

## ■ Essential Question:

- What were the causes & effects of the Crusades?

## ■ Warm-Up Question:

### ■ What is feudalism?

- What is the manorial system?

# Western Europe in the Middle Ages

After the fall of Rome, Western Europe had constant warfare

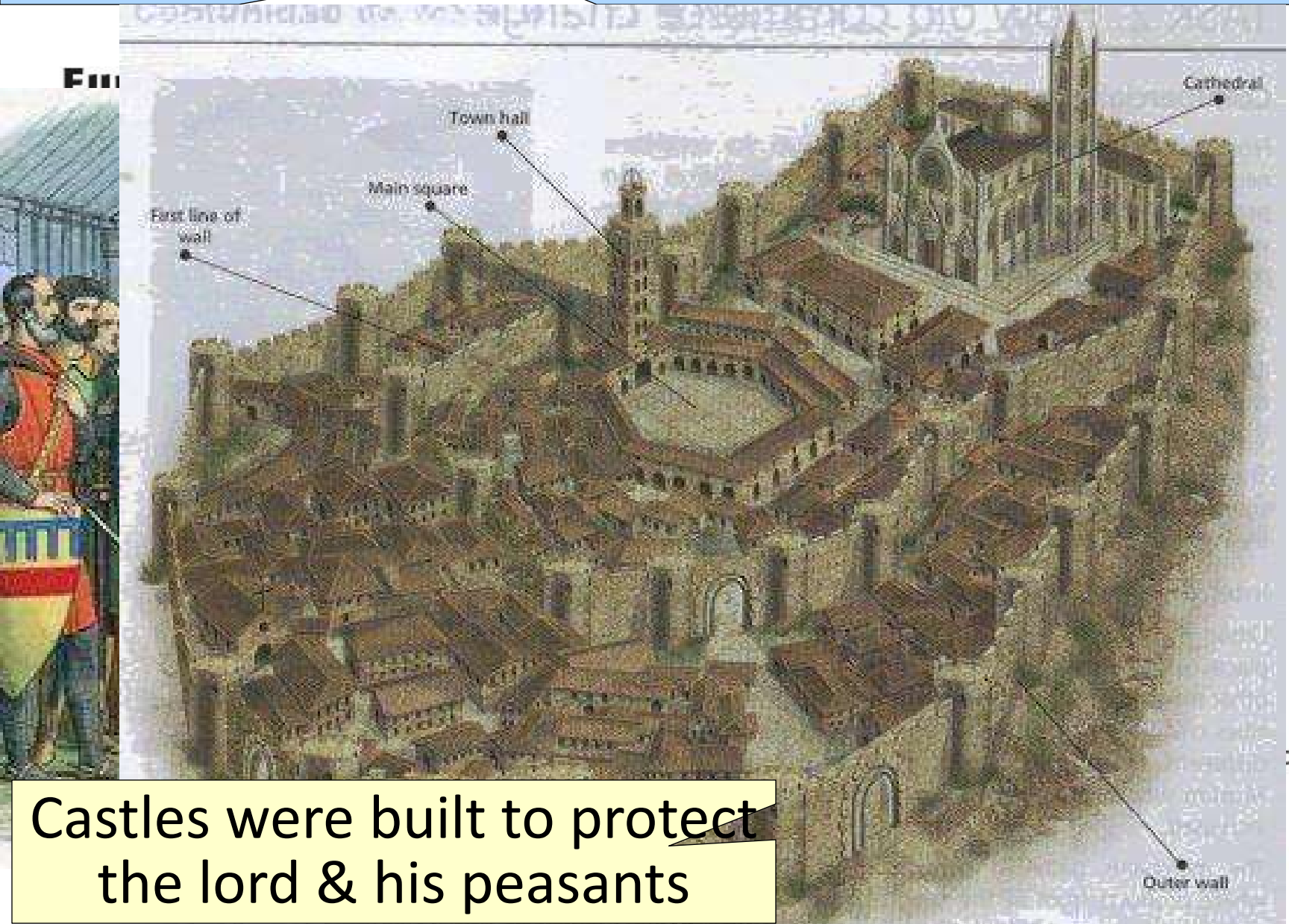
Medieval kingdoms lacked trade, common language, & cultural diffusion



Because the Middle Ages were so dangerous, people used a variety of strategies to survive



