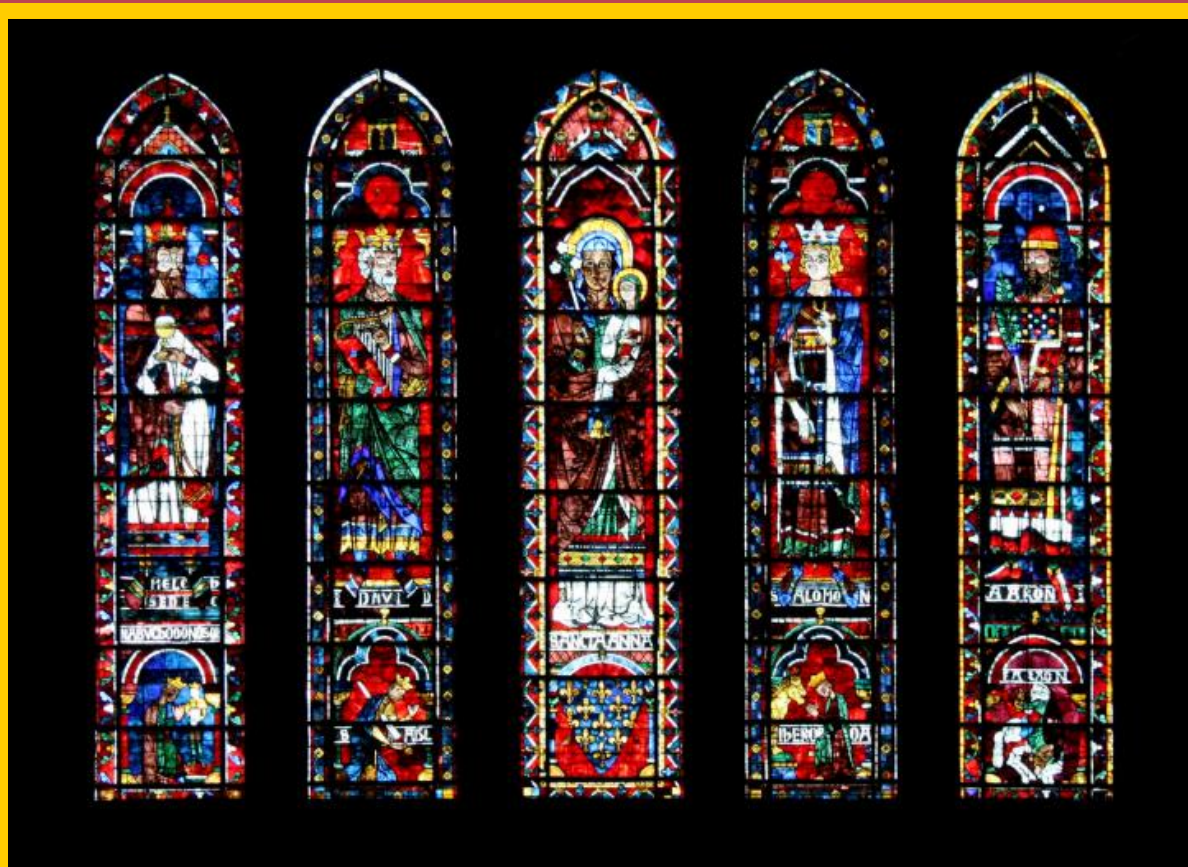


The Medieval Church & The Crusades



Ms. Rosenberg

Western Civilizations I

The Role of the Church

- Not just a physical building
- An institution with its own:
 - Government
 - Laws
 - Courts
 - Taxation
- Unified all of Western Europe

The Church Structure

The Pope

Cardinal

Cardinal

Archbishop

Archbishop

Archbishop

Archbishop

Bishop

Bishop

Bishop

Bishop

Bishop

Bishop

Priest

Priest

Priest

Priest

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Church Responsibilities

Parish Priests



Monasteries & Convents

- Perform Sacraments
- Oversee Spiritual Life of Community
- Conduct Church Services

