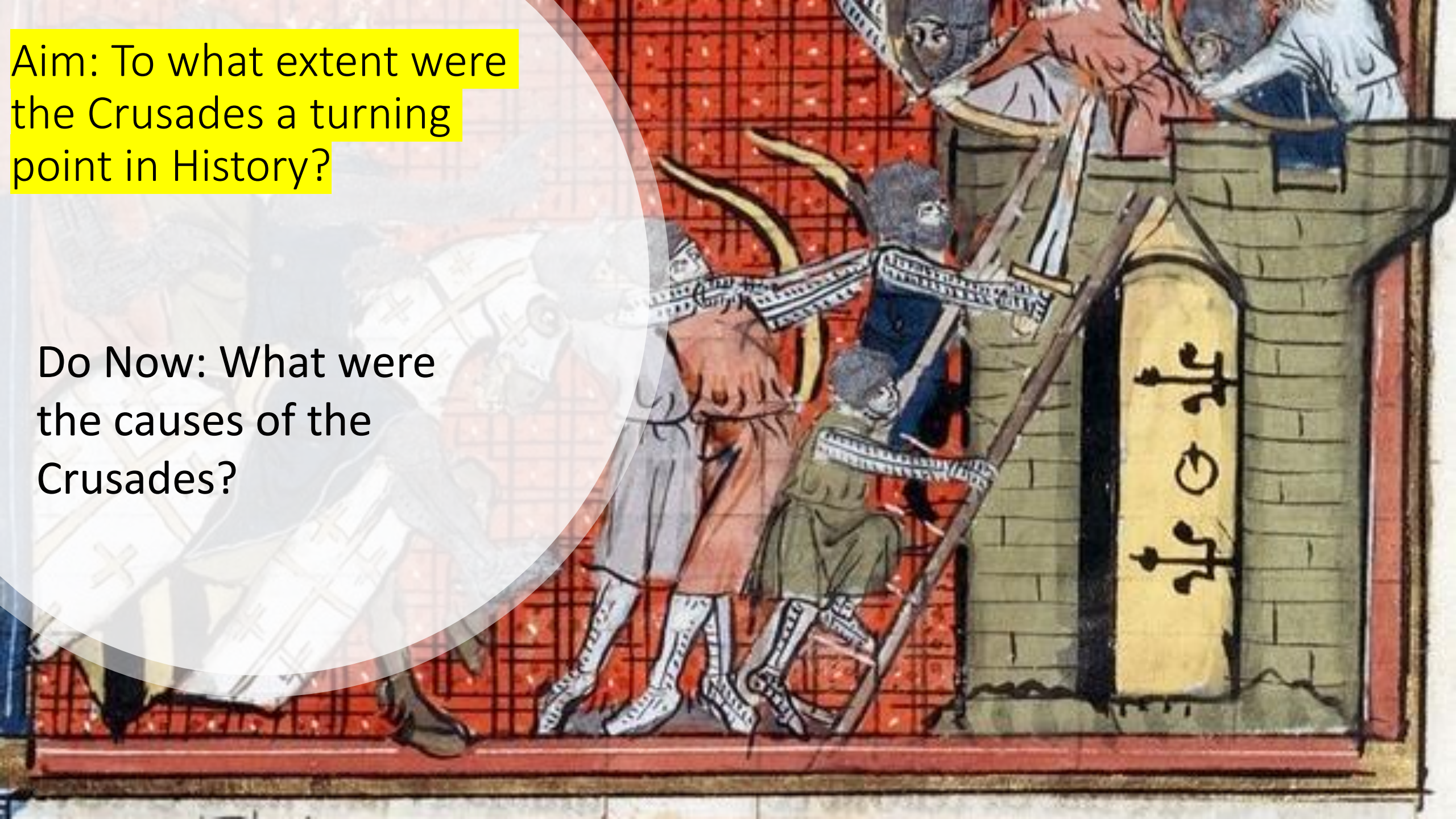


Aim: To what extent were the Crusades a turning point in History?

Do Now: What were the causes of the Crusades?



# In Groups – Perspectives (5 minutes)

- Christians believed they were fighting the Crusades in the name of Jesus to take back the place of his birth from infidels.

- Muslims believed they were defending land that was theirs. From their perspective, Christians were brutal invaders.

Yesterday we read an excerpt from Pope Leo II calling on crusaders to go to the Holy Land.

Today I want you to read The Words of Saladin to get the Muslim perspective on the battle for the Holy Land

Answer the 4 questions in your groups



# CRQ ?#2 Sourcing – Final Assessment

- Explain the extent to which \_\_\_\_\_ speech is a reliable source of evidence for understanding European motivations for joining the Crusades.
  - A. Reliable
  - B. Somewhat reliable
  - C. Not reliable

Do Now: List three things you see in the images above.



1. What was different about the Crusaders method of travel in the third Crusade?
2. Why might this be different?
3. What effect might this change in travel method have had on the Crusaders?

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Crusade 1187-1192 C.E.

