

The High Middle Ages

Chapter 14

The Crusades

Causes

- Muslim threat to Byzantines
- infighting amongst European nobles

- Pope Urban II
 - Council of Clermont (1095)
 - calls for Crusade to free the Holy Land

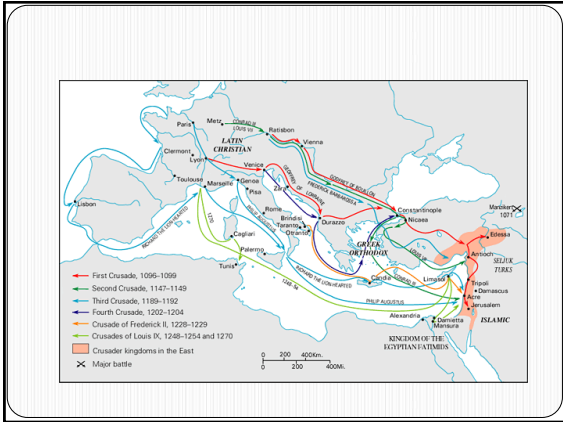


Objectives

- drive Turks from Anatolia
 - make Byzantines owe them
- capture Holy Land

Motivation

- save souls
- land and wealth
- love of adventure (chivalry)



The First Crusade

- 1096-1099
- Leaders
 - Bohemond
 - Raymond of Toulouse
 - Godfrey of Bouillon



- ### Difficulties
- heavy armor not equipped for Middle Eastern climate
 - lack of food and water
 - organization



- 1st capture: Antioch



- 2nd: Jerusalem
 - massacre Jews and Muslims in a religious fervor



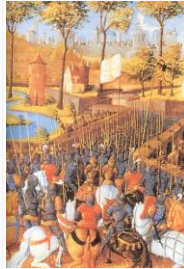
Crusader Changes

- introduce kingdoms, feudalism
- trade picks up
- orientalism- becoming more Eastern
 - foods, clothes, customs



Second Crusade

- Leaders:
 - Conrad III (Germany)
 - Louis VII (France)



- complete disaster
 - Conrad dies on the way
 - quarreling among soldiers
 - ignorance of enemy



Third Crusade

- Richard the Lionheart vs. Saladin



- Background:
 - Richard
 - son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine
 - best known through Robin Hood
 - Saladin
 - best known for acts of kindness though he could be ruthless
 - uniter of Muslim world

Fourth Crusade

- never made it to the Holy Land
- attacked Constantinople
 - unheard of, Christians attacking Christians



Children's Crusade



Results of Crusades

- Weapons and warfare
 - crossbows
 - sap walls
 - catapults



- Political Changes
 - Kings stronger
 - fewer lords (sales, death)
 - Church stronger
 - leadership of Pope



- Ideas and trade
 - cultural diffusion
 - rise of Italian city-states
 - new luxury goods

