

EPIC Wk 9 Crusaders and Scholars PART II (1000-1299)

Review: The First Crusade attempts to take back Jerusalem from the Muslims. While severely unprepared for the attack, miraculously ships arrive from Jaffa and bring much needed resources and expertise. While nobility leadership in-fighting, lack of water, heat, and lack of resources were challenging, the Crusaders achieved their goal to take back **Jerusalem**¹ from the Muslims. Much bloodshed was the rule of war when conquering a city but many myths prevailed about the horror of the defeat.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Jerusalem_\(1099\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Jerusalem_(1099)) After defeat, most returned home, some stayed in the *Crusader States*. (SG pg. 211) Reason 1st crusade successful is Muslims were not united under one leader (Main sects: **Shiites and Sunnis**)².

Crusader Castles: The *Crusade State* encompassed a large, hard to defend area. Fortified points were built at strategic points.

Military Religious Orders: 1st Crusaders were only temporary soldiers; returned home when crusade ended. Crusader State had permanent *Order of Warrior Monks* such who guarded Christian pilgrims and proved manpower to man and maintain the fortification. (i.e., **Knights Templar, Knights of St John**)³

First Crusade 1096-1102): Fully Successful

Second Crusade (1147–1150) (Failed to meet objective) Second major crusade launched from Europe; started in response to the fall of the County of Edessa in 1144 to the forces of Muslim leader, **Zengi**⁴. The county had been founded during the First Crusade (1096–1099) by King Baldwin I of Jerusalem in 1098. While it was the first Crusader state to be founded, it was also the first to fall. Byzantines did not like crusaders who took land in 1st crusade and did not return it. Also harassed periodically by *schism* Christians. After many battles and much bloodshed, the crusaders fail for a variety of reasons; not another crusade until 40 yrs. later. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Crusade

St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153): devout and holy man of Cistercian Order; raised with great devotion of Blessed Mother; **wrote the Memorae**; founded the **Monastery of Clairvaux** (1115) with only 12 monks over 700 at his death. He was main force in recruiting for 2nd Crusade.

Muslim are united under Caliphate Saladin (Tikrit-later birthplace of Sodom Hussein)

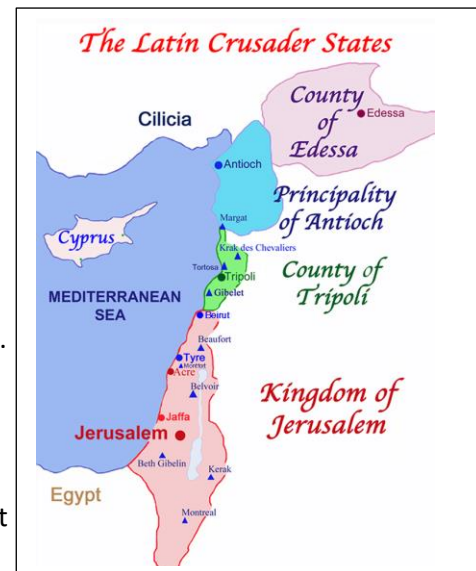
Saladin (Caliphate): Unites Muslim groups and preaches *jihad*⁴ and after many attacks, Saladin's Muslim army and the Christian army clash at the Horns of **Hattin**⁶ (1187). Saladin wins and ends 2nd Crusade. Christian forces are decimated. Saladin then captures other cities including Jerusalem which incites the 3rd Crusade.

Third Crusade (1189 – 1192): (Partially successful) Called *The Three Kings Crusade*: 1. Holy Roman Emperor, Frederic, 2. First King of England, Richard. 3. King of France, 2nd Augustus, Philip. Purpose: To *liberate* Jerusalem. Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick, dies while crossing a river (most of his army disbands). Phillip and Richard are at odds over many things. King Phillip leaves crusade after battle at Accra. King Richard is only one left. He uses military maneuvers that allowed him to negotiate with Saladin in treaty to allow Christian pilgrims access to Jerusalem for three years

Pope Innocent III: Youngest pope (37); advocated papal supremacy in spiritual matters and judge of temporal matters, approved foundation of **Friars Minor**⁷, advocated taxing churches to fund the crusades, became *moral imperative* and did not need wife's permission

Fourth Crusade (1201-1205): (Failed): Purpose: Recapture Jerusalem. Route to take: By sea but needed ships from Venetians: Contract- for 85,000 Marks, they would provide 1 year's provisions for **4500 knights, 9000 squires, and 20,000 foot soldiers**. Took year to build but only 11,000 crusaders showed up- big problem. Venetians make a deal for crusaders to take back city of Zara; Pope Innocent threatens excommunication; they did it anyway AND entered into agreement with Byzantine leader Alexius I who offered additional 10,000 soldiers at his expense and give Crusaders 200,000 silver marks if help him get back his Byzantine throne. Crusaders vastly outnumbered but succeeded; paid in items from exhumed dead kings. Greeks to this day despise crusaders as murders of Christians; angry even when Pope John Paul II visited in 2001.

