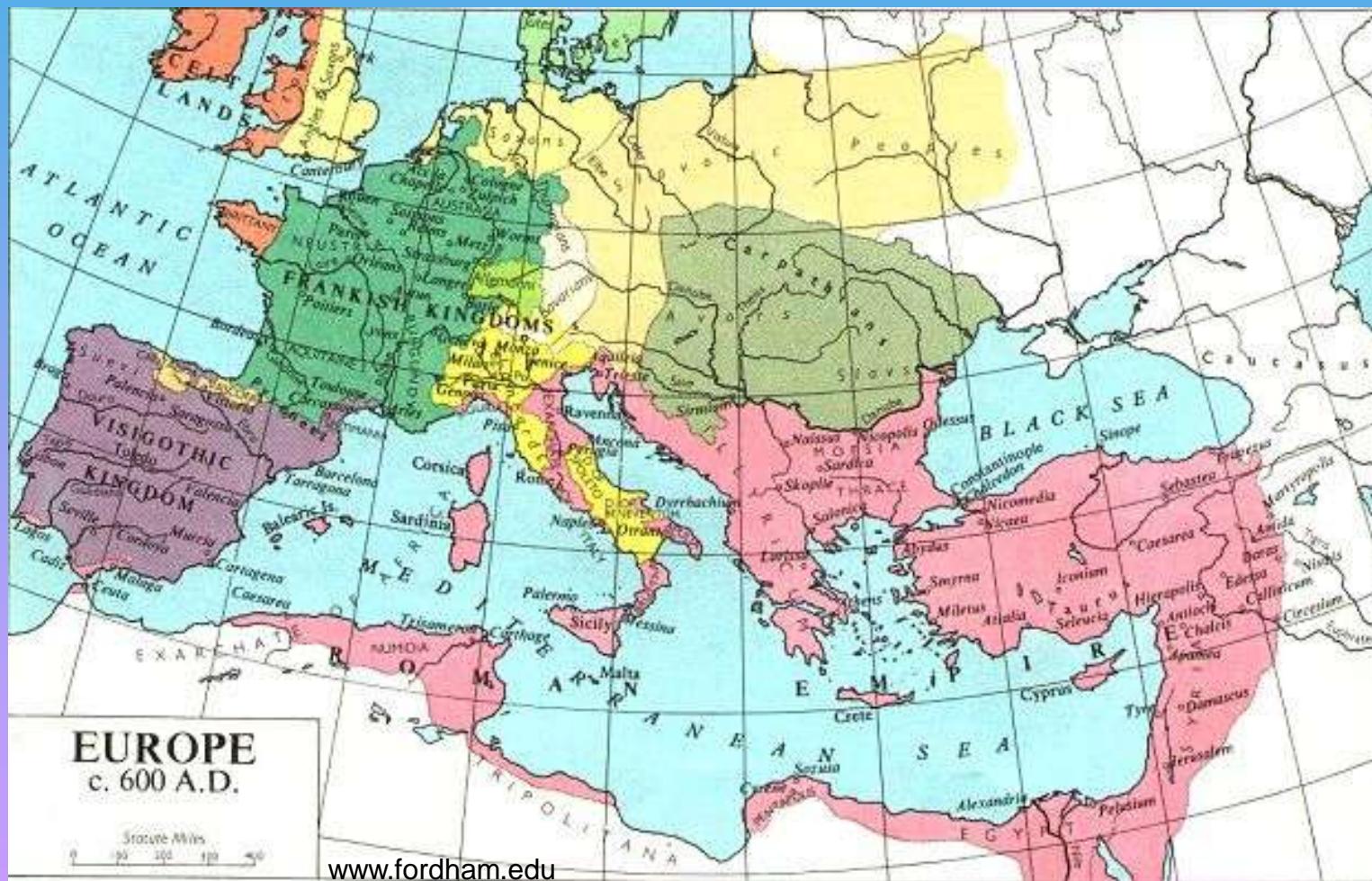
