Entry Task:  Pick up the worksheet and answer questions with your table.

Announcements:
Some pictures chosen for your test!
Please open your book to p. 48

The homicide rate in Amsterdam, for example, dropped from 47 per 100,000 people in the mid-15th century to 1 to 1.5 per 100,000 in the early 19th century. Professor Stone has estimated that the homicide rate in medieval England was on average 10 times that of 20th century England.
Review movie: Castle
HELP! HELP!
I’m being repressed!
Crusades

Learning Targets:

What was the goal of the crusades? Did the Crusaders achieve their goal?

- The **Crusades** were a series of battles between Christians and Muslims in the Middle East.
- Christian knights wanted to take the Holy Land and give it back to Christians.
Consequences of the Crusades

- Crusaders will learn more about warfare - better castle design, gunpowder
- Muslim scholars taught Europeans about science and medicine
- New trade items: lemons, apricots, sugar, silk, cotton, and spices
- Not all Crusaders returned home
Interpretations of the Crusades

- 1800s - romantic, chivalric view
- 20thc - Crusades seen as “violent white colonialism”
- Current: some believe the Crusades were defensive (reaction to Muslim aggression)
- Justified romantic adventures or vicious embarassing wars? A waste of resources, or worthwhile?
Rise of Islam
- Monotheism (belief in one God)

Muslims believe that depicting an image of any of the prophet Muhammad is disrespectful.

Koran or Qur'an - Revelations
Muhammad received - only in Arabic

Hadith - reports purporting to quote what Muhammad said on matters
Background

Muhammad, the prophet (570-632):

- Born in Mecca - home to holy shrines
- During a fast, he experienced a vision/revelation
- Muslim word for God = Allah (same God worshipped by Jews and Christians)
- He preached:
  - Only one God
  - All who believe are equal
  - God measured the worth of people by devotion and good deeds
  - Evil do-ers are punished; good are rewarded

[Map of Mecca and Medina]
Entry Task: Why do you think many peasants joined the Crusades?

Announcements:

- Writing Prompt #1 (Feudalism) - do you have this turned in (any re-writes?)?
- **Writing Prompt #2:** Evaluate the impact the Crusades had on the Western and Eastern world.
- 6th period today - Athlete Recognition
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvFl6UBZLz4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvFl6UBZLz4)
Background

Rival groups forced Muhammad and followers to flee (hijra - heej-rah) 630 - they will return and defeat their forces (inhabitants convert)

- Hajj pilgrimage requires Muslims to circle seven times around the Kaaba in a counter-clockwise direction (tawaf - tah-wiff)

Arab Armies will be successful at spreading Islam - jihad (holy struggle)

- combination of cultural diffusion and military conquest

Sunni vs. Shiite Muslims

Dome of the Rock - Jerusalem constructed in 691
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Judaism</th>
<th>Christianity</th>
<th>Islam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| God(s)   | • Monotheistic  
           • belief in one powerful god | • Monotheistic  
           • belief in one powerful god | • Monotheistic  
           • belief in one powerful god, Allah |
| When the religion began | • c 2000 B.C | • c 30 A.D | • c 622 A.D |
| Brief History | • Hebrews settled near Ur in Mesopotamia.  
                      • Diaspora (Scattering of people): Migration to Palestine then to Egypt where they were enslaved.  
                      • By 1000 B.C they set up the kingdom of Israel  
                      • Palestine, where most Jews lived, conquered by the Romans in 63 B.C | • Jesus, a Jew, was born c 4 B.C in the Roman Empire  
                      • At age 30 he began preaching to crowds. Word spread that he had performed miracles. Claimed to be a messiah, or savior sent by God.  
                      • After the crucifixion of Jesus, Apostles, or those who spread Jesus' message began spreading Christianity | • The Angel Gabriel tells Muhammad that there is only one god.  
                      • He attempts to spread Islam in Mecca but is persecuted. He flees to Medina where Islam is more accepted. Eventually he returns to Mecca and Islam spreads there.  
                      • Islam spreads quickly around the middle east, north Africa, and Spain. |
| Sacred texts/laws | • The Torah (First five books of the Bible's Old Testament)  
                        • Laws: The Ten Commandments | • The Bible (both Old and New Testament)  
                        • Laws: The Ten Commandments | • The Koran (Qu’ran)  
                      • Laws: The Sharia & The 5 Pillars. |
Jabal Tariq (Tariq ibn Ziyad) (c.670 – 720) was a Muslim general who led the Islamic conquest of Spain in 711.

