

CH 11 FROM THE CRUSADES TO NEW MUSLIM EMPIRES

WARM UP #2 WK 7 TUESDAY 03-08-16

AIM: to learn about the results of the crusades



Billy Idol



Use this map as a graphic organizer to help you learn about the crusades.

WARM UP #2 WK 7 TUESDAY 03-08-16

AIM: to learn about the results of the crusades

1. SSR TODAY! FIRST 15 MINUTES

- 1. What were some of the causes of the crusades? Page.121+122**
- 2. List some of the important cities mentioned in the 1st to 3rd crusades Page.121+122.**
- 3. List some of the important people of the Crusades Page.121-123**

grade

class.

[illegible]

affected

Tuesday

- 1. Finish review of Monday's W-UP**
- 2. watch an intro video**
- 3. answer Warm up questions for today**
- 4. start answering questions on page 65+66**
- 5. work on map from page 69 Gray and 121 text book**

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY

1. **Show me your Gray W/B for grades**
2. **Complete warm up #2**
3. **Pages 63+64 S/B complete**
4. **Complete page 65**
5. **Work on the map on p.69 use page 121 in text as guide**
6. **Read pp. 126 for Wednesday**
7. **Contract due Thursday test on Friday**

**Let's go back over the
background and the
causes of the Crusades
section 11.2
page 120**

These are outline notes of the textbook

MR. DUNN'S WORLD HISTORY CLASS
NOTES AND OUTLINE CH 11

11/30/2011

UNIT 2: The Rise of Islam

Chapter 11: From the Crusades to New Muslim Empires

Standards Used

7.2 *Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of Islam in the Middle Ages.*

7.6 *Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of Medieval Europe.*

7.6.5 Discuss the causes and course of the religious Crusades and their effects on the Christian, Muslim, and Jewish populations in Europe, with emphasis on the increasing contact by Europeans with cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean world.

7.6.9 Know the history of the decline of Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula that culminated in the Reconquista and the rise of Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms.

7.9 *Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.*

7.9.7 Describe the Golden Age of cooperation between Jews and Muslims in medieval Spain that promoted creativity in art, literature, and science, including how that cooperation was terminated by the religious persecution of individuals and groups (e.g., the Spanish Inquisition and the expulsion of Jews and Muslims from Spain in 1492).

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[Subject]

MR. DUNN'S WORLD HISTORY CLASS
NOTES AND OUTLINE CH 11

11/30/2011

CH 11 - FROM CRUSADES TO NEW MUSLIM EMPIRES

1.11.2 Background on causes for the crusades p.120

1) **The Christians in The Byzantine Empire**

- By 636 CE, they started to lose territory to the Muslims
 - Syria (Damascus)
 - Egypt (Cairo) and North Africa
 - Assyria (Bagdad)
- By 1071 CE, they had lost most of ANATOLIA in the **BATTLE OF MANZIKERT** and Constantinople was being threatened.
- Now they only controlled Part of Anatolia and Greece

2) **The Muslims (Islam)**

- By 1050 CE the Muslim lands in the Middle East had been taken over by the Seljuk Turks from central Asia (who became Muslim)
- These rulers **SULTANS** were more cruel and brutal than the Abbasids and Umayyads of past
 - Christians and Jews were not being treated as fairly as the Muslims of the past had.
 - Stories and rumors were going back to Europe that Christians and their Churches were being destroyed.
- The Qur'an teaches that:
 - "sincere believers must serve as warriors"
 - Large armies were easily created

Page 3 of 16

[Subject]

MR. DUNN'S WORLD HISTORY CLASS
NOTES AND OUTLINE CH 11

11/30/2011

3) The Christians in Europe

The KING

NOBLES/LORDS

KNIGHTS

PEASANTS

SERFS

THE LEVELS OF SOCIETY/POWER IN EUROPE

- The Pope was the leader of the Christian Church in Europe, based in Rome.
- People in Europe would follow the Pope's request especially if it was a "Holy Cause"
- Many stories and rumors were coming from Jerusalem that reported Christians were being killed and Churches were being destroyed.
- Kings were looking for more glory than just fighting among Europeans
- The Peasants were eager to leave their situation to travel and become the armies of the Kings.

Page 3 of 16

[Subject]

MR. DUNN'S WORLD HISTORY CLASS
NOTES AND OUTLINE CH 11

11/30/2011

11.3 The Story of the Crusades pages 121-123

1) In 1095, **POPE URBAN II** and the Emperor of Byzantium called a council at **CLERMONT, FRANCE** for a new Christian Unity.

2) **1ST CRUSADE (1096-1099)**

- 4 Nobles led this Crusade (including Robert Duke of Normandy/ son of William I of England)
- 30,000 crusaders went to Constantinople
- They were very successful!
- Early 1099 they took Antioch in Syria
- July 1099 they took Jerusalem
- Many Jews and Muslims were massacred
- They established 4 crusader Kingdoms that lasted until 1144 when they started to fall back into the hands of the Muslims

3) **2nd CRUSADE (1146-1148)**

- Did not go well
- French and German crusaders were defeated
- They could not take Damascus and went home

Page 4 of 16

[Subject]

**Go to page 64 of the
Gray W/B
Start Reading Notes**

CHAPTER 11

page 119

◀ Christians, Muslims, and Jews fought for control over the sacred city of Jerusalem.

From the Crusades to New Muslim Empires

11.1 Introduction

In Chapter 10, you learned about Muslim contributions to world civilization. In this chapter, you will learn about the **crusades**, a series of religious wars launched against Muslims by European Christians.

Christians mounted a number of crusades between 1096 and 1291. A major purpose of the crusades was to gain control of Palestine. This area between Egypt and Syria was the ancient homeland of Jews and the place where Jesus had lived. Christians called it the **Holy Land**. The spiritual heart of Palestine was the city of Jerusalem. As you will learn, the city was sacred to Jews, Christians, and Muslims alike.

In the 11th century, Palestine came under the rule of a rising Muslim power, the Seljuk Turks. The Seljuks were building a huge empire. Their growing strength alarmed the Byzantine emperor in Constantinople. In 1095, the emperor asked Pope Urban II for help. The pope called on Christians to go on a crusade, or religious war, to turn back the Seljuks and win control of the Holy Land.

The next year, armies of crusaders set out from Europe. A series of wars began in which Christians fought with Muslims over Palestine and nearby lands.

Muslims were not the only targets of these religious wars. Crusaders also mounted violent campaigns against Jews and against Christians who were considered heretics. Crusades were waged in Europe and North Africa as well as the Middle East.

In this chapter, you will read the story of the crusades. You will explore the impact of these wars on Christians, Muslims, and Jews. You'll also learn how new Muslim empires arose after the crusades and how Islam continued to spread to new parts of the world.



Use this map as a graphic organizer to help you learn about the crusades.

The Major Crusades, 1096–1192



11.3 The Story of the Crusades

The crusades began as a response to the threat posed by the Seljuks. By 1095, the Seljuks had advanced to within 100 miles of the Byzantine capital of Constantinople. The emperor appealed to Pope Urban II for help.

The pope called nobles and church leaders to a council in Clermont, France. There he called for a crusade to drive the Muslims back and reclaim Jerusalem. He promised entry to heaven to all who joined the fight.

French-speaking nobles quickly organized armies to fight in the Holy Land. In addition to trained knights, thousands of townspeople, craftsmen, and peasants joined the crusade.

Throughout the crusades, Christian faith inspired many to put on the red cross worn by crusaders. But people joined the crusades for other reasons as well. Merchants saw the chance to earn money through trade. Younger sons of nobles hoped to gain estates in the Holy Land.

The First Crusade (1096–1099) Four nobles led the First Crusade. Close to 30,000 crusaders fought their way through Anatolia and headed south toward Palestine. In June 1098, the crusaders laid siege to the city of Antioch in Syria. After nine months, a traitor let them through a opening in the city walls. Antioch fell to the Christians.

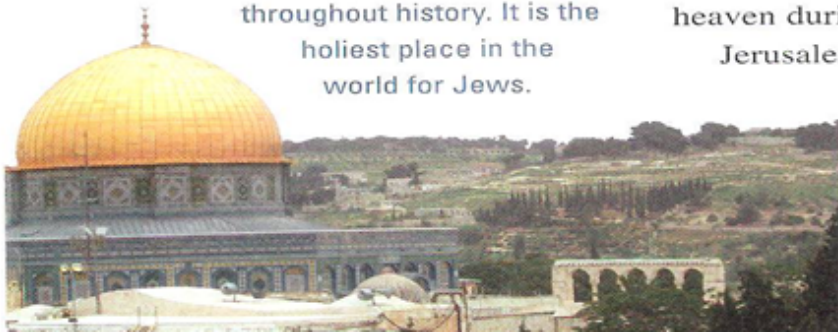
The next June, the crusaders surrounded Jerusalem and scaled the city walls. In July 1099, the city surrendered. The victorious crusaders massacred Muslims and Jews throughout the city. The survivors were sold into slavery. With Jerusalem taken, most of the crusaders went home. Some, however, stayed behind. They established four crusader kingdoms in Palestine, Syria, and modern-day Lebanon and Turkey.

page 120

sultan the sovereign ruler of a Muslim state

Anatolia a large peninsula at the western edge of Asia; also called Asia Minor

Two important shrines stand near each other in Jerusalem. The Dome of the Rock is where Muslims believe Muhammad rose to heaven. The Western Wall, what remains of the ancient Jewish Temple, is where Jews have gathered to pray throughout history. It is the holiest place in the world for Jews.



11.2 Events Leading Up to the Crusades

Why did European Christians begin going on crusades at the end of the 11th century? To answer this question, we need to look at what was happening in Muslim lands at this time.

During the 11th century, the Seljuk Turks established a new Muslim dynasty. The Turks were a Central Asian people who had been migrating into Muslim lands for centuries. The Seljuks were named for a Turkish chieftain who converted to Islam in the mid-10th century. In 1055, his descendants took control of the Abbasid capital of Baghdad. A Seljuk **sultan** now ruled the old Abbasid Empire.

The Seljuks were eager to expand their territory. Moving westward, they took Syria and Palestine from the Fatimid dynasty. They also overran much of **Anatolia** (Asia Minor), which was part of the Byzantine Empire. In 1071, they defeated a large Byzantine army at Manzikert in present-day Turkey.

The Seljuk advance alarmed Christians in Europe. They feared for the safety and property of Christians living in the east. The Seljuks' growing power seemed to threaten the Byzantine Empire itself. Christians also worried about the fate of the Holy Land, especially the city of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem was a sacred city to Jews, Christians, and Muslims. It was the spiritual capital of the Jews, where their great temple had once stood. For Christians, it was the city where Jesus was crucified and rose from the dead. For Muslims, it was the place where Muhammad rose to heaven during his Night Journey.

Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine first came under Muslim rule during the Arab conquests of the seventh century. Muslims built a shrine in Jerusalem, called the Dome of the Rock, to mark the spot where they believed Muhammad rose to heaven. Under Muslim rule, Jews, Christians, and Muslims usually lived together peacefully. People of all three faiths made pilgrimages to Jerusalem and built houses of worship there. Depending on the policies of

Key Content Terms

As you complete the Reading Notes, use these terms in your answers.

