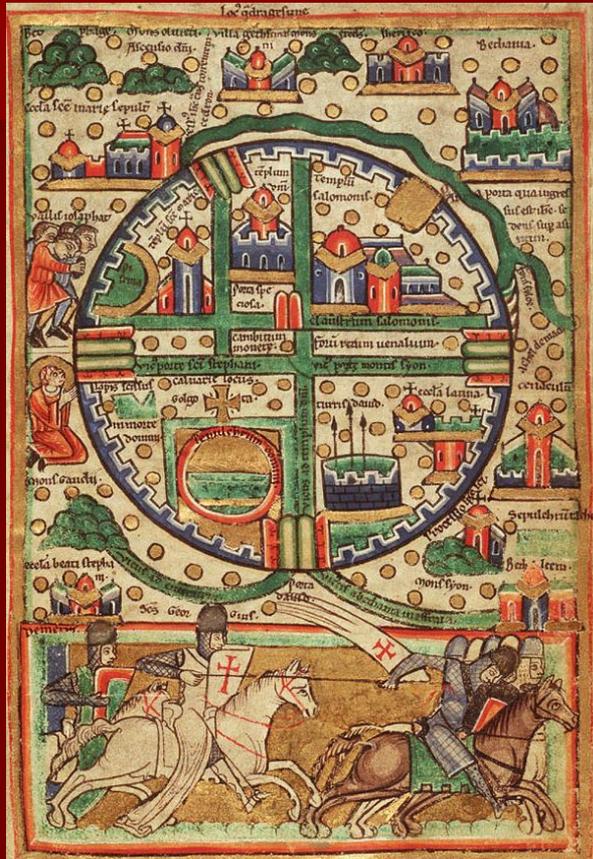


East Meets West

The Crusades

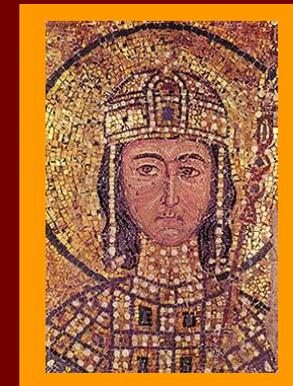
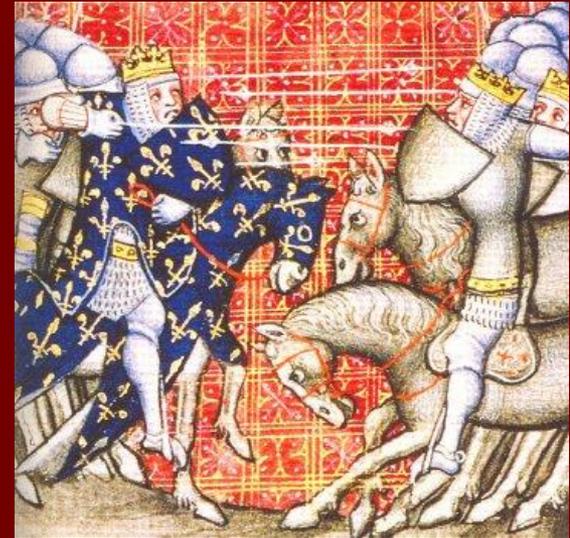




Where else in
military history can
we find a war that
was won *four times*
and still lost?

Causes: Adventure

- After Christianization of the Vikings, Slavs, and Magyars there was an entire class of warriors who now had very little to do but fight amongst themselves and terrorize the peasant population.
- A plea for help from the Byzantine Emperor Alexius I in opposing Muslim attacks thus appealed to their sense of adventure.



Causes: Religious Piety

Intense Religious Piety

- Due in part to the **Investiture Controversy** (a significant conflict between secular and religious powers over the issue of who would control appointments of church officials).
- People became personally engaged in the dramatic religious controversy
- The Results:
 - Intense Christian piety
 - Public interest in religious affairs
 - Popular support for the First Crusade
 - The religious vitality of the 12th century



Causes: Papal Politics

Roman-Byzantine Rivalry

- Cluniac (Benedictine) reform caused the church in the West to be more attentive to business and provided impetus to attempt to reassert control
- The Great Schism, 1064, was a division of Christianity into Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic. The primary cause was a dispute over papal authority.



