

Review

- In the 8th and 9th centuries, a dispute over the use of religious images (icons) arose in the Byzantine Empire .
- What objections did the **Iconoclasts** (“image breakers”) raise against veneration of icons?
 - The Old Testament prohibition against images in the Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:4) and the possibility of idolatry
- What response did **Iconodules** (those who **supported** the veneration of religious icons) give to these objections?
 - That the 2nd Commandment forbids the making of **Pagan** icons and images of **false** gods, **not** icons of **Christ** who is the Truth.
 - That God **positively sanctioned many icons** in the Old Testament system of worship
 - That icons served as “books” for those who couldn’t read: they portrayed the people and stories of the Bible and early Church history, so that the illiterate could see and learn about them

Review

- The Eastern and Western wings of the one universal Church had been drifting apart ever since the fall of the Roman Empire in the West in 410.
- What was the difference between how the East and West viewed the leadership of the church?
 - The West saw the pope of Rome as the supreme leader of the church
 - The East saw a shared leadership by the Patriarchs of the five major cities: Rome, Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria
- What were some areas where East and West differed in Religious Practice ?
 - Celibacy of the Priesthood
 - Communion (leavened versus unleavened bread)
 - Facial Hair on men
 - Baptism (triple dunk versus pouring)
 - Date of Celebration of Easter and Christmas
 - Statues and Icons

Review

- What were some areas where East and West Had theological differences?
 - Purgatory and Indulgences
 - Consequences of Original Sin
 - The Filioque Clause in the Nicene Creed

The Final Split Between East and West



<http://wp.production.patheos.com/blogs/jappersandjangles/files/2016/07/DebateBetweenCatholicsAndOrientalChristiansInThe13thCenturyAcre1290.jpg>

The Final Split Between East and West

- The final schism between East and West came in the eleventh century.¹
- An archbishop in the Eastern Church accused the Western Church of being in error because they insisted that all priests be celibate, and because they used unleavened bread when celebrating communion.¹
- When the dispute grew, Pope Leo sent ambassadors, led by **Cardinal Humbert** meet with **Cerularius**, the **patriarch of Constantinople** .²
- Unfortunately, the meeting between Cerularius and Humbert was an utter disaster.²
- The patriarch and the cardinal were both stubborn, aggressive men, completely lacking in any of the graces required for diplomacy.²
- Eventually Humbert decided that he had had it with Cerularius and his Eastern beliefs and practices.²

¹Gonzalez, Justo L.. The Story of Christianity: Volume 1: The Early Church to the Dawn of the Reformation (pp. 312-314)

²Needham, Nick. 2,000 Years of Christ's Power Vol. 2: The Middle Ages

The Final Split Between East and West

- So one summer afternoon in the year 1054, as a service was about to begin in the Church of *Hagia Sophia* at Constantinople, Cardinal Humbert and two other representatives of Pope Leo IX entered the building and made their way up to the sanctuary.
- They had not come to pray.
- They placed a Bull (an official papal document) of Excommunication upon the altar and then turned around and marched out of the building.
- As he passed through the western door, the cardinal shook the dust from his feet with the words, “Let God look and judge.”
- A deacon ran after him in great distress and begged him to take back the Bull.
- Humbert refused, and it was dropped in the street.

