

# ***Church History***



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- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Modern Age* AD 20<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21<sup>st</sup> century



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- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - *West vs. East (part 3)*



# *The Age of Crusades*

- But back to Church news...

1058 Pope Benedict X was installed

1059 Pope Nicholas II was installed

1066 The Normans invaded England

- Movies tend to present this moment as the simple, native Saxons of England being taken over by the invading, French Normans (think *Robin Hood* or *Ivanhoe*)—but it's not that simple





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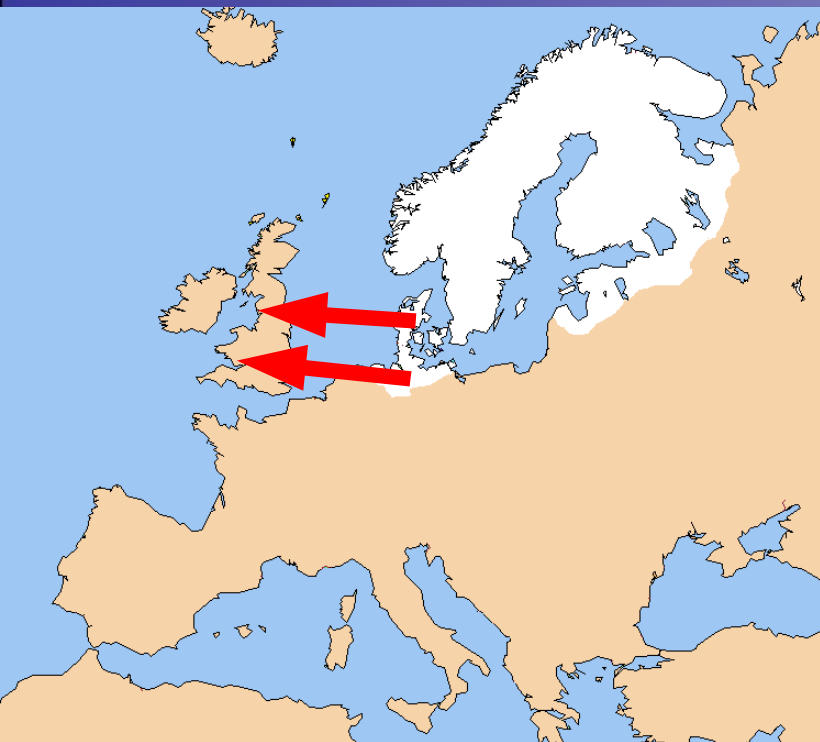
1066 The Normans invaded England

- The actual natives of Britain were the Britons

- And even *they* were genetically made up of Celts, Iberians from Spain, Caledonians from Germany, Gauls from France, etc.

- In the 7<sup>th</sup> century, England was invaded by Angles, Jutes, and Saxons

(who were really all from *Viking* stock, from earlier mainland Viking invasions)



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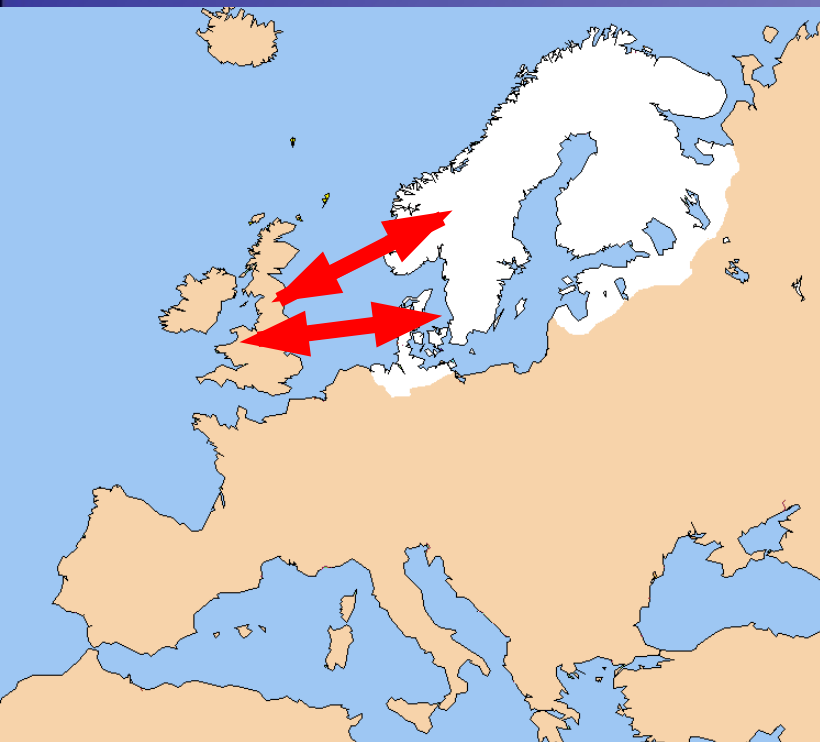
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- In the 7<sup>th</sup> century, England was invaded by Angles, Jutes, and Saxons