Crusades	Inquisition	shah
sultan	anti-Semitism	
Holy Land	segregation	

page 64**Section 2**

1. After reading Section 2, list below at least three causes of the Crusades.

-
-
-

2. List one reason why Jerusalem is holy to Christians.

3. List one reason why Jerusalem is holy to Muslims.

4. List one reason why Jerusalem is holy to Jews.

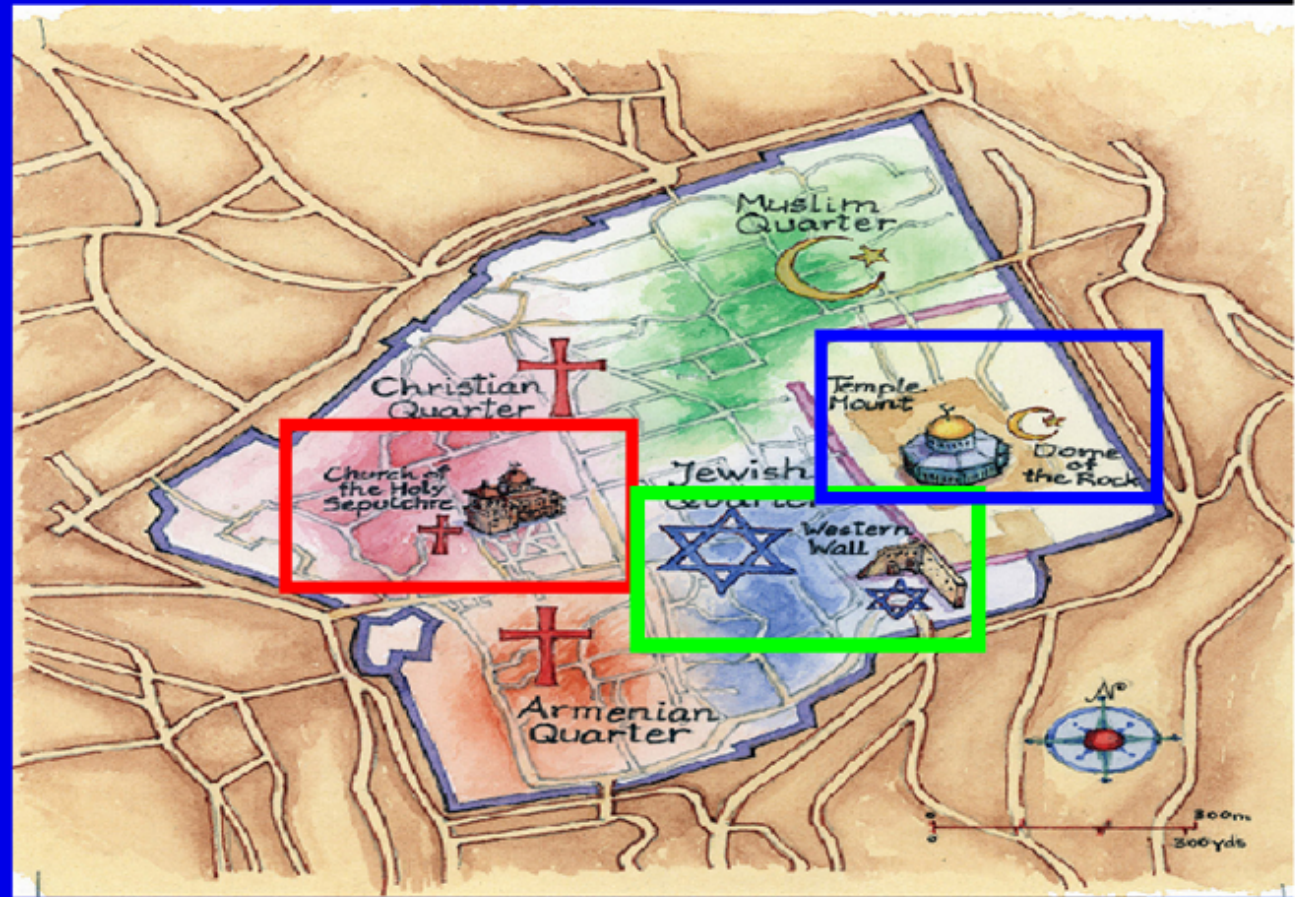
1. After reading Section 2, list below at least three causes of the Crusades.

- The Seljuk Turks expanded their empire westward, overrunning much of Anatolia, which was part of the Byzantine Empire.
- Christians in Europe were alarmed by the Seljuk advance and concerned about the safety and property of Christians living to the east.
- Christians were worried about the fate of the Holy Land, especially Jerusalem.
- After the Seljuks took control of Palestine, political turmoil made travel unsafe and tales reached Europe of highway robbers attacking and even killing Christian pilgrims.
- Christians feared they would no longer be able to visit Jerusalem and other holy sites in the Holy Land.

JERUSALEM

HOLY CITY TO 3 MAJOR RELIGIONS:

- MUSLIM
- JEWISH
- CHRISTIAN



2. List one reason why Jerusalem is holy to Christians.

3. List one reason why Jerusalem is holy to Muslims.

⋮

4. List one reason why Jerusalem is holy to Jews.

2. List one reason why Jerusalem is holy to Christians.

2. Jerusalem was the city where Jesus was crucified and rose from the dead.

3. List one reason why Jerusalem is holy to Muslims.

3. Jerusalem was the place where Muhammad rose to heaven during his Night Journey.

4. List one reason why Jerusalem is holy to Jews.

4. Jerusalem was the spiritual capital of the Jews; it was where their great Temple once stood.

Let's review yesterday's warm up

WARM UP #1 WK 4 MONDAY 02-09-15

AIM: to learn about the reason for crusades

- 1. Please list the dates for the major Crusades on pp. 121+122**
- 2. In what year did the Children's Crusade happen? Page.122**
- 3. Define Reconquista. Page.123**
- 4. By what date was the Reconquista complete? Page.123**
- 5. What was the Inquisition? Page.123**

11.3 The Story of the Crusades pages 121-123

1ST CRUSADE (1096-1099)

2nd CRUSADE (1146-1148)

3rd CRUSADE (1189-1192)

4th Crusade 1202 -1204

1212 saw the “Children’s crusade”

LATER CRUSADES (ending in 1291)

2. In what year did the Children's Crusade happen? Page.122

leaders signed a peace treaty. The g the coast of Palestine. Muslims agreed to let Christian pilgrims enter Jerusalem.

Later Crusades The crusades to the Middle East continued for another 100 years. Some crusades were popular movements of poor people rather than organized military campaigns. In 1212, for example, tens of thousands of peasant children from France and Germany marched in a "Children's Crusade." Few, if any, ever reached the Holy Land. Some made it as far as European port cities, only to be sold into slavery by merchants. Some returned home. Many disappeared without a trace.

None of the later crusades succeeded in recapturing Jerusalem. Muslims, meanwhile, were gaining back the land they had lost. In 1291, they took Acre, the last crusader city. This victory ended some 200 years of Christian kingdoms in the Holy Land.

aid in exchange
risoners

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3. Define Reconquista. Page.123

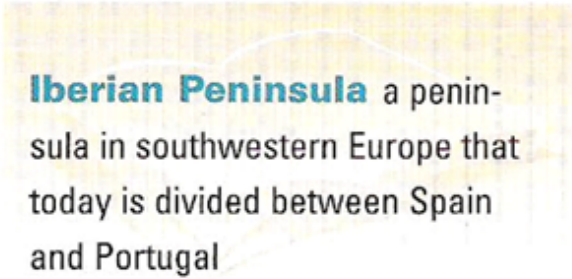
Muslims, meanwhile, were gaining back the land they had lost. In 1291, they took Acre, the last crusader city. This victory ended some 200 years of Christian kingdoms in the Holy Land.

The Reconquista Crusaders warred against Muslims in Europe and North Africa as well as the Middle East. One important series of wars was called the Reconquista (reconquest). Christians launched these wars to retake the **Iberian Peninsula** (modern-day Spain and Portugal) from Muslims.

As you have learned, the Umayyads established a Muslim dynasty in Spain in the eighth century. A unique culture flourished in cities like Cordoba and Toledo, where Muslims, Jews, and Christians lived together in peace. However, non-Muslims had to pay a special tax.

Over time, Christian rulers in northern Iberia chipped away at Muslim lands. The pace of reconquest quickened after the Umayyad caliphate in Cordoba broke up into rival kingdoms in 1002. Christians tried to take advantage of the Muslims' weakness. In 1085, they scored a key victory by capturing Toledo, in central Spain.

Muslims gradually gave up more and more territory, and new Muslim dynasties were not tolerant of Jews and Christians. In 1139, Portugal



Iberian Peninsula a peninsula in southwestern Europe that today is divided between Spain and Portugal

Inquisition a judicial body established by the Catholic Church to combat heresy and other forms of religious error

expulsion removal by force

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4. By what date was the Reconquista complete? Page.123

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Spain was a Catholic country, and they were the only country in Europe, against Muslims and Jews who had converted to Christianity. The Spanish Inquisition was extremely harsh. Judges, called *inquisitors*, sometimes used torture to find out whether supposed converts were practicing their old religion. Thousands of people were burned at the stake.

Isabella and Ferdinand also sent armies against Granada. In 1492, the city fell, and Muslims lost their last stronghold in Spain.

In that same year, Jews were told to become Catholics or leave the country. More than 170,000 Jews left their homes forever. Muslims remained in Spain, but many were forced to accept baptism as Catholics. Spain expelled its remaining Muslims beginning in 1609. The **expulsion** of Muslims and Jews ended centuries of cooperation between these groups and Christians in Spain.

Crusades, such as the Children's Crusade, were unsuccessful movements by poor people rather than the military.



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5. What was the Inquisition? Page.123

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Many Jews and Muslims remained in areas ruled by Christians. In the late 1400s, Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand wanted to unite Spain as a Catholic country. They used the **Inquisition**, a church court, against Muslims and Jews who had converted to Christianity. The Spanish Inquisition was extremely harsh. Judges, called *inquisitors*, sometimes used torture to find out whether supposed converts were practicing their old religion. Thousands of people were burned at the stake.

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Page.121+122.
4. **List some of the important people of the Crusades** Page.121-123

**to answer the warm up questions
for today we can look at the
answers on page 64
but before we do that let's look at
a good summary video of what
the Crusades are all about**

Activity

Reading

Read Section 3, The Story of the Crusades, in your Student Text, and complete the corresponding Reading Notes for that section.

Terms: *Constantinople, Pope Urban II*

Causes

By 1095, the Muslim Seljuk Turks had advanced to within 100 miles of Byzantine capital, Constantinople. The emperor appealed to Pope Urban II. The pope called for a European Crusade to drive the Muslims from the Holy Land.

Reading Notes

Section 3

Complete the flow-chart below by writing a brief summary of the main phases of the Crusades. Within each phase are a list of key terms to include in your summary.

Causes	Terms: Constantinople, Pope Urban II
First Crusade	Terms: Antioch, Jerusalem, Crusader kingdoms
Second Crusade	Terms: Anatolia, Damascus
Third Crusade	Terms: Saladin, Richard I, Acre, Jerusalem, Palestine
Later Crusades	Terms: Children's Crusade, Reconquista, Isabelle and Ferdinand, Inquisition

sultan the sovereign ruler of a Muslim state

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11.2 Events Leading Up to the Crusades

Why did European Christians begin going on crusades at the end of the 11th century? To answer this question, we need to look at what was happening in Muslim lands at this time.

During the 11th century, the Seljuk Turks established a new Muslim dynasty. The Turks were a Central Asian people who had been migrating into Muslim lands for centuries. The Seljuks were named for a Turkish chieftain who converted to Islam in the mid-10th century. In 1055, his descendants took control of the Abbasid capital of Baghdad. A Seljuk **sultan** now ruled the old Abbasid Empire.

The Seljuks were eager to expand their territory. Moving westward, they took Syria and Palestine from the Fatimid dynasty. They also overran much of **Anatolia** (Asia Minor), which was part of the Byzantine Empire. In 1071, they defeated a large Byzantine army at Manzikert in present-day Turkey.

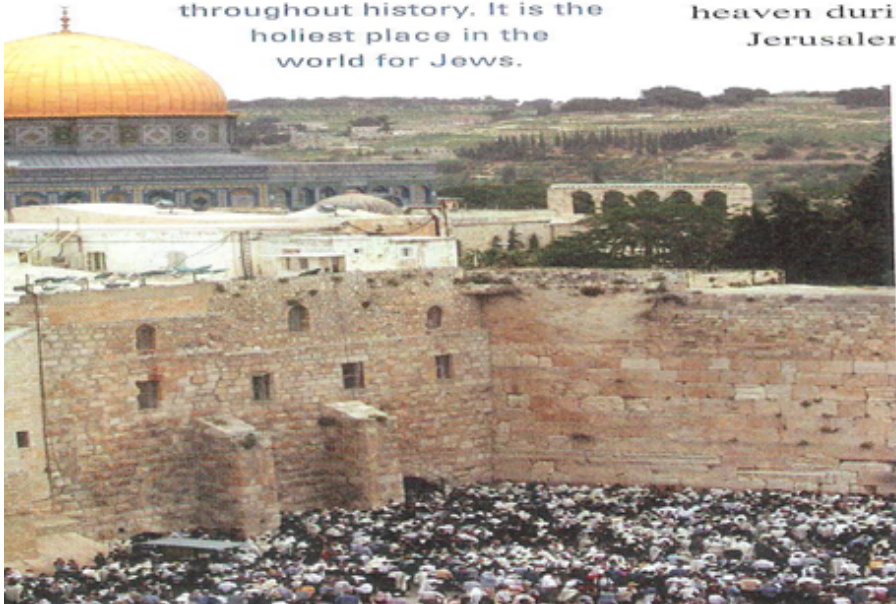
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Jerusalem was a sacred city to Jews, Christians, and Muslims. It was the spiritual capital of the Jews, where their great temple had once stood. For Christians, it was the city where Jesus was crucified and rose from the dead. For Muslims, it was the place where Muhammad rose to heaven during his Night Journey.

Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine first came under Muslim rule during the Arab conquests of the seventh century. Muslims built a shrine in Jerusalem, called the Dome of the Rock, to mark the spot where they believed Muhammad rose to heaven. Under Muslim rule, Jews, Christians, and Muslims usually lived together peacefully. People of all three faiths made pilgrimages to Jerusalem and built houses of worship there. Depending on the policies of various Muslim rulers, however, non-Muslims' rights and freedoms varied from time to time. Some Muslim rulers allowed the destruction of important Christian churches.

After the Seljuks took control of Palestine, political turmoil made travel unsafe for a time. Tales began reaching Europe of highway robbers attacking and even killing Christian pilgrims. Christians feared they would no longer be able to visit Jerusalem and other sacred sites in the Holy Land. Together with concern over the Seljuk threat to Christian lands, this fear helped pave the way for the crusades.

