

# The Crusades




# 1. Define the word **crusade**. How was a **crusade generally conducted?**

- **Crusades:** a series of Holy Wars in which the Christians of Western Europe attempted to re-gain control of the Holy Land (Jerusalem) from the Muslims.
- Lords and their Vassals traveling by horse and others loyal to the knight followed on foot.



## 2. What were the three reasons that Western Europeans went crusading?

- **Religion**: God willed that they should do so.
- **Escape**: Peasants could escape the bondage of manor life.
- **Commerce**: Merchants wished to expand their commercial influence to new parts of the world.
- **New goods**: Merchants also wished to expand their inventories by purchasing exotic middle eastern and far eastern goods.
- **New land**: Nobles and Knights saw a chance to increase their wealth through the conquering of new lands.
- **Improve economic status**: Many Europeans saw all types of career opportunities available to them, especially in the area of commercial trade.



### 3. What was the original goal of the Crusades and what did they achieve?

- The original goal of the Crusades was to re-capture the Holy Land (Jerusalem) from the Muslims.
- Was it ever recaptured by the Christians?
  - The Holy Land was never re-captured.

## 4. For approximately how many years did the Crusades continue? Why did they take so long?

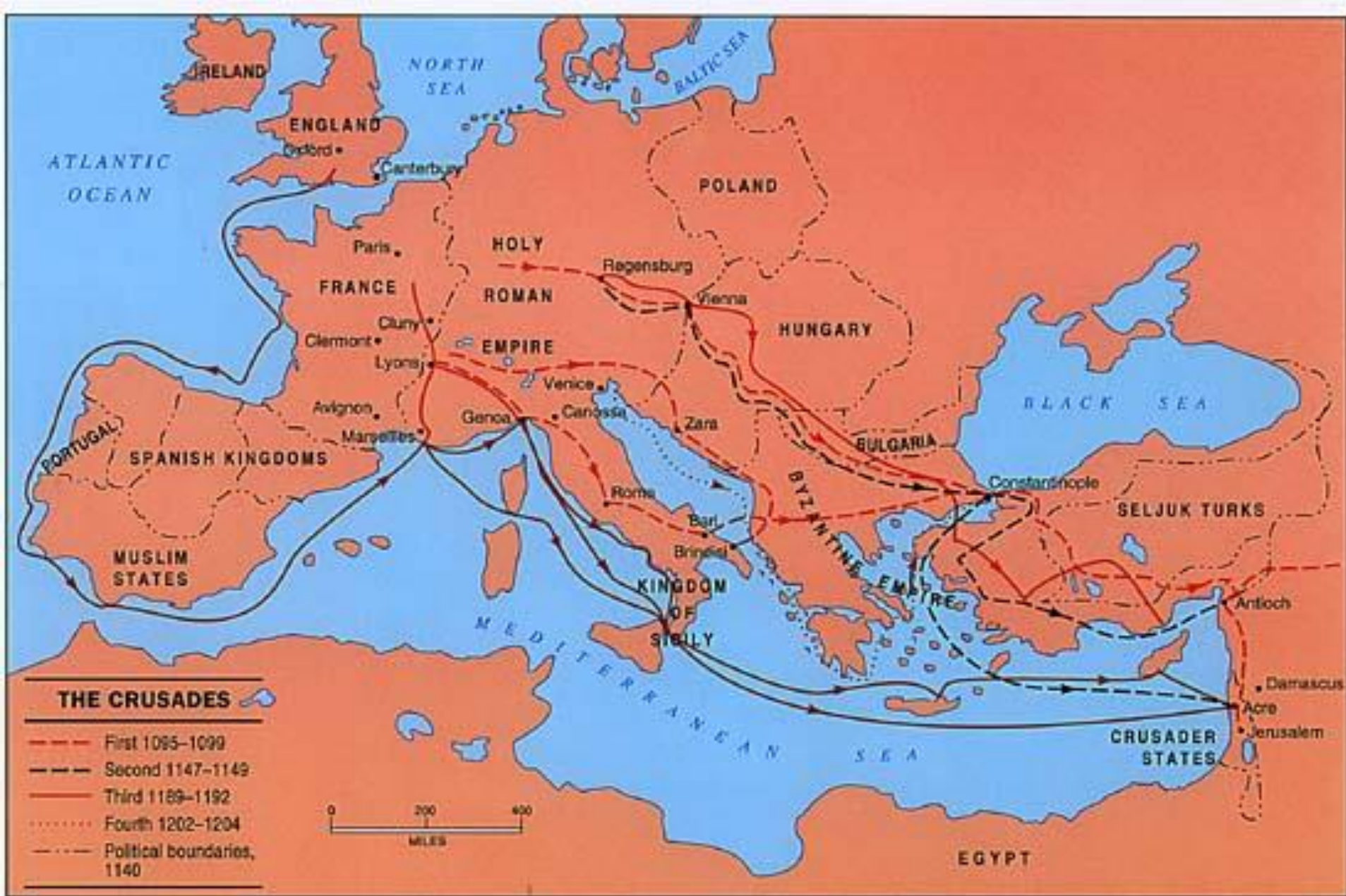
- The Crusades continued for approximately 200 years.
- The main reason they lasted so long was no crusader was able to dislodge the Muslims from the Holy Land.
- Also, it was during this time period that the Catholic Church, led by the pope, had tremendous political influence which was used to pressure various kings, etc., to seek the church's favor.



