

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.

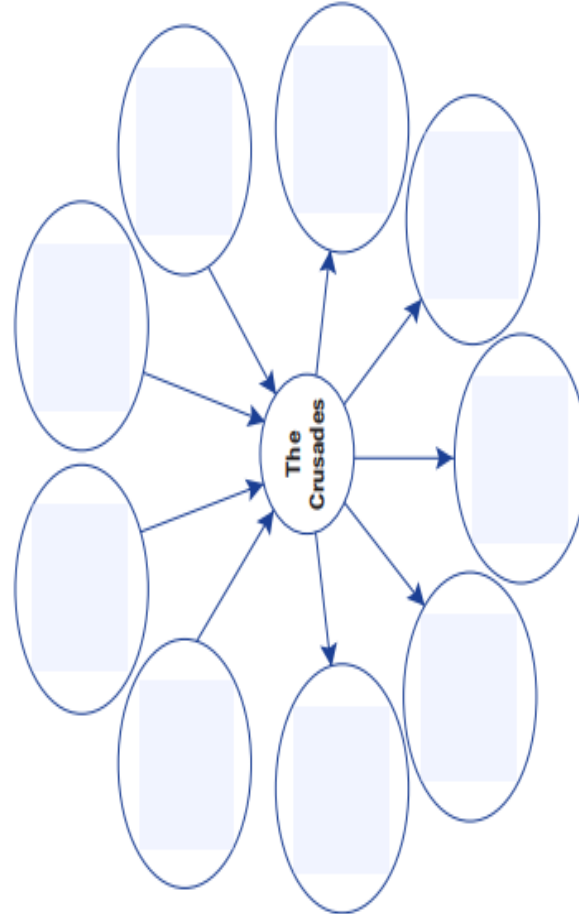
CHAPTER
8
SECTION 3

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?



Western Europe

Before Crusades

- Decline
- “Dark”
- No learning
- No trade
- No travel
- **Isolated**
- Low culture
- Disorganized
- War
- Very religious
- Church (Pope powerful)
- No \$
- Manorialism (land is power)
- Feudalism (nobles powerful)
- Backward

After Crusades



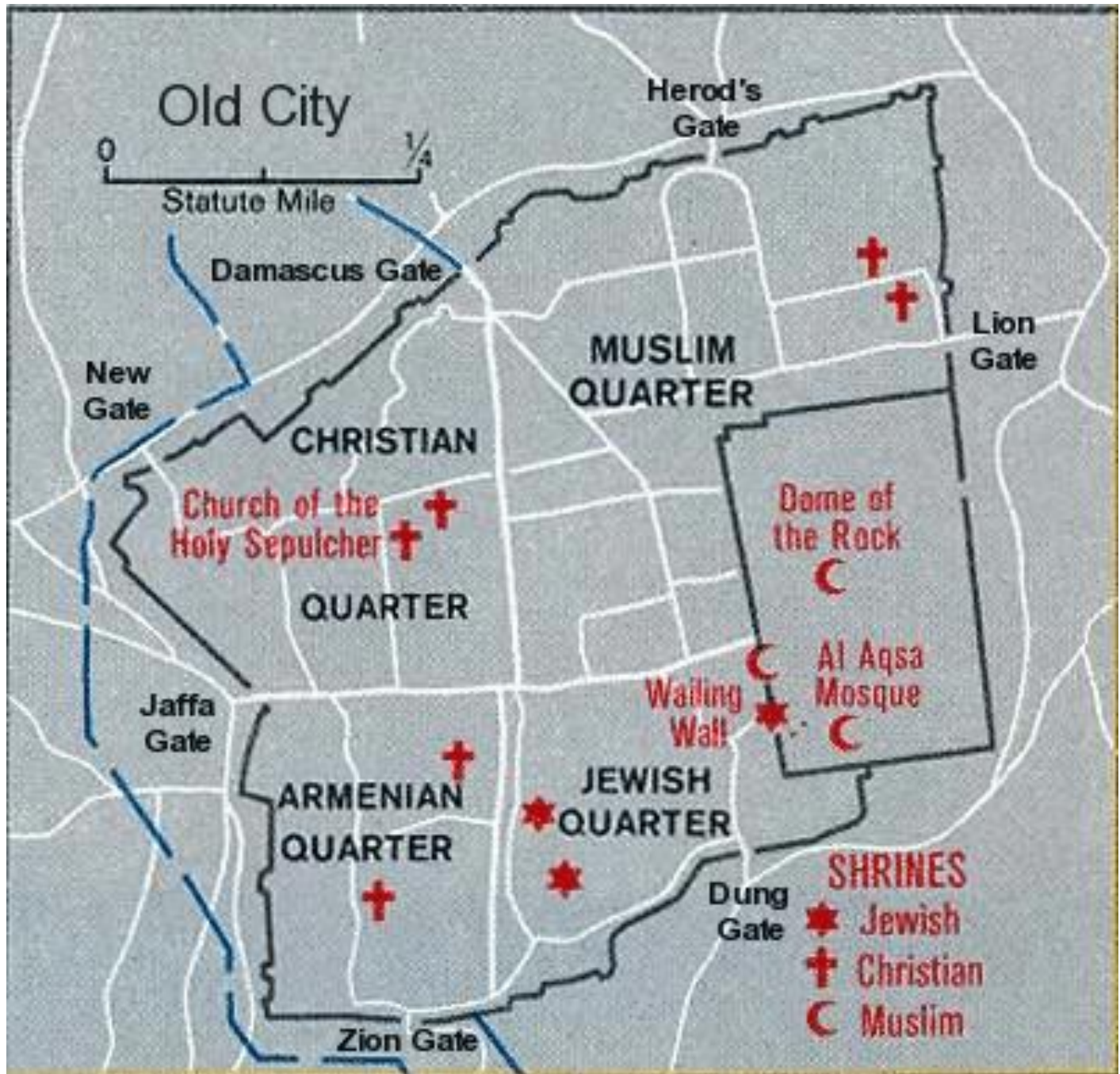
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“Opened Up”



