

HISTORY A

Departmental Books



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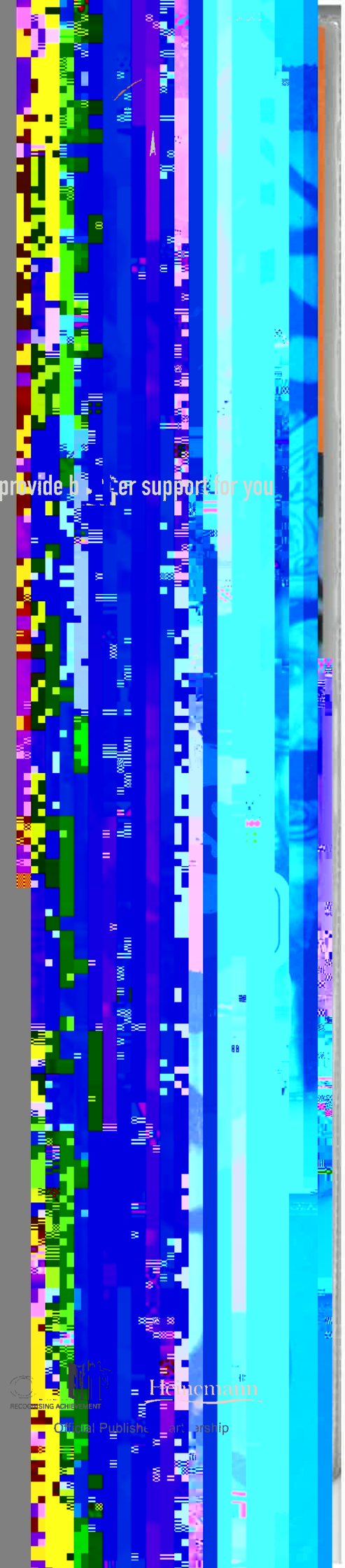
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Mike Wells

HISTORY A

HISTORY A

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Hot tips

USING THE INTERNET

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GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

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Why did the crusader kingdom decline?	150
Why did the crusader kingdom fall?	151
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Timeline of the Crusades

1071	Byzantine army at the Battle of Manzikert.
March 1095	Emperor Alexius Comnenus asks Pope Urban II for help.
27 November 1095	First Crusade at the Council of Clermont.
December 1099	Crusaders capture Jerusalem.
1 December 1145	Predecessors crusade appeal, Pope Eugenius III.
May-June 1147	Crusaders from Germany depart for the Holy Land.
July 1187	Saladin captures Jerusalem; King Guy captured.
October 1187	Fall of Jerusalem; Third Crusade launched by the pope.
7 September 1191	Battle of Arsuf; Richard I defeats Saladin.
September 1191	First march on Jerusalem turns back.
June 1192	Second march on Jerusalem fails.
August 1191	Battle of Jaffa; Richard I defeats Saladin.
September 1192	Treaty of Jaffa arranged; Richard leaves Jerusalem in October, ending the Third Crusade.

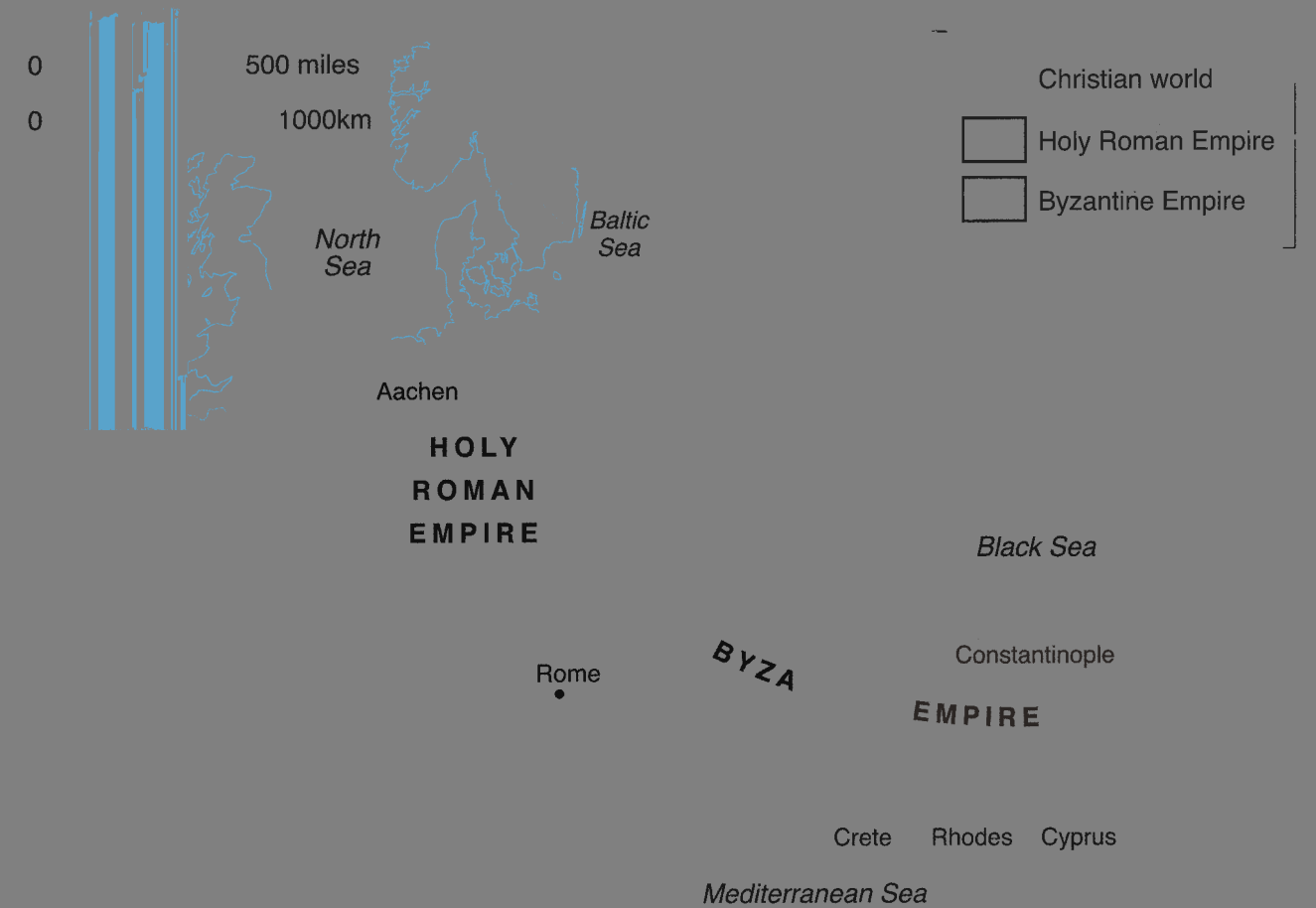


Figure 1.1 The Christian world in about AD 1050.