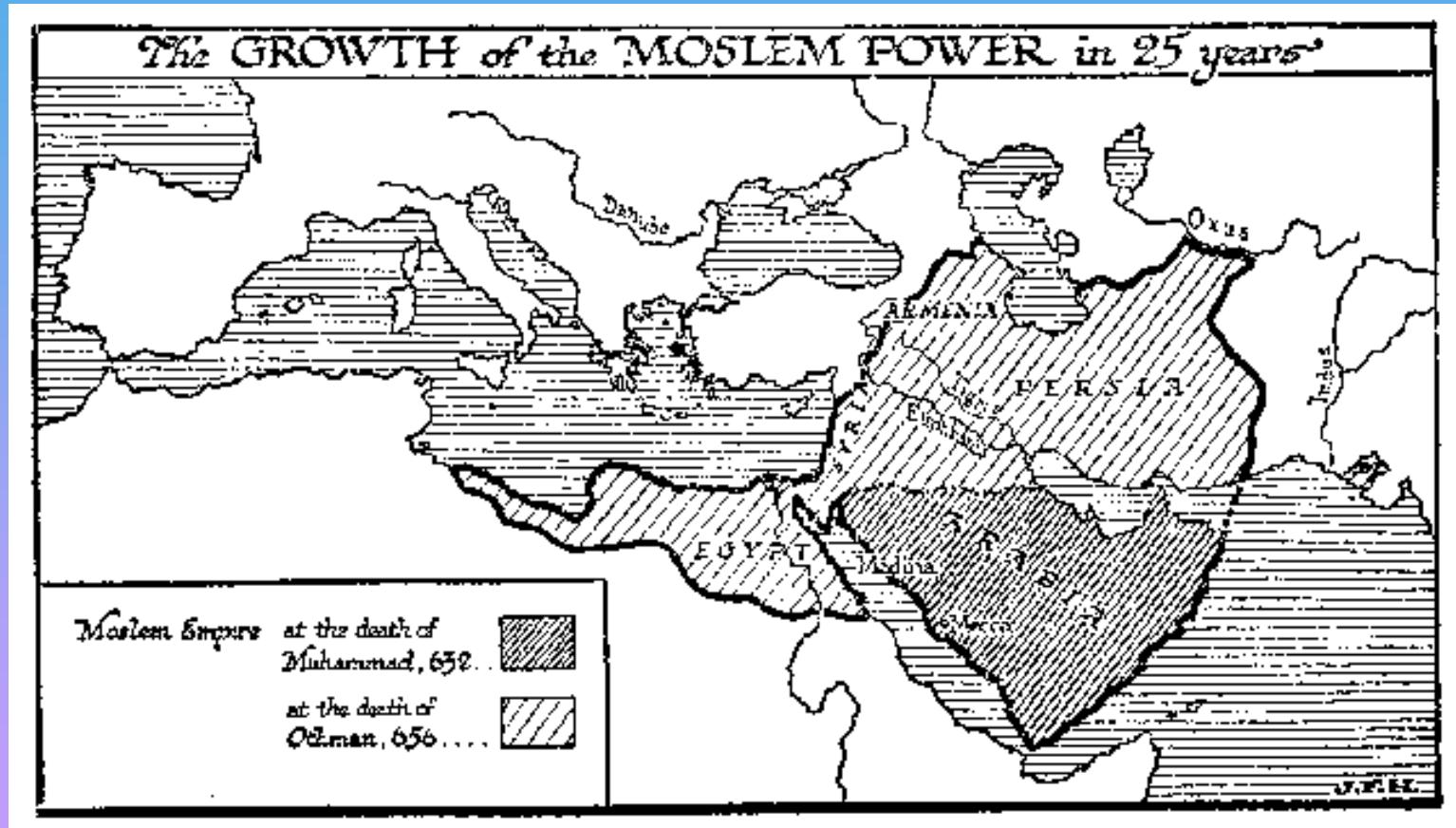


