

**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



# Background

- 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





**Vitez, templar, 12. stoljeće.**  
Vitezovi su nosili bijele tunike kao znak čistoće ali i kao koristan dio odjeće za zaštitu od sunca. Godine 1147. papa Eugen III. udjelio im je pravo nošenja crvenog križa kao znaka mučeničke krvi. Templari su isticali crven križeve na tunici i na štitovima.

**Templar knight – 12th century**  
The knights wore white tunics as a sign of purity, which also served well to protect from the sun. In 1147, Pope Eugene III granted the knights the right to wear the cross to symbolize the blood of martyrs. From that point on, the Templars wore crosses on their tunics and shields.



**Seržan, 13. st.**

Seržani su bili ratnici templarskog reda ali bez viteških ostruga odnosno nisu stekli status viteza. Za razliku od vitezova nosili su crne tunike sa crvenim križem. Seržan na ilustraciji nosi lake čizme od kože kako bi se mogao boriti pješice. Kaciga "željezni šešir" bila je u širokoj uporabi među seržanima i običnim vojnicima. U ruci drži tokuzkani turski mlaz.

**Templar sergeant, 13th century**

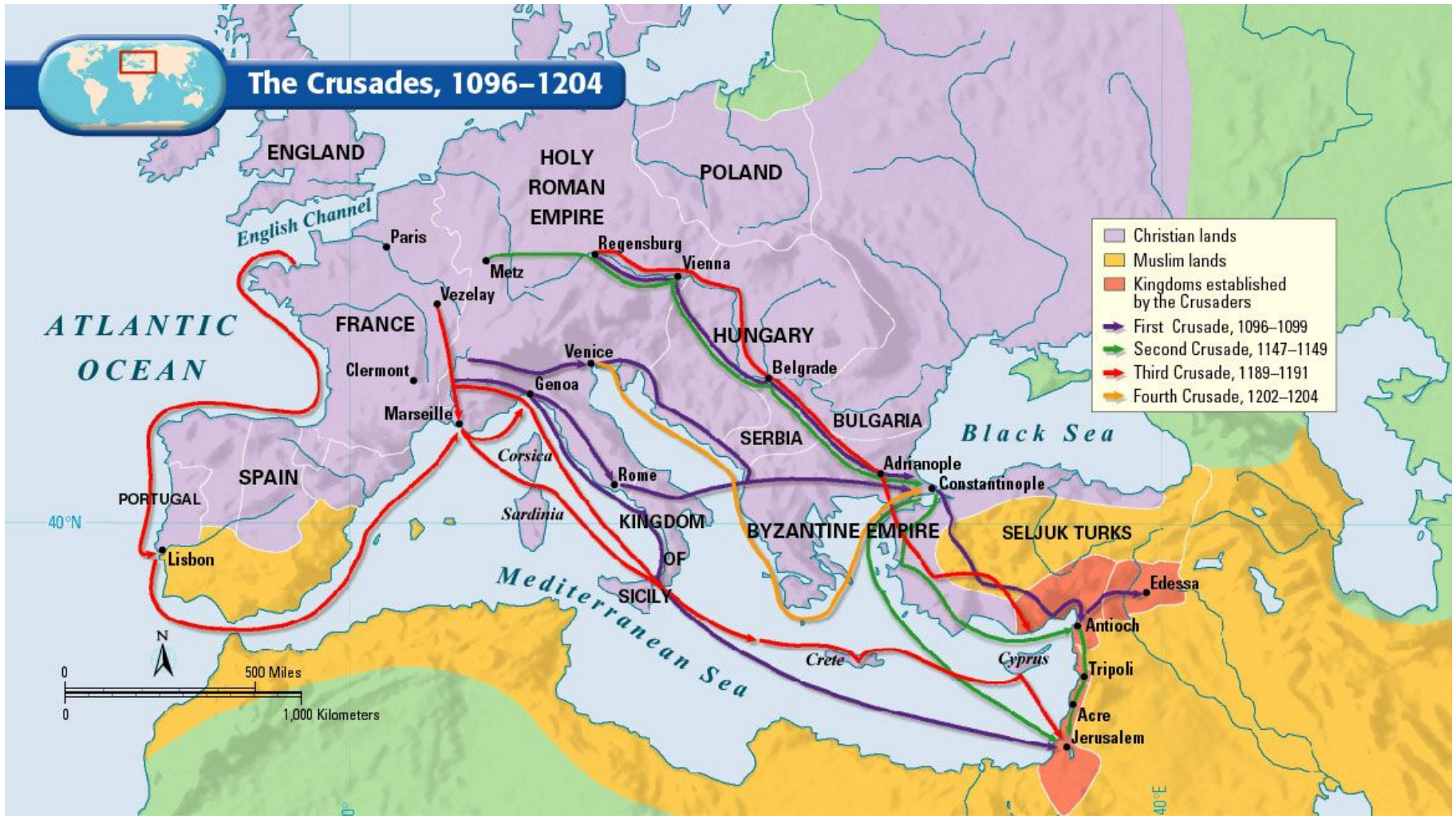
The Templar sergeants were the warriors of the Order of the Temple, though had not yet achieved the status of knight and therefore did not wear the knight spurs. Unlike the knights, they wore black tunics with a red cross. The sergeant in the illustration wears leather boots, making it possible for him to battle on foot. The 'kettle hat' helmet was widely used among the sergeants and regular soldiers. In his hand he holds what is called a Turkish mace.

# 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



# The Crusades, 1096-1204



- Christian lands
- Muslim lands
- Kingdoms established by the Crusaders
- First Crusade, 1096-1099
- Second Crusade, 1147-1149
- Third Crusade, 1189-1191
- Fourth Crusade, 1202-1204

40°N

0 500 Miles  
0 1,000 Kilometers

40°E

# 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