- In the 9<sup>th</sup> century, Vikings attempted to invade England under Ivar the Boneless
    - But the “Great Heathen Army” was pushed out by kings such as Ælfred of Wessex



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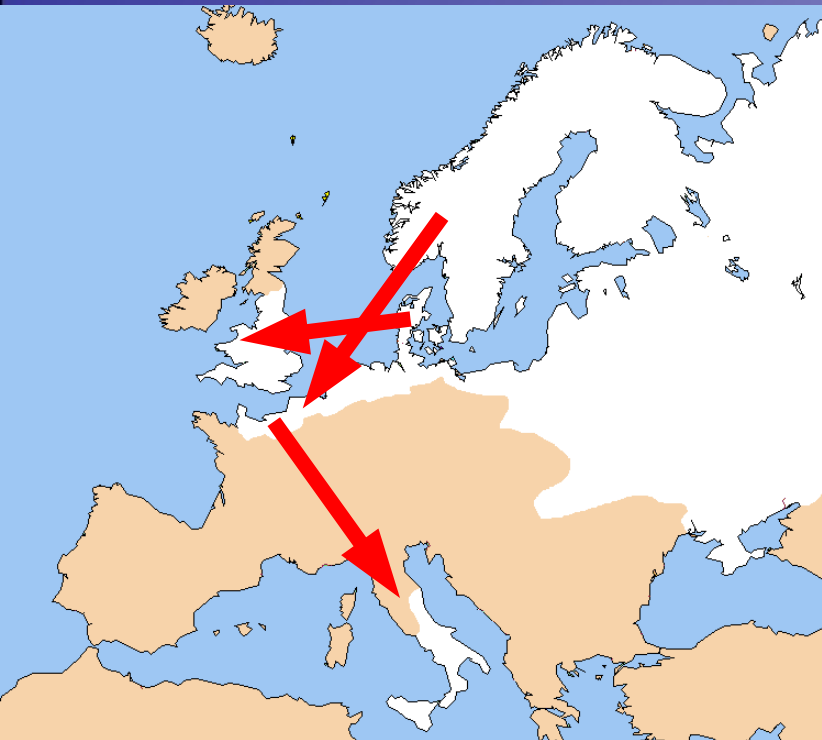
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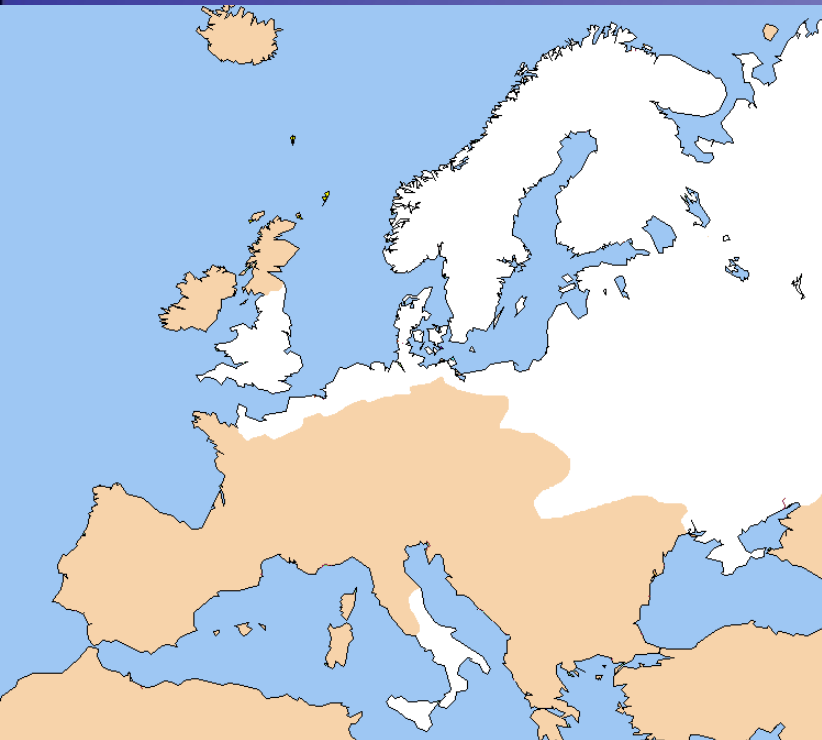
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- So when the Norwegian Vikings and the Norman Vikings invaded England in 1066, you could summarize it as really Vikings vs. Vikings, invading Viking lands