KNIGHTS  
TEMPLAR

## 5. In what part of the world is the Holy Land? Why is that area so significant in world history today?

- The Holy Land is in the Middle East, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean sea.
- The area is important because it is generally regarded as the birthplace of western civilization.
- It is also the Holy Land for Muslims, Jews, and Christians which continues to make it a “trouble spot” today.



## 6. Why did the Crusades end? What else was going on in the world when the Crusades ended?

- After 200 years of war, the Western Europeans lost interest in the Middle East.
- The economic promise of the Americas and Asia became far more appealing.
- The church was also losing its political clout.



## 7. In what three ways did the Crusades have a significant impact on the development of Western Europe in the Middle Ages?

- New trade routes opened to the east
- New goods to choose from
- Exposure to new cultures
- Broader perspective of the world
- Better understanding of geography
- Decline in Feudalism
- Increased desire for travel and exploration

“Deus vult! Deus vult! It is the will of God! It is the will of God!”



# The Crusades

- **Definition:**
  - A military expedition undertaken by European Christians to regain Holy Land from Muslims.



# Motives

- **Peasants-** were promised salvation to anyone killed, could escape manor life and the lord's control, offered adventure.
- **Knights-** could use their fighting skills, chance to gain wealth in the East.
- **Lords-** chance to gain wealth in the East, political power.
- **Pope-** free the Holy Land from the Muslims who didn't believe in Christianity, help Christians in the Byzantine Empire to defend their territory from the Seljuk Turks.
- **Cities-** expand their trade markets.



