

The crusader states the history of the european states established in the middle east during the crusades Complete Guide

The crusader states: the history of the European states established in the Middle East during the Crusades

The Crusader States, also known as Latin East or Latin States, represent a fascinating chapter in medieval history, marked by the establishment of European-controlled territories in the Levant during the tumultuous period of the Crusades (11th to 13th centuries). These states emerged as a result of the Crusaders' military campaigns aimed at reclaiming Jerusalem and other holy sites from Muslim control, and they persisted for nearly two centuries amid complex political, military, and cultural interactions. Their history reflects a unique blend of medieval European and Middle Eastern influences, as well as the profound impacts of religious zeal, strategic diplomacy, and warfare. In this article, we delve into the origins, development, governance, challenges, and legacy of the Crusader States, offering an in-depth understanding of their significance in medieval history.

Origins and Formation of the Crusader States

The Call for the Crusades

The origins of the Crusader States are rooted in the broader context of the First Crusade (1096-1099), initiated by Pope Urban II's call in 1095 to aid the Byzantine Empire against Muslim Seljuk Turks and to reclaim Jerusalem. The pilgrimage movement transformed into a military expedition, leading thousands of European knights, nobles, and commoners across Europe and the Middle East.

The Capture of Jerusalem and the Establishment of the First States

- The successful siege of Jerusalem in 1099 by the Crusaders resulted in the establishment of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, along with several other Crusader states.
- The main states included:
 - Kingdom of Jerusalem (established 1099)
 - County of Edessa (1098)
 - Principality of Antioch (1098)
 - County of Tripoli (1102)

These states were founded through a combination of military conquest, alliances, and diplomatic negotiations with local factions.

Motivations and Support

- European nobles and knights sought territorial gains, wealth, and religious glory.
- The papacy aimed to unify Christendom under the banner of crusading and to assert papal authority.
- Local Christian communities, including Greek Orthodox and Armenian populations, sometimes supported or opposed the Latin rulers.

Governance and Political Structures of the Crusader States

Royal and Noble Rule

- The Kingdom of Jerusalem was a monarchic state, with a king wielding significant authority.
- The other states, like Antioch and Tripoli, were governed by princes, counts, or lordships, often under the suzerainty of the King of Jerusalem or the Holy Roman Emperor.

Legal and Administrative Systems

- The Latin states adopted feudal structures, with land divided among lords and vassals.
- Latin law was introduced, often overlaying existing local customs.
- Institutions such as the Council of Lords and various military orders played roles in governance.

Military Orders and Their Role

- Orders like the Knights Templar, Knights Hospitaller, and Teutonic Knights became crucial in defense and governance.
- They established fortifications, managed territories, and provided military protection.

Relations with Local Populations and Neighboring States

Christian and Muslim Interactions

- The Latin states often coexisted with Muslim polities, sometimes through alliances, truces, or

conflict.

- Relations ranged from hostile warfare to diplomatic marriages and trade.

Relations with Byzantine Empire

- Initially allies, relations between the Latin states and Byzantium were often tense due to differing political interests and territorial disputes.
- The Latin states sometimes sought Byzantine support or recognition.

Relations with Local Christian Communities

- Latin rulers often faced challenges integrating diverse Christian groups, including Greek Orthodox, Armenian, and Syriac communities.
- Efforts to Latinize or impose Latin religious practices sometimes led to tensions.

Military Challenges and Defense Strategies

Islamic Counterattacks

- Muslim states such as the Zengids, Ayyubids, and Mamluks mounted numerous campaigns to retake lost territories.
- Notable leaders like Saladin (1137?1193) significantly challenged Crusader holdings.

Fortifications and Military Tactics

- The Latin states built numerous castles and fortresses, such as Krak des Chevaliers and Margat, to defend borders.
- Siege warfare, cavalry tactics, and alliances were integral to military operations.

Key Battles and Campaigns

- The Battle of Hattin (1187): Saladin's decisive victory that led to the fall of Jerusalem.
- The Third Crusade (1189?1192): efforts by Richard I of England, Philip II of France, and Frederick I Barbarossa to recapture Jerusalem.
- The fall of Acre in 1291 marked the end of Crusader states in the Holy Land.