- Note just how much of Europe had been “Vikingized” by this point in history





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- The actual natives of Britain were the Britons
- To strengthen his kingdom, English Saxon King Æthelred married Emma of Normandy producing Edward the Confessor as their heir
  - Being a great, devout, priestly man in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, Edward knew that *all sex was sinful*
  - Therefore, when *he* died, he left no heir



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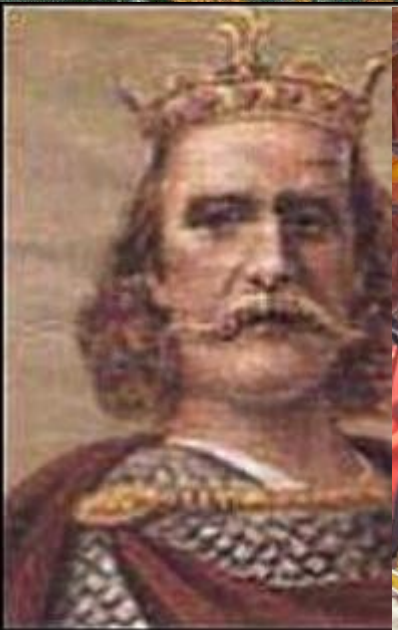


- Therefore, when *he* died, he left no heir

- Duke Wilhelm of Normandy decided that *that* made *him* the next in line

- But so did Harold Godwinson, the richest and most powerful of the Saxon aristocrats in England

- And so did King Harald Sigurdsson (AKA Harald Harðráða, or "Harald the harsh king") of Norway, since he claimed that an older Norwegian king had made a deal with an older English king who'd said that Norway could have the crown





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- **So 1066 was a free-for-all over England**

- Harald Harðráða invaded in the north, but Harold Godwinson actually beat him back

- Harald himself was killed by an arrow (fighting as a *berserker*, he wore no armor... which didn't work out so well for him that day)



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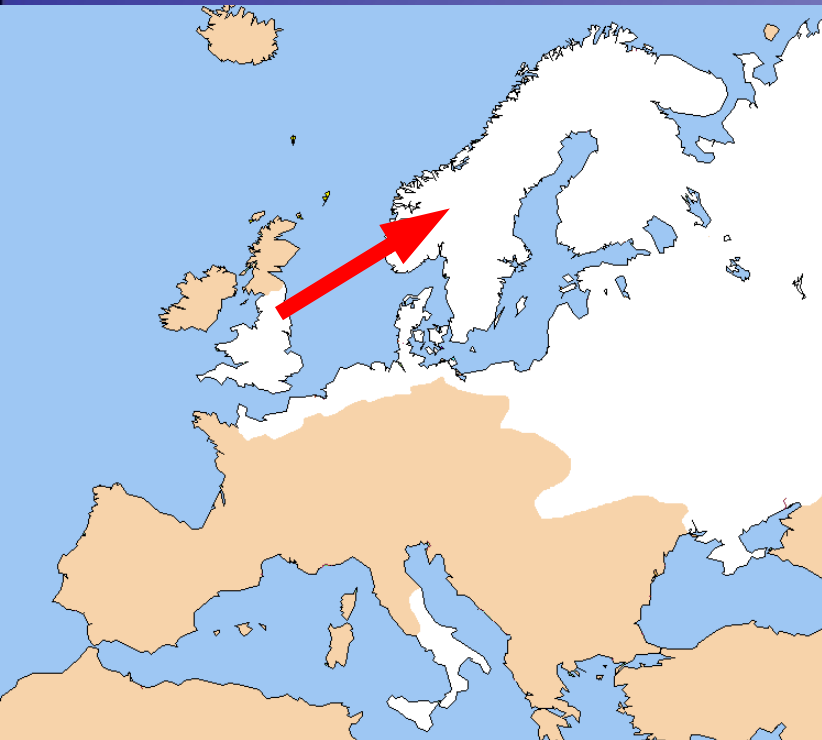
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- Harald himself was killed by an arrow
- **Only 24 of Harald's original 300 ships made it back to Norway**
- **It was such an overwhelming defeat that 1066 is generally seen by historians as marking the end of the "Viking Age" in Europe**





