



The Crusades and the Medieval Church

OFFENSIVE AGAINST ISLAM, AND THE GOLDEN AGE OF MEDIEVAL CHRISTIANITY

I. The First Crusade – 1095-1099

A. Request for help from Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus





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- C. Early victories
 - Antioch - 1097



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- A.** Request for help from Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus
- B.** Response from Pope Urban II and the Franks
- C.** Early victories
- D.** Conquest of Jerusalem, 1099



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- A.** Request for help from Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus
- B.** Response from Pope Urban II and the Franks
- C.** Early victories
- D.** Capture of Jerusalem, 1099
- E.** Establishment of Latin Kingdoms
 - Kingdom of Jerusalem
 - County of Edessa,
 - Principality of Antioch,
 - County of Tripoli

Crusader rule in the Middle East



II. The Church and later Crusades

A. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153) and the Second Crusade



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- A. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153) and the Second Crusade**
- B. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226) and the Fifth Crusade**



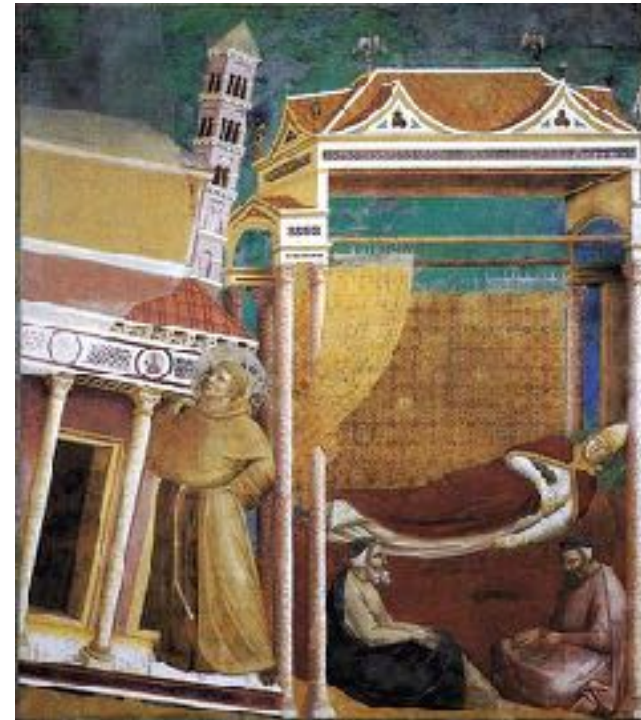
III. Saint Francis of Assisi and the Franciscans

A. Early life – attraction to poverty



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- A.** Early life – attraction to poverty
- B.** Starting the Franciscan Order



III. Saint Francis of Assisi and the Franciscans

- A. Early life – attraction to poverty**
- B. Starting the Franciscan Order**
- C. Missionary outreach to Muslims**



