

Category 2 – History of Christianity

1. 书名：《中世纪“上帝”的文化——中世纪基督教会史》

2. 作者：张绥

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5. 作者简介：张绥，参见《基督教会史》提要。

6. 内容提要：本书为“世界文化丛书”之一。本书出版社介绍：基督教是世界三大宗教之一，宗教文化是世界文化的组成部分。本书是叙述中世纪基督教会史的专著，作者以西罗马帝国灭亡至英国资产阶级革命之前一千一百余年的历史为背景，叙述了基督教西派教会的活动，不少教会史书中欠缺的东派教会的历史也在书中得到了反映。

本书是作者的研究成果，也是目前国内叙述中世纪基督教会史较详尽的一部。该书内容深入浅出，文笔生动流畅，可供社会科学工作者、党政干部、大专院校师生阅读。

本书作者在“前言”中写道：基督教会史，不同于基督教史。它仅以基督教中教会的历史作为叙述和研究的对象。中世纪基督教会史又是基督教会史中的一个断代史，因为它要叙述的时间只是基督教存在至今的一千九百余年中的一千一百余年。

关于“中世纪”这个名词，现在的历史学界已经把它看成为一个约定俗成的概念。一般来说，它是指公元 476 年西罗马灭亡以后到公元 17 世纪中叶英国资产阶级革命以前这段时间的欧洲历史。本书采用以上所述的一般世界史的提法，而舍弃许多基督教会史作者以罗马主教格列高里一世为中世纪基督教会史开端的写法。

本书共计 8 章：第 1 章“拉丁化”教会和希腊教会的第一次分裂（公元 476 年西罗马帝国的灭亡、西派教会在“蛮族”中的传教活动、奥古斯丁的神学思想和佩拉纠“主义”、《赫诺肯提谕》和东派教会的幸运）；第 2 章从查士丁尼一世到查理曼皇帝（查士丁尼一世和罗马主教格列高里一世、“和子”句的争执和西派教会的中兴、两派教会的修院制度）；第 3 章东派教会的苦恼和教皇格列高里七世的失算

(圣像崇拜之争和第二次尼西亚主教公会议、伪造的《艾西多尔文献》和克吕尼派改革运动、公元 1054 年基督教东西两派教会的大分裂、圣彼得大堂前的喜剧和堪诺撒城堡前的苦肉计); 第 4 章 罗马教皇权力极盛时期和拜占廷帝国灭亡(十字军东征, 天主教会的鼎盛时期和“异端”裁判所, 东、西两派教会的佛罗伦萨会议和俄罗斯正教会的发展); 第 5 章 天主教神学思想的发展(安瑟伦和他的神学思想、唯名论者和阿伯拉尔的神学思想、托马斯·阿奎那和《神学大全》、“异端”神学家罗吉尔·培根、约翰·邓司·斯各特和他的神学思想、方济各会的“异端”和神学家威廉·奥卡姆、经院哲学的历史地位); 第 6 章 教皇权力的衰落和天主教会腐化(博尼法斯八世和法王腓力四世的权力之争、“阿维尼翁”教皇和天主教会大分裂、天主教会的腐化和神秘主义思想流行); 第 7 章 基督教和文艺复兴(瘟疫的肆虐和纸对思想传播的影响、宗教改革运动的前奏曲、西欧的“复兴”); 第 8 章 基督教新教的产生(马丁·路德的宗教改革和德意志农民战争、茨温利和加尔文的宗教改革、英国的宗教改革和“圣公会”的建立、天主教会的应变措施和 1672 年东正教耶路撒冷宗教会议)。