# Pope Urban II (1042-1099)

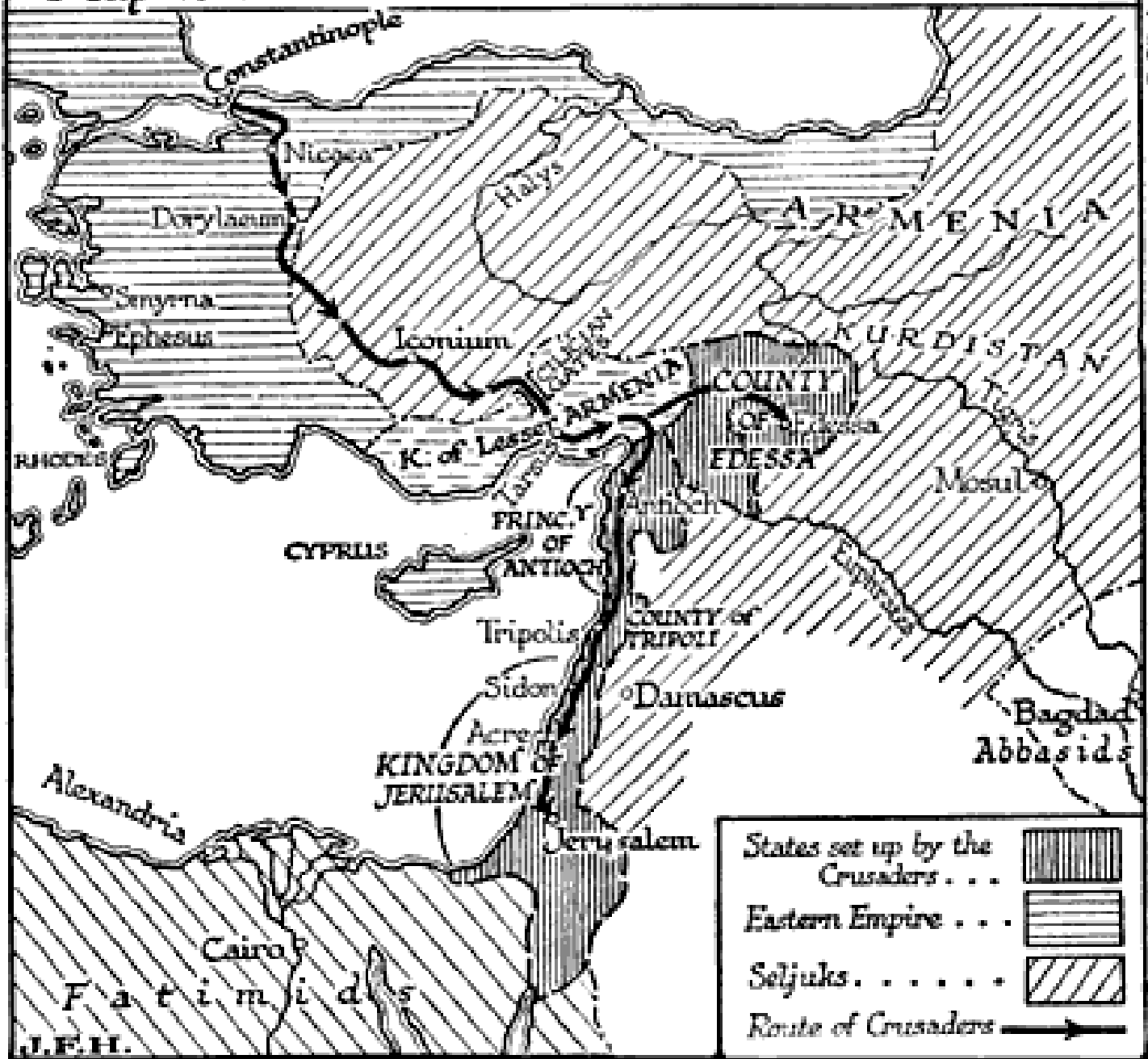


# The First Crusade

A knight in a white surcoat with a red cross, riding a white horse and holding a large white flag with a red cross. The knight is positioned in front of a stone wall, with a cityscape visible in the background under a hazy sky.

- **“Peasant’s Crusade”**
- **Began in 1095 AD**
- **Successful crusade**
- **Consisted of 10,000 men**
- **Christians were attempting to capture Jerusalem from the Muslims**
- **In July of 1099 they captured Jerusalem temporarily and slaughtered the Muslims.**
- **Christians then set up “crusader states” in Jerusalem, Edessa, Tripoli, and Antioch**

# Map to illustrate the FIRST CRUSADE



© ClipArt.com

J.E.H.



The  
Capture of  
Jerusalem  
in 1099



- In between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> crusade, Edessa falls into the hands of the Muslims.
- Second Crusade announced by Pope Eugene III in 1145
- Died in 1153

