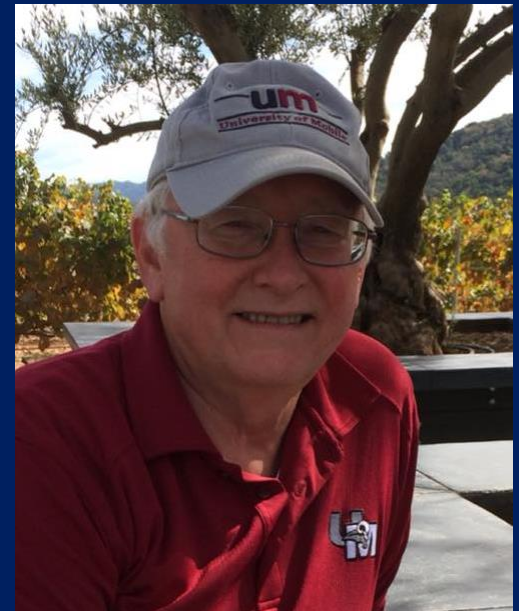




Chapter 10-B

The Rise of Kingdoms and Growth of Church Power



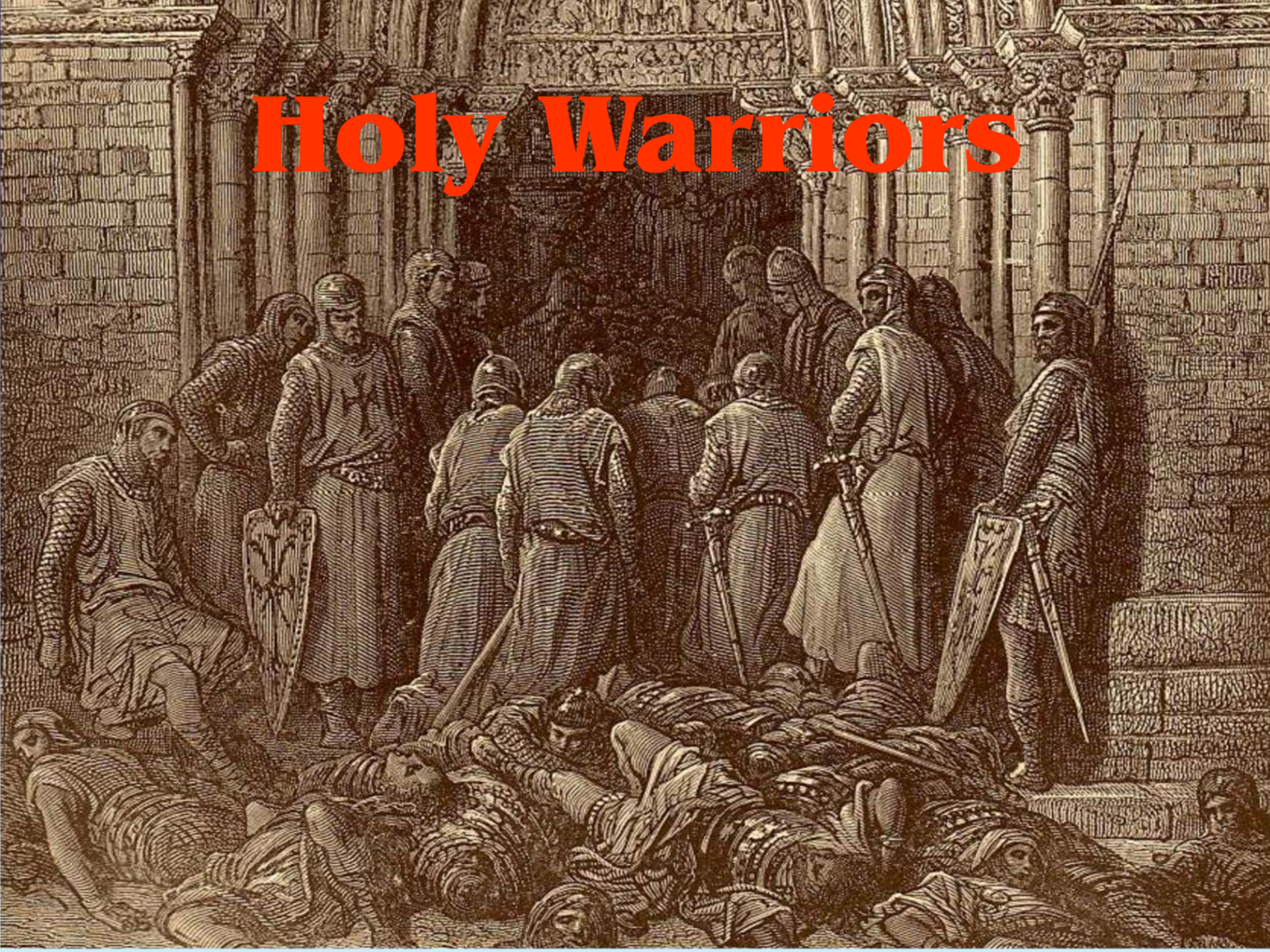
Wayne E. Sirmon

HI 101 – Western Civilization

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Oct. 27	On-Line Quiz Ch. 10
Oct. 31	Article Three Approval
Nov. 5	Election Day – <i>No Class</i>
Nov. 7	Review Three DUE
Nov. 10	On-Line Quiz Ch. 11
Nov. 14	<i>Exam Three</i>

Holy Warriors



Before The Crusades

Eastern Situation