IV. Saint Dominic and the Dominicans

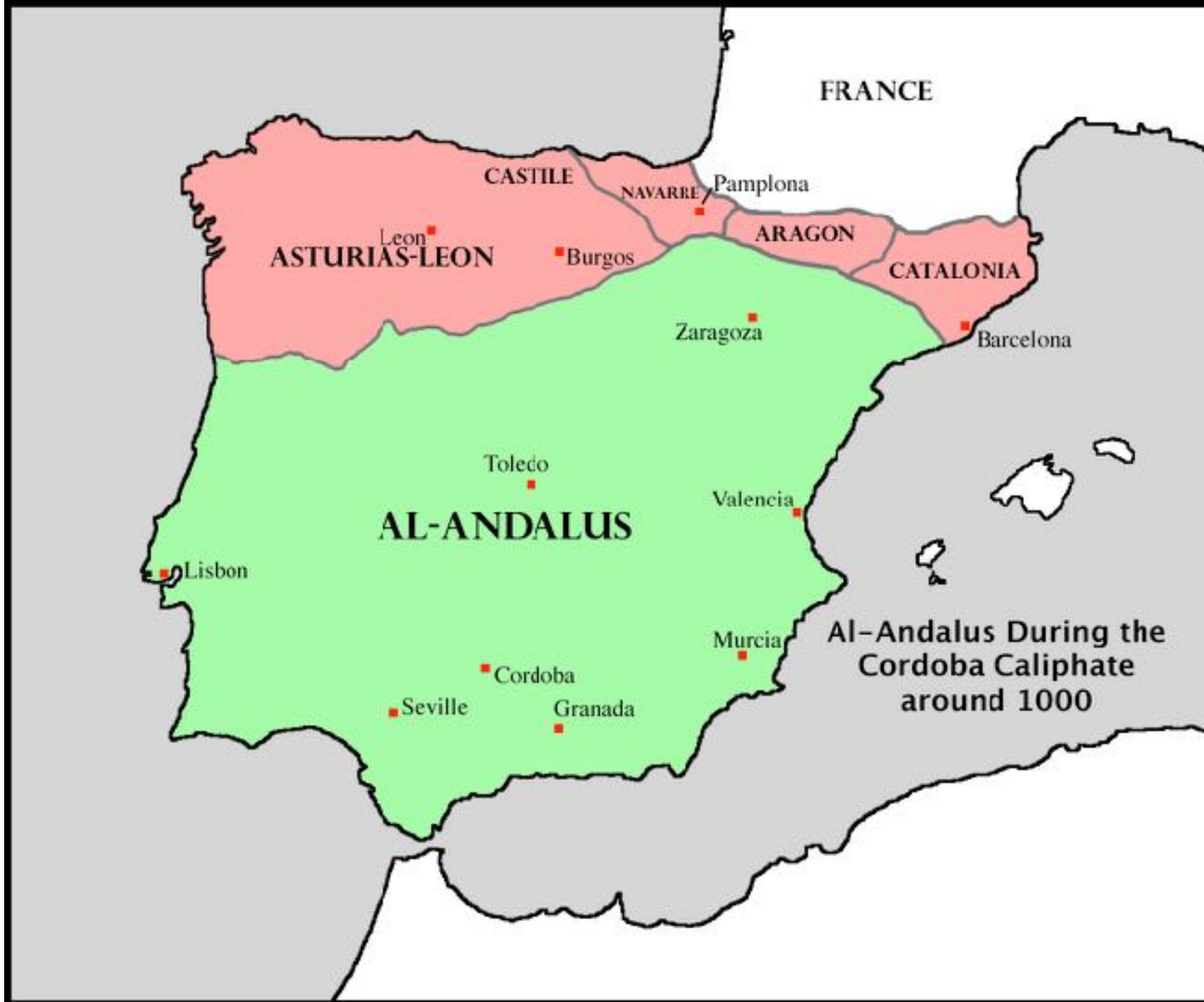
A. Saint Dominic (1170-1221) in Spain

