

proximity and grew to respect each other. Many Christians adopted Eastern customs and came to prefer Eastern food and clothing.

The Second Crusade

The Second Crusade began in 1147, after the Turks had organized their forces and recaptured the important city of Edessa and threatened the Kingdom of Jerusalem. In this Crusade, King Louis VII of France and the Holy Roman Emperor Conrad III led their armies across Europe to the Holy Land.

The armies of the two monarchs met many misfortunes on the march to the Holy Land. They fought separately and did not join forces until they reached Damascus, which the Turks held. Even then the large combined forces of Louis and Conrad failed to capture the city. After only two years their armies returned to Europe in disgrace.

The Third Crusade

News reached Europe that the Muslim leader Salah al-Din had recaptured Jerusalem in 1187. Europe responded with the Third Crusade, from 1189 to 1192. King Richard the Lion Heart of England, King Philip II of France, and Emperor Frederick Barbarossa of the Holy Roman Empire each started out at the head of a great army to regain the Holy Land.

Once again the Europeans failed. Barbarossa drowned in a river on the way to the Holy Land, and most of his army turned back. Philip and Richard quarreled, and Philip took his army home to seize English lands in France. Richard stayed and continued to fight, but his armies could not recapture Jerusalem. He considered peace proposals from Salah al-Din, including marriage alliances, but these proposals were rejected. Richard settled for a truce that gave the crusaders control of a few coastal towns in Palestine and allowed Christians to enter Jerusalem freely.

Later Crusades

Pope Innocent III persuaded a group of French knights to embark on the Fourth Crusade in 1202. The city-state of Venice provided transportation, at the same time persuading the crusaders to attack Zadar, a Christian city on the Adriatic coast. Zadar was also a commercial rival of Venice. After the crusaders captured Zadar, Pope Innocent excommunicated the entire army for attacking a Christian city.

Next the Venetians and the crusaders planned an attack on Constantinople. The attack was in support

of one faction of the Byzantine royal family against another. Although Constantinople was a Christian city, it offered irresistible plunder to the crusaders and commercial advantages to Venice.

In 1204 the crusaders looted Constantinople. Many sacred Christian relics were taken by the looters and sent back to the West. Although the Byzantines regained Constantinople and a part of their lands after 50 years, they never regained their strength. The once-mighty empire finally collapsed when the Turks seized Constantinople in 1453.

A tragic episode in the story of the Crusades occurred in 1212, when a group of young children, believing they could triumph where their elders had failed, undertook their own march to the Holy Land. This Children's Crusade had untrained leaders and no equipment. The pope turned back some of the children. Others reached Marseilles in France, only to be tricked into boarding ships that carried them off to be sold to slave traders.

Despite the failure of the Crusades, the crusading spirit died slowly. Additional Crusades were undertaken after 1204, although historians differ on how many took place. The Crusades continued until 1291, when the Muslims captured the last Christian stronghold, in Acre (AH-kruh). For 200 years, a constant flow of Europeans had streamed into the Holy Land.

Results of the Crusades

From a military standpoint, all the Crusades except the first failed. The Muslims eventually recaptured Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine.

However, Europeans learned about many things of military importance, including the crossbow, a sophisticated bow and arrow held horizontally and fired by pulling a trigger. From the Byzantines as well as the Muslims, Europeans probably learned new siege tactics, such as undermining walls and using catapults to hurl stones. In addition, they may have learned about gunpowder from the Muslims, who probably acquired their knowledge of this explosive from the Chinese.

In Europe the departure of so many nobles and knights for the Crusades did much to strengthen the power of the kings and the middle classes. This hastened the decline of feudalism. Kings imposed new taxes and led armies drawn from their entire countries. Many nobles died fighting. Some had sold or mortgaged their property in order to raise money to go on a Crusade. The success of the First Crusade

enhanced papal prestige and allowed the church to assume political power. The later Crusades, however, had somewhat the opposite effect because they failed to secure the Holy Land, and because some popes used the Crusades for their gain.

The Crusades had other important results. Europeans were influenced by the exchange of ideas among the crusaders from different countries and between the crusaders and the other cultures they met.

Commercial changes also occurred. Italian cities benefited from their role in transporting crusading armies. Europeans became increasingly familiar with products from Southwest Asia—rice, sugar, lemons, apricots, and melons, among other things—which stimulated trade in such goods.

Section 1 Review

1. **Define** Crusades
2. **Identify** Urban II, Louis VII, Conrad III, Salah al-Din
3. **Locate and Explain the Significance** County of Edessa, Principality of Antioch, County of Tripoli, Kingdom of Jerusalem
4. **Summarizing Ideas** Describe the Crusades and why they occurred.
5. **Interpreting Ideas** The Crusades are sometimes called "successful failures." (a) What does this description mean? (b) What political, social, and economic changes occurred in Europe as a result of the Crusades?

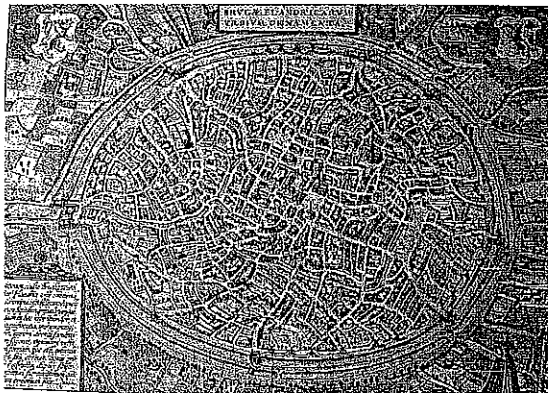
Section 2

The Revival of Trade

Focus Questions

- How did a revival of trade come about in Europe?
- Why did fairs arise, and how did they promote the exchange of goods?
- What important developments resulted from the revival of European trade?

Trade nearly died out in western Europe after the A.D. 400s. Manors became increasingly self-sufficient, growing or making nearly everything they used.



Bruges, one of the chief Hanseatic cities, known as the "City of Bridges," became a commercial center in the 1300s. This is a map of Bruges during the 1300s.

Towns and cities, which depended on trade and manufacturing, decreased in both population and size.

Trade Routes

Trade first began to revive in Italy, largely because neither trade nor towns had declined as much there as elsewhere. Moreover, the geographic location of the Italian Peninsula was favorable for trade. Italy lay between northern Europe, where people were becoming interested in goods from Asia, and Southwest Asia, where such goods could be bought. The Italians became the great European distributors, acting as go-betweens for traders from Asia, on the one hand, and traders from central and northern Europe, on the other. By a combination of force and negotiation, the Italian city-states of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa won trading rights in Constantinople, Syria, Palestine, and North Africa.

At the time of the Crusades, ships from Italian city-states carried crusaders to the Holy Land and brought back rich cargoes from the East. From Italian seaports these goods traveled overland into central and northern Europe. This overland trade route led to the growth and increasing wealth of many cities in the region.

Trade also revived in northern Europe. Before the year 1000, Viking traders from Kiev, in what is now Ukraine, traveled regularly to the Black Sea and on to Constantinople to collect goods from the East. They transported these items to the cities of northern Europe.

The region of Flanders, today part of Belgium, France, and the Netherlands, gained importance during the 1100s. It was the meeting point of trade routes that led across France, down the Rhine River from Germany, across the English Channel from England,