

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

THE CRUSADES

The Age of Faith inspires conquest! The Crusades will span 300 years!

BIG IDEAS			OBJECTIVES	
The RCC underwent reforms and launched the Crusades	The effects of the Crusades will impact the structure of medieval society.	A legacy of distrust between Christians and Muslims was left by the Crusades that continue to this day.	Summarize the causes of the Crusades.	Analyze the effects of the Crusades.

Crusade = “ _____ ” or “ _____ ”

Important Players in the Crusades:

Religions		Saladin	Richard the Lion-Hearted
Christians Muslims Jews	Pope who called for the first Crusade		English king who fought Saladin in the Third Crusade

Goal of the Crusades:

“God wills it!”



- To gain back control of the _____
- Initial Reactions of the people: _____

CAUSES OF THE CRUSADES

Due to the Age of Faith, leaders of the RCC and political leaders went on wars of conquests.

POLITICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims controlled the Holy Land and threatened Byzantine Empire (who were EOC) _____ _____
RELIGIOUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knights promised “ _____ ” by the pope for fighting “God wills it!”
SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kept quarrelsome knights busy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were threatening the safety of the kingdoms Younger sons looked for adventure and fortune <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to _____ People did what the Church told them to do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____
ECONOMIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merchants profited by making _____ to finance the journey and by renting their ships out to crusaders Italian merchants hoped to gain control of key trade routes to _____ from _____ traders

CRUSADES TIMELINE

Use your book (14.1) to fill in the blanks and answer the questions about each of the events listed below.

1095	Pope Urban II declares “Holy War”
First Crusade (1096 – 1099)	
1097	Three armies gather at _____ Were they prepared to fight? Why or why not? Who was their leader?
1099	Crusaders capture _____ and set up _____ (#) feudal states. How much land did they win?
Second Crusade (1147 – 1149)	
1144	_____ is recaptured by the Muslims Why were the feudal states vulnerable to attacks?
1049	Did Crusaders defeat the Muslims?
1187	_____ falls to Muslim leader, _____
What, if anything, had Crusaders gained by the end of the Second Crusade?	
Third Crusade (1189 – 1191)	
1189	Three powerful European monarchs plan a Crusade to _____ Who were the three leaders?
1192	After many battles between Richard the Lion-Hearted and Saladin, a _____ is made. What were the terms of the agreement?

Fourth Crusade (1202 – 1204)	
1204	<p>Failed attempt to recapture _____ by the Crusaders.</p> <p>What did the Crusaders do instead?</p>
Children's Crusade (1212)	
<p>Two different movements of children set out to recapture _____.</p> <p>What happened to the children?</p>	
Fifth, Sixth, Seventh & Eighth Crusades (1217 – 1396)	
<p>Went to _____ to drive Muslims from Africa first, before going to the Holy Land.</p> <p>Were these Crusades a success?</p>	
Spanish Crusade (ended in late 1400s)	
<p>Reconquista = Long effort by the Spanish to drive the _____ out of Spain.</p> <p>Inquisition = Court held by the _____ to suppress _____</p> <p>What is heresy?</p>	
1492	<p>The last Muslim kingdom, _____, falls to Spanish monarchs.</p> <p>All _____ and _____ are expelled from Spain during the Inquisition.</p>

The Crusading Spirit Dwindles

The spirit of conquest that was alive in 1095 loses steam as time goes on.

- Which Crusade was the only successful one? Why?
- In what ways were the other Crusades failures?
- How did the goals of the Crusades change over the years?

Effects of the Crusades

The Crusades are a formidable example of the power of faith during the Middle Ages.

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Political</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weakened feudal _____ and _____ • _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were gone fighting • Increased power of the _____ • Fall of _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak from being looted in 1204 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Religious</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People became less trusting of the _____ • Power of the _____ declines
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Social</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Thousands left their homes • Women slightly more powerful if men left • Lives and fortunes lost • _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Legacy of bitterness/hatred between Christians & Muslims ○ Jews persecuted • _____ 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Economic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade expanded between _____ and _____ when Crusaders were exposed to new goods and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rise of _____ class in Europe • Towns and cities emerge again <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ _____

BIG IDEA:

How do you think the effects of the Crusades will impact the structure of medieval society and feudalism?

Forming and Supporting Opinions:

Which of the following do you think BEST represents the Age of Faith? WHY?

Church Reform

The Crusades

Gothic Cathedrals