

Catholic Influence

The Roman Catholic Church had a large influence on life during the Middle Ages. It was the center of every village and town.

Daily Life

To become a king, vassal, or knight you went through a religious ceremony.

Holidays were in honor of saints or religious events.

On Fridays, people did not eat meat.

On Sundays, the people went to mass.

Church leaders ran schools and hospitals.

Monks and nuns provided food and shelter for travelers.

Priests recorded births, married people, and performed burial services.

Political Life

The church played a role in politics.

Church officials, kings, and nobles governed western Europe.



Church leaders were also lords and vassals.

Church leaders advised the king.

They kept records, as some kings could not read or write.

Local nobles chose the parish priests.

The parish priests told the people to respect the king, nobles, and other government officials.

The people were told to obey the king's law unless they went against church laws.

People who disobeyed the pope or church laws lost their membership in the church.

They would also lose their political rights.

The Inquisition

The church tried to stop heresy by preaching.

In 1129, a church court to end heresy by force was established by a council of bishops.

Accused people had one month to confess.

If the accused confessed they were whipped or sent to prison.

Those who did not confess were brought to trial.

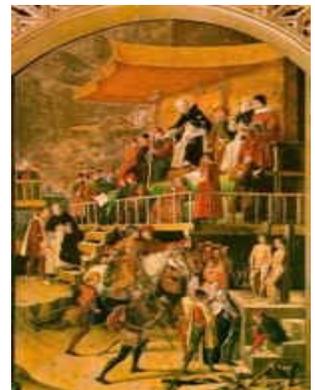
The purpose was to get the prisoner to confess.

The court called only two witnesses and then decided if the accused was a heretic.

Heretics who confessed were punished and then they were allowed to become church members again.

If they refused to confess they were tortured.

Some were burned at the stake.



Attempts at Reform

The Church Becomes Wealthy



The church became rich during the Middle Ages.

Members gave the church 10% of their income.

Rich members gave money to build churches and gave land to the monasteries.

Many churches had stained glass windows.

Windows were one way of communication that people could understand.

The wealthier the monarchies became, the more careless monks became in carrying out their duties.

Non-Religious Leaders

When a bishop died the noble took over the office and the land.

The noble could choose a relative to be the new bishop.

The noble could also sell the office for money.

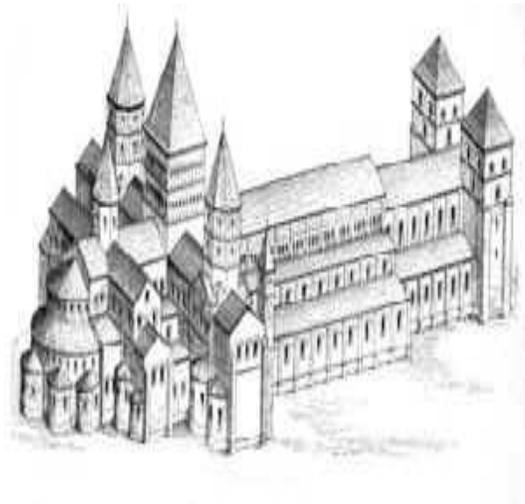
Men who were not religious often held church jobs.

They did not keep the Church rules.

They did not help the poor.

In the early 1000s, western Europeans worked to return the Church to Christian ideals.

The Monks of Cluny



Deeply religious nobles founded new monasteries that followed the Benedictine Rule.

In 910, the Cluny monastery was founded.

Cluny was an important monastery in eastern France.

At that time, it was the largest church in the world.

The monks led simple lives.

They won the respect of the people.

The monks of Cluny only recognized the authority of the Pope.

They said the Church, and not kings or nobles, should choose Church leaders.

Monasteries connected to Cluny spread across Europe.

Pope Gregory VII

1020, born.

1073-1085, Gregory elected Pope.

Pope Gregory continued the reforms began by the monks.

The Pope was a powerful politician, as well as a religious leader.

He ruled from Rome with the help of the College of Cardinals.

Gregory had two goals.



He first wanted to rid the Church of control by kings and nobles. He also wanted to increase the Pope's power over Church officials. Gregory had Church leaders who bought or sold offices removed. Bishops and priests could no longer marry.

In 1075, Gregory stated that the Pope was above all kings and nobles.

Only the Pope chose bishops and other Church leaders.

If you did not obey the Pope you were removed from office.

Some kings resisted his changes.

The kings lost some power to the Pope.

Friars

During the 1200s, reforms were carried out by friars.

Friars had sold all of their possessions.

They depended on gifts of food and money from the people.

Friars were different from monks.

They did not marry.

They did not shut out the rest of the world by isolating themselves.

They lived in towns and brought Christianity directly to the people.

Orders of Friars

Franciscan Order

Founded in 1200, by Francis of Assisi

Known for cheerfulness and confidence that God would take care of them.

They loved nature.

Francis blessed animals.



Dominican Order



Started in 1216, by a Spanish monk named Dominic.

Dominicans lived a life of poverty.

They studied different languages so they could preach everywhere.

They kept people loyal to Church teachings through their words and deeds.

Learning in the Middle Ages

Cathedral Schools

Schools were set up by the parish clergy.

Schools prepared the sons of nobles for service in the church.

Schools also trained government workers, lawyers, and teachers.



Seven subjects were taught.
Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic,
Arithmetic, Geometry,
Astronomy, and Music.
Students paid a fee.
Teacher usually rented a hall.
Books were expensive.
Students memorized their work.



Universities

Students and teachers formed unions to create universities.

Universities were teachers and students devoted to learning.

