

By Jennie Cohen (adapted)

Norwegian terrorist Anders Behring Breivik, who carried out two devastating attacks in Oslo last week that killed 77 people, claims to have revived the Knights Templar along with other extremists. Meanwhile, a violent Mexican drug cartel has called itself the Knights Templar. Who were the mysterious medieval knights who formed the original order of the same name, which was disbanded by the Catholic Church some 700 years ago?

Origins of the Knights Templar After Christian fighters captured Jerusalem during the First Crusade, groups of pilgrims from across Western Europe began visiting the Holy Land. Many were killed while crossing through Muslim-controlled territory during their journey. Around 1118, a French knight named Hugues de Payens founded a military order along with eight relatives and acquaintances to protect pilgrims, calling it the Poor Knights of the Temple of King Solomon (later known as the Knights Templar). With the support of Baldwin II, the king of Jerusalem, they set up headquarters on the sacred Temple Mount in the Al Aqsa Mosque and pledged to protect Christian visitors to the city.



After facing initial criticism by religious leaders, in 1129 the knights received the formal endorsement of the Catholic Church. New recruits and lavish donations began pouring in from across Europe. (Though the Templars themselves took vows of poverty, the order could accrue wealth and land.) It was also around this time that the knights adopted an austere code of conduct and their signature style of dress: white habits emblazoned with a red cross.

Unlike most knights in Europe previously, the Templars aimed to combine the roles of the knight and the monk. Like monks, the Templars took vows of poverty, chastity, piety, and obedience, and were therefore far more disciplined and organized than most knights. They also were not vassals of lords in exchange for land, but instead lived together with other Templars like monks in a monastery. This meant that they had no loyalties to nobles, answering directly to the Pope, and were a more united fighting force than other knights.

The Knights Templar Branch Out Now numbering in the thousands, the Templars established new chapters throughout Western Europe. They developed a reputation as fierce warriors during key battles of the Crusades, driven by religious fervor and forbidden from retreating unless vastly outnumbered. They also set up a network of banks that enabled religious pilgrims to deposit funds back in their home countries and withdraw them in the Holy

Land. Along with their donated fortune and various business ventures, this banking system gave the Knights Templar enormous financial power. At the height of their influence, they boasted a sizeable fleet of ships, owned the island of Cyprus, and served as a primary lender to European monarchs and nobles.

Decline of the Knights Templar In the late 12th century, Muslim soldiers retook Jerusalem and turned the tide of the Crusades, forcing the Knights Templar to relocate several times. In the decades that followed, Europeans' support of military campaigns in the Holy Land began to dwindle; the Templars' popularity met the same fate as they clashed with other Christian military orders, such as the Knights Hospitaller and Teutonic Knights, and participated in a series of unsuccessful battles. By 1303, the knights had lost their territory in the Muslim world and established a base of operations in Paris. Meanwhile, the French king Philip IV decided to bring down the order. It may have been because the Templars had refused to give the king additional loans, because they wanted to form their own state in southeastern France, or because the king was in conflict with the Pope and wanted to take down his knights.



On October 13, 1307, scores of French Templars were arrested along with the order's grand master, Jacques de Molay. Charged with a host of offenses ranging from heresy, devil worship, and spitting on the cross to homosexuality, fraud, and financial corruption, the men were brutally tortured; many, including de Molay, confessed under the pain. King Philip then convinced Pope Clement V, who had raised concerns about the knights' secret initiation rites and practices in the past, to launch his own investigation. In 1310, dozens of Templars were burned at the stake in Paris for recanting (taking back) their earlier confessions during their trials; de Molay would suffer the same punishment in 1314. Under pressure from Philip, Pope Clement reluctantly dissolved the Knights Templar in 1312.

The Knights Templar Today While most historians agree that the Knights Templar fully disbanded 700 years ago, some people believe the order went underground and remains in existence to this day. In the 18th century, certain organizations, most notably the Freemasons, revived some of the medieval knights' symbols and traditions, which is why some conspiracy theorists believe the Freemasons to be a secret continuation of the Templars. More recently, stories about the legendary Templars—that they dug up the Holy Grail while occupying the Temple Mount, for instance, or harbored a secret capable of destroying the Catholic Church—have found their way into popular books and films. And in the last week, the group has been back in the news: A right-wing extremist who carried out terrorist attacks in Norway maintained that he belonged to a group called the Knights Templar, while a Mexican drug cartel has also appropriated the order's name.

QUESTIONS (answer on loose leaf)

1. How and why was the order of the Knights Templar founded?
2. How were Templars different from other knights?
3. Why did the Templars have such financial power and influence?
4. How and why were the Templars broken up?
5. How has the Templar legacy lasted until today?