

Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

A best-selling history of the Third Crusade, when the Catholic Church waged war against heretics in its own ranks In 1208 Pope Innocent III called for a Crusade against a country of fellow-Christians. The new enemy was Raymond VI, Count of Toulouse, one of the greatest princes in Western Christendom, premier baron of all the territories in southern France where the langue d'oc was spoken. So began the Albigensian Crusade (named after the French town of Albi), which was to culminate in 1244 with the massacre of Cathars at the mountain fortress of Montségur. This Crusade was the Catholic Church's response to the rapid growth of a rival Christian religion in the very heart of Christendom - the religion of the Cathars (or 'pure ones'). These heretics drew their strength from the consciousness of belonging to a faith that had never seen eye to eye with Catholicism and was more ancient than the Church itself. From the beginning this religious war was to show all the characteristics of a national resistance movement, so that in the end it was not just the survival of the Cathar faith that was at

stake but also that of the Languedoc itself as an autonomous and independent region of France.

The Cathars are one of the most famous heretical movements of the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. They infiltrated the highest ranks of society and posed a major threat not only to the Catholic Church but also to secular authorities as well. The movement was finally smashed by the crusade and the inquisitional proceedings that followed. This new study is the first comprehensive history of the Cathars. It addresses major topics in medieval history including heresy, orthodoxy and the Crusades as well as providing a history of the social and political history of Languedoc and the rise of the Capetian dynasty. A fascinating study of the development of radical religious belief and its violent suppression.

Crusades A Bibliography With Indexes

A compilation of facts, figures, maps, family trees, summaries of the major crusades and their historiography, the Routledge Companion to the Crusades spans a broad chronological range from the eleventh to the eighteenth century, and gives a chronological framework and context for modern research on the crusading movement. Not just a history of the Crusades, but an overview of the logistical, economic, social and

biographical history, this is a core text for students of history and religious studies.

Holy War and the Crusades

The Albigensian Crusade and the Battle for Christendom

Dualist Heretics in Languedoc in the High Middle Ages

Holy War, Piety and Politics in Christendom from the First Crusade to the Reconquista

The Crusades

The Cathars and the Albigensian Crusade

During the early 13th century the north of what is now France went to war with the south in a bloody crusade aimed at destroying the heretical sect known as the Cathars. The conflict was characterized by vicious guerrilla actions and the besieging of the innumerable fortified sites that dotted the landscape of the south. Illustrated with full colour artwork and stunning photographs, this book describes the castles and fortifications of the Cathar period, examining their design, construction and the role that they played during the Albigensian Crusade.

A shattering chronicle of the life and death of the Cathar movement -- one of Western civilization's great tragedies. At the beginning of the 13th

century, the Cathars, a group of heretical Christians, thrived across what is now southern France, but was then a patchwork of city states and principalities beholden to neither king nor bishop. The Cathars held revolutionary beliefs that threatened the authority of the Catholic Church as well as the legitimacy of feudal law: they thought the idea of Hell, indeed the entire metaphysic constructed by the Church, to be a sham; they rejected all sacraments, including marriage; they thought private property an absurd notion and that all things worldly were corrupt; they gave women religious status equal to men. Though they lived peacefully, the Cathars growing influence enraged a Catholic Church that was flexing its muscle after decades of weakness, and its powerful Pope, Innocent III. The Church recruited the forces of France, eager to expand her territory to the south, and systematically attacked the Cathars in crusades between 1209 and 1229. By the time the wars were over, the map of Europe had been rearranged, and the Inquisition -- unleashed. Full of colourful and passionate personalities, The Perfect Heresy sheds new light on the 13th century and on the timelessness of religious intolerance.