Caliph Abu Bakr leads conquest of Syria in 634

Jerusalem captured in 637

1004 – Caliph Hakem confiscated Church property

1009 - destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher

1039 - Byzantine Empire rebuilds
Pilgrimages again allowed



The Crusades

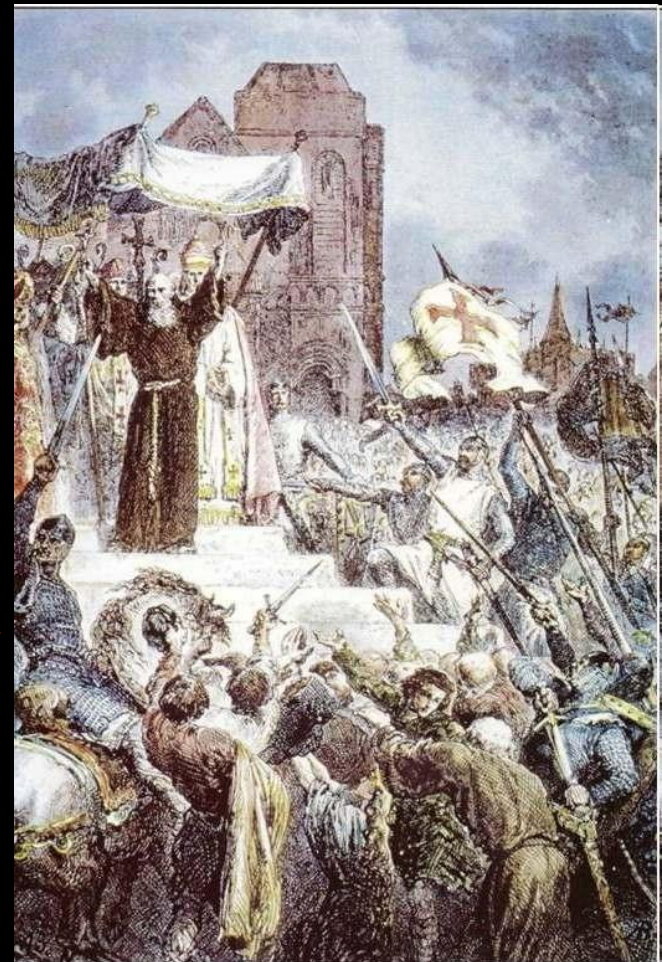
Western Situation

Byzantine Empire receives a new wave of Turkish Muslim attacks

stabilization of local European borders after the Christianization of the Vikings, Slavs, etc.

