THE MIDDLE AGES

Outcome: The Crusades

Church Reform & The Crusades

1. **The Crusades**
   a. **What is a crusade?**
      i. A **holy war** involving the journey of thousands of **Europeans** to reclaim the holy land of **Jerusalem** in the name of Christianity
      ii. In all, there were 8 or 9 Crusades (depending on your source)

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b. **When were the Crusades?**
   i. Starts in **1093** and lasts for nearly **300** years

N
W
E
S
North Sea
Baltic Sea
ENGLAND
Rhine R.
Cologne
POLAND
RUSSIA
Kiev
Dnieper R.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Paris
Metz
Mainz
Worms
Speyer
Chartres
BOHEMIA
GERMANY
FRANCE
HUNGARY
Clermont
Léon
Castile
Provence
Danube R.
Black Sea
ITALY
Adriatic Sea
SERBIA
BULGARIA
BYZANTINE EMPIRE
Corsica
Constantinople
Manzikert
1071
Brindisi
Sardinia
Aegean Sea
ASIA MINOR
Almoravids
Sicily
Antioch
1098
Baghdad
Cyprus
Crete
Mediterranean Sea
Jerusalem
1099
Crusaders' routes to Holy Land
Extent of Seljuk Turks
Byzantine Empire in 1097
Battle
0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers
Fatimids

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c. **Why crusade? Social, Economic, Spiritual, & Political reasons**

i. **Social**: Opportunity to get **knights** to stop fighting each other and fight a new foe. These knights **threatened peace** in Europe.

ii. **Economic:** The Holy Lands of Jerusalem were generally **wealthier** than Europe and many wanted to **get their share** of that wealth

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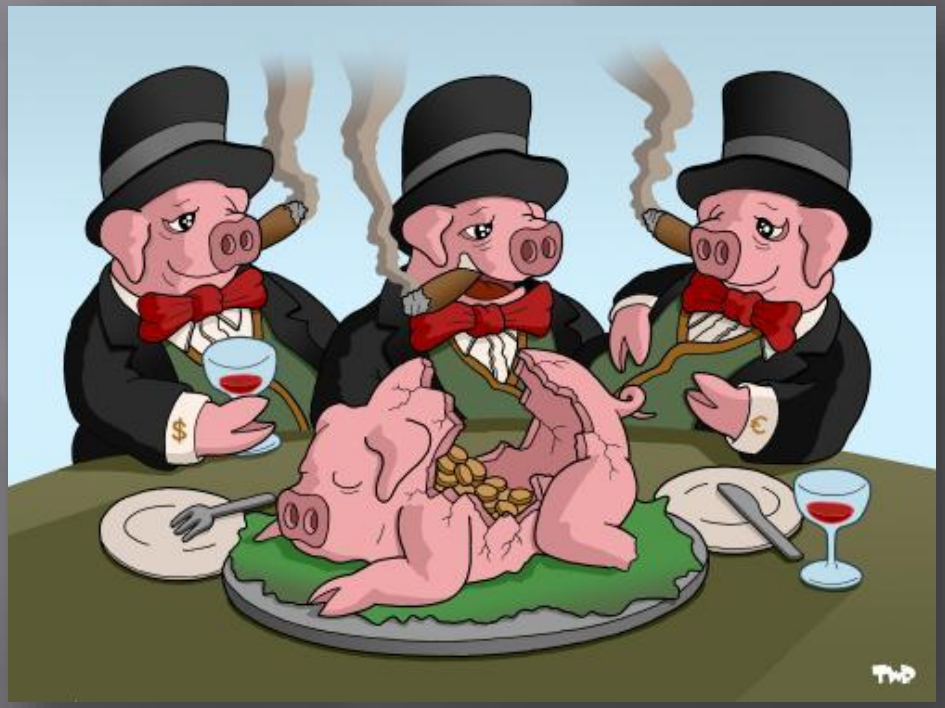
c. **Why crusade? Social, Economic, Spiritual, & Political reasons**

iii. **Economic**: Younger **sons** who did not stand to inherit **father's property** were looking for **wealth** and adventure