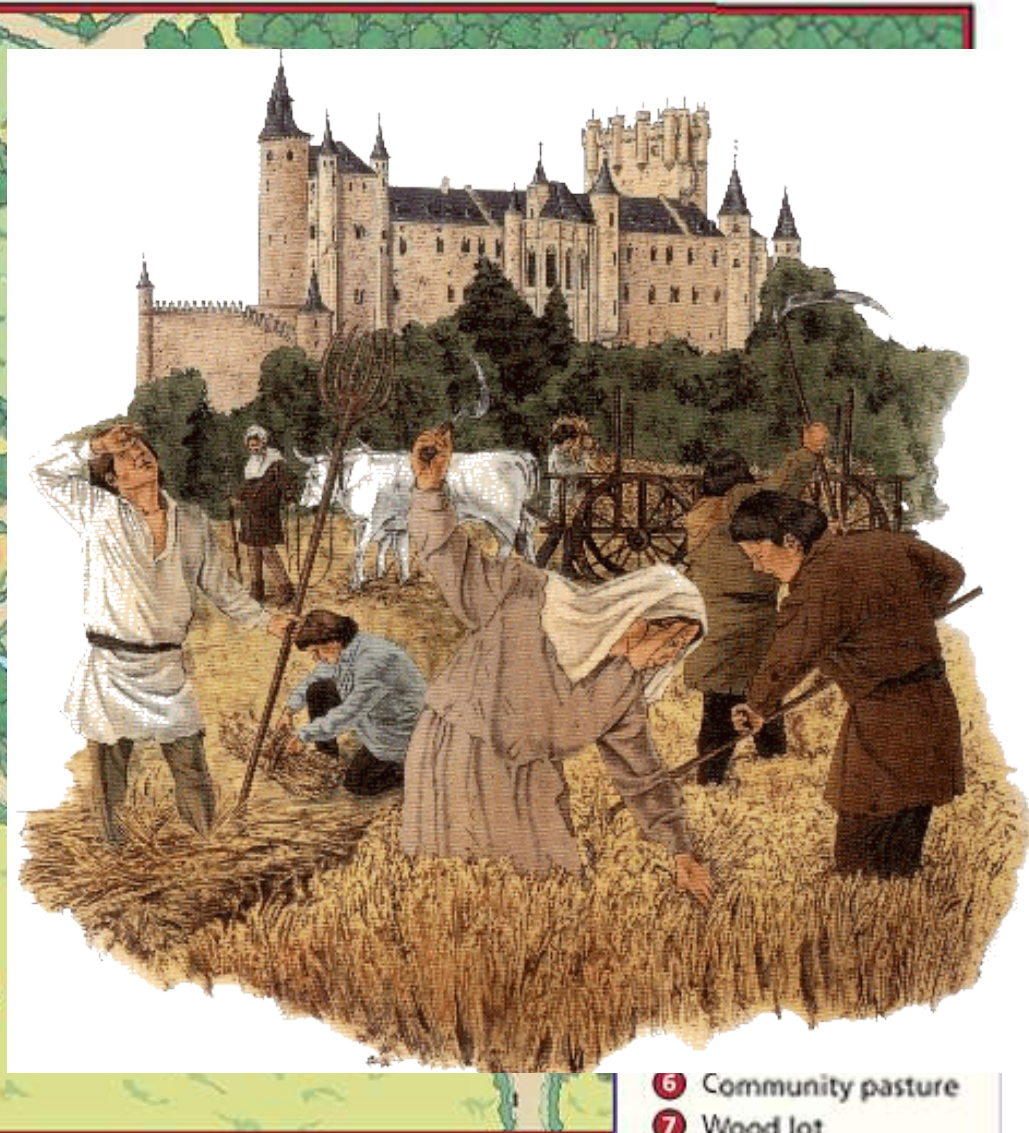
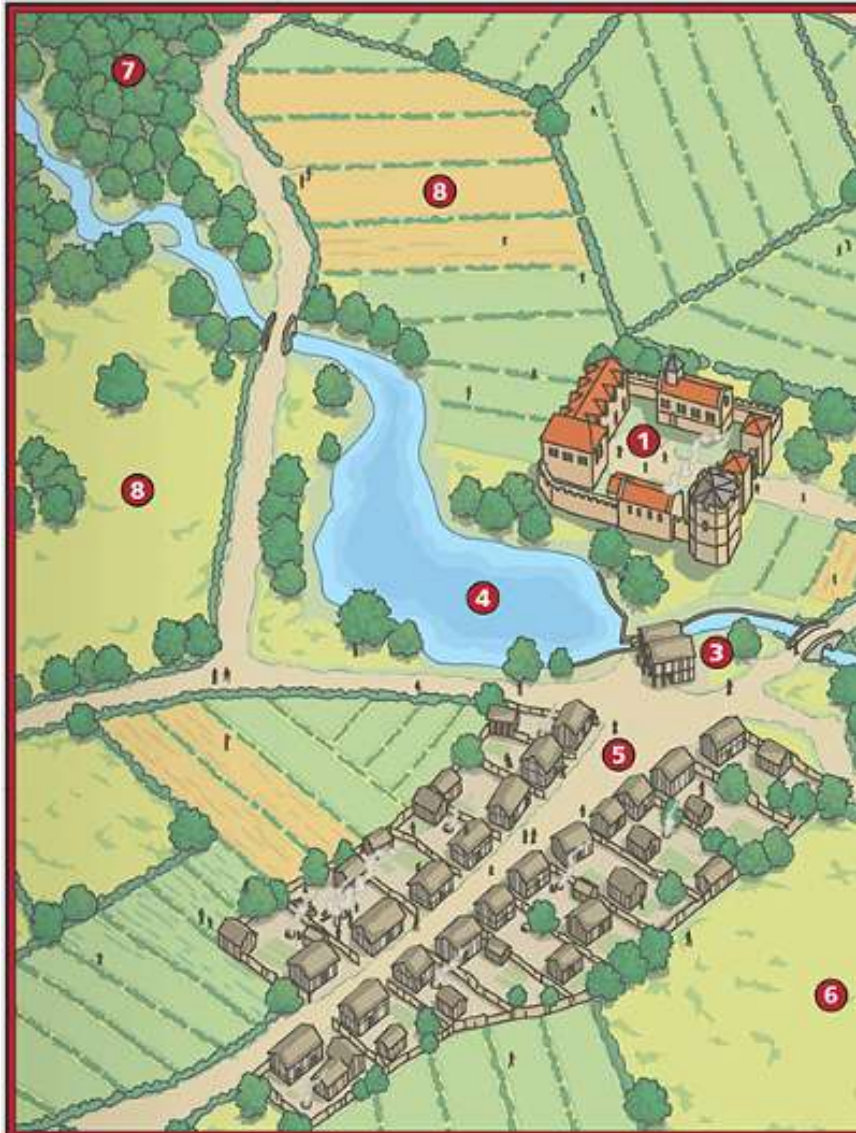
Feudalism offered protection when land-owning lords gave fiefs to knights who swore to protect the manor