Modern map of the Middle East with the Holy Land labeled in red and the city of Jerusalem labeled.

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The Western Wall



The separate men's and women's prayer areas at the [Western Wall](#), seen during heavy use of the wall during [Passover](#).

The Western Wall, also known as the Wailing Wall, is believed to be a part of the Second Jewish Temple in Jerusalem, which was destroyed by the Romans in 70 CE. Jewish people from all over the world come here to pray.

Dome of the Rock



The Dome of the Rock (Arabic: مسجد قبة الصخرة , Hebrew: מסגד סכּיפּת הסל), the Temple Mount in the Old City of Jerusalem.

The Dome of the Rock is a shrine that was built over the Foundation Stone. The Foundation Stone is the holiest site in Judaism and is believed to be where Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son Isaac for God. Muslims believe that the Foundation Stone is the place where the Prophet Muhammad ascended into heaven.

Church of the Holy Sepulchre



The Church of the Holy Sepulchre as it stands today.

Christians believe that the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is located where Jesus of Nazareth was crucified and where his body was laid to rest.

Cause (1095-1291)

- Muslim Seljuks conquered Holy Land (1071)
 - stop Christian pilgrims
- **Council of Clermont** (1095)
 - Calls **crusade** to free Holy Land
 - a series of wars bet. Christians & Muslims to win control of Holy Land



Council of Clermont- Pope Urban II's Speech

(Robert the Monk version <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YodbSWWhVSe0>)

[...] From the confines of Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople a horrible tale has gone forth [...] has been brought to our ears [...] that a race from the kingdom of Persians [Muslims], an **accursed** race, a race utterly **alienated** from God, [...] has invaded the lands of those Christians and has **depopulated** them by the sword, **pillage** and fire; it has led away a part of the **captives** into its own country, and a part it has destroyed by cruel **tortures**; it has either entirely destroyed the churches of God or **appropriated** them for the rites of its own religion. They destroy the altars, after having **defiled** them with their **uncleanness**.

[...] When they wish to torture people [...] they **perforate** their navels, and dragging forth the [...] intestines, bind it to a stake; then with **flogging** they lead the victim around until the **viscera** having gushed forth the victim falls [...] upon the ground. Others they bind to a post and pierce with arrows. [...] What shall I say of the **abominable** rape of the women? To speak of it is worse than to be silent. The kingdom of the Greeks [Byzantine Empire] is now **dismembered** by them and **deprived** of territory [...] On whom therefore is the labor of **avenging** these wrongs and of **recovering** this territory [...] if not upon you?

