

d. Alexander VI ..1503...a man with few qualifications for any ecclesiastical office but.. a real politician..and the author of the line of demarcation that divided the new world between Spain and Portugal. He is the antagonist to Savanarola.

e. The Florentine Schism

Perhaps this is placed here in my notes due to the conflict with Alexander..it could be with the previous section as well. But Savanarola, a Dominican monk (1498), took sharp exception to the excesses of the church of his time and, being elected to public office in Florence in 1594, sought to reform public and ecclesiastical abuse. Opposed by the clerics, he had a great following with the masses and the government but a change in affairs led to his condemnation and death in 1498.

D. Closing Summary

At the close of this age we find a sectarian church successfully operating in Bohemia, the inquisition working ferociously in Spain, a humanistic movement circulating in the French theology, a church that had been overcome by superstition to the point of having lost any semblance of a Gospel society, and a social order that was marked with the seeds of violent discontent.

I will probably talk about this for awhile..draw the details to a close and end the quarter with the cheerful note that when it is over, it is over.