Castles were built to protect the lord & his peasants

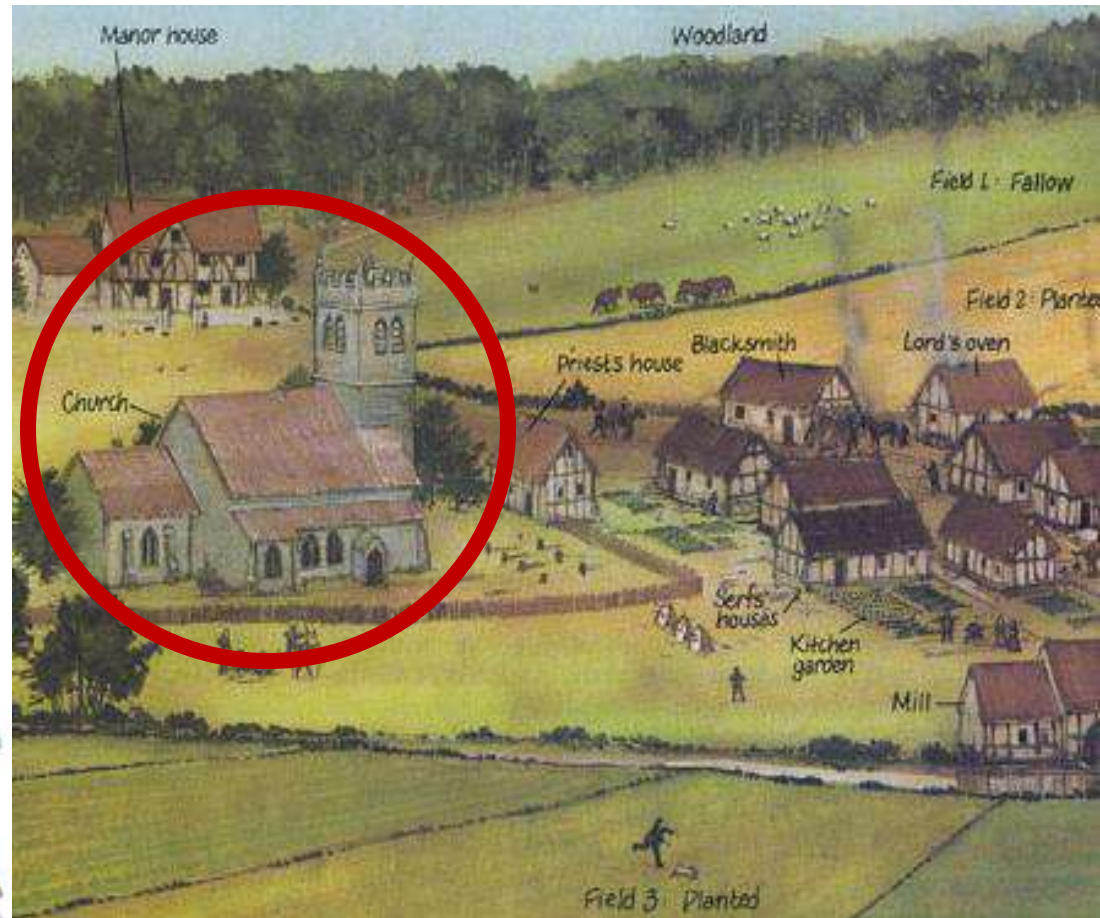
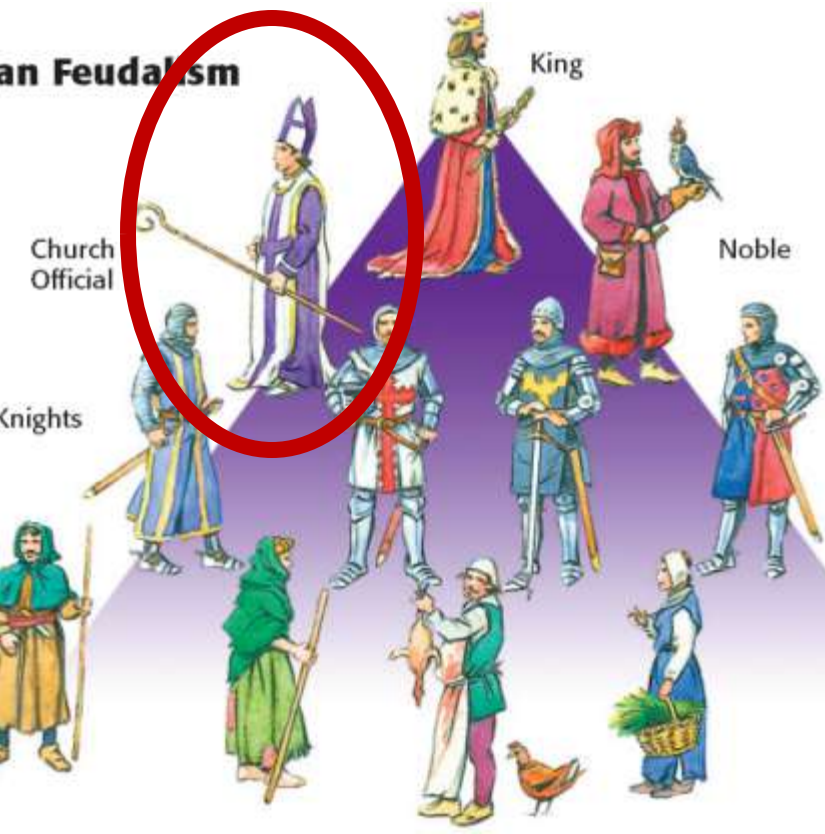


