

# Bell Work

- Read Chapter 18 Section 2. (Use your table of contents to find the page.)
- Create three questions that you could ask another student to check his or her reading.
- Try to make at least one of the questions HIGHER level.

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 can analyze the causes, course, and consequences of the European Crusades.

# The Crusades

Battle for the Holy Land

# What were the Crusades?

- The crusades were a series of religious wars between European Christians and Muslims.
- It affected three main groups: Christians, Muslims, and Jews.

Look at the graphic organizer on these three main religions.

## Activating Prior Knowledge

Read the “religions” and “religious figures” sections for each main group.

- Think/Pair/Share: What is similar?
- What is different?



Religions\_of\_the\_Crusades\_organizer.doc [Compatibility Mode]

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### Activating Prior Knowledge

## Religions of the Crusades

<p><b>MUSLIMS</b> </p> <p><b>Religion:</b> Islam</p> <p><b>Religious figures:</b> Muhammad, Abraham and Moses</p> <p><b>Where:</b> The Middle East, Spain, Palestine (Holy Land), North Africa</p> <p><b>Holy Cities:</b> Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem</p> <p><b>Holy Book:</b> Qur'an</p>	<p><b>JEWS</b> </p> <p><b>Religion:</b> Judaism</p> <p><b>Religious figures:</b> Abraham, Moses, David</p> <p><b>Where:</b> The Middle East, Spain, Palestine (Holy Land), scattered through Europe.</p> <p><b>Holy Cities:</b> Jerusalem</p> <p><b>Holy Book:</b> Old Testament Bible (Torah)</p>	<p><b>CHRISTIANS</b> </p> <p><b>Religion:</b> Christianity (Roman Catholic, led by the Pope; and Eastern Orthodox, led by the Byzantine Emperor.)</p> <p><b>Religious figures:</b> Abraham, Moses, David, Jesus Christ</p> <p><b>Where:</b> Western Europe, the Byzantine Empire, Spain</p> <p><b>Holy Cities:</b> Jerusalem, Vatican City (near Rome)</p> <p><b>Holy Book:</b> Old and New Testament Bible</p>
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EUROPE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BLACK SEA

ASIA MINOR

Palastine/Holy Land

## Activating Prior Knowledge

Read the “where” and “holy cities” sections of each of these three religions.

- Think/Pair/Share: What is similar?
- Why might this cause a conflict (problem)?



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Activating Prior Knowledge

### Religions of the Crusades

<p><b>MUSLIMS</b> </p> <p><b>Religion:</b> Islam</p> <p><b>Religious figures:</b> Muhammad, Abraham and Moses</p> <p><b>Where:</b> The Middle East, Spain, Palestine (Holy Land), <u>North Africa</u></p> <p><b>Holy Cities:</b> Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem</p> <p><b>Holy Book:</b> Qur'an</p>	<p><b>JEWS</b> </p> <p><b>Religion:</b> Judaism</p> <p><b>Religious figures:</b> Abraham, Moses, David</p> <p><b>Where:</b> The Middle East, Spain, Palestine (Holy Land), scattered through Europe.</p> <p><b>Holy Cities:</b> Jerusalem</p> <p><b>Holy Book:</b> <u>Old Testament Bible (Torah)</u></p>	<p><b>CHRISTIANS</b> </p> <p><b>Religion:</b> Christianity (Roman Catholic, led by the Pope; and Eastern Orthodox, led by the Byzantine Emperor.)</p> <p><b>Religious figures:</b> Abraham, Moses, David, <b>Jesus Christ</b></p> <p><b>Where:</b> Western Europe, the Byzantine Empire, <u>Spain</u></p> <p><b>Holy Cities:</b> Jerusalem, Vatican City (near Rome)</p> <p><b>Holy Book:</b> <u>Old and New Testament Bible</u></p>
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EUROPE

