

The Crusades

Wonders of Arabia

Windstar Cruises
Ross Arnold, Fall 2017

Wonders of Arabia Lectures

- Nov 8- *Children of Abraham; Understanding Islam*
- Nov 9- *Moses, Israelites, and Crossing the Red Sea; Lawrence of Arabia, Bedouins and Victory in WWI*
- Nov 10- *History & Culture of Oman*
 - 11/11- **Salalah, Oman**
- Nov 12- *Alexander the Great & Hellenism; Crusades*
- Nov 13- *History, Culture & Conflict in the Middle East*
 - 11/14- **Khasab, Oman**
 - 11/15- **Dubai**

The Crusades were “the most signal and durable monument to human folly that has yet appeared in any nation or age.”

David Hume, 18th century

The Crusades were “a time of deepest darkness and of the greatest folly... to drag a significant part of the world into an unhappy little country in order to cut the inhabitants’ throats and seize a rocky peak which was not worth one drop of blood.”

Denis Diderot, 18th cent.

The Crusades are comparable to Hitler’s atrocities or the ethnic cleansing of Kosovo.

New York Times, 1999

“Those of us who come from various European lineages are not blameless...” regarding the Crusades as a crime against Islam.

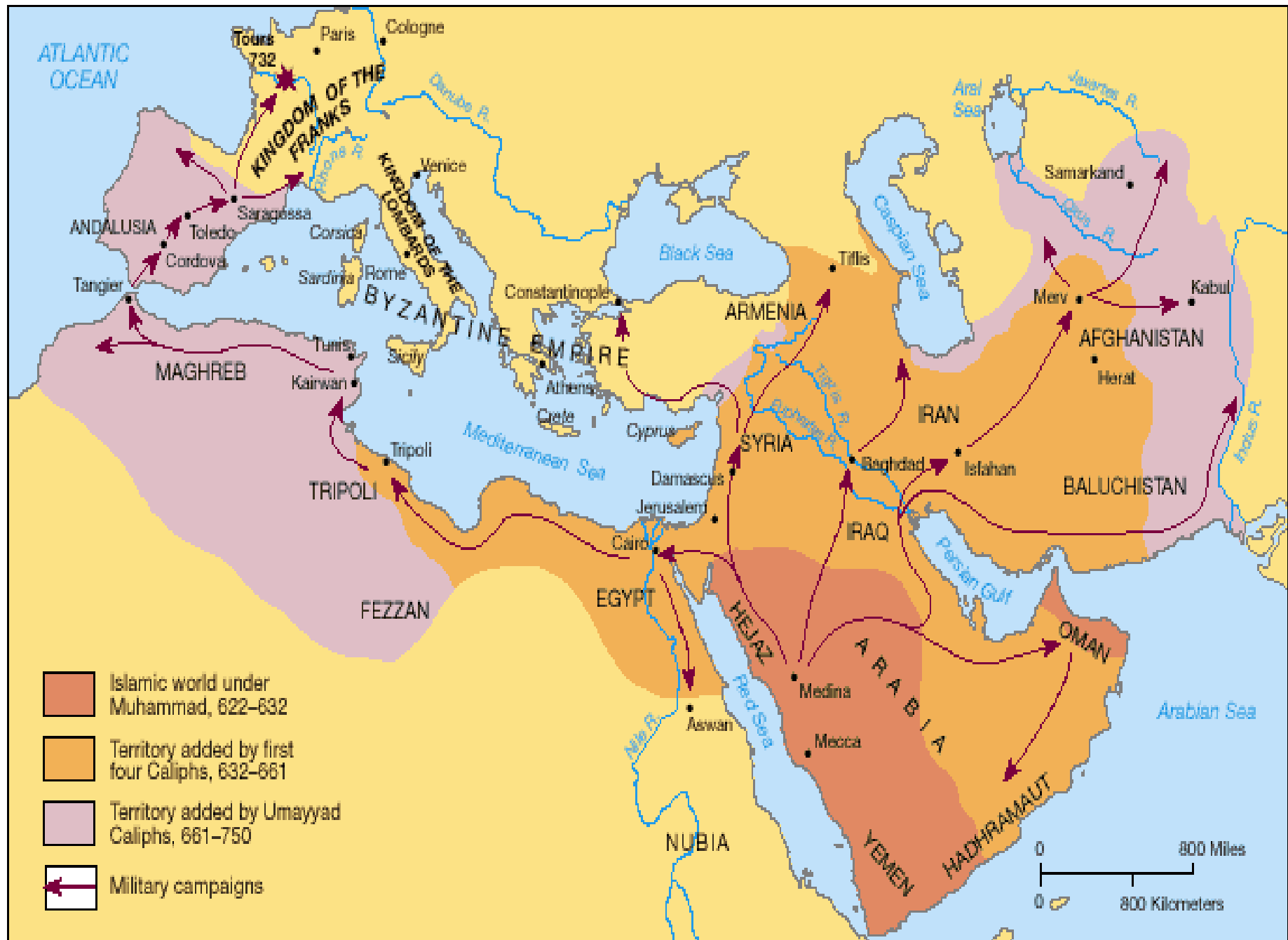
Bill Clinton, 2011

- The Crusades (1095-1291)

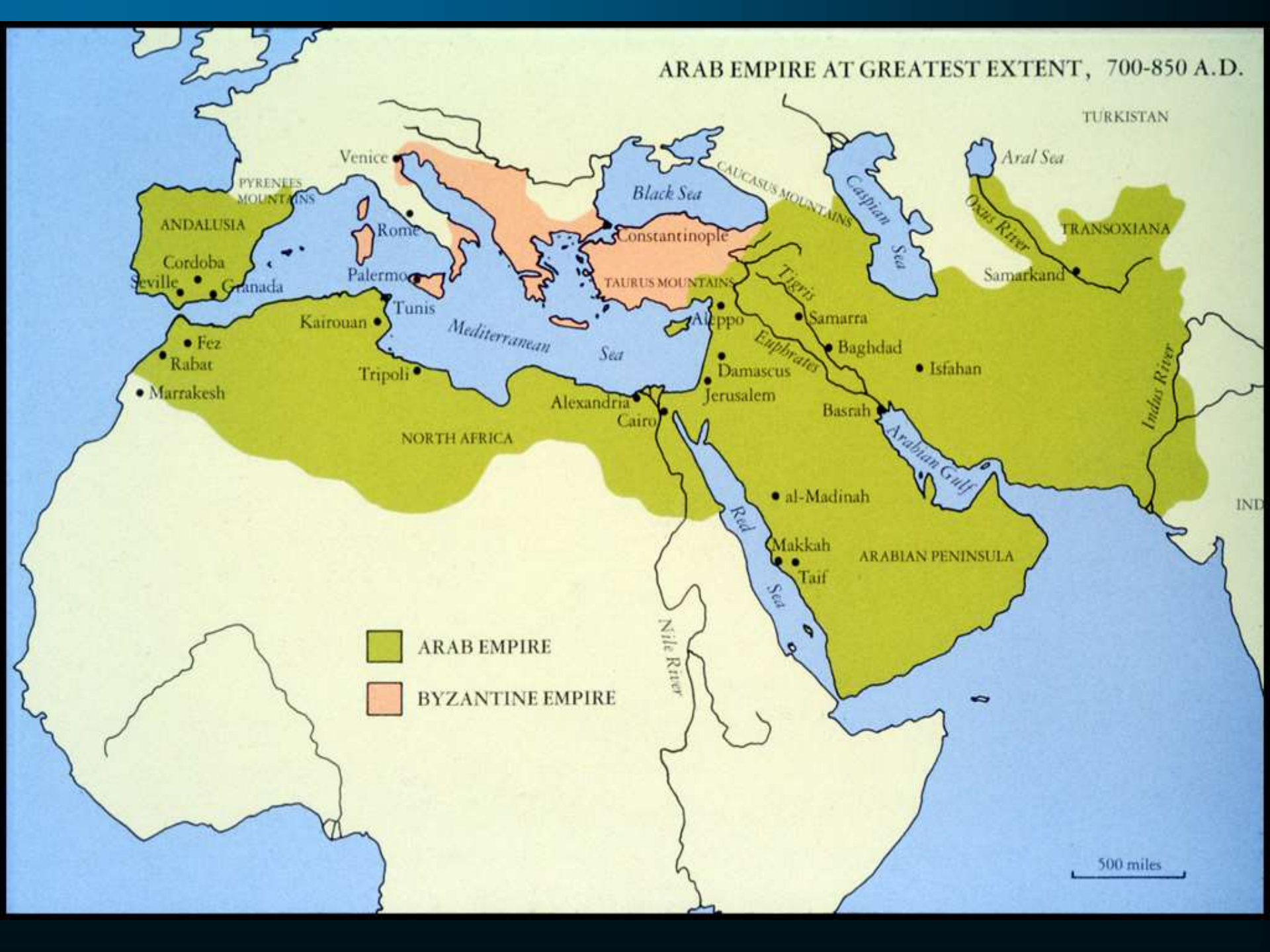
In the 11th Century AD, Islamic forces of the Muslim Seljuk Turks defeated armies of the Christian Byzantine Empire, cut off Christian access to holy sites in and around Jerusalem, and threatened to overrun all of Asia Minor and, through the Iberian Peninsula, into Western Europe. In response to this, and to pleas for help from the Eastern Emperor in Constantinople, Christian Western Europe launched almost two centuries of military campaigns to free the Holy Land from Muslim control.