Medieval Europeans lived on self-sufficient manors;  
The manorial system allowed peasants to farm the lord's land in exchange for part of the food harvested



- 6 Community pasture
- 7 Wood lot

# Besides feudalism & the manorial system, what else was important in the Middle Ages?



# The Role of the Medieval Church



Feudalism & the manor system divided people, but the shared belief in Christianity unified

# The Role of the Medieval Church

■ Roman Catholicism was the dominant religion in Western Europe during the Middle Ages:

- Without a common government to hold everyone together, the Catholic Church filled an important role in peoples' lives
- The Catholic Pope became the strongest political leader in Western Europe





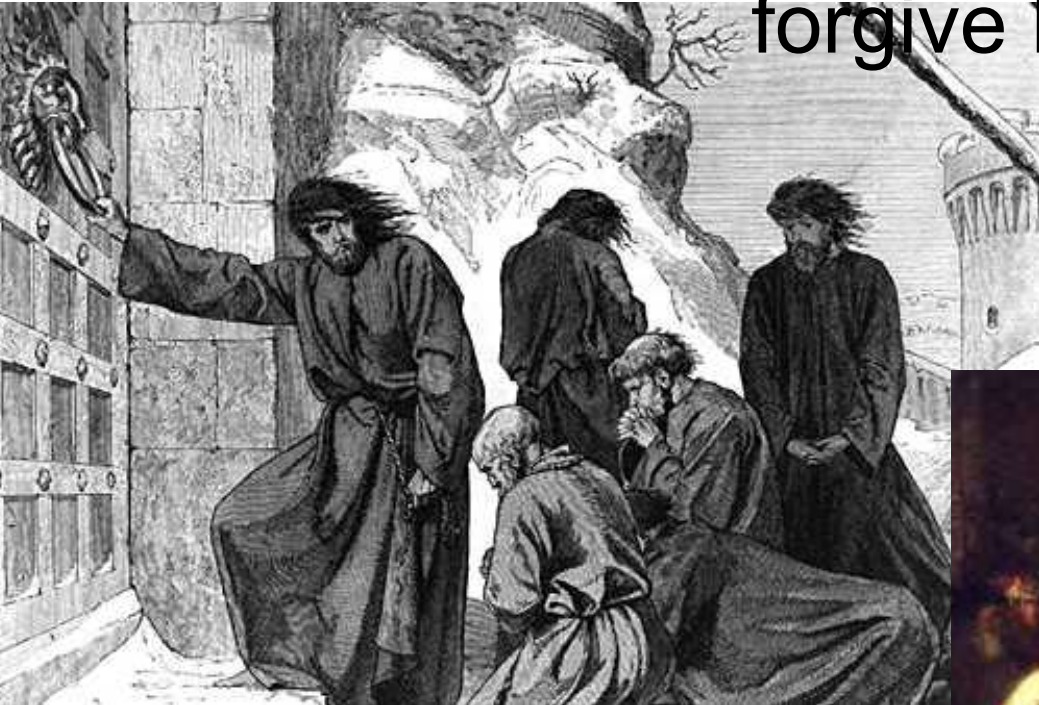
The Catholic Church conducted spiritual rituals (called sacraments) & created a system of rules called Canon Law that all Christians had to follow



Christians who violated Canon Law could be excommunicated (banished from the church)

Kings or lords who violated Canon Law could face interdiction (ban on religious services in a king's

After a disagreement with king Henry IV, Pope Gregory VII issued an interdict; Henry was so upset he begged for 3 days for the Pope to forgive him



