

# ***Church History***



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- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Age of Crusades* 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



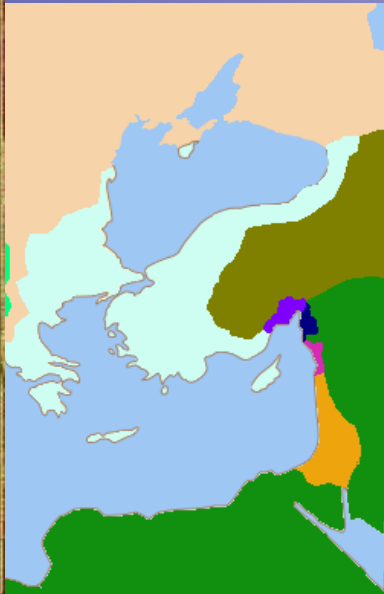
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- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - *West vs. East*
  - *The First Crusade(s)*
  - *The Crusades Become a Fad (part 4)*



# ***The Age of Crusades***

- Another Crusade was brewing...
  - 1171 ▪ Saladin siezed power in Egypt
  - Within a few years, he had created the new dynasty of the Ayyubids, and had extended their influence throughout the Middle East, promising fellow Muslims that he would capture the Crusader States and all of North Africa, “until the word of God is supreme and the caliphate has wiped the world clean, turning the churches into mosques...”





# *The Age of Crusades*

- Another Crusade was brewing...

1171 Saladin siezed power in Egypt

1173 The Waldensians took root in France

- Peter Waldo had been a wealthy merchant in Lyon—so wealthy that he could afford to hire monks to translate the teachings of Jesus into his own language (Occitan) so that he could read them

- He quickly realized the errors that the Roman Catholics were promoting, and became a travelling, lay preacher
- He preached such doctrines as salvation by faith, the priesthood of all believers, the authority of Scripture, the need to present the Gospel in the language of the people, that Purgatory and transubstantiation are false and harmful superstitions, etc.



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- Peter Waldo had been a wealthy merchant in Lyon—so wealthy that he could afford to hire monks to translate the teachings of Jesus into his own language (Occitan) so that he could read them
- In 1179, Waldo and a friend travelled to Rome to speak with Pope Alexander and explain their views
  - He listened carefully to them, and then blessed their trip back home





# ***The Age of Crusades***

- **Another Crusade was brewing...**
  - 1171     Saladin siezed power in Egypt
  - 1173     The Waldensians took root in France
  - 1179     **The Third Lateran Council was convened**
    - The Pope promptly excommunicated Peter Waldo and his followers—as well as the Cathars
      - In 1184, Pope Lucius III went so far as to declare them and their teachings “anathema”—totally and forever separated from the Church and all of its blessings (and from any hope of salvation)



# The Age of Crusades

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- But the *main* point of the Council was actually to clarify how Popes were to be elected

- If you'll remember, Pope Alexander III was in open conflict with Emperor Frederick I—who had installed his own anti-Popes

- Once the last one died, Alexander jumped for the chance to prevent another one being appointed
- The Council decided that only that College of Cardinals could elect a Pope, and only by a 2/3 majority vote
  - Anyone declaring himself Pope *without* that majority would be immediately excommunicated





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- Then again, they excommunicated a *lot* of people at this Council—

- Anyone trying to tax a church
- Any clergy engaging in usury
- Anyone engaging in sodomy  
(because this was increasingly becoming a problem among the “celibate” clergy, who had been strictly forbidden to interact with any women)



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- But the *main* point of the Council was actually to clarify how Popes were to be elected
- Then again, they excommunicated a *lot* of people at this Council
- They also then strictly forbade all clergy from interacting with any women
  - In fact, they re-affirmed the 1089 decision of Pope Urban II at the Synod of Melfi that the wives and children of clergy could be confiscated by civil authorities and sold into slavery





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- But the *main* point of the Council was actually to clarify how Popes were to be elected
- Then again, they excommunicated a *lot* of people at this Council
- They also then strictly forbade all clergy from interacting with any women
- In addition, they established that every cathedral should begin a cathedral school to train young clergymen who could not afford their own education
  - These cathedral schools became the prototype for a new kind of education—the *university*...