Two important shrines stand near each other in Jerusalem. The Dome of the Rock is where Muslims believe Muhammad rose to heaven. The Western Wall, what remains of the ancient Jewish Temple, is where Jews have gathered to pray throughout history. It is the holiest place in the world for Jews.



11.3 The Story of the Crusades

The crusades began as a response to the threat posed by the Seljuks. By 1095, the Seljuks had advanced to within 100 miles of the Byzantine capital of Constantinople. The emperor appealed to Pope Urban II for help.

The pope called nobles and church leaders to a council in Clermont, France. There he called for a crusade to drive the Muslims back and reclaim Jerusalem. He promised entry to heaven to all who joined the fight.

French-speaking nobles quickly organized armies to fight in the Holy Land. In addition to trained knights, thousands of townspeople, craftsmen, and peasants joined the crusade.

Throughout the crusades, Christian faith inspired many to put on the red cross worn by crusaders. But people joined the crusades for other reasons as well. Merchants saw the chance to earn money through trade. Younger sons of nobles hoped to gain estates in the Holy Land.

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Section 2

1. After reading Section 2, list below at least three causes of the Crusades.

1

- The Seljuk Turks expanded their empire westward, overrunning much of Anatolia, which was part of the Byzantine Empire.

2

- [Redacted]

3

- Christians were worried about the fate of the Holy Land, especially Jerusalem.

4

- [Redacted]

5

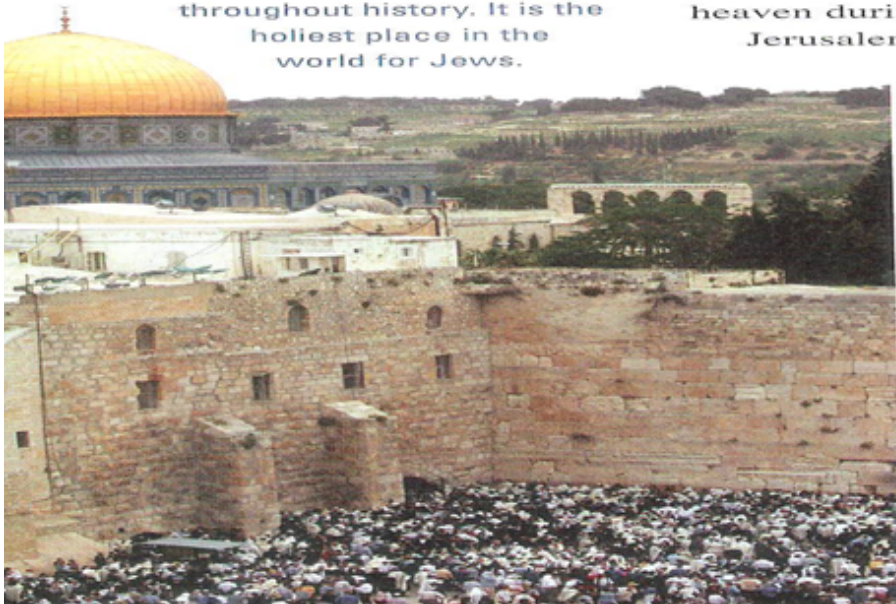
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sultan the sovereign ruler of a Muslim state

Anatolia a large peninsula at the western edge of Asia; also called Asia Minor

1

11.2 Events Leading Up to the Crusades

Why did European Christians begin going on crusades at the end of the 11th century? To answer this question, we need to look at what was happening in Muslim lands at this time.

During the 11th century, the Seljuk Turks established a new Muslim dynasty. The Turks were a Central Asian people who had been migrating into Muslim lands for centuries. The Seljuks were named for a Turkish chieftain who converted to Islam in the mid-10th century. In 1055, his descendants took control of the Abbasid capital of Baghdad. A Seljuk **sultan** now ruled the old Abbasid Empire.

The Seljuks were eager to expand their territory. Moving westward, they took Syria and Palestine from the Fatimid dynasty. They also overran much of **Anatolia** (Asia Minor), which was part of the Byzantine Empire. In 1071, they defeated a large Byzantine army at Manzikert in present-day Turkey.

The Seljuk advance alarmed Christians in Europe. They feared for the safety and property of Christians living in the east. The Seljuks' growing power seemed to threaten the Byzantine Empire itself. Christians also worried about the fate of the Holy Land, especially the city of Jerusalem.

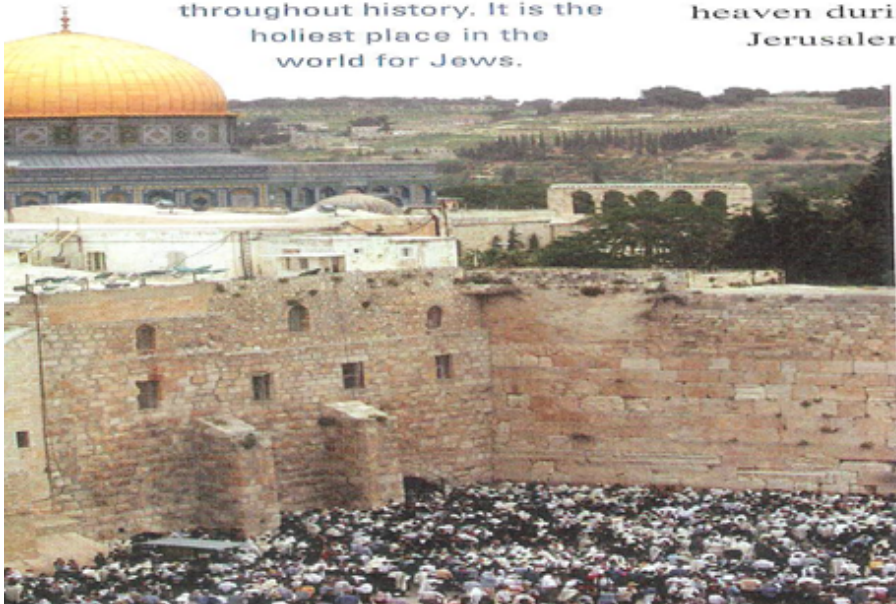
Jerusalem was a sacred city to Jews, Christians, and Muslims. It was the spiritual capital of the Jews, where their great temple had once stood. For Christians, it was the city where Jesus was crucified and rose from the dead. For Muslims, it was the place where Muhammad rose to heaven during his Night Journey.

Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine first came under Muslim rule during the Arab conquests of the seventh century. Muslims built a shrine in Jerusalem, called the Dome of the Rock, to mark the spot where they believed Muhammad rose to heaven. Under Muslim rule, Jews, Christians, and Muslims usually lived together peacefully. People of all three faiths made pilgrimages to Jerusalem and built houses of worship there. Depending on the policies of various Muslim rulers, however, non-Muslims' rights and freedoms varied from time to time. Some Muslim rulers allowed the destruction of important Christian churches.

After the Seljuks took control of Palestine, political turmoil made travel unsafe for a time. Tales began reaching Europe of highway robbers attacking and even killing Christian pilgrims. Christians feared they would no longer be able to visit Jerusalem and other sacred sites in the Holy Land. Together with concern over the Seljuk threat to Christian lands, this fear helped pave the way for the crusades.

2

Two important shrines stand near each other in Jerusalem. The Dome of the Rock is where Muslims believe Muhammad rose to heaven. The Western Wall, what remains of the ancient Jewish Temple, is where Jews have gathered to pray throughout history. It is the holiest place in the world for Jews.



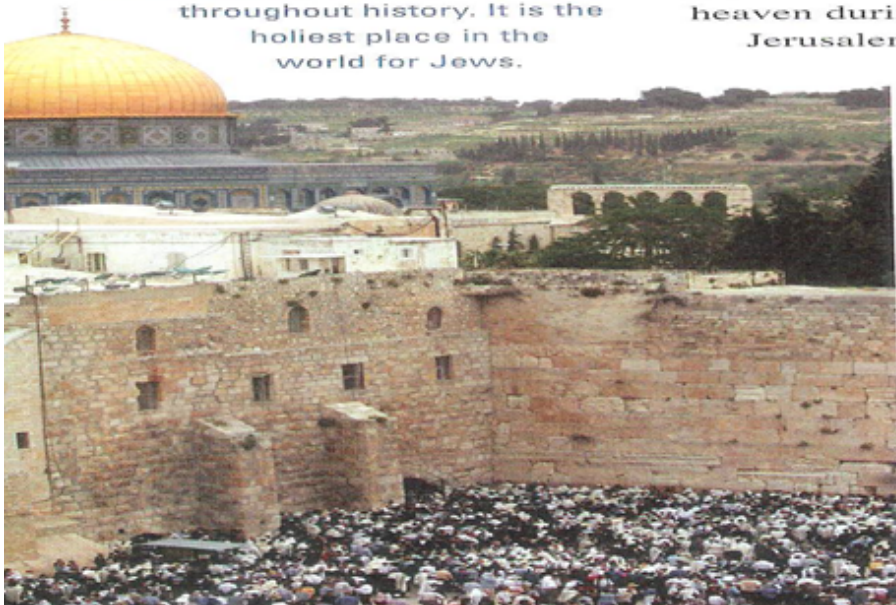
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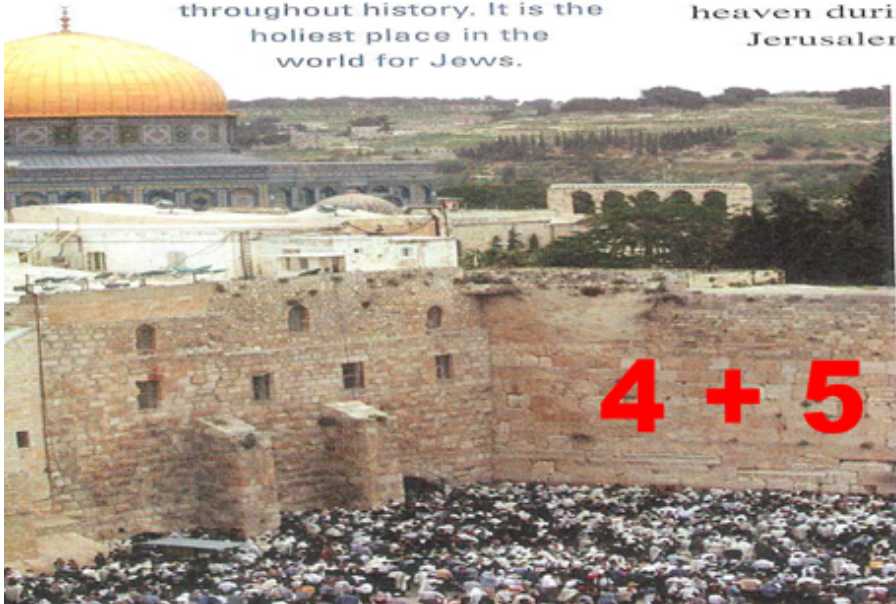
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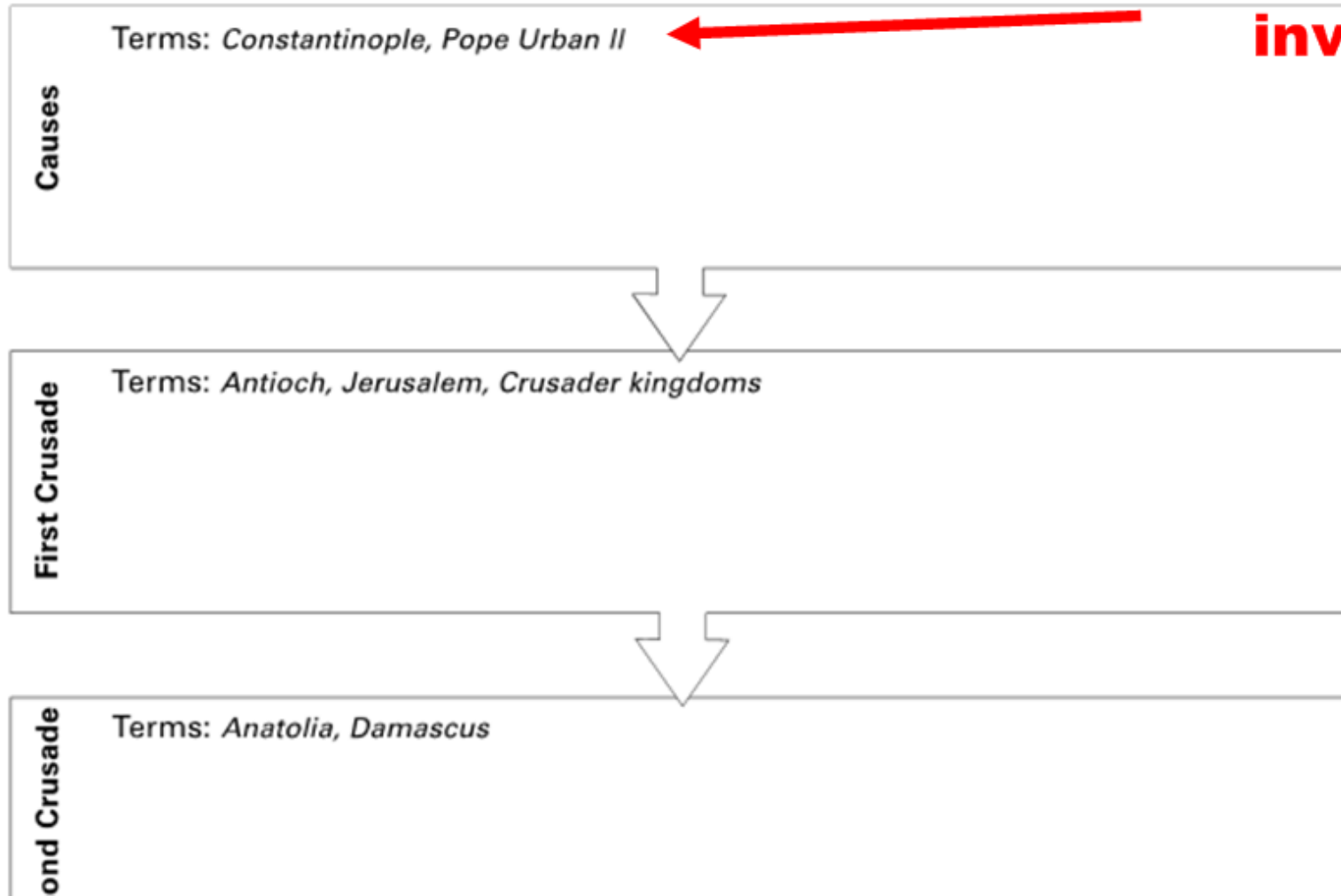


4 + 5

Section 3

Complete the flow chart below by writing a brief summary of the main phases of the Crusades.
Within each phase are a list of key terms to include in your summary.

