

1 **EPIC Wk 8 Crusaders and Scholars (1000-1299)**

2 After so much chaos and abuse in the 4th & 5th both politically and in The Church, this time period is the
3 *glory* of Christendom, intense military, political, intellectual, and spiritual activity; a time of reform.

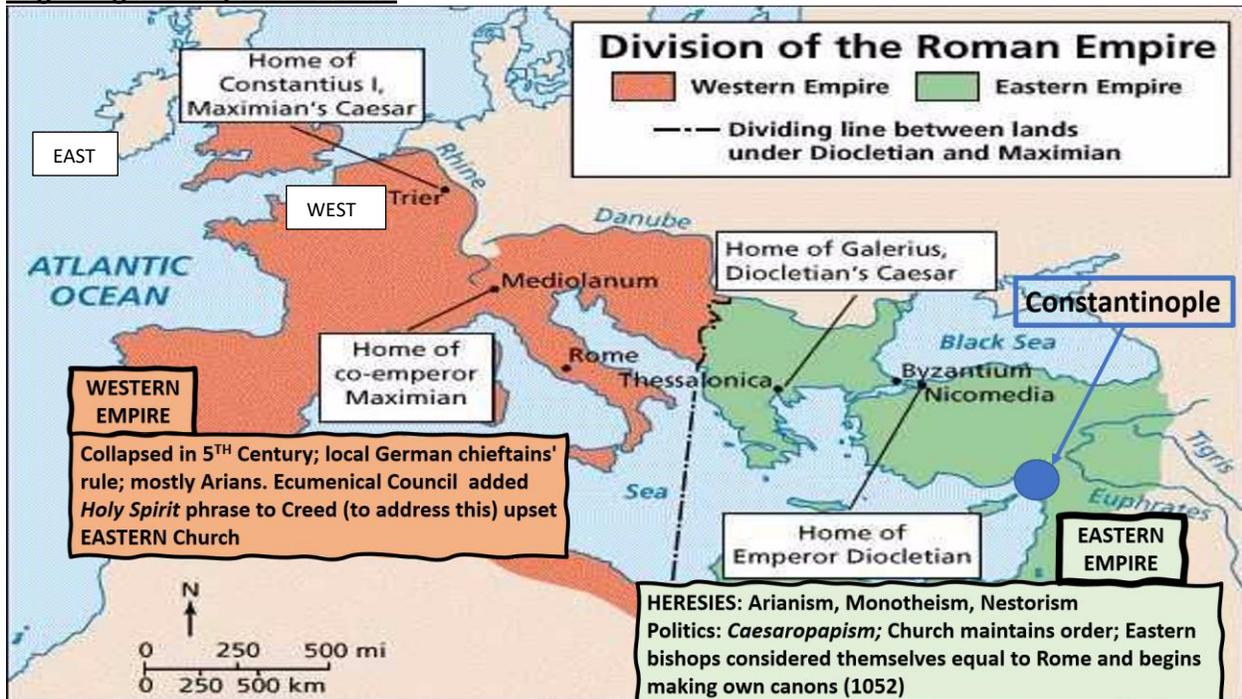
4 **Main Theme:** 1. Intense military and political activity: Crusades, 2. Intense spiritual activity: Rise of the
5 *mendicant orders* (Franciscans, Dominicans) and their impact even today, 3. Intense intellectual activity:
6 St Thomas Aquinas, St Bonaventure – renewal of scholasticism and education throughout Europe, great
7 cathedrals, intense commitment to the faith (whole point of cathedrals was to raise and uplift our spirits
8 to God and keep our perspective between us and God).

9 **INTENSE SPIRITUAL ACTIVITY – The Papacy:** Needed to be maintain its independences from whims of
10 rulers; needed to address ecclesiastical (clergy) abuses from 9th and 10th centuries (clergy offices could be
11 bought (simony), did not follow rules of celibacy, had wives, children, concubines and some engaged in
12 homosexuality).