A deep-dive into the history, culture, and legacy of the medieval Christian dualist movement, Catharism—as seen in popular novels by Dan Brown and

Kate Mosse Centuries after the brutal slaughter of the Cathars by papally endorsed Northern French forces, and their suppression by the Inquisition, the medieval Cathars continue to exert a powerful influence on both popular culture and spiritual seekers. Yet few people know anything of the beliefs of the Cathars beyond vague notions that they believed in reincarnation, were vegetarians, were somehow Gnostic, and had some relation to Mary Magdalene. The Lost Teachings of the Cathars explores the history of this Christian dualist movement between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, offering a sympathetic yet critical examination of its beliefs and practices. In addition to investigating the Cathars' origin, their relationship to Gnosticism, and their possible survival of the Inquisition, author Andrew Philip Smith also addresses theories and figures from the Cathars' recent past. Eccentric esotericists initiated a neo-Cathar revival in the Languedoc which inspired the philosopher Simone Weil. The German Otto Rahn—the real-life Indiana Jones—believed that the Cathars were protectors of the Holy Grail and received support from Heinrich Himmler. Meanwhile, English psychiatrist Arthur Guirdham became convinced that he and a circle of patients had all been Cathars in previous lives. Tourists flock to the Languedoc to visit Cathar country. Bestsellers such as Kate

Mosse' timeslip novel Labyrinth continue to fascinate readers. But what did the Cathars really believe and practice?

Rahn's personal diary from his travels as occult investigator for the Third Reich • First English translation of the author's journeys in search of a Nordic equivalent to Mt. Sinai • Explains why Lucifer the Light Bringer, god of the heretics, is a positive figure Otto Rahn's lifelong search for the Grail brought him to the attention of the SS leader Himmler, who shared his esoteric interests. Induced by Himmler to become the chief investigator of the occult for the Nazis, Rahn traveled throughout Europe--from Spain to Iceland--in the mid 1930s pursuing leads to the Grail and other mysteries. Lucifer's Court is the travel diary he kept while searching for "the ghosts of the pagans and heretics who were [his] ancestors." It was during this time that Rahn grasped the positive role Lucifer plays in these forbidden religions as the bearer of true illumination, similar to Apollo and other sun gods in pagan worship. This journey was also one of self-discovery for Rahn. He found such a faithful echo of his own innermost beliefs in the lives of the heretics of the past that he eventually called himself a Cathar and nurtured ambitions of restoring that faith, which had been cruelly destroyed in the fires of the Inquisition. His journeys on assignment for the

Reich--including researching an alleged entrance to Hollow Earth in Iceland and searching for the true mission of Lucifer in the caves of southern France that served as refuge for the Cathars during the Inquisition--also led to his disenchantment with his employers and his mysterious death in the mountains after his break with the Nazis.

The Albigensian Crusade

The Lost Teachings of the Cathars

The Revolutionary Life and Death of the Medieval Cathars

Their Beliefs and Practices

Crusaders, Cathars and the Holy Places

A Heretic's Journey in Search of the Light Bringers

Catharism was the most successful heresy of the Middle Ages. Flourishing principally in the Languedoc and Italy, the Cathars taught that the world is evil and must be transcended through a simple life of prayer, work, fasting, and non-violence. They believed themselves to be the heirs of the true heritage of Christianity going back to apostolic times, and completely rejected the Catholic Church and all its trappings, regarding it as the Church of Satan. Cathar services and ceremonies, by contrast, were held in fields, barns, and in people's homes. Finding support from the nobility in the fractious

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

*political situation in southern France, the Cathars also found widespread popularity among peasants and artisans. And, unlike the Church, the Cathars respected women; they played a major role in the movement. Alarmed at the success of Catharism, the Church founded the Inquisition and launched the Albigensian Crusade to exterminate the heresy. While previous Crusades had been directed against Muslims in the Middle East, the Albigensian Crusade was the first Crusade to be directed against fellow Christians, and was also the first European genocide. With the fall of the Cathar fortress of Montségur in 1244, Catharism was largely obliterated, although the faith survived into the early fourteenth century. Today, the mystique surrounding the Cathars is as strong as ever, and Sean Martin recounts their story and the myths associated with them in this lively and gripping book. In the second half of the twelfth century, the Catholic Church became convinced that dualist heresy was taking root within Christian society and that it was particularly strong in southern France. The nature and extent of this heresy and the reaction of the Church to the perceived threat have been the focus of extensive research since the mid-nineteenth century, research which has become especially intense in the last decade. Malcolm Barber's second edition of *The Cathars* (which first appeared in 2000) brings readers up-to-date with the challenges to previous conclusions of recent scholarship. At the same time, the*

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

wider implications of the subject remain relevant, most importantly the fundamental questions raised by the belief in the existence of evil, the ethical problems presented by the use of coercion to suppress forms of dissent believed to threaten the social and religious fabric, and the distortion of the past to underpin present-day policies and arguments.

