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April 3, 2023

HIS 113

Research and Writing: Week 11

The first thing that comes to mind when I think of the Crusades of the 12th and 13th centuries is the clash between cultures and religions. Crusades are often associated with knights in armor riding on horseback towards the Holy Land, ready to fight for their faith. The Crusades are commonly depicted as heroic and religious. During the Crusades, Christian knights fought against infidel Muslims to take back the Holy Land from them. In these images, the Crusaders are often shown as noble and selfless warriors, motivated by their faith. It is also possible to view these images as problematic and controversial. Crusades were violent and brutal, and the Crusaders weren't always the noble heroes they are often portrayed as. There were atrocities committed by both sides during the Crusades, and the motives of the Crusaders were often more complex than simple religious devotion. Such messages are often framed around the idea of religious purity and defending one's faith. The Crusades were viewed as a holy war, and the Crusaders believed they were fighting to protect Christianity from Islam's perceived threat. They often convey a sense of order and structure. Contracts are seen as agreements that create stability. They are also seen as a way to establish trust between groups and to ensure that both follow what is required of each other. Frame value around such images is often related to fairness and justice. Contracts are viewed as a way to ensure both parties are treated fairly and their rights are

protected. They are also seen as a way to resolve disputes peacefully and orderly, without violence.