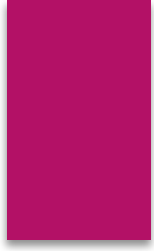


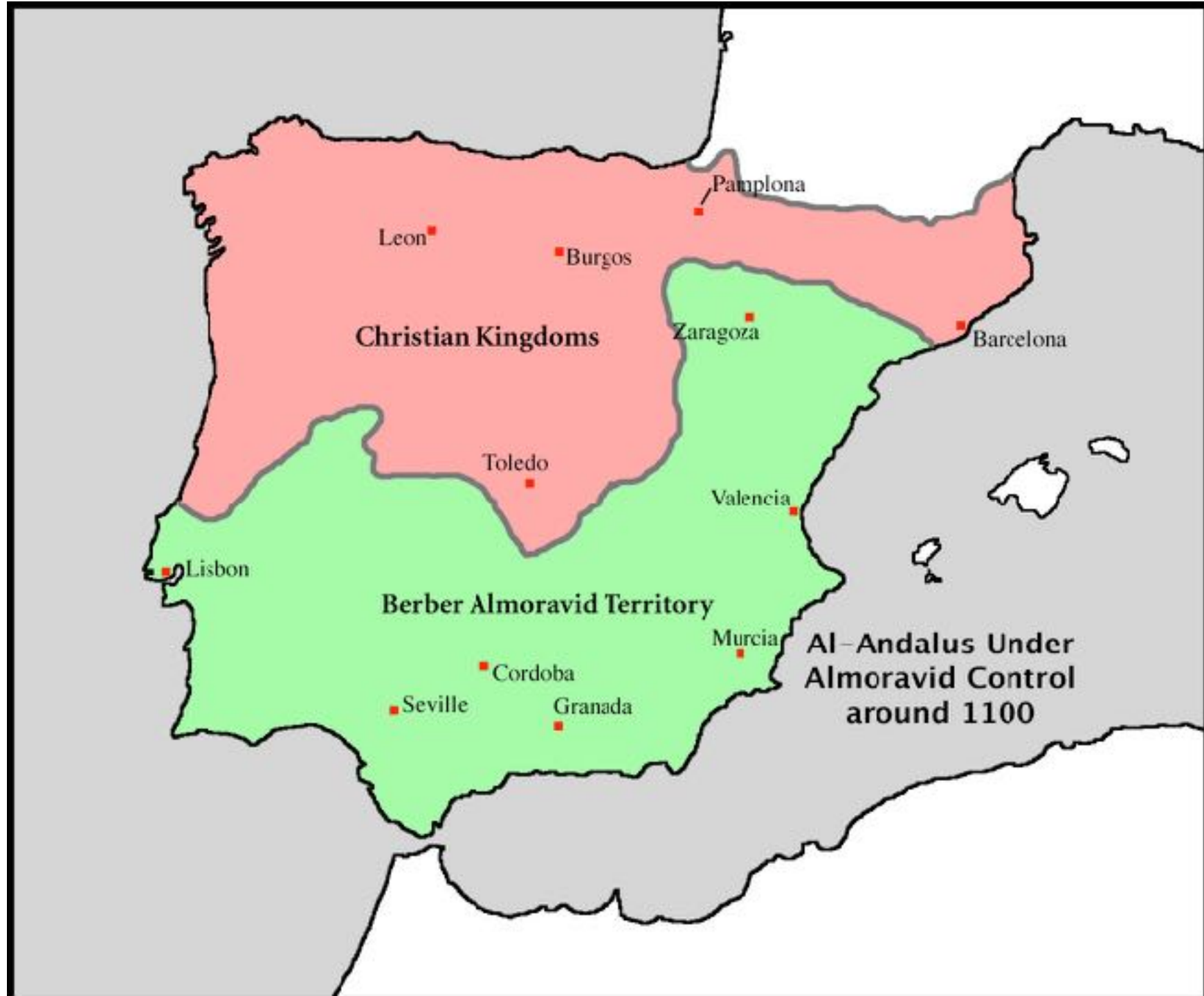
IV. Saint Dominic and the Dominicans

