



Inter-Regional Interactions: The Crusades

Conflict between Muslims of Middle
East and Christians of Europe



The World in 1050



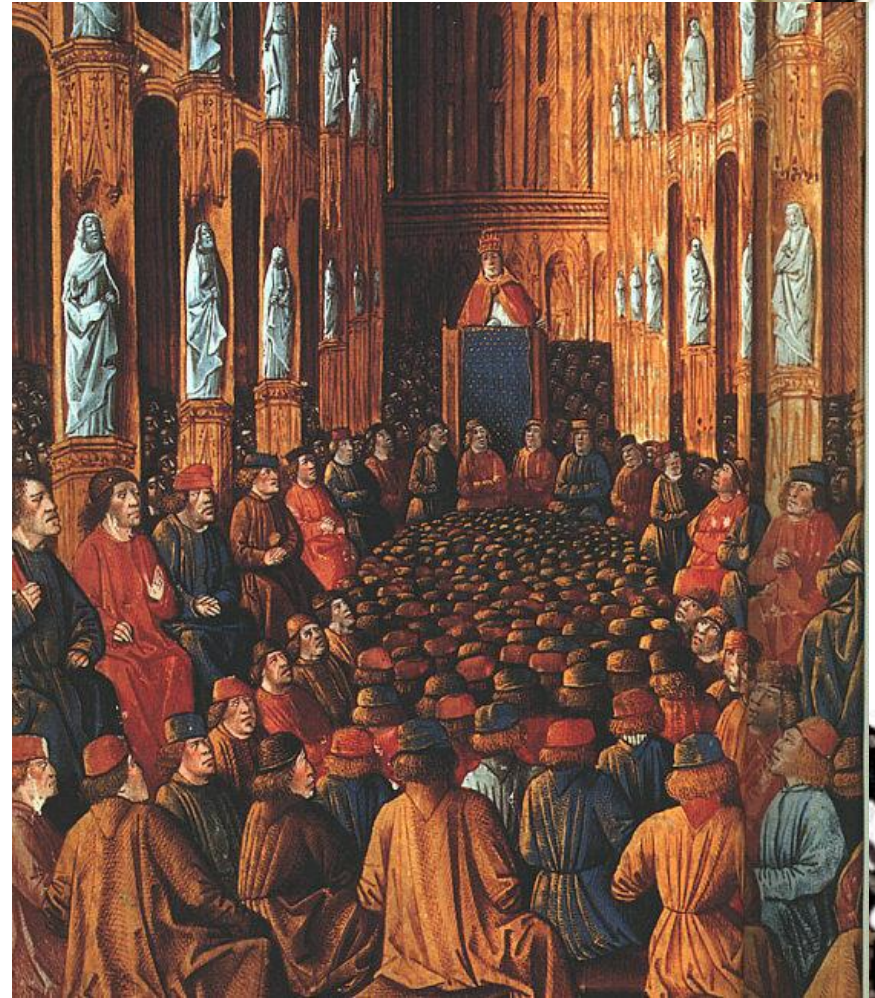
- Europe is at its worst
- Middle East is at its best
 - Turks – migrants from central asia who converted to Islam
- 1071 Seljuks had over-run Asia Minor and were forcing back byzantines
 - Seljuks captured Jerusalem (Christian Holy Land)



Council of Clermont



- Byzantine Emperor Alexius I asks Pope Urban II for help
- Council of Clermont 1095 – Pope Urban calls on Christians to retake the holy land



Why people joined the crusades

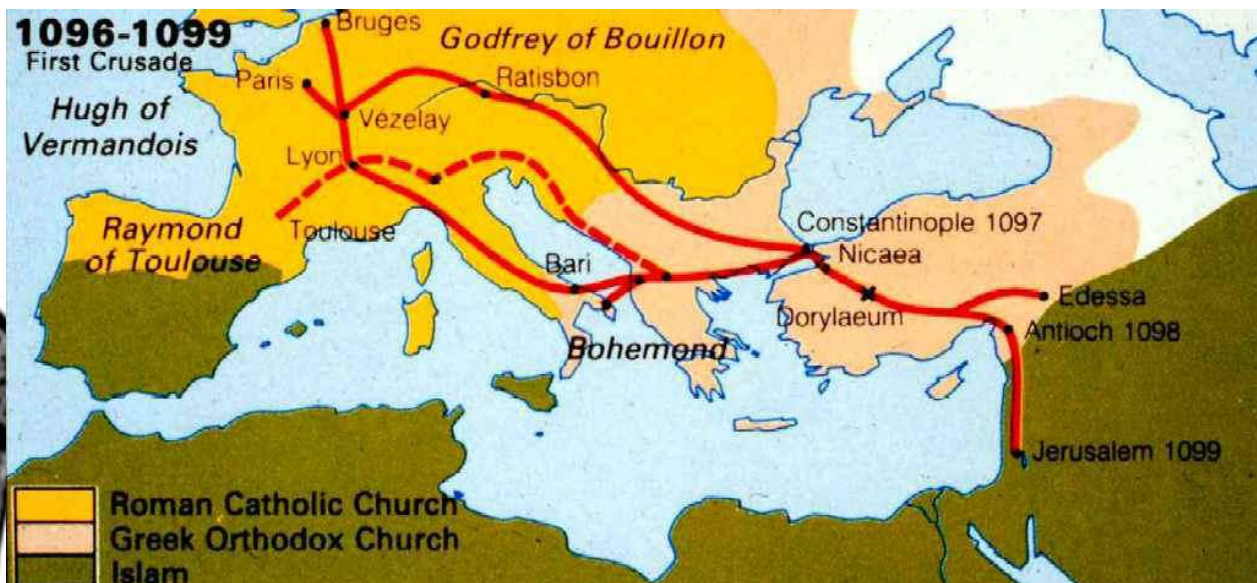
- Religious Zeal
- Knights wanted wealth and land
- Erase Sins
- Adventure