**so write a cause
involving**



MR. DUNN'S WORLD HISTORY CLASS

WARM UPS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR WEEK4/QRT3 2014-2015

WARM UP #2 WK 4 TUESDAY 02-10-15

AIM: to learn about the results of the crusades

1. **What were some of the causes of the crusades?** Page.121+122
2. **List some of the important cities mentioned in the 1st to 3rd crusades**
Page.121+122.
3. **List some of the important people of the Crusades** Page.121-123

**Let's take a look at the
map on page 121
please make sure to copy
it onto page 69 of the
Gray workbook for
homework**





READING NOTES 11

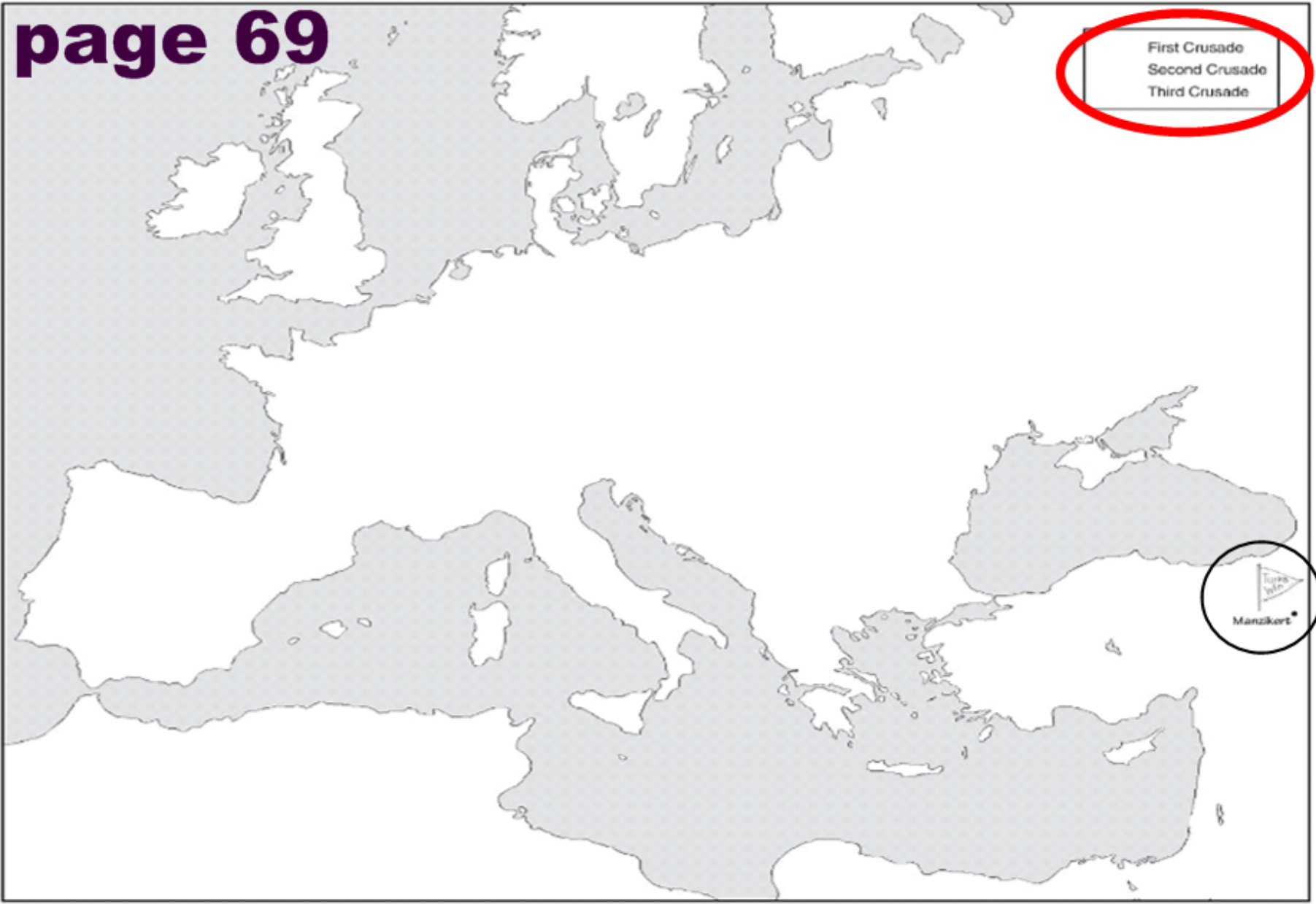
Follow these steps to complete the Reading Notes:

1. Look at the map on page 121 of *History Alive! The Medieval World and Beyond*. On the map on the opposite page, neatly label these locations:
 - France
 - England
 - Spain
 - Holy Roman Empire
 - Byzantine Empire
 - Anatolia
 - Clermont
 - Rome
 - Vienna
 - Constantinople
 - Acre
 - Jerusalem
2. Draw the routes taken in the First Crusade, the Second Crusade, and the Third Crusade. Complete the legend listing these routes. Also add a compass rose to show direction.
3. Read Sections 11.2 and 11.3 in your book.

page 68

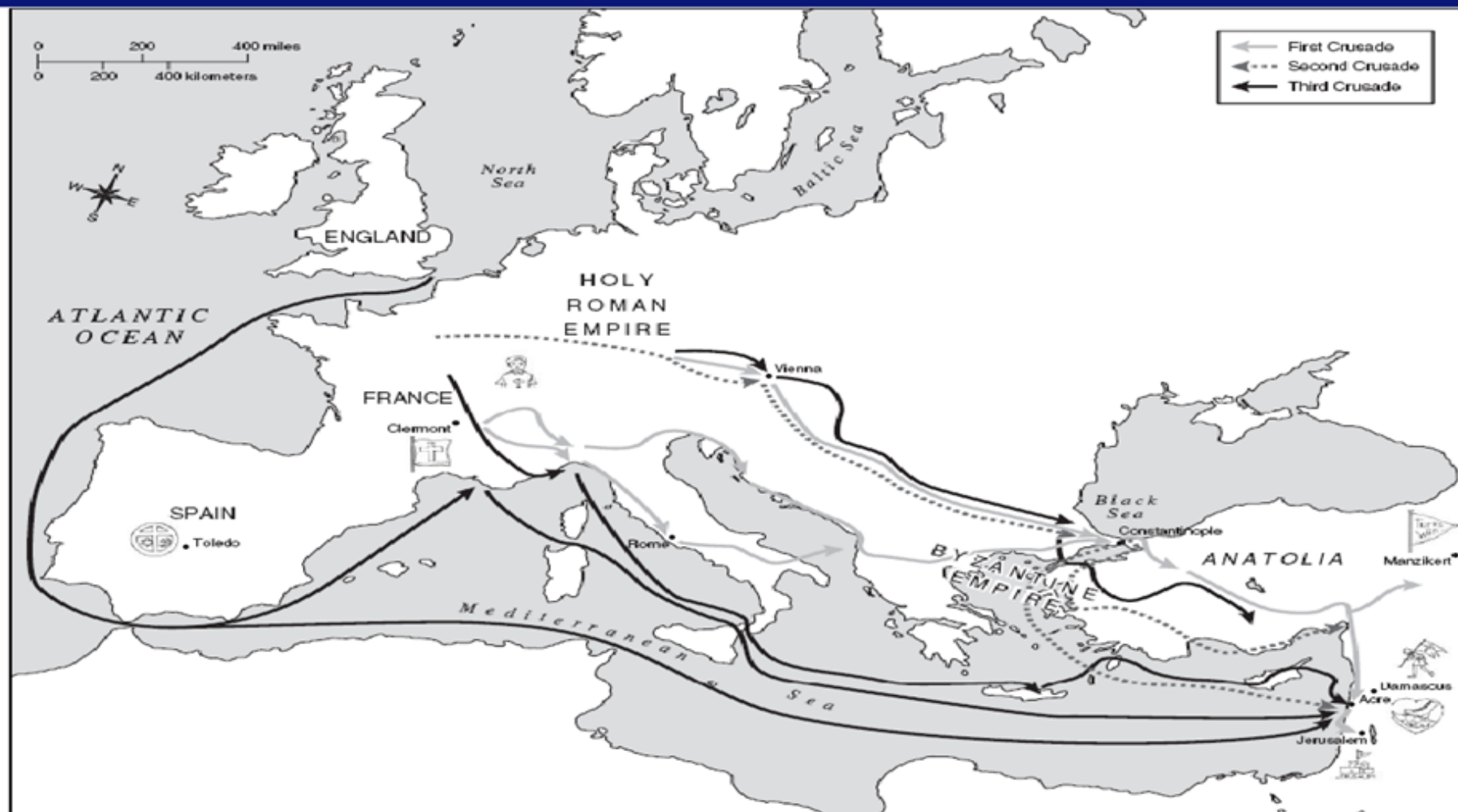
Please draw the map of the Crusades for homework on page 69

