

The Medieval Church & the Crusades

I. Western Europe in the Middle Ages

- A. After the fall of Rome, Western Europe had constant _____...Medieval kingdoms lacked _____, common language, & cultural diffusion
- B. Because the Middle Ages were so _____, people used a variety of strategies to survive
1. _____ offered protection when land-owning lords gave _____ to knights who swore to _____ the manor
 2. _____ were built to protect the lord & his peasants
 3. Medieval Europeans lived on self-sufficient _____; The manorial system allowed peasants to _____ the lord's land in exchange for part of the _____ harvested

II. The Role of the Medieval Church

- A. Feudalism & the manorial system divided people, but the shared belief in _____ unified medieval people
- B. _____ was the dominant _____ in Western Europe during the Middle Ages:
1. Without a common _____ to hold everyone together, the _____ Church filled an important role in peoples' lives
 2. The Catholic _____ became the _____ political leader in Western Europe
 3. The Catholic Church conducted spiritual rituals (called _____) & created a system of rules called _____ that all Christians had to follow
 - a. Christians who violated Canon Law could be _____ (banished from the church)
 - b. Kings or lords who violated Canon Law could face _____ (ban on religious services in a king's lands)
 4. Each territory in medieval Europe had a _____ which provided _____ on the manor
 - a. Local _____ were the main contact most people had with the Catholic Church
 - b. Priests controlled peoples' access to _____ by delivering the sacraments & absolving _____
 - c. Peasants' lives were hard, but the hope of a _____ in heaven kept them _____ & obedient the Church
 - d. Christians paid a _____ to the church called a _____
 5. Medieval Christianity was so important that small churches were built on manors, but large _____ were built in cities

III. The Crusades

A. Causes of the Crusades

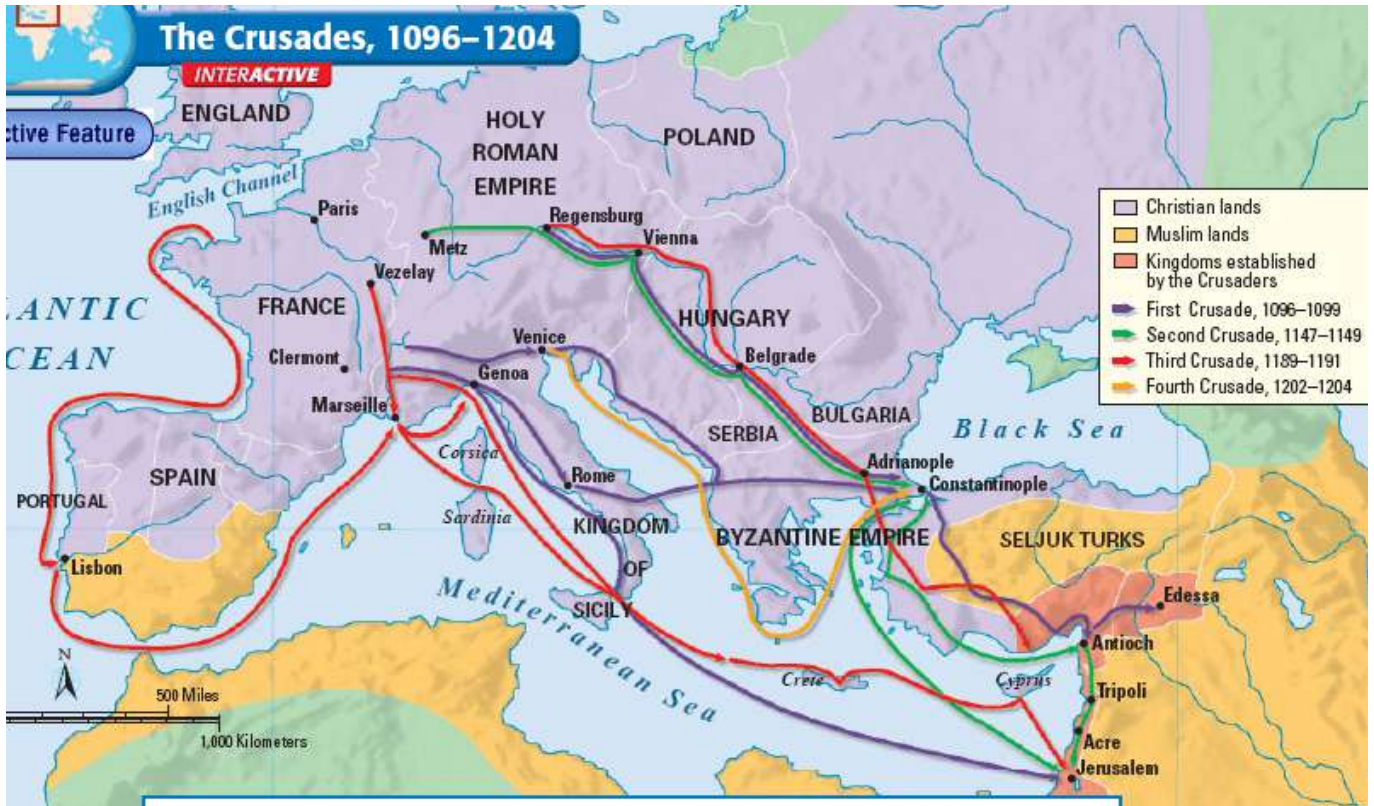
1. In 1095, the _____ Empire invaded & took the holy city of _____
2. Pope Urban II issued a call to Christians for a Crusade (a _____) to regain control of the Holy Land
3. Over the next _____ years, Christians fought Muslim armies in _____ different _____

B. Why did Christians go on the Crusades?

1. The Pope wanted to _____ Roman Catholic & Eastern Orthodox Christians & regain holy lands from Muslims
2. Knights wanted to support the _____; Many hoped to gain _____ & wealth
3. _____ wanted access to trade routes

C. Fighting the Crusades

1. Christian soldiers took back _____ during the _____ Crusade
2. But, _____ took back Jerusalem & _____ during the Second & Third Crusades
3. More Crusades were fought, but Christians _____ the Holy Lands



D. Effects of the Crusades

1. The Crusades brought _____ & introduced new ideas into Western Europe
 - a. Increased desires for _____ like silk, cotton, sugar, & spices
 - b. Introduced technologies like _____, astrolabe, ship designs, & _____
 - c. Introduced ideas like Arabic numbers, _____, _____, telescope
2. During the Middle Ages, only _____ could read & write...After the Crusades, _____ increased & more people were _____
3. Medieval _____ brought iron & salt to the feudal manors; this was a very rare thing...After the Crusades, people wanted more luxury goods & began to _____...Trade led to the growth of _____
4. Feudalism Declined
 - a. The failures of the Crusades decreased the power of the _____ & _____
 - b. _____ & _____ lost power as they sold lands to raise money to fight the Crusades
 - c. _____ increased their power & formed _____

IV. Conclusions

A. The role of religion in the Middle Ages:

1. The _____ Church played an important role in the lives of Europeans both before & _____ the Middle Ages
2. The Crusades failed to secure _____ from the Islamic Empire, but these holy wars increased cultural diffusion & helped bring an _____ to the Middle Ages