# The Age of Crusades

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1187

Saladin conquered Jerusalem

Saladin had signed a truce with King Baldwin IV of Jerusalem back in 1180, promising to leave the Crusader States alone

- NOTE: For those who have seen the movie, *"Kingdom of Heaven"*—

- First off, I'm sorry for you, 'cuz it was so wrong that it made my brain hurt really a lot

- Secondly, though King Baldwin really was a leper, he did not wear a nifty mask to cover up his illness
  - He was, however, really quite tough—even while blind and bedridden with leprosy, he led his people to fight Saladin off in 1183 when the Muslims broke the truce



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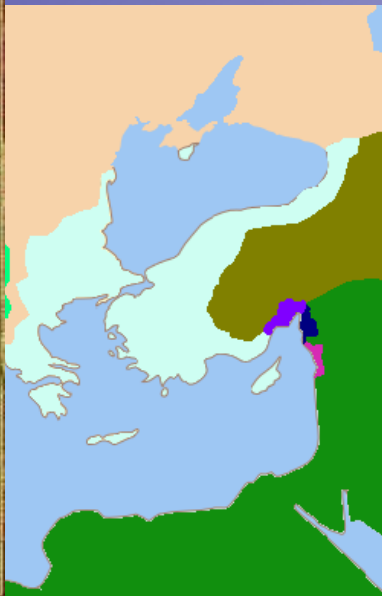
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- Saladin had signed a truce with King Baldwin IV of Jerusalem back in 1180, promising to leave the Crusader States alone

- **Starting in 1183, Saladin squeezed the Kingdom of Jerusalem between his forces**

- By 1187, he had conquered Jerusalem, forcing the Crusaders to surrender

- But the loss of Jerusalem to the Muslims galvanized Europe into returning to the Holy Land...





# The Age of Crusades

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  - 1171 Saladin siezed power in Egypt
  - 1173 The Waldensians took root in France
  - 1179 The Third Lateran Council was convened
  - 1187 Saladin conquered Jerusalem
    - Brand-new Pope Gregory VIII called for a Third Crusade, arguing that the loss of Jerusalem was God's judgement against Europe's sins
      - Thus, Satan's schemes in Europe *must* be rooted out...





# The Age of Crusades

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1187 **Saladin conquered Jerusalem**

- Brand-new Pope Gregory VIII called for a Third Crusade, arguing that the loss of Jerusalem was God's judgement against Europe's sins

- **But Gregory died only 57 days into his papacy, leaving the Crusade to be preached by others**

- One of the most successful of those preachers was Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury

- He convinced Henry II and Philip II to stop their fighting and join together

supraus natus. mital  
b quo sagittus rhor



emricus Rex fil





# *The Age of Crusades*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Philip was the son of Henry's rival, Louis VII
  - Philip was also the best friend of Henry's son, Richard (AKA Richard the Lionhearted)  
(who was betrothed to be married to Philip's beautiful sister, Alys)  
(who was currently Henry's mistress)

supraus natus. mital  
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# *The Age of Crusades*

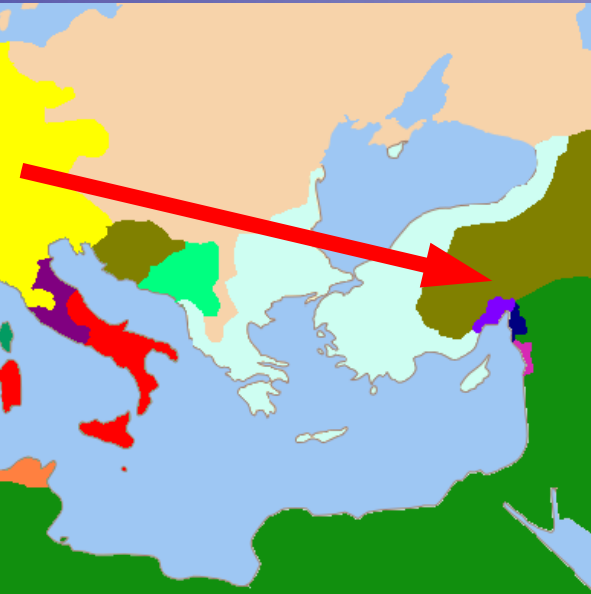
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Philip was the son of Henry's rival, Louis VII
  - Henry and Philip were so concerned about the loss of Jerusalem and the Holy Land in general—and Saladin had become so indelibly ingrained in the minds of European as “the face of Islam”—that they instituted a “Saladin tithe”
    - It was a strict, 10%-off-the-top tax on every sale, every property, etc.
    - The only people who were exempt were those who agreed to go on Crusade...





