The Vatican, Rome
St. Peter’s Basilica
Heretics dispossessed of all possessions being expelled from Toulouse
The Structure and hierarchy of the church

When does it start?
How does it start?
How is it funded?
But when and how does a hierarchy begin?

1. The Apostolic Church – 1\textsuperscript{st}-2\textsuperscript{nd} centuries c.e.
2. The Early Christian Church- 2\textsuperscript{nd}-3\textsuperscript{rd}
3. Constantine and Imperial Christianity-4\textsuperscript{th}: the creation of a episcopal hierarchy
4. The Late Empire and the disintegration of the state – 5\textsuperscript{th}-7\textsuperscript{th}: the church takes over civic administration, protection (city walls), charity, taxation
5. The Carolingian Revival – 8\textsuperscript{th}-9\textsuperscript{th} century: the addition of canons to the cathedral clergy
The Church and Architecture

- The New Testament/ a new religion preached by
  - Itinerant apostles and their followers
  - No liturgy and not much hierarchy
  - Appeal to the poor and the dispossessed
  - (fundamentally anti-architectural)

So our question is this: how do we get from the early church to the highly authoritative papacy of the High Middle Ages?
• The house church: *domus ecclesiae*
• and the *titulus* (a private property – house – donated to the nascent Christian community)
• Often on the margins of the city
Dura Europos, a provincial Roman city on the Euphrates River
Dura Europos, the city walls and Euphrates
reinforcement of the city walls mid-3rd century
An Early Christian house church adjacent to the city walls
A: Entrance doorway
B: Courtyard
C: Stairs to upper floor
D: Baptistry
E: Font
F: "Sunday School"
G: "Church"
The house church at Dura Europos, early 3rd century: discreet, domestic, private; decorated with simple and straightforward pictorial cycles with biblical scenes: “popular art”
Fig. 103. Plan de la ville de Noyon au Moyen Age (d’après M. Laporte).
1. La cité antique et la cathédrale.
Head of Constantine from the Basilica Nova, Rome, ca. 315-330:

The Edict of Milan legalized Christianity

The emperor himself adopted this religion -( sort of!)
Constantine needed to provide the new religion the authority and power of an imperial religion:

- a new, monumental architecture
- a hierarchical structure
Rome, Old St. Peter’s ca. 319 (brown) and site of the Ancient hippodrome and cemetery (purple) in relation to the 16th & 17th century reconstruction (yellow)
Rome, Old St. Peter’s, ca. 319 c.e.: reconstruction of original appearance
Altar over the tomb of Peter

Rome: old St. Peter's, begun c. 318 by Constantine
Rome, Old St. Peter’s, ca. 318 C.E. : reconstruction of original appearance
Wooden truss ceiling

Flat wall surfaces

Double aisles

Massive re-used Roman columns
The pope and the papal curia (officers) in Rome

Archbishop and Canons in the Archdiocese

Bishop and Canons at the cathedral

The parish: priest and the local community
[a parallel structure was the creation and development of monasticism - communities of men or women (sometimes both) who withdraw from society to pray –

Saint Benedict of Nursia, c. 480-c. 545 at Montecassino]
Monastic communities (vs. cathedrals)
1. Rural and not urban

2. Often (but not always) exempt from the authority of the bishop

3. Not engaged with the public

4. Are often organized in clusters of monasteries that adhere to the same religious rule