State of Christianity c.AD 565





ARAB EMPIRE AT GREATEST EXTENT, 700-850 A.D.





State of Christianity After 1054 "Great Schism"





The Muslim Seljuk Empire in 1092

The Major Crusades (1095-1291)

November 1095 – The Byzantine Emperor pleads for help from the Roman West, and Pope Urban II calls for holy war (“*Deus vult*” or “God wills it”) at the Council of Clermont.



Reasons for the Crusades

- Response to Byzantine Emperor's request for help.
- To defend Christian Europe against further Muslim invasion.
- Hopes of reuniting the two halves of Christendom.
- To establish the authority of Pope Urban II as the leader of Christianity.
- In defense of Christian holy sites and pilgrims.
- To focus energies of Western knights away from internal fighting.
- Belief in the imminent 2nd Coming of Christ , which (it was believed) required Jerusalem to be in Christian hands.
- For a VERY few, the potential for adventure & gain.

Peasant's (People's) Crusade - 1096

April 1096 – An impromptu Peasants Crusade, with 40,000 mostly unskilled fighters, departs the West under Peter the Hermit of Amiens. After sacking towns & persecuting Jews all across Europe, and refusing to listen to all counsel to wait, they are massacred outside Nicaea.



The First Crusades – 1096-99

December 1096 – First *True Crusade* (mostly French & Italian) of about 100,000 persons travel east, besiege Antioch, conquer Jerusalem in July 1099, and set up four Crusader States – the County of Edessa, County of Tripoli, Principality of Antioch and the Kingdom of Jerusalem.





← Crusaders' routes to Holy Land
Extent of Seljuk Turks
Byzantine Empire in 1097
★ Battle

ATLANTIC OCEAN



0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers

The Crusader States (1099-1291)



The Second Crusade – 1147-1149

1147 – Muslim defeat of the Crusader County of Edessa (1144) prompts the Second Crusade (mostly French & German), which fails to accomplish anything except the persecution of European Jews along the way, and providing victory for Muslim armies.



Crusades



The Third Crusade – 1189-92

1189 – Finally united under Saladin, Muslim armies retake Jerusalem in 1187, leading to the call for a Third Crusade.

Led by King Richard I (Lionheart) of England, King Philip II of France, and Emperor Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, the crusaders retook Cyprus, Acre and Jaffa, but supply problems kept them from retaking Jerusalem.