[...] Let the **holy sepulchre** of the Lord our Saviour, which is possessed by unclean nations, especially **incite** you, and the holy places which are now treated with **ignominy** and **irreverently polluted** with their filthiness.

[...] Hence it is that you [Christians] murder one another, that you wage war, and that frequently you perish by **mutual** wounds. Let therefore hatred depart from among you, let your **quarrels** end, let wars cease, and let all [...] controversies slumber. Enter upon the road to the Holy Sepulchre; wrest that land from the wicked race, and subject it to yourselves.

[...] Accordingly undertake this journey for the **remission** of your sins, with the assurance of the **imperishable** glory of the kingdom of heaven.

When Pope Urban had said these and very many similar things [...], he so influenced [...] the desires of all who were present, that they cried out, "It is the will of God! It is the will of God!" When [he] heard that, with eyes uplifted to heaven he gave thanks to God and, with his hand commanding silence, said:

[...] Let this then be your war-cry in combats, because this word is given to you by God. When an armed attack is made upon the enemy, let this one cry be raised by all the soldiers of God: It is the will of God! It is the will of God!

- **What does the Council of Clermont reveal about Christian motivations to fight in the Crusades?**
- **Describe the purpose for delivering the *Council of Clermont*.**
- **Describe the audience for the *Council of Clermont*. Explain how the audience impacts what Pope Urban II chooses to talk about and how he chooses to talk about these topics.**
- **Using the *Council of Clermont*, explain Pope Urban II's point of view concerning**
 - **Christian Unity**
 - **Muslims**
 - **Holy Land**

“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

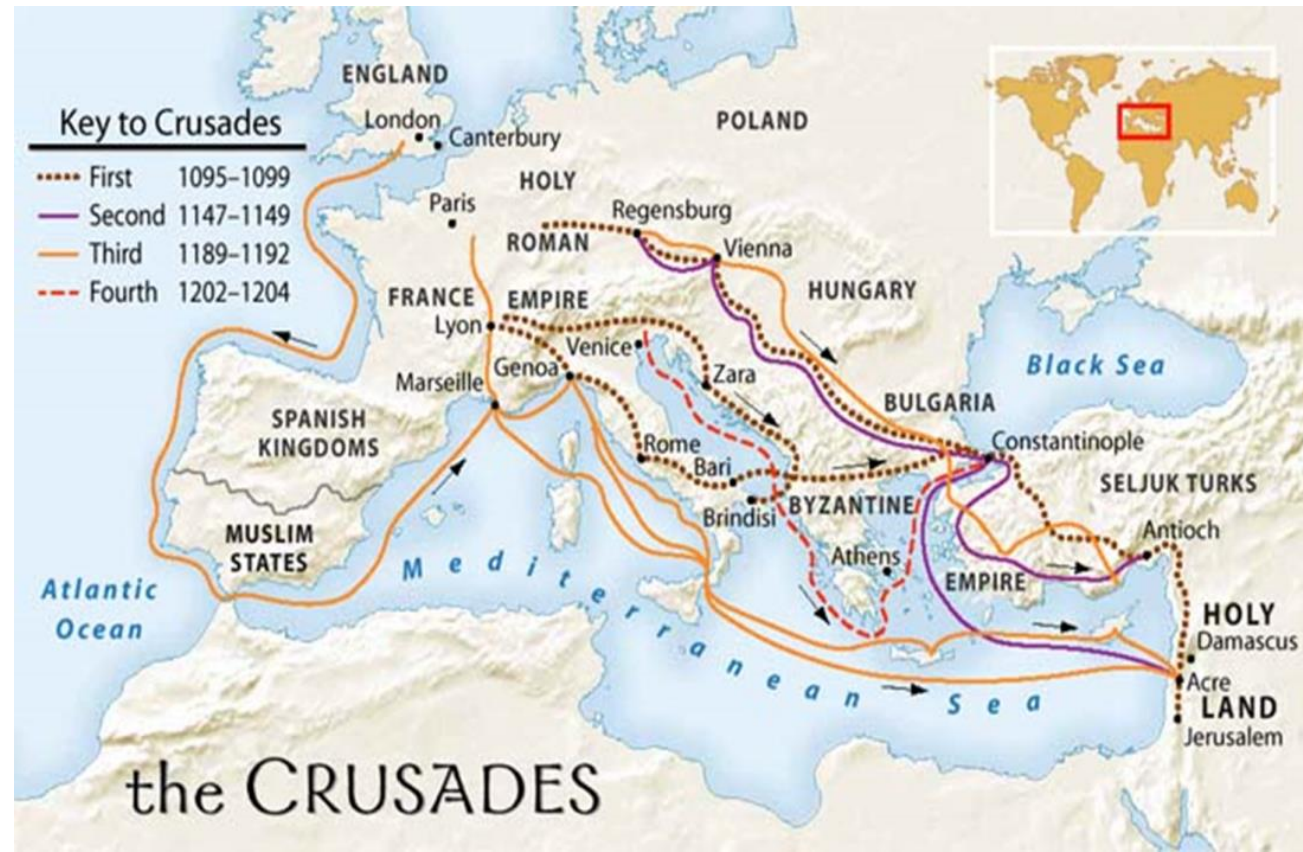
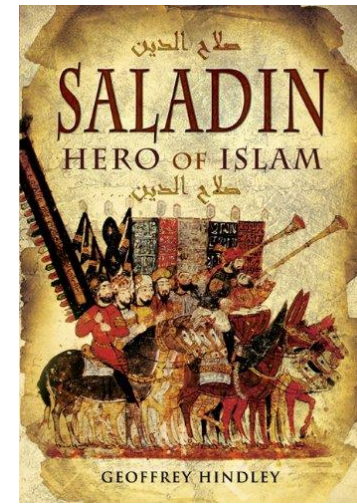
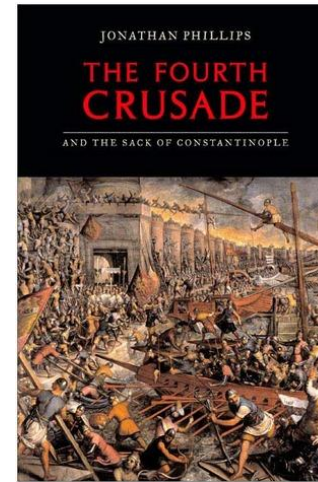
- Pope
 - Increase power
 - Heal Schism
 - stop knights fighting each other
- Religious forgiveness & passion
- Nobles- wealth & land
- Serfs/Peasants- escape life
- adventure... travel & excitement