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- **But all that left Harold's troops tired and fairly beaten up when they faced Wilhelm's troops in the south**

- In October of 1066, Wilhelm met Harold at the Battle of Hastings

- Note that the Saxons favored using their traditional Viking axes, while the Normans made use of mounted knights with lances and teams of bowmen

- Harold himself was killed when a Norman arrow pierced his eye





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- Basically “the Viking who won,” Wilhelm became known as William the Conqueror (King William I of England)

- One of the first things he did was to commission a survey of all the land and goods in England

- Since it was the final legal word in the land about who owned what, it became known as the Book of the Day of Judgement (AKA the “Domesday Book”)

- This was the first public document in English history, and the most comprehensive accounting of land in European history



# The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Modern English owes a lot to the mixing of the Germanic Saxon Vikings and the Frankish Norman Vikings
    - For instance, note that, since the Normans became the gentry and the Saxons were increasingly relegated to a worker class, common words began to reflect that
      - The name of an animal that would be raised by a Saxon worker was generally Germanic (Old English), while the name of the flesh of that animal that would be eaten by a Norman lord was generally Old French
        - We raise sheep (*scāep*), but eat mutton (*moton*)
        - We raise cows (*cū*), but eat beef (*buef*)
        - We raise pigs (*pigge*), but eat pork (*porc*)
        - We raise chickens (*cýcen*), but eat poultry (*pouletrie*)





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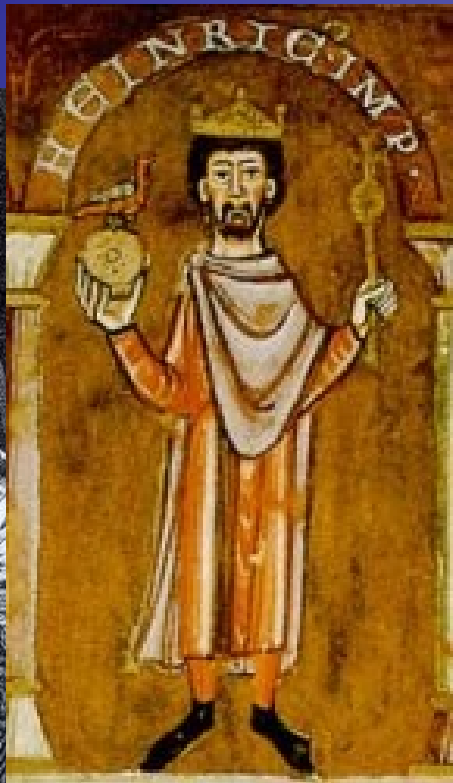
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1075 “Separation of Church and State” kicked in

- In 1073, Arch-Cardinal Hildebrand became Pope Gregory VII, to the acclaim of everyone (except Holy Roman Emperor Heinrich IV, who wasn't even consulted)





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- **In 1074, Byzantine Emperor Michael VII was so terrified by the Seljuk Turk invasion of Anatolia that he actually petitioned the Pope for help**

- Pope Gregory called for a great crusade to Constantinople against the Seljuk Turks... but no one responded, and no crusade came
  - For that matter, he tried to organize a similar crusade into Spain to fight the Muslims, but that didn't happen, either



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- NOTE: That same year, Gregory excommunicated Norman Robert Guiscard for taking papal lands and held a synod at the Lateran Palace that
  - 1) reiterated that clergy must avoid simony
  - 2) reiterated that clergy must remain celibate
  - 3) argued that only the Pope could invest or divest bishops of their offices (i.e.; *not* the Emperor)





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- By 1075, relations between Emperor Heinrich IV and Pope Gregory VII were strained at best

- They openly and publicly defied one another's pronouncements—including Heinrich openly supporting Robert Guiscard

- Gregory wrote him a stern letter, warning him that the same papal power which can install an Emperor could also theoretically depose one, so he should repent his many crimes

- Heinrich responded by using his imperial authority to declare the Pope deposed

- Gregory responded by reminding the people that the Pope had removed that power from the Emperor back at the synod of 1074... and then he excommunicated Heinrich and deposed him as Emperor—and the people supported their Pope





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- Heinrich did penance before Gregory and the excommunication was grudgingly lifted... but not the deposition as Emperor

- Instead, Gregory threw his support behind a new candidate for the position—Duke Rudolf of Swabia

- Heinrich declared war against Rudolf, but Rudolf beat him

- So Gregory excommunicated Heinrich *again*

- But then Rudolf died of natural causes...