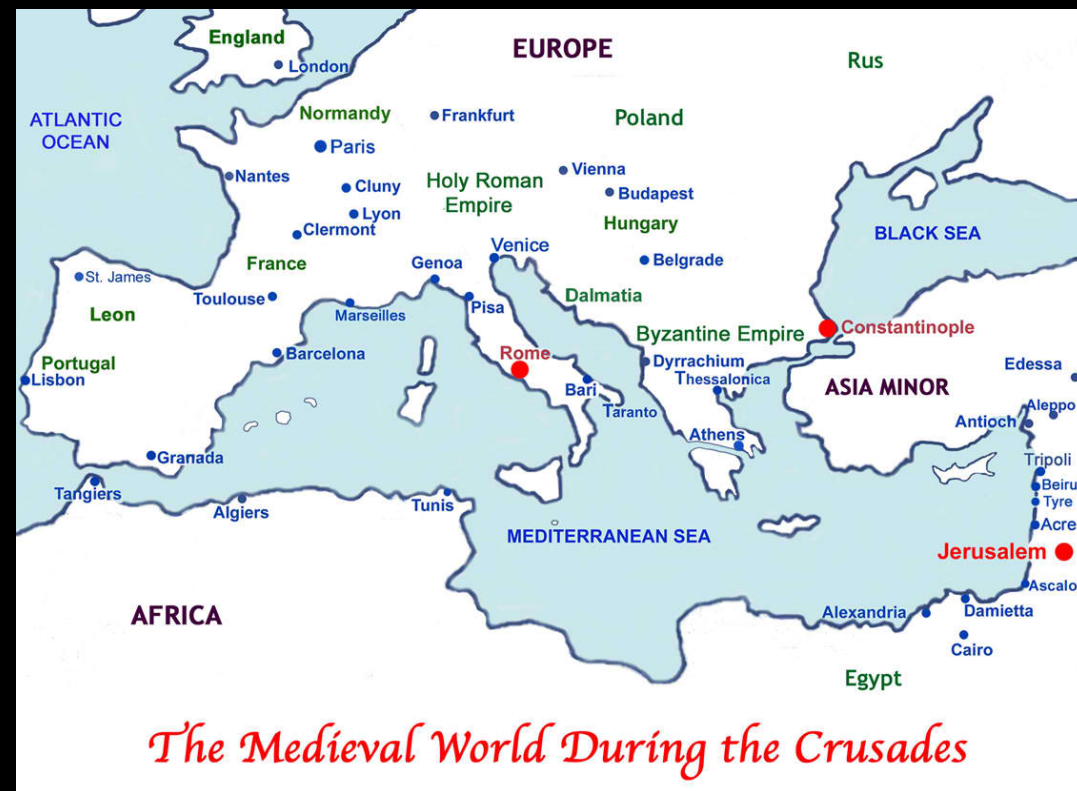


ATLANTIC OCEAN, England, London, Normandy, Paris, France, Clermont, Lyon, Toulouse, Leon, Portugal, Liben, Barcelona, Genoa, Venice, Dalmatia, Hungary, Budapest, Poland, Rus, Holy Roman Empire, Byzantine Empire, Constantinople, Edessa, ASIA MINOR, Palestine/Holy Land

## Activating Prior Knowledge

Using the information in your handout:

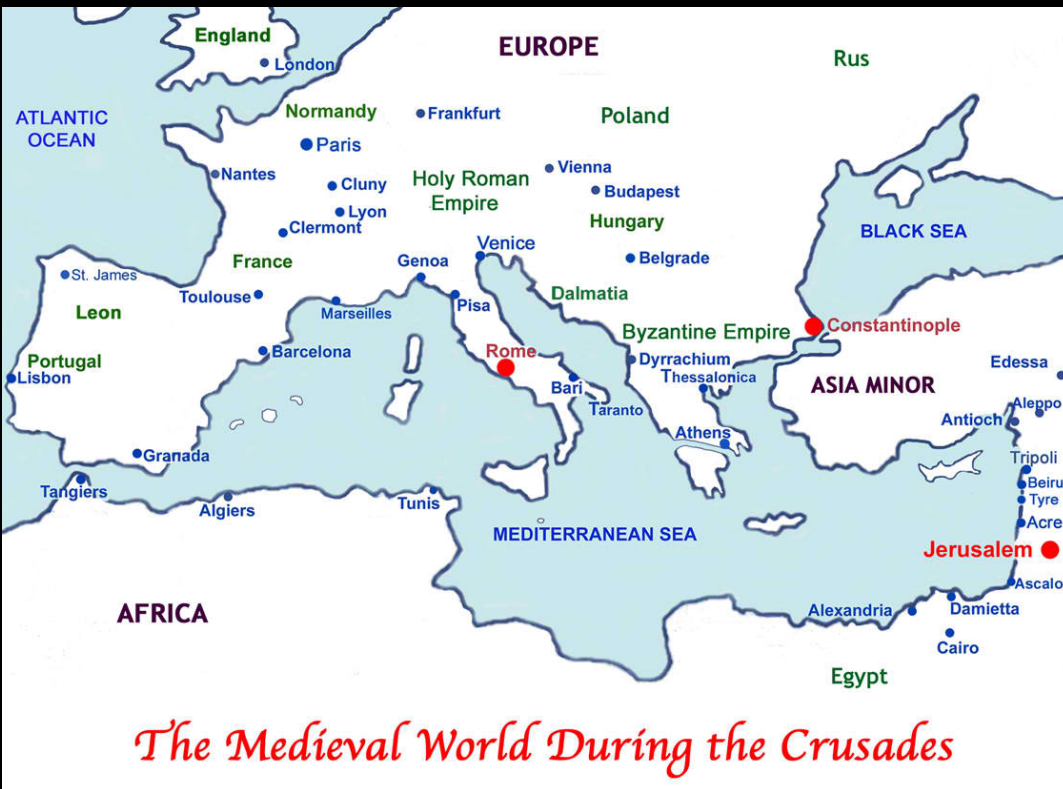
- Draw crosses on the Christian parts of the map.
- Draw crescent moons on the Muslim parts of the map.
- Draw Stars on the Jewish parts of the map.
- Draw all three symbols around Jerusalem.



