

THE CRUSADES

Footsteps of Faith

Windstar Cruises
Ross Arnold, Fall 2013

Footsteps of Faith: Lectures

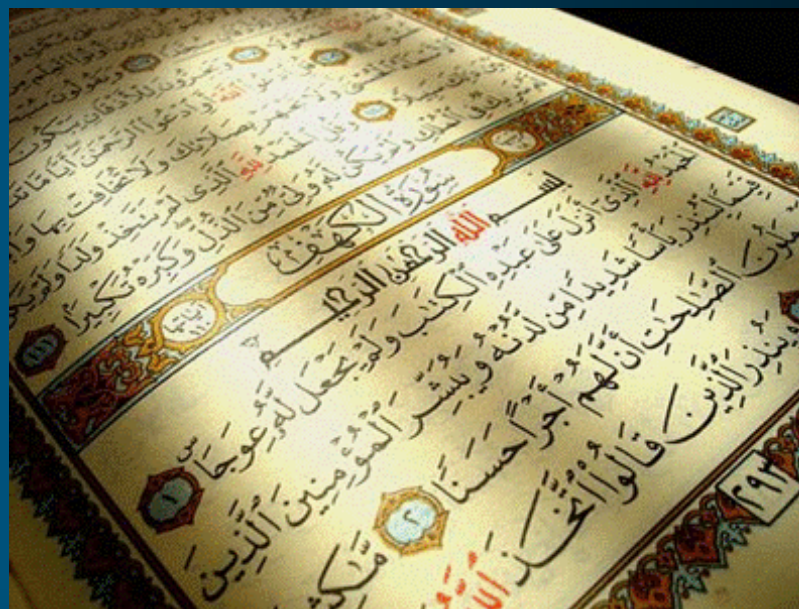
- Footsteps of Faith: Introduction
- **The Crusades**
- Faith & Culture in the ANE
- Birthplace of Empires
- The Children of Abraham
- Alexander the Great & Hellenism
- Mysteries of the Minoans
- The Unlikely Rise of Greece

- **The Crusades (1095-1291)**

In the 11th Century AD, Islamic forces of the Muslim Seljuk Turks defeated armies of the Christian Byzantine Empire, cut off Christian access to holy sites in and around Jerusalem, and threatened to overrun all of Asia Minor and (through the Iberian Peninsula) into Western Europe. In response to this, and to pleas for help from the Eastern Emperor in Constantinople, Christian Western Europe launched almost two centuries of military campaigns to free the Holy Land from Muslim control.

