

Name _____

Documents Around the Room

Write the answer for each document question below.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Effects of the Crusades

Using your textbook p. 385, the following sheet, and your background knowledge, answer the following questions.

1. How many people died during the Crusades? Why do you think it's hard to estimate a range?
2. What effects did the Crusades have on the wealth of the Catholic Church?
3. Do you think feudalism would have continued if the Crusades did not happen? Why or why not?
4. What is one way in which the Crusades strengthened the relationship between Muslims and Christians?
5. What is one way in which the relationship between Muslims and Christians worsened?

The Crusades kept all Europe in a tumult for two centuries, and directly and indirectly cost Christendom several millions of lives (from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 according to different estimates), besides unknown expenditures in treasure and suffering. Other deaths were due to the disorder, license, and crime with which war is always accompanied. On the other hand, the Holy Wars were productive indirectly of so much and lasting good that they form a most important factor in the history of the progress of civilization.

The Crusades contributed to increase the wealth of the Church and the power of the Papacy. Thus the important part which the Popes took in the Crusades naturally fostered their authority and influence, by placing in their hands, the armies and resources of Christendom, and accustoming the people to look to them as guides and leaders.

As to the wealth of the churches and monasteries, this was increased by the sale to them, often for a mere fraction of their actual value, of the land of those preparing for the expeditions, or by the out and out gift of the lands of such in return for prayers. Thousands of the crusaders, returning broken in spirits and in health, sought an asylum in the churches, and gave the establishments that they entered all of their worldly goods. Besides all this, the stream of the ordinary gifts of piety was swollen by the extraordinary religious enthusiasm of the time.

The influence of the Crusades upon the intellectual development of Europe can hardly be overestimated. Above all, they opened the minds of the crusaders. The East at the time of the Middle Ages surpassed the West in civilization. The crusaders enjoyed the advantages which come from travel in strange lands and among unfamiliar peoples. They went out from their castles or villages to see great cities, marble palaces, superb dresses, and elegant manners; they returned with finer tastes, broader ideas, and wider sympathies. The crusades opened up a new world. Furthermore, the knowledge of the science and learning of the East gained by the crusaders through their expeditions, greatly influenced the Latin intellect, and helped to awaken in Western Europe that mental activity which resulted finally in the great intellectual outburst known as the Revival of Learning during the Renaissance.

<http://middle-ages.org.uk/effects-of-crusades.htm>

The Effects of the Crusades

The Crusades are a forceful example of the power of the Church during the medieval period. The call to go to the Holy Land encouraged thousands to leave their homes and travel to faraway lands. For those who stayed home, especially women, it meant a chance to manage affairs on the estates or to operate shops and inns.

European merchants who lived and traded in the Crusader states expanded trade between Europe and Southwest Asia. The goods imported from Southwest Asia included spices, fruits, and cloth. This trade with the West benefited both Christians and Muslims.

However, the failure of later Crusades also lessened the power of the pope. The Crusades weakened the feudal nobility and increased the power of kings. Thousands of knights and other participants lost their lives and fortunes. The fall of Constantinople weakened the Byzantine Empire.

For Muslims, the intolerance and prejudice displayed by Christians in the Holy Land left behind a legacy of bitterness and hatred. This legacy continues to the present. For Christians and Jews who remained in the Muslim controlled region after the fall of the Crusader states, relations with the Muslim leadership worsened. For Jews in Europe, the Crusades were a time of increased persecution.

The Crusades grew out of religious fervor, feudalism, and chivalry, which came together with explosive energy. This same energy led to the growth of trade, towns, and universities in medieval Europe.



▲ This scene reveals torture used in the Inquisition.

What were the results of the Crusades?

The Crusades were a significant event in world history. The events of the crusades impacted people at that time and in the future. When historians look at the past, they try to evaluate if the results of the Crusades were these positive or negative. But to do this they also have to decide which events or outcomes were the most important to world history and which were not as important.

Categorizing the results of the Crusades: Which were positive and which were negative?

Below is a list of results that came from the Crusades. For each categorize it as either “positive,” or “negative.” Then, think about the importance of each in history.

<i>Positive or Negative</i>	<i>Result</i>
1) _____	Europeans learned games from the Arabs – like Chess.
2) _____	There was more trade between Europe and the Middle East.
3) _____	Europeans obtained new foods such as rice, coffee, and spices.
4) _____	Europeans obtained goods such as mirrors and wheelbarrows
5) _____	Muslims obtained wool from Europe
6) _____	Europeans learned about algebra, chemistry, and a new number system
7) _____	European sailors started using the Arabic compass and astrolabe to find better sea routes.
8) _____	Cities in Italy became important trading centers between Europe and the Middle East.
9) _____	Feudal lords allowed serfs to buy their freedom. Then they used the money to pay for the Crusades.
10) _____	Because serfs gained freedom and because they could get jobs in growing cities, the Crusades helped to bring an end to feudalism in Europe.
11) _____	The Crusades helped create distrust between Christians and Muslims that still exists today.
12) _____	Many people died during the Crusades
13) _____	Jews in Europe were killed by the Crusaders because they also didn't believe in Christ.
14) _____	At the end of the Crusades Jerusalem was still in Muslim hands

Document 1

Though trade had existed between Europe and the Middle East for centuries, the Crusades renewed European interest in goods from the east. Crusaders returning to Europe from the holy land brought goods like fabrics, spices, and perfumes from the Middle East. They also brought ideas like advances in medicine and technology, and translations of Greek and Roman works that had been largely forgotten in medieval western Europe. Europe’s need to raise, transport, and supply large armies also led to a flourishing of trade throughout Europe. Roads largely unused since the days of Rome saw significant increases in traffic as local merchants began to expand their horizons. The increase in trade led to the development of wealthy cities like Venice in Italy. In port cities a new middle class emerged made up of merchants who became wealthy through trade.

Millions of people, Christian and non-Christian, soldiers and noncombatants lost their lives during the Crusades. The wars also resulted in the destruction of cities and towns. In his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Edward Gibbon refers to the Crusades as an event in which “the lives and labours of millions, which were buried in the East, would have been more profitably employed in the improvement of their native country.”

Adapted from Rachel Rooney and Andrew Miller. *The Crusades: Motivations, Administration, and Cultural Influence*. Newberry Digital Collections for the Classroom. [Web](#). This passage was adapted by New Visions from [The Crusades](#) in Wikipedia which is published under the CC-BY-SA 3.0 license.

1. Make a list of the effects of the Crusades from Document 1.

2. Constructing an enduring issues claim.

a. Identify at least three (3) issues (important topic **or** problem) related to the documents identified above.

b. From your list above, choose ONE that is an enduring issue (exists over time).

c. Make a CLAIM about your enduring issue. *See example below.*

Examples of Claims:

Claim that IDENTIFIES AN ENDURING ISSUE	Claim that identifies WHO is involved	Claim that identifies HOW something is done or used	Claim that identifies CAUSES	Claim that identifies EFFECTS	Claim that identifies CAUSES and EFFECTS
Conflict is an enduring issue throughout history.	Conflict between nations is an enduring issue throughout history.	Conflict through war is an enduring issue throughout history.	Throughout history, one enduring issue has been the use of conflict to secure a nation’s borders.	Throughout history, the use of conflict has led to long-term violence between the groups of people involved.	Throughout history, one enduring issue has been the use of conflict to secure a nation’s borders which has led to long-term violence between the groups of people involved.