## Activating Prior Knowledge

## Think/Pair/Share:

- In what areas do you think there could be a serious conflict between these religions?
- What is another name for the holy land?
- What city was important to all three religions?
- What were the Crusades?





# What were the Crusades, and why are they important?

- The crusades were a series of religious wars between European Christians and Muslims.
- The crusades changed Christian Europe and led to new ideas and brought back the ideas of classical Rome.
- The crusades were the beginnings of a poor relationship between Muslims, Christians, and Jews that still impacts the world today.

# Partner Work

- Define the Crusades.
- List one reason why studying the crusades is important.

# What were they fighting over?

## The Holy Land



- This is the area surrounding the city of **Jerusalem**, and is **holy** to all 3 major religions: **Judaism, Christianity, and Islam**. It is the traditional homeland of the Jews, it is where Jesus lived, and it is where Muhammad is said to have risen to heaven in his Night Journey.
- A major purpose of the crusades was for **Christians to gain control of Palestine**, the area which surrounds the holy city of Jerusalem.

# Whiteboard Question

The crusades began as

- A. Jewish efforts to reclaim Palestine.
- B. Muslim efforts to reclaim Iberia.
- C. Christian efforts to reclaim Jerusalem.
- D. efforts by all groups to convert non-believers.

# Whiteboard Question

The crusades began as

C. Christian efforts to reclaim Jerusalem.

# How long did the Crusades Last?

- The First Crusade (1096-1099 A.D.)
- The Second Crusade (1146-1148 A.D.)
- The Third Crusade (1189-1192 A.D.)
- Later Crusades (ending 1291 CE.)

So, approximately 200 years.



# The Major Crusades, 1096–1204



## BIOGRAPHY

### Saladin

1137–1193

Saladin is often called one of the greatest generals of the Middle Ages. The Muslim leader successfully held Jerusalem against Richard I in the Third Crusade. Saladin's people considered their leader a wise ruler. Crusaders respected his sometimes kind treatment of fallen enemies. Many Christians saw him as a model of knightly chivalry.

# So what happened to start (cause) this series of wars?

- known as **Seljuk Turks** took over parts of the Middle East.
- In **1071**, the Muslims **defeated** the Christian Byzantine army at **Manzikert** in present day Turkey.







# Think/Pair/Share

What might the reactions of Christians in Europe be to the defeat of the Christian Byzantine army at Manzikert? Why?



- Christians **feared Constantinople** would be in **danger**.
- Christians feared they would no longer be safe **traveling** to the holy land on **pilgrimages**.
- Think/Pair/Share: Based on the information above, what do you think “pilgrimage” means?



# Whiteboard Question

What was one factor that led to the crusades?

- A. Christians feared that Muslims threatened Constantinople.
- B. Christians feared that Jews would gain control of Palestine
- C. Christian tolerance (acceptance) toward Muslims and Jews
- D. Christian tolerance toward people in the Holy Land

# Whiteboard Question

What was one factor that led to the crusades?

- A. Christians feared that Muslims threatened Constantinople.

# So.....

- The Emperor in Constantinople called **Pope Urban II** for help.
- The Pope held a council (meeting) in the town of Clermont.
- He **called for Christians to go to war** to drive the Muslims back and reclaim the Holy Land. He promised **entry to heaven** to all who joined the fight.



