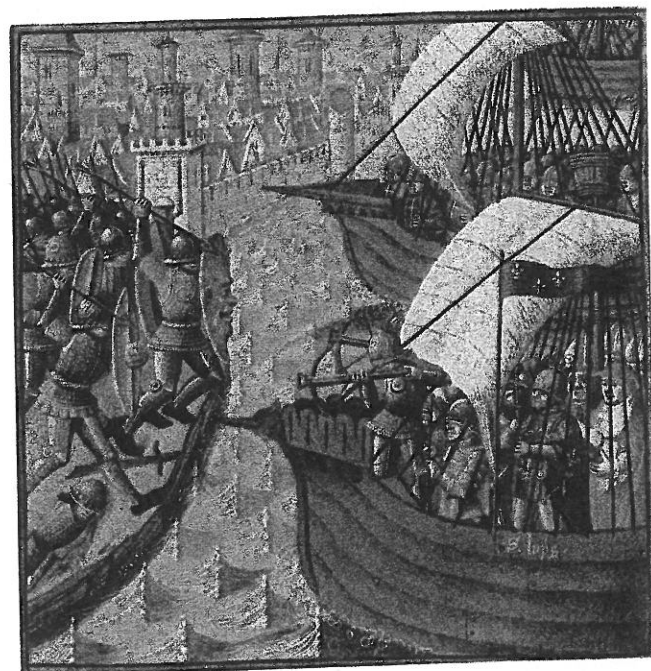


**Recognize Sequence Signal Words**  
 What word in the paragraph at the right signals sequence? How does this clue help you understand the next few paragraphs?

## A Series of Crusades

The pope's best hope for capturing the Holy Land rested with European lords and their knights. But before these armies could assemble, a band of common people set out for Jerusalem.

**Peter the Hermit and the People's Crusade** Peter, a small man who wore monk's robes, gathered an "army" of common people. They set out in 1096. When they got to Constantinople, the Byzantine emperor advised them to wait for help from an army of knights from Europe. Peter agreed, but his followers rebelled. His soldiers attacked the Turks, who easily defeated them. Only a small part of his army survived.



Crusaders led by Louis IX of France retake the city of Damietta, near Jerusalem.

**The First Crusade** At last, the European armies sent by Pope Urban II reached Constantinople. Joined by what remained of Peter's army, the knights fought their way to Jerusalem and captured it in 1099. While taking control of the city, the crusaders killed about 10,000 of its Muslim, Christian, and Jewish inhabitants.

After the capture of Jerusalem, most of the crusaders returned to Europe. Those who stayed in the Holy Land set up four Christian kingdoms. The Muslim Turks attacked these kingdoms repeatedly. European Christians then launched more Crusades to keep control of the region.

**Later Crusades** The Second Crusade had little success. Then a strong Arab Muslim leader rose to power. He was known to the Europeans as Saladin

(SAL uh din). By 1187, Saladin had retaken Jerusalem. King Richard I of England tried to persuade Saladin to return the Holy City to the Christians. Saladin refused, saying,

“To us Jerusalem is as precious . . . as it is to you, because it is the place from where our Prophet [Muhammad] made his journey by night to heaven. . . . Do not dream that we will give it up to you.”

—Saladin

Even so, Saladin negotiated a treaty with King Richard. He agreed to reopen Jerusalem to Christian pilgrims.

✓ **Reading Check** Why did Saladin refuse to give up Jerusalem?

## The Results of the Crusades

Although crusaders did capture the Holy Land for a while, they were never able to gain firm control of it. Still, the Crusades brought important and lasting changes to Europe.

**Increased Trade** The European ships that carried crusaders and their supplies to the Holy Land returned with rugs, jewelry, glass, and spices. Soon, these goods were in great demand in Europe. Thus, the Crusades helped revive trade, which in turn led to the growth of towns and cities.

The Crusades also encouraged the use of money in Europe. For much of the Middle Ages, most people bartered, or traded goods for other goods or for land or protection. But the crusaders went far from home, where they needed to *buy* supplies. In that case, it was easier to use money than it was to barter.

**New Ideas** Returning crusaders also brought new ideas and technology back to Europe. You have read about the advances made by Arabs in medicine, mathematics, and technology. The crusaders helped increase European knowledge of these techniques. Europeans learned how to make better ships and maps—skills that would help them become worldwide explorers.

✓ **Reading Check** Describe two effects of the Crusades.



**Medieval Banking**  
 A man deposits gold in a bank. **Synthesize** Why did banking increase after the Crusades?

## Section 3 Assessment

### Key Terms

Review the key terms at the beginning of this section. Use each term in a sentence that explains its meaning.

### Target Reading Skill

Reread the text on page 134 under the heading The Rise of the Turks. What signal words helped you understand the sequence of these events?

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking

1. (a) **Find Main Ideas** What was the chief goal of the crusaders?

(b) **Infer** Why do you think Pope Urban II called the First Crusade a "just," or honorable, war?

2. (a) **Sequence** List the events of the First Crusade in order.

(b) **Identify Frame of Reference** How do you think European Christians viewed the Muslim Turks? How do you think Muslims living in the Holy Land viewed the crusaders?

3. (a) **Identify Effects** What were the main effects of the Crusades on life in Europe?

(b) **Predict** What might have happened in Europe if the Crusades had never taken place?

### Writing Activity

Suppose that there were European newspapers that published editorials at the time of the Crusades. Write an editorial either in support of or against the First Crusade.

**Writing Tip** Remember that editorials are persuasive writing. State your position. Then use reasons and facts to convince readers that your opinion is the right one.