One of the families that dominated the thirteenth century were the de Montforts. They arose in France, in a hamlet close to Paris, and grew to prominence under the crusading fervor of that time, taking them from leadership in the Albigensian wars to lordships around the Mediterranean. They marry into the English aristocracy, join the crusade to the Holy Land, then another crusade in the south of France against the Cathars. The controversial stewardship of Simon de Montfort (V) in that conflict is explored in depth. It is his son Simon de Montfort (VI) who is perhaps best known. His rebellion against Henry III of England ultimately establishes the first parliamentary state in Europe. The decline of the family begins with Simon's defeat and death at Evesham in 1265. Initially they revive their fortunes under the new king of Sicily, but they scandalize Europe with a vengeful political murder. By this time it is the twilight of the crusades era and the remaining de Montforts either perish or are expelled. Eleanor de Montfort, the last Princess of

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

Wales, dies in childbirth and her daughter is raised as a nun. From an internationally renowned expert, here is an accessible and utterly fascinating one-volume history of the Crusades, thrillingly told through the experiences of its many players—knights and sultans, kings and poets, Christians and Muslims. Jonathan Phillips traces the origins, expansion, decline, and conclusion of the Crusades and comments on their contemporary echoes—from the mysteries of the Templars to the grim reality of al-Qaeda. Holy Warriors puts the past in a new perspective and brilliantly sheds light on the origins of today's wars. Starting with Pope Urban II's emotive, groundbreaking speech in November 1095, in which he called for the recovery of Jerusalem from Islam by the First Crusade, Phillips traces the centuries-long conflict between two of the world's great faiths. Using songs, sermons, narratives, and letters of the period, he reveals how the success of the First Crusade inspired generations of kings to campaign for their own vainglory and set down a marker for the knights of Europe, men who increasingly blurred the boundaries between chivalry and crusading. In the Muslim world, early attempts to call a jihad fell upon deaf ears until the charisma of the Sultan Saladin brought the struggle to a climax. Yet the story that emerges has other dimensions—as never before, Phillips incorporates the holy wars within the story of medieval Christendom and Islam and shines new light on

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

many truces, alliances, and diplomatic efforts that have been forgotten over the centuries. Holy Warriors also discusses how the term "crusade" survived into the modern era and how its redefinition through romantic literature and the drive for colonial empires during the nineteenth century gave it an energy and a resonance that persisted down to the alliance between Franco and the Church during the Spanish Civil War and right up to George W. Bush's pious "war on terror." Elegantly written, compulsively readable, and full of stunning new portraits of unforgettable real-life figures—from Richard the Lionhearted to Melisende, the formidable crusader queen of Jerusalem—Holy Warriors is a must-read for anyone interested in medieval Europe, as well as for those seeking to understand the history of religious conflict.

Holy Warriors

The Papacy and Crusading in Europe, 1198–1245

From Classical Antiquity to the Age of Reason

The Albigensian Crusades

A Sourcebook

The Perfect Heresy

When Cathars and Patarenes were spreading in western Europe, the Pisan scholar Hugh Eteriano, adviser to Manuel Comnenus

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

on western church affairs, found a group of Patarenes among the western residents in Constantinople and wrote this previously unpublished treatise about them.

