

8—Taking Up the Cross

“The Story of the Church”

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1. Orthodox Church in the East Splits

- A. 988—Vladimir the Great adopts Orthodoxy for Kievan Rus
- B. 1054—The Great Schism finally breaks communion between the Greek Church in the East and the Latin Church in the West
 - 1) The insertion of “filioque” into the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed
 - 2) The use of unleavened bread in the Eucharist
 - 3) The primacy of the Pope over the entire Church

2. Catholics in Europe form the Holy Roman Empire

- A. 962—Pope John XII Crowns Otto I as Holy Roman Emperor
- B. 996—Pope Gregory V is the first to call for a Crusade
- C. 1064—Pope Alexander II begins issuing indulgences to knights
- D. 1073—Pope Gregory VII declares himself sovereign over all princes of the world

3. The Call to Take Up the Cross

- A. 426—Augustine coins the phrase “Just War” after the sacking of Rome
- B. 1095—Byzantine Emperor Alexius I asks Pope Urban II for help against the Seljuq Turks in Anatolia
- C. Pope Urban II sees an opportunity to consolidate power in Rome, and preaches a sermon in Clarendon, France
 - 1) Gives dramatic reports of attacks on Christian pilgrims
 - 2) Demonizes the “Saracens” (Seljuq Turks)
 - 3) Calls for the defense of the “Cradle of Faith”
 - 4) Presents it as the apocalyptic war of the Millennium
 - 5) Promises immediate salvation for any who “takes up the cross”

4. European Kingdoms launch Crusades to retake the Holy Land

- A. First Crusade “Prince’s Crusade” (Frankish Catholic)
 - 1) Philip I of France and Emperor Henry IV refused to participate
 - 2) 1096—European “Frankish” princes form alliances to launch a Crusade
 - 3) 1099, Jun—13,000 Crusaders arrive to siege Jerusalem
 - 4) Four Crusader States are established, not under Byzantine rule
- B. Second Crusade (Frankish Catholic)
 - 1) 1144—The Seljuq Turks retake the County of Edessa (1144)
 - 2) 1147—Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany form a crusade

- 3) 1148—Try to take Damascus instead but return home in failure
- C. Third Crusade (Frankish Catholic)
 - 1) 1189—Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I “Barbarossa” leads a German and Hungarian army of 100k to retake Jerusalem
 - 2) 1190—England and France impose a “Saladin Tax” to retake Jerusalem
 - 3) 1192 Richard and Saladin sign the Treaty of Ramla
- D. Fourth Crusade (Venetian Catholic)
 - 1) 1203—Pope Innocent III calls for the retaking of Jerusalem
 - 2) Venetian Crusaders go to Constantinople to restore Alexios Angelos
 - 3) 1204—Crusaders sack Constantinople, ending the Byzantine Empire
- E. Fifth Crusade (Hungarian-Austrian Catholic)
 - 1) 1217—Attacks Egypt but fail to take Cairo
- F. Sixth Crusade—(Lombard Catholic)
 - 1) 1228—Frederick II negotiates back the holy cities without warfare
- G. Seventh Crusade—(French Catholic)
 - 1) 1248—Louis IX fails again at Cairo and must be ransomed
- H. 1270—Eighth Crusade—(French Catholic)
 - 1) Louis IX of France attacks at Tunis but dies of disease
- I. 1271—Ninth Crusade—(English Catholic)
 - 1) Prince Edward of England comes to Acre and allies with the Mongols
 - 2) Mongols send the cavalry from the Sultanate of Rum
 - 3) Edward signs a 10-year treaty with Mamluks and returns home

5. What Motivated the Crusades?

- A. For the Church
 - 1) Request of the Byzantines for assistance against the Seljuqs in Anatolia
 - 2) Outrage over reports of violence against the Christians in Palestine
 - 3) Hope of the Papacy to reunite the church under its authority
- B. For the Knights
 - 1) Religious fervor for recapturing Jerusalem for the Cross
 - 2) Economic pressure in to expand eastward for land and treasure
 - 3) Hunger for glory and adventure in fighting a common enemy