

7.38 Analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the European Crusades and their effects on the Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe, with emphasis on the increasing contact by Europeans with cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean world

- I. Background
 - A. Three major religious groups claimed _____ as their holy city
 1. _____ --place where Jesus was crucified
 2. _____ --Abraham was given this land by God
 3. _____ --place where Muhammad ascended into heaven to meet Allah
 - B. In 600, _____ took control of Jerusalem (remember _____!)
 - C. Muslims allowed Christians and Jews to make _____ to Jerusalem
 - D. Jews and Christians could live in _____ if they paid an extra _____
- II. Causes of the Crusades
 - A. Holy Land was _____ to Christians
 1. Around 1095, new group of Muslims took control of _____ and closed it to Jewish and Christian _____
 2. Emperor of the _____ asked Pope Urban II for help regaining the lands
 3. Pope Urban II agreed to help and called for the _____
 - B. _____ hoped that the Crusades would also...
 1. Give the Roman Catholic Church _____ over the church in the Byzantine Empire
 2. Reduce _____ at home--nobles go fight Muslims instead of each other
- III. Course of the Crusades
 - A. When Pope Urban II called for the first _____, 30,000 men left to fight in the Holy Land
 - B. Word “_____” comes from Latin word “crux” meaning _____
 - C. “To take up the cross” meant to become a _____
 - D. To identify themselves, crusaders sewed symbols of the _____ on their clothing and painted it on their _____
 - E. Why did they fight?
 1. The believed it was their _____ as Christians to _____ the Holy Land

2. Pope promised _____ for anyone who fought in Crusades
3. _____ were freed from the feudal system
4. _____ would be paid by Church and _____ cancelled
5. Gain personal _____ by claiming _____ in Holy Land
6. _____

F. Crusades included _____ conflicts

G. First Crusade (1096-1099)

1. Untrained _____ army
2. Knights _____ Jerusalem

H. Second Crusade (1147-1149)

1. _____ took back the territory
2. _____ and _____ sent troops to stop the Turks
3. Muslim Turks _____

I. Third Crusade (1189-1192)

1. _____ (the Lionheart) of England convinces the Turks to allow Christians to _____ the Holy Land
2. This is the time of the story of _____

J. Crusades continue through _____

1. Several more crusades attempted with _____ for the Christians
2. Children's Crusade
 - a) 30,000 soldiers (many under ____) never made it to the Holy Land

IV. Consequences of the Crusades

A. _____

1. New _____ introduced (sugar, cotton, silk, spices)
2. _____ and _____ grew in importance
3. Port cities in _____ became important trading centers

B. _____

1. Nobles and knights _____ or _____ their land to fight
2. Many _____ were given _____

C. Kings of Europe became more _____

D. _____

E. Spread of _____, _____, and _____