

KINGDOM OF HEAVEN



The Ice Crusades

THE CRUSADES

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QUICK HISTORY QUESTIONS (25 PTS)

QUICK HISTORY READING

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4. CRUSADE MAP WRITING (10 PTS)
5. PAINTING ANALYSIS (15 PTS)
6. SUMMATIVE ESSAY (20 PTS)

TASK 1: Review of Christianity and Islam:

	Christianity	Islam
Origins (when, where)		
Who are important figures		
Belief system & guidelines		
Book(s)		

Similarities of Christianity and Islam:

Differences between Christianity and Islam:

Read “Quick History: The Crusades” and answer the following questions:

Why did the Crusades happen?

Who started the Crusades?

What were the Crusades about?

What was the role of Jerusalem?

What was the role of Constantinople?

Who was Pope Urban II?

Why were there multiple crusades? Why did it keep happening over and over again?

How did the Crusades end?

What was the impact of the Crusades on world history and today?

QUICK HISTORY: THE CRUSADES

The reasons for the European crusades and their subsequent results have been debated by historians for many years. To some degree, the overarching historical cause of crusades was the centralization of the monarchies of Europe, combined with the growing spiritual power of the Church that inadvertently produced a new "barbarian" invasion to the region of Palestine. In this crusade summary, we will look at what started the crusades, who started the crusades, and the impact they had on world history.

In the Beginning

The immediate reasons for the crusades center around the city of Jerusalem, which is a holy city not only for Christians but for Jews and Muslims. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Jerusalem and the surrounding region of Palestine was controlled by Muslims who, despite religious differences, permitted Jews and Christians religious freedom. But in the early eleventh century, the Seljuk Turks—who were also Muslim—took control of Palestine, including Jerusalem. Rather than allowing religious freedom, they closed Jerusalem to both Jews and Christians. Also, the Turks started invading the Christian lands of the empire of Byzantium, which bordered Palestine. These two aggressive moves by the Turks started a chain reaction beginning with the Christian emperor of Byzantium sending envoys to the pope seeking help.

"Ambassadors from the emperor of Constantinople [Byzantium] came to the synod and humbly implored the lord pope and all faithful Christians to send him help to defend the Holy Church against the pagans. For these pagans were then ravaging those parts, and had conquered almost all the territory up to the walls of Constantinople."—Bernold of Constance Chronicon (1099)

In 1095, Pope Urban II received the Byzantine emperor's plea asking for a few armored knights to help open the Holy Land and defend against the Turks the region. The pope saw the plea as a political opportunity to extend the power of the Church in Europe and Palestine. So Urban II made his official impassioned speech for help to a large crowd in a field in Clermont, France. His plea was for a crusade or holy war against the Muslim forces in the Holy Land that promised penance for the crusaders.

"Let those who were brigands become soldiers of Christ; let those who have been fighting against their own brothers and relations now rightfully fight barbarians; let those who recently were hired for a few pieces of silver, win their eternal reward! Let those who have wearied themselves to the destruction of body and soul now work for the honor of both!"—Pope Urban II at Clermont (1095)

As a result of this plea, several armies were formed and started the trek to the Holy Land. The symbol of the crusader became a red cross sewn on their tunics. Historians estimate that at least 10,000 knights and 50,000 soldiers participated in the First Crusade. Surprisingly, an equal number of common people responded to the Urban's call despite his expressed dismay.

“Bishops should also be careful not to allow their parishioners to go without the advice and foreknowledge of the clergy. You must also see to it that young married men do not rashly set out on such a long journey with the agreement of their wives.”—Pope Urban II at Clermont (1095)

The First and Second Crusades

The First Crusade (1096-1099) was the most successful. The crusaders captured Jerusalem and dominated the region of Palestine by 1099 without the aid of Byzantium which had originally called for help. The crusaders then created three feudal kingdoms centered on the cities of Antioch, Tripoli, and Edessa. But these feudal states were in a constant state of need and depended on Europe economically and politically. The Second Crusade (1147-1149) was a failed effort to provide the crusader kingdoms with needed reinforcements.