First Crusade



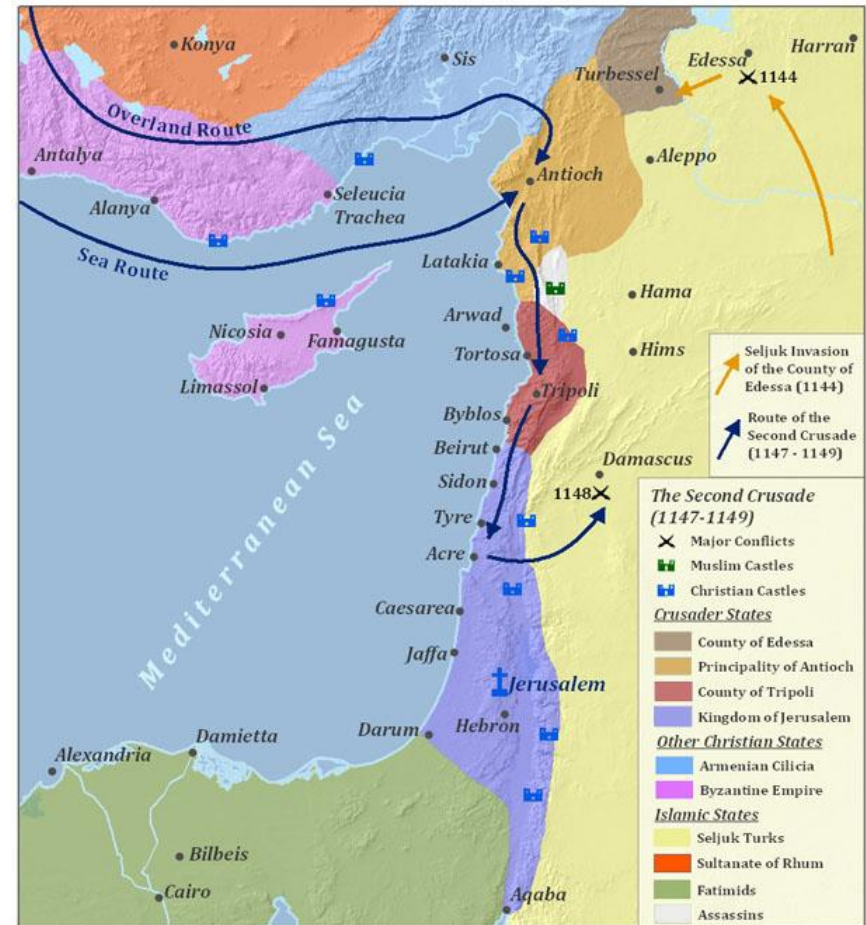
- 1096-1099
- Captured Jerusalem
 - Celebrated by killing all Jews and Muslims within city walls



Second Crusade



- 1147-1149
- Fight to retake Christian land of Edessa
 - Louis VII – France
 - Conrad III - Germany
- Failed



Muslim General Saladin

- Declares Islamic Jihad (Holy war) against Christians to regain land
- Recaptures Jerusalem (1187)





Third Crusade – Kings Crusade

- 1182-1192
- Frederick Barbarossa (Germany) – dies en route
- Phillip Augustus (France) – Goes home after disagreement with Richard after capturing Acre
- Richard “Lionheart” (England)
 - Fail to recapture Jerusalem
 - Richard able to negotiate with Saladin to open Jerusalem to Christian Pilgrims



The Third Crusade, 1189-91



The Fourth Crusade



- 1202-1204
- On the way to attack Egypt
 - Attack money supply of Muslims
 - Instead sack and loot Constantinople



The Fourth Crusade, 1202-04



The Children's Crusade



- 1212
- Two groups of children lead a crusade
 - French
 - 30,000 led by Stephen of Cloyes
 - Most died in shipwreck or sold into slavery
 - German Children
 - 20,000 led by Nicholas
 - Turned away by Pope
 - Either died returning home
 - Boarded ship in Pisa and never heard from again



The World in 1291

- All lands taken by Christians back in hands of Muslims
- Last city to fall is Acre, all Christians killed within city



Impacts of the Crusades



- Brought many luxury goods to Europe
 - Boats would take crusaders to Holy land and would bring back goods to sell in Europe (Fabrics, Spices, Perfumes, Sugar, Cotton, Rice)
- Could increase taxes (Citing Religious need) = Increased power and prestige of Monarchs
- More Hatred between West and East
 - Byzantines not happy about Constantinople
- Europe looks World Wide
 - 1271 Marco Polo Heads on journey to investigate other goods to sell in Europe