a large class of armed warriors whose energies were misplaced fighting one another

Pleas from the Byzantine Emperors, now threatened by the Seljuks



The Crusades

1095 Council of Clermont (France)

Pope Urban II

Responds to a request from
Byzantine emperor Alexius I for
military assistance against the
Seljuk Turks

Declared *Bellum Sacrum*
against the Muslims who had
occupied the Holy Land

Deus volt! “God wills it”



The Crusades

1096 The First Crusade

**Peter the Hermit leads the
“People’s Crusade”**

**4,000 Hungarians killed over the
price of shoes. Crusaders
pillage Belgrade**

**Destroyed by Turks near
Nicaea**

**“1st Holocaust” in France and
Germany**



The Crusades

Walter the Penniless

Peter the Hermit

and the

People's Crusade



The Crusades

1096 The First Crusade

“Princes Crusade”

35,000 crusaders

**Regain control of
Jerusalem and Holy Lands
from the Muslims**

**1099 Captured Jerusalem
Siege and Massacre
Established the
Kingdom of Jerusalem**





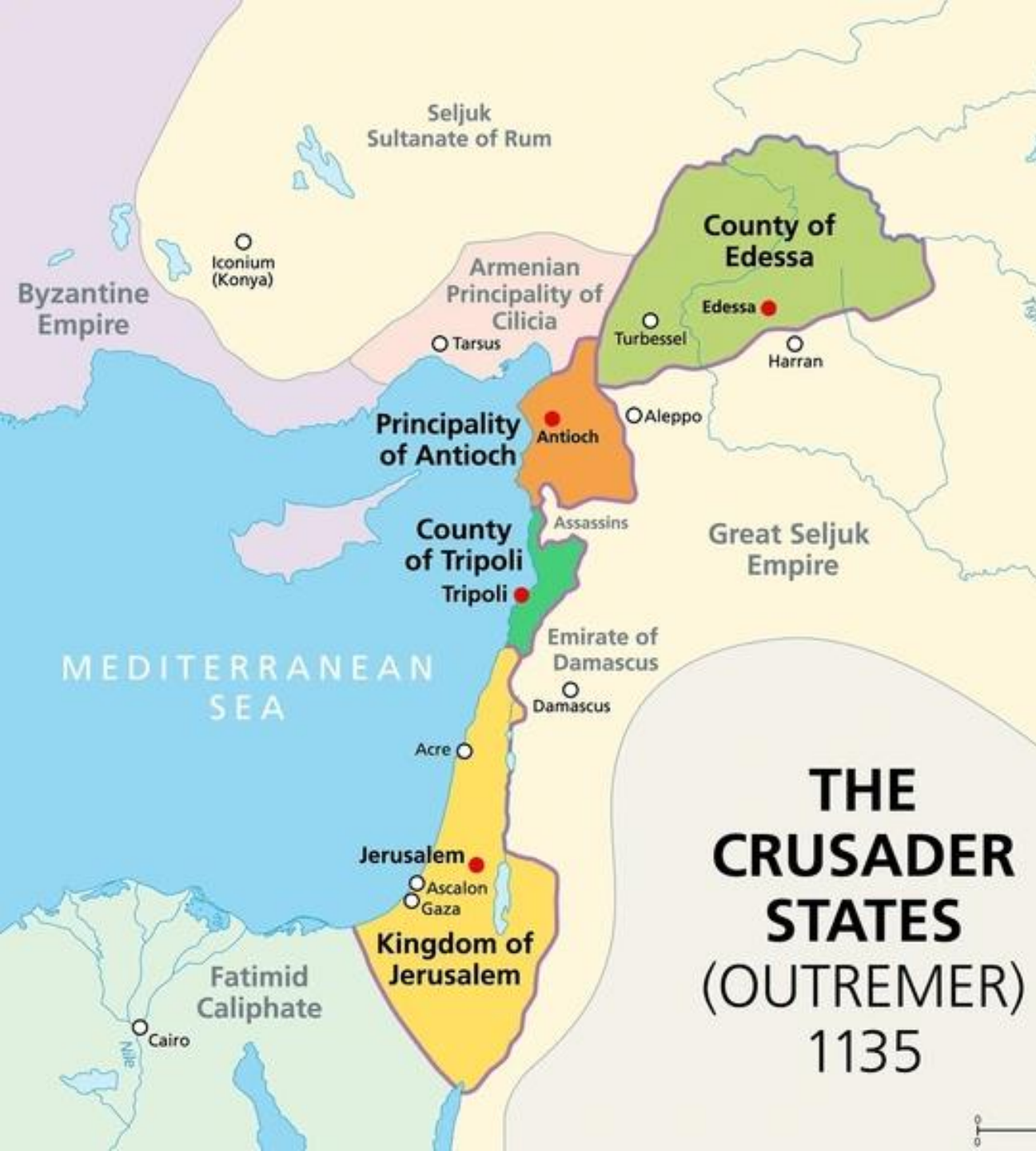
Capture of Jerusalem

July 15, 1099