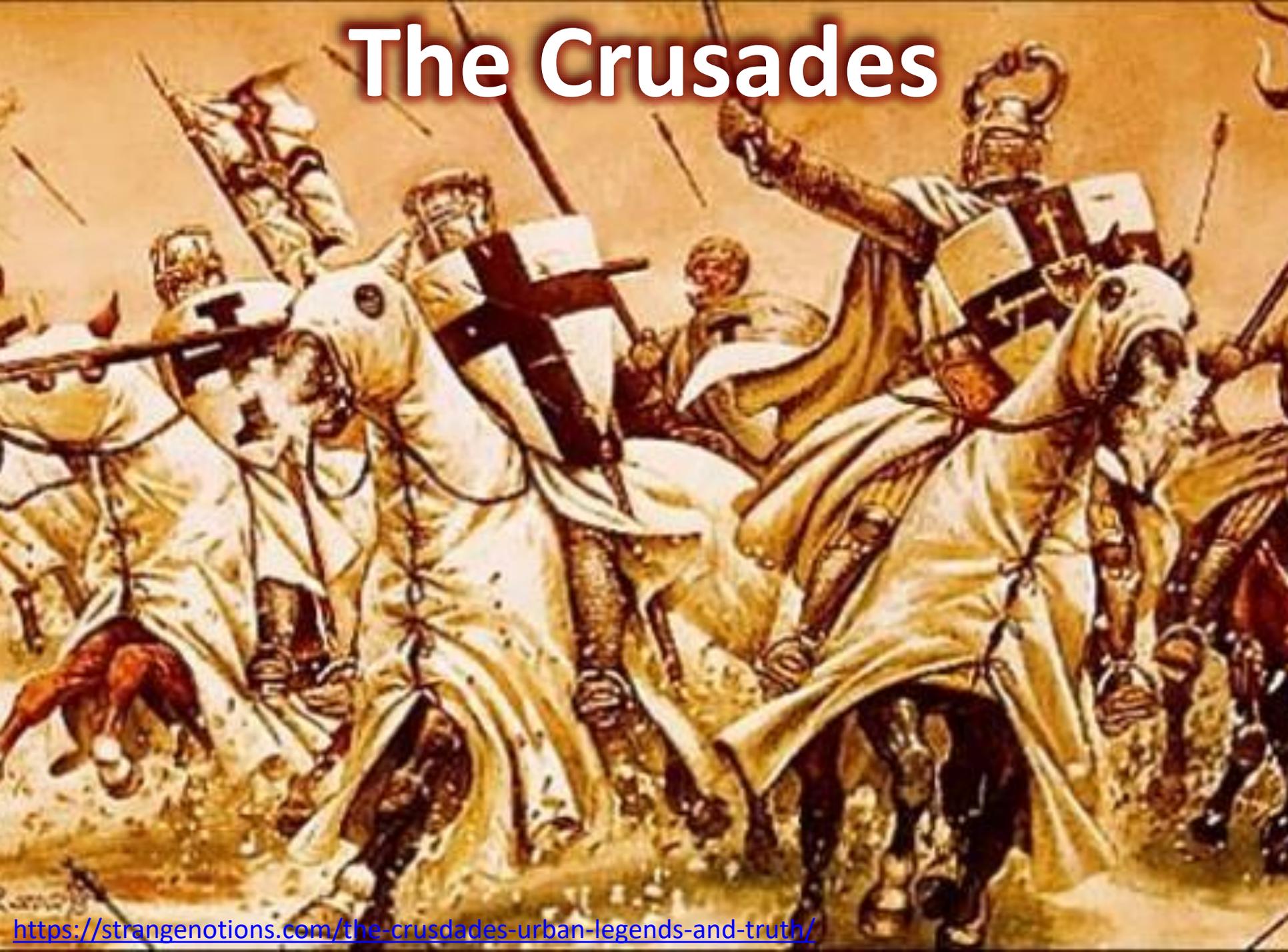
The Final Split Between East and West

- In language of thunder, the document anathematized the Easterners along with all Arians, Manichees, a list of other heretics, and even “the devil and his angels”, and ended with a resounding “Amen, amen, amen!”
- Cerularius responded by anathematizing Humbert and the other papal ambassadors.
- The Western church approved of Humbert’s action thus breaking Eastern and Western Christianity apart into two separate Churches (referred to, from this point onwards, as the **Western Catholic Church** and the **Eastern Orthodox Church**).