Decline and Fall of the Crusader States

Internal Weaknesses

- Political fragmentation and infighting among Crusader leaders weakened unity.
- Dependence on European aid and inconsistent reinforcements hampered stability.

External Pressures

- Persistent Muslim military campaigns gradually eroded Latin territories.
- The rise of powerful Muslim states, especially under Saladin and later the Mamluks, created insurmountable obstacles.

The Fall of the Last Crusader Stronghold

- The city of Acre fell to the Mamluks in 1291, effectively ending Crusader presence in the Holy Land.
- Remaining outposts in the region, such as Tortosa and Tripoli, were lost earlier or shortly after.

Legacy and Historical Significance of the Crusader States

Cultural and Religious Impact

- The Crusader States facilitated cultural exchanges between Europe and the Middle East, influencing art, architecture, and sciences.
- Latin Christianity established a foothold in a predominantly Muslim region, leading to lasting religious tensions.

Legal and Political Influence

- The Latin legal and feudal systems introduced in the Levant persisted in some areas and influenced subsequent medieval governance.

Historical and Modern Interpretations

- The Crusader States are viewed through various lenses, from heroic medieval endeavors to episodes of colonialism.
- Their history highlights the complexities of religious conflicts, cross-cultural encounters, and medieval geopolitics.

Legacy in Modern Times

- The memory of the Crusader States continues to influence contemporary discussions on religious coexistence and historical identity in the Middle East and Europe.

Conclusion

The Crusader States represent a remarkable episode of medieval history—a confluence of religious fervor, military enterprise, political ambition, and cultural exchange. Despite their relatively brief existence, they left an indelible mark on the history of the Middle East and Europe. Their rise and fall encapsulate the enduring struggles over holy sites, the complexities of cross-cultural interactions, and the enduring legacy of the Crusades in shaping medieval and modern perceptions of East-West relations. Understanding their history provides valuable insights into the broader themes of conflict, cooperation, and cultural exchange that continue to resonate today.

Crusader States: The History of the European States Established in the Middle East During the Crusades

The period of the Crusades (roughly 1096–1291) was a pivotal era in medieval history, marked by religious zeal, military expeditions, and cultural encounters. One of the most enduring legacies of this tumultuous period was the establishment of crusader states—European-controlled territories carved out in the Levant. These states, although often short-lived, played a significant role in shaping medieval geopolitics, trade routes, and cross-cultural exchanges. This detailed review explores their origins, development, governance, military campaigns, cultural influence, and eventual decline.

Origins of the Crusader States

The Call to Crusade and the First Crusade

- The First Crusade was launched in 1096 after Pope Urban II's call to assist Byzantium and reclaim Jerusalem from Muslim control.
- Motivations included religious zeal, the promise of salvation, economic opportunities, and political motives by European nobles.

- The crusaders' journey culminated in the successful siege of Jerusalem in 1099, establishing the Kingdom of Jerusalem along with other smaller states.

Key Factors Leading to the Establishment of Crusader States

- Papal endorsement provided legitimacy and motivation for the expeditions.
- Military success on the battlefield created territorial footholds.
- The fragmented political landscape of the Middle East facilitated the establishment of European-controlled enclaves.
- Local alliances, often fragile, with some Muslim factions and local Christian communities, helped sustain initial footholds.

Major Crusader States: Formation and Geography

The Kingdom of Jerusalem

- Established in 1099, it became the most prominent crusader state.
- Its capital was initially Jerusalem, later moved to Acre.
- Encompassed regions of modern-day Israel, Palestine, and parts of Jordan.

The County of Edessa

- Founded in 1098 by Baldwin of Boulogne.
- Located in northern Mesopotamia (modern-day eastern Turkey and Syria).
- It was the first of the crusader states to be established but also the first to fall (1144).

The Principality of Antioch

- Created in 1098, centered around the city of Antioch (modern-day Turkey).
- Governed by a prince, often from European noble families.
- Served as a critical gateway for Crusader operations into the interior of the Middle East.

The County of Tripoli

- Founded in 1102, situated along the coast of modern Lebanon.
- Served as a strategic coastal stronghold and a base for further military campaigns.

Governance and Society in the Crusader States

Political Structures

- The crusader states adopted feudal systems modeled after European kingdoms.
- Rulers were often European nobles, knights, and military orders.
- The Kingdom of Jerusalem was a monarchy, with a king at its head, supported by barons and local officials.
- Local governance sometimes incorporated Byzantine and Arab administrative practices, especially in urban centers.