Crusades



The Fourth Crusade – 1202-1204

1202 – The Fourth Crusade never reaches the Holy Land. Asking Venetian boats to transport them by sea, they are convinced by Venice to pay their fare first by sacking the Christian city of Zara (Croatia), then by sieging and sacking the city of Constantinople! They set up a Latin Empire there that lasts 56 years.

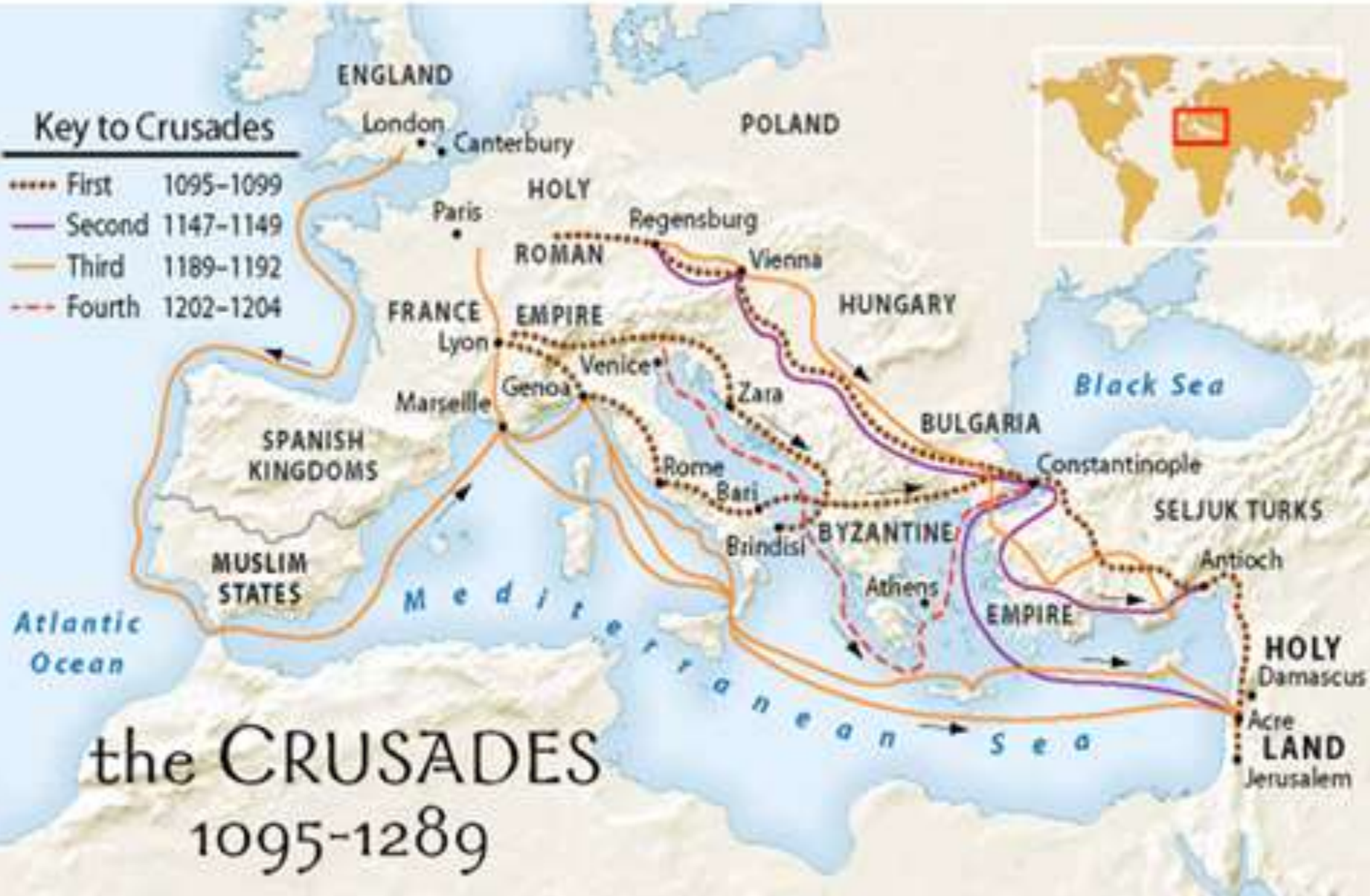


Crusades



Key to Crusades

- First 1095-1099
- Second 1147-1149
- Third 1189-1192
- - - Fourth 1202-1204



The Final Eastern Crusades (1217-1272)

- The 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th Crusades achieve nothing for the West.
- 1270 – King Louis IX of France dies in North Africa during 7th Crusade, which is devastated by disease.
- 1289 – Crusader County of Tripoli falls.
- 1291 – Acre falls & last of Crusaders are driven from the Middle East.