The first English translation of the book that reveals the Cathar stronghold at Montségur to be the repository of the Holy Grail • Presents the history of the Papal persecution of the Cathars that lies hidden in the medieval epic Parzival and in the poetry of the troubadours • Provides new insights into the life and death of this gifted and controversial author Crusade Against the Grail is the daring book that popularized the legend of the Cathars and the Holy Grail. The first edition appeared in Germany in 1933 and drew upon Rahn's account of his explorations of the Pyrenean caves where the heretical Cathar sect sought refuge during the 13th century. Over the years the book has been translated into many languages and exerted a large influence on such authors as Trevor Ravenscroft and Jean-Michel Angebert, but it has never appeared in English until now. Much as German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann used

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

Homer's Iliad to locate ancient Troy, Rahn believed that Wolfram von Eschenbach's medieval epic Parzival held the keys to the mysteries of the Cathars and the secret location of the Holy Grail. Rahn saw Parzival not as a work of fiction, but as a historical account of the Cathars and the Knights Templar and their guardianship of the Grail, a "stone from the stars." The Crusade that the Vatican led against the Cathars became a war pitting Roma (Rome) against Amor (love), in which the Church triumphed with flame and sword over the pure faith of the Cathars.

The Cathars and the Albigensian Crusade brings together a rich and diverse range of medieval sources to examine key aspects of the growth of heresy and dissent in southern France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and the Church's response to that threat through the subsequent authorisation of the Albigensian crusade. Aimed at students and scholars alike, the documents it discusses – papal letters, troubadour songs, contemporary chronicles in Latin and the vernacular, and inquisitorial documents – reflect a

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

deeper perception of medieval heresy and the social, political and religious implications of crusading than has hitherto been possible. The reader is introduced to themes which are crucial to our understanding of the medieval world: ideologies of crusading and holy war, the complex nature of Catharism, the Church's implementation of diverse strategies to counter heresy, the growth of papal inquisition, southern French counter-strategies of resistance and rebellion, and the uses of Latin and the vernacular to express regional and cultural identity. This timely and highly original collection not only brings together previously unexplored and in some cases unedited material, but provides a nuanced and multi-layered view of the religious, social and political dimensions of one of the most infamous conflicts of the High Middle Ages. This book is a valuable resource for all students, teachers and researchers of medieval history and the crusades.

An 'internal' crusade is defined as a holy war authorized by the pope and fought within Christian Europe against those

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

perceived to be foes of Christendom, either to recover property or in defense of the Church or Christians. This study is therefore not concerned with those crusades authorized against Muslim enemies in the East and Spain, nor with crusades authorized against pagans on the borders of Europe. Up to now these crusades have attracted relatively little attention in modern British scholarship. This in spite of their undoubted European-wide significance and an increasing recognition that the period 1198-1245 marks the beginning of a crucial change in papal policy underpinned by canon law. This book discusses the developments through analysis of the extensive source material drawn from unregistered papal letters, placing them firmly in the context of ecclesiastical legislation, canon law, chronicles and other supplementary evidence. It thereby seeks to contribute to our understanding of the complex politics, theology and rhetoric that underlay the papacy's call for crusades within Europe in the first half of the thirteenth century.

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

The A to Z of the Crusades

The Routledge Companion to the Crusades

Heresy of the Cathars

Purged by Fire

Women, Crusading and the Holy Land in Historical Narrative

De Montfort

In twelfth century Languedoc a subversive heresy of Eastern origin flourished to an extraordinary degree. The Albigenses believed that the world was created by an evil spirit, and that all worldly things - including the Church - were by nature sinful.

Jonathan Sumption's acclaimed history examines the roots of the heresy, the uniquely rich culture of the region which nurtured it, and the crusade launched against it by the Church which resulted in one of the most savage of all medieval wars. '[Sumption] never fails to keep his narrative lively with the particular and the pertinent. He is excellent on the tactics and spirit of medieval warfare.' Frederic Raphael, Sunday Times

This one-volume overview provides an accessible reference work for scholars, students, and general readers on the period with numerous entries on key persons, places, events, battles and sieges, use of weapons and armor, and the deeper issues of the political and cultural background. Complete with a detailed chronology and a bibliography, this work allows readers to learn how Europe was changed forever by

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

these battles with Islam.