Causes: European Expansionism

- In the **Battle of Hastings** in 1066, William the Conqueror (from Normandy) defeated England and brought unity and strength to that country.
- After the **capture of Toledo** from the Moslems in 1087, it became the residence of the kings of *Castile* and the ecclesiastical center of Spain
- The **Normans captured Sicily** from the Moslems in 1091 and paved the way for the unification of that country.



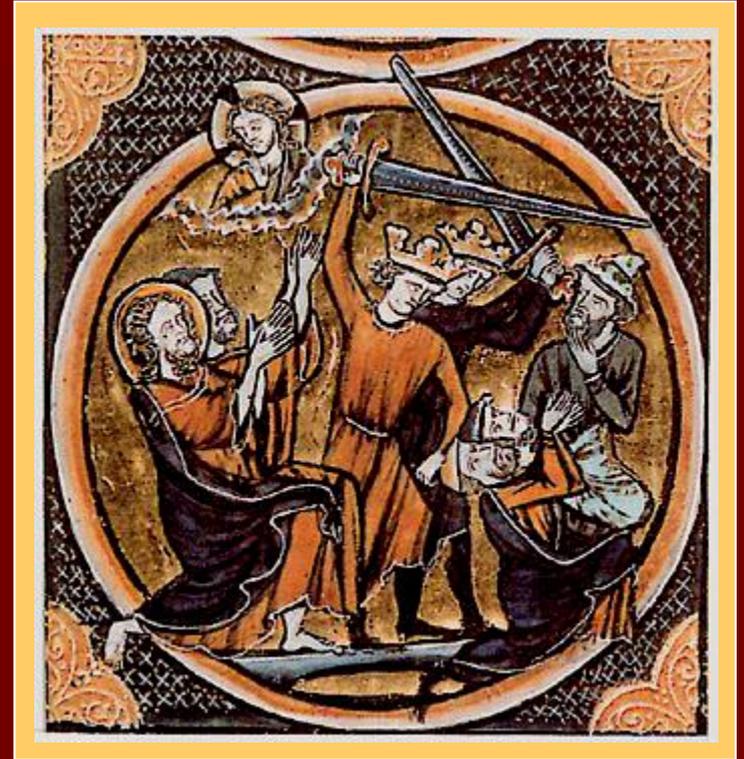
Call for a Crusade

- Pope Urban II called for a Crusade in 1095
- Objectives
 - Drive Turks from Anatolia
 - Obligate the Byzantines
 - Provide occasion for healing Great Schism on Rome's terms
 - Capture Holy Land



Major Events of Crusades

- First Crusade 1097-1098
 - Achieved all major objectives in Holy Land
 - Turkish threat blunted, though not eliminated
 - Area not strategic to Moslems; could have been held indefinitely with a little skill.
 - Initial gains lost through diplomatic bungling.
 - Crusaders attempted to destabilize neighbors