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- Heinrich, suddenly powerful again, deposed Gregory and named Guibert of Ravenna to be the next Pope—renamed Clement III

- Gregory retreated from Rome but maintained his claim on the papacy, excommunicating both Heinrich and Clement

- Clement crowned Heinrich Emperor again but then Robert Guiscard marched in having made a deal with Gregory—who then took it all back, forcing Heinrich to flee for his life





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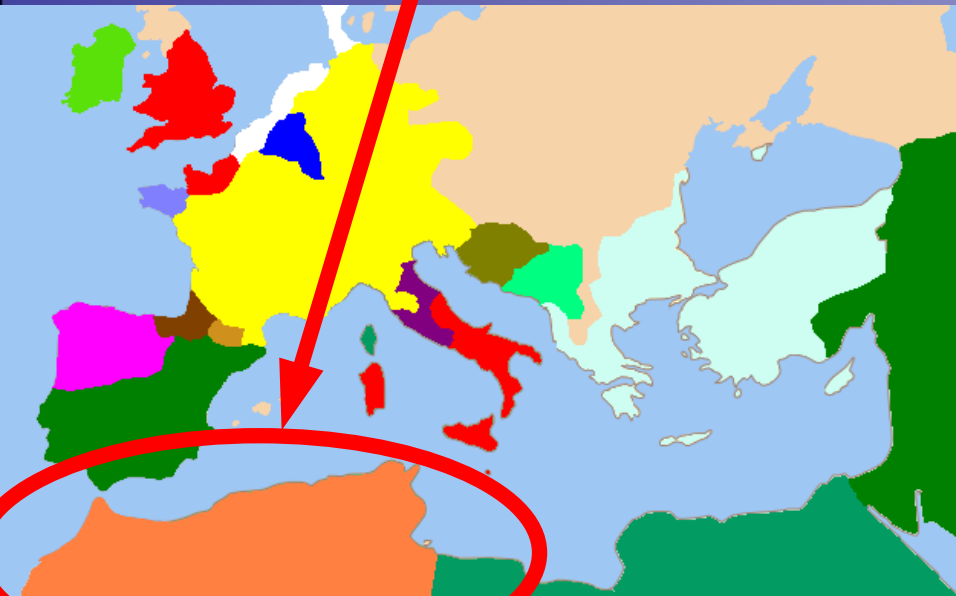
- But the people of Rome were disgusted by his hypocritical use of Robert Guiscard and his Normans, so *they* deposed him *themselves* within a few months

- Still, the serious question had been breached—just *who* had authority over *whom*? That would be settled thirty years later in London...



# ***The Age of Crusades***

- Sociopolitical authority was in question, too  
1086 The Almoravids invaded Spain  
(If you'll remember, the Almoravids were the battle-ready Muslim Berbers from North Africa)



# ***The Age of Crusades***

- Sociopolitical authority was in question, too
  - 1086 The Almoravids invaded Spain
    - In 1056, King Ferdinand of León had himself crowned “Emperor of Spain”
      - He was really only sovereign over the areas of León and Castile—part of “Christian Spain”—but he declared himself Emperor over *all* of Spain, including the Muslim parts
        - According to Ferdinand, this also made him an equal peer to the Holy Roman Emperor and the Byzantine Emperor





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      - One of Ferdinand's strongest knights was a Castilian named Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar—“El Cid”



# ***The Age of Crusades***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Yes, this is Charlton Heston
    - He played El Cid in the 1961 bio-pic, and tons of people balked at the casting of a decidedly Anglo-Saxon-looking Heston playing a Spanish hero
    - Then again, we really need to remember that the Spanish Christians were at this time still predominantly of Frankish (i.e.; Germanic) stock
      - And we should also look at how El Cid is usually represented by the Spanish...