She will defy the most powerful pope in history. As the 13th century dawns across Occitania, a brash viscountess named Esclarmonde de Foix champions her persecuted faith and shocks the Church by debating its greatest monastic minds. Centuries later, she is still revered as the Cathar Joan of Arc. Spiritual upheaval shakes Latin Christendom. In Rome, Pope Innocent III plots to crush a growing pacifist sect that preaches Christ's mission has been corrupted. In the Holy Land, warrior-monks make a disturbing discovery. In southern France, roving troubadours sing of a Holy Grail that offers salvation through the intercession of a worthy lady. And in the foothills of the Pyrenees, war clouds approach Esclarmonde's hunted heretics, who protect an ancient scroll containing shattering revelations. Declared outlaws by the Church, the Occitan knights who defend Esclarmonde's family and followers determine to make their last stand atop Montsegur, a haunting mountain keep that protects a sacred treasure. Their heroic resistance against the papal and French armies evokes the legendary defiance of the Jewish rebels against the Roman legions at Masada. Myth and history collide in this sweeping saga of crusading fanaticism, courtly romance, knightly valor, and monastic conspiracy set during the infamous Albigensian Crusade. START READING THE FIRE AND THE LIGHT TODAY. * * *

Foreword Book-of-the-Year Finalist/Honorable Mention Historical Fiction * * * * *

NIEA Award for Best New Fiction * * * * * Nautilus Silver Award * * * * * IPPY Silver

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

Award * * * * * Eric Hoffer Award Finalist/Honorable Mention * * * * * Da Vinci Eye Award Finalist * * * What Readers Are Saying: "[C]learly well-researched, but more importantly for a novel, it tells a thoroughly engrossing story." — HISTORICAL NOVEL SOCIETY "I loved this book! Mr. Craney has woven a wonderful story around the little known facts and the many myths that surround St. Esclarmonde de Foix and the Cathars at Montsegur. Get thee to a bookseller!" — REV. MOTHER ANASTASIA, ABBESS OF THE ORDER OF ST. ESCLARMONDE "This book is clearly well-researched, but more importantly for a novel, it tells a thoroughly engrossing story." — ANN K. D. MYERS, THE HISTORICAL NOVEL SOCIETY "A marvel of a tale, tied quite firmly into what facts there are, and woven deftly into a tapestry touching those facts and connecting them into a tale at once enjoyable and alarming." — THOUGHTS AND PLACES REVIEWS "Tenets of the Cathar faith are explained and many of Esclarmonde's mystical experiences beautifully rendered." — BOOKCROSSING The second edition of Historical Dictionary of the Crusades is an accessible one-volume overview of the medieval crusades to the Middle East between 1095 and 1291, with substantial information on crusades in southern France, Italy, Spain, and the Baltics that take the timeline into the 14th century.

Lucifer's Court

The Most Successful Heresy of the Middle Ages

Fortresses of the Albigensian Crusade 1209-1300

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

Cathars

A Most Holy War

The Cathars

In January of 1208, a papal legate was murdered on the banks of the Rhone in southern France. A furious Pope Innocent III accused heretics of the crime and called upon all Christians to exterminate heresy between the Garonne and Rhone rivers--a vast region now known as Languedoc--in a great crusade. This most holy war, the first in which Christians were promised salvation for killing other Christians, lasted twenty bloody years--it was a long savage battle for the soul of Christendom. In A Most Holy War, historian Mark Pegg has produced a swift-moving, gripping narrative of this horrific crusade, drawing in part on thousands of testimonies collected by inquisitors in the years 1235 to 1245. These accounts of ordinary men and women, remembering what it was like to live through such brutal times, bring the story vividly to life. Pegg argues that generations of historians (and novelists) have misunderstood the crusade; they assumed it was a war against the Cathars, the most famous heretics of the Middle Ages. The Cathars, Pegg reveals, never existed. He further shows how a millennial fervor about "cleansing" the world of heresy, coupled with a fear that Christendom was being eaten away from within by