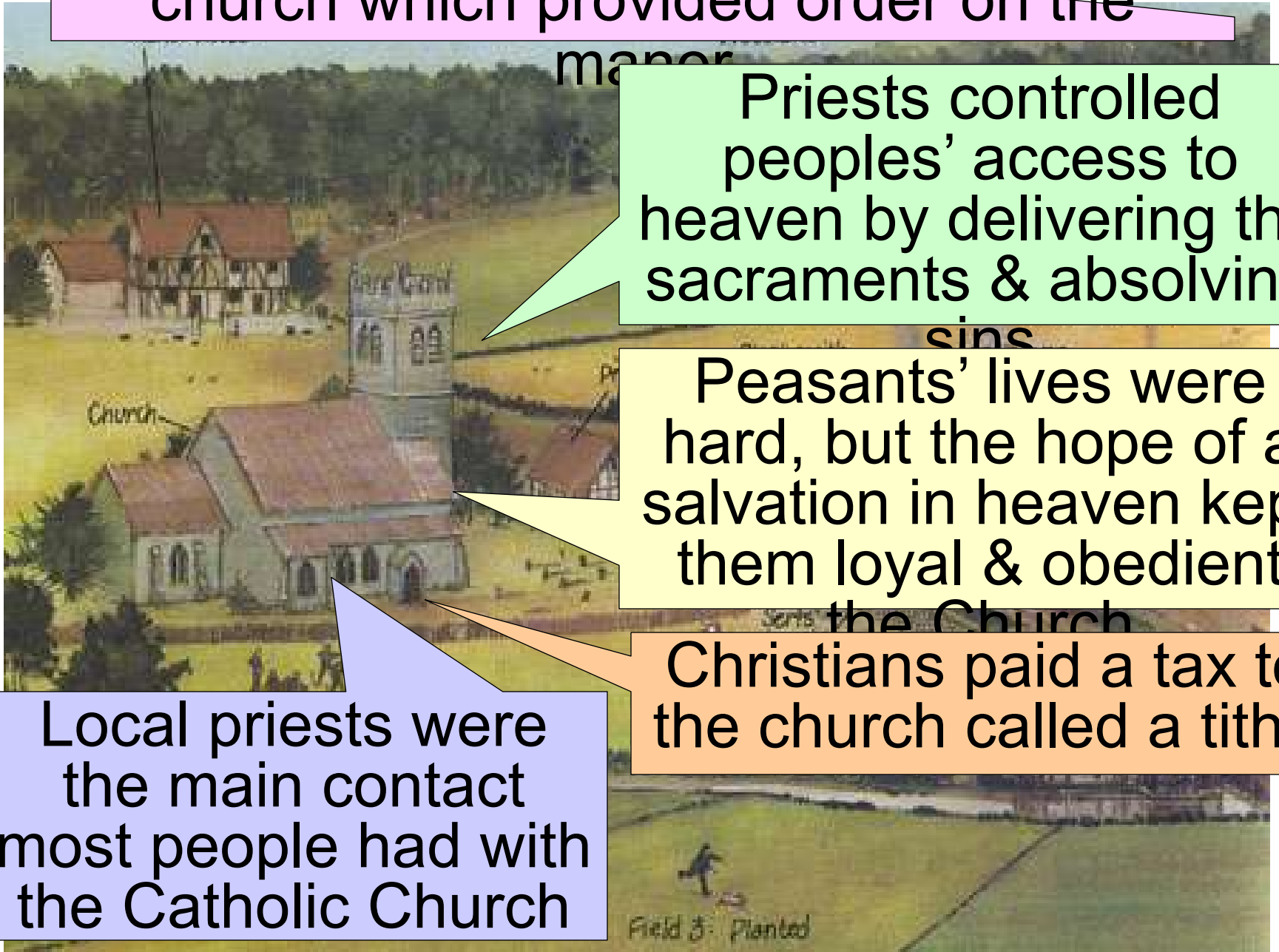
Each territory in medieval Europe had a church which provided order on the manor

Priests controlled peoples' access to heaven by delivering the sacraments & absolving sins

Peasants' lives were hard, but the hope of a salvation in heaven kept them loyal & obedient to the Church

Christians paid a tax to the church called a tithe

Local priests were the main contact most people had with the Catholic Church



Early medieval cathedrals were built with  
Romanesque architecture

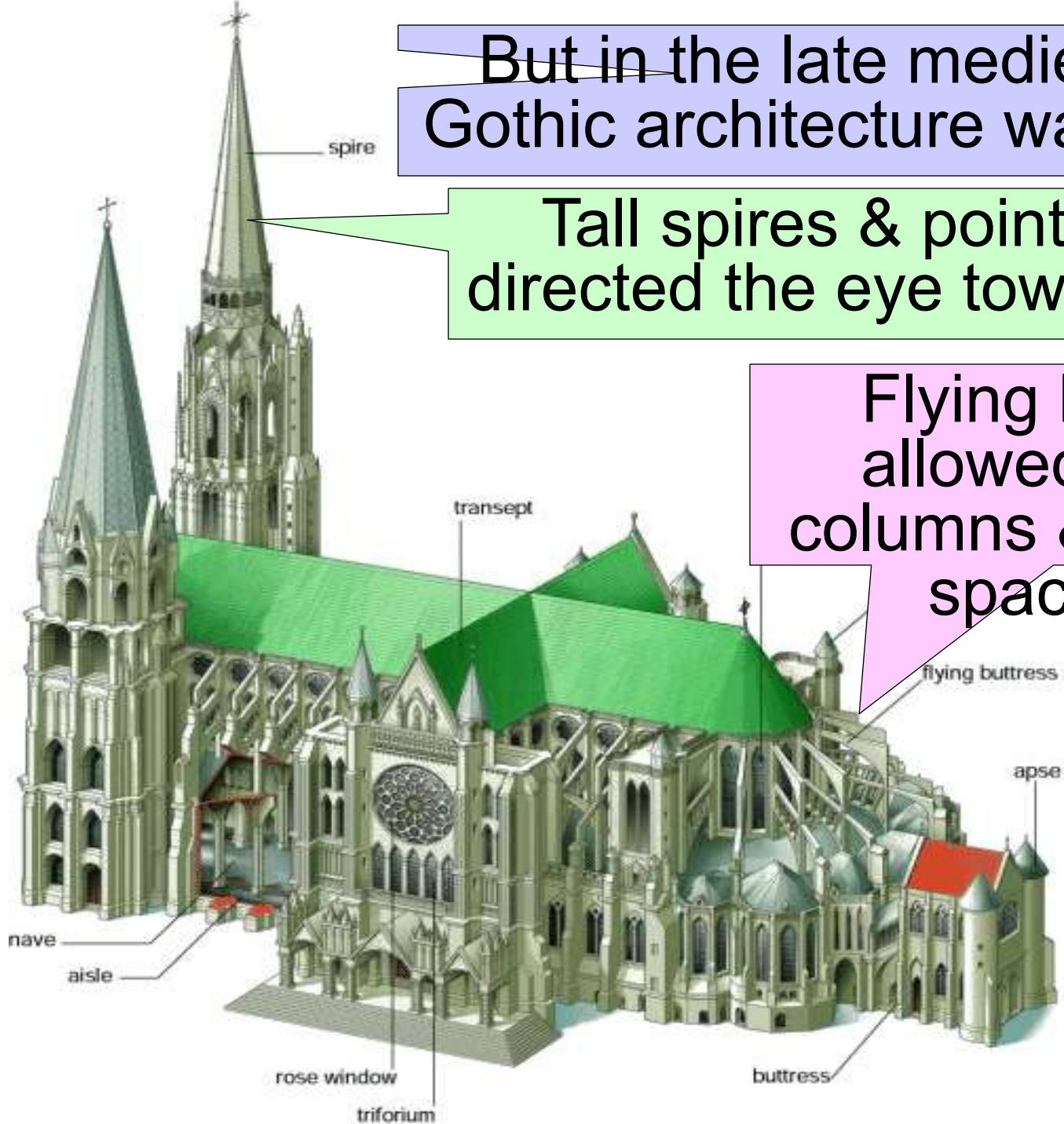
manors, but large cathedrals were built in