1. Title: The Culture of “God” in the Middle Ages—The History of Medieval Christian Churches 中世紀「上帝」的文化——中世紀基督教會史
2. Author: Zhang Sui
3. Publisher and Date of Publication: Hangzhou: Zhejiang Renmin Chubanshe, Jul 1987
4. Pages: 296
Words: 208000
No. of Prints: 23800
5. About the Author: Zhang Sui, born in Shanghai in 1943, entered the Department of History of Peking University in 1960, became the Director of Shanghai Eastern Research Institute in 1990, went to Taiwan as Guest Professor in Fujen University, Taiwan in 1990. Zhang Sui has delivered lectures in the United States. In 1991, Zhang Sui is listed as an “Outstanding Intellectual” by International Biographical Centre, Cambridge, England. Zhang Sui’s works include: *Religion in Ancient and Modern Times*, *The Eastern Orthodoxy and Orthodox Churches in China*, *An Investigation of Religions in Shanghai*, *The Culture of “God” in the Middle Ages*, *The Hebrew Culture and the Jews in China*, *Outlines of the Cultural History of China*, *The Cultural History of Turkestan*. Zhang Sui has published many essays in Chinese and foreign journals.
6. Summary: This book belongs to the “World Cultures Series”. Christianity is one of the three major world religions, and religious cultures are constituents of a world culture. This book is dedicated to the history of Medieval Christianity. The Author narrated the activities of the Western churches, with the history, which lasted over 1100 years, from the fall of the West Roman Empire until the time before the English Bourgeois Revolution as the background; the history of the Eastern churches, which is often

lacked in many works of church history, is treated in the book as well. This book is the results of the Author's own research, and is at present more comprehensive than other works on the history of Medieval Christian churches by Chinese scholars. This book is highly intelligible and fluent, suitable for reading by social scientists, politicians, and college teachers and students. The Author writes in the Preface that the history of Christian churches is not the same as the History of Christianity. This object of narration and research of this book is only the history of Christian churches. And the history of Medieval Christian churches is a scattered history within the entire history of Christian churches, for the time it narrates is only the period of over 1100 years within the entire history of Christianity, which is a period of over 1900 years. The term "Medieval" has been regarded as a customary concept by historians nowadays. Generally speaking, it refers to the history of Europe after the Fall of the West Roman Empire in 476 AD until the English Bourgeois Revolution in the Seventeenth Century. This book adopts this general designation of the world history, and not the way many authors on the history of Christian churches employ, that is, regarding the Roman Pope Gregory I as the beginning of the history of Medieval Christian churches.

This book comprises 8 chapters. Chap 1 is about the first split between the "Latinised" Church and the Greek Church (The Fall of the West Roman Empire in 476 AD, Missionary Activities of the Western Churches among the "Barbarians", Augustine's Theological Thoughts and Pelagianism, The Emperor's Order and the Fortune of the Eastern Churches). Chap 2 is about from Justinian I to Charlemagne (Justinian I and the Roman Bishop Gregory I, Controversies about "Filioque" and the Revival of Western Churches, The Monastery Systems of the Western Church and the Eastern Church). Chap 3 is about the Troubles of the Eastern Churches and the Mistaken Move of Pope Gregory VII (Controversies about Iconography and the Second Nicene Council, The Counterfeited "Constantine's Gift" and the Reform Movements of the Cluniac Order, the Great Schism in 1054 AD, The Comedy before St Peter's Dome and the "Confidence Game" before the Canossian Castle). Chap 4 is about the Climax of the Power of Roman Popes and the Fall of the Byzantine Empire (The Crusades, The Climax of the Catholic Church and the Inquisition, The Council of Florence by the Eastern and Western Churches, The Development of the Russian Orthodox Church). Chap 5 is about the Development of Catholic Theologies (Anselm and His Theological Thoughts, Nominalists and the Theological Thoughts of Aberlard, The *Summa Theologiae* of Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon the "Heterodox" Theologian, John Duns Scotus and His Theological Thoughts, The "Heresy" of Franciscans and Theologian William Occam, The Historical Position of Scholasticism). Chap 6 is about the Decline of Papal Powers and the Corruption of the Catholic Church (The Power Struggle between Pope Boniface VIII and French King Philips IV, The "Avignon" Pope and the Split of the Catholic Church, The Corruption of Catholic Church, The Prevalence of Mysticism). Chap 7 is about Christianity and Renaissance (The Spread of Diseases and the Influence of Papers to the Spread of Knowledge, The Prelude to the Reformation, The Renaissance of Western Europe). Chap 8 is about the Birth of Protestant Christianity (The Reformation of Martin Luther and German Peasants' War, The Reformation of Ulrich Zwingli and John Calvin, The Reformation of England and the Establishment of the "Anglican Church", The Remedies of the Catholic Church, The Orthodox Council of Jerusalem in 1672).