



The Monastic Tradition of Education

with Dr. Christopher Perrin

Lesson 2: A Survey of the Monastic Tradition

Outline:

Survey of monasticism after Benedict:

- Benedict, 480-543 AD
 - Benedict was not seeking to have influence, and yet he did.
- Charlemagne & Alcuin, 800 AD
 - Charlemagne calls on Alcuin to reform education in Charlemagne's palace and in the monastic schools of the empire.
 - Alcuin was the great educational reformer.
- William of Aquitaine, 909 AD, Cluny, France
 - He donates land to build a monastery in France (Cluny), and then removed himself from the monastery.
- Carthusians, 1084 AD, Chartreuse, France
 - They wanted monks to live more in isolation.
- Cistercians, 1094 AD, Citeaux
 - This order was founded to reform the Benedictine monasteries. They wanted to go back to the simplicity and full dedication to the Rule of St. Benedict.
 - St. Bernard is a famous advocate and Cistercian monk.
 - The vast majority of these monasteries had attached schools.
- Franciscans: 1210; Cappuchins, 1520
 - The Franciscans were out in the community preaching, serving, and caring for others.
- Dominicans: 1215
 - They particularly emphasized teaching and addressing erroneous doctrine in the church.
- Jesuits: 1540, Ignatius Loyola
 - They begin to be convicted that they should seek after God, give everything to him, and make a radical commitment to teaching and bringing the gospel everywhere they could through the starting of schools.
 - They are part of the counter-Reformation.
- Trappists: 1664
 - They are also in the Benedictine order. They are focusing on a serious commitment to the rule of Benedictine.