

Terms, People, and Places

Crusades:

Council of Clermont:

Reconquista:

Ferdinand & Isabella:

Inquisition:

Lesson Objectives

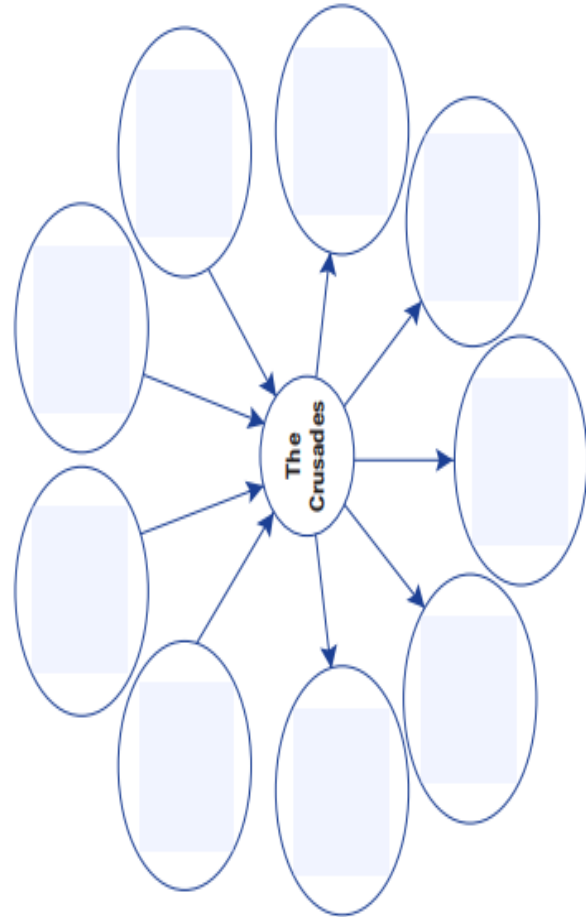
- Identify the advanced civilizations that were flourishing in 1050.
- Explain the causes and effects of the Crusades.
- Summarize how Christians in Spain carried out the Reconquista.

CHAPTER
8
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide
THE CRUSADES AND THE WIDER WORLD

Focus Question: How did the Crusades change life in Europe and beyond?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the concept web below showing the causes of the Crusades in the top ovals and the effects of the Crusades in the lower ovals.



CHAPTER
8
SECTION 3**Section Summary**

THE CRUSADES AND THE WIDER WORLD

The Crusades were a series of wars in which Christians fought Muslims for control of Middle Eastern lands. The Crusades were destructive, but ultimately opened a wider world to Europeans and increased the pace of change.

In 1071, Seljuk Turks conquered Byzantine lands in Asia Minor and then moved into the Holy Land. The Byzantine emperor asked Pope Urban II for help, and Urban launched the Crusades to free the Holy Land. Only the first Crusade was a success for Christians, who captured Jerusalem in 1099. In the Second Crusade, Jerusalem fell to the great Muslim leader Saladin. He agreed to reopen the city to Christian pilgrims after crusaders failed to take Jerusalem in the Third Crusade. By the Fourth Crusade in 1202, knights were fighting other Christians to help Venice against its Byzantine trade rivals. Crusaders captured and looted the Byzantine capital, Constantinople.

The Crusades left a legacy of hatred in the Middle East and Europe. They also produced vast changes in society. In the Middle East, Muslims began to reunify. In Europe, trade increased. The Crusades encouraged the growth of a money economy. Monarchs gained the right to collect taxes to support the Crusades. The experiences of crusaders in the Muslim world introduced Europeans to new places. In 1271, Venetian Marco Polo headed for China and returned home to write a book. His and the crusaders' experiences brought new knowledge to Europe.

Religious zeal continued in Europe, however. Around 1100, Christian kingdoms in Spain began a struggle called the Reconquista, or reconquest. The purpose was to expel Muslims, who had lived there since the 700s. In 1469, Ferdinand and Isabella married, unifying Spain. They captured the last Muslim stronghold, Granada, in 1492. Under Muslim rule, Christians, Jews, and Muslims had been able to live together. However, Ferdinand and Isabella wanted to impose religious, as well as political, uniformity on their diverse peoples. So, with the help of the Inquisition, they launched a brutal campaign against Muslims and Jews. Those found guilty of heresy were burned at the stake. More than 150,000 people, mostly Muslims and Jews, fled Spain, taking their skills and learning with them.

Review Questions

1. How did the Crusades change Europe?

2. What was the Reconquista?

READING CHECK

Which Crusade was the only one to achieve real success?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does *diverse* mean in the underlined sentence? An antonym for *diverse* is *similar*. Use the antonym to help you figure out the meaning of *diverse*.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects List one cause and one effect of the Inquisition.

Summary

“The Crusades and the Wider World”

European contacts with the Middle East during the Crusades revived interest in trade and exploration. The Crusades stimulated economic and political change in Europe and broadened Europeans' view of the world.

Aim #4: How did the Crusades change life in Europe and beyond?