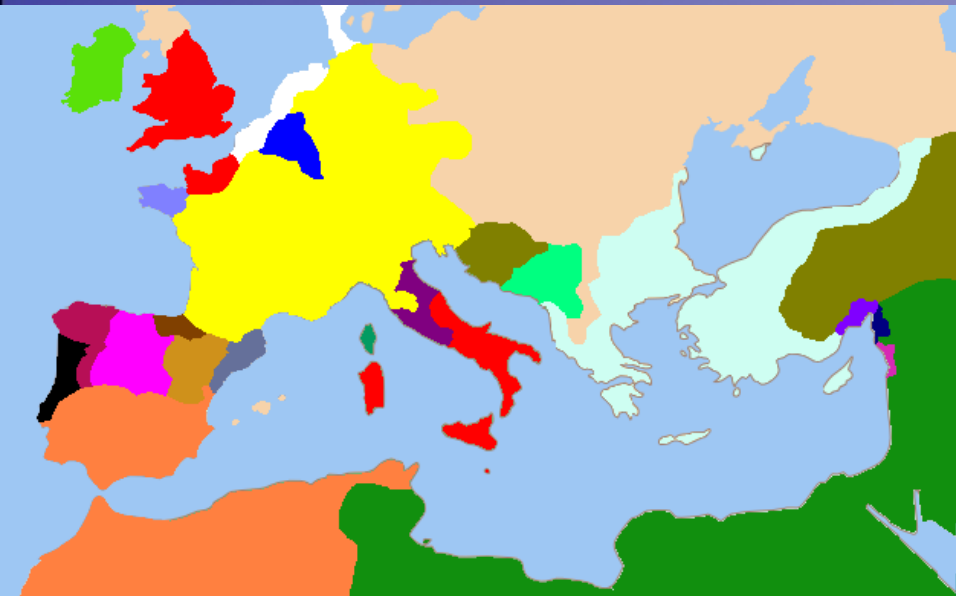
# ***The Age of Crusades***

- Another Crusade was brewing...
  - 1188 ■ Barbarossa was the first to go East
    - He took an army of 100,000 men (including 20,000 knights) to establish their base of operations not with the Byzantine Christians, but with the Seljuks in the Sultanate of Rüm



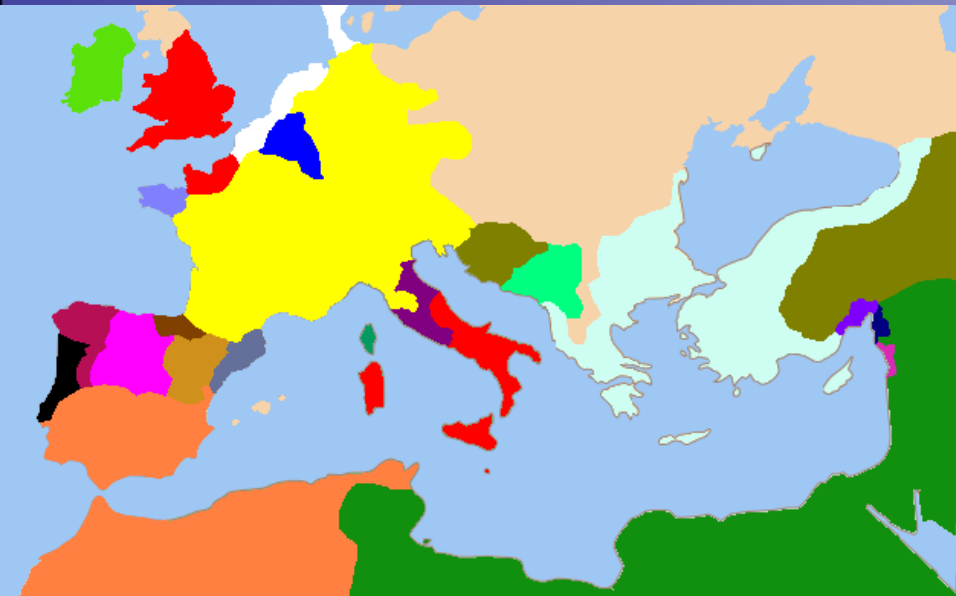
# *The Age of Crusades*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Church relations between Rome and Constantinople had been broken since the Great Schism of 1054, and they'd been political rivals for centuries
  - But even diplomatic relations had been terribly strained by the Crusades
  - Remember, Emperor Manuel I had even locked the gates of Constantinople against the Crusaders in the last Crusade and refused his help
    - He'd also systematically removed the privileges of Europeans operating in Constantinople (especially the Venetians, whom he saw as the most influential)