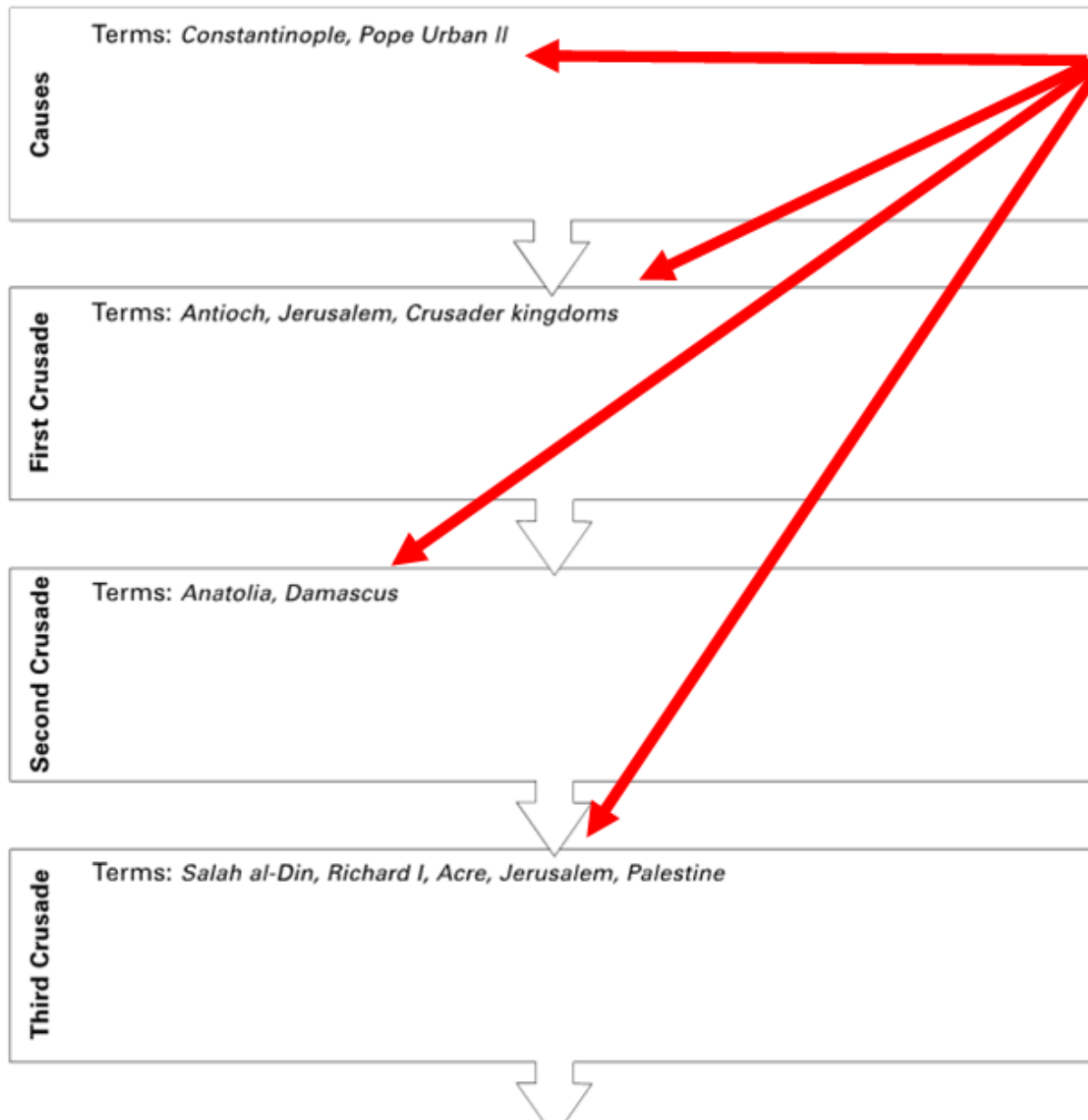
page 69





ROUTES OF THE CRUSADES - Map of p 69 of grey w/b

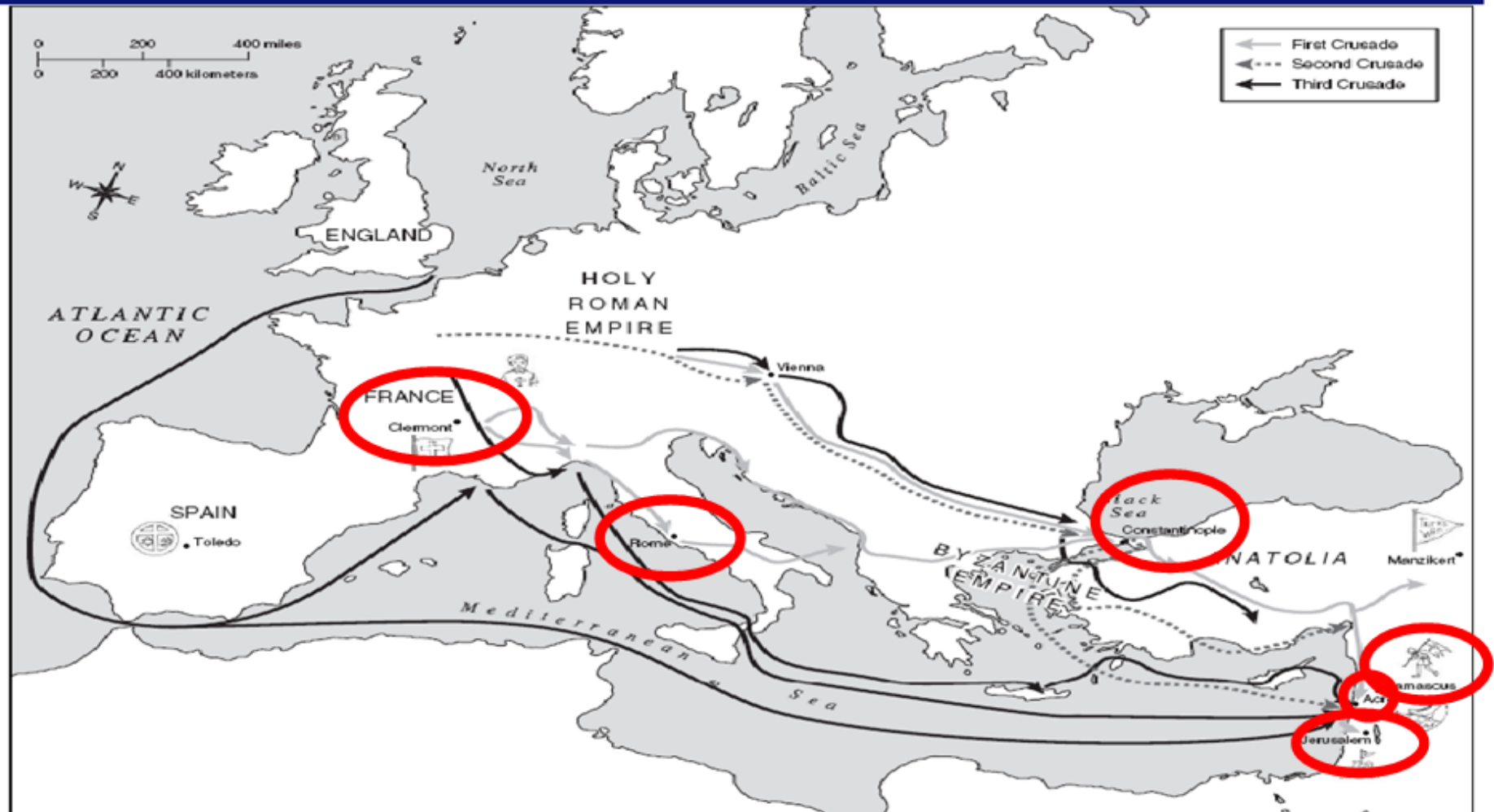




Important cities



ROUTES OF THE CRUSADES - Map of p 69 of grey w/b



MR. DUNN'S WORLD HISTORY CLASS

WARM UPS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR WEEK4/QRT3 2014-2015

WARM UP #2 WK 7 TUESDAY 03-08-16

AIM: to learn about the results of the crusades

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Page.121+122.
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11.3 The Story of the Crusades

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Richard the Lionheart of England led the Third Crusade to try to regain Christian control of Jerusalem from the Muslims.

Damascus, which was on the way to Edessa. Muslims from Edessa came to the city's aid and beat back the crusaders. Soon after this defeat, the French army went home, ending the Second Crusade.

The Third Crusade (1189–1192) Over the next few decades, Muslims in the Middle East increasingly came under common leadership. By the 1180s, the great sultan Salah al-Din, called Saladin by Europeans, had formed the largest Muslim empire since the Seljuks. Salah al-Din united Egypt, Syria, and lands to the east. He led a renewed fight against the crusaders in the Holy Land.

Salah al-Din quickly took back most of Palestine. In 1187, his armies captured Jerusalem. Salah al-Din did not kill his prisoners, as the crusaders had done. Instead, he freed many captives or sold them for **ransom**. Others were sold into slavery.

The loss of Jerusalem shocked Europeans and sparked the Third Crusade. King Richard I of England, known as Richard the Lionheart, led the fight against Salah al-Din.

In 1191, Richard's army forced the surrender of the Palestinian town of Acre. Afterward, arrangements were made between the two sides to exchange prisoners. After waiting for a time, Richard felt that Salah al-Din was taking too long to meet his end of the bargain. Growing impatient, he ordered his men to kill all 2,700 of his Muslim prisoners.

Richard then fought his way toward Jerusalem, but his army was not strong enough to attack the city. Salah al-Din's forces had also grown weaker. In September 1192, the two leaders signed a peace treaty. The crusaders kept a chain of cities along the coast of Palestine. Muslims agreed to let Christian pilgrims enter Jerusalem.

**now finish the Read
Notes on page 65
and then continue with
the Read Notes on
pages 66**

Activity

Reading

page 65

Read Section 3, The Story of the Crusades, in your Student Text, and complete the corresponding Reading Notes for that section.

Causes

Terms: *Constantinople, Pope Urban II*

By 1095, the Muslim Seljuk Turks had advanced to within 100 miles of Byzantine capital, Constantinople. The emperor appealed to Pope Urban II. The pope called for a European Crusade to drive the Muslims from the Holy Land.

Reading Notes

Section 3

Complete the flow-chart below by writing a brief summary of the main phases of the Crusades. Within each phase are a list of key terms to include in your summary.

Causes	Terms: Constantinople, Pope Urban II
First Crusade	Terms: Antioch, Jerusalem, Crusader kingdoms
Second Crusade	Terms: Anatolia, Damascus
Third Crusade	Terms: Saladin, Richard I, Acre, Jerusalem, Palestine
Later Crusades	Terms: Children's Crusade, Reconquista, Isabelle and Ferdinand, Inquisition

First Crusade

Terms: Antioch, Jerusalem, Crusader kingdoms

First Crusade: In 1098, the Crusaders laid siege to the city of Antioch in Syria for nine months before it fell to them. The following year they surrounded Jerusalem and fought their way into the city. Some of the Crusaders stayed in the Holy Land to establish four Crusader kingdoms.

Second Crusade

Second Crusade: As Muslims banded together, they fought against the Crusader kingdoms, which led Christians to call for a Second Crusade. The Crusade ended in failure after German and French armies were defeated in Anatolia and Damascus.

Third Crusade

Terms: Salah al-Din, Richard I, Acre, Jerusalem, Palestine

Third Crusade: Richard I of England led the Third Crusade to retake the Holy Land from the Muslim leader Salah al-Din, who had recaptured much of Palestine. After forcing the surrender of the Palestinian town of Acre, Richard's troops fought their way toward Jerusalem, but his army was not strong enough to attack the city. In 1192, the two leaders signed a peace treaty allowing the Crusaders to keep some territory, and allowing Christian pilgrims to enter Jerusalem.

Later Crusades

Terms: Children's Crusade, Reconquista, Isabella

Second Crusade

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Later Crusades

Terms: *Children's Crusade, Reconquista, Isabella and Ferdinand, Inquisition*

Later Crusades: Later Crusades, such as the "Children's Crusade," tended to be popular movements of poor people, and seldom reached the Holy Land. In Europe, Christians launched the Reconquista to retake the Iberian Peninsula. Both Portugal and Spain became independent Catholic countries. Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain used a Church court, called the Inquisition, to root out Muslims and Jews who were still practicing their old religion. Eventually Jews and Muslims were expelled from Spain.

Sections 4 to 6

Complete the T-charts below by listing the positive and negative impacts of the Crusades on Christians and Muslims and the negative impacts on Jews.

Impact of the Crusades on Christians

Positive

Negative

Impact of the Crusades on Muslims

Positive

Negative

Impact of the Crusades on Jews

Negative

**this is all from
pages 124-126**

CH 11 FROM THE CRUSADES TO NEW MUSLIM EMPIRES

WARM UP #3 WK 7 WEDNESDAY 03-09-16

AIM: to learn about the results of the crusades

www.online-stopwatch.com

00:00:00

99

Color:

24 Hour Clock



Use this map as a graphic organizer to help you learn about the crusades.

WARM UP#3 WK4 WEDNESDAY

09:57:22

AM

AIM: to learn about the results of the

Color: ●

24 Hour Clock

1. **What were some of the changes in Christian society?** Page.124
2. **Who benefitted more from the crusades, The Christians or the Muslims? Why?** Page.125
3. **List some of the terrible violence unleashed by the crusaders on the Jews in Europe. (vocab words)** p126

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY

1. **Show me your Gray W/B for grades**
2. **Complete warm up #3**
3. **Pages 62+63+64+65 S/B complete**
4. **Complete page 66**
5. **Work on the map on p.69 use page 121 in text as guide**
6. **Read pp. 127 to 129 for Thursday**
7. **Contract due tomorrow test on Friday**
8. **Unit 2 exam NEXT WEEK we get back**

11.4 Christians and the Crusades

For crusaders, the religious wars were a costly ordeal. But European Christians also reaped many benefits from the crusades.

1. What were some of the changes in Christian society? Page.124



fabrics from Arabian
traded to

European merchants earned enormous profits by trading for these goods.

Impact on Christians as a Group

Crusaders suffered all the terrible effects of war. Many were wounded or killed in battle. Others died from disease and the hardships of travel.

The impact of the crusades reached far beyond those who fought in the wars. The crusades brought many economic changes to Europe. Crusaders needed a way to pay for supplies. Their need increased the use of money in Europe. Some knights began performing banking functions, such as making loans or investments. Kings started tax systems to raise funds for crusades.

The crusades changed society as well. Monarchs grew more powerful as nobles and knights left home to fight in the Middle East. The increasing power of monarchs helped to end feudalism.

Contact with eastern cultures had a major impact on Christians' way of life. In the Holy Land, Christians learned about new foods and other goods. They dressed in clothing made of muslin, a cotton fabric from Persia. They developed a taste for melons, apricots, sesame seeds, and carob beans. They used spices like pepper. After crusaders returned home, European merchants earned enormous profits by trading for these goods.

The Crusades had a major impact on the lives of individuals. You have already learned

2. **Who benefitted more from the crusades, The Christians or the Muslims? Why? Page.125**

11.5 Muslims and the Crusades

The crusades brought fewer benefits to Muslims than they did to Christians. Muslims did drive the crusaders from the Middle East, but they lost their lands in Iberia. In addition, the contact between cultures benefitted Muslims less than Christians. Muslim society was more advanced, so Muslims had less to gain.

Impact on Muslims as a Group The crusades were a terrible ordeal for many Muslims. An unknown number of Muslims lost their lives in battles and massacres. Crusaders also destroyed Muslim property.