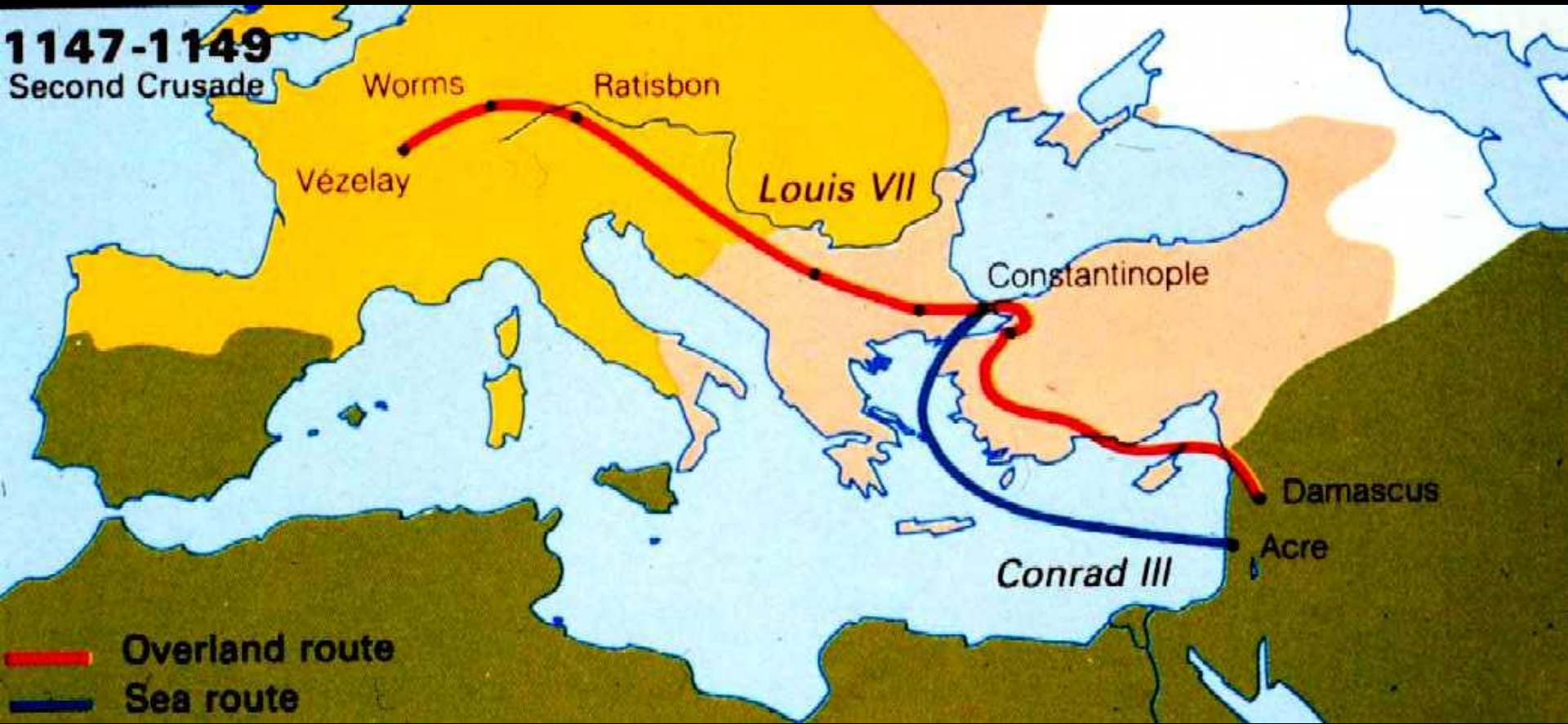


# The Second Crusade

- **“The Land Route”**
- **1147-1149 AD**
- **Attempt to re-capture Edessa**
- **There is no cooperation between Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany**
- **Failure**