What were the boundaries of medieval Europe on the eve of the First Crusade?

Key Questions:

Introduction

ISSUES

Boundaries of the land: mortality and mentalities

Social boundaries: Europe and the Mediterranean

Who had the papacy? Who ruled in the period 800-950?

A term applied to the warriors who came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark to plunder and raid the British Isles and the north of France and the Low Countries from the end of the 8th century to the 11th century. They were settled in northern France from 911, and their descendants were the Normans who conquered England in 1066.

Boundaries of the mind: mortality and mentalities

Source A
describes

Source B

Robert of Sicily

ed

...er replied, ...ere bound ...ative of ...ount ...faith and

...give one

...Day up to ...quet. But ...one hand.

...of granting ...the king or a ...to a knight was ...feoffment. The ...ted by this act ...nly known as

...of warriors who ...from the king ...church.

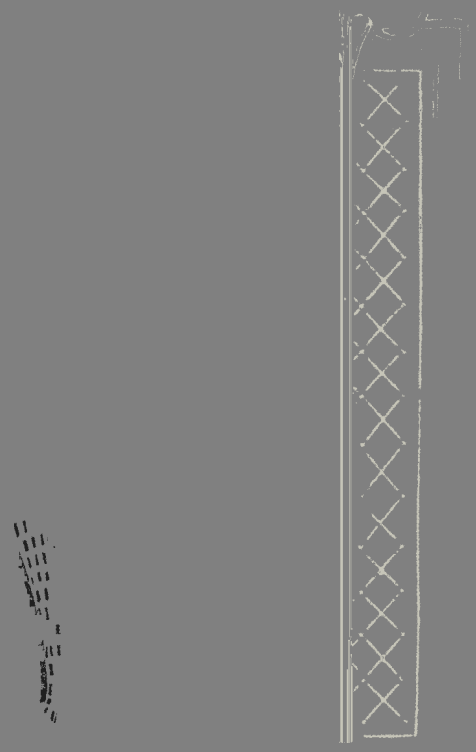
...ry ...land were ...in the Middle ...an could acquire ...arriage, but it was ...arry an heiress ...eing of the same ...us and level ...Intermarriage ...l the elite class ...rners and passed ...om father to son ...ance. If a man ...out sons, then ...ws, brothers or ...herited.

...Y ...dies ...ces A and B. ...in your own ...what is ...hing in Source A. ...es this fit the ...view of the ...system? ...es Source B ...t an alternative ...the simple ...society of the ...rders? What ...tell you about ...onomy?

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 deeds
 The priest
 a people's
 behalf, often
 some sort of
 or penance.

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 d earth. Only
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 igion of
 mpire in the
 entury did
 gin to decline.
 nan Empire
 rope reverted
 again, but
 remained
 by AD 700
 ad succeeded
 the pagans
 e.

What was the papacy?



it was the Church for ord
 scribing its impact on th
 r diagram to illustrate th
 lers of eleventh-century

people in medieval times? Explain in a
 nily lives and their beliefs.
 mplete networks between the lords, ordinary
 ety.

Physical boundaries: Europe and the Mediterranean

What was the Muslim world?

an Europe was bordered by Muslim states
 of North Africa, through Palestine to
 n powers in Europe were France, the Holy
 re (see below), which consisted of
 Constantinople. The Mediterranean Sea
 Christianity and Islam. Founded by the
 ploded onto the world in the late seventh
 ties of North Africa, through Spain and
 the eighth century and pushed back into

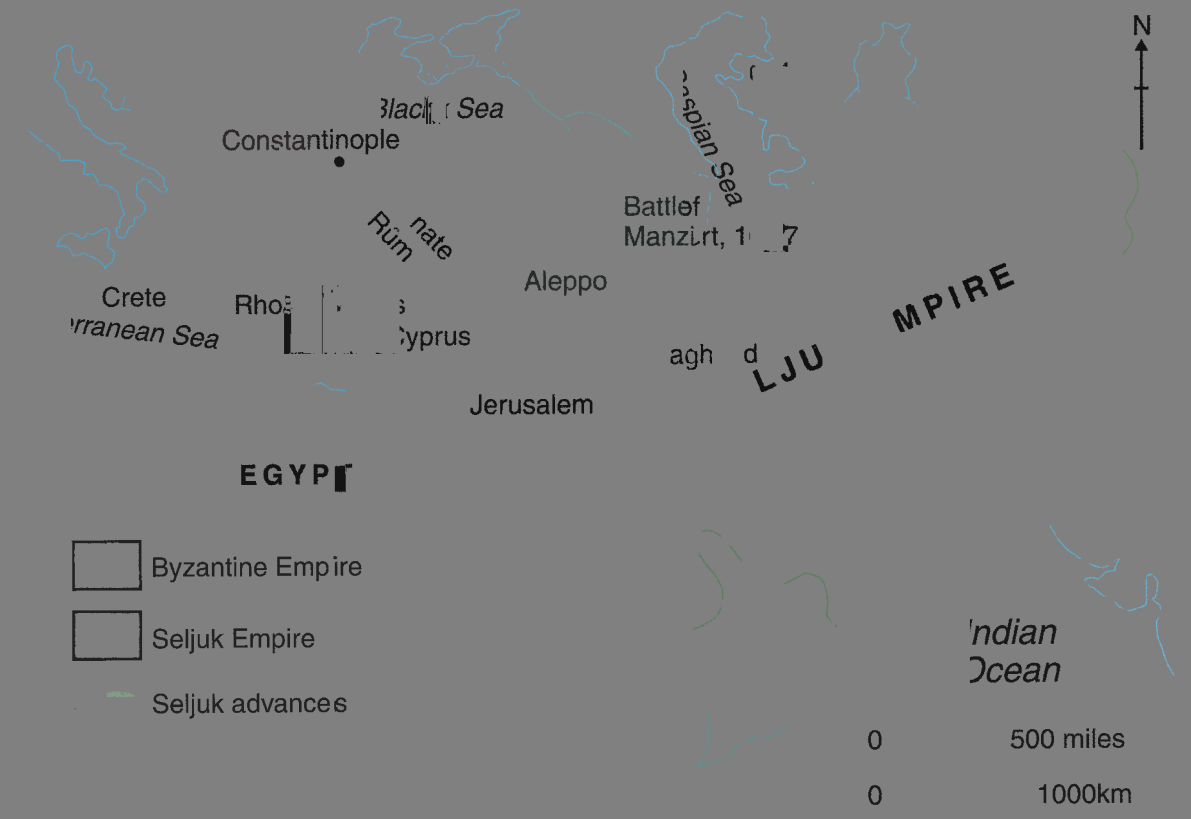


Figure 1.3 The Byzantine and Seljuk Empires in AD 1095.

