

**"God wills it!"**

## **The First Crusade**

In 1095, Pope Urban II traveled north to Clermont, France, and gave a speech to the church leaders and nobles who came to hear him. It was one of the most dramatic speeches in history. He called on the descendants of Charlemagne to rescue their fellow Christians in the East and the holy city of Jerusalem from the Moslems. He told them to forget family and possessions and their past feuds and wars and take up the Cross for the holy cause. He also promised them everlasting life in heaven if they went. The people cried out: "God wills it! God wills it!" Their symbol was a cross worn on their tunics. "Crusade" literally meant "to take the cross." The message spread quickly as leaders spread the word.

Peter the Hermit was a preacher who rode around France on his donkey. His sermons caused commoners to leave their work and follow his banner to free the Holy City from the Moslems. Five divisions of commoners were formed in April 1096 and started east. The first two were led by Walter the Penniless, and they arrived in Constantinople in mid-July; the others arrived two weeks later. They were weak, tired, and hungry at the end of their journey. They crossed the Bosphorus to Asia Minor (Turkey) in August and were wiped out by the Seljuk Turks who left their dead bodies to bleach in the sun.

The knights had gathered separately and were led by Godfrey, Bohemund, and Robert. Some traveled to Constantinople by land, others by sea. Their motives for going varied from those going for purely religious reasons to those planning on using this as an opportunity to get rich quick. The leaders were divided and jealous, each often working against the others. Fortunately for the crusaders, their Moslem opponents were also badly divided and plotting against each other.

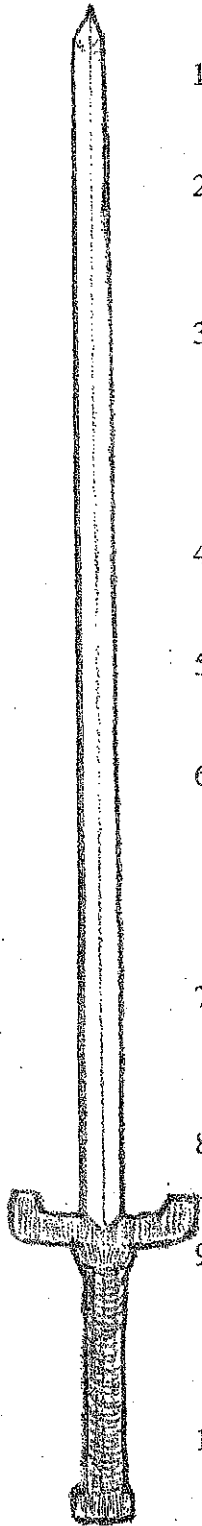
In 1099, the crusaders captured Antioch after a long siege. Just after they captured the city, they were surrounded by a newly arrived Moslem army. When the situation was at its worst, a warrior found what was said to be the lance that had pierced Jesus's side. This was seen as a sign that God was with them; the crusaders rallied and fought their way out. They marched on to Jerusalem, where they easily overcame the resistance. Once in the city, the crusaders slaughtered 10,000 Jews and Moslems. Godfrey was offered the title of "king," but took a more modest title: "Defender of the Holy Sepulcher." Three other kingdoms were established at Antioch, Tripoli, and Edessa.

These kingdoms, known as "crusader states," were not very strong and depended heavily on Italian merchants who used their harbors for trade. After the Moslems captured Edessa, the Second Crusade began. Its two leaders, Conrad III of Germany and Louis VII of France, did not work together, and when the crusade failed, they went home in 1148. A new threat to the crusader states came in the form of Saladin, a great military leader. In 1187, he captured Jerusalem and took its king as a prisoner.

