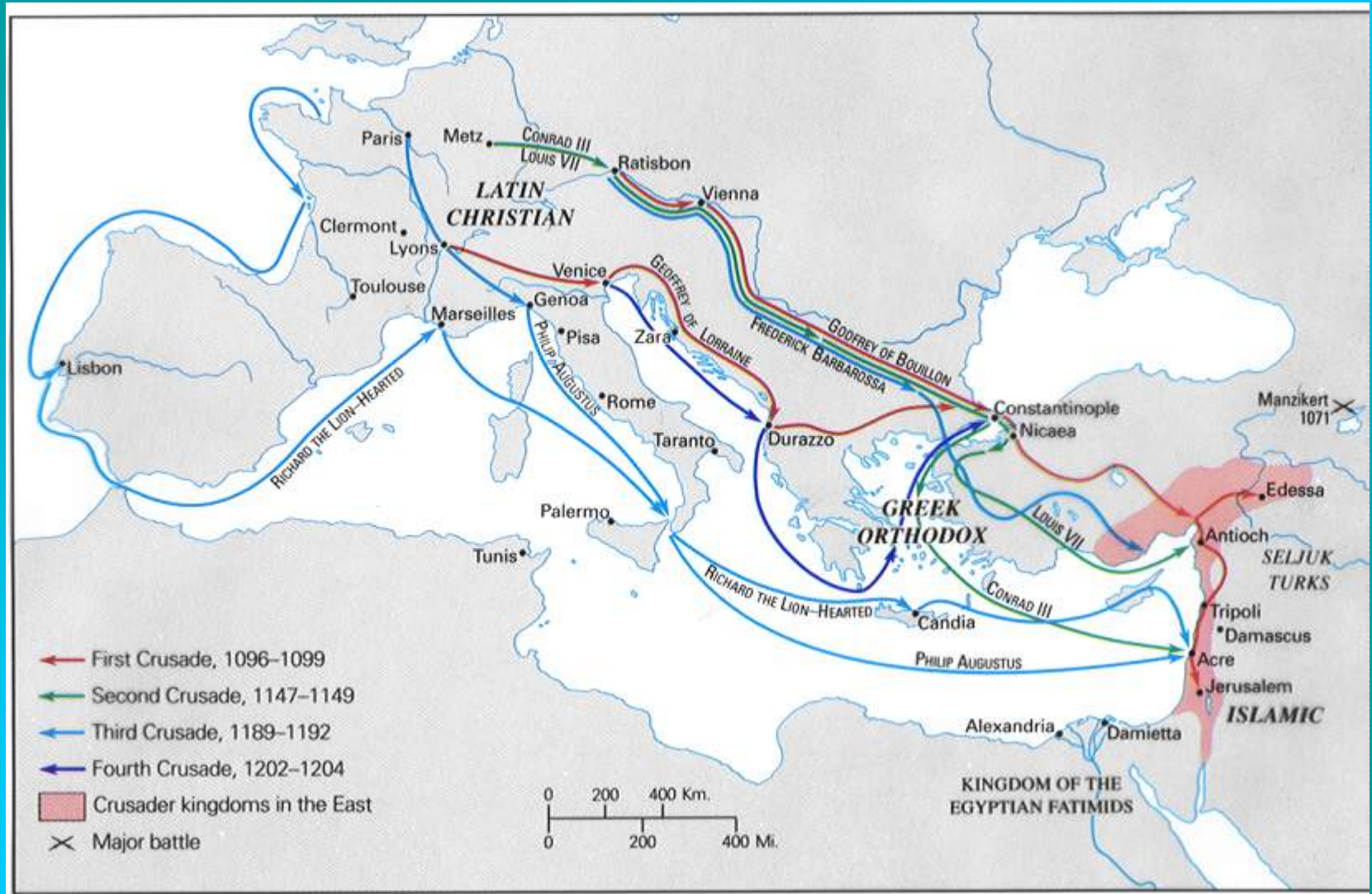


The Crusades



Byzantine Empire was under attack by Muslims in 1093 and Sought Help from Western Europe