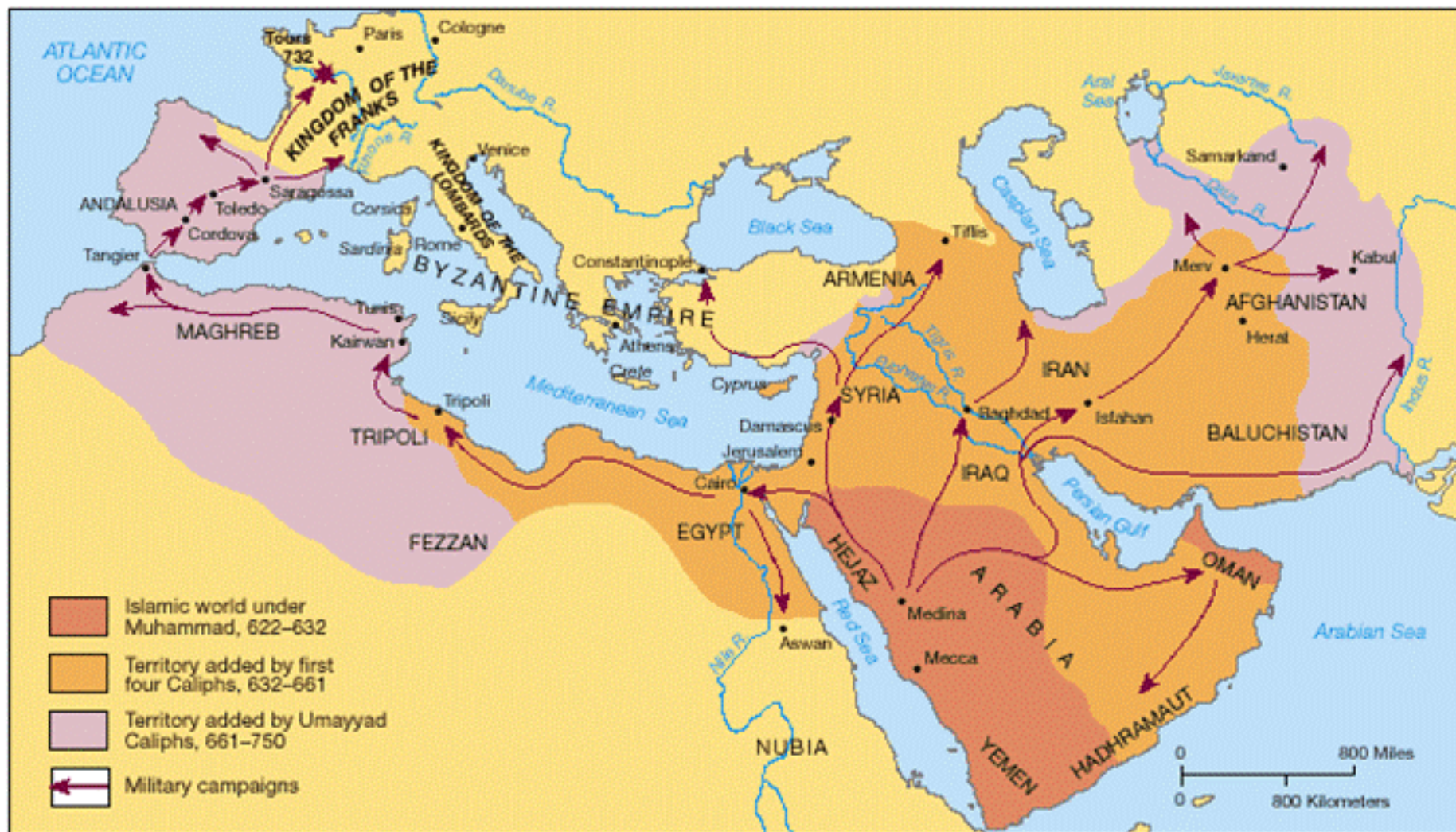
State of Christianity c.AD 565






لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Prophet Muhammad
570-632 AD

