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.
Background

- Three major religious groups claimed Jerusalem as their holy city
  - Christians--place where Jesus was crucified
  - Jews--Abraham was given this land by God
  - Muslims--place where Muhammad ascended into heaven to meet Allah
In 600, Muslims took control of Jerusalem (remember Unit 2!)

- Muslims allowed Christians and Jews to make pilgrimages to Jerusalem
- Jews and Christians could live in Palestine if they paid an extra tax
Causes of the Crusades

- Holy Land was closed to Christians
  - Around 1095, new group of Muslims took control of Jerusalem and closed it to Jewish and Christian pilgrims
  - Emperor of the Byzantine Empire asked Pope Urban II for help regaining the lands
  - Pope Urban II agreed to help and called for the First Crusade
Causes of the Crusades

- Pope hoped that the Crusades would also
  - Give the Roman Catholic Church power over the church in the Byzantine Empire
  - Reduce warfare at home--nobles go fight Muslims instead of each other
Course of the Crusades

- When Pope Urban II called for the first Crusade, 30,000 men left to fight in the Holy Land
- Word “crusade” comes from Latin word “crux” meaning cross
- “To take up the cross” meant to become a crusader
- To identify themselves, crusaders sewed symbols of the cross on their clothing and painted it on their shields
Vilæ templæ 12. vijek

Vlajeći su nosili bijele tunike, kao znak čistcih duha i kan horizont dolaziti se iskreti od rime. Krajem 1147. papa Eugen II. uvedao je pravilo malačenog crvenog. Vršći su znala malenatke levi. Templari su nosili crvenokrilce na tunici i na kretinima.

Templer knight – 13th century

The knights wore white tunics as a sign of purity, which also served self to protect from the sun. In 1147, Pope Eugen II granted the Knights the right to wear the cross as symbolizing the blood of martyrs. From that point on, the Templars wore crosses on their tunics and visors.

Sercem, 13. st.

Sercem su bili ruži templarskega nosilja ali biti visokih otraga ohranjujejo naspramno odreženo stanje vrat. Ko se rezultati med temperaturov na vranjih levih se povzročijo štrompi, kožna "trženju života" biva je v slabo učinku, noha suvih leta razvijajo kreteljno kletve. Vrsto levi takovega nosilja.

Templer sergeants, 13th century

The Templar sergeants were the warriors of the Order of the Temple, though they had not yet acquired the status of knight and therefore did not wear the knight's spurs. Unlike the knights, they wore black tunics with a red cross. The sergeant in the illustration wears feather boots, making it possible for him to battle on foot. The "battle hat" kiblarm war a wide hood among the sergeants and regular soldiers. In his hand he holds what is called a Turben more.
Course of the Crusades

- Why did they fight?
  - They believed it was their **duty** as Christians to **protect** the Holy Land
  - Pope promised **forgiveness of sins** for anyone who fought in Crusades
  - **Serfs** were freed from the feudal system
  - **Taxes** would be paid by Church and **debt** cancelled
  - Gain personal **wealth** by claiming **riches** in Holy Land
  - **Adventure**
Course of the Crusades

- Crusades included 8 conflicts
- First Crusade (1096-1099)
  - Untrained peasant army
  - Knights captured Jerusalem
- Second Crusade (1147-1149)
  - Turks took back the territory
  - King of France and Emperor of Germany sent troops to stop the Turks
  - Muslim Turks victorious
Course of the Crusades

- Third Crusade (1189-1192)
  - King Richard (the Lionheart) of England convinces the Turks to allow Christians to visit the Holy Land
  - This is the time of the story of Robin Hood
- Crusades continue through 1200s
  - Several more crusades attempted with no victories for the Christians
  - Children’s crusade
    - 30,000 soldiers (many under 12) never made it to the Holy Land
Consequences of the Crusades

- **Stimulated trade**
  - New **products** introduced (sugar, cotton, silk, spices)
  - Cities and **towns** grew in importance
  - Port cities in **Italy** became important trading centers

- **Weakened feudalism**
  - Nobles and knights **left** or **sold** their land to fight
  - Many **serfs** were given **freedom**

- Kings of Europe became more **powerful**

- **Increased use of money**

- **Spread of ideas, cultures, and advancements**