The Final Split Between East and West

- Since both sides believed that there could only be **one true** Church, this East–West split meant that neither side regarded the other as true Christians any longer.
- The Holy Spirit dwelt only in the true Church; therefore, in **Eastern eyes**, the West had cut itself off from all grace and salvation by excommunicating the Easterners, and in **Western eyes** the East had been cut off from grace by Humbert acting in the pope's name.
- It took some time for the consequences of 1054 to become clear in the practical relations between Easterners and Westerners at a local level.
- It was the Crusades, and the outrages committed by the Western Crusaders against Eastern Christians, which made the great schism into a burning grass-roots reality.

The Crusades



What Were the Crusades?

- The Crusades were a series of military expeditions to the Middle East by Western Catholics, inspired and blessed by the Catholic Church, with the aim of recapturing the Holy Land (especially Jerusalem) from the Muslims.
- There were four *main* Crusades:
 - First Crusade: 1096-99
 - Second Crusade: 1147-49
 - Third Crusade: 1189-92
 - Fourth Crusade: 1202-4
- There had, of course, been a long tradition of warfare between Christians and Muslims before the Crusades.
- The Byzantine Empire and the Islamic Empire had been fighting each other in and around Asia Minor ever since the Muslim armies first came streaming out of Arabia in the 7th century.

