Objectives

- Identify the advanced civilizations that were flourishing in 1050.

- Explain the causes and effects of the Crusades.

- Summarize how Christians in Spain carried out the Reconquista.
Terms and People

- **Crusades** – a series of wars in which Christians battled Muslims for control of lands in the Middle East
- **Holy Land** – Jerusalem and other places in Palestine where Christians believe Jesus had lived and preached
- **Pope Urban II** – the pope who urged Christian bishops and nobles to action in the Holy Land, which led to the first Crusade
- **Reconquista** – the campaign to drive Muslims from the Iberian peninsula
Terms and People (continued)

- **Ferdinand and Isabella** – Spanish monarchs who made the final push against Muslims in Spain and completed the Reconquista

- **Inquisition** – a Church court set up to try people accused of heresy
How did the Crusades change life in Europe and beyond?

Thousands of Europeans took part in the Crusades. In these wars Christians battled Muslims for control of lands in the Middle East.

The encounters of Europeans in the Middle East increased the pace of change at home.
By 1050, Western Europe was emerging from a period of isolation. Civilizations elsewhere were thriving.

- Among them were the Muslims, who spread from Spain to India, and the Buddhists in Asia.
- China, West Africa, and Central America had advanced societies as well.
Hoping to gain power and heal the schism in the Church, **Pope Urban II** urged bishops and nobles to fight the Turks. “God wills it!” roared the assembly, and the Crusades began.

In the 1050s, Muslim Turks invaded the Byzantine empire. They extended their power to the **Holy Land** in Palestine.
Crusaders set off for the **Holy Land**.

Some were driven by religious zeal, others by a thirst for adventure. Some hoped to win land and wealth.
Christian knights captured Jerusalem in 1099, but in 1187, it fell again to the Muslims.
The Crusades were not very successful for Europeans.

| During the Third Crusade, Europeans failed to retake Jerusalem. | During the Fourth, they fought other Christians. | By 1291, Muslim armies captured the last Christian outpost in the Holy Land. |
### Effects of the Crusades

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<th>Effect</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>They left a bitter legacy of religious hatred.</td>
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<td>European economies expanded as trade increased and the use of money became more common.</td>
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<td>The power of monarchs increased.</td>
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<td>A wider worldview developed, and some Europeans set off on a new age of exploration.</td>
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The crusading spirit continued in Spain. It was called the Reconquista.

- The goal was to drive Muslims off the Iberian peninsula.
- By 1300, Christians controlled the entire region except Granada.
- Muslim influence continued, however, and shaped the arts and literature in Christian Spain.
When **Ferdinand and Isabella** married in 1469, a unified Spain was formed.

- They made the final push against Muslims in Granada.
- **Granada fell in 1492.** The tradition of relative religious tolerance experienced under the Muslims was at an end.
Isabella wanted to bring religious unity to Spain.

She ended tolerance of non-Christian religions. More than 150,000 people fled Spain.

She had the help of the Inquisition, which tried people accused of heresy. Many who refused to conform were burned at the stake.
Section Review

QuickTake Quiz

Know It, Show It Quiz

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Mac
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