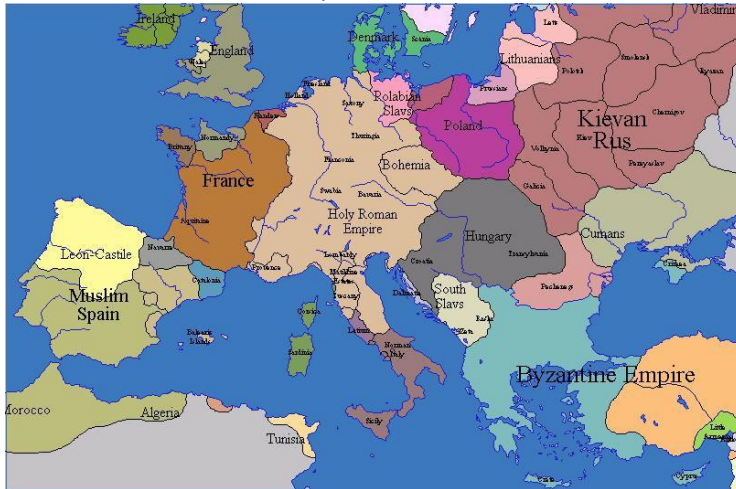


Middle Ages: Cultures Clash – The Christians and the Muslims

Buildup to Crusades

- 1050
 - o Europe is at its worst
 - o Middle East is at its best
 - Turks – migrants from central Asia who converted to Islam
- 1071 Seljuks had over-run Asia Minor and were forcing back Byzantines
 - o Seljuks captured Jerusalem (Christian Holy Land)
- Council of Clermont
 - o Byzantine Emperor Alexius I asks Pope Urban II for help
 - o Council of Clermont 1095 C.E.
 - Pope Urban calls on Christians to retake the holy land



The Crusades

- Why people joined the crusades
 - o Religious Zeal
 - o Knights wanted wealth and land
 - o Erase Sins
 - o Adventure
- First Crusade
 - o 1096 – 1099 C.E.
 - o Captured Jerusalem
 - Responded by killing Jews and Muslims within city walls
- Second Crusade
 - o 1147 – 1149 C.E.
 - o Fight to retake Christian land of Edessa
 - Louis VII – France
 - Conrad III - Germany
 - Failed
- General Saladin
 - o Declares Islamic Jihad against Christians to regain land
 - o Recaptures Jerusalem
 - 1187 C.E.
- Third Crusade
 - o 1182 – 1192 C.E.
 - o The Kings Crusade
 - Frederick Barbarossa (HRE)
 - dies en route



- Phillip Augustus (France)
 - Goes home after disagreement with Richard after capturing Acre
 - Richard “Lion-Hearted”
 - Fail to recapture Jerusalem
 - negotiate with Saladin to open Jerusalem to Christian Pilgrims
- Fourth Crusade
 - 1202 – 1204 C.E.
 - On the way to attack Egypt
 - Backed by city of Venice
 - Attack money supply of Muslims
 - The crusaders instead sack and loot Constantinople
- Children’s Crusade
 - 1212
 - Children turned away or sold into slavery
- Sixth Crusade
 - 1229
 - Frederick II Negotiates transfer of Jerusalem to Christian hands
 - Expires after 10 years
- By 1291 – All Christian lands back in hands of Muslims
 - Last city to fall is Acre, all Christians killed within city
 - Effective end of crusades

Impacts of the Crusades

- Brought many luxury goods to Europe
 - Boats would take crusaders to Holy land and would bring back goods to sell in Europe
 - Fabrics, Spices, Perfumes, Sugar, Cotton, Rice
- Could increase taxes
 - Citing Religious need
 - Increased power and prestige of Monarchs
- More Hatred between West and East
 - Tension between Muslims and Christians
 - Byzantines not happy about Constantinople
- Europe looks World Wide
 - 1271 Marco Polo Heads on journey to investigate other goods to see in Europe
- Weakened Europe
 - Military and economy drained after crusades
 - Makes it easy for Mongols to push into eastern Europe