Wealth **E**scape **A**dventure **P**ower

Results

- 4 stages
- Christians fail
- Fourth
 - W. Europeans loot Constantinople



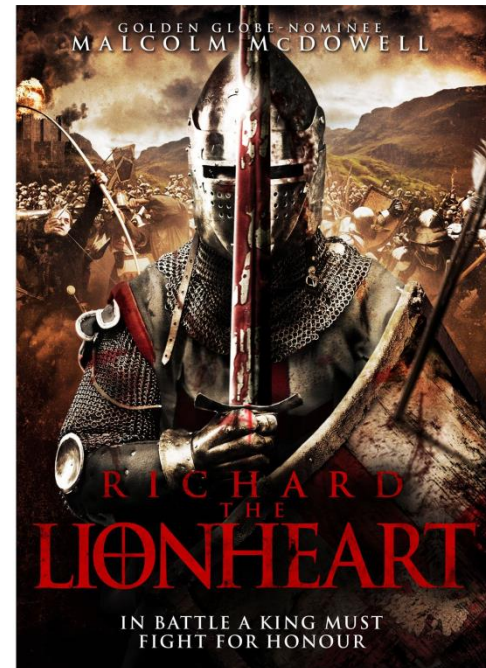


Checkpoint

What were the causes of the Crusades?

Effects

- Increased religious hatred/distrust
- Byzantine E. Weakened
- Increased Monarchs' power
 - collected taxes
 - Some fought, increasing prestige
- The Church
 - reaches peak power... at first
 - by end...declines
 - Schism grows



Effects

- Europe “opens up”
 - curiosity-new lands/cultures
 - ❖ encouraged learning
 - ❖ New desire for exploration
- Economic Expansion
 - New goods
 - Increased trade
 - Strengthening of **money economy**
- weakening of Feudalism/manoralism



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Effects- Document 1

The actions of the Crusaders created divisions between the Roman Catholic world in Western Europe and both the Eastern Orthodox world in Eastern Europe and the Muslim world.