iv. **Economic**: Merchants supplied **loans** to finance the journey



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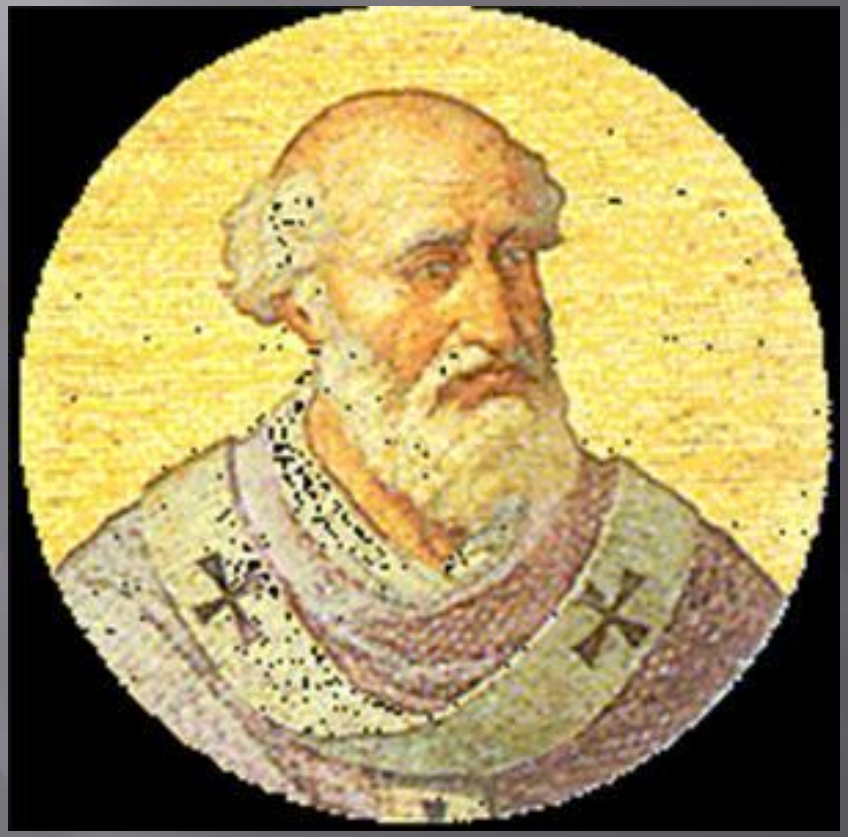
b. **Why crusade? Social, Economic, Spiritual, & Political reasons**

v. **Political**: A chance for the pope to **gain territory** instead of Byzantine rival

vi. **Spiritual**: Fight/die on Crusade = **ticket** to **heaven** (Christian **contradiction**)

Pope Urban II



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2. **What happened:**
   a. **First Crusade**
      i. **Pope Urban II** called for a holy war against Muslims controlling holy lands
      ii. Urban's call brought **tremendous support** for the Crusade
      iii. Those who died on Crusade were assured a **ticket to heaven**
      iv. "**God wills it**!" was the battle cry
      v. **3,000** mile journey from Europe to Jerusalem
      vi. Eventually, **12,000** approached Jerusalem and besieged it for a month
      vii. On July 15, 1099, the **Christians captured the city**
      viii. In the process, the Christians **slaughtered** all of the **Muslims** left in the city

