**Aim:** What were the effects of the Crusades?

**HW:**
Write a well organized paragraph explaining what The Crusades were and describing in detail the positive and negative effects of The Crusades. Be sure to cite at least three documents and use ICE (Identify, Cite, and Explain). Your paragraph should be at least twelve sentences. Post on google classroom.
What were the effects of the Crusades?

Objective:
- Describe the effects of the Crusades

Introduction
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CcGzQ3ga5R8

Make a Prediction: What effect do you think the Crusades had on Christian and Muslim states? What effect do you think the Crusades had on the world?

- Christianity will dominate and expand.
- Economic losses
The Crusades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who?</th>
<th>Christians + Muslims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>1096 CE - 1200s CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>Fighting for control of Jerusalem Holy Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Combined Context Expansion Sentence | }
## The Crusades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who?</th>
<th>Christians + Muslims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>1096CE - until 1200s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>Wanted to control Holy Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Combined Context Expansion Sentence:**

The Crusades were a series of religious wars fought between Christians and Muslims from 1096 to 1200, primarily in the Middle East, with the goal of reconquering Jerusalem and other Holy Land territories.
Reader

+------------------+
|                  |

writer
What were the effects of the Crusades?

Directions: As you read, annotate the text excerpt using the annotation guide below. Then, respond to the questions that follow.

Annotate

Connect Cause and Effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Effects</th>
<th>Negative Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underline positive effects of the Crusades

Underline negative effects of the Crusades

Document 1

The initial success of the Crusade established the first four Crusader states in the Eastern Mediterranean: the County of Edessa, the Principality of Antioch, the Kingdom of Jerusalem and the County of Tripoli, but the success for the Europeans did not last. The two-century attempt to recover the Holy Land ended in failure. Following the First Crusade there were six major Crusades and numerous less significant ones. After the last Catholic outposts fell in 1291 there were no more Crusades but the gains were longer lasting in Northern and Western Europe. The power and influence of the Catholic Church grew stronger and into areas of Europe that it had not previously controlled as a result of the Crusades because of the church's ability to unite people through religion.

This passage was adapted from New Visions from The Crusades by Millardde which is published under the CC-BY-SA 3.0 license.
The initial success of the Crusade established the first four Crusader states in the Eastern Mediterranean: the County of Edessa, the Principality of Antioch, the Kingdom of Jerusalem, and the County of Tripoli, but the success for the Europeans did not last. The two-century attempt to recover the Holy Land ended in failure. Following the First Crusade there were six major Crusades and numerous less significant ones. After the last Catholic outposts fell in 1291, there were no more Crusades but the gains were longer lasting in Northern and Western Europe. The power and influence of the Catholic Church grew stronger and into areas of Europe that it had not previously controlled as a result of the Crusades because of the church’s ability to unite people through religion.

This passage was adapted by New Visions from The Crusades in Wikipedia which is published under the CC-BY-SA 3.0 license.
The actions of the Crusaders created divisions between the Roman Catholic world in Western Europe and both the Eastern Orthodox world in Eastern Europe and the Muslim world.

During the Fourth Crusade, for example, Crusaders turned on their fellow Christians in the Byzantine Empire and attacked the city of Constantinople in 1204. The Crusaders destroyed parts of the city and held control over the Byzantine Empire's lands around Constantinople until 1261 when the Byzantines took the city back. Reports of Crusader looting and brutality horrified the Eastern Orthodox world and as a result relations between the Catholic and Orthodox churches were damaged for centuries.

The Byzantine Empire was left much poorer, smaller, and ultimately less able to defend itself because of the Crusader's attack. The empire never regained its strength and was defeated by the Ottoman Turks, a Muslim group, less than two hundred years later.

Similarly, the Islamic world viewed the Crusades as barbaric invasions and the Crusader states as unwanted rule from foreign powers. Leaders of Islamic countries even into the 20th and 21st centuries use the Crusades as an example of European aggression that cannot be trusted and should be defended against.

This passage was adapted by New Visions from [Judea and Samaria in 1917](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judea_and_Samaria_in_1917) and [The Crusades](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crusades) in Wikipedia which is published under the CC BY-SA 3.0 license.
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 Lovejoy and Andrew Miller: The Crusades: Motivations, Administration, and Cultural Impact. Newberry Digital Collections for the Classroom. This passage was adapted by Jeanne Winkes from The Crusades in Wikipedia, which is published under the CC BY-SA license.

UNIT 5 | Social & Cultural Growth & Conflict | SQ 8: What were the effects of the Crusades?
**FA**

**SQ 8: What were the effects of the Crusades?**

**Directions:** Using evidence from the documents above, respond to the task below in the space provided.

**Task 1: Describe the effects of the Crusades by completing the chart below.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Sentence(s)</th>
<th>Sentence Starters and Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>describe how people were and/or have been affected</td>
<td>This event had positive/negative effects such as...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| describe how many people’s lives have been affected | This event impacted the entire region of...  
Over half the population was affected because... |
| describe how long lasting the changes were and/or have been | The golden ages of Islamic caliphates led to the establishment of Islam in regions throughout the world such as South Asia far into the 16th and 17th century. |
Task 2: Construct an Enduring Issues Argument

**Document(s): Effects of the Crusades Documents**

**Task 1**
Identify at least three issues related to the document(s) identified above.

1. 
2. 
3. 

**An Issue** is an important topic or problem.

**Task 2**
From the list of issues you identified, choose one that is an enduring issue.

**An enduring issue** is an issue that
- **exists over time** (endures), even in the present
- has had a **significant impact on people** or been **impacted by people** throughout history

**Task 3**
Make a claim about the enduring issue you chose.

**Examples of Claims:**

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

**Task 4**
To support your claim, identify at least three examples from your study of Global History and your observations of the world that show the issue you identified in your claim
- **exists over time** (endures), even in the present by choosing examples from **multiple time periods**
- has had a **significant impact on people** or been **impacted by people** throughout history

**Example**
Identify the event, what happened, where it happened, when it happened, and who was involved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Example: In 1947, after the British government gave up their power in India, the land was divided between India and Pakistan, but the separation led to violence. To this day there have been conflicts between the two nations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ie- 1492, ancient history, classical era, early modern period, during the Renaissance, after WWI, modern era)</td>
<td>Modern day, 1947-present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 
2. 
3. 

UNIT 5 | Social & Cultural Growth & Conflict | SQ 8: What were the effects of the Crusades?