Universities spread all over Europe.

A church official, chancellor, headed each university.

Universities had well-organized classes at set times each day.

Students listened to lectures on a specific subject.

Students had to pass tests.

Lecturers had to be 21 years old and studied for 6 years.

Students came from all over Europe.

They first lived in boarding houses.

Rich sponsors built special buildings that they could live in.

Students were punished if massed was missed, they disturbed the peace, gambled, or sword practiced.

Thomas Aquinas



Born in 1225 at his father's castle.

At the age of five, he was sent to receive training from the Benedictine monks of Monte Cassino.

1236, Joined Dominican Order while studying theology and philosophy at Naples.

He was a noted scholar of the Middle Ages.

He believed faith and reason were gifts from God.

Reason helped people know what the world was really like.

Faith revealed religious truths to people.

He wrote a book called *A Summary of Religious Thought*.

His teachings were later accepted and promoted by the Church.

Crusades

A Call to War



1071 Seljuk Turks, led by Alp Arslan, conquer Jerusalem and threaten Byzantine Empire.

Byzantine Emperor asked Pope Urban II for help.



1095 Urban speaks at Clermont. Crusaders would be free of debt and taxes. God would forgive the sins of those who died in battle. Soldiers would wear a red cross.

The Peasants' Crusade

War cry "Deus vult" means "It is the will of God."
Nobles hoped to gain more land in Palestine for themselves.
1096 AD, 12,000 French peasants began the journey to Palestine.



They were led by Peter the Hermit.



Two German groups also set out. Peasant armies attacked, looted, and burned wheat fields. Massacred any Jews they found. Villagers poisoned their wells and at night attacked Crusader camps. When Constantinople was reached they were in rags and penniless. The Emperor thought he was getting soldiers not unskilled peasants. He gave them supplies and ships to fight the Turks in Asia Minor. They were almost completely wiped out by Turkish bowmen.

1st Crusade: The Nobles' Crusade

1097, Nobles set out on their Crusade.

Each lord had to pay for his own battle supplies, wagons, and horses.

30,000 crusaders arrived in Asia Minor and defeated the Turks. They then moved to the Syrian Desert where many died of starvation or thirst.

Survivors survived by capturing Syrian cities along they way to Palestine.

1099 AD, 12,000 surviving crusaders captured the Holy City, Jerusalem.

They killed Turks, Jews, and Christians alike.

Then they looted the city taking gold, silver, horses, mules, and other goods.



The Kingdom Beyond the Sea

Remaining crusaders set up four feudal kingdoms, Outremer, "the kingdoms beyond the sea."

The county of Edessa, the principality of Antioch, the County of Tripoli, and the Kingdom of Jerusalem

Crusaders took over the estates of rich Turkish and Arab Muslims.

Arabs worked and became advisers for the Crusaders.

Muslims admired the knights bravery.

Arab scholars knew more about medicine, science, and mathematics than Europeans knew.



Each noble built an opulent castle.

Old way of living did not suit new surroundings.

Too hot for wool and fur.

The nobles began to wear turbans and silk or linen robes.

Fought in armor.

Women wore jeweled tunics and gowns made with gold thread.

They wore veils outdoors and learned to use make up and perfume.

Heat made them develop the habit of bathing.

They changed their eating habits. Less meat

and more vegetables.

They ate new foods, like rice, oranges, figs, and melons.

Many died in battle against the Turks.

Many died in fights with each other over rights and lands.

Many could not survive the hot climate.

Saladin

1174 Saladin became ruler of Egypt.



He united the Muslims and started a war against the Christians.
Saladin's armies were well-organized and devoted to Islam.
His soldiers rode fast ponies into battle and used short bows.
1187 Saladin's armies took Jerusalem and he refused to massacre the Christians.

The Third Crusade: The Crusade of Kings



The Catholic Church urged another Crusade.
The most powerful rulers in Europe, the kings of England, Germany, and France led the crusade.
The Crusade of Kings was a failure.

Frederick Barbarossa of Germany died in Asia Minor and many of his troops went home.
Richard I of England and Phillip II of France were always quarreling.

Richard and Philip took the city of Acre.
Phillip II became ill and returned home.
Richard was called the "Lionhearted."
Richard beheaded 16,000 soldiers in view of Saladin's army.
He could not defeat Saladin.



The Peace of Ramla

Crusaders still controlled large areas of Palestine.
Jerusalem remained in Muslim hands.

4th Crusade: The Loss of an Ideal



1202 Pope Innocent III called for another crusade.
Knights decided to go by ship from Venice.
Venetians provided ships and equipment for a large sum of money and 1/2 of all the conquests.
Crusaders could not pay, so they conquered city of Zara for the Venetians.
Then they captured Constantinople. They burned and looted for three days.

The Crusaders decided to divide the city with the Venetians.
Western Europeans lost respect for the crusader ideal.
Other crusades were fought but none of them were won by the Europeans.
1212, the Children's Crusade. Most were sold into slavery.
1291 AD, Muslims take Acer, last Christian stronghold.
Muslims won the Crusades.
They had gained back all the land they had lost.

Effects of the Crusades

Split between eastern and western Christianity became permanent.
Byzantine Empire could no longer defend itself.

Europe was open to Turkish attack.

The Crusades helped to break down feudalism.

Crusaders contact with cultured Byzantines and Muslims led western Europeans to become interested in learning.

Europeans began to demand: luxuries like spices, sugar, lemons, rugs, tapestries, and richly woven cloth.

Europeans open up new trade routes.

As trade grew, towns grew in western Europe.