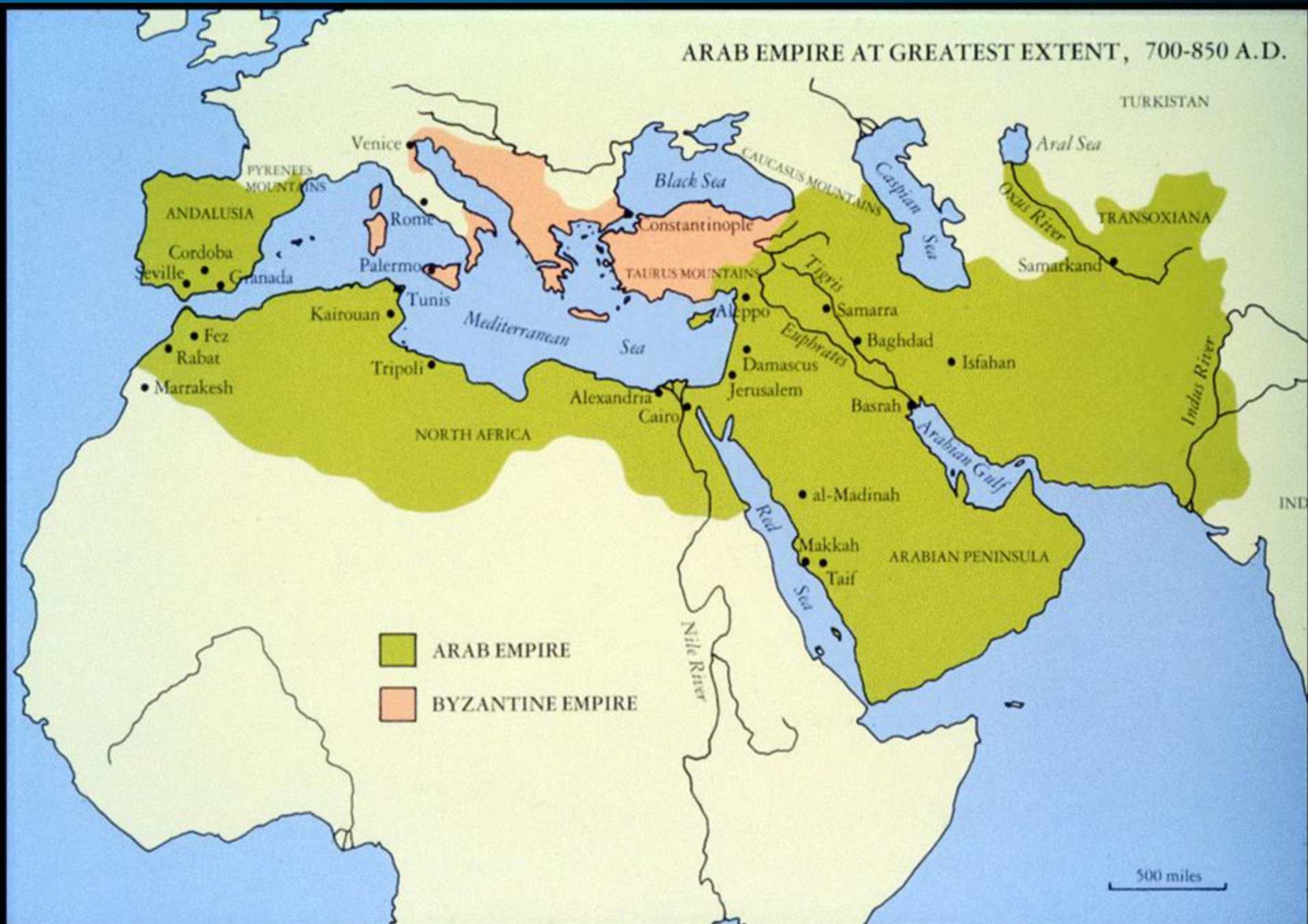


 *The Spread of Islam. The rapid spread of Islam created within a century a unified cultural and economic zone from India to the Atlantic Ocean within.*

State of Christianity c.AD 565



ARAB EMPIRE AT GREATEST EXTENT, 700-850 A.D.



Events Leading Up to the Crusades

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- 1009 – Fatimid Caliph Al-Hakim of Egypt calls for destruction of Christian shrines in Holy Land.
- 1021 – Byzantine protectorate of shrines.
- July 16, 1054 – Great Schism splits Eastern (Orthodox) from Western (Roman Catholic) Christianity.

State of Christianity After 1054



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- 1054 – Great Schism splits Eastern (Orthodox) from Western (Roman Catholic) Christianity.
- 1071– Seljuk Turks defeat Byzantine army at Manzikert, allowing Muslim forces to begin occupation of most of the region.
- 1095 – Byzantine Emperor begs for Western help against the Seljuk Turks.



The Muslim Seljuk Empire in 1092

Reasons for the Crusades

- Response to Byzantine Emperor's request for help.
- To defend Christian Europe against further Moslem invasion.
- Hopes of reuniting the two halves of Christendom.
- To establish the authority of Pope Urban II as the leader of Christianity.
- In defense of Christian holy sites and pilgrims.
- To focus energies of Western knights away from internal fighting.
- Belief in the imminent 2nd Coming, which required Jerusalem be in Christian hands.
- For some, the potential for adventure and gain.

The Major Crusades (1095-1291)

1095 – The Byzantine Emperor pleads for help, and Pope Urban II calls for holy war (*“Deus vult”* or “God wills it”) at the Council of Clermont, to defend Eastern Christianity.



Peasant's (People's) Crusade - 1096

1096 – An impromptu Peasants Crusade, with 40,000 mostly unskilled fighters, departs the West under leadership of Peter the Hermit of Amiens. After sacking towns, persecuting Jews all throughout Europe, and refusing to listen to counsel to wait, they are ambushed outside Nicaea and massacred.