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remained at flashpoint. The Seljuk Turks at the height of the Seljuk Turks empire, appealing for crusade, in 1095. Christian and Muslim nations as the crusades.

Battle of Antioch

resources and the Muslim forces in eastern Turkey. The Byzantine Empire and the resistance and the capture of the city prepared the

Seljuk Turks

Constantinople in the tenth century under their first sultan. The Seljuk Turks swept right across the Middle East, eroding the Byzantine Empire's victories.

What was the Byzantine Empire?

The Byzantine Empire was the eastern continuation of the Roman Empire. It was the only remnant of the Roman Empire to survive the two centuries of the Dark Ages. The emperor of the Byzantine Empire was the emperor of the East and the emperor of the West.

Caliph
A Muslim religious and political leader. The caliphs were Muhammad's successors.

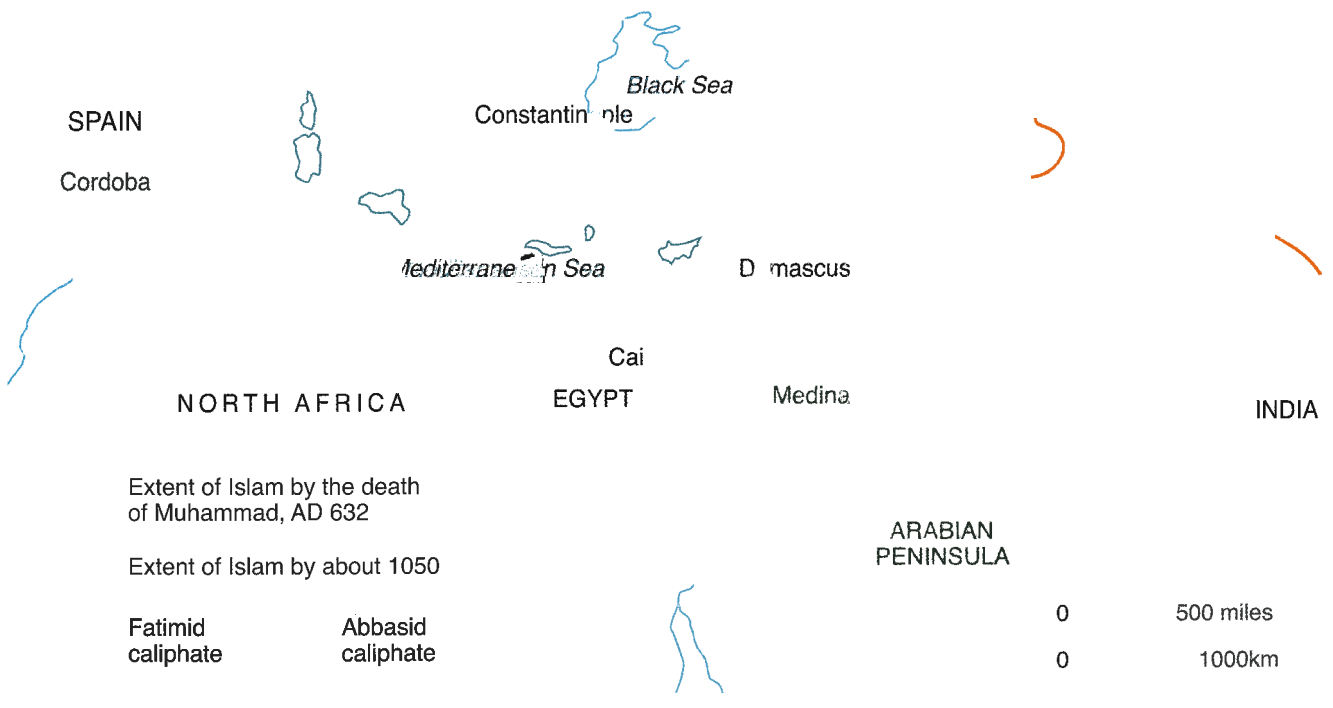


Figure 1.4 The Muslim world in about 1050.

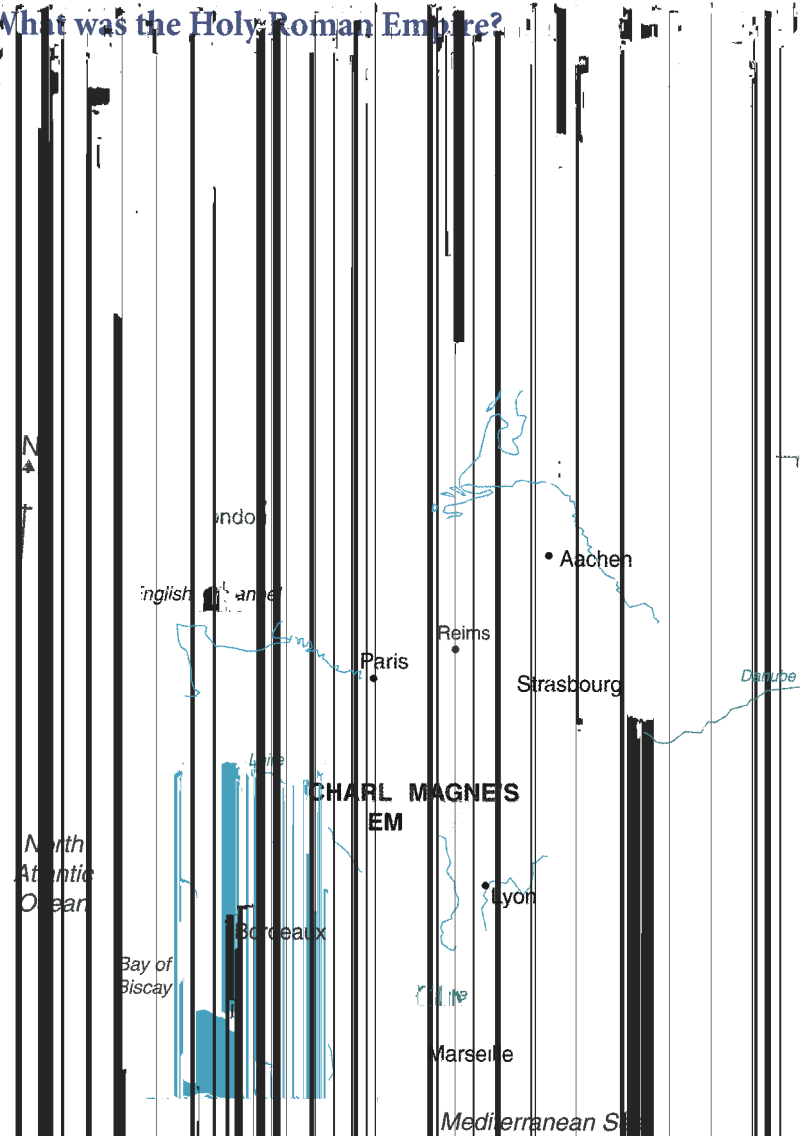
Figure 1.5 The walls of the ancient Byzantine capital of Constantinople, now Istanbul.