But in the late medieval period,  
Gothic architecture was introduced

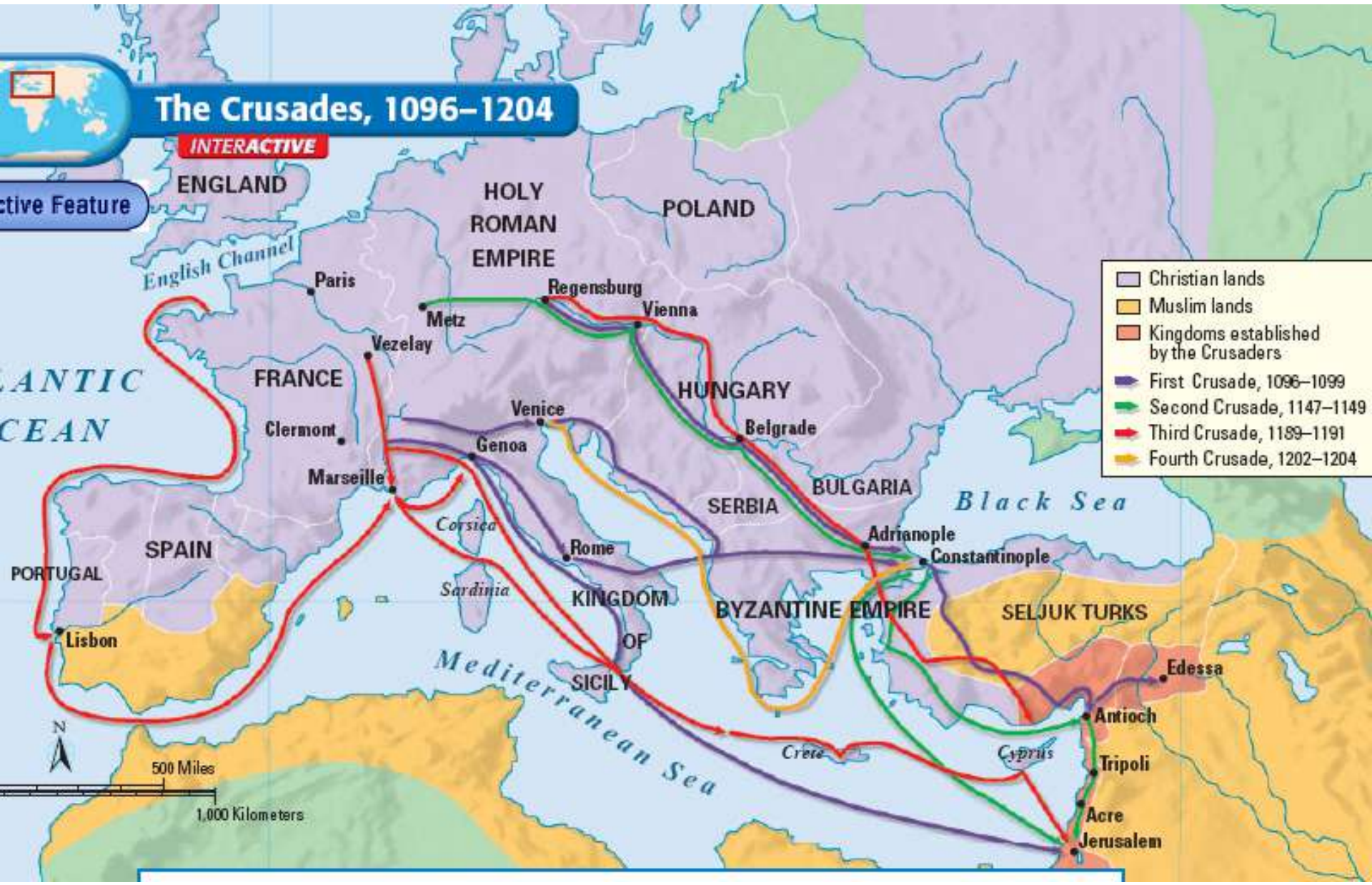
Tall spires & pointed arches  
directed the eye towards heaven