Byzantine Empire: After 1054 (Great Schism), many Eastern Orthodox Churches no longer acknowledged the Pope, while the Western Roman Catholic Church accepted the Pope as the leader of their faith.
1071: the borders of the Byzantine Empire were overrun by Seljuk Turks. The Turks had recently converted to Islam, and the Byzantine emperor feared the Muslims would soon overpower his Christian empire. (Battle of Manzinert) Sasanian Persians in further East were invaded, too.
Why was Constantinople so important geographically?
Prior to Crusades

Jerusalem itself was a multicultural city. Jews, Muslims and Christians all lived together harmoniously. (during the rule of Umayyads and Abbasids - tax)

Christians on pilgrimages to Jerusalem were freely allowed across to the Holy Places
Seljuk (Sell-juke) Turks sacked the holy cities and made it more difficult for Christians to make the pilgrimage.
What motivated knights to go on Crusades?
The Crusaders were also looking for the relics (holy artifacts) of Christianity.

Any of these familiar?

- The Holy Grail (cup that held some of Christ’s blood from cross)
- Spear of Destiny (spear which Roman Soldier poked Christ on cross)
- Ark of the Covenant (held the 10 Commandments)
- Christ’s Burial Shroud (cloth that covered Christ in tomb)
- Cross (Christ’s) Pieces scattered all throughout the world
- and many others
The Shroud of Turin
Alexius I of Byzantine Empire Asked For Help and Pope Urban II Called For the 1st Crusade Battle of Manzinert
World History, September 21

Entry Task: Please take out your reading from Friday (and worksheet for notes). Underline WORDS that you need a definition for.

Announcements:
- Please take out your worksheet from Th/F.
- Curriculum Night is tonight!
- Writing Prompt #2: Evaluate the impact the Crusades had on the Western and Eastern world.
Pope Urban II - Motivations

Golden opportunity - reconcile East and West
Get the bickering knights out of Europe (distraction)

The Pope offered forgiveness of sins for knights and people who fought (get out of purgatory free)
• To obey the Pope's call.
• To be forgiven for past sins. This was important for knights who had killed many people in battle.
• To steal and kill. Kings encouraged violent knights to go on Crusade because it got them out of the country.
• To see the world, have an adventure and prove their bravery.
• To get land overseas. This was tempting for a younger son who would not inherit his father's lands.
• **Serfs** joined the Crusades because the Pope promised them their freedom if they went.
If you die in battle, you will go straight to Heaven – no waiting!

Why kill fellow Europeans when you can kill strangers called Muslims?
Let's Get EM!!

Yeah!!!!
Lets rock and roll!

You can keep any money you find, or land you take

My sins will all be forgiven

I'm going to be RICH!
“God wills it!”

Christ Leading Crusaders
This fourteenth-century illustration from a manuscript on the Apocalypse captures an assumption that was common to all the crusaders—that their expedition was being led by Christ himself. On his magnificent charger, he leads into battle the troops carrying his symbol, the cross.
First wave - Peoples’ or Peasants’ Crusade (called Pilgrimage)

Pope Urban II planned for Aug 15 departure, however, ~15,000 people start early
- “Leaders”: Peter the Hermit (spiritual) and Walter Sans-Avoir
- Pogrom 1096 - THOUSANDS of Jews will be slaughtered by mobs in Central Europe - Worms, Mainz, etc
Next stop – Jerusalem. Anyone know how to get there?

We are all following Peter the Hermit.

