Lesson 2

MAIN IDEAS

1. **Government** Religious and political motives led the Christians to begin a series of wars to conquer Palestine.

2. **Government** Muslim armies gradually recaptured territory lost during the First Crusade.

3. **Culture** The Crusades, including the reconquest of Spain and Portugal, had a lasting effect on European culture.

TAKING NOTES

Reading Skill: Explaining Chronological Order and Sequence

Putting things in chronological order helps you understand how different events relate to one another. For Lesson 2, draw a time line like the one below and fill in events as you read.

![St. Peter’s Castle](image)

This castle was built by Christian Crusaders, and is now a museum in modern Turkey.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

7.6.6 Discuss the causes and course of the religious Crusades and their effects on the Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe, with emphasis on the increasing contact by Europeans with cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean world.

7.6.9 Know the history of the decline of Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula that culminated in the Reconquista and the rise of Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms.

Framework The expulsion of the Jews and Muslims in Spain in 1492 should be noted.
The Crusades

Build on What You Know  In Chapter 4, you read about how the Seljuk Turks took control of Palestine and came into conflict with Orthodox Christians of eastern Europe. In Lesson 2, you will read more about that conflict.

Battle for Palestine

ESSENTIAL QUESTION  Why did the Christians begin a series of wars to conquer Palestine?

The Crusades were military expeditions from Christian Europe to Palestine between the 11th and 13th centuries. They had a lasting impact on European politics and society.

Causes of the Crusades  European Christians began the Crusades for several reasons. Jerusalem and the area around it was, and still is, sacred to Christians, Jews, and Muslims. Christians called this area the Holy Land. The Seljuk takeover of Jerusalem in 1071 made Christian pilgrimages to the Holy Land nearly impossible.

Additionally, European feudal princes often used success in warfare as one way to gain power. As a result, many princes were eager to go on the Crusades. European merchants were also willing to finance the Crusades because they might gain access to the rich trade routes that connected with Asia to the east.

Finally, Seljuk forces attacked the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine emperor asked the pope for help. By 1096, the pope responded, and the First Crusade began (see map below).

First Crusade, A.D. 1096–1099

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER INTERPRETING MAPS

Movement  Look at the route through Rome. How were the travel needs of that group different from the others?
The First Crusade  In 1096, several European armies started out for the Byzantine capital of Constantinople. From there they planned to attack Palestine. Many Crusaders did not take enough supplies. Tens of thousands died on the way, and many were captured and enslaved. Still, a large Crusader force was prepared to attack Palestine.

Christian forces captured the cities of Nicæa and Antioch, and in 1099, they captured Jerusalem. They divided the conquered land into four Crusader states: Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli, and Jerusalem.

**REVIEW** What were the results of the First Crusade?

**Muslims Return to Power**

2 **ESSENTIAL QUESTION** How successful were Muslim armies after the First Crusade?

The Second Crusade (1147–1149) began after Muslim Turks recaptured the Crusader state of Edessa in 1144. A French army and a German army went on the Crusade. They marched separately to Palestine and were weakened by a difficult journey. Muslim forces defeated the Crusaders at Damascus.

Christians kept control of the other Crusader states. They survived in part because of continued disagreements among the Muslim leadership. But the Muslim disagreements ended in the late 1100s with the rise of Salah-al-Din, a Muslim political and military leader.
Saladin’s Rise to Power  Salah-al-Din was known to Europeans as Saladin (SAL•uh•dihn). As a young man, Saladin was more interested in studying Islam than warfare. But he eventually joined an uncle who was a military leader in Syria. Saladin went with a Syrian army to defend Egypt against the Crusaders. After the war, he took over the Egyptian government. Saladin began to unify Muslims in the region, and then he turned his attention to the Crusaders still in Palestine.

In 1187, Saladin gathered a large force to attack the Crusader states. Saladin’s forces won many victories and recaptured Jerusalem. It did not take long for news of Saladin’s victories to reach Europe.

The Third Crusade  After the fall of Jerusalem, the pope called for another Crusade. Some of Europe’s most powerful leaders went on the Third Crusade (1189–1192). Among them was the English king Richard the Lion-Hearted. Richard became the Crusaders’ leader because of his courage and skill in battle. The Crusaders were successful at first, but they did not achieve their main goal of retaking Jerusalem. In 1192, Saladin and Richard agreed to a truce. Jerusalem would remain under Muslim control. However, in return, Saladin agreed to allow Christian pilgrims to visit the city’s holy places.