Major Events of Crusades

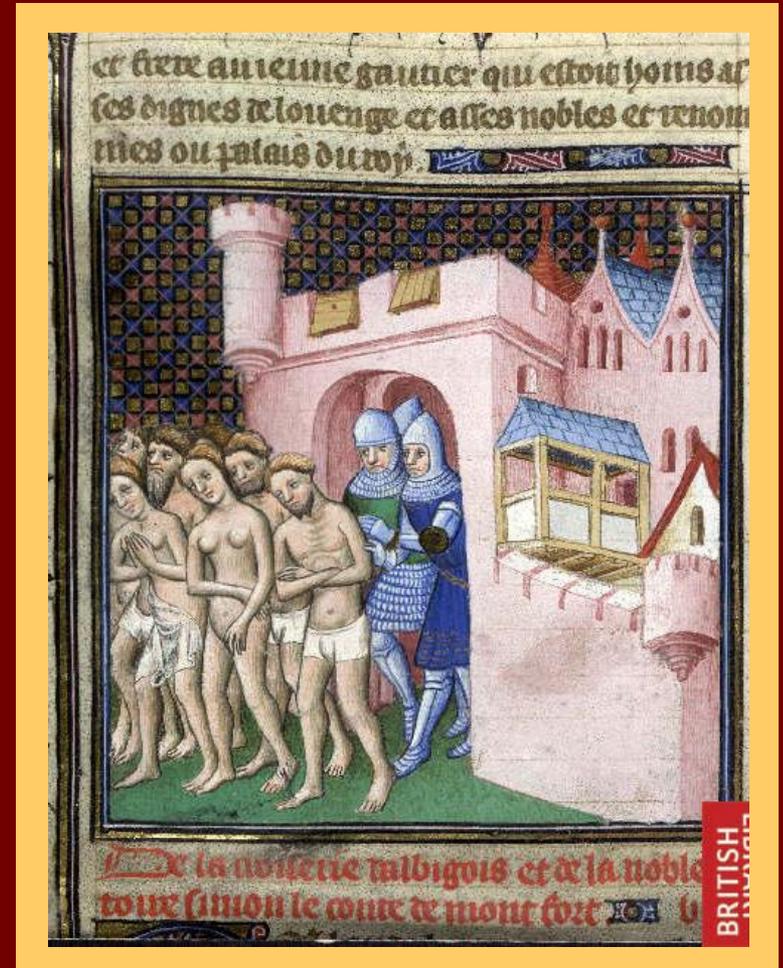
■ Fourth Crusade, 1199-1204

- Western-Greek relations always strained, mutual contempt.
- To finance crusade, Crusaders worked for Venetians
- Crusaders sacked Constantinople, 1204
- Chance to heal Great Schism utterly lost.
- In 1453, when attacked by Turks, Byzantines preferred surrender to asking Rome for aid.



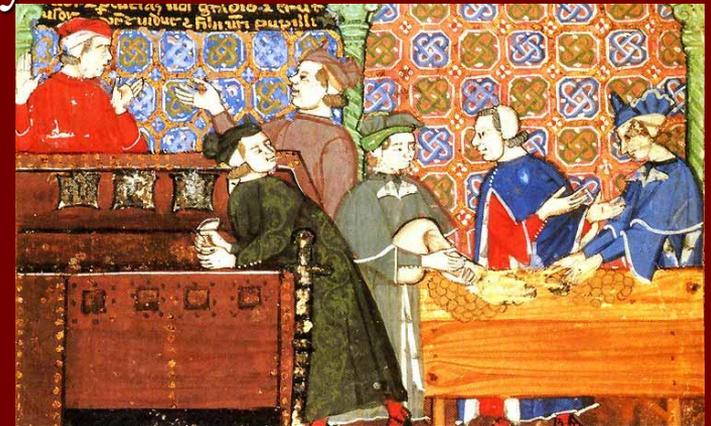
The Crusades Died Out

- Lack of interest, rising European prosperity
- Repeated military defeats
- Discredited by "crusades" against Christians (e.g., Albigensians)



Effects of Crusades

- Fatal weakening of Byzantine Empire
- Vast increase in cultural horizons for many Europeans.
- Stimulated Mediterranean trade.
- Need to transfer large sums of money for troops and supplies led to development of banking techniques.
- Rise of heraldic emblems, coats of arms
- Romantic and imaginative literature.



Effects of Crusades

- Knowledge introduced to Europe
 - Heavy stone masonry, construction of castles and stone churches.
 - Siege technology, tunneling, sapping.
 - Moslem minarets adopted as church spires
- Weakening of nobility, rise of merchant classes
- Enrichment was primarily from East to West--Europe had little to give in return.