Muslims did gain exposure to some new weapons and military ideas during the crusades. Like Europeans, they began to adopt a standing (permanent) army. Muslim merchants, especially in Syria and Egypt, earned riches from trade with Europe. This money helped to fund projects such as new mosques and religious schools. The crusades also brought politi-



3 List some of the terrible violence unleashed by the crusaders on the Jews in Europe. (vocab words) p126

synagogue a Jewish house of worship

anti-Semitism prejudice toward Jews

segregation the forced separation of one group from the rest of a community

Crusaders rampaged through Jewish communities across Europe, killing and looting and destroying sacred

11.6 Jews and the Crusades

The violence unleashed by the crusades caused great suffering for Jews. Crusaders in the Holy Land slaughtered Jews as well as Muslims. Other Jews became slaves. The crusades also dramatically worsened the lives of Jews in Europe.

Impact on Jews as a Group During the First Crusade, European Jews suffered a series of violent persecutions. As crusaders crossed northern France and Germany, some of them murdered whole communities of Jews. They destroyed **synagogues** and holy books. They looted homes and businesses. Some crusaders tortured Jews to make them accept Christianity.

Anti-Semitism, or prejudice against Jews, spread among non-crusaders as well. Religious prejudice combined with envy of Jews who had become prosperous bankers and traders. Riots and massacres broke out in a number of cities in Europe.

By the end of the crusades, Jews' place in society had worsened. Jews could not hold public office. Christians took over trading businesses that had been run by Jews. In 1290, England expelled all Jews. France did the same in 1394. Many Jews relocated to eastern Europe.

Segregation of Jews spread throughout Europe during the 14th and 15th centuries. Jews were forced to live in crowded neighborhoods called *ghettos*. Typically, walls and gates separated the ghettos from the rest of the town or city.

**now finish the Read
Notes on page 65
and then continue with
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Activity

Reading

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Terms: *Constantinople, Pope Urban II*

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Reading Notes

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Later Crusades

Terms: Children's Crusade, Reconquista, Isabella

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**please answer
and place on
page 66**

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page 66

Impact of the Crusades on Christians

Positive

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- Crusaders' need to pay for supplies increased the use of money in Europe.
- Some knights began performing banking functions, such as making loans or investments.
- Monarchs grew more powerful, which weakened feudalism.
- Christians were introduced to new foods and clothing, and some European merchants made enormous profits trading for these new goods.

Negative

- Many Crusaders were wounded or killed in battle.
- Many Crusaders died from disease and the hardships of travel.

Positive

- Gained exposure to some new weapons and military ideas and began to adopt standing, or permanent, armies.
- Muslim merchants earned wealth from trade with Europe, which helped to fund new mosques and religious schools.
- Muslims united to fight their common foe.

Negative

- An unknown number of Muslims lost their lives in battles and massacres.
- Muslim property was destroyed by Crusaders.

Negative

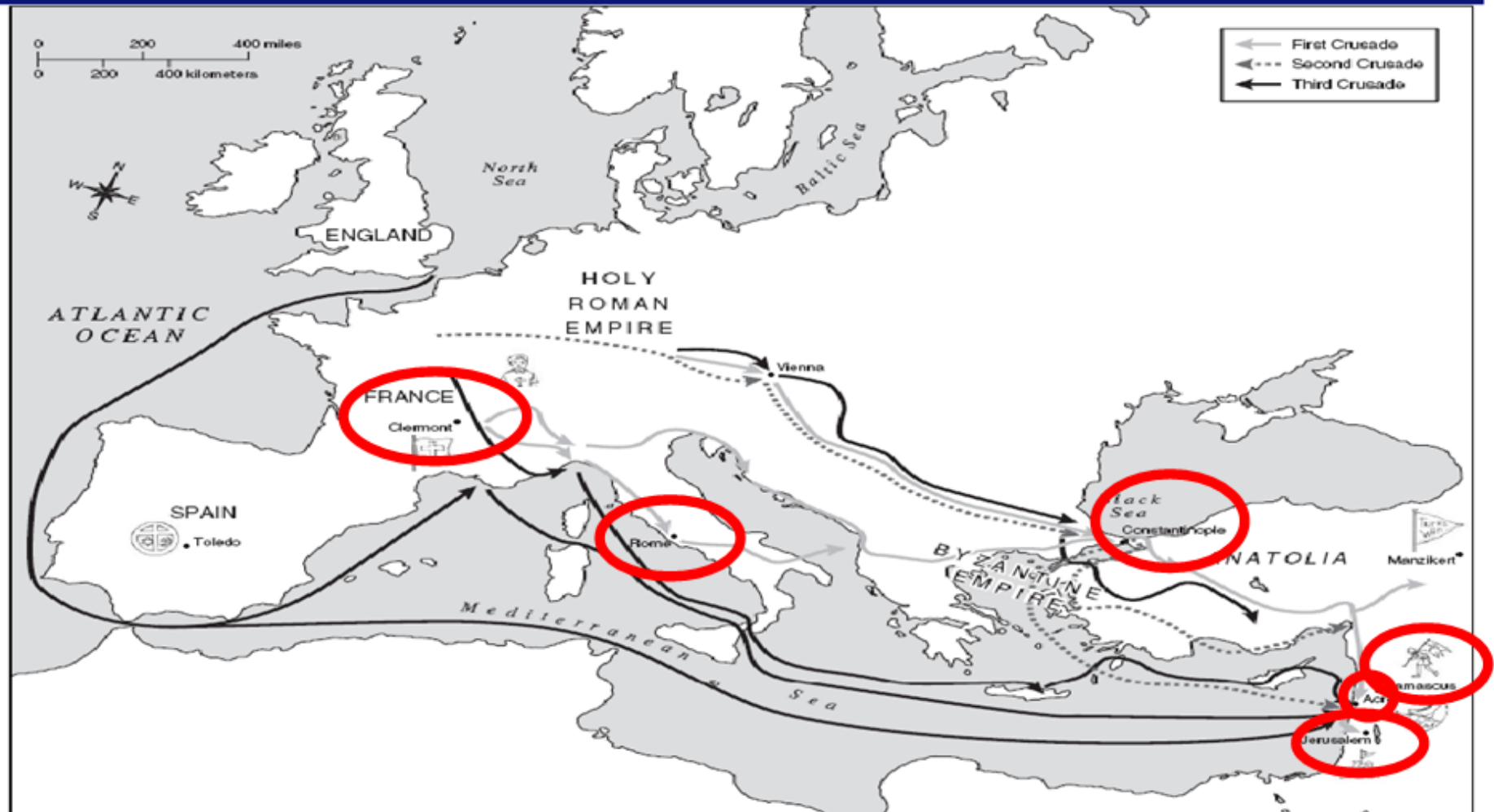
- Crusaders in the Holy Land killed some Jews, and others became slaves.
- The lives of Jews in Europe were dramatically worsened as they suffered a series of persecutions.
- Anti-Semitism spread among non-Crusaders as well, and riots and massacres broke out throughout Europe.
- European Jews' place in society worsened. They could not hold public office, some Jewish businesses were seized, and some countries expelled all Jews.
- In the 14th and 15th centuries, Jews were forced to live in ghettos in many European cities.

?

From the Crusades to New Muslim Empires 4



ROUTES OF THE CRUSADES - Map of p 69 of grey w/b



CH 11 FROM THE CRUSADES TO NEW MUSLIM EMPIRES

WARM UP #4 WK 4 THURSDAY 03-10-16

AIM: to learn about Islamic life after the crusades

ANSWERS ARE ON PP 127 TO 129



00:00:00
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Use this map as a graphic organizer to help you learn about the crusades.

MR. DUNN'S WORLD HISTORY CLASS

WARM UPS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR WEEK7/QRT3 2015-2016

WARM UP #4 WK 4 THURSDAY 03-10-16

AIM: to learn about Islamic life after the crusades

ANSWERS ARE ON PP 127 TO 129

1. **How large was the Mongol Empire?**
2. **How large was the Ottoman Empire?**
3. **What places did Ottomans conquer?**
4. **How and why did the Ottomans use millets to rule their empire?**
5. **Where did the Safavids rule?**
6. **How were they different from the Ottomans?**
7. **In what area was the Mughal Empire located?**

www.online-stopwatch.com

00:00:00

AM

Color: ●

24 Hour Clock

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY

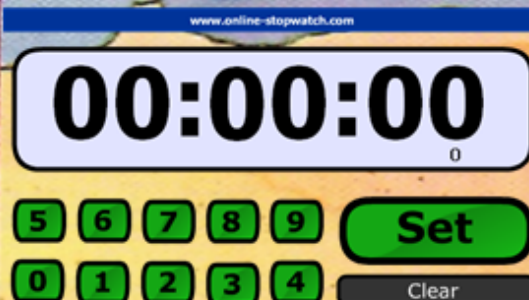
1. **Show me your Gray W/B for grades**
2. **Complete warm up #4**
3. **Pages 62+63+64+65+66 S/B complete**
4. **Complete page 67**
5. **Work on the map on p.69 use page 121 in text as guide**
6. **Work on processing page 68**
7. **Contract due today test on Friday**
8. **Unit 2 exam NEXT WEEK we get back**

CH 11 FROM THE CRUSADES TO NEW MUSLIM EMPIRES

WARM UP #4 WK 4 THURSDAY 03-10-16

AIM: to learn about Islamic life after the crusades

ANSWERS ARE ON PP 127 TO 129



Use this map as a graphic organizer to help you learn about the crusades.

11.7 The Mongol Invasion

As you have learned, Muslims succeeded in driving the crusaders from the Holy Land. Even as the crusades were taking place, other changes were happening in Muslim lands. By the mid 1200s, Muslims faced a greater threat than European crusaders—the Mongols.

The Mongols were a nomadic people whose homeland was to the north of China. In the 13th century, Mongols began wars of conquest under their leader, Genghis Khan. After attacking northern China, Genghis Khan turned his eyes west. The Mongols swept across central Asia, destroying cities and farmland. Hundreds of thousands of Muslims were slaughtered. Many were carried off to Mongolia as slaves.

Under Genghis Khan's successors,



Under Genghis Khan's successors, the Mongols built an empire that stretched across much of Asia. They defeated the Seljuk Turks in Anatolia and seized parts of Persia. In 1258, they destroyed Baghdad and killed the caliph, ending the Abbasid dynasty.

In the west, Muslims were able to stop the Mongol advance. The Muslim resistance was led by the Mamluks, whose capital was in Cairo. The Mamluks were Muslims of Turkish descent. In the mid 1200s, they had overthrown the dynasty begun by Salah al-Din. In 1260, they defeated the Mongols in an important battle in Palestine. The Mamluks continued to rule Palestine, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, and parts of Anatolia until 1517.

The Mongols still ruled a huge empire in Asia, including China. Toward the end of the 1200s, they began converting to Islam. The adoption of Islam helped bring unity to their empire. The Mongols made Persian the language of government. They rebuilt the cities they had destroyed and encouraged learning, the arts, and trade.

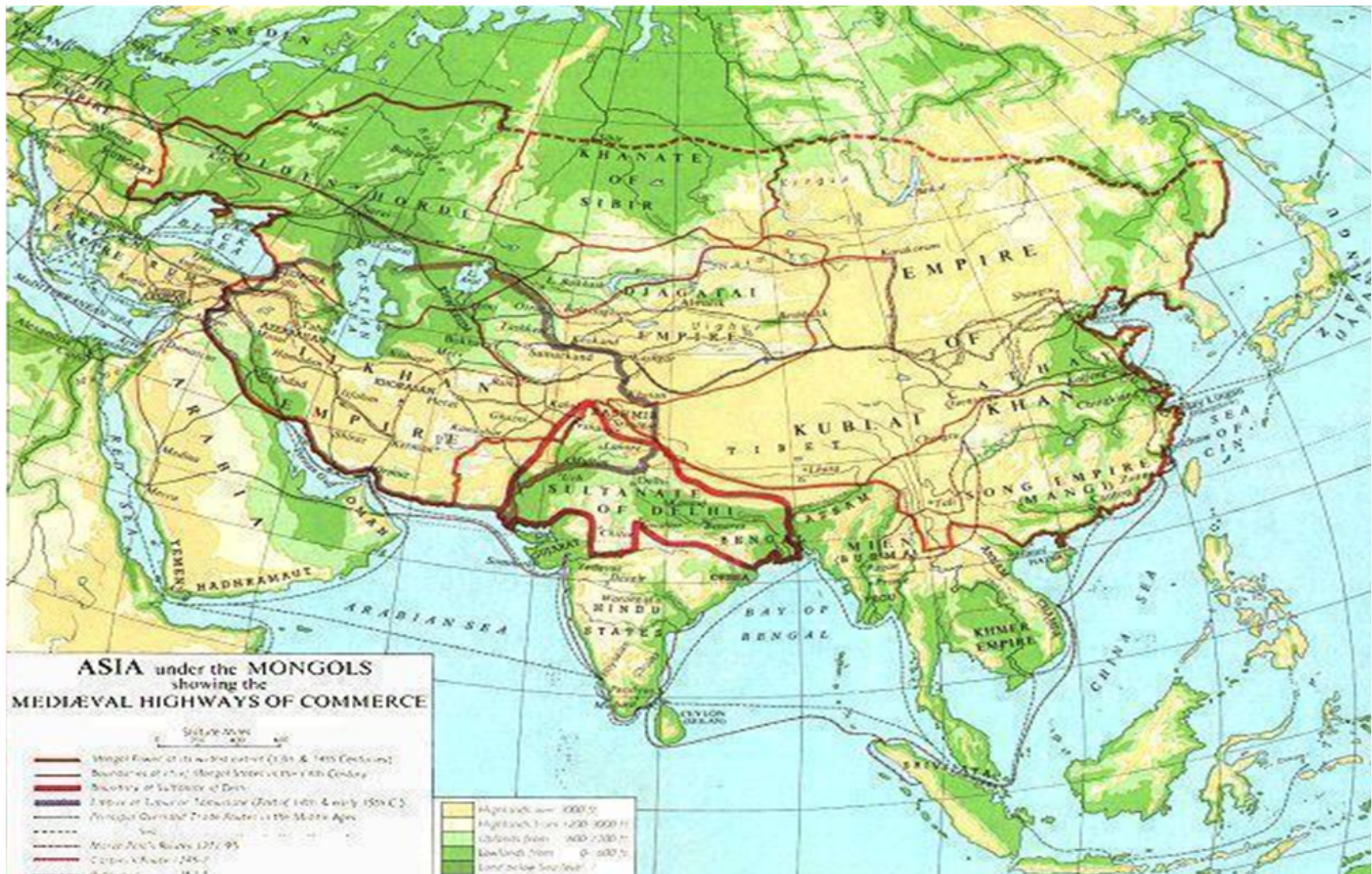
The Mongol Empire was one of the largest the world had ever seen.

