

## **Lecture 17: *The First Crusade and the Expansion of Europe***

### ***I. Pope Urban II: Call to Crusade in 1095***

- A. The Crusade Message
- B. Defining the crusader and the crusade indulgence

### ***II. The Experience of Crusading***

- A. Traveling to the East
  - Who goes? Who does not go?
- B. Motivations – a reassessment
  - cost of crusading
  - crusading as “an act of love”: piety, charity and motivation

### ***III. Victory in the East – Successes of the First Crusade***

- A. Jerusalem and the Crusader States
- B. Royal Crusades of the 12th and 13th Centuries
- C. The West bleeds money to the East = a legacy of failure

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### ***Pope Urban II and the Call to Crusade***

#### Crusade Movement (1095-1291)

##### **Origins:**

1. new pressure from the Muslims unified under the Seljuk Turks;
2. Increased religious fervor kindled by the Gregorian Reform

##### **Pope Urban II (r. 1088-1099)**

Call to Crusade – preaches the first of many crusade sermons in France, in the city of Clermont, 27 November 1095

His message = calls for a war of liberation from Muslim control:

- 1) Freeing the eastern churches = liberation of **people**;
- 2) Freeing Jerusalem = liberation of the **place**

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### ***Defining Crusaders and the Crusade Indulgence***

#### **Defining Crusaders**

- a) If they go, their property was protected by the church
- b) Crusaders must take a public vow to go on crusade
- c) Offered crusade indulgences = a remission of sins for all who go

*Deus Vult!* = God Wills it!

Taking the Cross – wearing the cross

*Peregrini* = pilgrims

*Crusignatus* = those signed with the cross

**Costs of Crusading** – not taken up lightly = 4 to 5 times annual income of knights to cover the journey east.

Why go? – Out of piety, charity, and the ideal of liberating Jerusalem

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### *Victory in the East*

First Crusade goes in two waves:

- 1) one popular = of peasants, not well organized;
- 2) Princely = nobles and knights who leave in the Fall of 1096, well provisioned

1096/97-- Rhineland massacre of the Jews in Europe

Summer 1098 – they reach the Holy Land

By June, take Antioch

July 1099, they take Jerusalem

Crusaders States in the East: Kingdom of Jerusalem

1187, Jerusalem falls to Muslim leader Saladin

Nature of crusading changes during the 12th and 13th Centuries – it is a response to losses, a defensive position that “hemorrhages money to the east.”