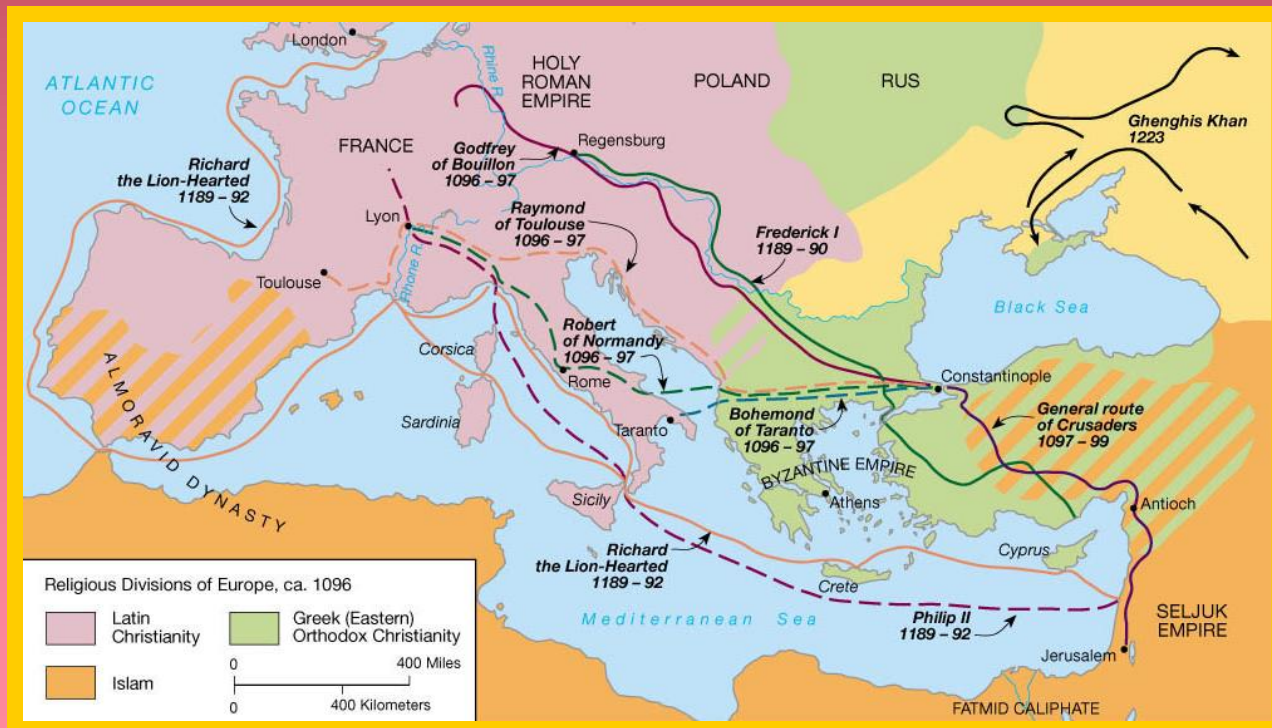
- Teach Practical Skills to Peasants
- Teach Nobles' Daughters Practical Skills
- Run Schools, Hospitals & Inns
- Scribes Copy Classical & Religious Writings
- Missionaries Taught Throughout Western Europe

What is a Crusade?

- War fought for a cause
- Holy war
- Led by one or many
- The Crusades were a series of holy wars led by European Christians who wanted to recapture the Holy Land (Israel) from Muslim control

A Bit of Background Info

- The Byzantine Empire
- The Islamic World



Long Range Causes of the Crusades

- Seljuk Turks controlled Holy Land
- Increase in feudal warfare in Western Europe
- Seljuk Turks threatened Byzantine Empire