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      - And we should also look at how El Cid is usually represented by the Spanish...
    - Frankly, Heston was just about the *perfect* casting choice for El Cid
    - The movie even got his sword right (called "*Tizón*" or "*Firebrand*")
    - So for purposes of this class, El Cid will be played by Charlton Heston



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  - After Ferdinand died, his son, King Sancho II, went to war against King Sancho of Navarre and King Sancho of Aragón for supremacy (yes, it's called the “War of Three Sanchos,” even though it also included Sancho II's brother, Alfonso of León, and King Garcia of Galicia as opponents as well)





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    - In the process, Rodrigo expanded the size and strength of Castile, and made an enemy of the local Muslims—who called him “El Cid” (from السيد “*al-Sayyid*,” or “the Master”) in awe
      - The Spanish Christians referred to him as “*El Campeador*” (“the Champion”)



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    - After Sancho was assassinated by his brother, Alfonso, things got tough for Rodrigo
      - Alfonso became king, and resented El Cid—particularly since Rodrigo had grown in popularity defending Moorish Seville (a vassal city of León-Castile) from an attack by Moorish Granada
      - So he exiled El Cid under false charges of theft as a means of finally getting rid of the problem, since now Rodrigo was a knight with no king or kingdom

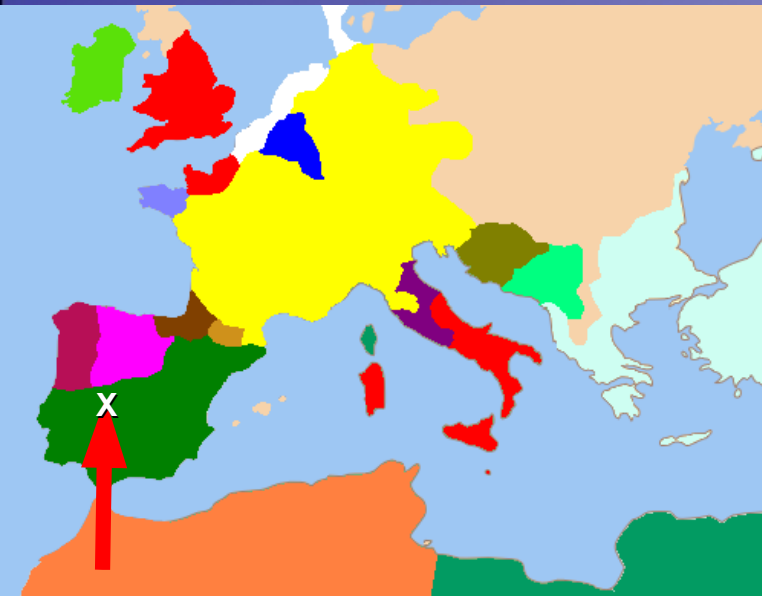




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- 1086 The Almoravids invaded Spain
  - The Muslim leaders of Spain felt threatened by the growth and power of León-Castile, so they actually invited the Almoravids to come in and defend “Islamic holy lands” from the Christians
  - The armies of Almoravid King Yusuf ibn Tashfin met the armies of King Alfonso at Sagradas, at the Battle of az-Zallaqah (معركة الزلاقة)  
(Arabic for “slippery ground,” since so much blood was spilled that the combatants were actually slipping and sliding around in the mud that their blood had created)

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    - Part of why the Almoravids won such a decisive victory over Alfonso's army was that one of Yusuf's three divisions was led by El Cid, who'd been hailed as a hero by the Muslims of Seville...



... and who now saw Alfonso as a tyrant who needed to be taken down—Christian or not

- El Cid made a decision to fight for *Spain*, rather than for a *king* or a *faith*





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  - Before he could follow up on his victory, Yusuf had to return to Africa for family reasons
    - And a broken Alfonso was forced to “make nice” with new *Spanish cultural national hero* El Cid—who then went on to carve out his own fiefdom in Valencia
    - It's telling that within his peaceful fiefdom, El Cid welcomed both Muslims and Christians, not only as citizens, but also in his army and within his civic leaders as equals



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    - But in 1090, Yusuf returned with a mandate from the Abbasids, the Fatimids, and the people of Spain to overthrow their own Muslim leaders, since they weren't perceived to be devout enough in their faith
      - Almost overnight, the Almoravids conquered all of the Muslim lands on the Iberian peninsula
      - They also laid siege to Valencia, starving the city's inhabitants—including El Cid, who died in 1099—until Valencia surrendered in 1102





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    - The Spanish Christians spent the next 400 years attempting to rid the Iberian peninsula of Muslims and Jews—whom they saw as complicit in the Muslims' aggression
      - Beginning with the initial invasion by Muslims in 711 AD, this 781-year struggle is referred to as the Spanish *Reconquista*
        - But while all of this was going on in the West, the Muslims were moving in the East...

