

NAME: _____

PERIOD: ____

THE EFFECTS OF THE CRUSADES



Standard 7.6.6

Background Information

Directions: Working with a group, read the background information.

In 1095, Pope Urban II decided that Europe's kingdoms should help the Byzantine emperor. The Byzantine Empire had faced many invasions. Now the Seljuk Turks were a strong force on the Byzantine borders. Speaking to a group of nobles, Pope Urban II called for all Christians to take up arms and take control of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. The Pope's speech was witnessed and recorded by a nobleman named Fulcher of Chartres.

Many European men, women, and children joined the Crusades and fought in the Middle East. In 1099 they took Jerusalem. Wars continued in the region for many years. In 1187, the Muslim leader Saladin prepared to try to take Jerusalem back from the Christians.

Course of the First Four Crusades

There were nine Crusades fought by European Christians against Muslims in the Middle East. The following chart summarizes the first four.

Crusade	Years	Summary
First	1095-1099	At the urging of Pope Urban II in 1095, the First Crusade succeeded in taking Jerusalem and was the most successful from the European point of view. When Jerusalem fell in 1099, crusaders massacred Jews, Christians and Muslims alike. Then the leaders divided up the land into territories, each governed by a European feudal lord.
Second	1147-1149	The Second Crusade started when Europeans lost control of Edessa, territory that they had previously controlled, to the Muslims. Led by King Louis VII of France and King Conrad III of Germany, the Europeans failed to regain any land and the crusade was a failure from a European point of view.
Third	1189-1192	The Third Crusade was a response to Jerusalem's fall in 1187 to Salah al-Din (Saladin). Three great armies from Europe were led by Richard the Lion-hearted of England, Philip II of France, and the Holy Roman emperor Frederick Barbarossa, Europe's greatest warrior. However, Frederick accidentally drowned, the other two kings quarreled, and the whole crusade failed from a European point of view.
Fourth	1201-1204	Instead of going to Jerusalem, the Fourth Crusade went to the Byzantine Empire's capital, Constantinople, for various reasons. The European armies looted (robbed) the city and overthrew the Byzantine emperor. The main outcomes of the Fourth Crusade were to deepen the division between Greek and Latin Christianity and to hasten the Byzantine Empire's decline.

Pope Urban's Speech

Directions: Working with a group, read the excerpt from Fulcher of Chartres' report of Pope Urban's speech. As you read, underline or highlight important words or phrases. Then, answer the questions in 3-5 complete sentences and cite evidence from the excerpt.

"Although, O sons of God, you have promised more firmly than ever to keep the peace among yourselves and to preserve the rights of the church [Catholic Church], there remains still an important work for you to do. . . . For your brethren [brothers] who live in the east are in urgent need of your help, and you must hasten [move quickly] to give them the aid which has often been promised them. For, as the most of you have heard, the Turks and Arabs have attacked them and have conquered the territory of Romania [the Byzantine Empire]. . . . They have occupied more and more of the lands of those Christians, and have overcome them in seven battles. They have killed and captured many, and have destroyed the churches and devastated the empire. If you permit [allow] them to continue thus for awhile with impurity, the faithful of God will be much more widely attacked by them. On this account I, or rather the Lord, beseech you as Christ's heralds [messengers] to publish this everywhere and to persuade all people of whatever rank, foot-soldiers and knights, poor and rich, to carry aid promptly to those Christians and to destroy that . . . race from the lands of our friends. I say this to those who are present, it is meant also for those who are absent. Moreover, Christ commands it. All who die by the way, whether by land or by sea, or in battle against the [Muslims], shall have immediate remission [forgiveness] of sins. This I grant them through the power of God with which I am invested. . . ."

1. In 3-5 complete sentences, what reasons does the Pope give for fighting for Jerusalem? Cite evidence from the excerpt.

2. In 3-5 complete sentences, what arguments does he use to persuade his listeners to go on a Crusade? Cite evidence from the excerpt.

The Words of Saladin

Directions: Working with a group, read the excerpt from Saladin about taking back Jerusalem. As you read, underline or highlight important words or phrases. Then, answer the questions in 3-5 complete sentences and cite evidence from the excerpt.

"If God blesses us by enabling [allowing] us to drive His enemies out of Jerusalem, how fortunate and happy we would be! For Jerusalem has been controlled by the enemy for ninety-one years, during which time God has received nothing from us here in the way of adoration [love and respect]. At the same time, the zeal [high energy] of the Muslim rulers to deliver it languished [weakened]. Time passed, and so did many [in different] generations, while the Franks succeeded in rooting themselves strongly there. Now God has reserved the merit of its recovery for one house, the house of the sons of Ayyub [Saladin's family], in order to unite all hearts in appreciation of its members."

1. In 3-5 complete sentences, what reasons does Saladin give for retaking Jerusalem? Cite evidence from the excerpt.

2. In 3-5 complete sentences, what arguments does he use to inspire his listeners? Cite evidence from the excerpt.

Graphic Organizer

Directions: With your group, complete the T-Chart in which you list the arguments made by Pope Urban and Saladin that they used to persuade their listeners.

<u>Pope Urban's Arguments</u>	<u>Saladin's Arguments</u>

Which leader do you think had the most convincing arguments? Explain your choice.

Writing Prompt and Task Sheet

Historical Background:

In 1095, Pope Urban II decided that Europe's kingdoms should help the Byzantine emperor. The Byzantine Empire had faced many invasions. Now the Seljuk Turks were a strong force on the Byzantine borders. Speaking to a group of nobles, Pope Urban II called for all Christians to take up arms and take control of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. In 1099 they took Jerusalem. Wars continued in the region for many years. In 1187, the Muslim leader Saladin prepared to try to take Jerusalem back from the Christians.

Prompt:

After reading the accounts of Pope Urban and Saladin, determine which leader had the most convincing arguments. Why?

Task:

Write a well thought out response to the prompt. Use evidence from the text to defend your answer.

History/Social Science Grade 7 Content Standards

7.6.6 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.

Literacy in History/Social Students Common Core State Standards

Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies

Key Ideas and Details

1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
2. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

Craft and Structure

4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
6. Identify aspects of a text that reveal an author's point of view or purpose.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

9. Analyze the relationship between a primary and secondary source on the same topic.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grade 6-8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects 6-12

Text Types and Purpose

1. Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.
 - a. Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledge and distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organize the reason and evidence logically.
 - b. Support claims(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text using credible sources.
 - d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
 - e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.

Production and Distribution of Writing

4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

9. Draw evidence from information texts to support analysis reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

10. Write routinely over extended time frames and short time frames for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Essay Template

1st Paragraph: Introduction

- Historical Context: What were the Crusades? Who was Pope Urban? Who was Saladin?

- _____

- Main Topic (Thesis): Whose arguments were most convincing?

- _____

2nd Paragraph: Body

- Topic Sentence (Main Idea): Why were (Pope Urban's / Saladin's) arguments most convincing?

- _____

- Supporting Detail/Evidence #1:

- _____

- Explanation #1:

- _____

- Supporting Detail/Evidence #2:

- _____

- Explanation #2:

- _____

- Concluding Sentence:

- _____

3rd Paragraph: Conclusion

- Restate the Main Topic (Thesis):

- _____

- Restate the Supporting Details/Evidence:

- _____

- Final Thought:

- The most important reason was _____
because _____.