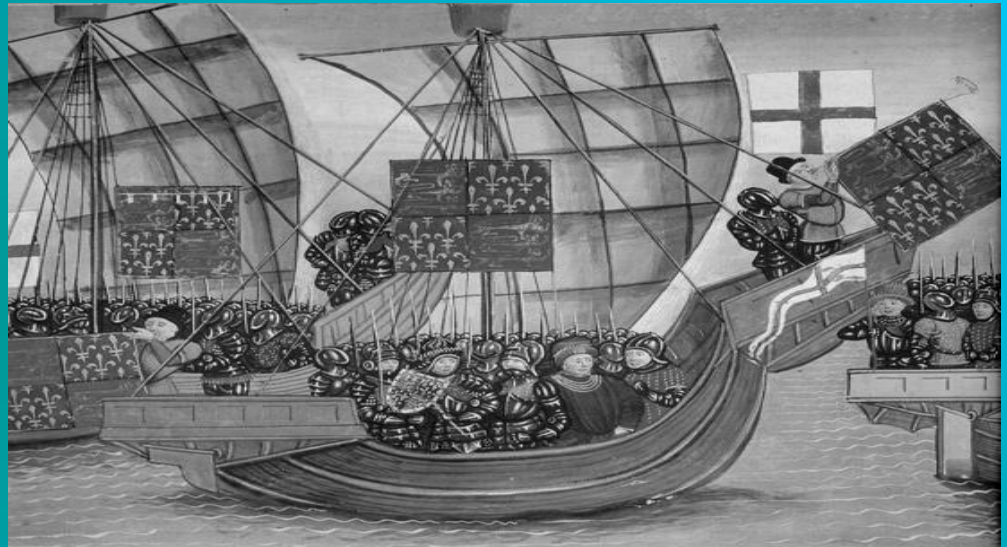


- Pope Urban II launched the Crusades in 1095
- He issued a call for a “Holy War” to gain control over the Holy Lands
- Pope Urban II hoped to unite the Roman and Byzantine churches

Goals of the Crusades

Economic Factors

- Sought land from victories
- Merchants profited from financing and assisting the journeys
- Merchants sought to control the rich trade from the Middle East and India



Social Factors of the Crusades



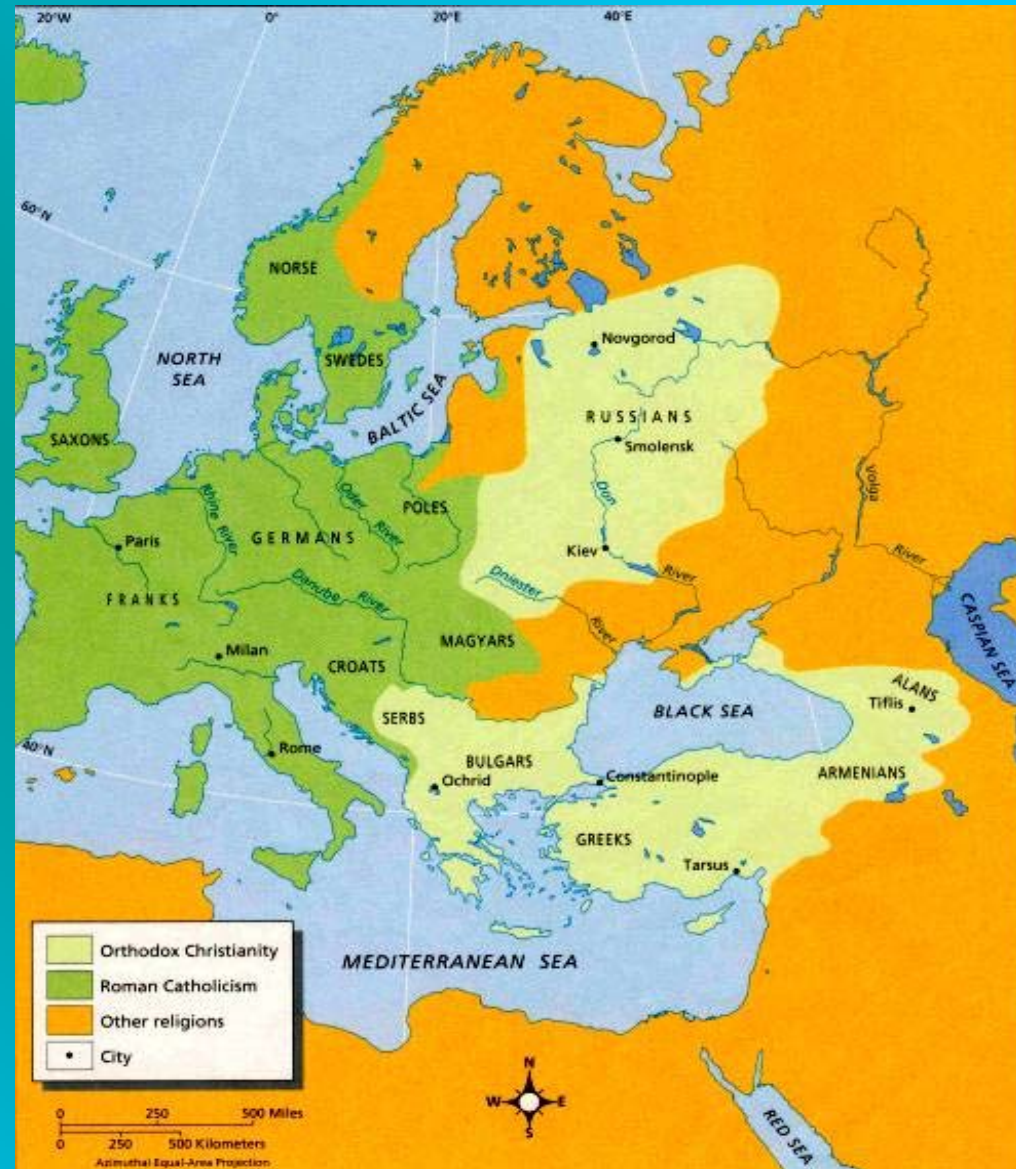
- The Church and kings saw the Crusades as an opportunity to send quarreling knights on a common goal
- Pope Urban II had assured Crusaders of a place in heaven for their struggle
- Crusaders wore a red cloth cross across the front of their uniforms