The First Crusades – 1096-99

1096 – The First *True* Crusade (mostly Norman French & Italian) of about 100,000 persons traveled east, besieged Antioch, conquered Jerusalem in July 1099, and set up four Crusader States – the County of Edessa, County of Tripoli, Principality of Antioch and the Kingdom of Jerusalem.





The Crusader States (1099-1291)



The Second Crusade – 1147-1149

1147 – Muslim defeat of the Crusader County of Edessa (1144) prompts the Second Crusade (mostly French & South German), which fails to accomplish anything except the persecution of European Jews along the way, and providing victory for Muslim armies.



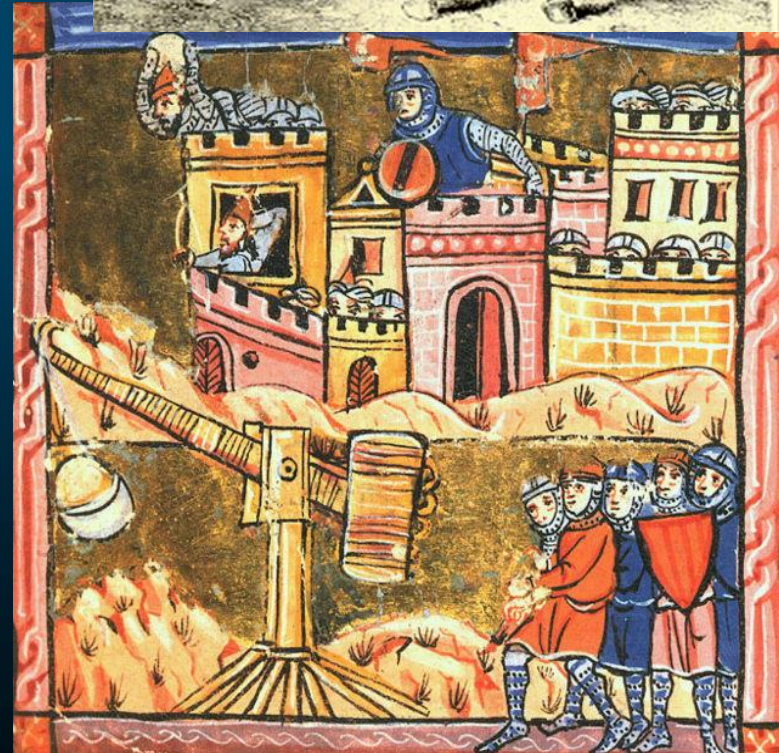
Crusades



The Third Crusade – 1189-92

1189 – Finally united under Saladin, Muslim armies retake Jerusalem in 1187, leading to the call for a Third Crusade.

Led by King Richard I (Lionheart) of England, King Philip II of France, and Emperor Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, the crusaders retook Cyprus, Acre and Jaffa, but supply problems kept them from retaking Jerusalem.



Crusades



The Fourth Crusade – 1202-1204

1202 – The Fourth Crusade never reached the Holy Land. Asking Venetian boats to transport them by sea, they were convinced by Venice to pay their fare first by sacking the Christian city of Zadar (Croatia) then by sieging and sacking the city of Constantinople! They set up a Latin Empire that lasted 57 years.



Crusades



Key to Crusades

- First 1095-1099
- Second 1147-1149
- Third 1189-1192
- - - Fourth 1202-1204



The Final Crusades (1217-1272)

- The 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th Crusades achieve nothing for the West.
- 1270 – King Louis IX of France (St. Louis) dies in North Africa during the 7th Crusade, where his army is devastated by disease.
- 1289 – the Crusader County of Tripoli falls.
- 1291 – Acre falls and the last of the Crusaders are driven from Middle East.

The Western Crusades (1096-1291+)

- 1193-1290 – Northern Crusades against pagans in Germany and northern Europe.
- 1208-1241 – Albigensian Crusades in southern France and Bosnia.
- 1212 – the Children's Crusade.
- 1212 - 1492 – 10th Crusade is *Reconquista*: to retake Spain from Muslims. Western Europe benefits from Muslim libraries left behind – including mathematics (Arabic numerals and “zero”) and the writings of Aristotle and other classical philosophers.