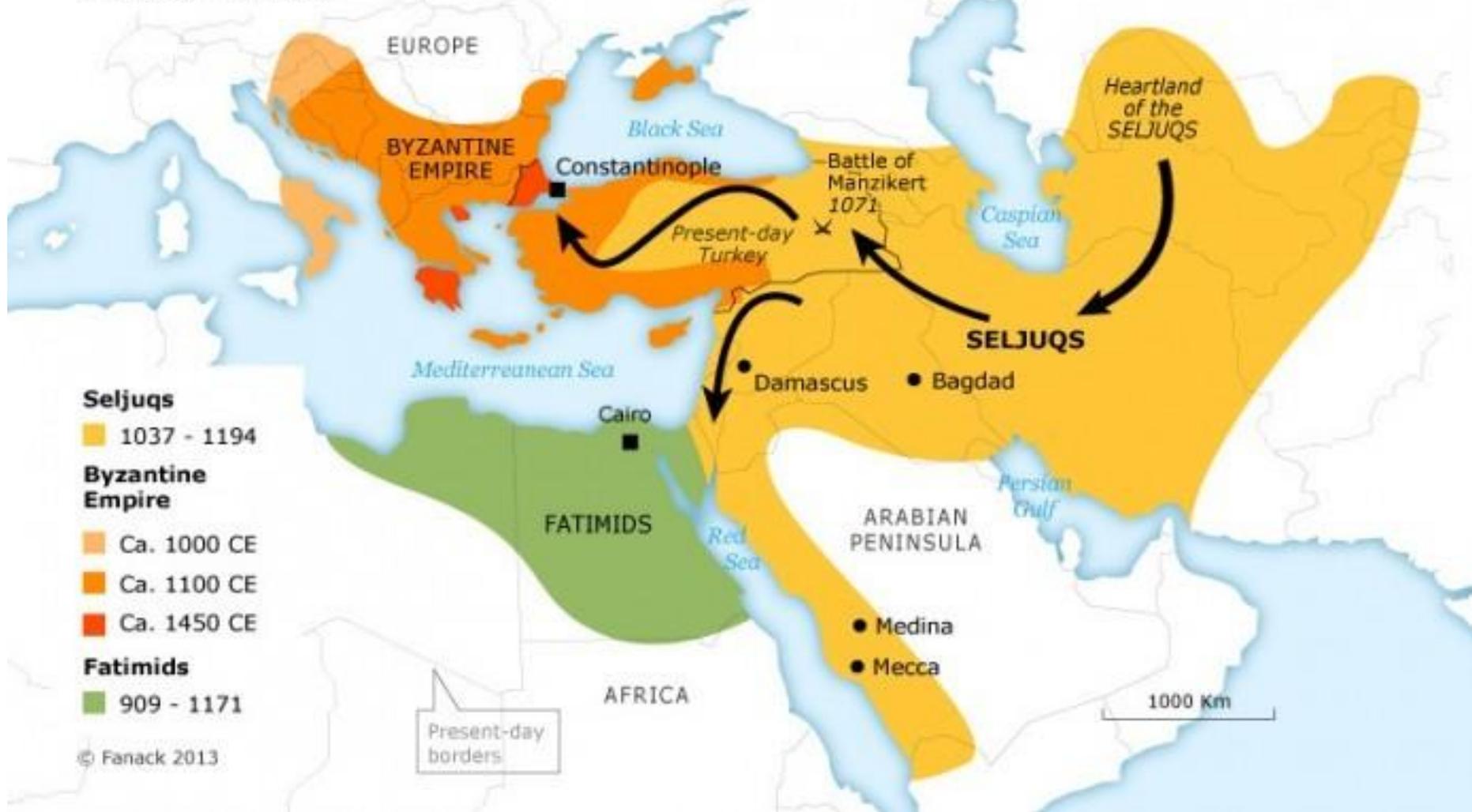
The Causes of the Crusades

- It was the great Byzantine Emperor ***Alexius I Comnenus*** who triggered the Crusades.
- In 1094, Alexius appealed to Pope ***Urban II*** (1088-99) for help in fighting the ***Seljuk Turks***.
- The Turks, the new rulers of the Muslim world in the East, had decisively beaten the Byzantines at the battle of Manzikert in 1071, and conquered the bulk of Asia Minor.
- Alexius asked for Western troops to increase the strength of his own Byzantine army, so that he could reconquer Asia Minor.
- What he got instead was the First Crusade.

The Byzantine Empire

under Seljuq pressure

Ca. 1000 - 1200 CE



The Causes of the Crusades

- Before Alexius made his appeal to Urban II for Western troops, Western Europe was already full of people who had gone on pilgrimages to the Holy Land, to visit the scenes of Jesus's life and death.
- Until the Seljuk Turks took control in 1055, the Muslim rulers of the Holy Land had always treated Christian pilgrims well.
- The Turks, by contrast, treated them badly.
- Western pilgrims came back from Palestine and filled Europe with terrible stories of Turkish hostility and persecution.
- Catholic Europe was ***outraged***.

The Causes of the Crusades

- In addition, there was a growing feeling in the West at this time that the forces of Christianity could defeat and expel the Muslims from Christian lands they had conquered.
- Under King Ferdinand I of Castile (1035-65), the Christian reconquest of Muslim Spain had begun, which Spanish Catholics regarded as a Crusade in their own land.
- Between 1060 and 1090, the Catholic Normans of southern Italy destroyed Muslim power in Sicily.
- Perhaps it seemed natural to continue this successful drive against Islam into the East.

Eleventh Century Spain



Italy in 1090



The Causes of the Crusades

- In November 1095, Urban called together a council of clergy and nobles at Clermont in southern France to consider the situation in the East.
- On the ninth day of this council, he preached one of the most epoch-making sermons in Christian history.
- Urban called on the kings and nobles of Catholic Europe, especially the French, to stop fighting each other, unite, and rescue the Holy Land from the Turks.
- The assembled crowds responded with an outburst of wild enthusiasm, crying out, “God wills it! God wills it!” (in Latin, “*Deus vult!*”)
- This became the motto of the First Crusade.