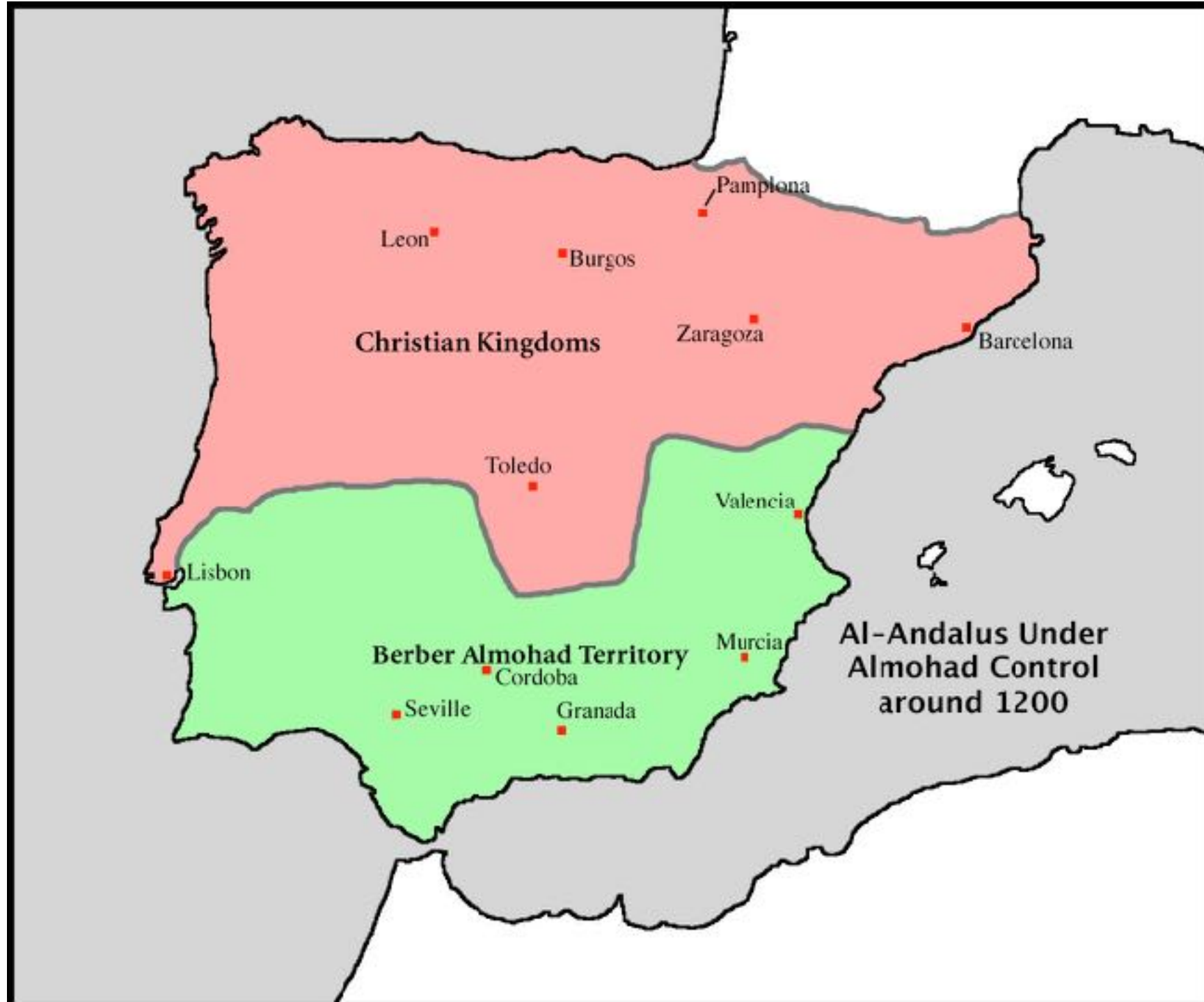
A. Saint Dominic (1170-1221) in Spain -The Reconquista



