UNIT 6 – MIDDLE AGES – THE CRUSADES – STORYBOARD – DUE _________________________________

TASK – Create a storyboard showing the causes, events, and effects of the crusades.
THE CRUSADES

For many years, Palestine had been in the hands of Muslims. In general, the Muslims did not bother Christians who visited the region. In the late 1000s, though, a group of Turkish Muslims entered the area and captured the city of Jerusalem. Pilgrims returning to Europe said that these Turks had attacked them in the Holy Land, which was no longer safe for Christians. Before long, the Turks began to raid the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine emperor, fearing an attack on Constantinople, asked Pope Urban II of the Roman Catholic Church for help.

Pope Urban called on Christians from all over Europe to retake the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks. In response, people joined the pope’s army by the thousands. Crusaders from all over Europe flocked to France to prepare for their long journey. Some hoped to save their souls or to do what they thought God wanted. Other Crusaders wanted land and gold. Still others were looking for adventure. Some of the first crusaders to set out were peasants, not soldiers. On their way to the Holy Land, these peasant Crusaders attacked Jews in Germany. They blamed the Jews for Jesus's death. Before they even reached the Holy Land, Turkish troops killed most of these untrained, poorly equipped peasants.

The nobles and knights fared better. When they reached Jerusalem in 1099, they found the Muslim army disorganized and unready to fight. After about a month of fighting, the Crusaders took Jerusalem and massacred the Muslim defenders. They also attacked Jews and Eastern Christians. After the Europeans took Jerusalem, they set up four small kingdoms in the Holy Land. They also introduced the Feudal system and built castles.

The kingdoms the Christians created in the Holy Land didn’t last, though. Within 50 years the Muslims had started taking land back from the Christians. In response, the Europeans launched more Crusades. French and German kings set off in 1147 to retake land from the Muslims. This Second Crusade was a terrible failure. Poor planning and heavy losses on the journey to the Holy Land led to the Christians’ total defeat.

The Third Crusade began after the Muslims retook Jerusalem in 1189. The rulers of England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire led their armies to the Holy Land to fight for Jerusalem. King Richard’s main opponent in the Third Crusade was Saladin, the leader of the Muslim forces. For months, Richard and Saladin fought and negotiated. Richard captured a few towns and won protection for Christian pilgrims. In the end, however, he returned home with Jerusalem still in Muslim hands.
In 1201 French knights arrived in Venice ready to sail to the Holy Land to begin a Fourth Crusade. However, the knights didn’t have money to pay for the voyage. For payment the Venetians asked the knights to conquer Zara, a rival trade city. The knights agreed. Later they also attacked Constantinople and carried off many treasures. The city that had been threatened by Muslims before the Crusades had been sacked by Christians! Other Crusades followed, but none were successful. By 1291 the Muslim armies had taken back all of the Holy Land, and the Crusades had ended. Whatever the reasons for their failure, the Crusades ended just as they had begun so many years before, with the Holy Land under Muslim control.

The Crusades had lasting effects on relations among peoples as well. Because some Crusaders had attacked Jews, many Jews distrusted Christians. The greatest changes occurred with Christian and Muslim relationships. Some historians think that the distrust that began during the Crusades still affects Christian and Muslim relationships today.

Materials and resources:

INSTRUCTIONS

In the boxes summarize and show:

1. What the Turks did in the 1000s AD
2. What the Emperor of Constantinople did.
3. Why people went on Crusade.
4. What happened to the Peasants Crusade
5. What the knights of the 1st Crusade did in 1099.
6. What the knights of the 1st Crusade set up in the Holy Land.
7. Why the 2nd Crusade was launched and what happened to it.
8. What happened during the 3rd Crusade.
9. What happened during the 4th Crusade.
10. What Europeans learned because of the Crusades.
11. Why kings gained power during the Crusades.
12. What effect the Crusades had on relations between Christians, Muslims, and Jews.
UNIT 6 – MIDDLE AGES – THE CRUSADES – STORYBOARD – DUE ________________________________

TASK – Create a storyboard showing the causes, events, and effects of the crusades.

During the 1000s AD...

The emperor of Constantinople...

People going on Crusade wanted...

The Peasants Crusade...

In 1099 the Crusaders...

In the Holy Land the Crusaders...
The 2nd Crusade...
The 3rd Crusade...
The 4th Crusade

Crusaders learned about...
Kings gained power because...
Christians, Jews, and Muslims...
Jerusalem is ours! Victory!

The Turks captured the city of Jerusalem in the late 1000s.

The Byzantine emperor was afraid the Turks would attack Constantinople so he asked Pope Urban II for help.

Pope Urban II called the Christians from Europe to take back the Holy Land from the Turks.

The Turks ruled Jerusalem.

During the Peasants Crusade, Crusaders attacked Jews and before reaching the Holy Land, got killed by Turkish troops.

Knights of the 2nd crusade took Jerusalem, massacred Muslims, and attacked Jews and Eastern Christians in 1099.
Poor Planning

such a long distance...

The Holy Land is ours
Muslims

We're losers...

The 5th Crusade: began because Muslims took Jerusalem, so European armies went to the Holy Land to fight.

Saladin

Your Christian Pilgrims shall be safe, but the Holy Land belongs to the Muslims.

King Richard I

Fine! It's a deal.

Man, we can't afford to go to the Holy Land! Hey, let's attack Zara and Constantinople for money!

During the 4th Crusade, 1200 knights couldn't afford to go to the Holy Land, so for money, they attacked the city of Zara and Constantinople, which had been threatened by Muslims.

In the Holy Land, Europeans learned about Muslim ideas and products, true apricots, rice, and cotton cloth.

Yay French Knights!

Ooh! Cotton cloth is so much softer!

Mmm, This apricot is yummy!

Wow... Rice is the bomb!

Don't Trust Muslims!

The Crusades affected relations between religions, because Muslim and Christian continue to distrust each other to this day.
**The Seljuk Turks captured Jerusalem. Turks began to raid the Byzantine Empire.**

**The Byzantine Empire feared the attack of Constantinople and asked the Pope for assistance.**

**Pope Urban called Christians from all over Europe to retake the Holy Land.**

**Welcome!**

**People went on a crusade because they wanted to save the land, gain land, gold, and create adventures.**

**On their travel, they attacked Jews. Some Jews were blamed for Jesus's death and killed many peasants.**

**The knights of the 1st crusade fought the Muslim army and took Jerusalem, also attacking Jews and Christians and madelanders & started the Genoese.**
The third Crusade began because Muslims retake Jerusalem in 1189.

King Richard returned to Jerusalem in Muslim hands.

The fourth crusade ended just as they had begun years ago with the Holy Land in Muslim hands.

Europeans learned trade techniques and important ideas back from the Holy Land.