**Name: Date:**

**Global 9/Period: Effects of the Crusades**

**DIRECTIONS:**  Using the sources, complete the T chart.

|  |
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| **What were the effects of the Crusades?**   * **Describe** the effects of the Crusades |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Positive Effects**  **+** | **Negative Effects**  **-** | |  |  | |

**SOURCE 1**

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| --- |
| Though trade had existed between Europe and the Middle East for centuries, the Crusades renewed European interest in goods from the east. Crusaders returning to Europe from the holy land brought goods like fabrics, spices, and perfumes from the Middle East. They also brought ideas like advances in medicine and technology, and translations of Greek and Roman works that had been largely forgotten in medieval western Europe. Europe’s need to raise, transport, and supply large armies also led to a flourishing of trade throughout Europe. Roads largely unused since the days of Rome saw significant increases in traffic as local merchants began to expand their horizons. The increase in trade led to the development of wealthy cities like Venice in Italy. In port cities a new middle class emerged made up of merchants who became wealthy through trade.  Millions of people, Christian and non-Christian, soldiers and noncombatants lost their lives during the Crusades. The wars also resulted in the destruction of cities and towns. In his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Edward Gibbon refers to the Crusades as an event in which “the lives and labours of millions, which were buried in the East, would have been more profitably employed in the improvement of their native country.”  Source: <http://dcc.newberry.org/collections/the-crusades-motivations-administration-and-cultural-influence>, <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/The_Crusades> |

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**SOURCE 2**

<https://youtu.be/uzXIboiE6hQ>