

Lecture 18: *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

The Investiture Controversy – Effects:

The Concordat of Worms (1122) and its Consequences:

- 1) spiritual power separate from temporal power
- 2) kingship recognized as distinct from the priesthood
- 3) Religious awakening of Christendom and a new intense Christian piety
- 4) The “First European Revolution” = separation of Church and State

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**

Calling the First Crusade, 1095 – Expansion of Seljuk Turks



Pope Urban II preaching at the abbey of Cluny 25 October 1095



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**

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

Lecture 18: *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

Crusader takes the cross, detail of a 12th-century manuscript
Crusader receives a crusading cross from a bishop, is shown wearing pilgrims purse and staff.



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

Returning crusader and his wife with crusade symbols of pilgrim's staff and crusader's cross. (12th century sculpted relief, France)



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

The First Crusade – Journeys to the East (1096-1099)



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

Lecture 18: *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

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.”

The First Crusade (1096-1099)



Crusader States during the 12th and 13th Centuries



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

2 October 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.”