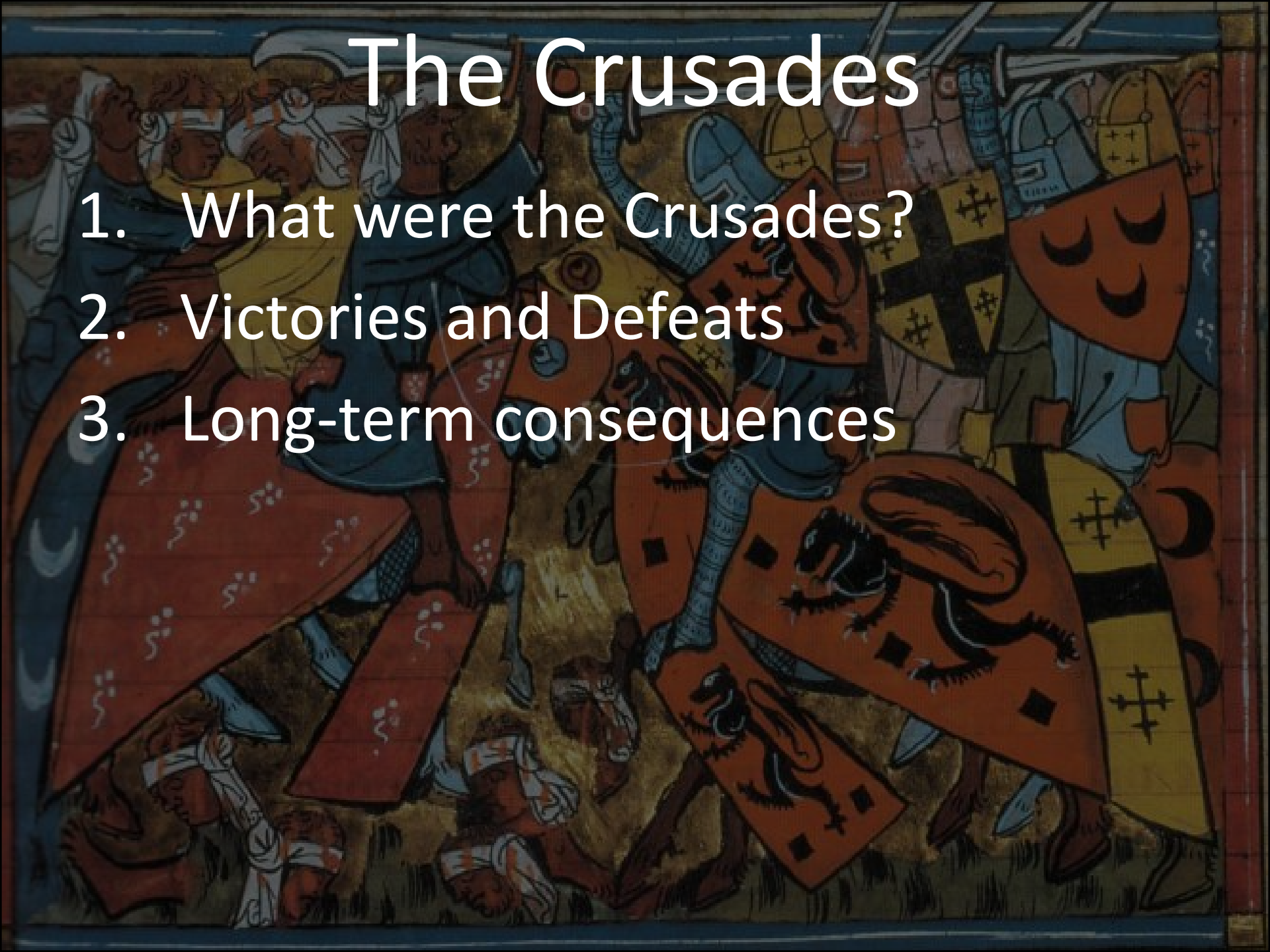


# The Crusades



1. What were the Crusades?
2. Victories and Defeats
3. Long-term consequences

# 1. What were the Crusades?

- Basically, a series of wars between European Christians and Middle Eastern Muslims for control of the Holy Land