The Third Crusade

By the time of the Third Crusade (1191), Jerusalem and most of the territories of the crusader kingdoms had fallen to Muslim forces led by the great leader Saladin. It was during this crusade that Richard the Lionhearted emerged as the great warrior monarch of England. But despite his heroic efforts, he was not able to regain Jerusalem from the Muslim forces. Richard the Lionhearted did agree to a treaty with Saladin that guaranteed Christian pilgrims access to the city of Jerusalem.

The Other Crusades

The crusading spirit ebbed and flowed like a business cycle after the Third Crusade. The Fourth Crusade (1202-1204) was launched against the city that started it all, Constantinople. The Children's Crusade (1212) never reached the Holy Land but did end in slavery. The Fifth Crusade (1217-1221) started and stalled in Egypt. The Sixth Crusade (1228-1229) had some success in Palestine but it was short-lived. The Seventh Crusade (1248-1254) into Egypt was led by Saint Louis IX of France. But despite his reputation as the Christian warrior king, the crusade failed. Saint Louis was haunted by his failure and returned to Tunis in North Africa to start the Eighth Crusade (1270), but again to no avail.

The End of the Crusades

In the end, Islamic forces led by the fierce Muslim leader Baybars dismantled the shattered and weak remnants of the crusader kingdoms from 1271 to 1291. The city of Acre was the last Christian crusader stronghold to fall; the crusading spirit died out.

The Impact of the Crusades on World History

The impact of the crusades on world history cannot be overstated. The crusades precipitated the decline of the Byzantine Empire allowing for the rise of the Ottoman Turks and Russia. The crusades enhanced the power of the Catholic Church, which continues to maintain more followers than any other organized religion. The crusades reestablished European commercial ventures in the Middle East, bringing wealth and power back to

the Italian peninsula that explodes into the Renaissance. The crusades also brought Europe into closer contact with Asia and Africa reestablishing interregional trade networks which will give rise to exploration and the development of global trade networks. Finally the crusades helped advance technology in the form of more accurate maps, magnetic compasses, crossbows, and military techniques.

When the crusades finally subsided, they had reconnected Europe with Asia and Africa, reestablishing the interregional trade network which had been lost for nearly five hundred years.

TASK 2: Daily Movie Plot Catch Up Journaling: 30 pts (6/day)

List 3 major events that you saw yesterday during the movie. Explain what happened and why you think they are important.

Date 1:

1.
2.
3.

Date 2:

1.
2.

3.

Date 3:

1.

2.

3.

Date 4:

1.

2.

3. _____

Date 5:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Any additional notes or comments:

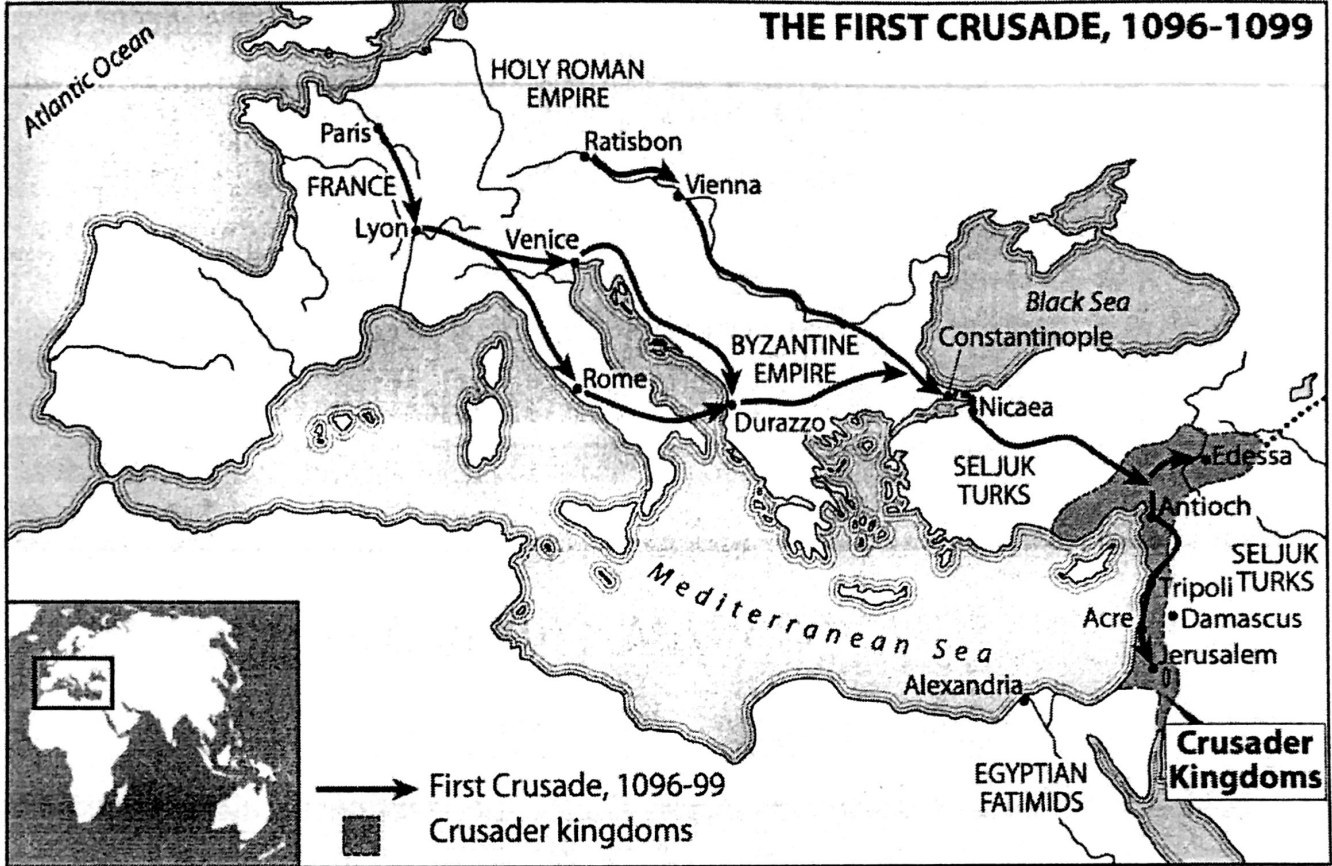
TASK 3: LETTER TO THE POPE (10 PTS)

You are a _____ (merchant, priest, soldier or farmer). You are writing a letter to Pope Urban II requesting that he and the Church should proceed with the Crusades. You are explaining to him WHY he should get involved, in your opinion as a _____.

Your Holiness, Pope Urban II:

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TASK 4: THE CRUSADES MAPPING ACTIVITY: 10 PTS



Using the map above that shows the path of the first crusades, describe what obstacles the crusaders would have had to overcome. Apply what you know about the empires of the time and where they are located to support your answer. Think about the people they encountered as well as the geography itself. (What was the land like? Mountains? Deserts?)

Explain “home field advantage” and if it applied to The Crusades. WRITE A (MINIMUM OF 1) PARAGRAPH RESPONSE BELOW:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook or a sheet of stationery designed for writing. The edges of the paper are slightly irregular, suggesting it might be a scan of a physical document. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.

TASK 5: Painting Analysis:

15 pts

1. Study the picture and form an overall impression of it.

Title:

Painter:

Date:

2. Divide it up into sections and study what details you see in each section. Use the chart below to list people, objects and activities you see in the painting:

Section 1:

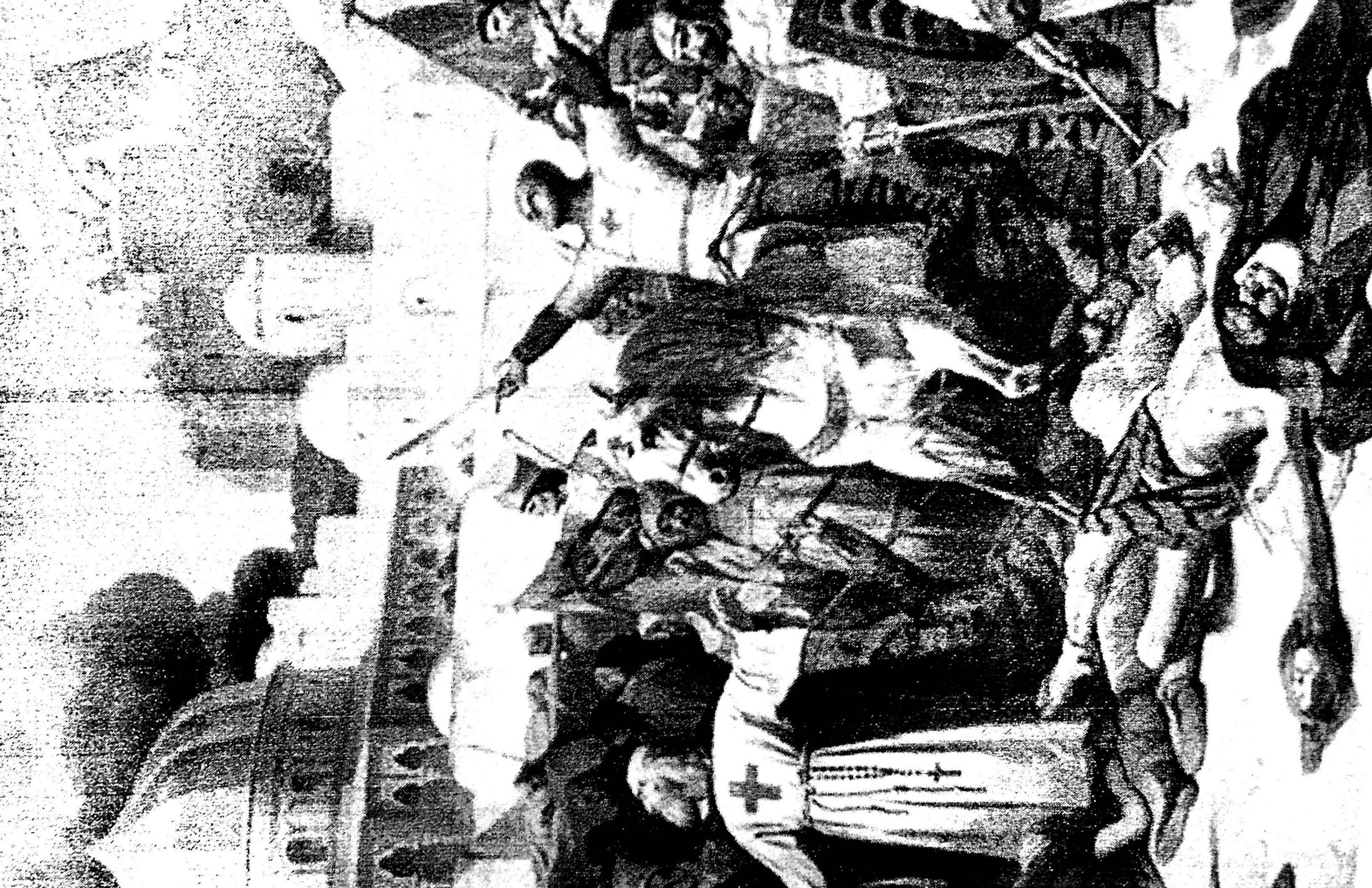
PEOPLE	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS

Section 2

PEOPLE	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS







KINGDOM OF HEAVEN SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT: 20 PTS

TASK 6: You are a film critic. Write your own review of the film. Focus on HISTORICAL ACCURACY using the background information you gained from studying the Crusades in class through primary, secondary sources and class notes.

Based on what we have studied, is it accurate? Give examples of what is and isn't. Give your overall impression of the movie.

1 PAGE 5 PARAGRAPHS (typed preferred)

Use the optional outline as a guide.

Thesis/essential question:

Body paragraph (what is accurate about the film based on what you studied?) and evidence:

Body paragraph (what is NOT accurate about the film based on what you studied?) and evidence:

Body paragraph (what did you think of the film – like, didn't?):

Conclusion (why does this film matter and why are the Crusades important?):

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.