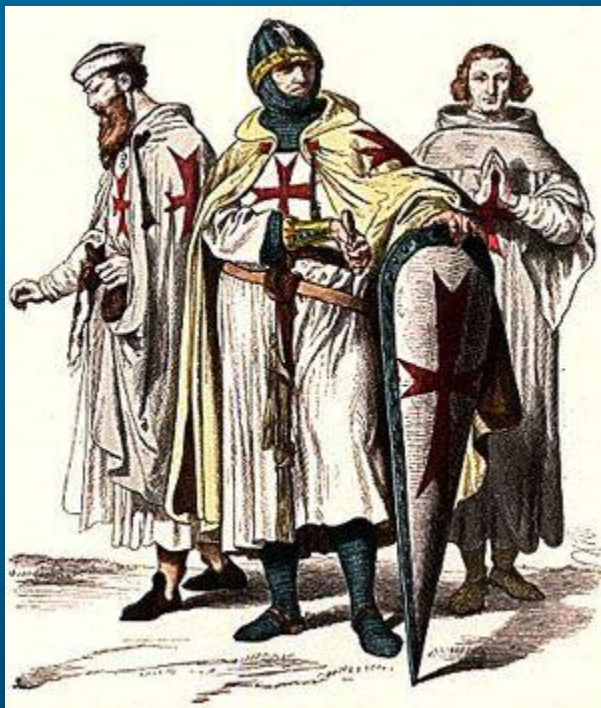


The OTTOMAN Empire



The Military Orders

- **Knights Templar** (Knights of the Temple of Solomon)



Knights Templar



The Military Orders

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- **Knights of St. John** (Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem)

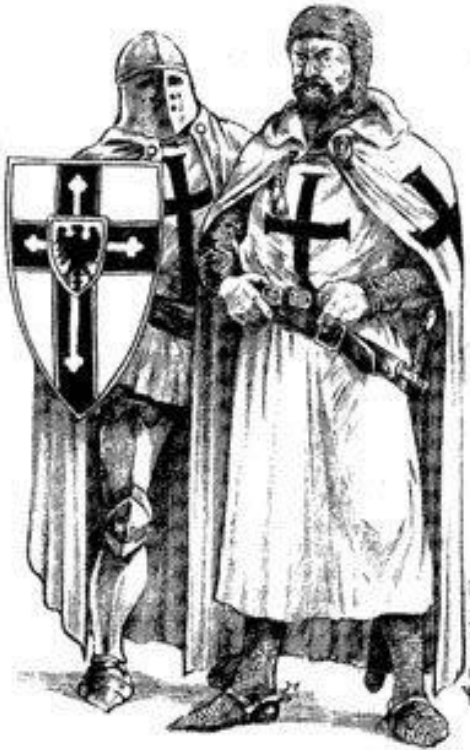
Knights of St. John



The Military Orders

- **Knights Templar** (Knights of the Temple of Solomon)
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- **Teutonic Knights** (Order of Brothers of the German House of Saint Mary in Jerusalem)

Teutonic Knights





Monfort Castle, in Upper Galilee, Israel



Marqab Castle, Syria



Krak des Chevaliers, Syria. It is one of the most important preserved medieval military castles in the world, and one of the most spectacular. T. E. Lawrence described it as “perhaps the best preserved and most wholly admirable castle in the world.” In its prime it garrisoned some 2,000 men. In places the walls are 100 feet thick.

It is one of many fortresses that were part of a defensive network along the border of the old Crusader states. The fortress controlled the road to the Mediterranean, and from this base the Knights Hospitallers could watch for Muslim armies gathering in Syria.