13 **St Damian:** wrote book re homosexuality in clergy (Book of Gomorrah¹)

14 **Pope St Leo IV:** 1. Traveled Western Europe to implement Church reform, deposed bishops involved in
15 simony; attempted to return Church to the state of *holiness* in order to maintain the *intense spiritual*
16 *activity*. 2. Normans from Northern France: came via Mediterranean Sea to reclaim Sicily from the
17 Muslims, and invaded Italy approaching Rome. Pope Leo IV forms an army but loses battle and is held in
18 captivity until he dies. This is a pivotal point in schism of the Church

19 **Beginning of EAST/WEST Schism**



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21 Patriarch of Constantinople celebrates Mass in Latin (different from West); Pope sends delegation to
22 Patriarch, resulted in WEST excommunicating EAST and vice versa – was not lifted until 1965 between
23 Pope Paul VI and Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras. Continuing to try to reconcile, Pope Paul VI states,
24 *The Church needs to breathe with both lungs, east and west with the lungs of the Church. If we are not*
25 *united, then we are not breathing properly.* The Churches continue to bring them back into union with
26 Rome.

27 Papal Elections: Pope St Gregory VII (former advisor to St Nicolas II- 1059), proposed to Pope Nicolas II to
28 issue a decree that future popes will be elected by College of Cardinals not appointed by secular leaders
29 or elected by general consensus so to maintain objectivity and retain independence. When Gregory
30 becomes Pope, he state the Pope had authority over all secular rulers from a spiritual perspective and as
31 a *moral judge* or secular rulers, not just a moral teacher. Dispute between Pope Gregory and Emperor

32 Henry IV over *lay investiture* (feudalism) where local bishops had land and were indebted to local lords.
33 Question arises who appoints the local bishops – Pope or Emperor? Pope Gregory issues a ban against
34 this and upsets Emperor. Emperor tries to dispose Pope who excommunicates the Emperor and absolves
35 all loyalty of subjects to the Emperor. They eventually reconcile but ends with Emperor attacking Pope
36 but Normans push them back. Issue was not really resolved until 12th century.

37 **Intense Military Activity: CRUSADES** (1095-1585+) (**SG pg. 209-210, HO#34**): Many myths surround the
38 Crusades but have been dispelled by modern scholars (Savage Greek European warriors go to Holy Land
39 to destroy peaceful Muslim civilization). Many crusades with Holy Land being one of the most significant.
40 Four Essential Criteria:

41 1. Participants must take solemn vow by publicly professing you were beholden to The Church to fulfil
42 (*taking up the cross*), 2. Pope had to call the Crusade, 3. Crusaders received special privileges from The
43 Church (protection of family, land) and if anyone violated this, they would be excommunicated, 4.
44 Crusaders would receive an *indulgence*² for the remission of *temporal* punishment³.

45 **The Crusades happened because of imperialist ambitions of Islam.**

46 638 AD, Muslim capture Jerusalem. Allow Christians to continue to *pilgrimage* to Jerusalem (Pilgrimages
47 were taken to many places in the world; part of their society). Christians were harassed and in 1009, the
48 Egyptian Sultan ordered destruction of Holy Sepulcher – great blow to the amicable relationship. (**See SG**
49 **pg. 209, HO#34**).

50 **Pope Urban** authorizes 1st Crusade at Council of Clermont) 1096-1102 AD. Mission of 1st Crusade –
51 Reclaim Jerusalem but also helps Byzantine Empire in fight against Muslim invaders; 100,000 responded,
52 mostly nobles, armed knights, archers and common foot soldiers. Only crusade to succeed of the 8 to the
53 Holy Land.

54 **Charters:** Nobility agreement to give their land to Church to pay for their service; like a mortgage.
55 Research states nobility went on *pilgrimage* for sincere love of Christ and as act of penance

56 **Crusade Stats:** 4 armies made up the command: 1 of Normans, 2 French groups, 1 German group – all
57 arriving at Constantinople. TRACK: Nicaea (Summer) then to Antioch (Winter). Food was scarce, large
58 Muslim army traveling to Antioch, Monk Peter Bartholomew has vision of St Andrew who tells him to find
59 the buried sword that pierced Jesus. Crusaders won battle. Traveled then to Georgia (only 12,000 or
60 60,000 left in army) and on to Jerusalem. Crusaders inadequately prepared with weapons and devices to
61 take Jerusalem and Muslims had poisoned the water. Miraculously, ships from Genoese and England
62 arrived in Jaffa harbor and helped crusaders build the needed devices to take down the wall.