heretics who looked no different than other Christians, made the battles, sieges, and massacres of the crusade almost apocalyptic in their cruel intensity. In responding to this fear with a holy genocidal war, Innocent III fundamentally changed how Western civilization dealt with individuals accused of corrupting society. This fundamental change, Pegg argues, led directly to the creation of the inquisition, the rise of an anti-Semitism dedicated to the violent elimination of Jews, and even the holy violence of the Reconquista in Spain and in the New World in the fifteenth century. All derive their divinely sanctioned slaughter from the Albigenian Crusade. Haunting and immersive, A Most Holy War opens an important new perspective on a truly pivotal moment in world history, a first and distant foreshadowing of the genocide and holy violence in the modern world. An in-depth study of the many myths and misconceptions about the Crusades and their definitive role in Western and Middle Eastern thought furnishes a look at the military operations between 1095 and 1500 that fall under the heading of Wars of the Cross, as well as a discussion of such issues as colonialism, cultural exchange, and economic exploitation. Claiming that many in the West lack a thorough understanding of crusading, Jonathan Riley-Smith explains why and where the Crusades were fought, identifies their architects, and shows how deeply their language

and imagery were embedded in popular Catholic thought and devotional life.

In 1209, with the infamous words Kill them all, God will recognize his own, the papal crusade against his own Catholic faithful commenced. For two decades, this holy war to defeat the Cathar heresy decimated the troubadour culture of Southern France. But when it failed to destroy the heretical faith, the papacy gave special powers of inquisition to Dominican monks. Their mission was to root out heretics, confiscate property, and burn the unrepentant at the stake. Purged by Fire: Heresy of the Cathars tells the stories of three people ensnared in the fatal machinations of the Inquisition. Isarn believes he has survived the wars by accepting the will of the pope and the French rule until Marsal, a child he once rescued from Crusaders, arrives on his doorstep, forcing him to question every conciliation he has ever made. Marsal has lost everything to the Inquisition. Raised to always turn the other cheek, she is ready now to fight for what the Church has stolen. Chretien, a nobleman dispossessed by the French, can barely recall his life before Marsal. Condemned and hunted by the Church, they escape to the mountain fortress of Montsegur. Here, as the forces of the Inquisition lay siege to their place of refuge, Chretien and Marsal must make one final choice--between life and love or death and

faith.

War and Peace in the Western Political Imagination

The Genealogy of the Crusaders

The Fire and the Light

Crusaders

Crusaders and Revolutionaries

Contra Patarenos

Interprets thirteenth-century crusades in terms of the development of Europe, especially France

A major new history of the Crusades with an unprecedented wide scope, told in a tableau of portraits of people on all sides of the wars, from the author of Powers and Thrones. For more than one thousand years, Christians and Muslims lived side by side, sometimes at peace and sometimes at war. When Christian armies seized Jerusalem in 1099, they began the most notorious period of conflict between the two religions. Depending on who you ask, the fall of the holy city was either an inspiring legend or the greatest of horrors. In Crusaders, Dan Jones interrogates the many sides of the larger story, charting a deeply human and avowedly pluralist path through the crusading era. Expanding the usual timeframe,

Jones looks to the roots of Christian-Muslim relations in the eighth century and tracks the influence of crusading to present day. He widens the geographical focus to far-flung regions home to so-called enemies of the Church, including Spain, North Africa, southern France, and the Baltic states. By telling intimate stories of individual journeys, Jones illuminates these centuries of war not only from the perspective of popes and kings, but from Arab-Sicilian poets, Byzantine princesses, Sunni scholars, Shi'ite viziers, Mamluk slave soldiers, Mongol chieftains, and barefoot friars. Crusading remains a rallying call to this day, but its role in the popular imagination ignores the cooperation and complicated coexistence that were just as much a feature of the period as warfare. The age-old relationships between faith, conquest, wealth, power, and trade meant that crusading was not only about fighting for the glory of God, but also, among other earthly reasons, about gold. In this richly dramatic narrative that gives voice to sources usually pushed to the margins, Dan Jones has written an authoritative survey of the holy wars with global scope and human focus.