ANSWERS ARE ON PP 127 TO 129

1. How large was the Mongol Empire?



Mongol leader Genghis Khan is shown in a ceremony in this 14th-century illustration.





defeated the Mongols in an
battles continued to rule Palestine,
Jerusalem until 1517.

Mongol leader Genghis Khan
is shown in a ceremony in this
14th-century illustration.

Mongol leader
Timur Lang kept
the Ottomans from
advancing, but they
regained control after
his death.



11.8 New Muslim Empires and the Expansion of Islam

New empires grew up in Muslim lands after the decline of the Mongols. Islam also continued its spread to new lands.

The Ottoman Empire In the early 1300s, a Turk named Osman I started the Ottoman dynasty in northern Anatolia. The Ottomans quickly conquered new lands in Anatolia and southeastern Europe.

The Ottomans' advance was stopped for a time by a new enemy, Timur Lang. Timur came from a Mongol tribe in central Asia. He claimed descent from Genghis Khan.

Timur began building his own empire in the late 1300s. His armies overran much of central Asia, including present-day Iraq. They then invaded India, Syria, and Anatolia. In 1402, Timur defeated an Ottoman army at Ankara in Anatolia. The Ottomans were on the brink of collapse. But after Timur's death in 1405, they regained control of their lands.

Turning back toward Europe, the Ottomans set out to expand their empire. In 1453, they captured Constantinople, bringing an end to the Byzantine Empire. The city was renamed Istanbul. It became the Ottoman capital.

In the 1500s, the Ottomans destroyed the Mamluk Empire.

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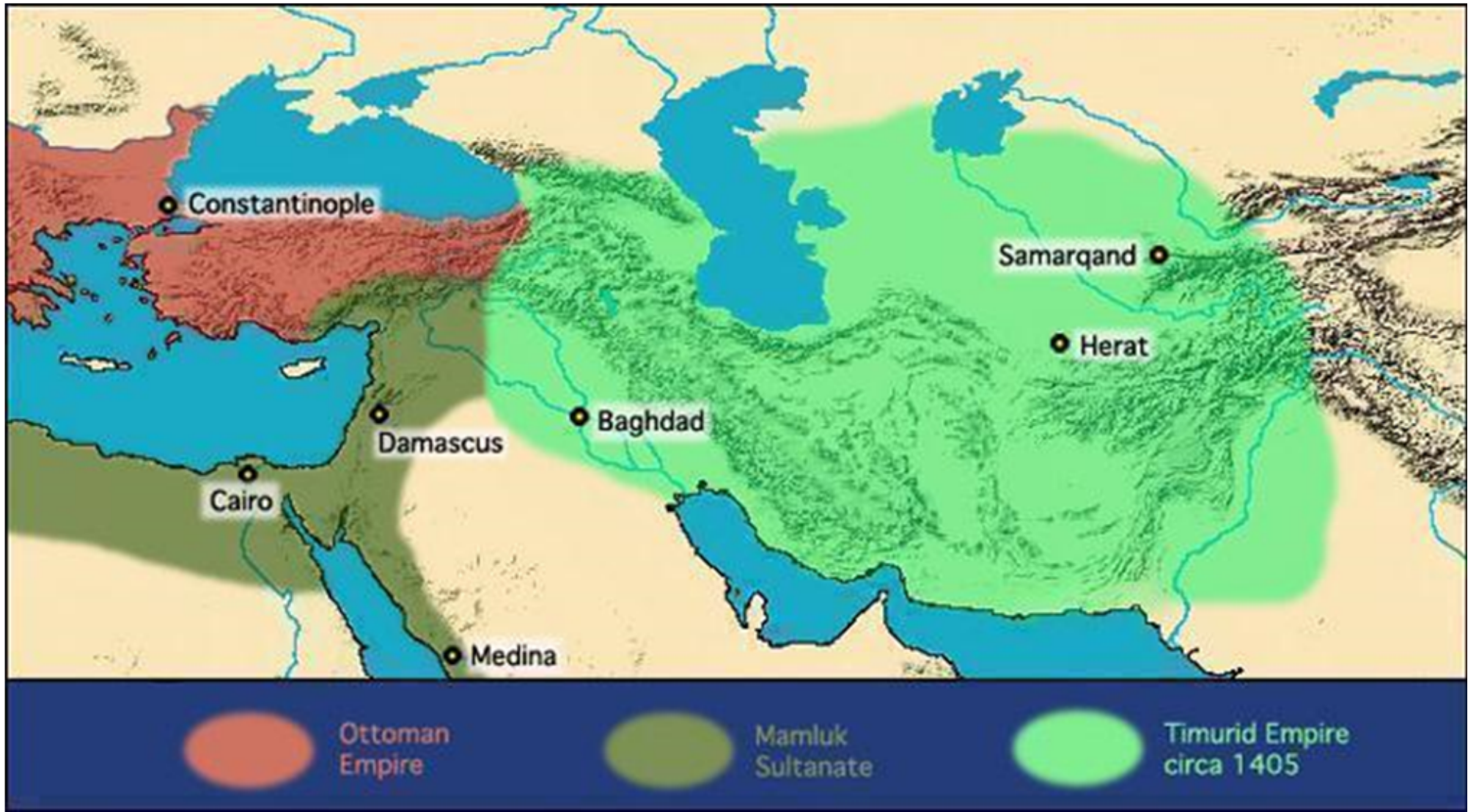
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In the 1500s, the Ottomans destroyed the Mamluk Empire. They conquered Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia. At its height, their empire also took in parts of southeastern Europe, North Africa, and Persia, as well as Turkey.

The Ottomans allowed their subjects considerable freedom. Jews, Christians, and Muslims had their own local communities, called *millets*. Millets were allowed to govern themselves. A ruling class collected taxes and protected the sultan and the empire. In the empire's European provinces, some young Christian men were drafted and then raised in the sultan's palace. After most of them converted to Islam, they became elite soldiers and government officials.





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5. Where did the Safavids rule?

700. It finally came to an end in the 20th century.

The Safavid Empire Ottoman expansion to the east was stopped by another Muslim power. In 1501, Muslims in Persia founded the Safavid dynasty. Their **shahs**, or rulers, soon controlled parts of Iraq as well as Persia. Unlike the Ottomans, who were Sunni Muslims, the Safavids were Shi'a. The two groups fought a number of wars.

The Safavids became a great power. They promoted trade, the arts, and learning. Their dynasty lasted until the mid 1700s.

The Mughal Empire A third Muslim empire was founded by Babur, a descendant of both Genghis Khan and Timur. In 1526, Babur

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6. How were they different from the Ottomans?

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7. In what area was the Mughal Empire located?

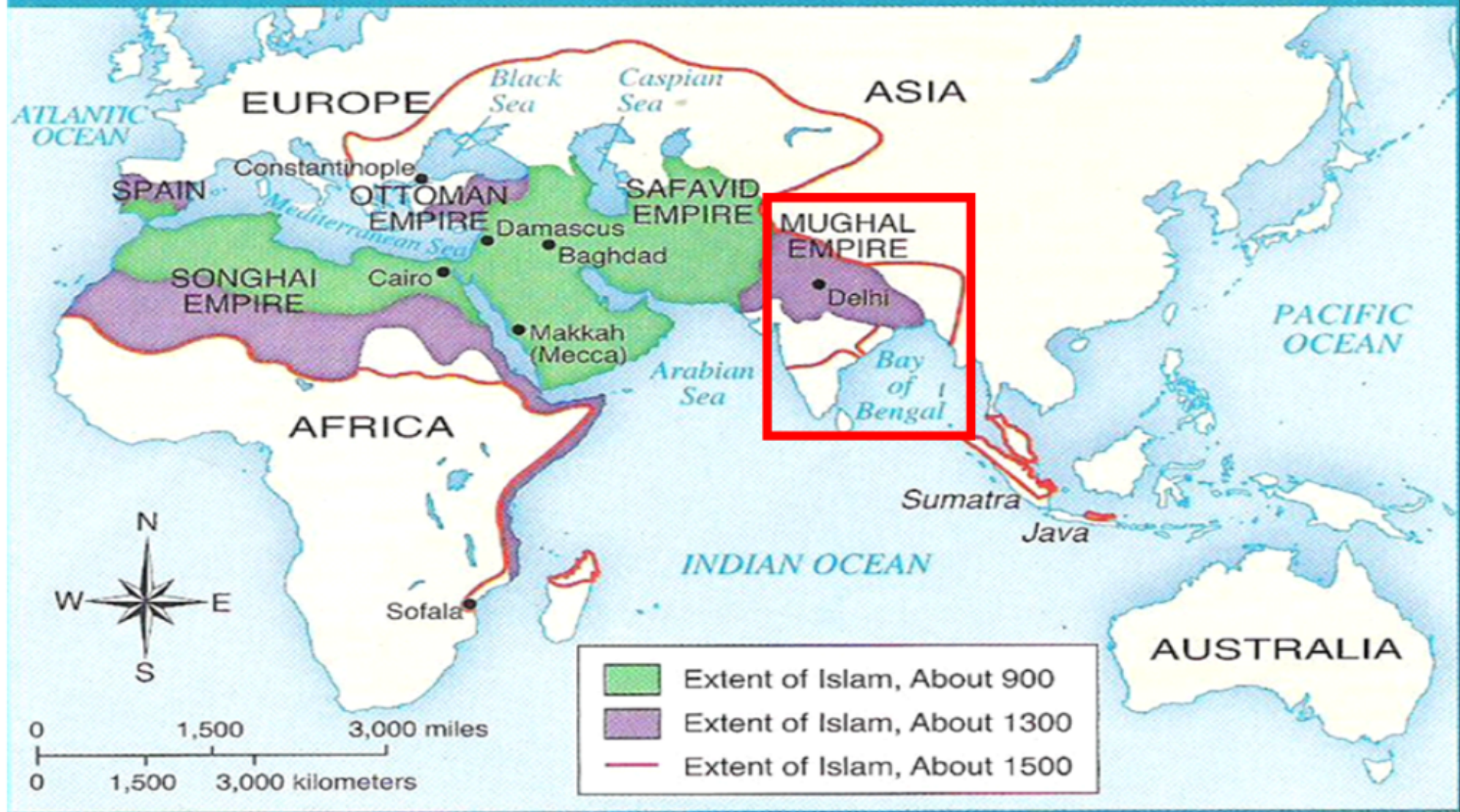
The Mughal Empire A third Muslim empire was founded by Babur, a descendant of both Genghis Khan and Timur. In 1526, Babur invaded India and founded the Mughal Empire. The word Mughal is Arabic for “Mongol.” Mughal emperors ruled most of India until sometime after 1700. Muslims still make up a significant minority of India’s population today.

The Further Spread of Islam Muslim dynasties grew up in other places as well. Muslims in North Africa carried Islam south to West Africa. Pilgrims and merchants also spread Islam among peoples living around the Sahara Desert.

Traders brought Islam across the Indian Ocean to southeast Asia.

By about 1000, the spread of Muslim kingdoms on the island of

The Islamic World, 900–1500



11.9 Chapter Summary

In this chapter, you read about the crusades. You also learned about events in Muslim lands after the crusades.

European Christians began the crusades to repel the Seljuk Turks and take the Holy Land away from them. Between 1096 and 1291, a number of crusades were fought in the Middle East. Crusaders won control of Jerusalem and set up four Christian kingdoms in the Middle East. In 1187, Muslims won back Jerusalem. By 1291, Muslims had recaptured all the crusader cities.