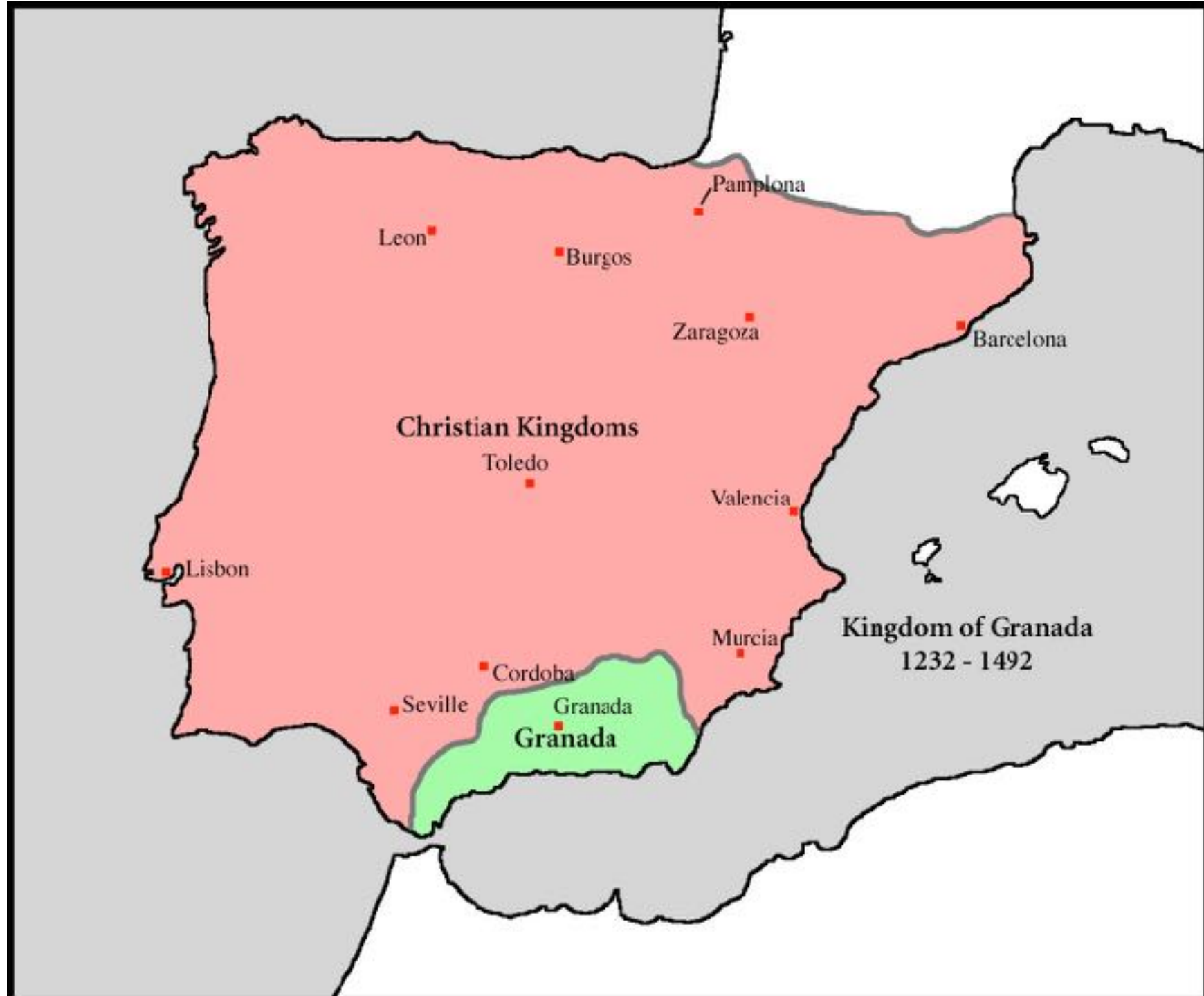








Al-Andalus Under
Almohad Control
around 1200



III. Saint Dominic and the Dominicans

- A. Saint Dominic (1170-1221)
in Spain
- B. Resisting the heretics
-Albigensians



V. Growth of Papal Government

A. Investiture Controversy

-between Pope Gregory VII (r. 1073-1085) and King Henry IV (r. 1056-1105), King of the Germans



