

Chapter 14.1 – Church Reform and the Crusades

1. Setting the Stage

- a. Considered the “_____” (500 to 1000) Europe was plundered by invaders who destroyed centers of learning
- b. Around the 900s, the church had a revival which restructured itself and started massive building programs to create new places of worship and gained more power

2. The Age of Faith

- a. _____ led the _____
 - i. The monastery founded at _____ in France in 910 started the revival of returning to the _____ of the _____
 - ii. The Pope began to reform the Church which was influenced by religious devotion and reverence for God

b. Problems in the Church

- i. Some priests were nearly illiterate and could barely read their prayers
- ii. Many bishops and abbots cared more about their position as _____ than about their _____
- iii. This led to the 3 biggest problems
 1. Many village priests were _____ which is against Church ruling
 2. _____ – _____ sold positions in the _____
 3. Using _____, _____ appointed _____ - church reformers though only the _____ should be allowed to

c. Reform and Church Organization

- i. In the 1100s and 1200s the _____ was restructured to _____ with the _____ at the _____
 1. Papal Curia – the _____ group of _____
 - a. Developed _____ on matters as marriage, divorce and inheritance
 2. _____ for the pope were sent out throughout Europe to deal with bishops and kings which _____
 3. _____ – a _____ on Christian families – 1/10th of yearly income

d. New Religious Orders

- i. Early 1200s wandering _____ traveled from place to place preaching and spreading the _____ to cities poor
 1. _____ – founded by a Spanish priest Dominic whose order emphasized the _____
 2. _____ – founded by Francis of Assisi, and Italian who treated all _____ as if they were his _____ brother or sister
 3. Women also joined these different orders
 - a. _____ – 1212- a Franciscan order for women started by a nun named Clare and her friend Francis of Assisi founded

- b. _____ – a mystic and musician who founded a
Benedictine convent

What was the major problem reformers objected to in the Church?

3. Cathedrals – Cities of God

- a. Cathedral – viewed as a representative of the _____
- i. _____ – built between 800 and 1100, they had round arches and a heavy roof held up by thick walls and pillars – the thick walls had _____ that let in _____
- b. **A New Style of Church Architecture**
- i. A _____ in the Church and more _____ from growing towns and cities helped create a new style of _____ through Europe
- ii. _____ – early 1100s brought about a new style
1. Gothic Cathedrals _____ as if reaching towards _____
– _____ streamed in through huge stained _____
2. Nearly 500 Gothic churches were built between 1170 and 1270

How did the architecture of Gothic cathedrals inspire reverence for God?

4. The Crusades

- a. 1093, the Byzantine Emperor _____ wrote for help to Robert, Count of Flanders, against the _____
- i. Pope Urban II – read the letter and issued a call for what he termed a “_____”
1. Crusade – “_____” to gain control of the _____
- b. **Goals of the Crusade** – economic, social, political and religious motives
- i. The pope wanted to reclaim _____ (holy land) and reunite _____ which had split into Eastern and Western branches
- ii. _____ and the _____ saw the Crusades as an opportunity to get rid of _____ who fought each other
1. Threatened the peace of a _____ and _____
- iii. _____ who were not in line to inherit their _____ were looking for _____ and a _____ in society or for adventure
- iv. Later Crusades, _____ profited by making _____ or _____ for the journey
1. Merchants of important Italian seaports wanted to gain control of trade routes to India, Southeast Asia, and China
- c. **The First and Second Crusades**
- i. Pope Urban II’s call brought out a large outpouring of religious feeling and support
1. The pope also said that anyone who died during the Crusade was assured a place in heaven

- ii. _____ - early 1097, 3 armies of knights and people of all classes gathered outside Constantinople
 - 1. The Crusaders were ill-prepared for the journey with no plan of attack to capture Jerusalem – also leaders argued and fought with each other
 - 2. Finally an army of 12,000 marched to Jerusalem and besieged the city for 1 month
 - a. On July 15, 1099, the Crusaders _____
 - 3. In all the Crusaders had won a _____ that stretched 650 miles from Edessa in the north to Jerusalem in the South
 - a. _____ states were set up and ruled by European nobles
- iii. _____ – 1144 _____ was overrun by _____ and a new call to _____ the city took place
 - 1. This Crusade was an utter disaster as _____ wasn't _____ and the armies returned to Europe in defeat
- iv. _____ – a Kurdish warrior and Muslim leader who _____ states shocked Europe and captured _____ in 1187

d. The 3rd Crusade

- i. Known as the _____ because it was led by 3 powerful European Monarchs to _____
 - 1. _____ (Augustus) of France
 - 2. German Emperor _____ (Barbarossa)
 - 3. _____ – English King
- ii. _____ drowned on his journey and most of his forces never made it to the Holy Land
- iii. _____ argued with _____ and went home
- iv. _____ was left alone to lead the Crusaders to regain the Holy Land
 - 1. _____ and _____ fought many battles and finally in 1192 they agreed to a _____
 - 2. Jerusalem remained under _____ and in return Saladin promised that unarmed _____ could freely visit the city's holy places

5. The Crusading Spirit Dwindles

- a. _____ – 1204 – the knights were supposed to recapture _____ but never reached the city
 - i. Instead they attacked the city of _____ and _____ it with the help of _____ who wanted to gain more power in the region
- b. Four more Crusades in the 1200s failed to reclaim the Holy Land and the religious spirit of the 1st Crusade faded as knights search for personal gain increased
- c. **The Children's Crusade**
 - i. Took place in 1212 in 2 different movements with thousands of _____ set out to _____

1. _____ – a 12 year old led a group of 30,000 French kids under the age of 18 in the belief that _____ would give them _____
 - a. On their march South to the Mediterranean, many died from cold and starvation
2. _____ – a German boy who gathered 20,000 kids and young adults on a march to Rome
 - a. Thousands died in the cold and treacherous crossing in the Alps
 - b. Those who survived did make it to Rome but were sent back and told to wait until they were older
 - i. Only about 2,000 made it back to Germany

d. A Spanish Crusade

- i. _____ (Moors) controlled most of _____ until the 1100s
 1. Reconquista – was a long effort by _____ to drive the _____ out of _____
 - a. By late 1400s, Muslims only had the tiny kingdom of Granada
 - b. 1492 – King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella finally conquered Granada for Christianity
 2. Inquisition – a _____ to _____ in an effort to unify Spain under _____
 - a. Many Jews and Muslims converted to Christianity but were still suspected of heresy
 - b. People suspected of heresy were questioned and sometimes tortured and if confessed they were burned at the stake
 - c. In 1492, the monarchs expelled all practicing Jews and Muslims from Spain

What goal united the Children's and Spanish Crusades?

6. The Effects of the Crusades

- a. Showed the forceful example of the _____ as the call to go to the Holy Land encouraged thousands to leave their homes and travel to faraway places
- b. For women who were left alone it gave them a chance to manage affairs on an estate or to operate shops and inns
- c. _____ who lived and traded in the Crusader states _____ between Europe and Southwest Asia
- d. _____ of later Crusades lessened the _____
 - i. The Crusades weakened the _____ and increased the _____ while thousands of knights lost their lives and fortune
- e. The fall of Constantinople weakened the Byzantine Empire
- f. For Muslims the intolerance and prejudice displayed by Christians in the Holy Land left behind a legacy of bitterness and hatred that is still present today
- g. Jews in Europe, the Crusades were a time of increased persecution

In what way did the Crusades benefit people of all faiths?