Kyrenia Castle, Cyprus

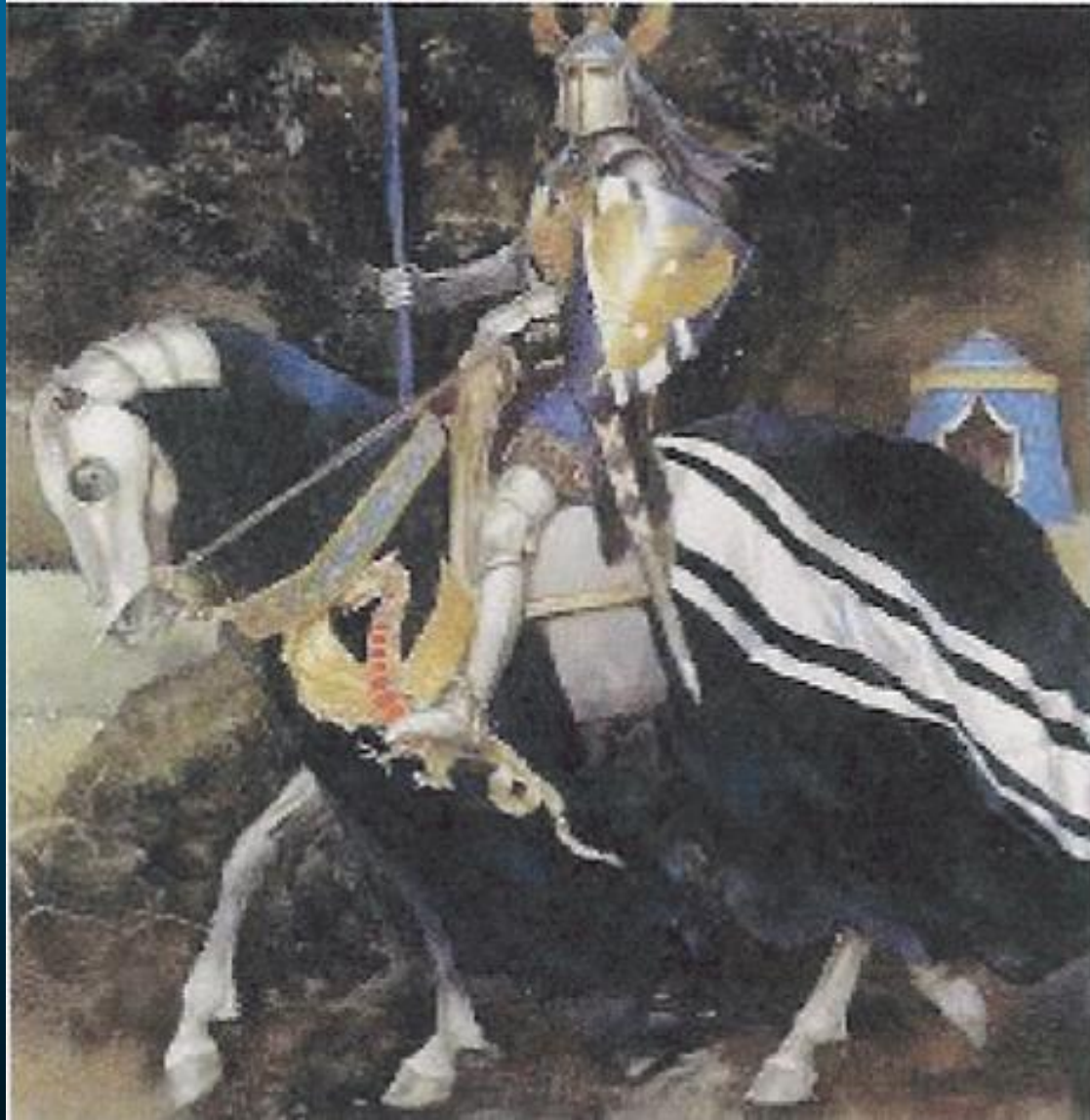
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Myths About the Crusades

1. The Crusades were simply religious prejudice and intolerance that spilled over into violence.
2. The Crusaders did it for the money.

What we THINK the Crusaders were like . . .



What the Crusaders were REALLY like . . .



Myths About the Crusades

1. The Crusades were simply religious prejudice and intolerance that spilled over into violence.
2. The Crusaders did it for the money.
3. The plan all along was to conquer the Holy Land and drive out all Muslims and Jews.
4. The Muslims were noble in the face of Christian atrocities; OR... the Christians were noble in the face of Muslim atrocities.
5. All of Christendom was united against Muslim and Jewish people.

Consequences of the Crusades

- Halt to the expansion of Islam
- Final split between Eastern & Western Christianity
- Re-establishment of trade between East & West, including developments in learning & culture
- Focus and clarification of European culture
- Launch of Western spirit of exploration
- Clarification of papal authority
- Long term enmity between Christianity and Islam