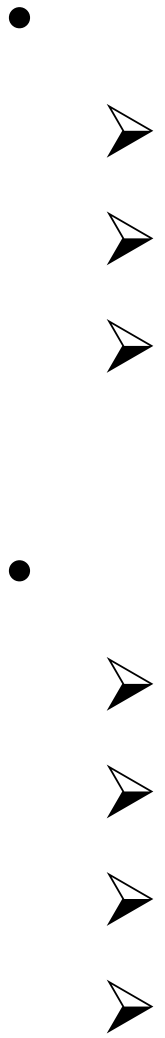
Crusades: Cause (1095-1291)



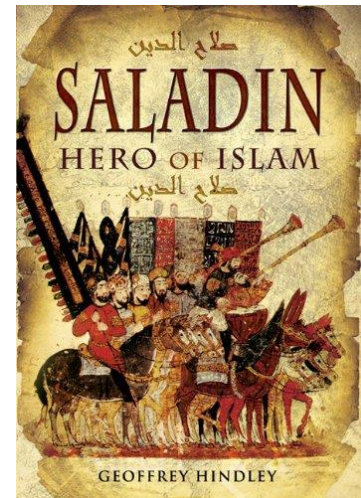
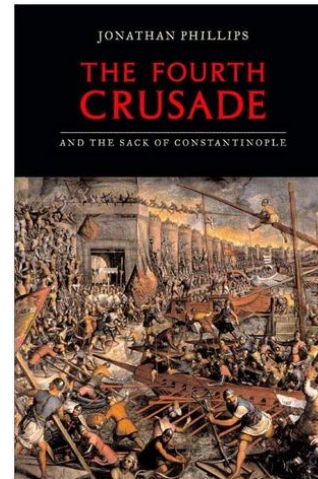
“Both knights and footmen, both rich and poor... must strive to help expel (the Seljuks) from our Christian lands before it is too late... Christ commands it. Remission of sins will be granted to those going thither”

- Fulcher of Chartres, *Chronicles of the First Crusade*

Motives



Fighting a Losing Battle

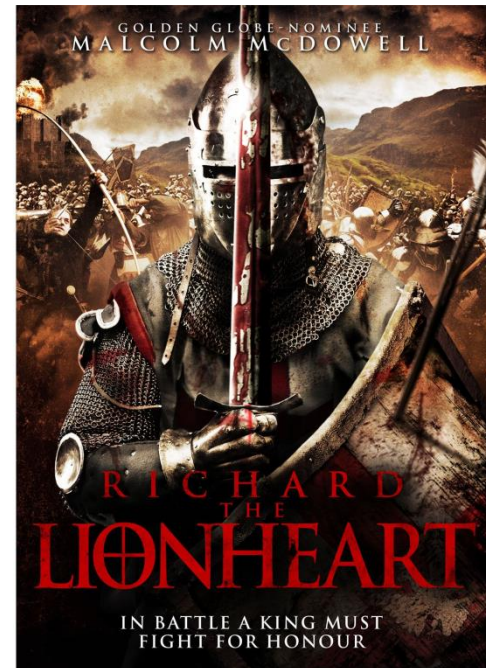




Checkpoint

What were the causes of the Crusades?

Crusades: Effects



Crusades: Effects

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- ❖
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Why are the crusades called “successful failures”?

Graphic Summary: *The Crusades*

Causes

- People want to free the Holy Land from Seljuk control.
- Many people want to get rich and gain new land.
- Some people want to see new places.