Military Orders and Defense

- Orders such as the Knights Templar, Knights Hospitaller, and Teutonic Knights played critical roles.
- They provided military defense, religious services, and infrastructure development.
- These orders became powerful political and economic entities within the states.

Population and Society

- The population was a mosaic, including:
 - Crusaders and Europeans (knights, nobles, merchants)
 - Local Christians (Greek Orthodox, Melkites, Armenians)
 - Muslim inhabitants (who often remained under crusader rule, especially in urban centers)
 - Jews, primarily in coastal cities like Acre and Tyre
- Society was characterized by religious diversity, with tensions and cooperation existing side by side.

Economy and Trade

Economic Foundations

- Agriculture remained vital, with crops like olives, grapes, and grains.
- Trade flourished due to the strategic coastal locations and connections with Europe, Byzantium, and Persia.
- Crusader states became hubs for the spice trade, textiles, and luxury goods.

Trade Routes and Commerce

- Ports such as Acre, Tyre, and Antioch became bustling commercial centers.
- Merchants from Venice, Genoa, and Pisa established trading colonies, facilitating the exchange of goods and ideas.
- The Hanseatic League and other European trading entities gained influence in these regions.

Impact of Trade on Cultural Exchange

- **The influx of goods, artisans, and ideas led to cultural syncretism.**
- **Architectural influences included European Gothic styles blended with Islamic and Byzantine elements.**
- **The spread of knowledge, technology, and art enriched the cultural landscape of the crusader states.**

Military Campaigns and Key Battles

Defensive Strategies and Challenges

- Crusader states faced constant threats from surrounding Muslim powers, including the Seljuk Turks, Fatimids, and later the Ayyubids and Mamluks.
- They relied heavily on fortified cities, castles, and alliances with local Christian factions.
- The military orders provided key defense and offensive capabilities.

Major Battles and Campaigns

- **Siege of Jerusalem (1099):** Marked the successful capture of Jerusalem and the foundation of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.
- **Fall of Edessa (1144):** First major crusader state to fall, prompting the Second Crusade.
- **Battle of Hattin (1187):** Saladin's decisive victory that led to the recapture of Jerusalem.
- **Siege of Acre (1291):** The final major battle, resulting in the fall of the last significant crusader stronghold, ending the crusader presence in the Holy Land.

Impact of Military Failures

- The repeated military defeats eroded crusader holdings.

- Internal disputes and limited resources hampered sustained defense.
- The rise of powerful Muslim leaders like Saladin and later the Mamluks sealed the fate of the crusader states.

Cultural and Religious Life

Religious Institutions and Influence

- Churches, monasteries, and religious orders played vital roles in community life.
- The Latin Church was dominant, often clashing with local Eastern Christian communities.
- Religious festivals, pilgrimages, and crusader ideals shaped societal values.

Interfaith Relations

- Encounters between Christians, Muslims, Jews, and Eastern Christians created complex interactions.
- Periods of tolerance and cooperation existed alongside episodes of conflict and persecution.
- Some Muslim inhabitants retained their faith and practices under crusader rule, leading to a layered religious landscape.

Learning and Cultural Transmission

- Crusader states became conduits for transmitting classical knowledge, Arabic science, and philosophy into Europe.
- Architectural innovations combined European and Islamic styles, evident in fortifications and religious buildings.
- Manuscript illumination, art, and music reflected this cross-cultural synthesis.

Decline and Fall of the Crusader States

Factors Contributing to Decline

- Military setbacks: Repeated defeats weakened territorial holdings.
- Internal strife: Political disputes, succession crises, and economic difficulties undermined stability.
- Muslim resurgence: Leaders like Saladin and later the Mamluks launched campaigns to reconquer lost territories.

- Economic challenges: Blockades, piracy, and loss of trade routes eroded economic sustainability.

Key Events Leading to the Fall

- Saladin's conquest of Jerusalem (1187): A major blow to crusader presence.
- The Sixth and Seventh Crusades: Failed attempts to reclaim lost territories.
- Fall of Tripoli (1289): The last major crusader stronghold on the coast.
- Fall of Acre (1291): Marked the end of the crusader states, with the Mamluks securing control over the Holy Land.