# ***The Age of Crusades***

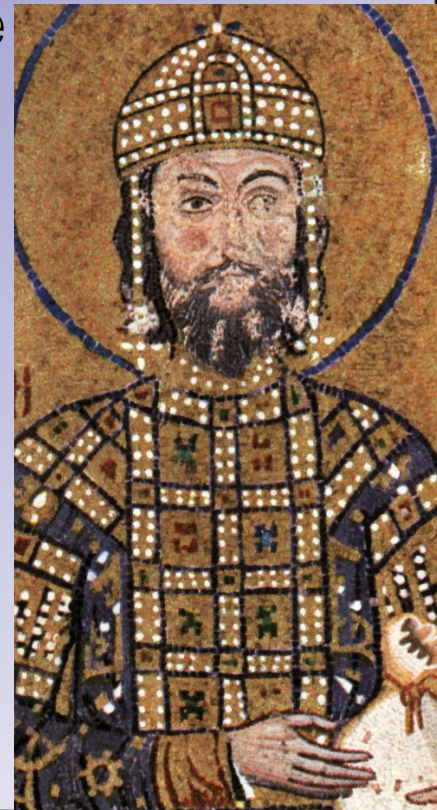
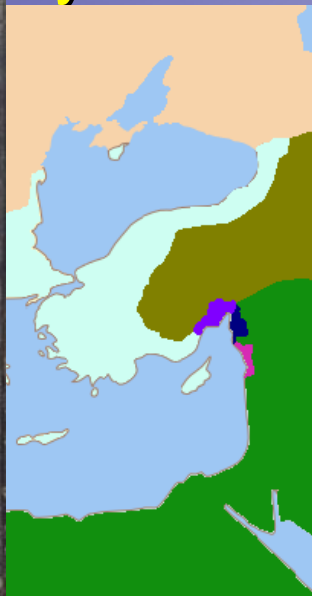
- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - Church relations between Rome and Constantinople had been broken since the Great Schism of 1054, and they'd been political rivals for centuries
  - In 1180, Manuel I died, and his widow—the Latin Maria of Antioch—became regent
    - She began showing favoritism to the Latin Christians and giving them even *better* privileges than the native Byzantines





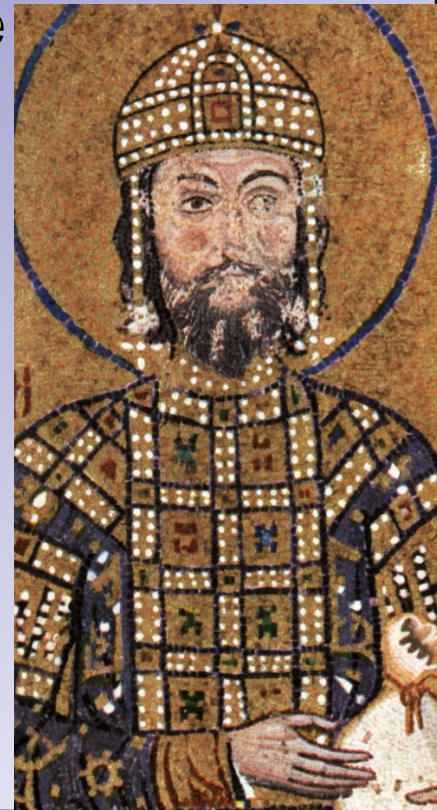
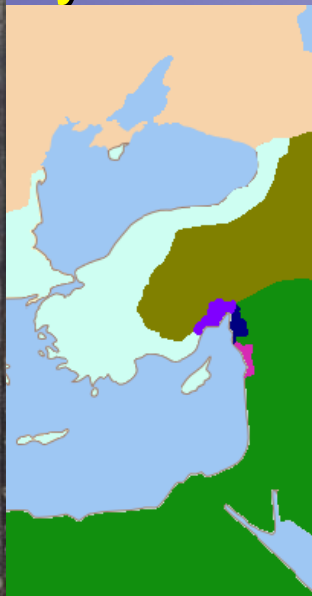
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  - In 1180, Manuel I died, and his widow—the Latin Maria of Antioch—became regent
  - **In 1182, she was overthrown by Andronikos I**
    - The people cheered as he rode into the city, and it soon turned into a riot
    - Latin Christians were slaughtered by the hundreds
  - Men, women, and children—even those in hospitals were killed in their beds
  - Catholic churches and homes were looted



