Europe and the Western World. And is a perfect example of the how much control the Church had on one’s life during this time period.

Ames, Christine Cadwell. "Does Inquisition Belong to Religious History." *The American Historical Review*, vol. 110, no. 1, 2005, pp. 11–37.

This scholarly article attempts to quantify and place the Inquisition in history. And whether we should view inquisitions as an extension of religion, not just an event unto themselves. It provides much context to the argument we make in our project, and is an addition in depth analysis of the minds of both those who were members of the inquisition, their motivation and corruption, and the reaction of the common people. And the Inquisitions effect of the overall path and history of the Church.

Allix, Pierre. *Some Remarks upon the Ecclesiastical History of the Ancient Churches of Piedmont*. Church History Research & Archives, 1989.

We used this book for a translation of primary source documents, more specifically for the translation of the papal bull *Ad Abolendam*, which was mentioned above. It was originally published in 1690, and has been both republished and digitalized since.

Berkley Center for Religion, Peace and World Affairs. "Christianity and Religious Freedom in the Medieval Period (476 – 1453 CE)." Berkley Center For Religion, Peace and World Affairs, berkeleycenter.georgetown.edu/essays/christianity-and-religious-freedom-in-the-medieval-period-476-1453-ce.

This article is about how the rise of Christianity affected religious freedom in the middle ages. This means that it has information on both how people became missionaries and how christianity interacted with other religions. Interactions between religions is how religions spread the most, as atheism has always been a minority.

Greeley, June-Ann. "Christian Missionary Activity in the Early Middle Ages." Sacred Heart University, 1995.

http://digitalcommons.sacredheart.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1031&context=rel_fac

This is a short but highly condensed and specific source, it talks about the methods, tactic, and movements of missionaries in the early middle ages. This provides information about the early missionaries, both providing that aspect and a place to launch off when talking about subsequent tactics.

Hayes, Stephen Tromp Wynn. "ORTHODOX MISSION METHODS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY." June 1989. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/43176116.pdf>

A large and in depth source about the recruiting tactics of the orthodox church. This is not the church that we are focusing on, but they are analogous. In combination with other sources this will paint a broader picture of what the recruitment techniques actually looked like.

"The Medieval Church: from Dedication to Dissent." *The British Library*, The British Library, 17 Jan. 2014, www.bl.uk/the-middle-ages/articles/church-in-the-middle-ages-from-dedication-to-dissent.

This article talks about the spectrum from the most devout Catholics to heretics in the middle ages. This means that it provides information on the motives of missionaries and pilgrims. It also talks about how devout the average person is at different time periods, which provides the basis of how much all of those people are preaching.

Bernard Hamilton | Published in *History Today* Volume 53 Issue 1 January 2003. "Spreading the Gospel in the Middle Ages." *History Today*, www.historytoday.com/archive/spreading-gospel-middle-ages.

This article specifically focuses on the spread of christianity. It also has a focus on how the different branches compete. This makes it the perfect source for general information, and specific information on how certain branches became bigger than others.

Graphic/Image Sources

Pre-Revolution Timeline 1400s, America's Best History, americasbesthistory.com/abhtimeline1400.html.

This source provided only a picture located on the colonialism slide.

Suchismita, Sen. Animated Map Shows How Christianity Spread around the World. YouTube, Business Insider, 14 Aug. 2015, www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJ0dZhHccfU. Accessed 18 May 2021.

This is the video located on the colonialism slide. We didn't utilize it to gather information, rather to provide an interesting graphic/visualisation of Christianity's (and thus also Catholicism's) spread.

Medievalists.net. "How to Win Friends and Influence People: Medieval Bishops Edition." Medievalists.net, 8 Apr. 2014, www.medievalists.net/2014/04/win-friends-influence-people-medieval-bishops-edition/.

This source provided only a picture located on the colonialism slide.

Invictuspopuli. "Did Christianity Help or Hinder the Progress of Science During the Middle Ages?" Invictuspopuli, 21 Jan. 2020, invictuspopuli.wordpress.com/2018/07/08/did-christianity-help-or-hinder-the-progress-of-science/.

This source provided only a picture located on the colonialism slide.

Contributors, Anonymous. "Middle Ages." Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 10 Feb. 2021, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages.

This source provided a picture on the thesis page.

14th-century miniature from William of Tyre's *Histoire d'Outremer*. National Library of France, Department of Manuscripts.

The first picture on the page, next to the section titled “The Result of an Authoritarian Structure”.

Berruguete, Pedro, *Saint Dominic Presiding over an Auto-da-fe*. 1493 - 1499. Museo Nacional del Prado.

The second image on the page, next to the second titled “The Inquisition as it relates to Communication”.

Colombe, Jean. *Concile de Clermont en 1095*. 1474. Bibliothèque nationale de France.

The third image on the page, depicting a Pope Urban II giving a speech in 1095. Next to the section titled “Pre-Inquisition Environment”.

Pope Urban VIII. *Papal bull of Pope Urban VIII*. 1637. University of Wales.

The fourth image on the page, next to the section “Important Papal Bulls”. This is a papal bull written by Pope Urban VIII in 1637. We do not use any information from it, it is merely given as an example of what a typical papal bull looks like.

History.com Editors. (2017, November 17). *Inquisition*. Retrieved February 10, 2021, from <https://www.history.com/topics/religion/inquisition>

The image under the section titled “Medieval Inquisition”. We didn’t use information from this source, merely the graphic to represent the time period of the Medieval Inquisition.

Depiction of the Seal of the Tribunal in Spain. 2019. Retrieved February 10, 2021 from Wikimedia Commons (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Inquisici%C3%B3n_espa%C3%B1ola.svg)

The image under the section titled “Spanish Inquisition”. This image is used purely for visualization purposes.

Robert-Fleury, Joseph-Nicolas. Galileo before the Holy Office. 1847. Musee du Louvre, Paris

The image under the section titled “Roman Inquisition”. We didn’t use information from this source, merely the graphic to represent the time period of the Roman Inquisition (and the most famous trial therein, that of Galileo).