- Knights wore the **red cross** to symbolize their crusade.
- Peasants and craftsmen also joined the fight.
- As they marched to war they yelled their battle cry, “**God wills it!**”

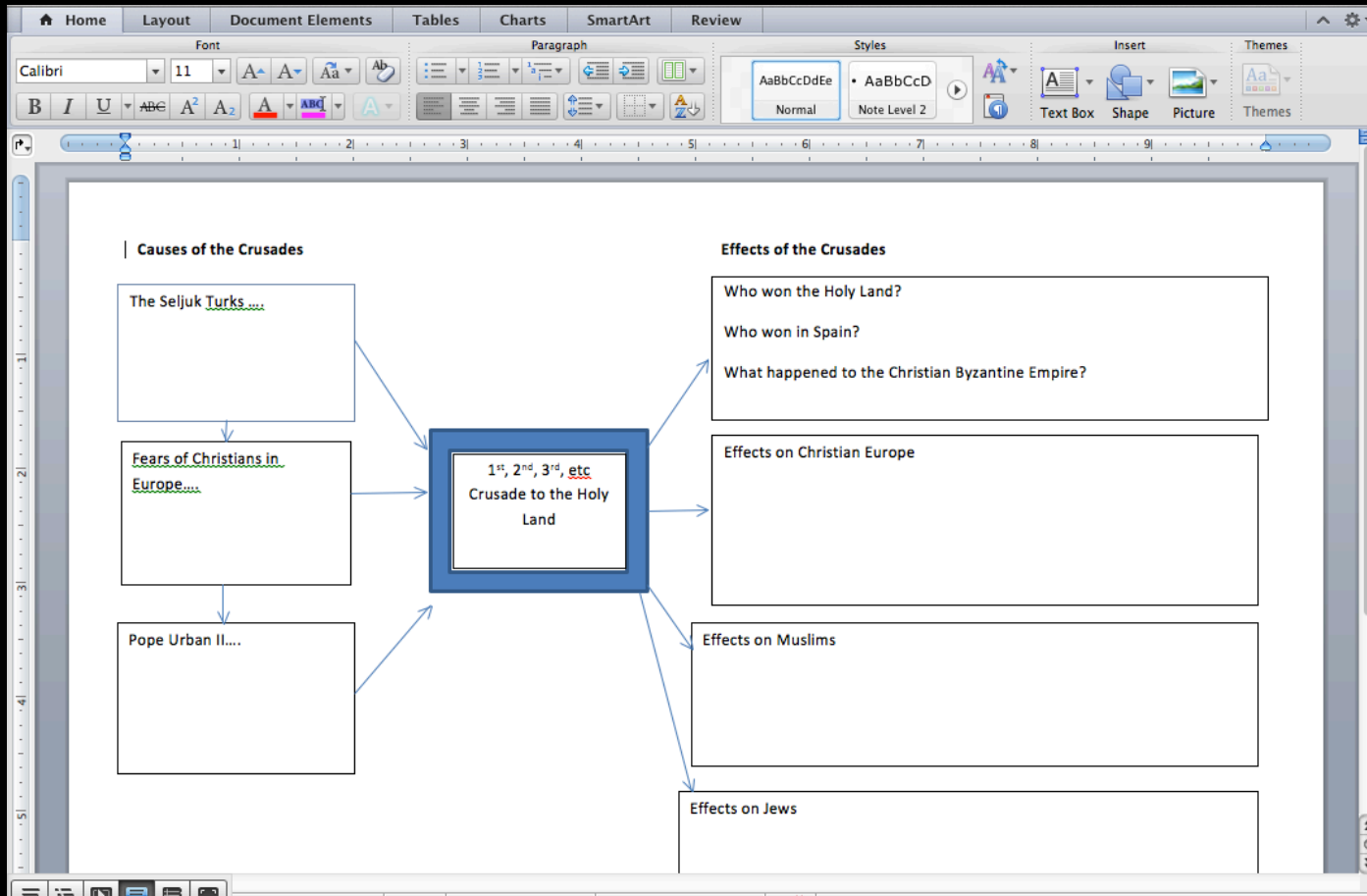




# Think/Pair/Share

- What facts would support the description of the Crusades as a “holy war”?
- Would the reasons and promises of Pope Urban II have been enough to convince you to go to war? Why?