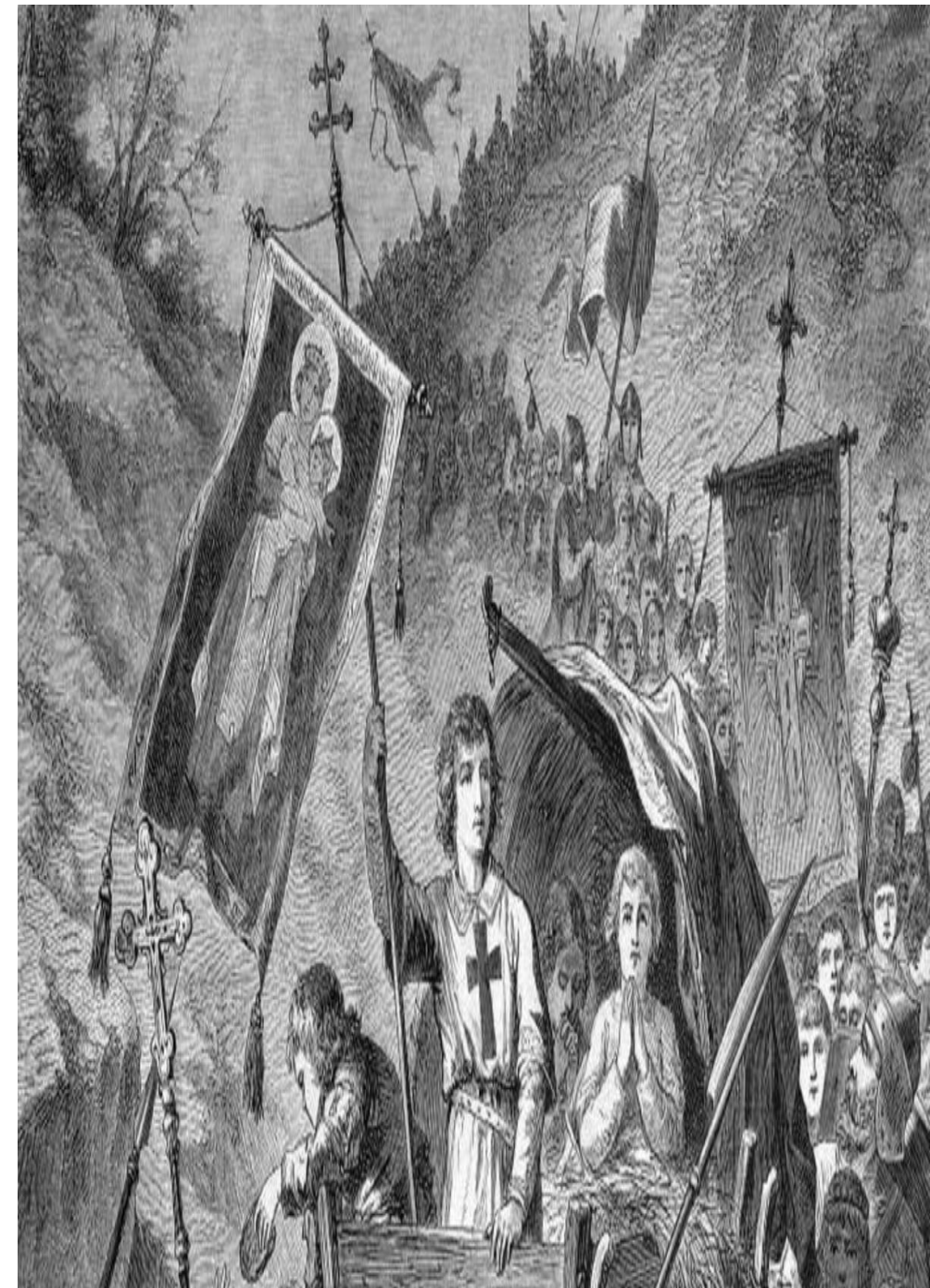
- Salah al-Din, Sultan of Egypt recaptured Jerusalem for the Muslims
- Does not slaughter Christians, he lets them pay for their freedom
- For this, he was well respected in Europe



## The Children's Crusade

- The Children's Crusade took place in 1212. In two different movements, thousands of children set out to conquer Jerusalem. One group in France was led by 12-year-old Stephen of Cloyes. An estimated 30,000 children under 18 joined him. They were armed only with the belief that God would give them Jerusalem. On their march south to the Mediterranean, many died from cold and starvation. The rest drowned at sea or were sold into slavery. In Germany, Nicholas of Cologne gathered about 20,000 children and young adults. They began marching toward Rome. Thousands died in the cold and treacherous crossing of the Alps. Those who survived the trip to Italy finally did meet the pope. He told them to go home and wait until they were older. About 2,000 survived the return trip to Germany. A few boarded a ship for the Holy Land and were never heard of again.

How does the Children's Crusade illustrate the power of the Church?



# Short-term and Long-term Effects of the Crusades – Individual assignment read the different effects

- They weakened the remaining Byzantine Empire and left it open to Turkish attack.
- European kings gained authority while lords were on the Crusades.
- Wealth, power and land became as important to religion.
- Contact with the Byzantines, the Muslims and Jewish communities in the East led to a greater interest in learning.
- Created demand for good from the East: silk, spices, lemons and cloth. (This demand for goods also led to a demand for NEW TRADE ROUTES.)
- The Crusades help to breakdown feudalism in western Europe.

Task 1: Read the 3 documents and formulate a list of positive and negative effects.

Task 2: Answer the 3 questions

# Task 3: Construct an enduring issues Argument

- What is an enduring issue?
- Issue - an important topic or problem
- Enduring – meaning it happens throughout history
- Can you think of some examples of enduring issues that we have discussed in school