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### Chapter 11: Research & Writing

When I think about the Crusades that took place in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, I think about how the Crusades had a significant impact on the political, cultural, and religious landscape of Europe and the Middle East. They fueled religious tensions and conflicts between Christians and Muslims that persist to this day.

Throughout the Middle Ages, Christians and Muslims took part in several religious conflicts known as the Crusades. The growth of Muslim territory and the perceived threat to Christian lands and people led to the Crusades. Both sides engaged in violence, slaughter, and horrors throughout the Crusades. The Crusades profoundly affected the social and cultural advancement of a profound effect on the social and cultural advancement of both Europe and the Middle East. The Crusades are frequently used as an example of religious bigotry, violence, and imperialism. The desire for riches, power, and territory was among the economic, political, and social elements that contributed to the Crusades. Global politics and connections between many cultures and religions are still impacted by the Crusades' legacy.

Many teachings concerning the Crusades are framed within religious ideals, such as the worth of faith, the conflict between good and evil, and the need to uphold one's religion or beliefs. Nationalistic ideals: Certain themes concerning the Crusades are framed under nationalistic principles, such as the necessity of defending one's homeland, national pride, and

the fight against foreign invaders. Messages concerning the Crusades may also be framed within cultural values, such as the upholding of cultural traditions, the clash of civilizations, and the effects of cross-pollination and trade. The Crusades are frequently described in terms of political ideals, such as the desire for power, riches, and territory, the role of the state in conflict and diplomacy.

Contractual agreements were crucial to the financing and planning of military missions during the Crusades. In order to generate money, enlist men, and win the backing of local authorities, the Crusaders depended on a variety of contracts. The "commendation," in which a lord promised his allegiance and military duty to another lord in exchange for protection and assistance, was one of the most popular forms of contract employed during the Crusades. This kind of agreement was crucial for the Crusaders since they frequently needed the backing of regional tyrants in the areas where they were engaged in combat. A "pilgrimage vow," in which a person agreed to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in exchange for money, was another significant sort of contract.