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    - The people cheered as he rode into the city, and it soon turned into a riot
    - Latin Christians were slaughtered by the hundreds
    - They even killed the Latin Cardinal John, publicly beheading him and then having his head dragged through the streets on the tail of a wild dog





# The Age of Crusades

- Another Crusade was brewing...

1188

- Barbarossa was the first to go East
- So Barbarossa took his army of 100,000 men (including 20,000 knights) to establish their base of operations not with the Byzantine Christians, but with the Seljuks in the Sultanate of Rüm
  - Remember: the Seljuk Turks liked Saladin even less than the Europeans did, since he was systematically taking all of their territory
  - Nonetheless, new Byzantine Emperor Isaac II Angelos made a secret treaty with Saladin to try to undermine the Germans' efforts in Anatolia, and Barbarossa found himself stymied



- Frustrated, he attacked Rüm, crossing the Göksu River in full armor to impress his enemies
- But his horse slipped, and Emperor Barbarossa tumbled into the water and drowned under his full armor...  
...and so most of his massive army just lost heart and sadly went back home...



# *The Age of Crusades*

- Another Crusade was brewing...

1188 Barbarossa was the first to go East

1189 Richard and Philip joined the Crusade

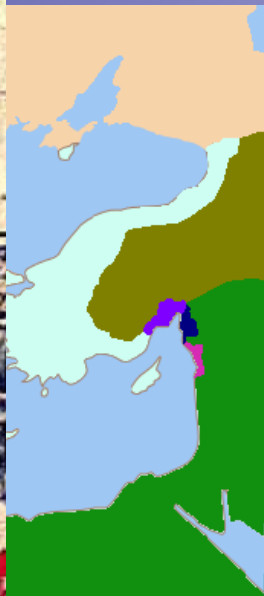
- Henry II died while fighting against Richard

- He'd refused to let Alys marry Richard, so Richard and Philip had joined with Henry's queen, Eleanor, against him

- He was horribly sick, and was being carried back to his castle at Chinon when he heard that his final remaining son, John, had joined with Richard and Philip against him

- The shock of losing his whole family was too much for him, and he collapsed and died

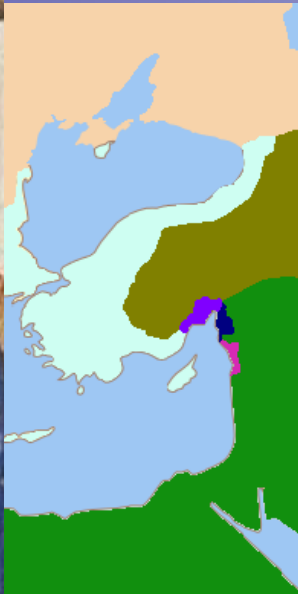
- So Richard became the new king by default





# ***The Age of Crusades***

- **Another Crusade was brewing...**
  - 1188 Barbarossa was the first to go East
  - 1189 **Richard and Philip joined the Crusade**
    - Henry II died while fighting against Richard
    - **Richard and Philip marched to the Holy Land**



# *The Age of Crusades*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Richard spent less than 11 months of his reign as king of England *actually in England*
  - And he never did take the time to learn to speak English





# The Age of Crusades

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Richard spent less than 11 months of his reign as king of England *actually in England*
  - So he left England in the care of his friend, Bishop William Longchamp
    - Unfortunately, being a Norman, Longchamp didn't speak English, either—nor did he care to
      - He suppressed the locals violently, and treated the nobles with disdain
      - He even openly fought against his fellow co-ruler, Bishop Hugh de Puiset



# *The Age of Crusades*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Richard spent less than 11 months of his reign as king of England *actually in England*
  - So he left England in the care of his friend, Bishop William Longchamp
  - By 1191, Longchamp was ousted by Prince John, who then took the rule over for himself (but only until Richard got back, of course...)  
(again, the *British* see them more like *this*)  
(so Disney got 'em kinda right, actually...)