"The Crusaders spent at least that night and the next day killing Muslims, including all of those in the al-Aqsa Mosque, where Tancred's banner should have protected them. Not even women and children were spared. The city's Jews sought refuge in their synagogue, only to be burned alive within it by the Crusaders. The Europeans also destroyed the monuments to Orthodox Christian saints and the tomb of Abraham."

Taking Jerusalem: Climax of the First Crusade
By J. Arthur McFall





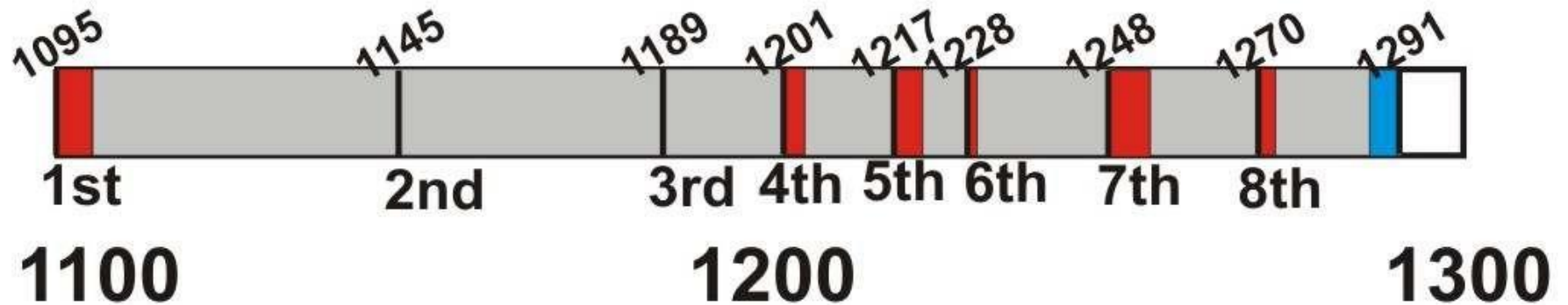
THE CRUSADER STATES (OUTREMER) 1135



- Crusaders established feudal kingdoms from territory captured in First Crusade
 - Edessa
 - Antioch
 - Tripoli
 - Jerusalem

Time Line

Crusades in the Holy Land



Holy Warriors

Knights Templar

The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ
and of the Temple of Solomon



Holy Warriors

Knights Templar

The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon

1118 - Founded in Jerusalem by 9 knights - King Baldwin II granted quarters on the Temple Mount

1127 - St. Bernard wrote rule of conduct and promoted Templars

1292 - Fall of Acre - Templar survivors escape to Cyprus



Holy Warriors

Knights Templar

The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon

October 13, 1307 - King Phillip (France) arrests the Templars for heresy.

March 19, 1314 - Grand Master Jacques DeMolay is burned at the Stake.