V. Growth of Papal Government

A. Investiture Controversy

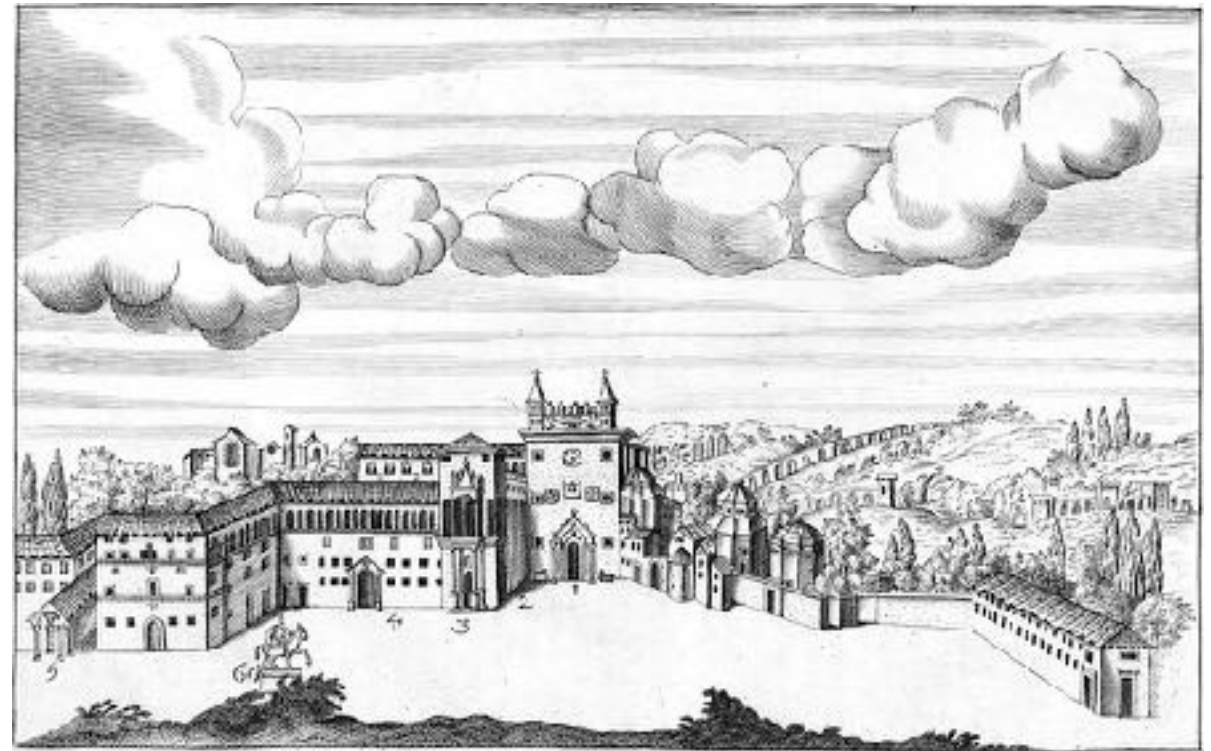
B. Pope Innocent III

“Now just as the moon derives its light from the sun and is indeed lower than it in quantity and quality, in position and in power, so too the royal power derives the splendour of its dignity from the pontifical authority.”



V. Growth of Papal Government

- A. Investiture Controversy**
- B. Pope Innocent III**
- C. Fourth Lateran Council**



VI. Resistance from the Kings of England



A. William the Conqueror (r. 1066-1087)

- ▶ No pope would be recognized in England without the King's permission
- ▶ None of the king's immediate subordinates could be excommunicated without the King's permission

VI. Resistance from the Kings of England



- A. William the Conqueror (r. 1066-1087)
- B. Henry II (1154-1189)

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A. William the Conqueror (r. 1066-1087)

B. Henry II (1154-1189)

**-appointed Thomas Becket
Archbishop of Canterbury**

“Kings receive their power from the church, not she from them but from Christ... You have not the power to give rules to bishops, nor to absolve or excommunicate anyone.”