What was the Holy Roman Empire?

the Byzantine Empire
Which empire
was the most
remember that
should
information on
and rulers of
pires.

Merical Marriage

in tribuses



How had the papacy changed in the period 1073-95?

bishops, and to assert the Church's authority (1088-99) however, who saw the need to assert papal authority over western Europe and to bring the Roman Church into the east.

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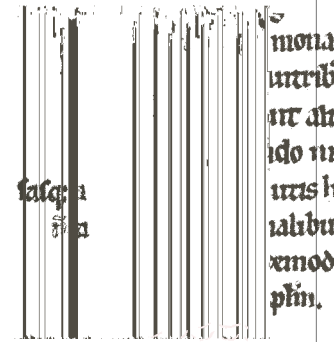
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BIOGRAPHY Pope Urban II

Urban (pope 1088-99) was a powerful reformer. He came from a noble family in Burgundy, France. The first Cluniac monk to become pope, he was chosen by cardinals opposing Emperor Henry IV. He launched the First Crusade in 1095, but died before learning of the crusaders' capture of Jerusalem in July 1099.

appointment of bishops

The Church and monarchs was the appointment of bishops. Kings always wanted to appoint bishops who would agree with royal policy. However, the pope in Rome therefore appointed bishops who were loyal to Rome.

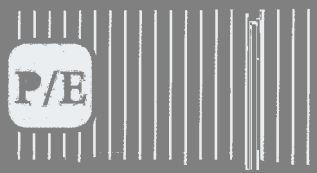


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During the abbey church at Cluny, from a twelfth-century manuscript, Cluny was almost totally destroyed during the First Crusade.

12th-century manuscript
3, during the Fr

argest

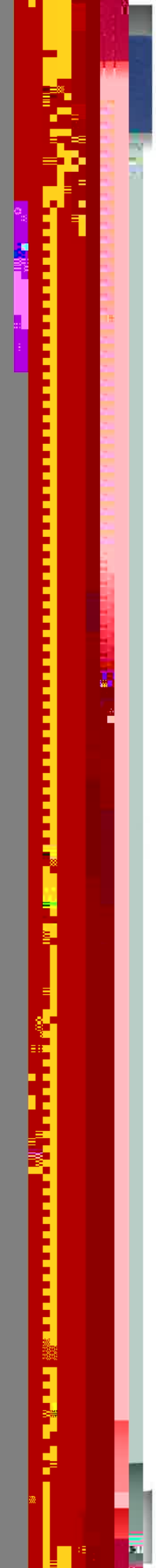


St Benedict's Rule

Review questions

- 1
- 2

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Why was the First Crusade launched?

Key Questions:

Introduction

Chapter timeline

1071

March 1095

27 November 1095

1096

...s of the Pope were complex. He ha
...xius I in Constantinople for help

...gived a request from the Byzantine
...ghting the Turks, but Urban had little

Figure 2.1 The Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus, whose appeal to Pope Urban II in 1095 triggered the First Crusade.

What help did Emperor Alexius request in 1095?

With matters of Church
Alexius requested aid to
the borders of the
from the Muslims. It
Constantinople would be sure

How did the Battle of Manzikert affect the Byzantine Empire?

Battle of Manzikert
(1071-1072) the Byzantines
were now
defeated. The death
of the Byzantine
emperor led to more soldiers from
the West and Norse Vikings who had
invaded in the 9th century. By 1095
Constantinople was not necessarily as

Were relations between Rome and Byzantium improving?

Relations with the
West improved with Alexius,
Gregory had placed
himself.

What did Pope Urban II preach at Clermont in 1095?

The topics discussed
included the adultery of
the pope, 27 November,
addressed thousands
in the East by the
and how the rich and

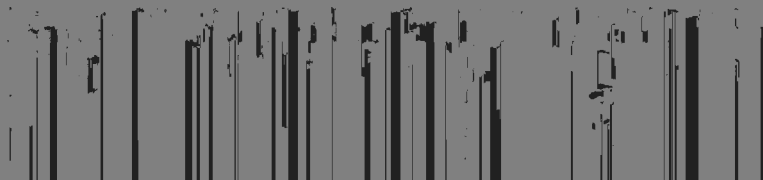
rapine
violent theft of another
person's property.

razed
When something, usually
a building, is completely
destroyed.

Source

A

... a race, a race absolutely alien to God ... has invaded the
land and flame and has carried off some as captives to its
completely razed the churches of God to the ground...
... the Christians, has reduced the
land, has cut down others by pitia... and



ACTIVITY

Questions

What does Source A mean by 'a race absolutely alien to God'?

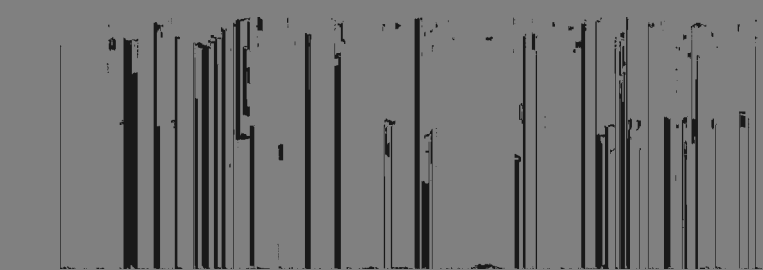
According to Source A, what language does Urban use to stir people's emotions into fighting for the Holy Land?

... in their own countries
interrupted by shouts
of raising up garments in the
name of Christ.

What were Urban II's aims in launching the First Crusade?

Planning and papal propaganda

spontaneous, its
speech in March served as a
crucial step in order
of the attempt by Urban, a
western European
emperor and Muslim
the leader of the
Urban was going to
messengers declaring his
Urban was planning
to seek recruits,
his days and important



... which meant
disease
had passed
to crusading

Source

B

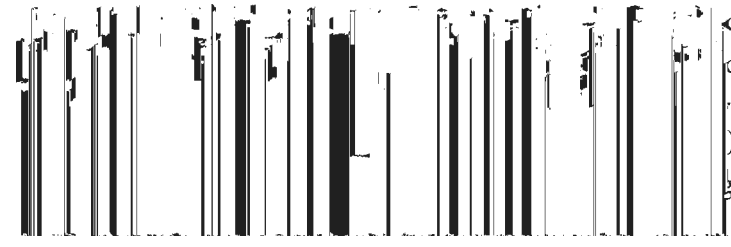
Christian blood, which has been redeemed by the blood of Christ, is spilled and Christ's flesh,
Christ's flesh, is delivered up to execrable abuses and appalling servitude...