Crusaders also waged campaigns in North Africa and Europe. During the Reconquista, Christians drove Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula.

The crusades had long-lasting effects on Christians, Muslims, and Jews. In Europe, Jews suffered great hardship. Many were killed. Others lost their homes and property.

Islam survived both the crusades and the Mongol invasion. The Ottomans built a great Muslim empire in the Middle East and eastern Europe. The Safavid Empire arose in Persia and Iraq. The Mughal Empire brought Muslim rule to most of India. Islam also spread to West Africa and Indonesia.

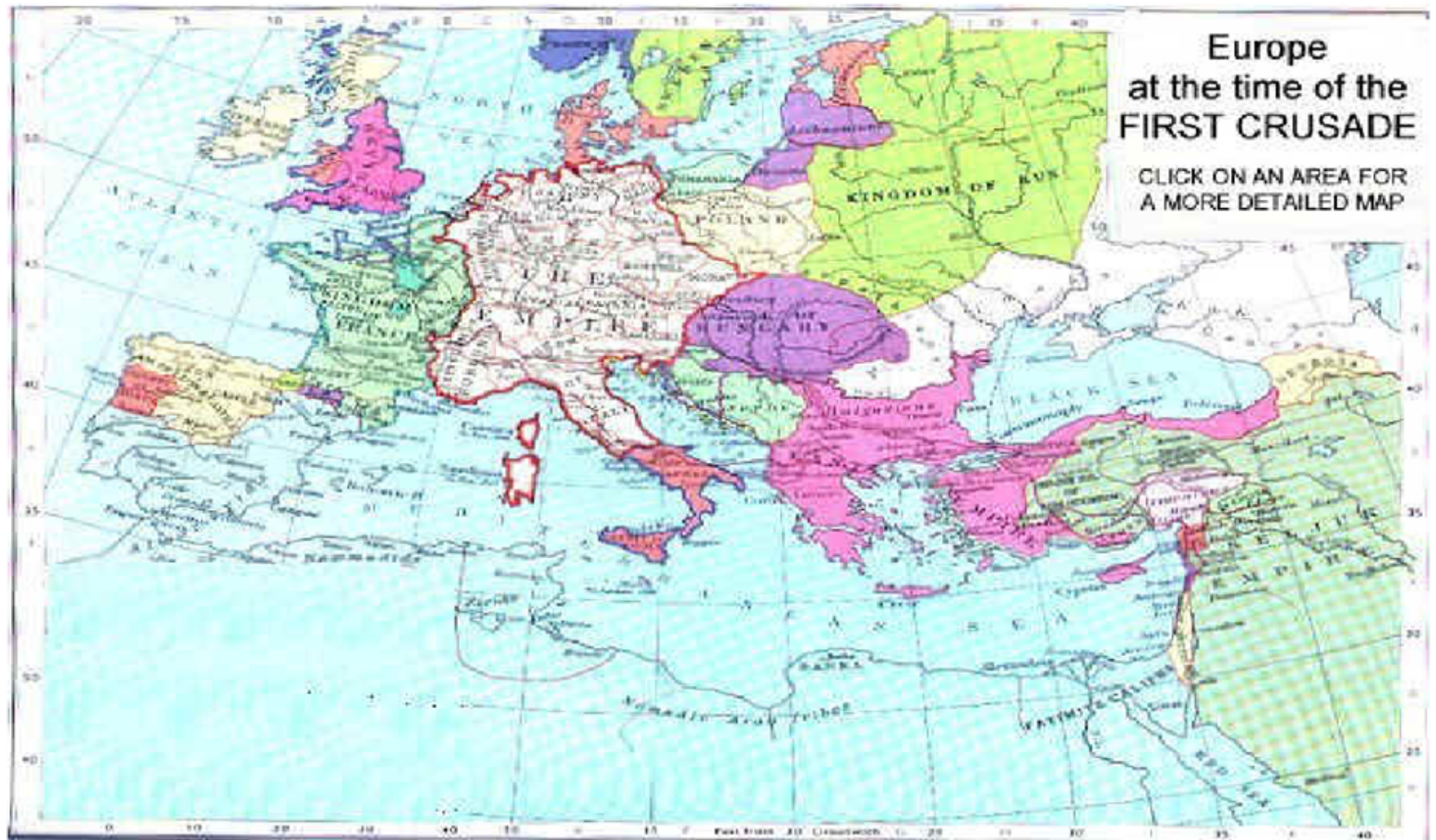
This chapter concludes your study of the rise of Islam. In the next unit, you will explore the kingdoms of West Africa in medieval times.

The Islamic World, 900–1500



Europe at the time of the FIRST CRUSADE

CLICK ON AN AREA FOR
A MORE DETAILED MAP



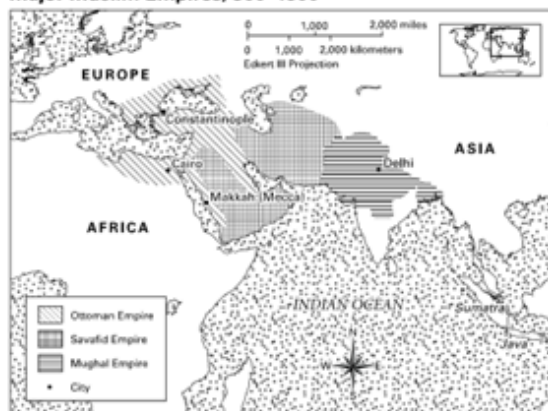
Section 7

1. Who were the Mongols, and what did they do under their leader Genghis Khan and his successors?
2. How did the Mongol empire change after converting to Islam?
3. What led to the decline of the Mongol Empire?

Please Complete this work

Section 8

Write a two- or three-sentence description of each Muslim empire on the map. Consider including its location, religious affiliation, leadership style, and effects of its rule on non-Muslims or other empires.

Major Muslim Empires, 900–1500**Ottoman Empire****Safavid Empire****Mughal Empire**

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Ottoman Empire

Safavid Empire

Mughal Empire

ANSWERS ARE ON PP 127 TO 129

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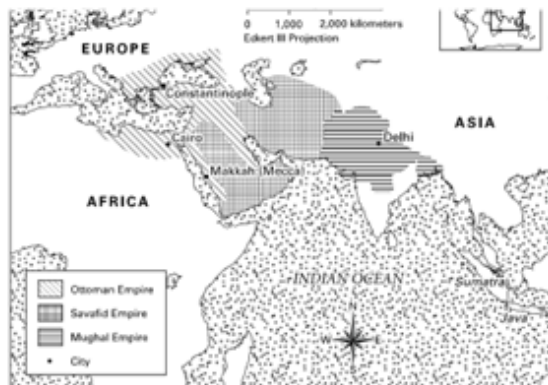
on page 67

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3. The Mongol Empire suffered from fighting among rivals because local rulers controlled different regions.



Safavid Empire

Mughal Empire

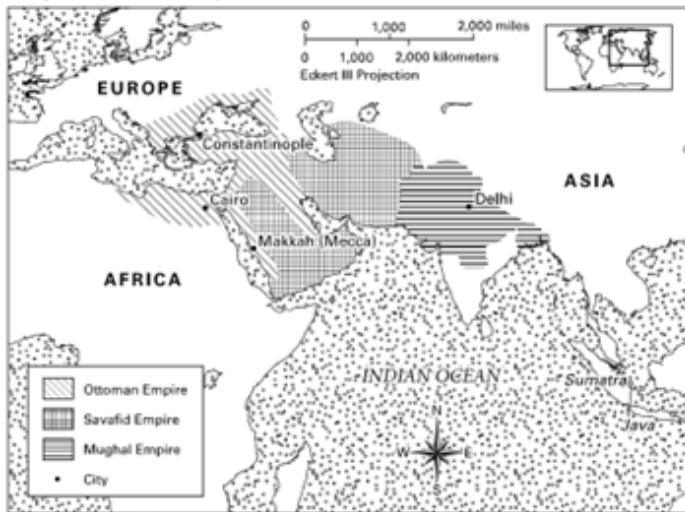
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Ottoman Empire

Ottoman Empire: Arose in Anatolia and eventually conquered Constantinople (renaming it Istanbul), bringing an end to the Byzantine Empire. The empire then conquered large parts of the Middle East, as well as parts of southeastern Europe, North Africa, Persia, and Turkey. Although Muslim, the Ottomans allowed their Jewish and Christian subjects considerable freedoms within millets.

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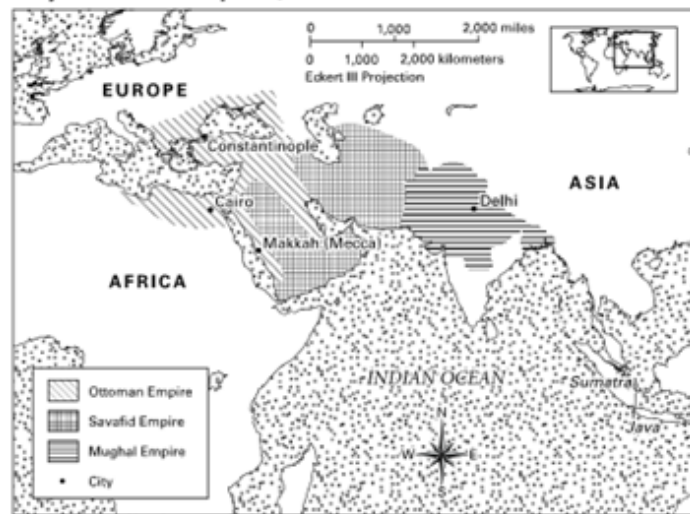
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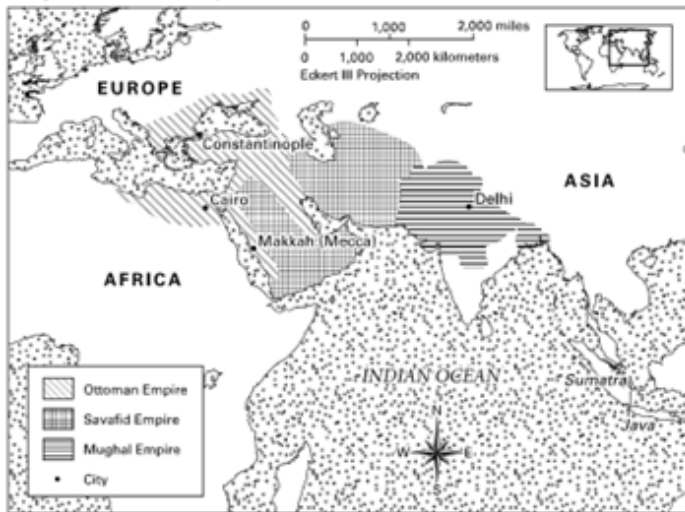
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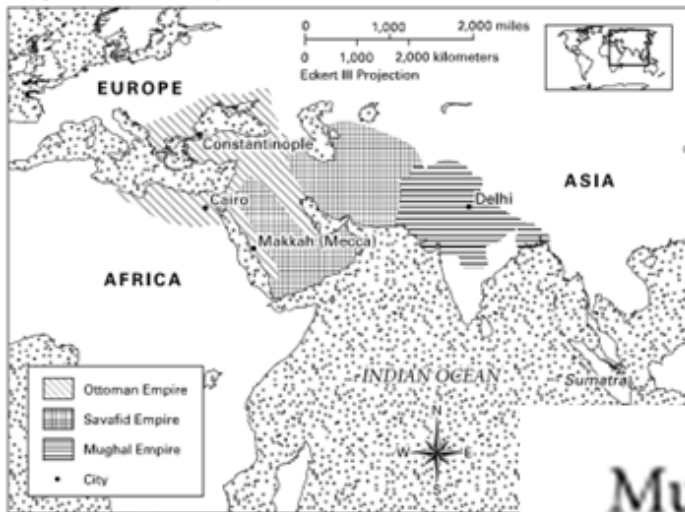
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Mughal Empire: Founded by a descendant of Genghis Khan and Timur Lang, the Mughals invaded India and ruled there until sometime after 1700, which left Muslims as a significant minority of India's population.

Suppose that you are a medieval journalist who has been given an opportunity to interview three people—a Muslim, a Jew, and a Christian—to learn more about how each was affected by the Crusades.

If necessary, on a separate sheet of paper, write three interview questions that you would ask these people. Make sure that each question can be answered by all three people. Then write a response to the question from each person's perspective. You might set up your interview as shown below. You may use the sample question in your interview.

Question 1: In your opinion, what caused the Crusades?

Question 2:

Question 3:

Muslim

Response to Question 1:

your interview.

Question 1: In your opinion, what caused the Crusades?

Question 2:

Question 3:

on page 68

Muslim

Response to Question 1:

Response to Question 2:

Response to Question 3:

Jew

Response to Question 1:

Response to Question 2:

Response to Question 3:

Christian

Response to Question 1:

Response to Question 2:

Response to Question 3:

Muslim

Response to Question 1:

Response to Question 2:

Response to Question 3:

Jew

Response to Question 1:

Response to Question 2:

Response to Question 3:

Christian

Response to Question 1:

Response to Question 2:

Response to Question 3:

on page 68