Aftermath and Legacy

- The crusader states left a lasting imprint on the medieval mind, fueling later religious and military campaigns.
- They facilitated cultural exchanges, particularly in architecture, science, and trade.
- Their history remains a testament to the complex interplay of faith, politics, and culture during the Middle Ages.

Conclusion

The crusader states stand as a testament to medieval Europe's ambitious, often tumultuous efforts to project power into the Middle East in the name of faith. Despite their relatively brief existence—spanning less than two centuries—they profoundly influenced regional history, European military and religious practices, and cross-cultural interactions. Their legacy endures in the form of architectural monuments, trade networks, and the enduring stories of heroism, conflict, and diplomacy that continue to fascinate historians and enthusiasts alike. Understanding their history offers invaluable insights into the medieval world's complexity, the enduring power of religious fervor, and the intricate web of alliances and enmities that shaped the course of history in the Holy Land.

Question What were the Crusader states, and how did they come into existence? The Crusader states were established during the Crusades in the late 11th and 12th centuries, primarily as Christian-controlled territories in the Levant, including the Kingdom of Jerusalem, the County of Tripoli, the Principality of Antioch, and the County of Edessa. They were formed following military campaigns aimed at reclaiming Jerusalem and other sacred sites from Muslim control. What was the significance of the Kingdom of Jerusalem among the Crusader states? The Kingdom of Jerusalem was the most prominent and enduring Crusader state, serving as the political and military center of

the Crusader presence in the Levant. It played a key role in the Crusades' objectives, acting as a bastion for Christian forces and facilitating cultural and economic exchanges between Europe and the Middle East. How did the European origins of the Crusader states influence their governance and culture? The Crusader states were largely governed by European nobles and knights who brought their legal systems, military traditions, and cultural practices. This European influence created a unique blend of Western and Middle Eastern customs, which affected administration, architecture, and societal norms within these territories. What led to the decline and eventual fall of the Crusader states? Multiple factors contributed to their decline, including internal divisions, military defeats by Muslim forces, economic challenges, and the loss of support from Europe. Key events such as the fall of the County of Edessa in 1144 and the fall of Jerusalem in 1187 marked significant turning points leading to their eventual demise by the late 13th century. What legacy did the Crusader states leave in the history of the Middle East and Europe? The Crusader states facilitated cultural exchanges, trade, and the transmission of knowledge between Europe and the Middle East. They also influenced military strategies and medieval European perceptions of the East, leaving a lasting impact on both regional history and European-West Asian relations.

Related keywords: Crusades, Crusader states, Outremer, Kingdom of Jerusalem, Latin East, Baldwin I, Crusader castles, Frankish principalities, Medieval Middle East, Holy Land campaigns

the crusades controversy setting the record strai

The Crusades Controversy: Setting the Record Straight

The Crusades remain one of the most debated and misunderstood chapters of medieval history. For centuries, they have been portrayed in various lights, often shaped by cultural, religious, and political biases. The controversy surrounding the Crusades revolves around their motives, outcomes, and historical interpretation. Setting the record straight requires a nuanced understanding of the complex events, diverse perspectives, and long-term consequences that define this pivotal period. In this article, we will explore the origins, motivations, key events, and the ongoing debate surrounding the Crusades to provide a balanced and accurate picture.

Understanding the Origins of the Crusades

Historical Context

The Crusades were a series of religious wars initiated by the Latin Church in the medieval period, primarily aimed at reclaiming Jerusalem and other Holy Land territories from Muslim control. They spanned from the late 11th century to the late 13th century, with the First Crusade launched in 1096.

Key factors leading to the Crusades include:

- Religious Zeal: The desire to defend Christianity and reclaim sacred sites.
- Political Ambitions: European monarchs and nobles sought territorial expansion and increased influence.
- Economic Motivations: Crusades opened new trade routes and economic opportunities.
- Societal Factors: The Church promoted the Crusades as a spiritual obligation, promising forgiveness of sins for participants.

Religious and Political Drivers

The papacy played a central role in promoting the Crusades, framing them as divine missions. Pope Urban II's call at the Council of Clermont in 1095 is often viewed as the catalyst, urging Christians to take up arms against Muslim forces.

