

Christendom/Crusades (1050-1400)

Overview

“Height” of Christianity

Western Europe Revival 1000-1200

Italy and Germany clash

College of Cardinals

Excommunicate

Gregorian Reform

Pope St. Gregory VII (r1073-1085)

Corruption of clergy

Control of lay lords

Second Lateran Council (1139), Third Lateran Council (1179)

Monasticism

Cluny (910)

Carthusians (1084)

Cistercians (1098)

St. Francis of Assisi (1181-1226)

Mendicants

St. Dominic (1170-1221)

Carmelites (1209)

Cathars – Albigensians

Inquisition

Avignon Papacy (1305-1377)

Pluralism/Absenteeism

St. Bridget of Sweden

St. Catherine of Siena

Great Western Schism (1378-1415)

Council of Constance 1413

Crusades

Pope Urban II 1095

Pilgrims

“Deus vult”

Reconquista

Seljuk Empire

First Crusade

Retake Jerusalem 1099

Knights Templar/Knights Hospitallers

Second Crusade – St. Bernard

Salah al-Din take Jerusalem 1187

Third Crusade

Barabarossa, Philip II, Richard I

Fourth Crusade – sack Constantinople 1204

Result

Pasta, paper, refined sugar

Further split with Orthodox

Stained-glass windows

Aristotle

Universities

Scholasticism

St. Anselm

St. Albert the Great

St. Thomas Aquinas

St. Bonaventure

Late Middle Ages (1200-1500)

Black Death (1347-1349)

Hundred Years War (1337-1453)

Joan of Arc

Nationalism

Key Events

William the Conqueror (1066-1087)

Crusades (1095)

Second/Third Lateran Councils (1139/1179)

Avignon Papacy (1305-1377)

Black Death (1347-1349)

Great Western Schism (1378-1415)

Hundred Years War (1337-1453)

Key Saints

St. Louis IX (1226-1270)

St. Catherine of Siena (1347-1380)

St. Hildegard von Bingen (1098-1179)

For Us Today

Better agriculture

Defense of the Faith

Scholasticism

Nationalism

Perfect Church?

Next Week:

Renaissance and Reformation (1400-1600)