ACTIVITY

Enquiries

- 1 What is in the language and the tone of Source B that would stir up religious hatred?
- 2 Compare Sources A and B as evidence for Pope Urban's propaganda campaign to encourage support for the crusade.

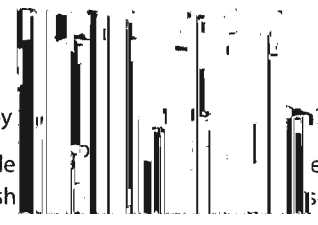
Comparing sources



d disagree.
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y and what is the
)
g Urban's

Class discussion

ir the crusade spontaneous or planned by
roups, each taking a viewpoint. Find evidence
port your argument and prepare a sh



e sources and your own
resentation of 400 words.

How significant was the pilgrimage to Jerusalem?



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religious object such as
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ross on which Jesus was
rucified (the 'True Cross').
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elic was believed to cure
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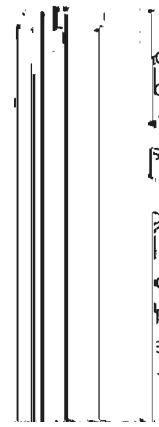
Sources

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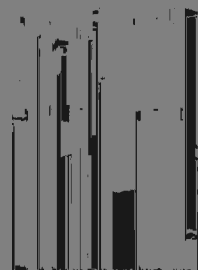


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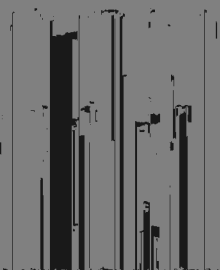


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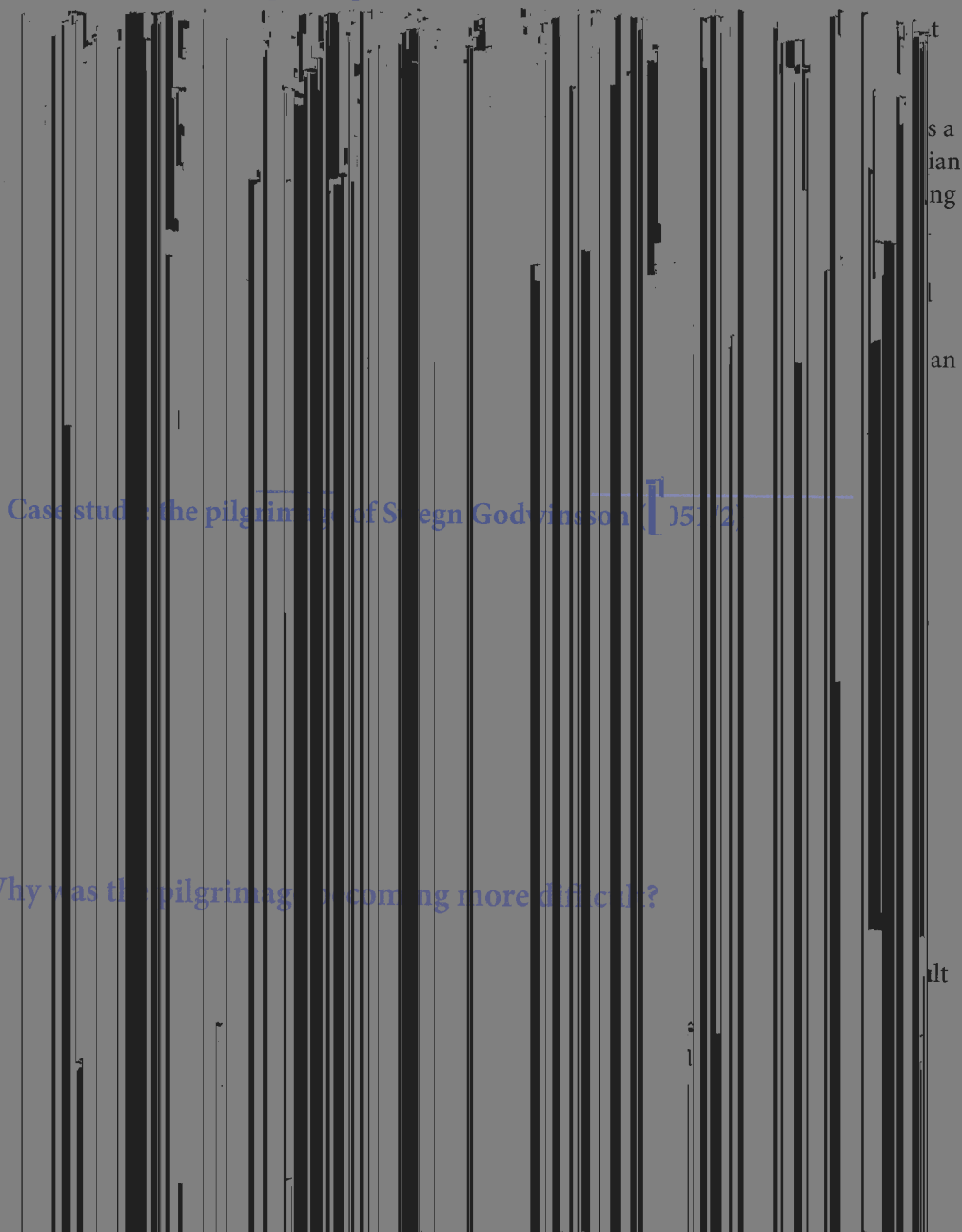
you in his company of knights' it
How would this encourage people

a of Jerusalem as the crusade's



Jerusalem

Who went on the pilgrimage?



Case study: the pilgrimage of Stegn Godwinsson 1051/2

Why was the pilgrimage becoming more difficult?



Figure 2.3 The Mappa Mundi ('map of the world') dating from the later thirteenth century, shows Jerusalem at the centre of the world, reflecting the medieval world view.

Sources

E

Guibert of Nogent, *De vita et moribus Rogerii Secundi*

...of the ... in order to ... proposing ... which you can

F

...others his

...ostles? ...the pilgrims if they went to Jerusalem? ...ds granted on the pilgrimage to ...g sources)

What was the 'holy war'?