Can I bring my goat?
Crusaders vs. Jews

A significant departure from the original purpose—but too common in the Crusades
- Only 3,000 from these peasants will live - most are massacred in Asia Minor (Turkey) by Seljuk Turks

Gautier sans Avoir is designated as military leader of the People’s Crusade by Peter the Hermit. Gautier’s name is often mistranslated as Walter the Penniless – “sans avoir” can mean without assets. Gautier was actually pretty rich and was the lord of Boissy-sans-Avoir in the Île-de-France.
Why not sail there? Did not control the ports
NOBLES will now try. The cost of being a knight: equipment, supplies, horse, and servants has been estimated to be about 5-6 times a nobleman’s annual income. Their families often endured much suffering to raise the money required.
World History, September 21

Entry Task: Please take out your reading from Friday (and worksheet for notes. Underline WORDS that you need a definition for.

Announcements:

- Please take out your worksheet from Th/F.
- Homework tonight: ANSWER #1-4
- Curriculum Night is tonight!
- **Writing Prompt #2**: Evaluate the impact the Crusades had on the Western and Eastern world.
Coalition of French, German, English, and Italian nobility: 7000 knights, 35,000 infantry, and between 20k and 60k non-combatants (servants, assistants, roadies, etc.) left for the East. =Totaling: 62,000 to 102,000.
Siege of Antioch

Antioch - a strongly protected Turkish city - 7 month siege - no proper command structure among Crusaders (June 3, 1098)
Relic: holy lance found in Antioch
- In the meantime, Jerusalem had actually been conquered, but not by the Byzantine army or the crusaders, it was conquered by the Egyptian Shi‘a Fatimids in August of 1098.
- The Fatimids - met with Crusaders in Antioch.
- The Fatimid leader al-Afdal offered the crusaders peaceful visitation rights to Jerusalem. (Refused)
The First Crusade

- 1200 cavalry of knights/nobles left (and 12,000 foot soldiers) captured Jerusalem in 1099. It was claimed that the Crusaders killed the Muslims until the streets ran with blood. *(10,000??? Muslims & Jews dead!)*
- The Crusaders took over the two Muslim sacred buildings, such as the **Dome of the Rock**. They deeply offended the Muslims by the way they behaved there.
- Christians in Spain began to move southwards and recapture lands that had once been Christian from the Muslims.

The Christians took control of Jerusalem, but will lose it again.
Taking Jerusalem - 7 weeks

Siege - more difficult on Europeans
- Two ships arrived just in time - they were dismantled and built siege towers
They created the Kingdom of Jerusalem and its first leader was Godfrey of Bouillon who was elected by other crusaders. The Crusaders held the city and the land around it for the next ~90 years.
Following the success of the First Crusade (1095–99), a number of Crusader states were established in the Holy Land, but these kingdoms lacked the necessary military strength to maintain more than a tenuous hold over their territories. Most Crusaders returned home after fulfilling their vows, and Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem suffered attacks from Muslim raiders.
Second Crusade

In 1144 a combined Arab and Turkish army took the city of Edessa. The Pope reacted by calling for a 2nd Crusade. French Louis VII and Conrad III of Germany, the Holy Roman Emperor led separate armies. The Crusaders then decided to attack the Muslim controlled city of Damascus instead of Edessa, but the attack failed = DEFEAT for Crusaders.

Results: Internal conflict in Europe (persecution of Jews AGAIN); Saladin - controlled Syria, Egypt by 1171 (common enemy: Christians). Jerusalem - weakly held by Christians.
1187 Battle of Hattin - Saladin
Jerusalem in the hands of Muslims again
The Third, "Gentleman’s Crusade"

Saladin

Richard the Lion-hearted
Third “The Kings’ Crusade”

Pope Gregory VIII calls for a 3rd Crusade against Saladin:

- King Richard I (the Lionhearted)
- Emperor Frederick Barbarossa of Germany (dies en route)
- Phillip II of France

Saladin, played by Ghassan Massoud in *Kingdom of Heaven*
Death of Frederick - most Germans abandon the Crusade
3rd Crusade (1189-92)

Acre and Jaffa, two important cities were captured

Acre - Christians massacred 2,000 Muslim soldiers (Saladin agreed to pay ransom - breakdown)
King Richard only had 2,000 fit soldiers and 50 fit knights.

