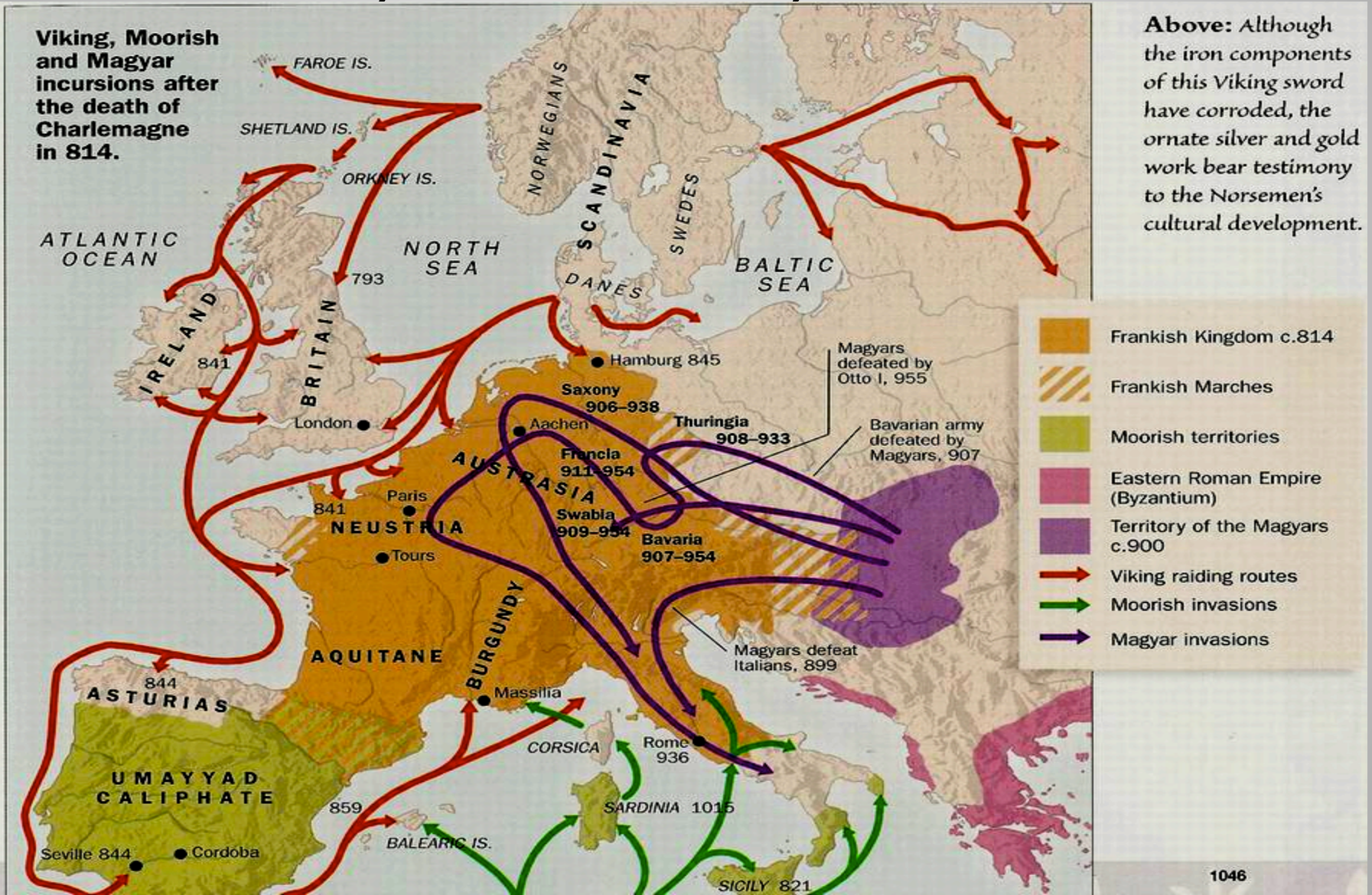


Overview of Crusades

VIKINGS, MAGYARS, AND ARABS

Viking, Moorish and Magyar incursions after the death of Charlemagne in 814.



Above: Although the iron components of this Viking sword have corroded, the ornate silver and gold work bear testimony to the Norsemen's cultural development.

	Frankish Kingdom c.814
	Frankish Marches
	Moorish territories
	Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantium)
	Territory of the Magyars c.900
	Viking raiding routes
	Moorish invasions
	Magyar invasions

COLONIZATION AND

- Atlantic and Baltic Colonization

- The Vikings

- Scandinavians turned to Atlantic, 9th/10th centuries
- Colonized Iceland and Greenland
- Leif Ericsson settled in Canada (Vinland)
- Established Dynasty of the Rus in Russia (Kiev)
- Established states in Normandy, S. Italy, Holy Land

- Christianity in Scandinavia

- Kings of Denmark, Norway converted, 10th c.
 - St. Olaf convinced the king, nobles to convert
 - Colonies in Iceland, Sweden, Finland also converted

- Crusading Orders and Baltic Expansion

- Germans launched mass settlement of Eastern lands

- Allowed nobles to conquer, settle lands in east
- Formed military-religious orders to assist
- Launched crusades against pagan Baltic and Slavic peoples
- Settled German peasants, serfs in lands

- The Teutonic Knights were most active in the Baltic region

- Baltic region was absorbed into Christian Europe by late 13th century
- Settled German settlers in Estonia, Latvia, Prussia
- Allied with the Hansa

- The Reconquest (for Christianity) of Sicily and Spain

- The conquest of Southern Italy, Sicily by Normans, 1040 – 1090

- Seized lands from the Byzantines, Lombards, Muslims to create a powerful, modern state
- Became ally, protector of the Popes; bitter enemies of the Byzantines

- The *reconquista* of Spain

- The *reconquista* began in 11th century after collapse of strong Muslim state
- By 1150, conquered half peninsula: leading states were Leon-Castile, Aragon, Catalonia, Portugal
- By the 13th century, took almost all the peninsula except Granada



THE CRUSADES

- The Turks
 - Arrived in Middle East in early 11th century; defeated Abbassids and Byzantines
 - Seized much of Byzantine holdings in Anatolia, Muslim Holy Land
- Pope Urban II
 - Byzantines asked West for help; Pope called for knights to seize Holy Land, 1095
 - Peter the Hermit traveled in Europe and organized a ragtag army
 - The campaign was a disaster for the crusaders
- The first crusade
 - French, Normans organized a respectable military expedition, 1096
 - Jerusalem fell to the crusaders, 1099
 - Muslims recaptured Jerusalem, 1187
- Later crusades
 - By the mid-13th century, launched five major crusades which all failed
 - 4th crusade (1202-1204) conquered Constantinople, made Schism final
- Consequences of the crusades
 - Facilitated exchange of goods between Muslims, Europe
 - Demands for silk, cotton textiles, and spices increased; spread sugar, citrus plants
 - Italian merchants sought opportunities for direct trade in Asian markets
 - European borrowed heavily from Muslim intellectual knowledge
 - Reacquired Aristotle, lost Greek classics
 - Borrowed Muslim science, mathematics, technology, paper skills
 - Borrowed Muslim architectural techniques
 - Helped produce a 12th century European intellectual Renaissance