The Causes of the Crusades

- Hundreds of thousands of Western European men sincerely wanted to free the tomb of Christ from the Muslims, as an act of devotion to their Savior.
- In their view, the Crusades were simply pilgrimages carried out in the form of warfare.
- The very name the Crusaders took for themselves suggests this religious motive, because the word “crusade” comes from the Latin **crux**, meaning “cross”.
- A Crusading knight would have the sign of the cross sewn into his outer clothing as a token of his allegiance to Christ; the more zealous would **brand** it into their **flesh**.
- Urban II encouraged this spirit by using the words of Christ in **Mark 8:34** as a Crusade text – *Whoever desires to come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his **cross**, and follow Me.*

The Causes of the Crusades

- The military power behind the Crusades was the nobility (or aristocracy) of Western Europe, a warrior class for whom fighting was a way of life.
- They fought on horseback and were called “knights”; they were the ***backbone*** of Europe’s ruling class.
- The Cluniac revival in the 10th and 11th centuries tried to bring the violence of this warrior class under control by creating a moral and spiritual code to govern their behavior.
- This was called the code of “chivalry” (from the French ***chevalerie***, “cavalry” – warriors on horses).
- A book published in about 1090 offered a complete set of chivalric values for the Christian knight, including courage, justice, chastity, sobriety, loyalty, and prudence.

The Causes of the Crusades

- The code of chivalry often took *Charlemagne* as the supreme example of a *true* Christian knight.
- In practice, it meant that when a young noble reached his maturity, the Church blessed his sword in a special ceremony, and he promised to use it to defend churches, women, orphans, the poor, and servants of God, and to fight against injustice and the enemies of Christianity.
- Western Catholics therefore came to see the knight as a kind of spiritual figure, like a priest or a monk.
- In these ways, then, the Catholic Church tried to *Christianize* the knights of Western Europe.
- The Crusades provided a great outlet for the energies of these Christian warriors: by attacking the Muslims and freeing the Holy Land, they were doing the thing they enjoyed most (fighting), and also fulfilling the spiritual ideals of chivalry by acting as champions of the Christian faith.

The Causes of the Crusades

- Abbot **Guibert of Nogent** (1053-1125) in north-eastern France said: *In our times God has instituted holy wars, so that knights may find a new way of gaining salvation. They do not have to abandon secular affairs completely by choosing the monastic life or any religious profession, as was once the custom, but they can in some degree attain to God's grace by pursuing their own knightly careers, in the freedom and the armor which is their habit.*
- The spiritual nature of Crusade warfare was underlined by the fact that before every battle, a Crusader had to confess his sins to a priest and take holy communion.
- The papacy also offered heavenly rewards to the Crusading knights, promising them complete pardon from all the “temporal penalties” of their sins.
- This pardon was called an “indulgence”.

The Causes of the Crusades

- While the chief inspiration behind the Crusades was religious, the Crusades had other, less spiritual attractions for the Western nobility.
- For example, the Western custom of inheritance, “primogeniture”, meant that the **oldest** son inherited all his father’s property.
- Therefore the Crusades opened up an opportunity for **younger sons** to win **land** for themselves.
- The Crusades were also attractive because they offered the noble warrior a chance to prove how good a fighter he was and achieve military glory for himself.

The History of the Crusades



VOLUNTEERS ARE LIKE BROWNIES!

B BEST OF THE BEST
R REALLY GENEROUS
O OUTSTANDING
W WONDERFUL
N NATURALLY NICE
I INVALUABLE TO HOPE
E EXCELLENT
S SWEET



Class Discussion Time



*Class Discussion Time

- The Crusaders saw themselves as battling for the cause of Christ. Is this something that Christians are called to do?
- Before you answer, consider this text:
 - *For though we live in the world, we do not wage war as the world does. The weapons we fight with are not the weapons of the world. On the contrary, they have divine power to demolish strongholds. We demolish arguments and every pretension that sets itself up against the knowledge of God, and we take captive every thought to make it obedient to Christ.* (2 Corinthians 10:3-5 NIV)
- Can a Christian in good conscience serve as a soldier in defense of his own country?
- Before you answer, consider this text:
 - *Then some soldiers asked [John the Baptist], "And what should we do?" He replied, "Don't extort money and don't accuse people falsely-- be content with your pay."* (Luke 3:14 - NIV)
- Do **you** have a topic or question that **you** would like to see us to discuss?