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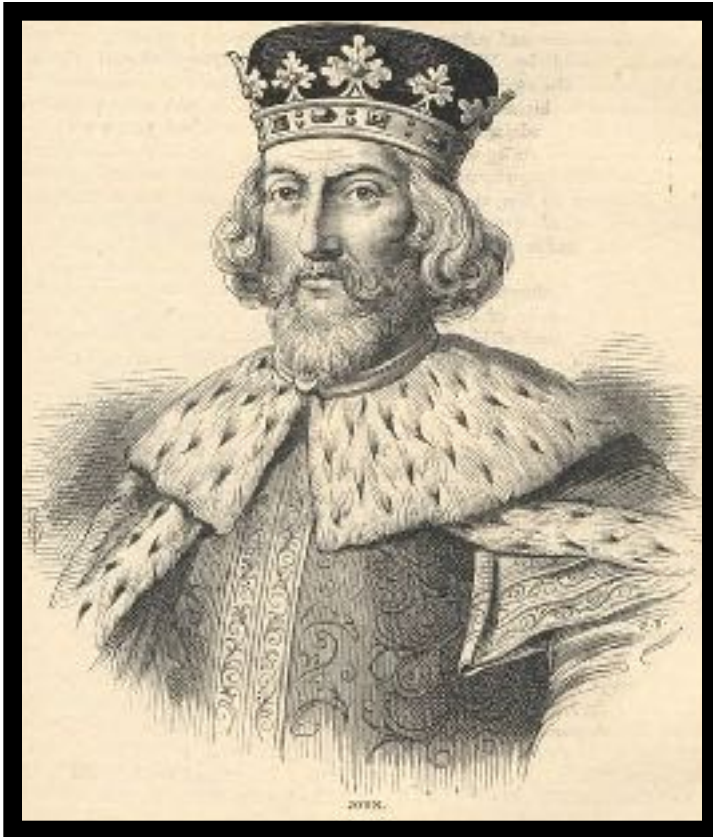
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- B. Henry II (1154-1189)**
- C. King John (1199-1216)**
 - signs the Magna Carta in 1215**

Defining scholasticism

- ▶ “A method of philosophical or theological reflection on Christian doctrine, aimed at synthesizing classical philosophy with Scripture and other Christian writings.”

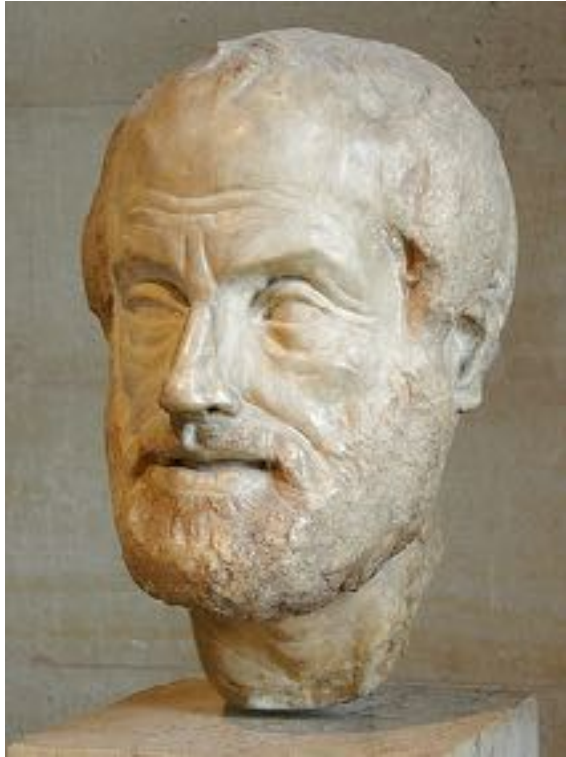


VII. Scholastic method

A. Purpose

- Applying reason to revelation, with the object of harmonizing the two
- Organizing truth according to a philosophical point of view

VII. Scholastic method



- A. Purpose**
- B. Impact of the philosophy of Aristotle**

VII. Scholastic method



A. Purpose

B. Basis – Philosophy of Aristotle

-challenge from Muslim and Jewish philosophers

VII. Scholastic method



- A. Purpose
- B. Basis – Philosophy of Aristotle
- C. Systematic arrangement
 - problem stated as a question
 - arguments given for and against
 - solution proposed

VIII. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)



A. Became a Dominican monk

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- B. Wrote *Summa Contra Gentiles* to help evangelists
- C. Wrote *Summa Theologica* as a systematic, rational defence of Christian theology
- D. Responses to Aquinas



Pope Pius X (r. 1902-1914) on the importance of St. Thomas Aquinas:

“The capital theses in the philosophy of St. Thomas are not to be placed in the category of opinions capable of being debated one way or another, but are to be considered as the foundations upon which the whole science of natural and divine things is based; if such principles are once removed or in any way impaired, it must necessarily follow that students of the sacred sciences will ultimately fail to perceive so much as the meaning of the words in which the dogmas of divine revelation are proposed by the magistracy of the Church.”