

1. What messages do they convey about the Crusades?

The First Crusade, the Siege of Jerusalem, the Third Crusade, and the Children's Crusade are a few of the major occasions and ideas that come to mind when considering the Crusades. Both sides of the Crusades engaged in acts of savagery, bloodshed, and religious zeal, and a complex web of political, economic, and social variables contributed to this(*The crusades: Definition, religious wars & facts - history*, 2010). Depending on one's viewpoint, the Crusades can also be seen as sending different signals. Some people view the Crusades as a valiant fight for religious liberty and the protection of Christianity. Others view the Crusades as an evil age characterized by atrocities and atrocities against innocent people, colonialism, imperialism, and religious intolerance.

2. What frame value or values seem to lie around such messages?

The Crusades' messages reflected several frames and ideals that were popular in the 12th and 13th centuries. The following ideals might be connected to the Crusades; religious piety, political power, cultural superiority, chivalry, and material gain. Christians sought to reclaim holy places and protect their faith against alleged threats, which fueled the religious fervor and intense sense of piety that led to the Crusades(*The crusades: Definition, religious wars & facts - history*, 2010). Political motivations also influenced the Crusades, as different European powers fought for control of the Holy Land and the Eastern Mediterranean's strategic resources. Some Crusaders had a sense of entitlement and were prepared to use force to impose their will because they thought their culture and society were superior to everyone else's. The principles of chivalry, which prioritized honor, loyalty, bravery, and gallantry, were required of knights and other warriors. Economic factors also played a role in the Crusades, as participants looked to increase their wealth and influence through conquest and pillage. The Crusades were largely surrounded

by complicated and multifaceted values and frames that reflected the political, religious, and social dynamics of the period. Even though some of these ideals may seem archaic or problematic by contemporary standards, they aid in our comprehension of the motives and worldviews of those who took part in this historic war.

3. What about images of contracts and contractual relationships?

Particularly in the form of feudal obligations and agreements between rulers and their vassals, contracts and contractual relationships played a major role in the Crusades. The social, economic, and political structure of feudalism, which developed in medieval Europe, served as the foundation for many of the binding agreements that constituted the Crusades. In a feudal society, lords or nobles held fiefs or lands that had been given to them by more powerful lords or the monarch in return for loyalty, military service, or other forms of service. With knights and nobles swearing allegiance and service to their lords or the Church, this system provided a framework for managing the military operations of the Crusades (*Impacts of the crusades*,). Other contractual relationships, in addition to feudal obligations, played a significant role in the Crusades. For instance, to get themselves and their supplies to the Holy Land, crusaders frequently struck deals with traders and shipmasters. These agreements frequently outlined the payment terms, the path to be followed, and the duties of each party.

Resources

A&E Television Networks. (2010, June 7). *The crusades: Definition, religious wars & facts - history*. Crusades. Retrieved April 4, 2023, from <https://www.history.com/topics/middle-ages/crusades>

Impacts of the crusades. HISTORY CRUNCH - History Articles, Biographies, Infographics, Resources and More. (n.d.). Retrieved April 4, 2023, from <https://www.historycrunch.com/impacts-of-the-crusades.html#/>