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65 ¹ **Book of Gomorrah** (10th century) written by an Italian monk in a remote corner of Italy, St Peter Damian,
66 who appeals to Pope Leo IX to take steps to halt the spread of homosexual practices among the clergy.
67 The first part outlines the various forms of homosexual practice, the specific abuses, and the inadequacy
68 of traditional penitential penances, and demands that offenders be removed from their ecclesiastical
69 positions. The second part is an impassioned plea to the offenders to repent of their ways, accept due
70 penance, and cease from homosexual activity.

71 ² **Indulgences:** Spiritual benefits derived from the infinite merits of Christ's Pass and Death on the cross
72 and the superabundant merits of all the suffering endured by the Virgin Mary and all the Saints by uniting
73 themselves with the Crucified Lord. www.catholic.com

74 ³ **Temporal punishment:** Catholic theology teaches that there are two punishments for sin; one is called
75 eternal and is inflicted in hell, and the other is called temporal and is inflicted in this world or in
76 purgatory. The sacrament of penance remits the eternal punishment and only part of the temporal.
77 Doing penance (prayer, fasting, almsgiving, works of mercy and patient suffering) remits temporal
78 punishment. The purpose for temporal punishment is a satisfaction for sin, and to teach the penitent the
79 great evil of sin and to prevent from falling again. (See *Baltimore Catechism*, questions 629, 804, 805):
80 It must be emphasized that the primary reason for temporal punishment is to make satisfaction for sin.
81 <http://www.justforcatholics.org/a166.htm>

82 **A Chronology of the Crusades**83 **BEFORE CRUSADES**

- 84 610-632 Muhammad allegedly receives “revelation” from archangel Gabriel
 85 622 Muhammad flees from Mecca to Medina (beginning of Muslim calendar)
 86 627 Muslims take over the Arabian Peninsula
 87 632 Muhammad dies; instructs his followers to *Fight all men until they say there is no God but Allah*
 88
 89 632 – 652 Muslims take over Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Jerusalem; raids coastal towns of Italy
 90 700 - 720 Muslims take over North Africa and march through Spain
 91 732 Muslims attempt to take over France; Charles Martel defeats them at Battle of Poitiers
 92 827 Muslims attempting to take over Sicily (retaken in 1091)
 93 846 Muslims take over Rome
 94 867-1025 Byzantine Empire takes back Syria, Palestine and Jerusalem
 95 1009 Church of Holy Sepulcher is destroyed in Jerusalem
 96 1071 Muslims defeat Byzantine army at Manzikert- Emperor Diogenes imprisoned
 97 1085 Toledo is retaken by Alfonso VI of Castile
 98 1095 First Crusade: Council of Clermont (Pope Urban II)

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100 **CRUSADES**

- 101 **1096-1102 First Crusade**
 102 1099 Christians retake Jerusalem
 103 1120 Knights Templar founded
 104 1126 Knights of St. John (hospitallers) militarized
 105 1146-1147 St Bernard preaches another crusade
 106 **1147-1149 Second Crusade**
 107 1187 Battle of Hattin-Saladin defeats Christian army and takes Jerusalem
 108 **1189-1192 Third Crusade**
 109 1198 Teutonic Order founded
 110 **1201-1205 Fourth Crusade**
 111 1204 Crusaders sack Constantinople
 112 **1209-1229 Albigensian Crusade**
 113 **1212 Children’s Crusade**
 114 **1218-1221 Fifth Crusade**
 115 **1228-1254 Sixth Crusade (Frederick II)**
 116 1254 Jerusalem returned to Christians via treaty
 117 1244 Jerusalem lost to Muslims
 118 **1248-1254 First Crusade of King St Louis IX**
 119 **1269-1272 Second Crusade of King St Louis IX**
 120 1291 City of Acre falls to Muslims (last Christian stronghold)

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122 **AFTER CRUSADES**

- 123 1453 Constantinople falls to Turks
 124 1492 Granada falls to crusaders-take back Spain
 125 1522 Hospitallers surrender Rhodes
 126 1529 Muslims besiege Vienna
 127 1565 Siege of Malta-Hospitallers hold back large Muslim force
 128 1571 Battle of Lepanto-Holy League fleet defeats superior Muslim fleet
 129 1588 Crusade against England – the Spanish Armada
 130 1683 Muslim siege of Vienna broken by Polish king Jan Sobieski
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