

How did the outcome affect the two sides?

Christians ~ The affect the crusades had on the Christians was positive and negative. Lets start out with the positive. Some positive things are that Christians were influenced by Muslims. Which I think was positive. With that they also developed liking for spices and other thing Muslims like and some of there customs. Also (positive for most families) when Knights from the Wars came back they would change there Coat of Arms, to something related to the wars, to say "I fought in the Holy Wars". Somethings may be a Muslim head or them riding in dead bodies and stuff like that. But I think more negative things happened than positive. Such as the children's crusade... That sold young kids to slavery which lowered the amount of people in Europe. Also the Western Christian became more and more like Muslims so the other Christians basically slaughtered people with the same beliefs. Also they lost most of the Crusades. But they did win a one. Which was one of the most important ones. Also the Churches "authority" was being questioned. Because they said "God will let us win the Wars!" But they lost them. ALSO the Black Plague broke out. Which made people think "Do you really "talk" to God?" and things like that. Also they did not capture Jerusalem. And about 40,000 farmers (bums) were just mascaraed by the Muslims.

Muslims ~ The affect the crusades had on the Muslims was positive and negative, but mostly positive. Positive things will go first. First of all they demonstrated their power to everyone, especially the Christians. Also they kept Jerusalem. Now time for the negative. First of all they lost Jerusalem for a few years because of the First Crusade. But that's about it.

Jewish ~ The Jewish were not included in the Crusades. Which allowed the Jewish to have a break. Basically giving them a pass to not be slaughtered, for a while. But they were killed sometimes. But 10% of the time. But then the Black Plague came along and they lost the protection, because they were blamed, for the plague.

But why did the Holy wars start? (The Crusades is a clash of faiths)

~ Christians ~

1. The Christians were afraid of Islam so therefore they wanted to kill them. The Muslims were invited into Spain in 711 to settle a dispute but they settled down during the dispute. The Christians were scared of the Muslims because within 100 years they owned most of the south. And they were mostly just stupid moves by the Muslims. But when the Muslims were attacking they thought the whole Islamic Empire was attacking, not a small army. So the Christians became paranoid and built unneeded walls around their cities

2. A split in between Western and Eastern churches. Rome vs Constantinople basically. Also the Byzantine Empire was too strong. So if you attack the church you attack the Empire. Also the Eastern Christians started acting more like Muslims.

3. Conflict between church and state in Europe. The power of the King increased majorly so he out ruled the Pope. Some nobles also had nothing to do and got bored. Then the King/Pope formed the crusades to go get back Palestine and just to get them out their hands.

~ Muslims ~

1. They have too many centers of power. Sultans - political leaders, Caliphs - religious leaders, and Emirs. Sultans and Caliphs always hired Assassins to kill one another.

2. Scared of Christians influence. And they were afraid their fellow Muslims would convert to Christianity. And they got bored, and wanted war. How much did cities/places play a part in the outcome of the Holy Wars? Cities played a MAJOR part in the Crusades. In fact I think the Crusades started over a city, Jerusalem. But then most of the Crusades were also based near, or in cities. But some were sieges that led the enemy into a trap. So if it was not based at a city, it will be based in a place. Such as Jerusalem (Major wars) and , Horns of Hattin (Massacre, fields set on fire), Constantinople (Raid, fourth crusade) and other places. Jerusalem was the main city since it was the "Holy Land". And it was important to Christians and Muslims therefore basically being the "world" to the Christians. And

the Christians wanted Jerusalem under their control, but the Muslims also wanted Jerusalem under their control so they fought and fought. Until finally the Muslims took control over it in the third crusade, and did not let it go. And then the Horns of Hattin was basically a massacre by fire set on the Christians. That happened when the Muslims brought the Christian out of Jerusalem and to the Horns of Hattin. Then Saladin told his men to light fire to the grass while the Christians were sleeping. Therefore killing most of them by temperature alone. Also, Constantinople was the fourth Crusade, and the weirdest Crusade. So what happened is the Christians decided to sack Constantinople, because they were rich. So the Christians sacked Constantinople. And then somehow the Byzantines lost the fourth Crusade.

How did other civilizations accept Muslim rule?

Other civilizations accepted Muslim rule but not all. And it was only Christians, and Mongolians. Every other civilization was basically sacked then they accepted Muslim rule. They did not just accept Muslim rule when they came. The Muslims had to attack them. Also the Mongolians attacked the Muslims, so I do not think the Mongolians accepted Muslim rule. Although some people did not accept Muslim rule they started to come like them. Shave their beards a certain way, eat spicy foods, use soap, pray five times a day, starting to think not to make pictures of religious icons.

But now a days people think no one should have accepted Muslim rule because of the terrorist attacks that made them biased. So therefore they thought "They were bad now, so they were bad back then. So who would of accepted their rule?" and stuff like that.

How much did trade routes play a part in the outcome of the Holy Wars?

Trade routes did not play key parts in the Crusades. BUT they allowed Italy to gain power through trade, because when the Crusaders returned, they wanted to buy goods from Muslims such as spices, which had high value. This allowed Italy to take in more money therefore

increasing its wealth and power. And the Italians relied COMPLETELY on the Silk Road. But after the Crusades the Muslims shut down the Silk Road which made Italy lose wealth and power. (Dr.D's perspective) But I think that gave the Italians time to make more crafts to trade since the Italians basically were running low on merchandise which allowed them to stock up. (Robert's perspective) Or you would find a way to trade. Apart from the Silk Road. Such as Christopher Columbus. So he tried and accidental found America. But that is off topic. Trade route of Spice after First Crusade.

What were the objectives?

Christians main objective. Christians wanted to capture Jerusalem because it was "the center of the world". Then they would destroy what the Muslims had built there over four years. Also Pop Urban II wanted to reunite Christianity.

Muslims main objective. Muslims wanted to keep Jerusalem at all costs. And do not let the Christians get past the walls.

~ Christian Objectives ~

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2. A split in between Western and Eastern churches. Rome vs Constantinople basically. Also the Byzantine Empire was too strong. So if you attack the church you attack the Empire. Also the Eastern Christians started acting more like Muslims.

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