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The 'reconquista' (reconquest)

How radical a concept was the 'armed pilgrimage'?

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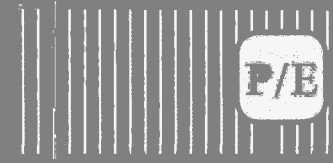
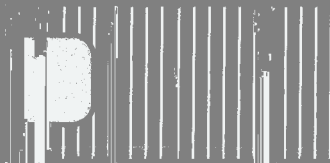
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Urban

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ACTIVITY

Enquiries

What does Source G mean by saying that the crusade was the 'logical extension of the pilgrimage'?

What was the Peace of God movement?

ACTIVITY

Enquiries

- 1 What does Source H mean by 'unjust wars'?
- 2 How does Urban attempt to put an end to the violence between Christian knights, according to Source H?
- 3 Compare Sources H and I as evidence for Pope Urban's appeal to the knights to fight in a holy war.

Conclusion

Review questions

ACTIVITY

Study

Discuss the importance of the pilgrimage and the theory of holy war.

Pope Urban's aims / political or religious? Consider the background of the Cluniac reforms and the papal ambitions to lead Europe.

the importance of the pilgrimage and the theory of holy war.

the feudal warlords and violence within Europe at this time.

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Urban II

Popes Leo IX
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Why did so many people join the First Crusade?

Sources

A

B

Key Questions:

Introduction

Who joined the First Crusade?

The problem of inheritance

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ISSUES

Who joined the First Crusade?

Who were the leaders of the First Crusade?

Who were the motivations for the First Crusade?

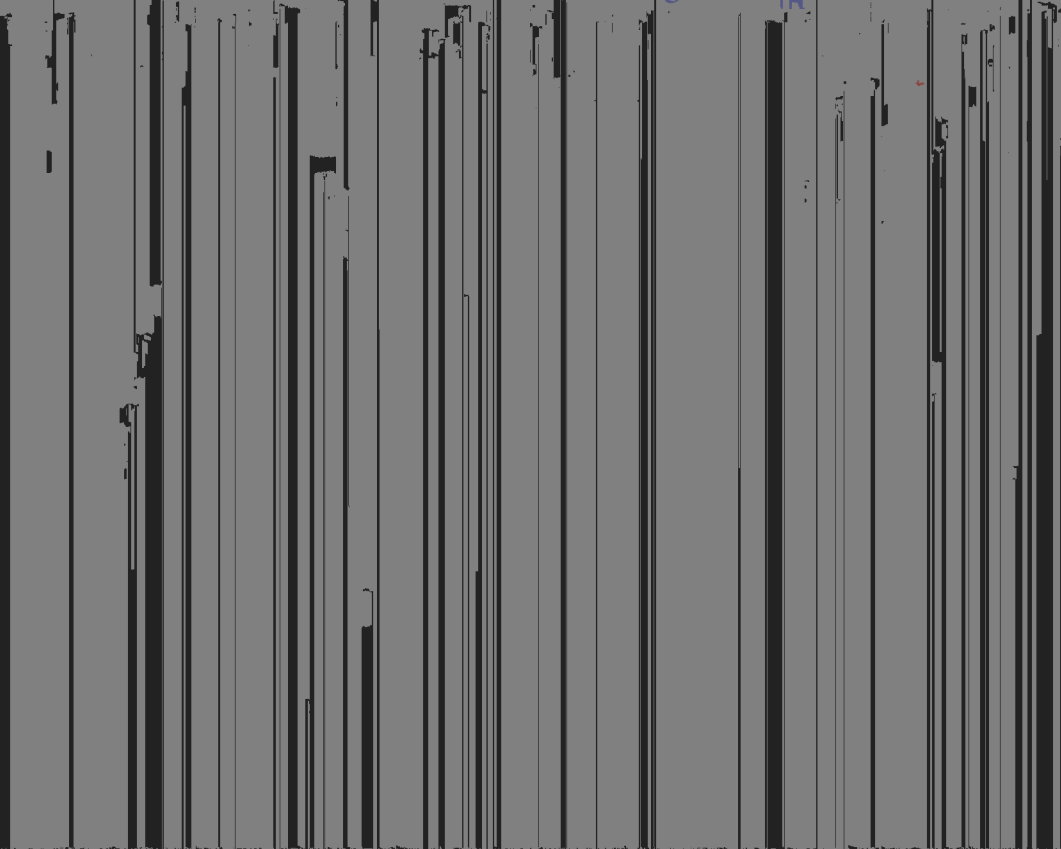
What was the response of Emperor Alexios I to the First Crusade?

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The Norman Conquest of England



How far were land- and fortune-hunting a reality?



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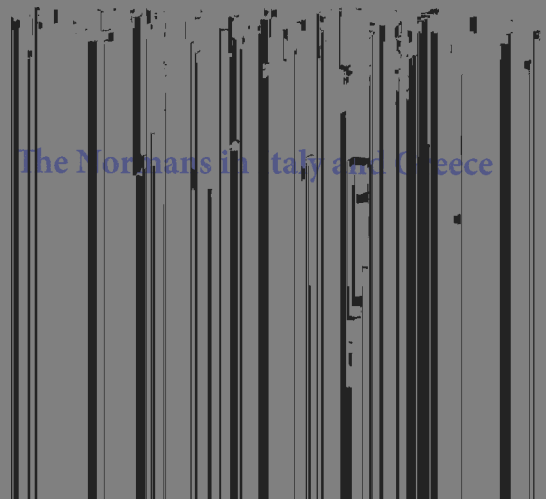
In Christianity, a priest's formal pronouncement of forgiveness of the sins of a person who has expressed repentance. For the crusaders, the act of taking the cross and going on the crusade was an expression of repentance.

ACTIVITY

Enquiries

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the sources on page 30 support the interpretation that crusaders were motivated by a place in heaven.

The Normans in Italy and Greece



The Bayeux Tapestry (made around 1075) shows exactly what the Normans wore. They wore helmets and mail coats (hauberks), and

Norman warriors were also engaged in the crusades. In 1071 they captured Bari in southern Italy under the leadership of Robert Guiscard, before going on to request help from the Venetians, who had commercial interests in the eastern Mediterranean. The most feared Norman warrior. He was seen as the most feared Norman warrior. He was seen as the most feared Norman warrior. He was seen as the most feared Norman warrior. He was seen as the most feared Norman warrior.