Immediate Causes of the Crusades

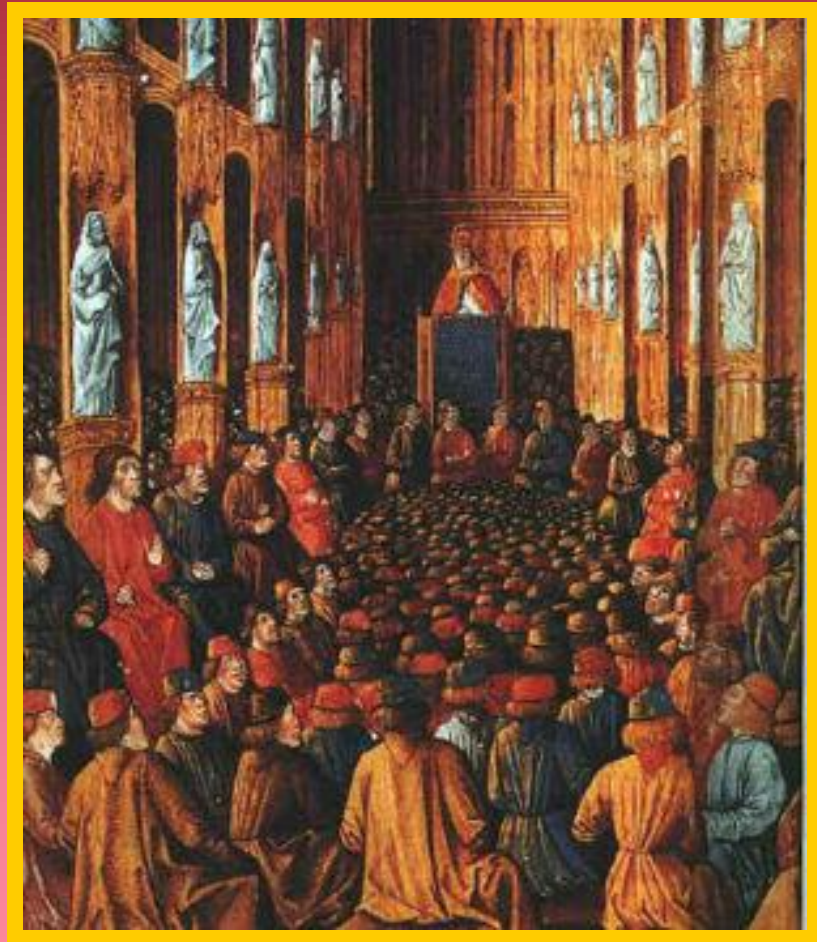
- Byzantine Emperor requested help from Pope Urban II (1091)
- Desire to reunite two branches of Christianity
- Desire to reduce feudal warfare
- Desire to fight for the glory of God