German Crusader Knight

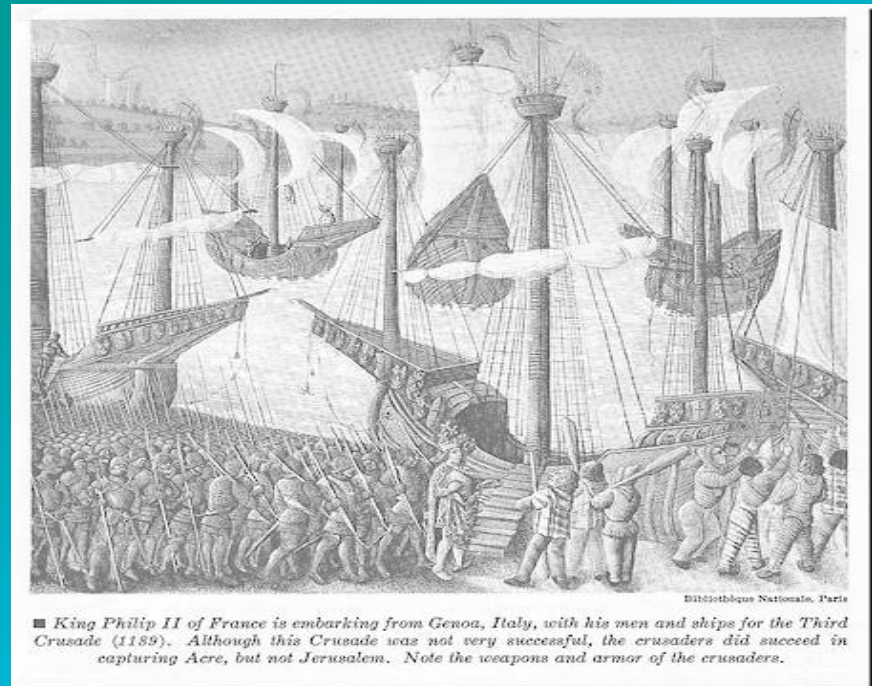
Political Goals of the Crusades

- Pope Urban II hoped to re-unite the church and gain prestige in doing so
- United different groups in conquests of the Holy Lands
- Conquest of land was also a reason for the lesser nobility to participate in the Crusades



Knights, Nobles and Merchants

- Nobles raised the armies for the Crusades and helped finance them
- Knights were loyal to their nobles and followed them into the Crusades
- Merchants helped finance, transport, and profit from their participation
- Merchants also hoped for access to the merchandise available in the Middle East



Crusades

- First Crusade 1096 – 1099 successful in capturing Jerusalem and establishing a foothold in Palestine
- Second Crusade 1147 – 1149 organized to recapture Jerusalem ended in defeat
- Third Crusade 1189 – 1191 three powerful monarchs, Philip II of France, Frederick I of Germany, and Richard the Lion-hearted of England participated
- Richard fought the Muslim leader Saladin to a truce
- Terms left Jerusalem under Muslim control but Christian pilgrims would have safe passage
- Fourth Crusade never reached the Holy Land - looted and sacked the City of Constantinople
- Later four more unsuccessful Crusades
- Children's Crusade 1212, 30,000 children joined, most starved, died of diseases or were enslaved



Lasting Impact of Crusades

- Showed the power of the Church to summons a call to free the Holy Lands
- Merchants were able to expand trade that benefited both Christians and Muslims
- Failure of Crusades lessened the power of the pope
- Weakened the feudal nobility and increased the power of kings
- Huge fortunes were lost and the fall of Constantinople weakened the Byzantine Empire
- Left legacy of bitterness and hatred between Christians and Muslims
- Left a legacy of less religious tolerance both for Christians, Muslims and Jews