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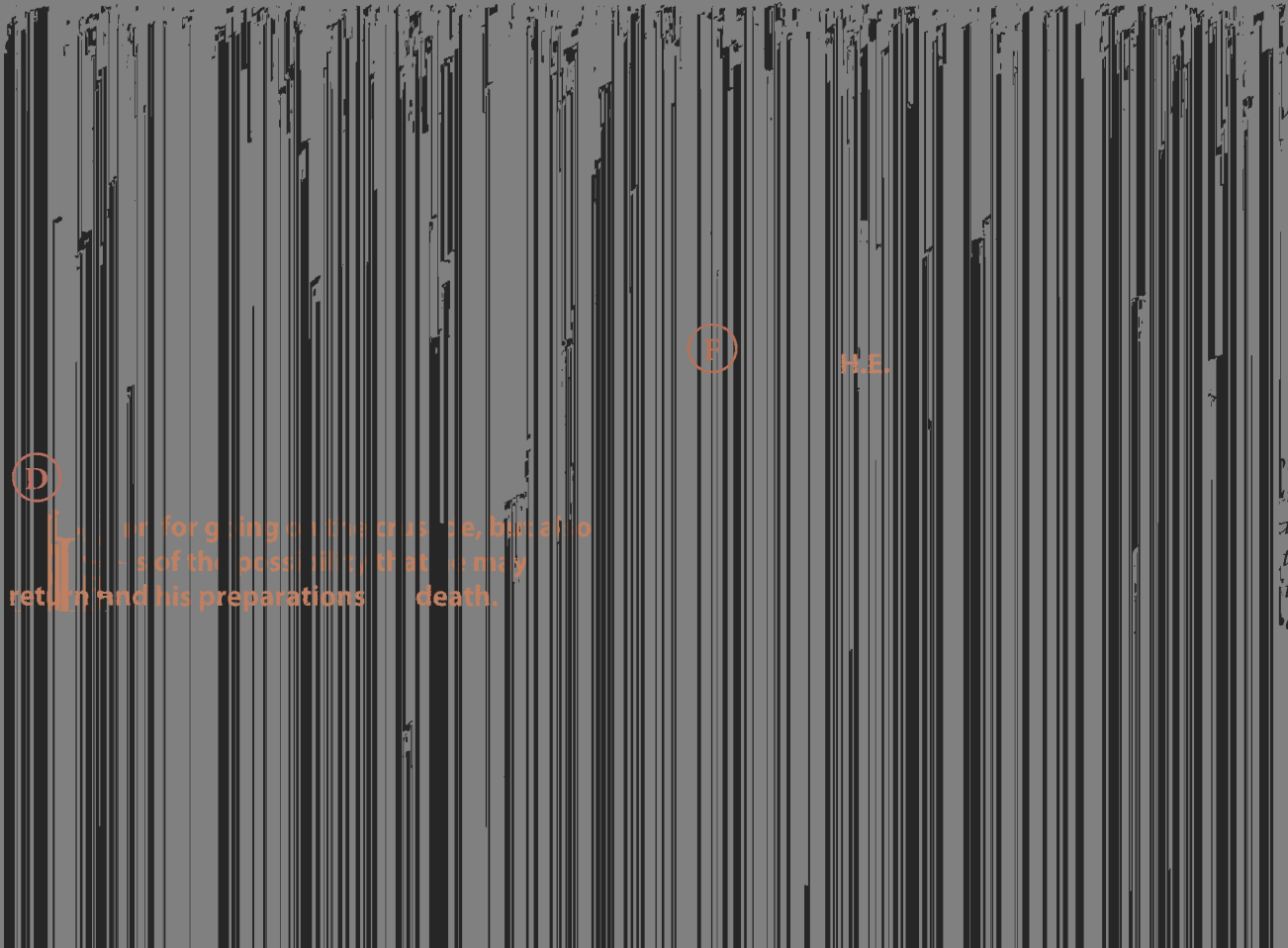
Period Studies

How important a reason was material gain (land, plunder and wealth) to the crusaders?

Sources

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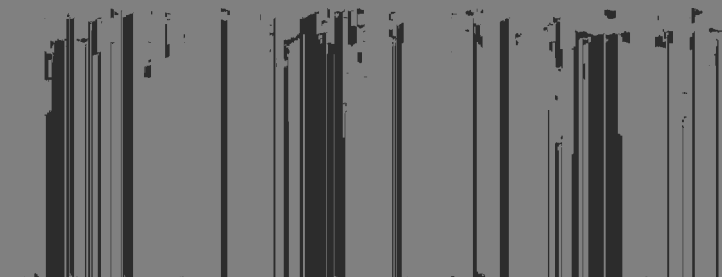


D ... in forgetting ... the possibility that ... may return and his preparations ... death.

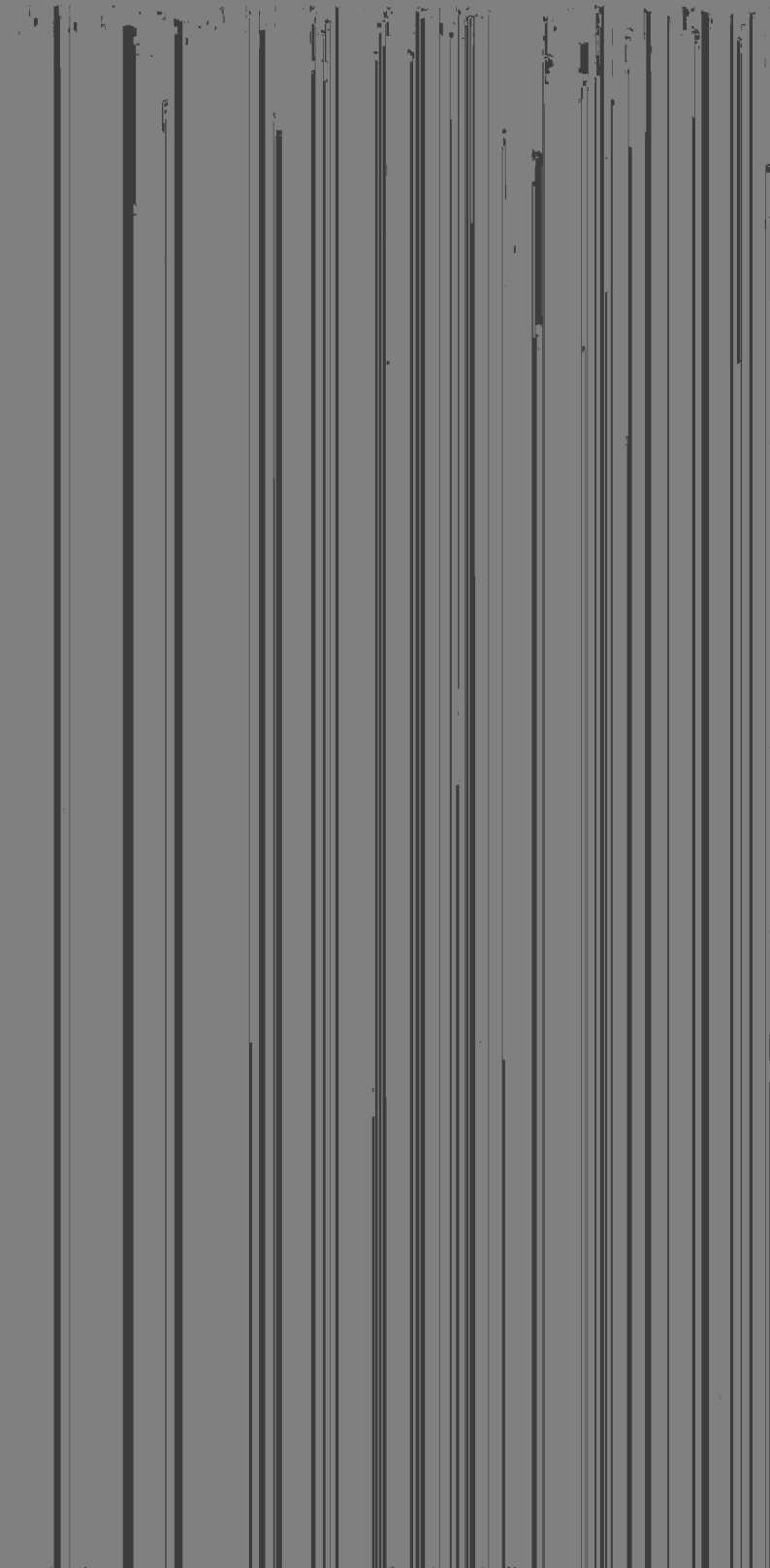
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Who were the leaders of the First Crusade?



