STANDARD WHI.12b) explaining conflicts among Eurasian powers, including the Crusades, the Mongol conquests, and the fall of Constantinople.

Crusades were carried out by Christian political and religious leaders to take control of the Holy Land from the Muslims.

Mongol armies invaded Russia, Southwest Asia, and China, creating an empire.

Ottoman Turks conquered the Byzantine Empire.

Key events of the Crusades

• Pope Urban’s speech

• The capture of Jerusalem

• Founding of Crusader states

• Loss of Jerusalem to Saladin

• Sack of Constantinople by western Crusaders

Effects of the Crusades

• Weakened the Pope and nobles; strengthened monarchs

• Stimulated trade throughout the Mediterranean area and the Middle East

• Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, Jews, and Muslims

• Weakened the Byzantine Empire

Mongol armies

• Invaded Russia, China, and Muslim states in Southwest Asia, destroying cities and countryside

• Created an empire

Constantinople

• Fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, ending the Byzantine Empire

• Became capital of the Ottoman Empire