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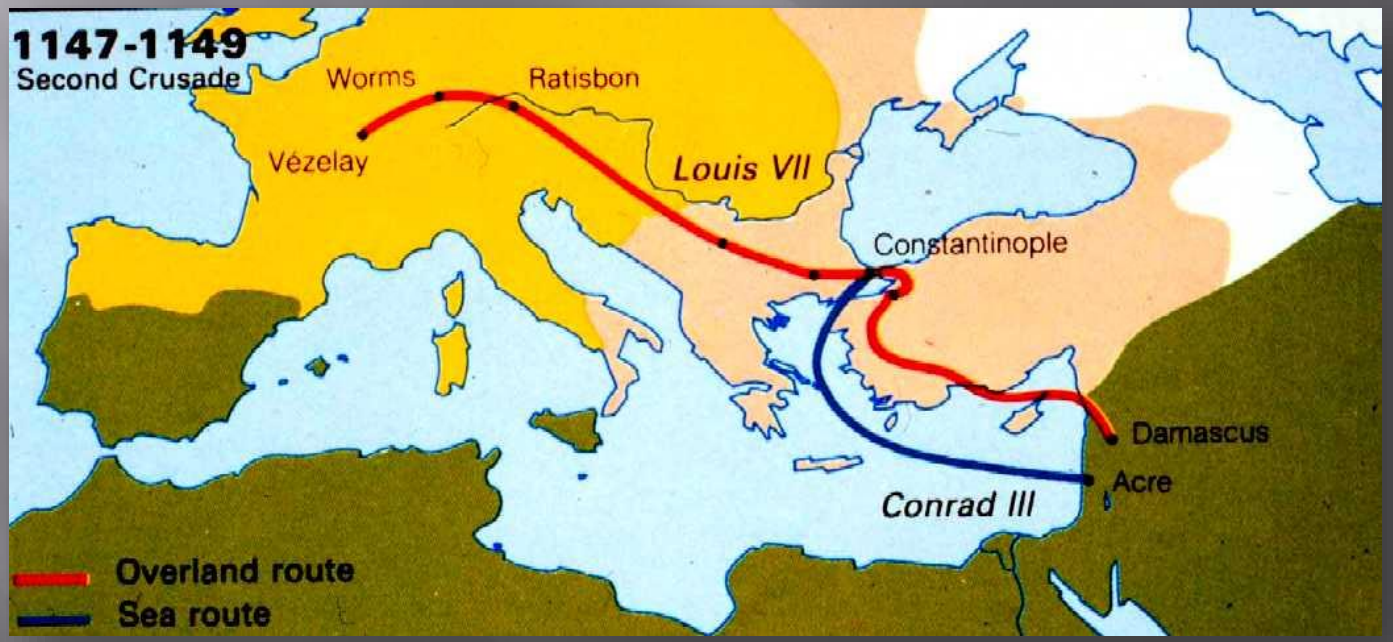
a. Second Crusade

i. **The Muslim Army under command of Saladin captured Jerusalem again in 1187**

ii. The **Christians crusade** to defeat Saladin and recapture the city



Saladin

The Second Crusade

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b. **The Third Crusade**

i. Led by 3 of Europe's most powerful **monarchs**

1. **Philip II** of France – went **home**
2. German Emperor **Frederick** – **drowned** on journey

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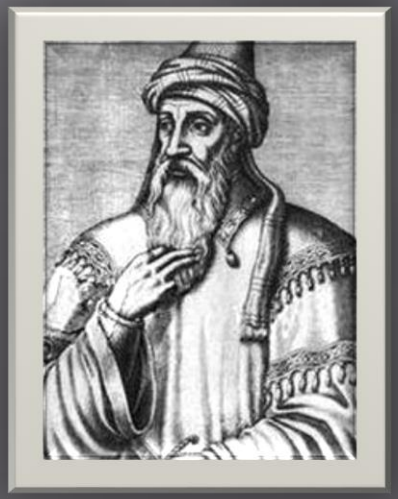
c. **The Third Crusade**
   3. English **King Richard the Lion-Hearted**
      a. Fought many battles against **Saladin**
      b. Agreed to a **truce** with Saladin in 1192
         i. Jerusalem stayed under **Muslim control**
         ii. Saladin promised **unarmed Christians** could freely visit the city's **holy places**



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c. **Other attempts**
   i. 4th Crusade **failed** to recapture Jerusalem
   ii. In the 1200s, four more Crusades were also **unsuccessful**
   iii. The **Children's** Crusade

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4. **Effects of the Crusades**
   a. Example of Church **power**
   b. **Trade expanded** between Europe and Southwest Asia
   c. Thousands of **knights** and other participants **lost their lives**
   d. Those who survived brought back **culture** to Europe
   e. Persecution of **Jews;** thousands were slaughtered because they were **infidels**
   f. Failure of later crusades **lessened the power of the pope**
   g. The Crusades weakened the power of the **feudal nobility** (Knights were dead)
   h. Began a legacy of **bitterness** and **hatred** of Christians for the Muslims and **vice versa**

The Crusades

- Result: The Crusades were a violation of "**Thou Shalt Not Kill**." It was also an example of an abuse of church **power**. The effects of the Crusades are **still felt** through that region of the world today.