# Jerusalem





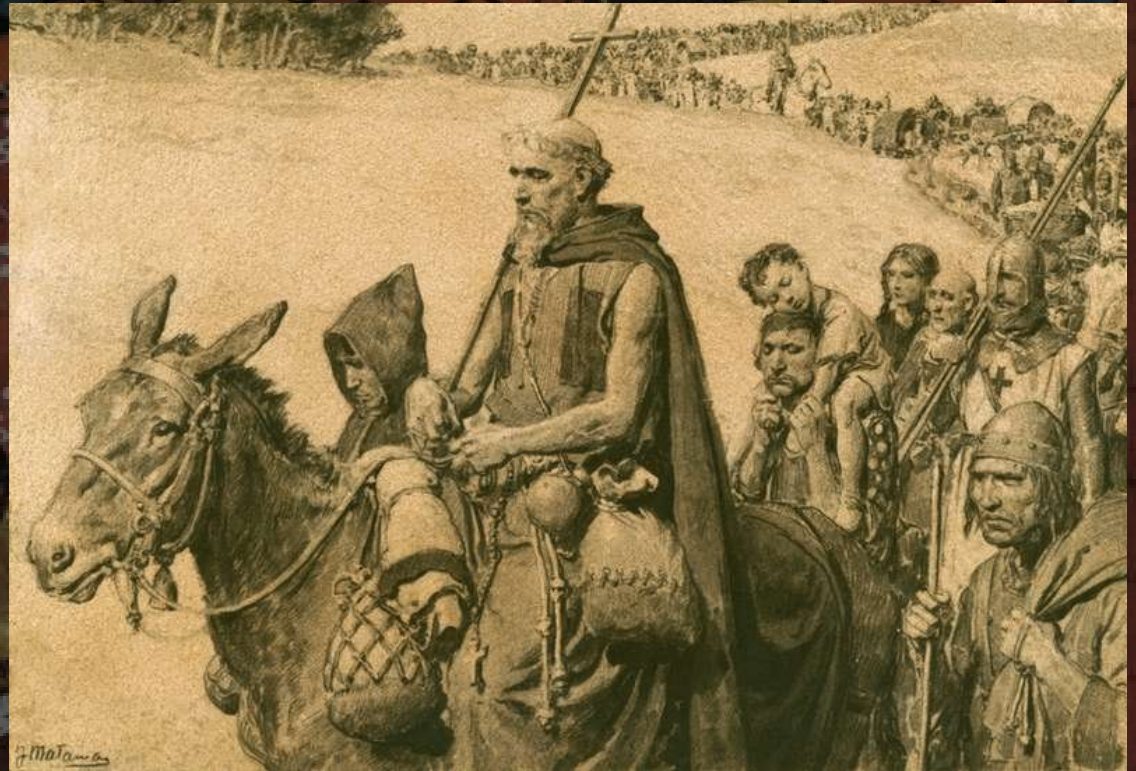
Seljuk Turks

Pope Urban II,  
1095 C.E.



# Who were the Crusaders?

- Ordinary people
- “pilgrims”



Peter the Hermit  
People's Crusade, 1096



- Making a pilgrimage to the Holy Land could help make sure a person went to Heaven when he or she died



# Knights and Nobles



- Believed that fighting in a holy war could help guarantee they would go to heaven



- It was also a way of gaining a reputation for courage and honour in battle
- Could win loot and land in the Holy Land to increase wealth



# 2. Victories and Defeats

- There were seven different crusades between 1096 and 1254
- In the First Crusade, Christians captured Jerusalem







Saladin

# Third Crusade Richard the Lionheart





# Children's Crusade, 1212



# 3. Long-Term Consequences



- i) The earliest military orders began in Jerusalem after the First Crusade
  - Members took traditional vows of monasteries, but could also commit violence in defense of Christianity





Knights Templar



Teutonic Knights





ii) Opened up Europeans' eyes to the world beyond their own continent

- More demand for foreign goods, such as silk and spices, led to an increase in trade





iii) But more than anything, it made Europeans realize that they had severely underestimated Arab Muslims, whose civilization was much more advanced than Europe's at the time