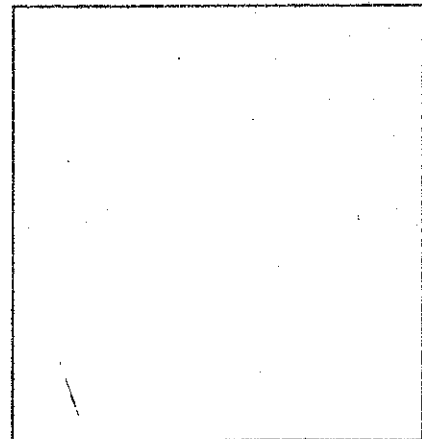


**The cross became the symbol of the crusaders as they journeyed to Jerusalem.**

## Mr. Anderson's Questions on The First Crusade



1. What does "crusade" mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Some guy named Peter the Hermit encouraged men to take lands that used to be Christian from the Moslems. Guess what a hermit is: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who was the Pope that gave a speech and convinced the Christian knights to fight the Moslems in 1095? \_\_\_\_\_  
Imagine if you heard that speech, and all your knight friends were going to fight the Moslems, would you go? Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Whose descendents did the Pope call on to rescue Christians in the East?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What did the people yell out at the end of the Pope's speech? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The first part of the Crusades was led by Peter the Hermit and five divisions of commoners. What does a "commoner" mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What happened to them? Did they defeat the Seljuk Turks (Moslems)? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The next part of the Crusades were led by knights. Who were the three knights who led the First Crusade and traveled to Constantinople? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Were the knights in 1099 more successful in conquering the Moslems than the peasants led by Peter the Hermit? (Circle one) *Yes* *No*
9. When the crusaders eventually lost the Holy Lands in 1187, what Moslem leader captured Jerusalem after the Second Crusade?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What was the symbol of the Crusaders? Draw a picture of it in the box on the right:



# The People's Pope

## TIME Magazine picks Pope Francis as the 2013 Person of the Year

DECEMBER 11, 2013

By TFK Staff

Who was the most important newsmaker of 2013? Since 1927, TIME magazine's editors have chosen a Person of the Year, someone who has had the greatest impact on world events. This year, the honor went to Pope Francis. He is the third pope to be chosen as TIME's Person of the Year – the title went to Pope John Paul II in 1994 and to Pope John XXIII in 1963.



GABRIEL BOUYS—GETTY IMAGES

Pope Francis was elected on March 13 of this year.

### A Historic Announcement

Just weeks after Pope Benedict XVI made the surprise announcement that he would resign, a group of 115 cardinals gathered for a secret vote in the Sistine Chapel, in Vatican City. It was a fast selection process, given how complicated it is.

Their choice was made public on March 13 when a puff of white smoke rose from a chimney on the roof of the Sistine Chapel. Next came an announcement from the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica. The news was met with cheers from the thousands of people who had gathered in St. Peter's Square.

"Habemus papam," they chanted. "We have a Pope." His name was Jorge Mario Bergoglio.

Before being elected Pope, Bergoglio (Ber-goal-io) was a cardinal in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He is the first Pope from South America and the first non-European pope in 1,300 years. To lead the world's 1.2 billion



FRANCO ORIGLIA—GETTY IMAGES

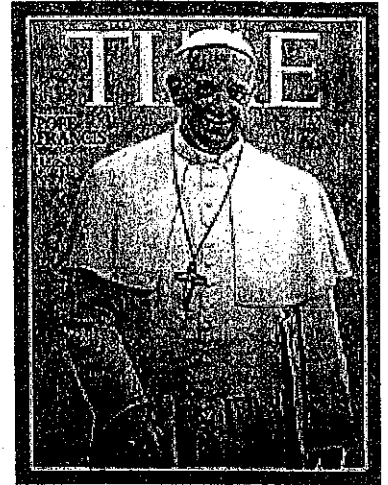
Pope Francis greets thousands of people in Saint Peter's Square.

Catholics he chose the name Pope Francis in honor of Saint Francis of Assisi, the Italian saint who chose a life of poverty.

## **A Man of the People**

The cover of TIME magazine's Person of the Year issue features their 2013 pick, Pope Francis.

Bergoglio was born December 17, 1936, to Italian immigrant parents. His father worked as an accountant for the railway. His mother raised five children. In college, Bergoglio studied chemistry. After graduating, he entered the priesthood, becoming Cardinal of Buenos Aires in 2001. To Argentinians who saw him riding to and from work on the capital city's crowded busses and subway, Bergoglio was a man of the people.



That same simplicity has marked his time as Pope. Instead of living in the papal palace, Bergoglio makes his home in a more modest Vatican apartment. And while past popes traveled in fancy cars, Pope Francis drives around Vatican City in a small, nearly 30-year-old vehicle given to him by a local priest. In his teachings, Pope Francis has spoken out against income inequality and urged followers to fight against poverty. He has stirred excitement among followers and brought new energy to the church.

## **Constructed Response:**

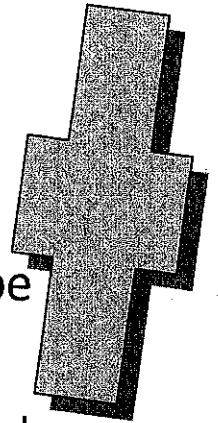
### **Now, You Decide...**

At TIME For Kids, our readers decide the Person of the Year. Will you pick Pope Francis? He's one of 15 nominees. Choose three reasons from the text that guides your answer.