Flying buttresses  
allowed for fewer  
columns & more open  
space inside





# Why did Christians go to Jerusalem during the Middle Ages?



Pope Urban II issued a call to Christians for a Crusade (a holy war) to regain control of the Holy Land

sades

In 1095, the Islamic Empire invaded & took the holy city of Jerusalem



Over the next 300 years, Christians fought Muslim armies in 9 different



# Why did Christians go on the Crusades?



## History Channel Video #1: The Spiritual Life of Europe

Merchants wanted access to trade routes

The Pope wanted to unite Roman Catholic & Eastern Orthodox Christians & regain holy lands from Muslims

Knights wanted to support the Church; Many hoped to gain land

Christian soldiers took back Jerusalem during the First Crusade

But, Muslims took back Jerusalem & kept it during the Second & Third

More Crusades were fought, but Christians never regained the Holy Lands



# Effects of the Crusades

The Crusades brought cultural diffusion & introduced new ideas into Western Europe



Increased desires for luxury goods like silk, cotton, sugar, & spices

Introduced technologies like compass, astrolabe, ship designs, & gunpowder

Introduced ideas like Arabic numbers, chemistry, algebra, telescope

D.  
Greek  
ideas

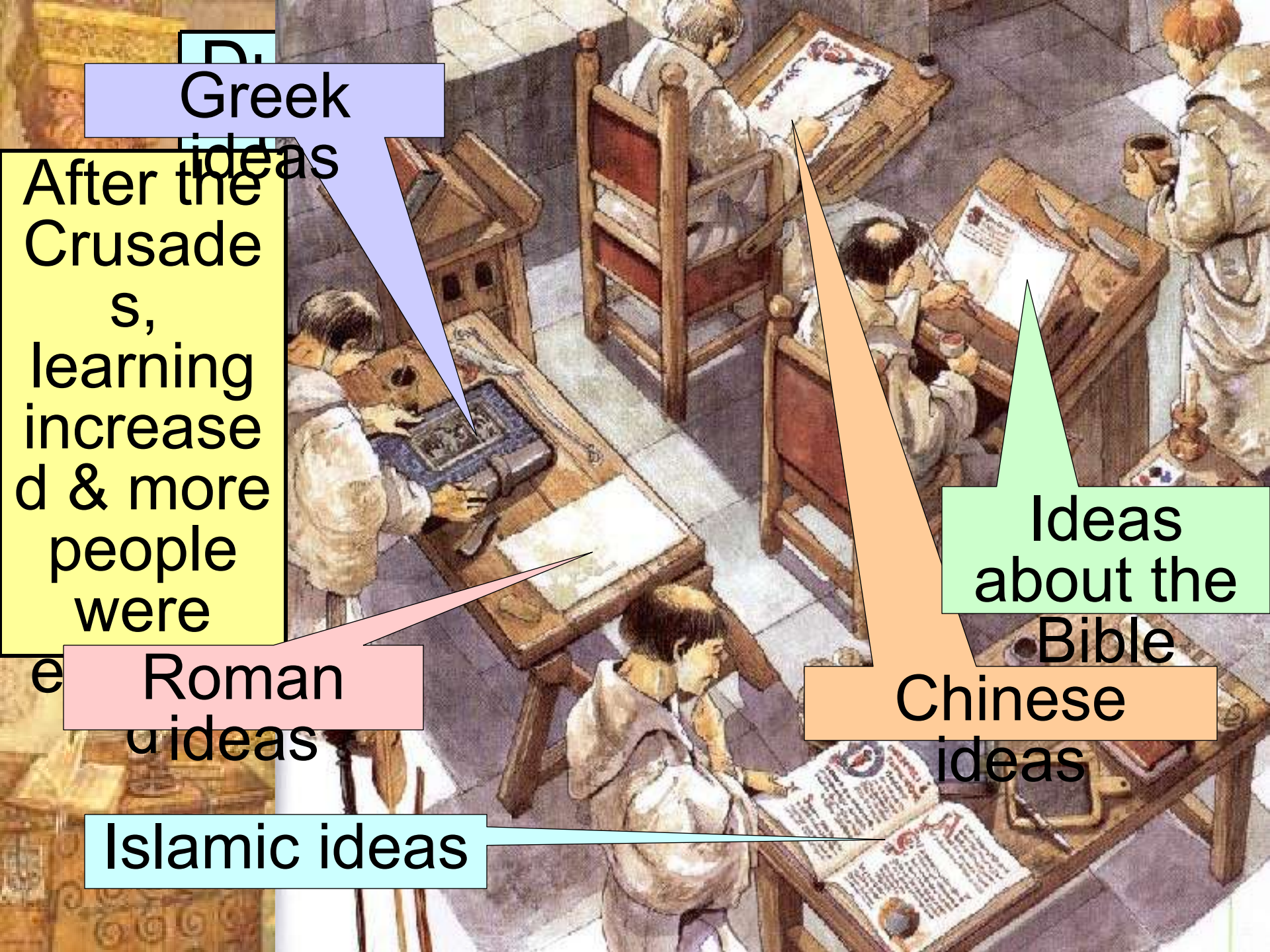
After the  
Crusade  
s,  
learning  
increase  
d & more  
people  
were

