


The background features a dark blue field with several interlocking gears of varying sizes and shades of blue. On the left side, there is a vertical strip with a textured, abstract pattern in shades of orange, yellow, and brown, resembling a rusted metal surface or a collage of historical imagery.

**THE  
CATHOLIC  
CHURCH  
AND  
THE  
CRUSADES**



Why do you think the Church was so important to people in the Early Middle Ages?

Hint: Think about the feudal stuff we did for homework...

# Basic beliefs and rituals of the Catholic Church

- ✦ Baptism, marriage, the Eucharist (Communion)
- ✦ Necessary for salvation
- ✦ Saints: someone to talk to
- ✦ Relics
- ✦ Pilgrimage to holy shrines (Jerusalem)
- ✦ Church used Latin
- ✦ Tithing (to give 10% of income to church)

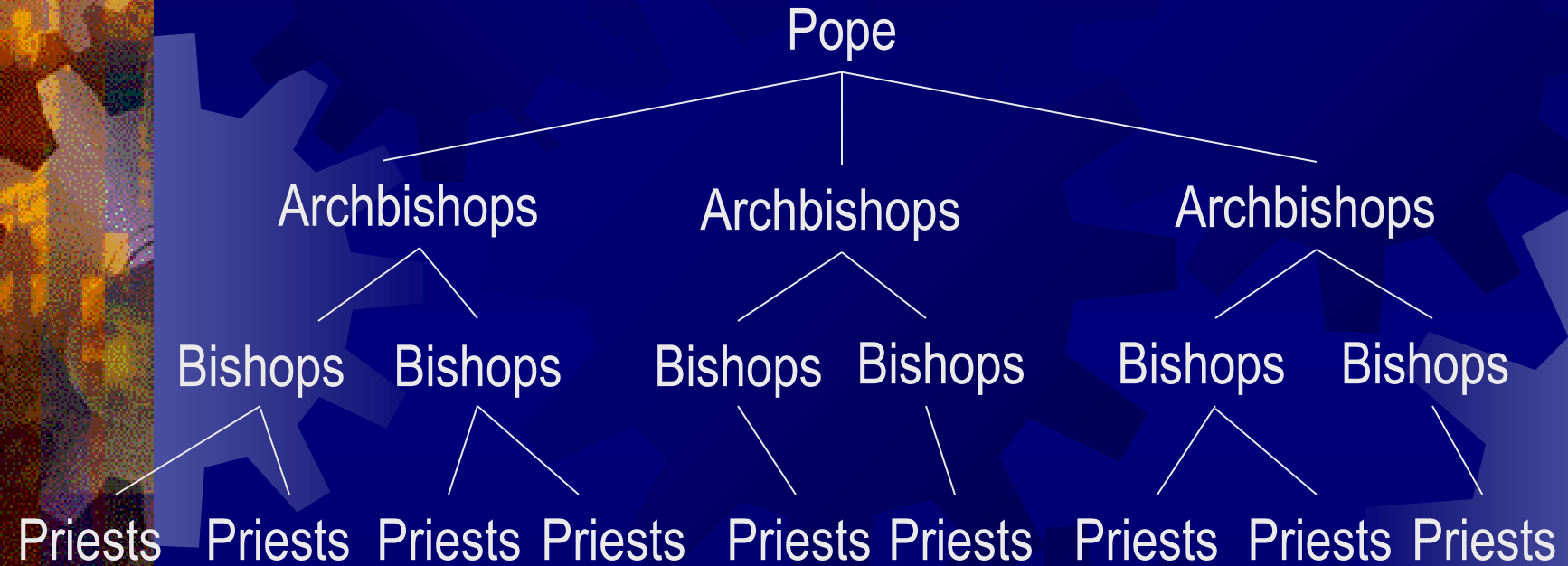
# MONEY= church gets rich!!

- ☀ People were too scared not to pay tithes despite the difficulties it meant for them.
- ☀ You also had to pay for baptisms, marriages and burials - you had to be buried on holy land if your soul was to get to heaven.
- ☀ Whichever way you looked, the Church received money.
- ☀ And with money comes..... ?

# Church Organization by 500 AD

- ✦ Local parishes= priests
- ✦ Group of parishes= a diocese= bishops
- ✦ Group of diocese= province in Rome= archbishops
- ✦ POPE (the father) (bishop of Rome)

# Maybe your diagram will look something like this...



# Church as Civil Service

- ✱ education system (schools did not exist)
- ✱ Church leaders could read and write (good for politics!)
- ✱ Church officials = political officials = room for corruption
  - Why might this happen?

