

Section 3

The Crusades

Introduction

- November 25, 1095
- Pope Urban II called people of Europe to War with the Holy Land (where Jesus taught)
- Western Mediterranean, modern day West Bank in Israel
- Controlled by Muslims

Causes of the Crusades

- For 200 years, Church would launch 8 military expeditions called Crusades
- Comes from Latin word *crux*- “cross”
- People who fought for Church were called crusaders
- Pilgrims to the Holy Land
 - Since ad 200 Europeans had made pilgrimages to Jerusalem – regarded as sacred by Christians, Muslims, and Jews

Causes of the Crusades

- The Rise of the Turks
 - Arabs had controlled Holy Land for a while and were tolerant of Christians and Jews
 - Seljuk Turks took over in 1000s, attacked Christians and stopped pilgrimages
 - Turks were also taking over Byzantine Empire
 - Byzantine emperor asked Pope Urban II to help out- despite division of churches, he agreed

Causes of the Crusades

- Why Go to War?
 - For Pope, main reason- for Christians to control Holy Land and be able to travel to it freely
 - He also wanted to unite Europe, have them stop fighting amongst themselves
 - Other Europeans wanted to control trade with Asia and Africa

A Series of Crusades

- Peter the Hermit and the Peoples Crusade
 - 1096- Peter, a man who dressed like a monk got a small “army” and headed for Constantinople
 - When they got there, Byz Emp said to wait for more knights to arrive
 - Peter said “ok” but his followers rebelled and attacked
 - Turks slaughtered most of them- only a few survivors

A Series of Crusades

- The First Crusade
 - Knights finally reached Constantinople (sent by Pope Urban II)
 - Began fighting their way to Jerusalem- by 1099 had captured it
 - Killed thousands of Muslim, Christian, and Jewish inhabitants
 - Most Crusaders then returned to Europe
 - Some stayed and set up 4 Christian states- attacked repeatedly by Turks
 - Christians launched more attacks to maintain control

A Series of Crusades

- Later Crusades
 - 2nd Crusade- failure
 - Saladin- Muslim leader- gained power and by 1187 had retaken Jerusalem
 - Richard I asked Saladin to give Jerusalem back- Saladin refused bc it was holy to Muslims too
 - However, Saladin did sign a treaty with Richard I to allow Christian pilgrimages

The Results of the Crusades

- Increased Trade
 - Ships that carried Crusaders came back with rugs, jewelry, glass, and spices
 - Hot commodities in Europe
 - Led to growth of cities (based on trade)
 - People also began trading with money rather than bartering (barter rarely worked in Holy Land)

The Results of the Crusades

- New Ideas
 - Advances in medicine, math, and technology by Arabs were brought back to Europe
 - The concept of zero (from India)
 - Arabic numerals (from India)
 - Helped invent Algebra
 - *Canon of Medicine*- organized from Greeks and Arabs
 - Europeans learned to make better ships and maps
 - How would this help in the near future?