Roman  
ideas

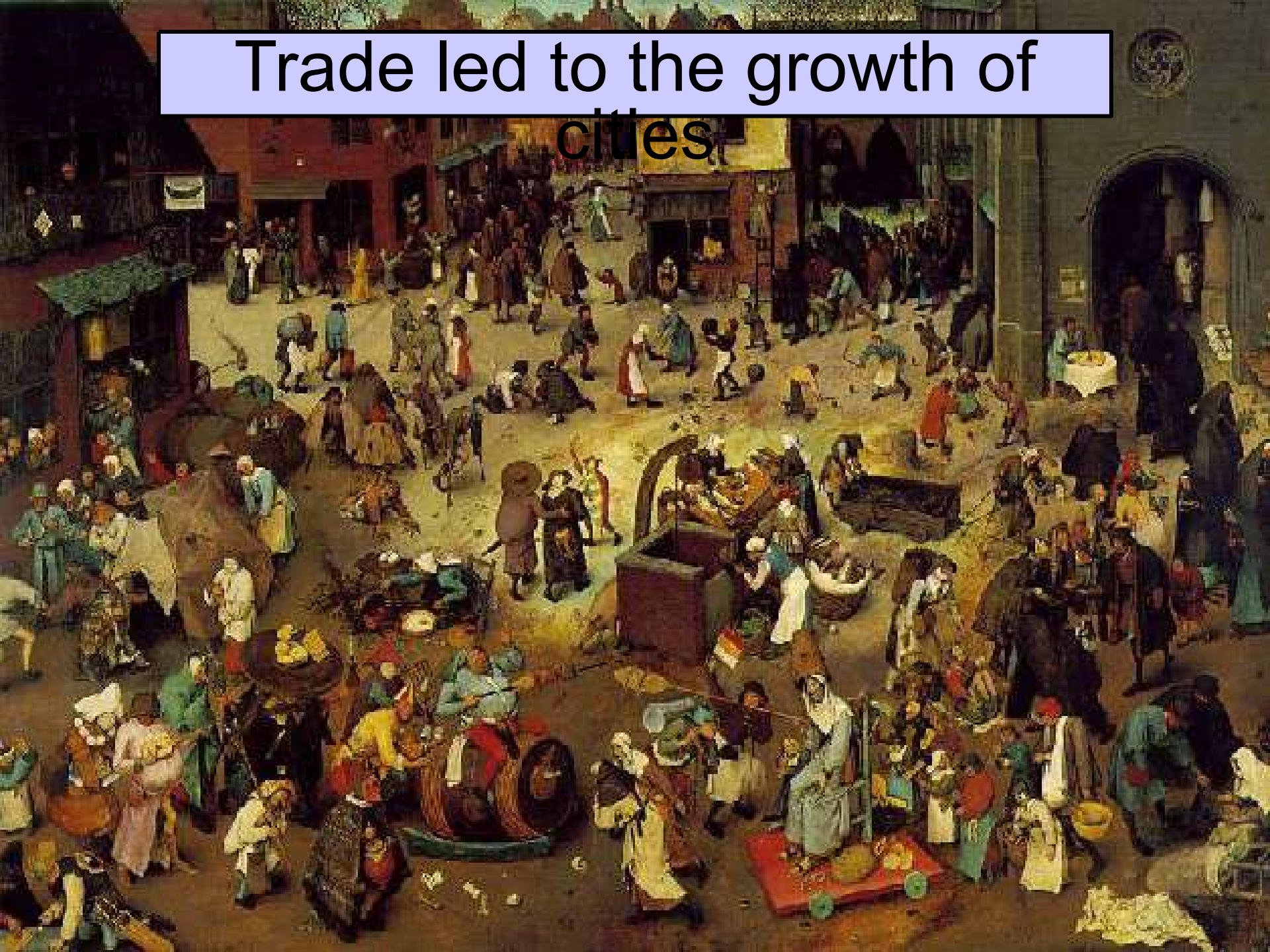
Islamic ideas

Ideas  
about the  
Bible

Chinese  
ideas



Trade led to the growth of cities



# The failures of the Crusades decreased the power of the Church & Pope

## European Feudalism

Lords & knights lost power as they sold lands to raise money to fight the Crusades

## Pope



Kings increased their power & formed nations

## Knights

Peasants



Peasants



# Conclusions

- The role of religion in the Middle Ages:
  - The Roman Catholic Church played an important role in the lives of Europeans both before & after the Middle Ages
  - The Crusades failed to secure Jerusalem from the Islamic Empire, but these holy wars increased cultural diffusion & helped bring an end to the Middle Ages



# European Middle Ages



## Economic System

### Manors

- Lord's estate
- Set of rights and obligations between serfs and lords
- Self-sufficient community producing a variety of goods



## Belief System

### The Church

- Power over people's everyday lives
- Unifying force of Christian faith
- Involvement in political affairs

## MEDIEVAL SOCIETY

## Code of Behavior



### Chivalry

- Displays of courage and valor in combat
- Respect toward women
- Devotion to a feudal lord and heavenly lord

## Political System



### Feudalism

- Form of government based on landholding
- Alliances between lords and vassals
- Oaths of loyalty in exchange for land and military service
- Ranking of power and authority