The Fourth Crusade  The truce did not last, and a Fourth Crusade (1202–1204) was launched. To pay the Italian traders who were transporting them, the Crusaders agreed to attack the Byzantine city of Zara. The Crusaders then sacked Constantinople to put a political ally in charge of the Byzantine Empire. The pope was furious with the Crusaders for attacking Christian cities, but he could not stop them. The Crusaders did not continue the Crusade. The Byzantine Empire was further weakened as a result of the Fourth Crusade.

Review  What was the key to the success of the Muslim armies?

Muslims Recapture Palestine

Essential Question  What were some effects of the Crusades on Europe?

Europe began more Crusades, but by 1270, the Muslims had driven the Crusaders out of Palestine, and the wars ended. The Crusades did not have a permanent effect on Muslims in Palestine. People’s daily lives continued much as they had before the Crusades.

But Christian traders remained in Palestine, and European pilgrims continued to visit their religion’s Holy Land. Both the traders and the pilgrims maintained a cultural exchange with the Turkish, Arab, Persian, and African cultures present in the region.
Effects of the Crusades  European contact with the cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean grew during the Crusades. Crusaders brought back Asian goods, resulting in increased trade. These goods included spices, furs, cloth, cane sugar, rice, and different fruits. Increased trade across the Mediterranean helped European towns to grow and made the role of urban merchants more important.

Another legacy of the Crusades was rising Christian hostility toward Jews. More and more Christians believed that all non-Christians were their enemy. On their way to Palestine, some Crusaders massacred European Jews and continued the killing in Palestine. After the Crusades, Jews were expelled from England in 1290 and from France in 1306 and again in 1394. Many of these Jews moved to eastern Europe.

Muslims, however, allowed Jews and Christians to live in peace in most cases. Many Crusaders who stayed in Palestine came to respect Muslims, but Christian intolerance toward Jews continued.

The Reconquista  Muslim leaders drove the Crusaders out of Palestine. But in Spain just the opposite occurred. Here, it was Christian armies that drove out the Muslim rulers. This reconquest is called the Reconquista (reh•kawn•KEES•ta) in the Spanish language.

In the early 700s, Muslims had conquered the Iberian Peninsula, which includes present-day Spain and Portugal (see the map below). In Chapter 4, you read about how Spain experienced a golden age of cooperation among Muslims and Jews during this period.

By the 1000s, however, Muslim unity on the peninsula broke down. Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms rose to defeat Muslim forces. King

The Reconquista, A.D. 1000–1492

Reconquered by 1000
Reconquered 1001–1250
Reconquered 1251–1492
Present-day borders
City (with date of reconquest)

Movement In which direction did the Reconquista move?
Ferdinand and Queen Isabella unified Spain through military and religious authority. Their armies captured cities, and their Church officials used a court to punish people opposed to Church teachings. This court, which was used throughout Europe, was called the **Inquisition**. Many Jews and Muslims in Spain and Portugal were tortured and executed by the Inquisition. In 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella completed the Reconquista by forcing out the last Muslim rulers and their followers and many Jews as well.

**Review** How are the Crusades and the Reconquista related?

**Lesson Summary**

- Christian Europe launched Crusades from 1096 to 1270 to take control of the Holy Land from Muslims.
- Under Saladin, Muslims regained much territory lost during the First Crusade.
- Crusaders failed to take control of the Holy Land, but the Reconquista in Spain was successful.

**Why It Matters Now . . .**

Some present-day Christians and Muslims look back to the period of the Crusades in an effort to understand tensions between the West and the Middle East today.

### Terms & Names

1. Explain the importance of
   - Seljuk Turk
   - Saladin
   - Inquisition
   - Crusade
   - Reconquista

### Using Your Notes

**Explaining Chronological Order and Sequence** Use your completed time line to answer the following question:

2. When did the first Christian armies head for the Holy Land? (7.6.6)

### Main Ideas

3. What economic effects did the Crusades have on Europe? (7.6.6)
4. What impact did the Crusades have on the Jewish population of Europe? (7.6.6)
5. Why were the Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms able to start taking back territory? (7.6.9)

### Critical Thinking

6. **Understanding Causes** What motivated the Crusaders to attack Palestine? (7.6.6)
7. **Understanding Effects** How did the Crusades impact the Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe? (7.6.6)

### Activity

**Making a Poster** Research to learn more about the Crusades. Make a poster that shows how the Crusades changed life in Europe. (7.6.6)