However, critics argue that:

- Political leaders used the Crusades to strengthen their own power.
- Religious fervor was sometimes intertwined with violence and conquest.
- The narrative of a holy war was exploited to justify brutal actions.

Major Crusades and Their Outcomes

The First Crusade (1096-1099)

- Goal: Capture Jerusalem and establish Christian states.
- Outcome: Successful conquest, establishing the Crusader States like the Kingdom of Jerusalem.
- Legacy: Celebrated as a religious triumph but also marked by violence against Muslims, Jews, and Byzantines.

Subsequent Crusades

- The Second Crusade (1147-1149): A failed attempt to reinforce the Christian states.
- The Third Crusade (1189-1192): Known for Richard the Lionheart's leadership; resulted in a treaty allowing Christian pilgrims access to Jerusalem.
- The Fourth Crusade (1202-1204): Diverted from its original goal, it culminated in the sack of

Constantinople, damaging Christian unity.

- Later Crusades: Many were less successful and increasingly driven by political motives rather than religious zeal.

Long-Term Impact

- Cultural Exchange: The Crusades facilitated the transfer of knowledge, including advances in science, medicine, and philosophy from the Islamic world to Europe.

- Economic Changes: Increased trade between East and West.

- Religious Relations: Deepened divisions between Christianity, Islam, and Judaism, fostering long-standing animosity.

- Legacy of Violence: The violence and brutality of the Crusades contributed to negative perceptions and conflicts that persisted for centuries.

The Debate and Controversy Surrounding the Crusades

Historical Perspectives

Historians have long debated whether the Crusades were justified religious wars or acts of aggression and conquest. The controversy stems from differing interpretations:

- Pro-Crusade Viewpoints:

- Seen as defensive wars to protect Christianity and pilgrimage routes.

- Celebrated as courageous efforts to reclaim sacred land.

- Emphasized the religious devotion and spiritual rewards.

- Critical Perspectives:

- Viewed as imperialist endeavors cloaked in religious rhetoric.

- Highlighted instances of violence against innocents and minorities.

- Questioned the morality of using religion to justify war.

Modern Interpretations and Reconciliation

Contemporary scholarship aims to:

- Contextualize the Crusades within medieval politics and religion.

- Recognize the complexity of motives, including economic and political factors.

- Acknowledge the suffering and violence inflicted on various communities.
- Promote a balanced understanding that moves beyond simplistic narratives.

Myths and Misconceptions About the Crusades

Common Myths Debunked

- **The Crusades were solely religious wars:** While religion was a major factor, politics, economics, and social issues also played significant roles.
- **All Crusaders were motivated purely by faith:** Many participants sought wealth, adventure, or social status.
- **The Crusades were universally supported in Europe:** Support varied, and some groups opposed the wars.
- **The Crusades ended with Christian victory:** Many Crusades failed or resulted in long-term conflict and instability.

Impact on Minorities

The Crusades often led to violence against Jewish communities, especially during events like the Rhineland massacres. Understanding these tragic episodes is crucial for a balanced historical record.

The Legacy of the Crusades in Modern Discourse

Interfaith Relations

The Crusades have had a lasting impact on Christian-Muslim relations, often cited in contemporary debates about religious tolerance and conflict.

Historical Memory and Identity

Different cultures interpret the Crusades differently:

- Western narratives sometimes frame Crusades as heroic struggles.
- Muslim and Jewish histories often emphasize the violence and suffering inflicted.

Educational and Cultural Initiatives

Efforts to present a nuanced view include:

- Academic research promoting balanced perspectives.
- Interfaith dialogues fostering mutual understanding.
- Media representations that challenge stereotypes.

Conclusion: Setting the Record Straight

The controversy surrounding the Crusades is rooted in complex motives, diverse perspectives, and the lasting consequences of these medieval conflicts. To set the record straight, it is essential to approach the history with nuance?acknowledging the religious fervor, political ambitions, economic interests, and human suffering involved. Recognizing both the achievements and atrocities of the Crusades allows for a more accurate and comprehensive understanding, fostering dialogue and reconciliation in a world still grappling with the legacies of these historic events.

By examining the Crusades critically and objectively, we can learn valuable lessons about the dangers of religious intolerance, the importance of intercultural understanding, and the need to preserve historical memory free from bias and myth.