Europe (600 AD) - Before the Spread of Islam



Important Christian cities – Antioch, Jerusalem, Carthage, Alexandria.

The Spread of Islam (632 – 656)



The Spread of Islam (633 – 656)

Saracens

Caliph Umar – Daughter married Mohammed.

Second Caliphate (633-643).

Muslim armies under Umar took control of Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, North African coast, parts of Persian and Byzantine Empires
637 Jerusalem captured

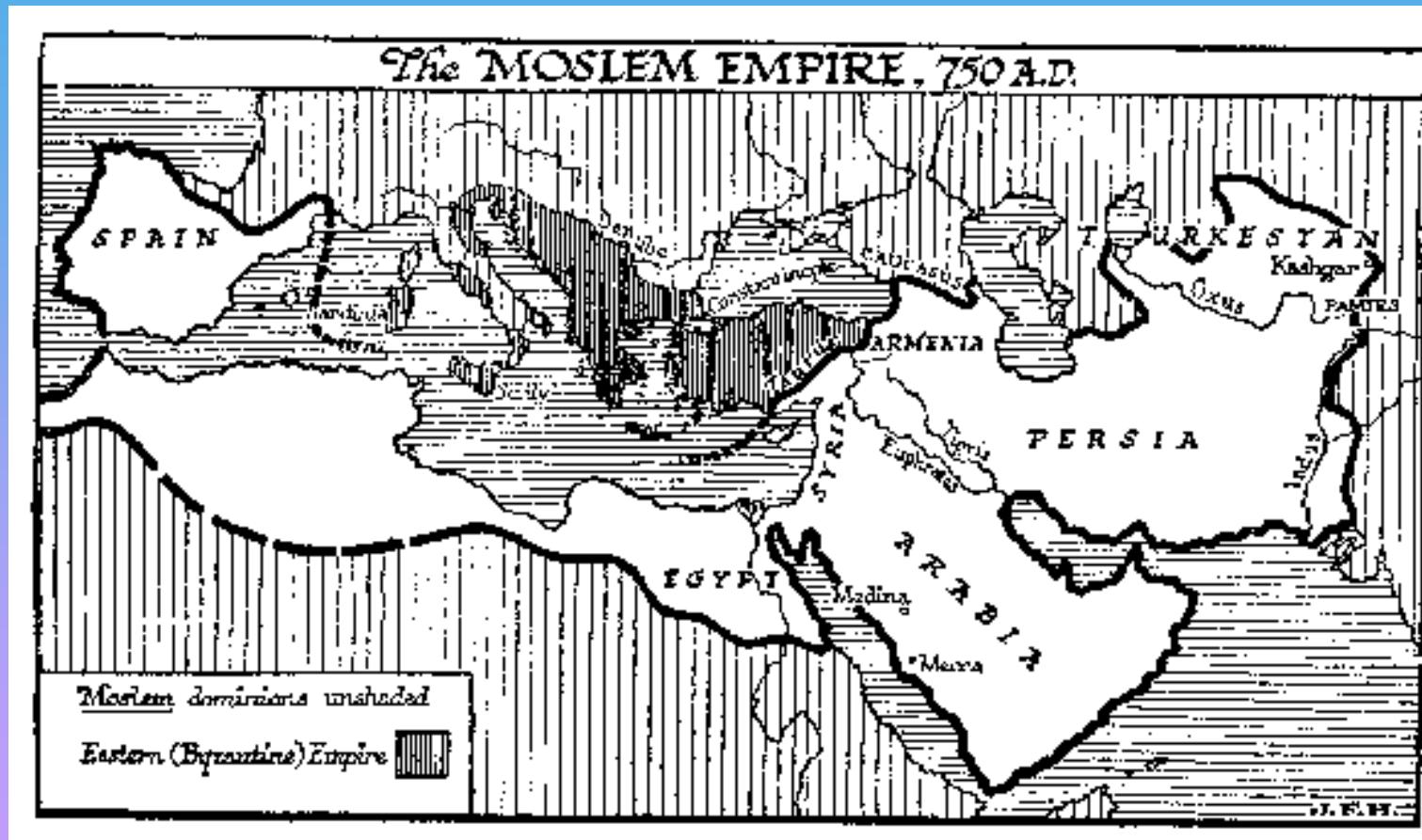
Overthrew 36,000 cities or castles.

Destroyed 4,000 churches

Built 1400 mosques

643 Omar murdered by Persian slave.

The Spread of Islam (750 AD)



Crusades

Peasants Crusade (1096)



Peter the Hermit (1050-1115)

Made pilgrimage to Holy Land

Claimed he saw Christians tortured and killed.

Promoted armed pilgrimage

20,000 responded

Forced Jews at Regensburg to be baptised.

Pillaged on route

Wiped out as soon as they entered Asia Minor (Near Nicea in 1096).

1st Crusade (1095-1099)

Urban II (1088-1099)

Urban made a speech at the Council of Clermont (1095) to French nobles and clergy to take control of Jerusalem.

Indulgences offered for those who went on crusade.

Pilgrimages were already associated with indulgences.

"All who die by the way, whether by land or by sea, or in battle against the pagans, shall have immediate remission of sins. This I grant them through the power of God with which I am invested."

The 1st crusade was the only crusade that achieved its goals.

Result - Crusaders gained control of Jerusalem in 1099.