# *The Age of Crusades*

- **Another Crusade was brewing...**

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Barbarossa was the first to go East

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**Richard and Philip joined the Crusade**

- Henry II died while fighting against Richard
- **Richard and Philip marched to the Holy Land**
  - But first, they stopped off at Messina to rescue Richard's sister, Joan, from her imprisonment at the hands of Tancred, the King of Sicily
  - There, they found out that Eleanor had betrothed Richard to marry the influential Berengaria of Navarre—instead of Philip's sister, Alys—and that Richard had accepted the betrothal
    - Philip refused to travel with Richard any more and went on to the Holy Land alone





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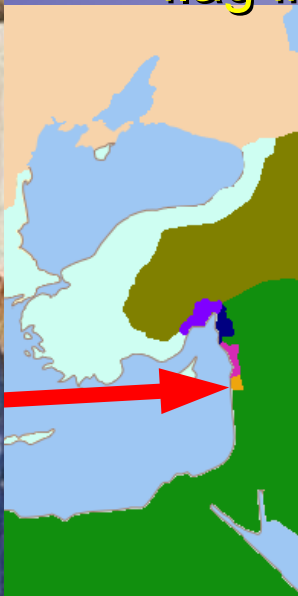
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**Richard and Philip joined the Crusade**

- Henry II died while fighting against Richard
- Richard and Philip marched to the Holy Land
- **They were able to work together with Duke Leopold V of Austria and King Guy of Jerusalem to lay siege to and re-conquer the city of Acre**
  - But then they all fought over the spoils, with Richard siding with Guy and Philip siding with Leopold
  - Richard even tore down Leopold's German flag in defiance





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    - Richard even tore down Leopold's German flag in defiance
  - Philip and Leopold refused to Crusade any further and angrily went back to Europe



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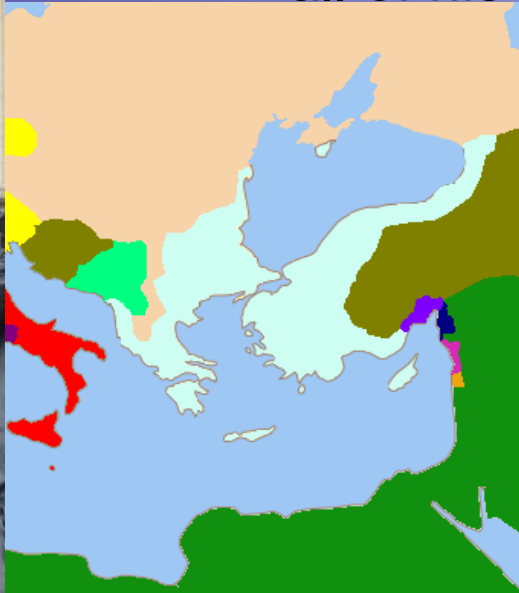
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  - Richard defied Saladin and slaughtered his 2,700 Muslim prisoners—decapitating them in full view of Saladin's army
  - Saladin retaliated by slaughtering all of his Christian captives





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- **Richard then marched south and took the crucial port city of Jaffa—then the city of Ashkelon**
  - For the first time, Saladin was running scared



- And then, Richard marched on to Jerusalem itself
- But unusually bad weather forced him back to Jaffa, where he negotiated a peace with Saladin (but, contrary to the movies, never face-to-face)