First published in 1999, this volume emerged as part of the Collected Studies series and features studies authored by Bernard Hamilton over a

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

period of twenty years, all of which deal with relations between Western Europe and the neighbouring civilizations in the Eastern Mediterranean during the 12th and 13th centuries. The first set examines the kind of society which developed in the Crusader States (including three essays on women and Queens), and the attitude of western settlers to the Byzantine Empire, eastern Christian churches and the Islamic world. Further essays deal with the impact on Western Europe of Christian dualist heresy which had its roots in the Balkans and Armenia, and perhaps ultimately in Persia. The final group centres around the Holy Places, whose liberation was the *raison d'être* of the crusade movement. They examine how the Western Church administered these shrines, the way in which they shaped western piety during the time of crusader rule, and how the cult of the Holy Places developed in the Western Church after they had been recaptured by Islam. Each article's original citation information is included, along with the original page numbers and pagination.

Catharism was the most successful heresy of the Middle Ages. Flourishing principally in the Languedoc and Italy, the Cathars taught that the world is evil and must be transcended through a simple life of prayer, work, fasting and non-violence. They believed themselves to be the heirs of the true

heritage of Christianity going back to apostolic times, and completely rejected the Catholic Church and all its trappings, regarding it as the Church of Satan; Cathar services and ceremonies, by contrast, were held in fields, barns and in people's homes. Finding support from the nobility in the fractious political situation in southern France, the Cathars also found widespread popularity among peasants and artisans. And again unlike the Church, the Cathars respected women, and women played a major role in the movement. Alarmed at the success of Catharism, the Church founded the Inquisition and launched the Albigensian Crusade to exterminate the heresy. While previous Crusades had been directed against Muslims in the Middle East, the Albigensian Crusade was the first Crusade to be directed against fellow Christians, and was also the first European genocide. With the fall of the Cathar fortress of Montségur in 1244, Catharism was largely obliterated, although the faith survived into the early fourteenth century. Today, the mystique surrounding the Cathars is as strong as ever, and Sean Martin recounts their story and the myths associated with them in this lively and gripping book.

Crusade Against the Grail

The Epic History of the Wars for the Holy Lands

Cathar Castles

Cathars in Question

The Rise and Fall of the Great Heresy

Heresy, Crusade and Inquisition in Medieval Quercy

The study of war in all periods of prehistory and recorded history has always commanded the attention of historians, dramatists, poets and artists. The study of peace has, however, not yet gained a comparable readership, and the subject is attracting an increasing amount of scholarly research. This volume presents the first work of academic research to tackle this imbalance head on. It looks at war and peace through the ages, from the Classical world through to the 18th century. It considers the nature and advocacy of war and peace both from an historical perspective but also a philosophical one, particularly looking at how universal peace, which began as a personal philosophy, became over the centuries a political philosophy that underpins much of modern society's attitudes towards war and militarism. Roger Manning begins his journey through history by looking at the Greek martial and philosophical concepts of peace and war in the ancient world; moving through the Roman empire and its military advances, he explores the concepts of war and peace in the medieval world and the Renaissance, with the writing of Machiavelli and Erasmus; finally, his account of the search for the science of peace in the 17th and 18th centuries brings the book to its conclusion.

Describes the causes, events, and outcome of the Albigensian Crusade.

Catharism was the most successful heresy of the Middle Ages. Flourishing principally in the Languedoc region of France and Italy, the Cathars taught that the world is evil and must be transcended through a simple life of prayer, work, fasting and non-violence. They believed themselves to be the heirs of the true h

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

Christianity going back to apostolic times, and completely rejected the Catholic Church, regarding the Church of Satan. Martin recounts the story of the ever mysterious Cathars in this lively book.

The question of the reality of Cathars and other heresies is debated in this provocative collection.