# VOCABULARY of the **CHURCH:**

**Match the term with the definition.**

- |                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Monk                    | * Home for monks                      |
| Benedict of Nursia      | * Change to original shape            |
| Monastery               | * One who lives alone                 |
| Pope                    | * Leader of the R.C. Church           |
| Pilgrimage              | * Take up the cross                   |
| Reform                  | * King: physical, Pope: spiritual     |
| Investiture Controversy | * Unmarried female Christian          |
| Schism                  | * One who writes/copies books         |
| Crusade                 | * Church Reformer fought with king    |
| Nun                     | * Journey to a holy place for healing |
| Scholasticism           | * Split in the Church                 |
| Scribe                  | * Made a reforming Rule for monks     |
| Hermit                  | * City in France started reforming    |
| Two Swords Theory       | * Why Henry III instituted his pope   |
| Cluny                   | * University movement toward logic    |
| Three Popes             | * King vs. Pope: who elects clergy    |
| Pope Gregory VII        | * Most powerful pope, Crusade 4+5     |
| Henry II and Beckett    | * Holy man who prays                  |
| Innocent III            | * Martyrdom of Archbishop             |



When Hildebrand became Pope Gregory VII in 1073, the papacy and the emperor were already at odds, but it was to be the personality of these two men—he and Henry IV—and the seriousness of the issues that was to transform disagreement into war. Henry's letter to the Pope reads as follows:

Henry, king not through usurpation but through the holy ordination of God, to Hildebrand, at present not pope but false monk....By wiles .... you have achieved money; by money, favor; by the sword, the throne of peace. And from the throne of peace you have disturbed peace [referring to Gregory's support of the Patarnes of Milan against their bishop], inasmuch as you have armed subjects against those in authority over them; inasmuch as you have taught that our bishops called of God are to be despised; inasmuch as you have usurped for laymen the ministry over their priests, allowing them to depose or condemn those whom they themselves had received as teachers from the hand of God through the laying on of hands of the bishops. You have attacked me, who, unworthy as I am, have yet been appointed to rule among the anointed of God, and who, according to the teaching of the fathers, can be judged by no one save God alone ... St. Peter himself said: 'Fear God, honor the king' [1 Peter 2:17]. But you, who fear not God, have dishonored me, whom He hath established. ... You, therefore, damned by this curse and by the judgment of all our bishops, and by our own, descend and relinquish the throne of St Peter which you have usurped. Let another ascend the apostolic chair who shall not practice violence under the cloak of religion. ... Henry, king by the grace of God, say unto thee, together with all of our bishops: Descend, descend, to be damned throughout the ages.'

Gregory responded to the letter by declaring Henry IV and the bishops who followed him excommunicated and deposed (22 Feb 1076). Interestingly, the instrument that Gregory used for this was a prayer to St Peter:

O St Peter, chief of the apostles, incline to us, I beg, your holy ears, and hear me your servant whom you have nourished from infancy. ...And especially to me, as your representative and by your favor, has the power been granted by God of binding and loosing in Heaven and on earth. On the strength of this, for the honor and security of your church and in the name of Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, **I withdraw**, through your power and authority, from Henry the King, son of Henry the Emperor, who has risen against your Church with unheard of insolence, **rule over the kingdom of the Germans and over Italy. And I absolve all Christians from the bonds of the oath which have made or shall make to him; and I forbid anyone to serve him as king.** ... And since he has scorned to obey as a Christian, I bind him in your name with the chain of anathema [i.e. he excommunicated Henry].

# Caution: Monuments to Faith

What makes one city different from another? Today, we build stadiums, arches, zoos, and statues for people to see. In the Middle Ages, city leaders also wanted to make their city outstanding. The two ways this was done was by building a magnificent cathedral and a university.

The cathedral was the home church for the bishop or archbishop. It had a special chair for the bishop called a *cathedra*. The early cathedrals were built like the Greek and Roman temples; the structure was as simple as when a child lays a block across two upright blocks. Around the 11th century, the Romanesque style of cathedral came in. It was made of stone, had thick walls, narrow openings for light, and rounded arches. The statues in them had to follow guidelines set down by the church, and no sculptor could show any originality in design.

During the 13th century, the Gothic style cathedral became very popular in Germany, France, and England. It was spectacular in size, height, and design. Its walls were heavier than any previously constructed; to keep them from collapsing outward, they were supported by flying buttresses. Crowning the work were the steeples and spires, like arrows pointing to heaven. Doors and windows were pointed too, like hands at prayer. The glaziers (glass makers) used translucent glass of many colors, each color significant in meaning. Everything that was done had a symbolic meaning.

The Gothic cathedral was usually shaped like a large cross. A visitor entered through the large doors at the front into the narthex (inside entrance) located on the west side of the cathedral and walked down the nave toward the altar. About halfway down the nave, the visitor saw the arms of the cross (transepts) off to the north and south. Walking straight to the east, the visitor came to the apse, where the choir and altar were.