The Minor Crusades (1096-1291)

- 1096 – Peasant Crusade is massacred.
- 1193-1290 – Northern Crusades against pagans in Germany and northern Europe.
- 1208-1241 – Albigensian (*Cathar*) Crusades in southern France and Bosnia.
- 1212 – the Children's Crusade.
- 1212 - 1492 – 10th Crusade (*Reconquista*) to retake Spain from Muslims. (*Western Europe benefits from Muslim libraries left behind.*)



**The Ottoman Empire
Under Suleiman I
the Magnificent,
1580**

200 Miles



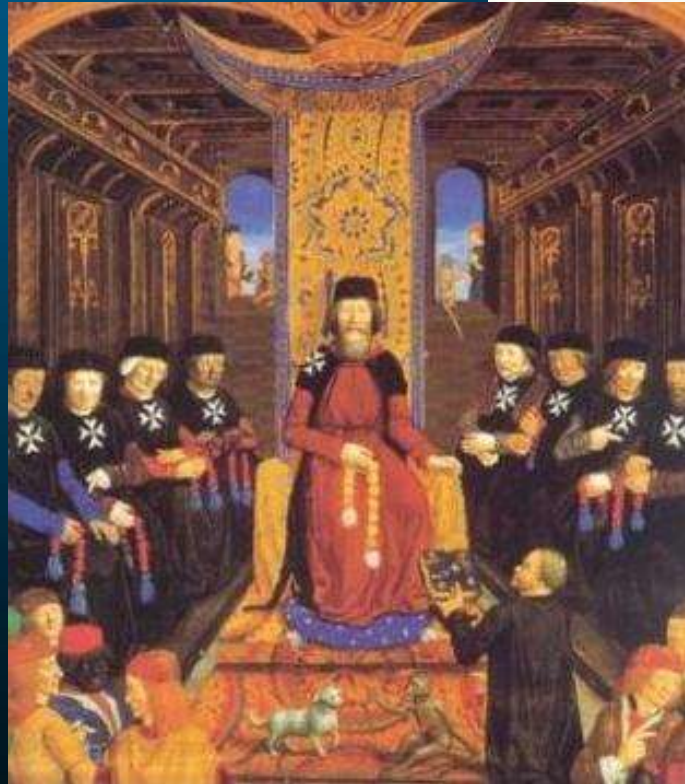
The OTTOMAN Empire





Knights
Templar

Knights of St. John



Teutonic Knights





Monfort Castle, in Upper Galilee, Israel



Marqab Castle, Syria



Krak des Chevaliers, Syria.



Kyrenia Castle, Cyprus

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Myths About the Crusades

- The Crusades were simply religious prejudice and intolerance that spilled over into violence.
- The Crusaders did it for money.
- The plan all along was to conquer the Holy Land and drive out all Muslims and Jews.
- The Muslims were noble in the face of Christian atrocities... OR
- The Christians were noble in the face of Muslim atrocities.
- All of Christendom was united against Muslim and Jewish people.

What we THINK the Crusaders were like . . .



What the Crusaders were REALLY like . . .



Consequences of the Crusades

- Halt to the expansion of Islam
- Final split between Eastern & Western Christianity
- Re-establishment of trade between East & West, including developments in learning & culture
- Focus and clarification of European culture
- Launch of Western spirit of exploration
- Clarification of papal authority
- Long term enmity between Christianity and Islam



Lakeside Institute of Theology: www.litchapala.org

Videos of the Windstar lectures will be posted as soon as possible after our return

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