

GII-Crusades

- The Crusades: series of holy wars
- Christians fight the Muslims to regain the Holy Land (Jerusalem)
- Pope Urban II: started the Crusades
- The Christians never regained the Holy Land
- The Crusades caused the spread of trade, ideas, technology and goods between Europe and the Middle East (CULTURAL DIFFUSION)

Sample Questions

1. Which heading would be best for the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Desire to be released from feudal obligations
 - B. Defense of the Holy Land
 - C. Forgiveness of sins
 - D. Desire for wealth from the Middle East
- (1) Reasons for the Reformation
 - (2) European Motives for Fighting the Crusades
 - (3) Causes of the Fall of the Roman Empire
 - (4) Reasons for the Split Between the Eastern and Western Churches

2. A major goal of the Christian Church during the Crusades (1096–1291) was to

- (1) establish Christianity in western Europe
- (2) capture the Holy Land from Islamic rulers
- (3) unite warring Arab peoples
- (4) strengthen English dominance in the Arab world

3. One result of the Crusades was an increase in trade between the Middle East and

- (1) East Asia
- (2) Africa
- (3) North America
- (4) Europe

4. What was one result of large armies traveling great distances during the Crusades?

- (1) Europe's population severely declined.
- (2) Democracy in the Middle East grew.
- (3) Cultural diffusion increased.
- (4) Slavery was eliminated.

5. Revival of trade in western Europe, decline of feudalism, revival of interest in learning, and cultural interaction with the Middle East are associated with the

- (1) impact of the Crusades
- (2) effects of the barter system
- (3) growth of the Maya Empire
- (4) rise of Charlemagne