

Name:

Date:

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Class:

The Crusades (pg. 401-407)

- In _____ a Byzantine (Eastern Roman Empire) asked for help to defeat the Muslims.
- Pope Urban II heard the request and issued a call for a holy war or _____
- Christians and Muslims went to war for the next _____ years!

Goals of the Crusades The Crusades had economic, social, and political goals as well as religious motives. Muslims controlled Palestine (the Holy Land) and threatened Constantinople. The Byzantine emperor in Constantinople appealed to Christians to stop Muslim attacks. In addition, the pope wanted to reclaim Palestine and reunite Christendom, which had split into Eastern and Western branches in 1054.

Kings and the Church both saw the Crusades as an opportunity to get rid of quarrelsome knights who fought each other. These knights threatened the peace of the kingdoms, as well as Church property.

Others who participated in the Crusades were younger sons who, unlike eldest sons, did not stand to inherit their father's property. They were looking for land and a position in society, or for adventure.

In the later Crusades, merchants profited by making cash loans to finance the journey. They also leased their ships for a hefty fee to transport armies over the Mediterranean Sea. At the same time, the merchants of Pisa, Genoa, and Venice hoped to win control of key trade routes to India, Southeast Asia, and China from Muslim traders.

What are the goals or motives of the Crusades?

1.	2.	3.	4.

The First and Second Crusades: [pg. 402]

5. How could you physically tell that a knight was a crusader?
6. How were the crusaders ill-prepared for this war?
7. When was the First Crusade and what was the outcome?
8. When was the Second Crusade and what was the outcome?

The Third and Fourth Crusades: [pg. 404 and 405]

Who were the leaders involved in the third crusades and what role did they take?

9.	10.	11.	12.

13. When was the Third Crusade and what was the outcome?

14. When was the Fourth Crusade and what was the outcome?

15. What happened when the crusade spirit dwindled?

Effects of the Crusades:

The Crusades are a forceful example of the power of the Church during the medieval period. The call to go to the Holy Land encouraged thousands to leave their homes and travel to faraway lands. For those who stayed home, especially women, it meant a chance to manage affairs on the estates or to operate shops and inns.

European merchants who lived and traded in the Crusader states expanded trade between Europe and Southwest Asia. The goods imported from Southwest Asia included spices, fruits, and cloth. This trade with the West benefited both Christians and Muslims.

However, the failure of later Crusades also lessened the power of the pope. The Crusades weakened the feudal nobility and increased the power of kings. Thousands of knights and other participants lost their lives and fortunes. The fall of Constantinople weakened the Byzantine Empire.

For Muslims, the intolerance and prejudice displayed by Christians in the Holy Land left behind a legacy of bitterness and hatred.

What were the effects of the Crusades?

16. Religious	17. Economic	18. Political	19. Social

20. What is the legacy of the Crusades?