# Guided Practice: Using your notes, complete the graphic organizer for the causes of the Crusades.





# Results of the Crusades

- In total the **Christians can be said to have lost the Crusades because they did not hold on to the Holy Land.**
- By **1291, Muslims had re-captured** all of the crusader cities in the Holy Land.
- In the 1300's much of the **old Byzantine Empire now became the Muslim Ottoman Empire.** The Ottoman Empire lasted until the **early 1900's.** And Islam continued to spread even further.



# Whiteboard Question

What Muslim group brought an end to the Byzantine Empire?

- A. Mongols
- B. Mughals
- C. Ottomans
- D. Seljuks

# Whiteboard Question

What Muslim group brought an end to the Byzantine Empire?

C. Ottomans

Overall, Muslims appeared to have won  
the holy land,

BUT,

There was one place outside the holy  
land where Christianity won decisively,

SPAIN

# Impact (Effect) of Crusades on Christian Europe

- Monarchs (kings) became more powerful



- Nobles and knights left home to fight in the Middle East. Many didn't come home and kings seized their lands. This helped end feudalism by weakening the second and third layer of the feudal pyramid.

# Whiteboard Question

What is one major effect the crusades had on Europe?

- A. Peasants became much poorer.
- B. Monarchs became more powerful.
- C. Knights became men of peace.
- D. Priests owned their own land.

# Whiteboard Question

What is one major effect the crusades had on Europe?

B. Monarchs became more powerful.

# Impact (Effect) of Crusades on Christian Europe

- Contact with  
Eastern  
Cultures:



- As knights moved through **Constantinople** and the Holy Land, they learned of **new foods**, clothing, and **ways of doing things** that they brought back to Europe with them.
- Some of these goods were:  
**Apricots, rice, cotton cloth, and sesame seeds.**



# Impact (Effect) of Crusades on Christian Europe

- It renewed interest in Classical culture.



- Ancient **Roman** art, architecture, etc forgotten in the Dark Ages (**medieval times**), were seen by **traveling** soldiers and brought back to Europe.



# Think/Pair/Share

- How did traveling through eastern lands affect the crusaders and Europe?

# Impact (Effect) of Crusades on Muslims

- Muslims were in the position of often defending their lives and homes during the Crusades. An **unknown** number lost their lives in **massacres** or had their **property destroyed**.
- This led to distrust of Christians and the idea that they were only vicious invaders.
- Massacre: to kill everyone including women and children.
- Muslims lost their lands in **Spain** during the **Reconquista**.
- Muslims learned from the Europeans to keep **standing** (permanent) **armies**.
- Many Muslims **earned money** by trading with Europeans.



# Whiteboard Question

How were Muslims affected by the crusades?

- A. Many earned money by trading with Europeans.
- B. Muslims often had their property destroyed.
- C. Muslims began to keep permanent armies.
- D. All of the above

# Whiteboard Question

How were Muslims affected by the crusades?

D. All of the above

# Impact (Effect) of Crusades on Jews



- Jews faced **persecution**, especially in the First Crusade. As crusaders crossed France and Germany, some of them murdered whole communities of Jews. They **historically blamed Jews for the death of Jesus**.

**Persecution**: punishment of a group of people for their beliefs

- **Anti-Semitism**, or **prejudice against Jews**, spread. Some people were jealous that some Jews had become wealthy. Riots and massacres broke out in several cities in Europe.
- Eventually, **segregation (forced separation)** of Jews occurred in the 1400s. Jews had been kicked out of some European countries, and in others forced to live in crowded **Jewish-only** neighborhoods called **ghettos**, which were walled off from the rest of the city.

# Whiteboard Question

How did the crusades affect Jews?

- A. Many Christians converted to Judaism.
- B. Many Jews left Europe and went to Palestine.
- C. Jews were persecuted throughout Europe.
- D. Jews joined Christians to fight Muslims.

# Whiteboard Question

How did the crusades affect Jews?