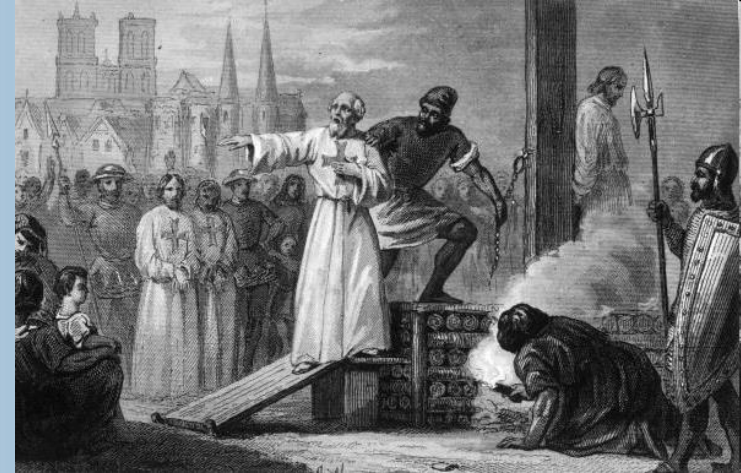
Present - Books & movies create myths of treasures and secrets. The Templars are the godfather of conspiracy theories.



Chapter 10 – *The Rise of Kingdoms*

France

King Philip IV (the Fair)



Finance war with England by

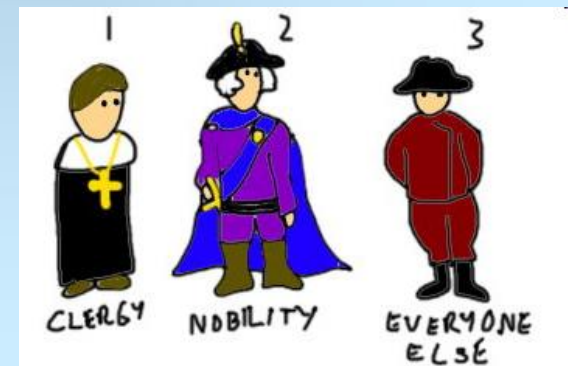
1302 - tax the Church (Pope Boniface “not happy”)

1306 – expel Jews and confiscate property

1307 - have Pope Clement declare Knights Templar heretics

1302 - Estates General “approve actions of king”

“was particularly effective in strengthening the French monarchy” –p. 280



The Crusades

The Peasants' Crusade: 1096

To conquer the Holy Land

The First Crusade 1096-1099

To conquer the Holy Land

Years after the First Crusade

Knights Templar and
Hospitallers created

Second Crusade: 1145 – 1149

Attempted to recapture Edessa

Third Crusade: 1189-1192

Attempted to recapture
Jerusalem from Saladin (1187)

Fourth Crusade: 1202-1204

To capture Constantinople

"Children's" Crusade: 1212

To bring goodness and innocence
To the quest – Never reach Holy Land

Fifth Crusade: 1217-1221

Failed to establish base in Egypt

Sixth Crusade: 1228

Return of Jerusalem by treaty

Seventh Crusade: 1248-1254

To capture a base in Egypt and
regain the Holy Land

Eight Crusade: 1270-1291

Defeated at the fall of Tripoli and siege
of Acre, control of the Holy Lands
were no longer the focus of the West



The Crusades

**Total deaths during Crusades (1096-1270)
are estimated at 1.5 million.**

900,000 Moslems deaths

600,000 Christian deaths

10,000 Jewish deaths

**Many deaths are attributed to
starvation and disease.**



The Crusades

The aftermath

Merchants of Death

Financiers of Death

Strengthening of Church

organization for taxation

Slowed spread of Islam

Established forces that led to:

Protestant Reformation
(Indulgences)

Discovery of America
(blocked trade routes)



Just War Theory

St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo

Ordained a priest at age 37

Ordained a Bishop after 5 years

Author of “Confessions” and
“The City of God”

Established Just War Theory in
the letter “The Correction of the
Donatists”



Just War Theory

Proper Authority

Proper Cause

**A reasonable chance for
success**

Proportional



Just War Theory

Proper Authority

Proper Cause

A reasonable chance for
success

Proportional



Just War Theory

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Next Up... Chapter 11

The Later Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration