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Who went on the 'People's Crusade'?

...knowing of the slaughter of their
...they themselves could not escape the hands
...of safety to Bishop Rothard. They put
...in his guard and trust, having much faith
...in cause he was Bishop of the city. Then that
...travellers, they joyously set aside the incredible amount of
...their money. He placed the Jews in the very
...best of his own house, that they might remain safe
...in a secure and strong place.

ACTIVITY

Enquiries

- 1 Read Source H. What does the author mean by the 'steppe-wolves'?
- 2 Why did they trample the Torah scroll into the mud?
- 3 Compare Sources H and I as evidence for the attacks on the Jews. Where do they agree or differ in their authorship and content?

What happened to the People's Crusade?

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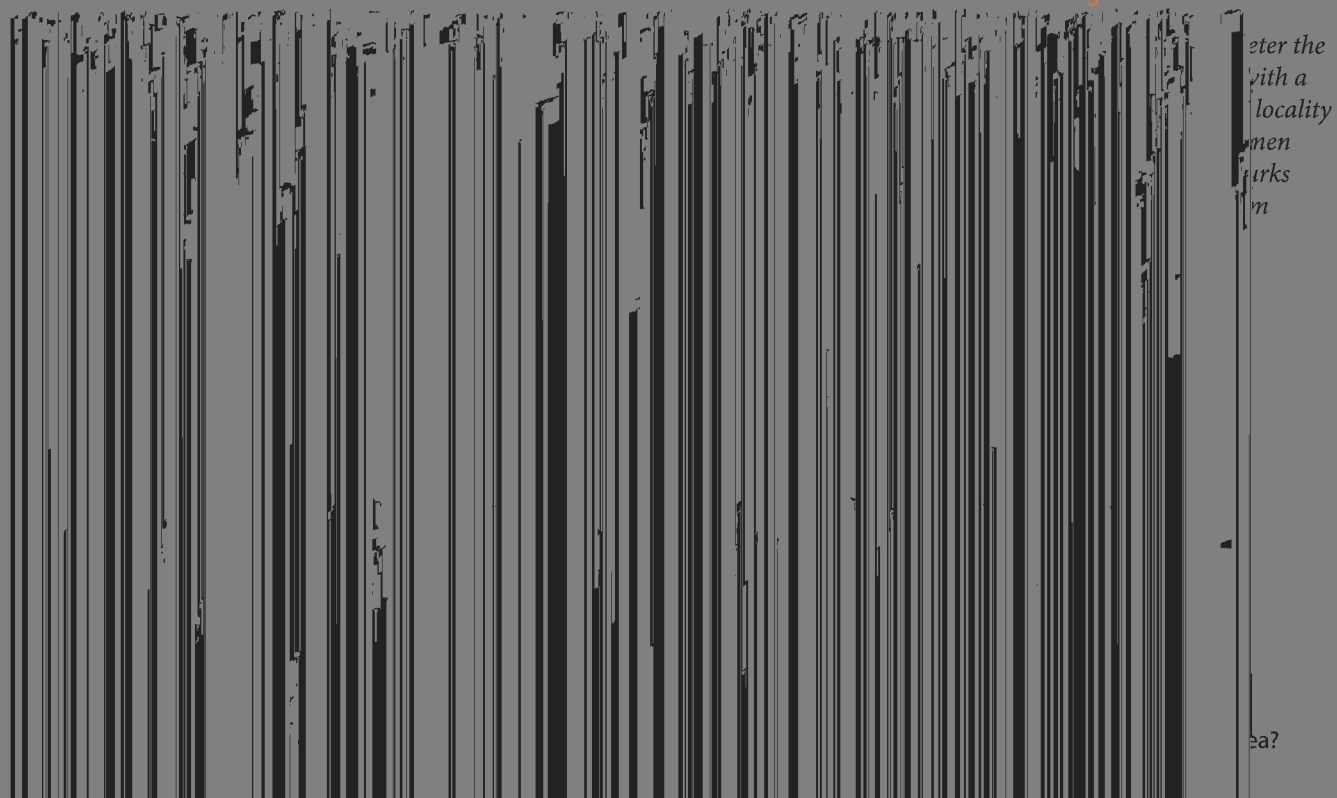
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Sources

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What was the response of Emperor Alexius to the main crusade?

What were the cultural differences of the crusader army?

Source

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The routes taken by the first crusaders, 1096–99.

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mission of the gift give of Byzantine wealth? How would this compare
were accustomed to in western Europe?

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ACTIVITY

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1. Source 1: What impression does it give of Byzantine wealth? How would this compare with what the crusaders were accustomed to in western Europe?

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Did the crusaders swear an oath of loyalty to Emperor Alexius?

Source

(N)

vassal

A vassal was subject to an overlord within the feudal structure that governed medieval society. He could be a landless peasant owing allegiance and farm-labouring duties to the local lord of the manor, or he could be a mighty prince swearing allegiance to an emperor to whom he owed military service. The greater the vassal, the more knights he usually provided to his lord.