During the Fourth Crusade, for example, Crusaders turned on their fellow Christians in the Byzantine Empire and attacked the city of Constantinople in 1204. The Crusaders destroyed parts of the city and held control over the Byzantine Empire's lands around Constantinople until 1261 when the Byzantines took the city back. Reports of Crusader looting and brutality horrified the Eastern Orthodox world and as a result relations between the Catholic and Orthodox churches were damaged for centuries.

The Byzantine Empire was left much poorer, smaller, and ultimately less able to defend itself because of the Crusader's attack. The empire never regained its strength and was defeated by the Ottoman Turks, a Muslim group, less than two hundred years later.

Similarly, the Islamic world viewed the Crusades as barbaric invasions and the Crusader states as unwanted rule from foreign powers. Leaders of Islamic countries even into the 20th and 21st centuries use the Crusades as an example of European aggression that cannot be trusted and should be defended against.

Effects- Document 2

Though trade had existed between Europe and the Middle East for centuries, the Crusades renewed European interest in goods from the east. Crusaders returning to Europe from the holy land brought goods like fabrics, spices, and perfumes from the Middle East. They also brought ideas like advances in medicine and technology, and translations of Greek and Roman works that had been largely forgotten in medieval western Europe. Europe's need to raise, transport, and supply large armies also led to a flourishing of trade throughout Europe. Roads largely unused since the days of Rome saw significant increases in traffic as local merchants began to expand their horizons. The increase in trade led to the development of wealthy cities like Venice in Italy. In port cities a new middle class emerged made up of merchants who became wealthy through trade.

Millions of people, Christian and non-Christian, soldiers and noncombatants lost their lives during the Crusades. The wars also resulted in the destruction of cities and towns. In his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Edward Gibbon refers to the Crusades as an event in which “the lives and labours of millions, which were buried in the East, would have been more profitably employed in the improvement of their native country.”

Why are the Crusades called "history's most successful failure?"

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.