Pope Urban's Speech

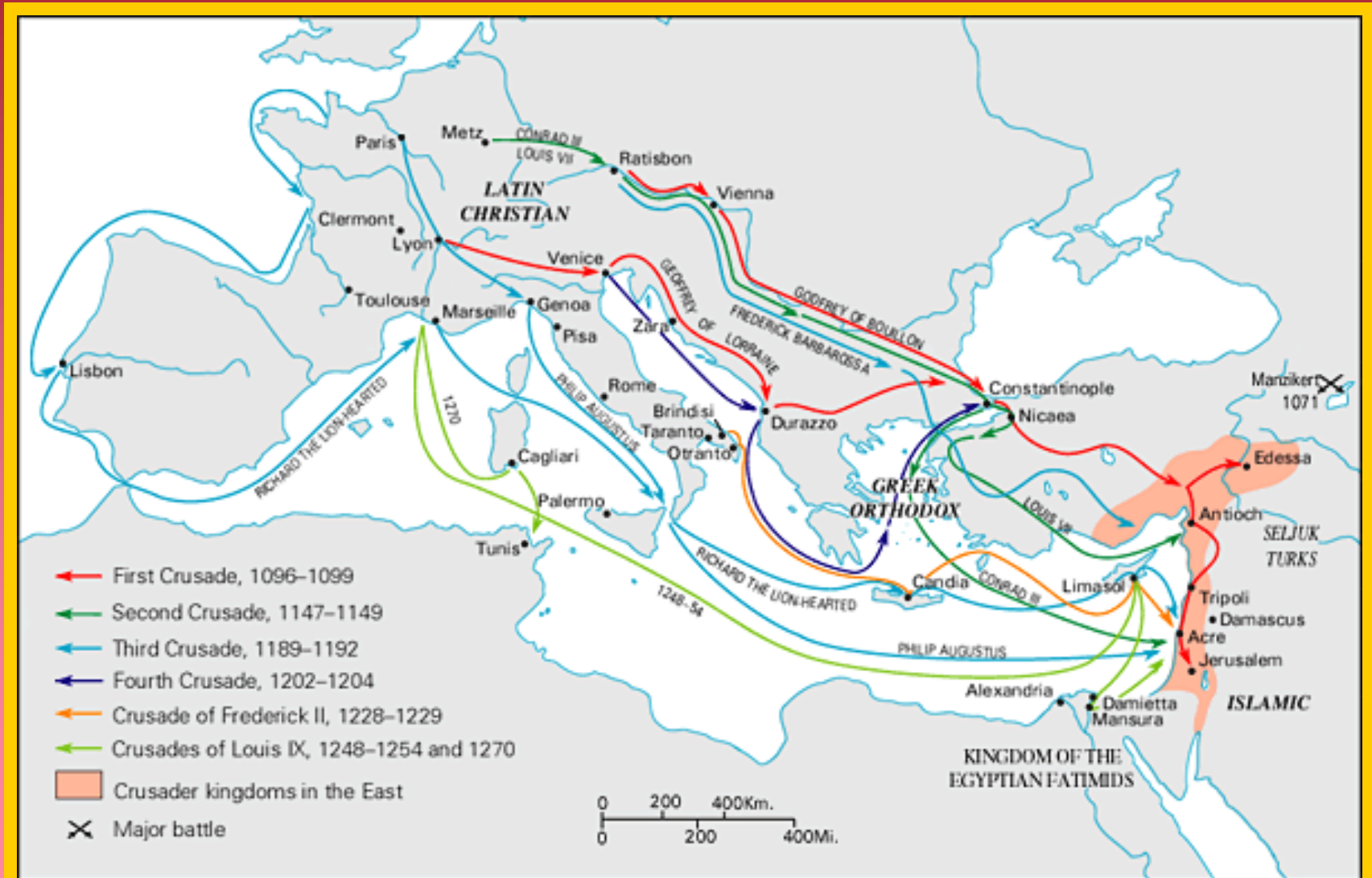
- 1091 – Byzantine leader requests military support to protect empire and pilgrims
- 1095 – Clermont, France – Pope Urban II gives a speech outlining his desire for a crusade
 - Wants to reunite Church
 - Liberate Holy Land from “infidels” in name of Christianity
 - Thousands responded to his call

Motivation to Participate

1. Religious
2. Economic
3. Other
4. The Pope



Crusade Routes



The First Crusade

1096-1099

- Peasant's Crusade (beforehand)
- Who Went
- Agreement between Crusaders and Byzantines
- 1099 – Siege of Jerusalem
- Establishment of Crusader States
- Templar Knights



The Second Crusade

1147-1149

- Quarrels among Crusader States
- Muslims reclaim the Holy Land



The Third Crusade

1189-1192

- The Crusade of Kings
 - England: Richard the Lionhearted
 - France: Philip Augustus
 - Holy Roman Empire: Frederick Barbarossa
- Muslim Leader Saladin
- Attempts for Jerusalem
- Saladin's Treaty & Safe Passage
- Significance



The Fourth Crusade

1202-1204

- Venetian Interference and Motivations
- Looting of Constantinople
- Greed & Power Struggle



Results of the Crusades

- Failure of original purpose
- Heightened tensions among various religions
- Tarnished image of the Church
- Increased trade, return of money economy
- Europe's introduction to more advanced cultures
- Decline of feudalism



The
End