**1147-1149**  
Second Crusade



Worms

Ratisbon

Vézelay

Louis VII

Constantinople

Damascus

Acre

Conrad III

Overland route

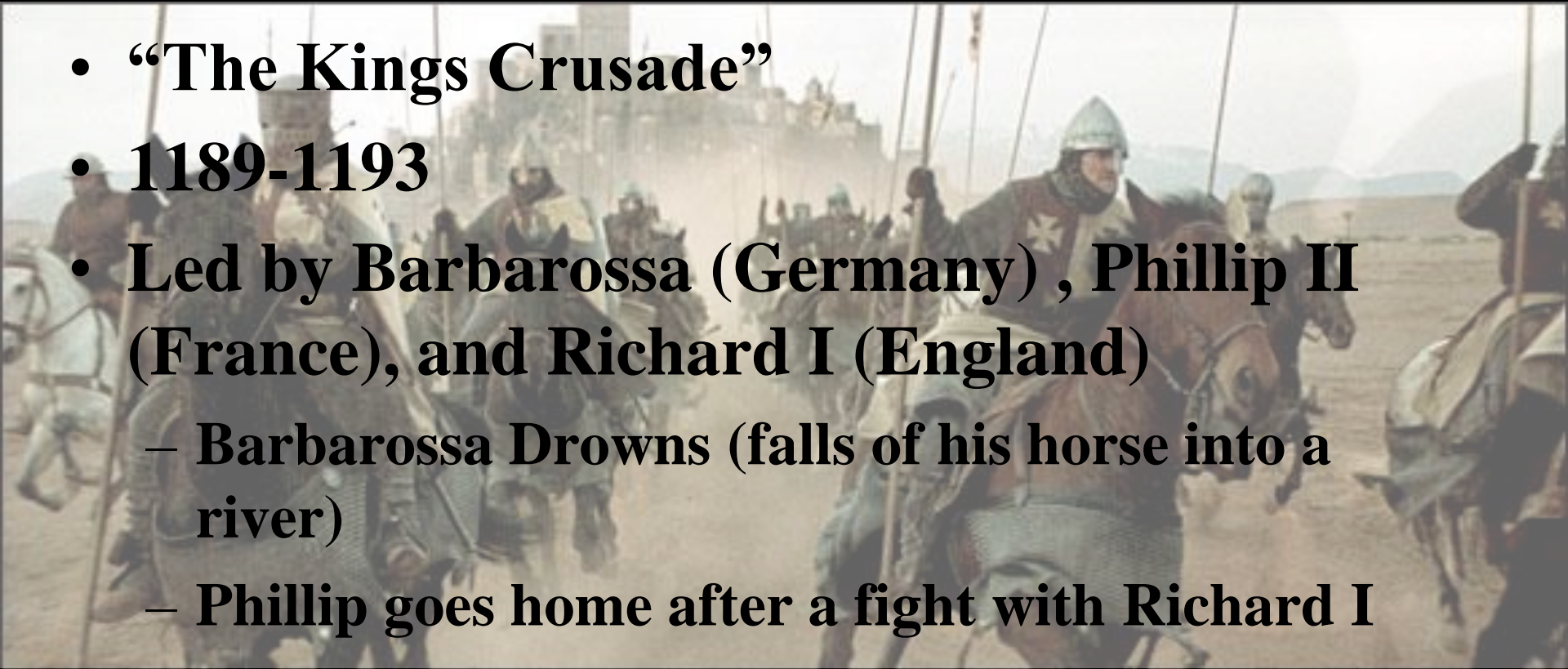
Sea route

Saladin- leads the Muslims and re-captures Jerusalem in 1187.



# The Third Crusade

- **“The Kings Crusade”**
- **1189-1193**
- **Led by Barbarossa (Germany) , Phillip II (France), and Richard I (England)**
  - **Barbarossa Drowns (falls of his horse into a river)**
  - **Phillip goes home after a fight with Richard I**



# Richard V. Saladin



Negotiate- Muslims control Jerusalem, but Christians are allowed to enter on pilgrimage

# The Fourth Crusade

A knight in full plate armor is the central figure, holding a sword aloft in his right hand and a shield in his left. The shield features a prominent red cross on a yellow field. The knight's armor is highly detailed, showing rivets and joints. The background is a hazy, golden-brown scene of a city, likely Constantinople, during a battle or siege. The overall tone is dramatic and historical.

- **“The Water Route”**
- **1202-1204**
- **Attack on Constantinople**
  - **Destroyed it’s library, and stole thousands of relics**
- **Crusader Baldwin IX of Flanders was chosen emperor**
- **The empire splintered and never recovered**

# Other Crusades

- Children's Crusade of 1212
  - Believed the children's innocence would win back the Holy land
  - The children were captured and sold into slavery
- Through the 1200's there were 3 other minor unsuccessful crusades



# Impact of the Crusades

- **Positives**
- **Increased trade and prosperity**
- **More currency circulating**
- **More efficient taxes**
- **Kept knights busy from fighting each other**
- **Kings gained prestige and authority**
- **Negatives**
- **Went into debt due to cost**
- **All religious leaders left a bitter resentment against Muslims among Christians**