Cathedrals often took 50 to 100 years to build, and thousands of individuals played a part in their construction. Many volunteered out of community pride and because of religious enthusiasm. Others were paid. The unskilled workers received low wages for the very hard work of cutting stones, moving them to the building site, and setting them in place. Masons cut the stone into just the right size and shape to fit their spot in the building, and the best masons made the statues. Masons were well paid when they were employed. Becoming a mason required seven years of apprenticeship and passing a test. There was always a shortage of masons, partly because those who had the rank did not want too many competitors, and also because so many died of lung diseases caused by the stone dust they breathed.

Most of the great cathedrals built during the Middle Ages still stand, and only war and fire destroyed the others. Experts are divided over which is the greatest. When you enter these massive structures, you see the pride and devotion to detail that made them monuments to faith.

## CHALLENGES

1. Where did the name "cathedral" come from?

2. What style used thick walls and rounded arches?

3. How were the walls supported?

4. What was the shape of the door meant to represent?

5. What were the glass makers called?

6. What part of the cathedral was pointed from west to east?

7. What part was pointed north to south?

8. What part included the altar and choir?

9. How long did it take to become a stone mason?

10. Why were there shortages of stone masons?

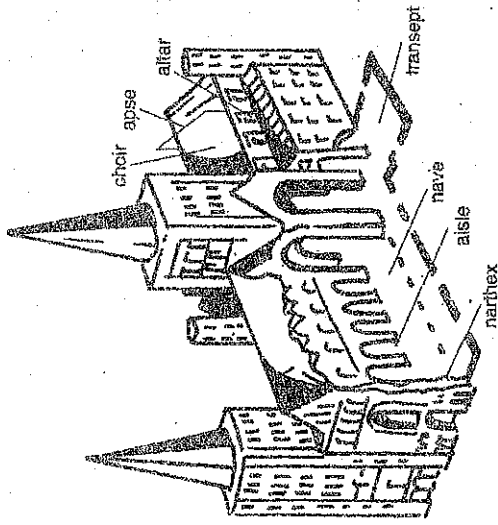


Diagram of a typical cathedral.

# Life in the Middle

## Ages: Women

The Medieval woman was very limited in how she lived her life. From the day she was born, she had a male who told her what she could and could not do. Marriages were usually "for convenience," to gain land or property. Henry VII of England searched for a suitable wife after his first wife died and learned that the widow of the King of Naples was available. He sent three agents to find out if she was healthy, attractive, and had money. Their report indicated that she passed the first two qualifications, but failed the third. He remained a widower.

Sometimes, children were only 4 or 5 years old when they were married. The practice of arranging children's marriages was so common that the church said children in the cradle could not be married. If a woman survived childhood without gaining a husband, her choices were to either get married or go to a convent.

In marriage, the husband ruled the family. On certain days, the wife was required to lie at the husband's feet and beg his forgiveness for anything she had done or had failed to do. Then the children did the same at their parents' feet. Wife beating was common, although some rules said that the beating should be "reasonable." Still, women were important in family life, and in Italy they were a power in the family circle.

Women did much of the work during the Middle Ages. They worked in the fields, the same as the men. They spun cloth and made clothing for the family. Even upper-class girls were taught to spin. Women in Paris held a wide variety of jobs in trade and industry. When their husbands died, women continued to operate the businesses. It was said that in London women played an important part in the city's trade.

While many women of the Middle Ages were as illiterate as their husbands and fathers, some education was available in a few places. One of the most famous love stories of the Middle Ages involved Heloise, who fell in love with her professor, Peter Abelard. Their romance cost him his job, and she was expelled from the University of Paris. Women were barred from attending that university after the scandal. However, women still attended Italian universities, and Maria di Lovelle became a math professor at the University of Bologna when she was 25 years old.

One of the outstanding women of the 13th century was Clare, daughter of a wealthy noble from Assisi. She heard St. Francis speak and decided to live in poverty. She started the order of Poor Clares, and all who joined vowed to live in absolute poverty. Her firmness was shown when the Saracens attacked the town, and she went to the walls; the Saracens were so impressed by her courage that they left the town alone. In the care that they took of patients at the convent hospital and their example of self-denial, the nuns made others aware of their own greed and self-enteredness.



St. Clare of Assisi, who vowed to live in poverty and serve others, started an order of nuns called the Poor Clares.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

### CHALLENGES

1. What was meant by "marriages for convenience"?

2. Why did Henry VII lose interest in the widow of the King of Naples?

3. What rule did the church have about the earliest age for a boy and girl to be married?

4. What limit was there on wife beating?

5. What were two cities where women were important in trade?

6. Whom did Heloise fall in love with?

7. What happened at the University of Paris after Heloise was expelled?

8. Which woman was a professor at the University of Bologna?

9. What kind of family did Clare of Assisi come from?

10. What was the most important rule for the Poor Clares?