¹**Siege of Jerusalem** (7 June – 15 July 1099) was waged by European forces of the First Crusade, resulting in the capture of the Holy City of Jerusalem from the Muslim Fatimid Caliphate, and laying the foundation for the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem, which lasted almost two centuries. The capture of Jerusalem was the final major battle of the first of the Crusades to occupy the Holy Land begun in 1095. A number of eyewitness accounts of the siege were recorded, the most quoted being that from the anonymous Gesta Francorum. Upon the declaration of the secular state, Godfrey of Bouillon, prominent among the leaders of the crusades, was elected ruler, eschewing the title "king." The siege led to the mass slaughter of thousands of Muslims and Jews and to the conversion of Muslim holy sites on the Temple Mount into Christian shrines. The conquest of Jerusalem in the First Crusade has continued to reverberate through time and has ever since shaped relations among the different faith traditions of the region.



²**Sunni-Shiite split:** The divide is traced to 632 A.D., when the Islamic Prophet Muhammad died and a debate emerged about who should be his successor. Both sides agreed that Allah is the one true God and that Muhammad was his messenger, but one group (which eventually became the Shiites) felt Muhammad's successor should be someone in his bloodline, while the other (which became the Sunnis) felt a pious individual who would follow the Prophet's customs was acceptable.

"The original schism between Islam's two largest sects was not over religious doctrine. It was over political leadership," Robin Wright, a joint fellow at the non-partisan U.S. Institute of Peace and the Woodrow Wilson Center, said. Both Sunnis and Shiites read the Quran, the sayings of the Prophet. Both believe Prophet Muhammad was the messenger of Allah. And both follow the five tenets of Islam: They fast during Ramadan, pledge to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, practice ritual prayer (which includes five prayers each day), give charity to the poor, and pledge themselves to their faith. Their prayer rituals are nearly identical, with slight variations: For example, Shiites will stand with their hands at their sides, Sunnis will put their hands on their stomachs. They also both believe in Islamic law but have different applications for it.

³**Knights Templar:** The Poor Fellow-Soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon, also known as the Order of Solomon's Temple, the Knights Templar, or simply the Templars, was a Catholic military order, one of the most wealthy and popular of the Western Christian military orders. Whereas the Templars were formed for the express purpose of military defense and whose initial members consisted mainly of brothers-at-arms, the Hospitallers ran the Hospital of St. John and only took up arms as an ancillary necessity to defend those in their care. Along with the Templars, the Hospitallers became the most formidable military order in the Holy Land. [Wikipedia](#)

⁴**Zengi:** (1084—1146, Mosul, Iraq), Iraqi ruler who founded the Zangid dynasty and led the first important counterattacks against the Crusader kingdoms in the Middle East.

⁵**Jihad:** a struggle or fight against the enemies of Islam. The literal meaning of Jihad is struggle or effort, and it means much more than **holy war**. Muslims use the word Jihad to describe three different kinds of struggle: 1. A believer's internal struggle to live out the Muslim faith as well as possible, 2. The struggle to build a good Muslim society, 3. Holy war: the **struggle to defend Islam**, with force if necessary. Many modern writers claim that the main meaning of Jihad is the internal spiritual struggle, and this is accepted by many Muslims. However there are so many references to Jihad as a military struggle in Islamic writings that it is incorrect to claim that the interpretation of Jihad as holy war is wrong.

⁶**Horns of Hattin:** The Muslim armies under Saladin captured or killed the vast majority of the Crusader forces, removing their capability to wage war. As a direct result of the battle, Muslims once again became

99 the eminent military power in the Holy Land, re-capturing Jerusalem and most of the other Crusader-held
100 cities and castles.
101 ⁷ **Friars Minor:** Order of Friars Minor (OFM): 2,212 communities; 14,123 members; 9,735 priests.
102 The Order of Friars Minor (also called the Franciscans, the Franciscan Order, or the Seraphic
103 Order;[5] postnominal abbreviation OFM) is a mendicant Catholic religious order, founded in 1209
104 by Francis of Assisi. The order adheres to the teachings and spiritual disciplines of the founder and of his
105 main associates and followers, such as Clare of Assisi, Anthony of Padua, and Elizabeth of Hungary,
106 among many others. The Order of Friars Minor is the largest of the contemporary First Orders within the
107 Franciscan movement. Francis began preaching around 1207 and traveled to Rome to seek approval of
108 his order from Pope Innocent III in 1209.
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