1st Crusade (1095-1099)

The Princes' Crusade.

First Crusade promoted anti-Semitism.

1096 A German army moved in the opposite direction from Jerusalem and began moving up the Rhine valley gave Jews the option 'convert or die'.

Thousands of Jews were killed and plundered.

First pogrom and holocaust.

Absolution from all sin opened door for the massacre of Jews in Europe before leaving for the Holy Land.

2nd Crusade (1145-1148)

Bernard of Clairvaux (c.1090-1153)

50,000 volunteered to go on crusade through his preaching.

Second crusade ended in total failure despite being led by the greatest preacher of the day, supported by King Louis VII of France and Emperor Conrad III of Germany.

Bernard of Clairvaux and the Second Crusade.



Bernard was instrumental in the formation of the Knights Templar and wrote the first 'rules' of the order.

Saladin (c.1138-1193)



Saladin (Kurd from N. Iraq) became vizier (high officer) in Egypt (c.1170). He defeated other competing Muslim leaders in Egypt and made Egypt a major power in the Middle East. He declared a jihad against the Christians.

3rd Crusade (1187-1191)

Richard the Lionheart (1157-1199)



The Crusade of the Kings

Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor –
drowned on way to Holy Land

Philip II of France

Richard I (the Lionheart)

Crusaders took Acre.

Richard made agreement with Saladin
allowing Christians access to Jerusalem.

Fourth Crusade (1198 -1204)



Fifth Crusade (1217-1221)

Sixth Crusade (1228 – 1229)

Seventh Crusade (1248 – 1250)

Eighth Crusade (1267-1272)

Fourth Crusade (1198 -1204)

Fourth crusade never reached Jerusalem.

Needed finance.

Diverted to Constantinople. (Greek Orthodox city).

Took Constantinople in 1204

Destroyed the library of Constantinople and looted the city.

Final rift in the Great Schism with the Greek Orthodox Church.

In 2001 Pope John Paul II made an apology to the Greek Orthodox Church for the actions of the Crusaders in 1204.

Childrens Crusade (1212)

Leaders:

Stephen – A peasant boy from a village near Vendome in France

Nicholas – A boy from Cologne in Germany

Thousands of boys from 6 years old upwards left their work in the fields and ran after the cross to go on crusade to the Holy Land. Parents, relatives and friends could not stop them.

They were asked why they thought they could achieve what Kings with armies had failed to do. They replied they were being led by the Divine will and whatever God wanted them to do they were willing to obey.

The results were disastrous. Most of them were never heard of again and were probably sold into slavery.

Francis of Assisi and the Fifth Crusade (1218-1222)

Crusade against Egypt



This crusade is not mentioned in some accounts of the crusades because it was against Egypt.

In 1219 Francis went on crusade to Egypt seeking to convert the Sultan Al-Kamil to Christianity while the crusaders fought to take control of Damietta.

Francis was not successful.

When Francis returned he sought to live a life of imitation to Christ.

It was claimed that stigmata appeared showing his identification with Christ and his suffering.

Sixth Crusade (1228 – 1229)

Led by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II

1225 Married Yolande of Jerusalem (daughter of John of Brienne). Laid claim to Jerusalem through marriage.

Excommunicated by the Pope in 1227.

Made a treaty with the Muslims and was able to enter Jerusalem on 17 March 1229.

Papal excommunication lifted 1229

Seventh Crusade (1248 – 1250)

Failed crusade led by Louis IX of France.

Louis captured during battle for Cairo.

Louis released on payment of ransom of 50,000 gold bezants

Eighth Crusade (1267-1272)

Louis IX led crusade. Landing at Tunis.

Louis died in Tunis of sickness

Ninth Crusade (1271-72)

Prince Edward of England (Edward I) sailed to Acre after the death of Louis in Tunis.

Waldensians



Peter Waldo of Lyons c.1182-1217

Prosperous merchant

Gave away his wealth to preach to the common people.

Followers first called the 'Poor men of Lyons' later called Waldensians.

Sought to preach in the common language to ordinary people.
Forbidden to do so by the Third Lateran Council in Rome.

Translated portions of the scripture and preached to the poor around the region of the Alps.

Excommunicated 1184 by Lucius III

The Inquisition

Council of Toulouse 1229

Decreed the forceful suppression of heresy.

Decree to be upheld by the Dominican Order.



Inquisition persecuted the Waldensians.

Picture shows the burning 80 Waldensians in Straasbourg 1215.