

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Great Empires of the World: Church Reform and the Crusades

### Key Terms and People

**Urban II** pope who called for the First Crusade

**Richard the Lion-Hearted**  
English king who fought Saladin in the Third Crusade

**Crusade** a holy war

**Simony** practice of selling positions in the church

**Gothic** style of architecture of the cathedrals during the Middle Ages

**Saladin** famous Muslim leader of the 1100s

### THE AGE OF FAITH

#### What changes did the Church undergo?

Starting in the 1000s, a new Age of Faith arose in Europe. Popes tried to end certain practices. One practice was the marriage of priests. Another was \_\_\_\_\_, or the selling of positions in the Church. A third problem popes wanted to reform was the appointment of bishops by kings. The Church felt it alone could appoint bishops. In the 1200s, a new Church group arose. They were called friars. They moved from place to place spreading the ideas of the Church. Women also played a role during the Age of Faith. Many entered convents to devote themselves to God.

### CATHEDRALS—CITIES OF GOD

#### How did the new cathedrals reflect the new Age of Faith?

The Age of Faith was shown in the building of great cathedrals. In the early 1100s, these huge churches were built in a style of architecture called \_\_\_\_\_. The cathedrals were towering. Light streamed on through colorful stained-glass windows.

### THE CRUSADES

#### Why were the Crusades fought?

In 1093, the Byzantine emperor asked for help against Muslim Turks. They were threatening to conquer Constantinople. Pope \_\_\_\_\_ urged the leaders of Western Europe to begin a holy war—a \_\_\_\_\_. He wanted Christians to gain control of Jerusalem and the entire Holy Land. Both knights and common people joined the Crusades. Their motive was deep religious feeling.

The First Crusade began in 1097. The Crusaders captured some of the Holy Land, including Jerusalem. Muslims, however, won back some of this land. Then other Crusaders followed. During the Second Crusade, the Muslims recaptured Jerusalem.

Three powerful European rulers led the Third Crusade. One was the English king \_\_\_\_\_. He fought the Muslim leader \_\_\_\_\_. The two reached a truce. But the Crusades were not over.

The Fourth Crusade ended in disaster. In 1204, knights looted Constantinople. This helped make a lasting split between western and eastern Christian churches.

### THE CRUSADING SPIRIT DWINDLES

#### How did Christians react to the unsuccessful Crusades?

In 1204, The Fourth Crusade to capture Jerusalem failed. The knights never reached the Holy Land, but none were successful. Over time, people began to lose their deep religious feelings toward the Crusades. They started to care more about their own personal gain.

### THE EFFECTS OF THE CRUSADES

#### What changes did the Crusades bring?

The Crusades had many effects on Europe. At first the Crusades showed the power of the Church in the lives of the believers. The failure of later Crusades cut the pope's power. The deaths of many knights reduced the nobles' power. Contact with the East revived trade. The Christians' harsh treatment of Muslims in the Holy Land led to bitterness that has lasted to the present.

1. What three practices showed the Church needed reforming?

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2. What was the new style of church architecture?

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3. Why did people support the Crusades?

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4. How did Christians change their beliefs after the Crusades?

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5. What are four effects of the Crusades?

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**Directions:** Using the textbook, Module 11, Lesson 2, fill in the following table.

<b>Effects of Church's reorganization on peoples' lives</b>	
<b>Characteristics of Gothic architecture/how it reflected Europe</b>	
<b>Key Christian and Muslim leaders (names/why important)</b>	
<b>Causes of failure in later Crusades</b>	
<b>Main causes/effects of the Crusades</b>	