# The Church and Feudalism

- ✦ Bishops and abbots began working for nobles (not so focused on religion anymore)
- ✦ Church officials began to seek wealth
- ✦ Popes and Kings fought for power
- ✦ 1122: new bishops pay homage to the king, king and church both “invest” in him
- ✦ Popes continued to grow in power



# Example of Pope's power: That's heresy!

- ☀ Heresy (hair-uh-see): denial of basic Church doctrine
- ☀ Heretics grew in certain areas in the High Middle Ages
- ☀ Enter: the Inquisition (early 1200s)
  - ☀ Court to “deal with” heretics
    - Confess: public penance (flogging)
    - Deny: tortured until you confessed (1252)
    - Relapse: Execution

# The Crusades 1096-1192

- ✦ Christian military expeditions
- ✦ Regain Holy Land from Muslims
- ✦ Byzantine emperor asked for help against the Seljuk Turks
- ✦ Council of Clermont (forgiveness of sins for crusaders)
- ✦ Knights, adventure, fighting
- ✦ Merchants: trading opportunities

## What they took back to Europe....

<b>Food products</b>	<b>rice, coffee, sherbet, dates, apricots, lemons, sugar, spices such as ginger, melons, rhubarb and dates.</b>
<b>Household goods</b>	<b>mirrors, carpets, cotton cloth for clothing, ships compasses, writing paper, wheelbarrows, mattresses and shawls.</b>
<b>New ideas</b>	<b>chess, Arabic figures 0 to 9, pain killing drugs, algebra, irrigation, chemistry, the color scarlet, water wheels and water clocks</b>



# Pros and Cons of the Crusades

- ✦ What were the pros and cons of the Crusades?
- ✦ What might be the short and long term impacts of the crusades?

# Byzantine recovers... BUT

- ✦ No longer a great power
- ✦ Reduced in size
- ✦ Byzantine falls in 1453 to the Turks

# East-West Schism

- ✦ Celibacy of clergy
  - ✦ Dispute over papacy/ the pope
  - ✦ Veneration of icons
- This is important so make sure you note this!!!

# Europe- religion and culture

## Catholic Church (Christian)

- ★ Pope has political and religious power
  - Example: Crusades
- ★ Anti-semitism in Europe (People blamed the plague on Jews)
- ★ Not much learning or inventing in the Dark Ages (500 AD – 1000 AD)

# Europe

## Trade/ economics

- ✦ Agricultural society
- ✦ Feudal system/ bartering
- ✦ Early Middle Ages: cities were smaller, trade decreased

## Geography and migration

- ✦ Early middle ages: invasions



# Europe

## Social structure

- ✦ Major class differences
- ✦ Feudalism

## Government

- ✦ Based in feudalism
- ✦ Decentralized
- ✦ Kings had little power, had to share it with nobles
- ✦ Catholic Church had a strong political presence

# War

- ✦ Charlemagne prevents Islam from spreading into Europe
- ✦ Knights developed: wealthier men, upper class, had to afford own weaponry and training
- ✦ Knights fought in crusades, religious wars
- ✦ Invasions (Muslims, Magyars, Vikings)

# Byzantine: Religion/Culture

- ★ Split from Europe (Great schism)

- ★ Eastern Orthodox:

- ★
  - doesn't recognize Pope as leader,
  - doesn't believe in celibacy for priests,
  - doesn't believe in veneration of icons

- ★ Crusades: supposed to protect Byzantine from Muslim empires

# Byzantines: Trade/Economics

- ★ -Justinian's expansion → bankruptcy
- ★ -Great location: center of trade
- ★ -Port cities grew wealthy due to crusades
- ★ -Constantinople
- ★ Justinian builds: the Hagia Sophia and the Hippodrome



# Byzantines: Geography/Migration

- ✦ -Pressure from Muslims
- ✦ -Spread Orthodoxy into Russia, E. Europe

# Byzantines: Social Structure

- ✦ -Military service respectable
- ✦ -slavery
- ✦ King and upper class have a lot of power

# Byzantines: Government Structures

- ✦ -Roman law (Justinian creates a law code)
- ✦ -Emperor said to be chosen by God, probably actually chosen by military
- ✦ Emperor is also head of Church
- ✦ By 1081: weakened by bad rulers

# Byzantines: War

- ★ Invasions by Muslims
- ★ Too much territory to protect
- ★ Hard to defend borders
- ★ Riots
- ★ Crusaders: hurt the Byzantine empire and destroy much of Constantinople (1100 AD)
- ★ Turks sack Constantinople in 1453