C. Jews were persecuted throughout Europe.

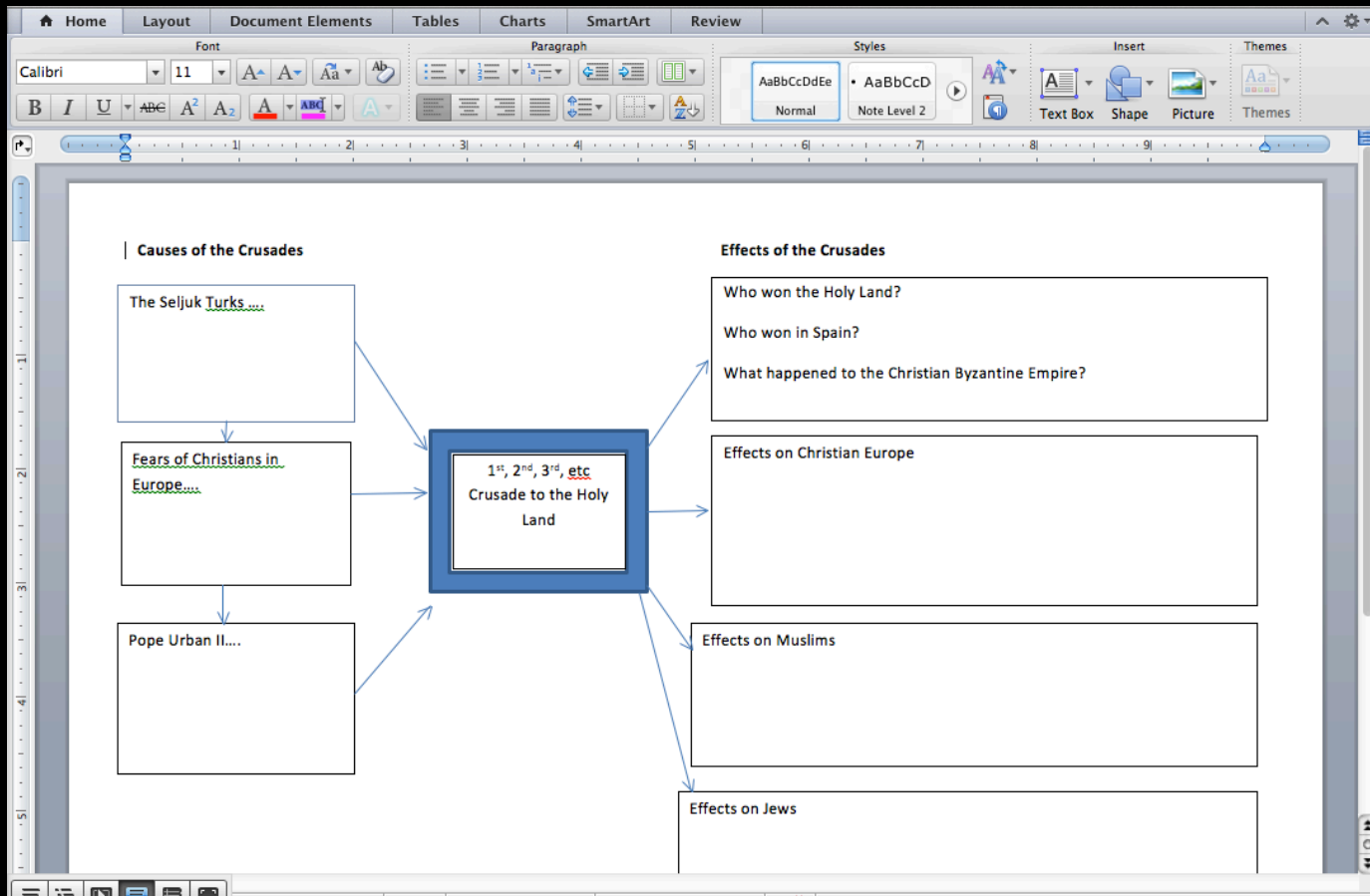


# Impact of Crusades Today

- The followers of the 3 major religions are still trying to find ways to co-exist today.
- The **Holy Land** is still in hot dispute. It is currently controlled by the Jewish country of Israel. Muslim Palestinians and Israeli Jews still fight over Palestine and the holy city of Jerusalem. Currently, a Muslim mosque (church), called the **Dome of the Rock**, and a sacred Jewish site, called the **Wailing Wall**, are the most popular destinations in the city.
- The **“West” (Christian Europe and America)** and **Muslim** countries often have differing ideas, and some **individuals** still unfortunately resort to **violence**. Some even still talk about the **disputed** history of the Holy Land and the Crusades as one reason for their actions.



# Guided Practice: Using your notes, complete the graphic organizer for the effects of the Crusades.





# Think/Pair/Share

Were the Crusades worth fighting for Christian Europe?

What did they gain? What did they lose?

Defend your **OPINION** with reasons and examples.