The Crusades

Effects

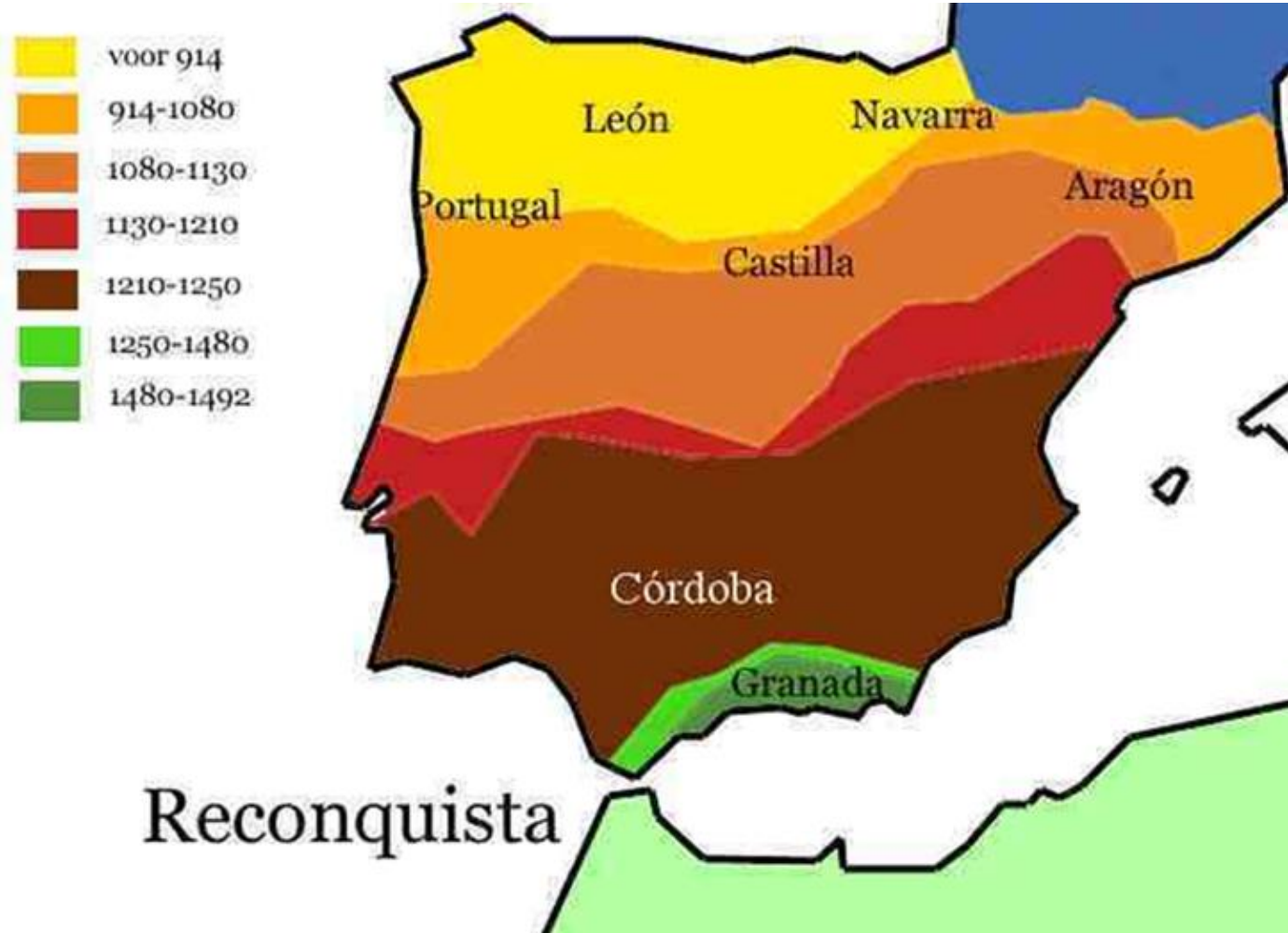
- Trade increases.
- People of different religions grow to hate each other.
- Popes become more powerful.
- Feudal kings become more powerful.
- Renting land helps to free serfs.
- Europeans become interested in traveling.
- People learn about other cultures.



Checkpoint

What were the effects of the Crusades?

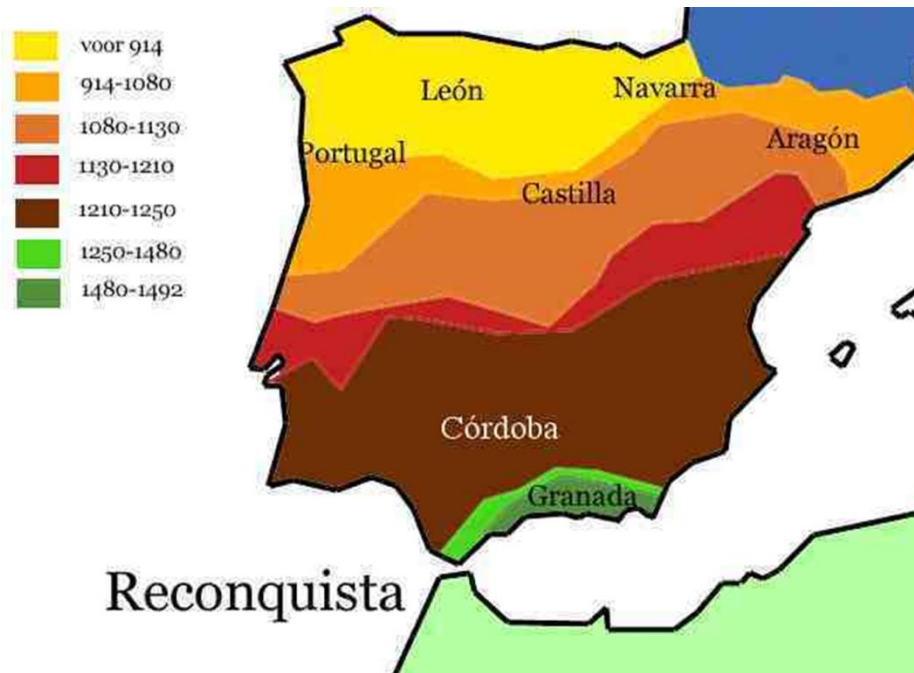
The Reconquista



Christians Re-Conquer Spain

Will take about 400 years

- 1085—1st success, capture city of Toledo
- 1140—Christian kingdom of Portugal est.
- 1300—Christians control all of Iberian Peninsula, except Granada
- 1469—marriage of Isabella of Castile, Ferdinand of Aragon creates a united Spain
- 1492, Granada falls—Reconquista is complete



Isabella & the Inquisition





Checkpoint

What were the effects of the Inquisition?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.