The Crusades Controversy: Setting the Record Straight

The history of the Crusades remains one of the most debated and controversial topics in medieval studies and religious history. The Crusades controversy: setting the record straight involves dissecting centuries of misconceptions, biases, and evolving scholarly interpretations to arrive at a clearer understanding of these complex events. As modern audiences grapple with their legacy, it's essential to explore the origins, motivations, consequences, and modern reinterpretations of the Crusades to foster an informed and balanced perspective.

Introduction: Why the Crusades Controversy Matters Today

The Crusades were a series of religious wars initiated by Latin Christian states in the medieval period, primarily aimed at reclaiming Jerusalem and other Holy Land sites from Muslim control. For centuries, they have been portrayed in various lights?heroic endeavors, brutal invasions, or religiously motivated conflicts. The controversy surrounding the Crusades is not merely academic; it influences contemporary discussions about religion, violence, and cultural identity. Clarifying historical facts from myth is essential to understand their true nature and impact.

Historical Background: Origins and Motivation of the Crusades

The Context of the 11th Century

The Crusades began in the late 11th century, a period marked by:

- The rise of Islamic powers controlling Jerusalem and surrounding regions after the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
- Increasing pressure on Christian pilgrims visiting Holy Sites.
- The Byzantine Empire's appeals for military assistance against expanding Muslim territories.
- The Papacy's desire to assert religious authority and unify Christendom.

Key Motivations

- Religious Zeal: The desire to reclaim the Holy Land and secure spiritual salvation.
- Political and Territorial Ambitions: Western European rulers seeking land, wealth, and influence.
- Economic Factors: Increased trade routes and wealth accumulation from conquest.
- Papal Authority: The Pope's call to unite Christians under the banner of a holy war.

The Controversial Aspects of the Crusades

Violence and Atrocities

While some portray the Crusades as noble efforts, others highlight the violence, including:

- Massacres of civilians, Jews, and Muslims.
- Destruction of cities and cultural heritage.
- Forced conversions and persecution.

Religious Intolerance and Justification

Crit

Question What is the main controversy surrounding the Crusades in setting the record straight? The primary controversy involves the differing interpretations of the Crusades, with some viewing them as religiously justified wars and others highlighting their violence and brutality, leading to debates over historical accuracy and bias. How have modern perspectives influenced the understanding of the Crusades? Modern perspectives have shifted the narrative from purely religious to include political, economic, and cultural factors, helping to provide a more nuanced and balanced understanding of the Crusades' complexities. What are common misconceptions about the Crusades that the controversy aims to address? Common misconceptions include the idea that the Crusades were solely religious wars of conquest, ignoring the diversity of motives, and that they were uniformly violent, overlooking instances of cooperation and cultural exchange. How does historical bias impact the way the Crusades are portrayed today? Historical bias can lead to either demonization or romanticization of the Crusades, influencing interpretations based on cultural,

religious, or political perspectives, which the controversy seeks to clarify and correct. What role do primary sources play in setting the record straight about the Crusades? Primary sources are crucial for providing firsthand accounts, but their biases and perspectives must be critically examined to construct an accurate and balanced understanding of the events. Are there differences in how Western and Middle Eastern historians interpret the Crusades? Yes, Western historians often emphasize religious and military aspects, while Middle Eastern scholars may focus on the impact of the Crusades on Islamic societies, leading to differing narratives that the controversy aims to reconcile. How has recent scholarship contributed to clarifying misconceptions about the Crusades? Recent scholarship incorporates interdisciplinary approaches, including archaeology and social history, which help dispel myths and provide a more comprehensive picture of the Crusades' causes and consequences. Why is it important to set the record straight about the Crusades? Setting the record straight is essential to foster a more accurate understanding of history, reduce stereotypes, and promote dialogue between different cultures by acknowledging the complexities of these historical events. What impact does the controversy over the Crusades have on modern interfaith relations? The controversy influences interfaith relations by highlighting historical grievances and misunderstandings, but a nuanced understanding can promote reconciliation and mutual respect. How can education help in setting the record straight about the Crusades? Education can provide balanced, well-researched information, encouraging critical thinking and awareness of different perspectives, which helps to dispel myths and promote a more accurate understanding of the Crusades.

Related keywords: Crusades, history, medieval warfare, religious conflict, historiography, cultural impact, Western Christianity, Islam, historical revisionism, religious intolerance

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