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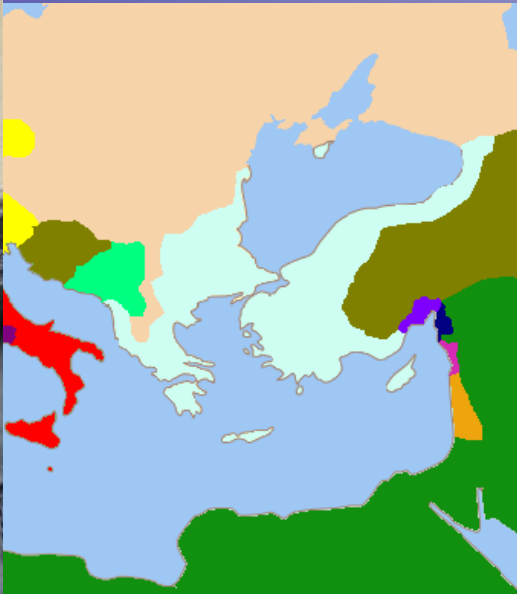
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- **Jerusalem would remain in Muslim hands, but Christians would be allowed—unharassed—to visit and trade within the city**
  - Richard was satisfied with the outcome, and returned home to England in triumph... sorta...





# ***The Age of Crusades***

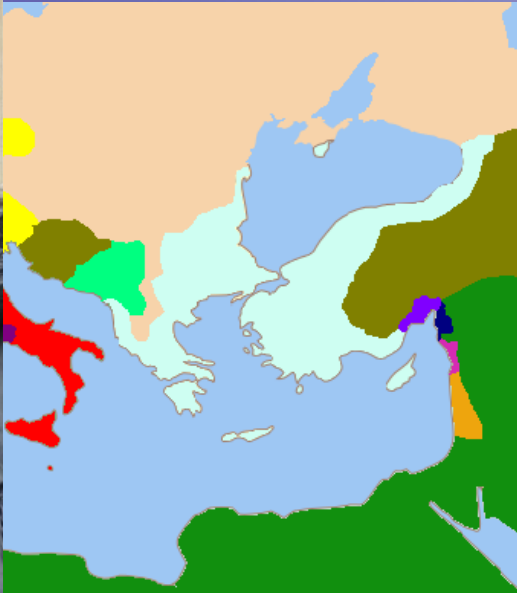
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1192 Richard was captured and imprisoned

- On his way back home, Richard was captured by a still fairly irate Duke Leopold V of Austria who was then excommunicated by Pope Celestine III for imprisoning a fellow Crusader
- Leopold turned him over to Emperor Heinrich VI, who ransomed him for 150,000 marks (roughly 2-3 times the annual income of England)



# ***The Age of Crusades***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Prince John worked hard to raise the ransom from the people of England
    - He hired more sheriffs to collect more taxes—primarily from the poor Saxons and Jews who had no say in the matter
    - But he wasn't interested in using the ransom to actually buy Richard back—instead, he was pocketing the money to support his own campaign to take the throne and title of King for himself





# *The Age of Crusades*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Prince John worked hard to raise the ransom from the people of England
  - In fact, John made a new alliance with King Philip
    - He would annul his own marriage and marry Philip's sister, Alys (like Richard was *supposed* to) and, in return, Philip would support John's troops against Richard's loyal men
    - They even offered to pay Emperor Heinrich *half* of the ransom just to *keep* Richard *forever*





# *The Age of Crusades*

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1192 Richard was captured and imprisoned

- Eleanor successfully raised the ransom and sent it on to Emperor Heinrich

- When he heard about it, Philip sent a message to John—"Look to yourself; the devil is loose..."

- But when Richard returned home, he forgave his brother's "youthful excesses" and soon went to France to re-conquer Normandy from Philip (who had taken it from John as part of their bargain)

- In fact, Richard was in the process of conquering and rebuilding a series of castles to fortify his lands there when a crossbow bolt from a boy on one of the castle walls struck and mortally wounded him

- In a final act of graciousness, Richard forgave the boy, gave him 100 shillings, and had him released

- But upon Richard's death, one of his captains—Mercadier--had the boy flayed alive and hanged





# The Age of Crusades

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1198

Order of the Teutonic Knights was created

- Technically, they'd begun in 1143 as an offshoot of the Knights Hospitaller, charged with taking care of the Germanic Crusaders

- The Teutonic Knights came to prominence during Duke Leopold's part of the siege of Acre in 1191, and were given Papal authority to form their own military order in 1198

- But they were given a mandate not only to defend the cause of the Church in the Holy Land, but also to bring the Crusades to those who would oppose the Church in *Europe*...