The Crusades, Christianity, and Islam

The Struggle between the Cathars, the Templars, and the Church of Rome

The Southern French Nobility and the Albigensian Crusade

A Novel of the Cathars

Massacre At Montsegur: A History Of The Albigensian Crusade

A Bibliography with Indexes

No description available.

"A fresh look at the Albigensian Crusade, highlighting its effects upon the indigenous nobility"--Provided by publisher.

This book takes a decidedly different look at the crusades in that the focus is upon the crusaders and not upon the political or religious causes of the crusades. I concentrate on the men and women themselves, some of whom sacrificed family, lands, titles, wealth, and their lives to go forth for what they believed was a holy cause. Admittedly, some sought those very things and that was their motivation. Some were great. Others had greatness thrust upon them. Some were failures. This is not a book about the rise and fall of kingdoms, colonization, societal changes, the Great Schism, but a

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

book of the lives of the people who sacrificed much to gain either eternal or worldly riches, glory, or found dynasties. The purpose of this book is to breathe some life into the people who went on crusade. Their motivations varied, but included a quest for heaven, earthly glory, plunder, or to simply escape overbearing in-laws. Over the course of these pages, I will present biographies of approximately five hundred crusaders that I have identified. Longer biographies will be presented for those who are most famous (or infamous) while others will only have a paragraph or two and are people who have been generally lost in the mists of time over the six to nine centuries since they lived and died. A full biography of the most famous is beyond the scope of this work, but will hopefully motivate further, detailed study. The crusades lasted from the middle of the twelfth century to the sixteenth century. The crusades to the Holy Land are known to almost all people. Many of the places that are in the news in 2010-2020 are the same ones that haunted Europe from 1050 to 1350. However, the crusades were not limited to the Holy Land. The Albigensian Crusade in the area known as Languedoc where southwestern France and northeastern Spain join on the Mediterranean coast saw significant campaigns, not against the Saracens, but against the Cathars who were considered heretics. Even before the First Crusade to the Holy Land was called for Christians in the

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula had been fighting against Moslem invaders for over two hundred years. Though not considered a crusade, the Battle of Tours in 732 A.D. stopped the advance of Islam into the heart of France and Europe. However, much of what is modern Spain had been overrun and the small Christian kingdoms there were limited to a narrow strip of land on the northern coast of the Iberian Peninsula. The Reconquest or "La Reconquista" of the Iberian Peninsula is known to students of medieval history. However, the Northern Crusades are little known in the English-speaking world. This book will touch on them. During the crusading period, the fight against pagans that were much closer than the Holy Land gained the same papal indulgence, sanctions, and sanctifications as those waging Holy War in Palestine. I have been a student of history my entire life. Even as a little boy my imagination was filled with dreams and images of knights in shining armor. There are many books and sources which cover the campaigns, politics, and the religious fervor on both sides of this conflict. I will touch on these subjects only briefly to give some background to the times in which these men and women crusaders fought. Any errors in this work are entirely my fault and not the fault of the reference books I have consulted. I hope you find these people as interesting and exciting as I do. Source documentation is presented for each person listed.

Acces PDF Crusaders Cathars And The Holy Places Variorum Collected Studies

First published in 1999, this volume emerged as part of the Collected Studies series and features studies authored by Bernard Hamilton over a period of twenty years, all of which deal with relations between Western Europe and the neighbouring civilizations in the Eastern Mediterranean during the 12th and 13th centuries. The first set examines the kind of society which developed in the Crusader States (including three essays on women and Queens), and the attitude of western settlers to the Byzantine Empire, eastern Christian churches and the Islamic world. Further essays deal with the impact on Western Europe of Christian dualist heresy which had its roots in the Balkans and Armenia, and perhaps ultimately in Persia. The final group centres around the Holy Places, whose liberation was the raison d'etre of the crusade movement. They examine how the Western Church administered these shrines, the way in which they shaped western piety during the time of crusader rule, and how the cult of the Holy Places developed in the Western Church after they had been recaptured by Islam. Each article's original citation information is included, along with the original page numbers and pagination.

Their Triumphs and Tragedies

Fighting for Christendom

Historical Dictionary of the Crusades