Saladin is generous (water, food, and once even a fresh horse in battle!)

A TRUCE is reached.
First, I am a very devout Muslim. One of the main beliefs of Islam is that Muslims should help those in need. Secondly, I used this opportunity to send my men into Richard's camp with the supplies and spy on what he had in terms of soldiers, equipment etc.

What they found was that I only had 2,000 fit soldiers and 50 fit knights to use in battle. With such a small force, I could not hope to take Jerusalem. Perhaps I should make a truce with Saladin?

Agreed!

Okay, Let's make a truce! Acre can remain a Christian controlled port but Jerusalem will remain under the Muslim control. However, Christian pilgrims from the west will be allowed to visit Jerusalem without being troubled by any Muslims.
TRUCE: Richard and Saladin assured rights and protection for pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Holy Land
The 4th Crusade gone awry: The Sack of Constantinople

1202: Crusaders sail - ships come from Venice (Crusaders can’t pay 84,000 silver marks) -
- Defeat city of Zara (Hungarians and Christians)
- Constantinople
Concept of Medieval Constantinople (1204) - civilians slaughtered, raped, looted
The 4th Crusade gone awry: The Sack of Constantinople

Impacts: Greek Christians - won’t forget and the Great Schism is solidified
Entry Task: VOTE! For 3 girls and 3 boys.

Announcements:

● Sorry I was gone yesterday! Please turn in homework from Monday.
● Please take out your worksheet (let’s finish this up!), a piece of paper, and we’ll have time for:
  ○ **Writing Prompt #2:** Evaluate the impact the Crusades had on the Western and Eastern world.
Two movements:
Nicholas of Cologne (Germany)
Stephen of Cloyes (France)
Children’s Crusade, 1212

As many as 50,000 (?) in these two movements

- Stephen and army marched to Marseille (sold into slavery? shipwreck?)
- Nicholas and army traveled through the Alps to see the Pope (who told them to go home)
Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Crusades

5th Crusade - Crusaders attempt to go through Cairo, Egypt (failed)

6th Crusade - Emperor Frederick II will take Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Bethlehem (for 10 years, anyway) - no papal involvement here!

7th Crusade - Jerusalem in Muslim hands again - Crusaders will be defeated at Gaza in 48 hours
Battle of Nicopolis or “Last Crusade” 1396

French, German, Polish, English, Italian, and Hungarian cavalry attempted to defeat Ottoman Turks - failed
Impact of the Crusades

• Persecution of Jews and Muslims
• Increase in TRADE - in Italy, Genoa & Venice
  • Merchant class is born
• Kings and popes, gained power as a result…
  • Nobles who died - King got the land!
  • Taxes were passed (to pay for military costs) - nobles sold land, # of serfs unnecessary
• And the beginning of the breakdown of Feudalism
• Improvements in Technology
  • how to build sails for ships, magnetic compass, etc
NAME THAT CRUSADE!!!

1. This Crusade involved Saladin and King Richard I of England.
NAME THAT CRUSADE!!!

2. Pope Urban II wanted to reunite the East and West churches together.
NAME THAT CRUSADE!!!

This Crusade involved two movements of Nicholas and Stephen, who thought God would be more merciful to them.
NAME THAT CRUSADE!!!

This Crusade was against the Ottoman Turks.
NAME THAT CRUSADE!!!

This Crusade ended up a disaster: the sack of Constantinople.
NAME THAT CRUSADE!!!

This Crusade involved a truce: Christians could visit Jerusalem safely.
NAME THAT CRUSADE!!!

This Crusade involved killings of Muslims in the Dome of the Rock (up to the ankles in blood???).
NAME THAT CRUSADE!!!

This Crusade involved killing Jews.