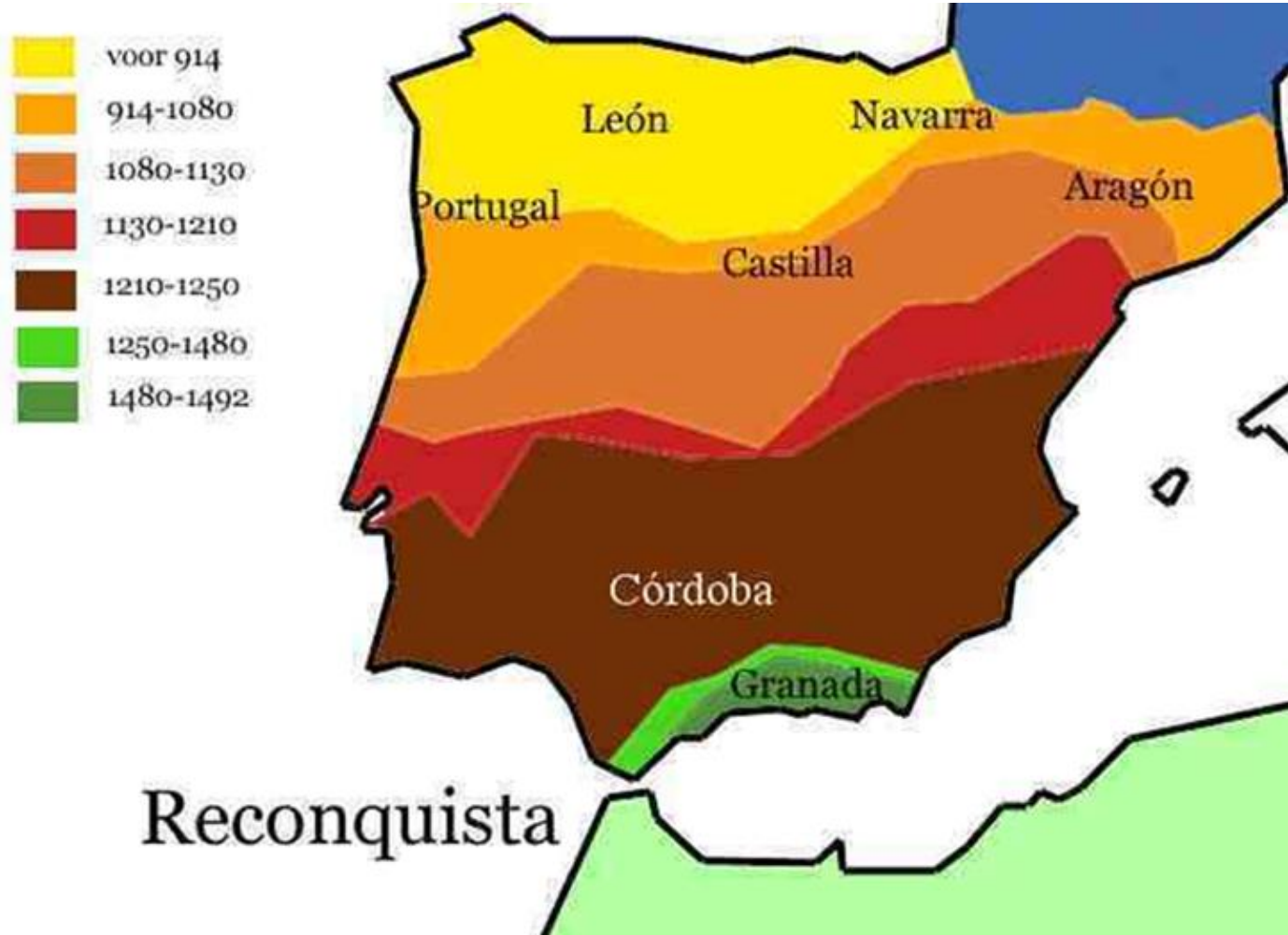


Checkpoint

What were the effects of the Crusades?

The Reconquista

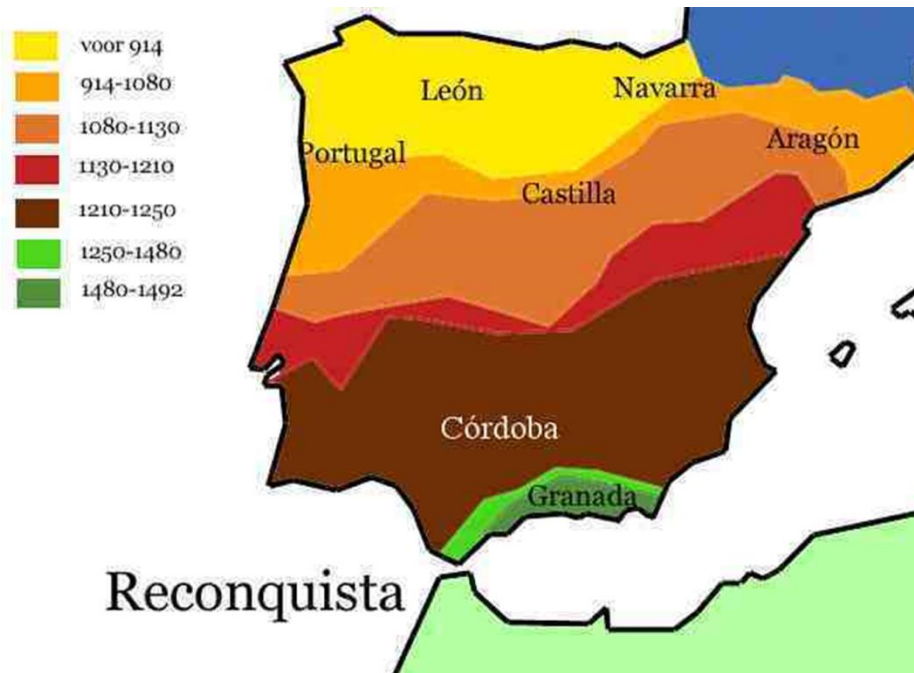
- 1469—
marriage of
Isabella &
Ferdinand
united Spain
- 1492,
Reconquista
complete



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

- Determined to bring unity:
 - Ended religious toleration
 - Used **Inquisition** to launch crusade vs. heretics
 - Convert, Leave, or torture
- achieved unity... at high price
 - Over 150k expelled
 - skilled & educated
 -brain drain





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.