

10-2 –The Crusades - Pages 264-268



Essential Question:

Why did the Christian and Muslim cultures fight over holy sites during a series of medieval wars?

Main Idea 1:

The pope called on crusaders to invade the Holy Land.

- The _____ were a long series of wars between Christians and Muslims in _____.
- The _____ reason Christians began the _____, was to _____ control of Palestine, the Holy Land.
- Palestine was considered the _____, because it was the region where Jesus had lived, _____, and died.

Causes of the Crusades

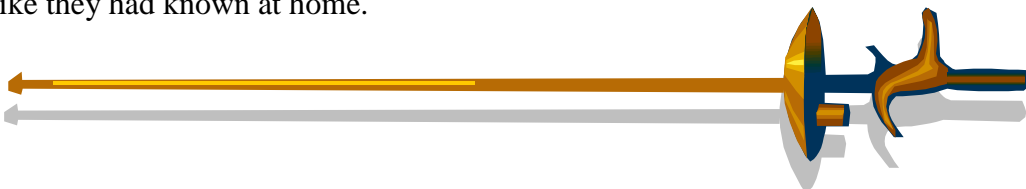
- Palestine and Jerusalem, part of the _____, had fallen into the hands of _____ Muslims.
- The Turks attacked Christian _____ in the Holy Land and made it _____ to travel.
- The _____ began to raid the Byzantine Empire, so their _____ called on the Roman Catholic Church for _____.

A Call to Arms

- Pope Urban II called on Christians to _____ the _____.
- Five thousand men came to fight and sewed _____ on their _____ to show that they were fighting for _____.
- The word _____ comes from the Latin for “marked with a _____.”

The First Crusade

- On the way to the Holy Land, the crusaders attacked _____ in Germany, _____ them for the _____ of Jesus.
- Before the _____ reached the Holy Land, the _____ killed most of the untrained and ill-equipped peasants.
- The nobles and _____ moved on and _____ the disorganized _____ army at Jerusalem.
- The _____ set up four small _____ in the Holy Land and began _____ with Europe.
- The _____ of these kingdoms _____ a lord and vassal _____ like they had known at home.



Main Idea 2:

Despite some initial success the later Crusades failed.

- The Christians were unable to keep the _____ from taking back _____ that had been won in the _____.
- Europeans launched more _____, but they were not _____.
- By 1291 the Muslim armies had taken back all of the _____, and the Crusades had _____.
- Once the _____ ended, _____ controlled the Holy Land.

Failures of the Crusades

- The Crusaders had to travel _____, and many _____ along the way.
- The Crusaders weren't prepared to _____ in the _____ climate.
- The Christians were _____ and had _____ leadership.

Main Idea 3:

The Crusades changed Europe forever.

- Although the Crusades were a _____, they brought many lasting _____ to Europe.

Effects of the Crusades

- As a result of the _____, trade between _____ and _____ grew.
- _____ ideas were brought to Europe.
- Some kings and nobles increased their _____ because others had _____ in the Crusades.
- Due to the _____ of the Jews, there was distrust between some _____ and _____.
- A mutual _____ developed between _____ Christians and Muslims.
- In general though, the Crusaders saw _____ as unbelievers who threatened innocent _____ and Muslims viewed the _____ as vicious invaders.

