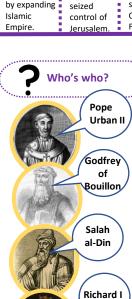
# History knowledge organiser: What can artefacts reveal about the Crusades?

# The Crusades 1095-1291



638

conquered

Turks

Urban II's 1099 speech in Crusaders forces Clermont, capture Jerusalem Edessa

**Byzantine Empire** 

Komnenos

Islamic World

By 750 the Islamic empire

spread from Spain to India.

Muslim capture

Capital - Constantinople (Istanbul).

Christian - Eastern Orthodox Church.

Did not recognize authority of the Pope.

**Alexios** 

**Angelos** 

24-28 July 1148 The Siege Hattin Damascus

1191 Salah al-Din Battle of surrenders Acer

Treaty of Jaffa between Salah al-Din & Richard I

8 February 1204 Alexios Angelos overthrown

1204

Crusaders attack Constantinople

Mamluk Acer

conquered

1291

18 March

Glossarv

Empire.

Acre Important crusader port city, and their last stronghold in the Holy Byzantium An offshoot of the Roman

**Constantinople** The capital of the Byzantine Empire, modern day Istanbul

Crusade A religiously inspired war.

Crusader State New feudal states that were created in the Hold Land by European knights

Mamluks An Islamic dynasty formed by slave-soldiers which conquered Acre in 1291

Saracen Term used by the crusaders to describe Muslim soldiers Seljuk Turks A Sunni Muslim tribe

who conquered Jerusalem in 1079

#### Motives for going on Crusade

- Protect religious pilgrims.
- All sins forgiven & guaranteed entry to heaven
- Gain wealth.
- Adventure.
- Become famous.
- For peasants freedom from their feudal overlord.
- Conquer new lands.

#### Fighting a Crusade

- To go on Crusade was expensive. A knight had to pay for weapons, armour, equipment & food.
- Crusaders often died through battle, starvation or disease.
- The weather was a problem summer was too hot in their armour, and the rain and snow of winter made their armour rust.

First Crusade 1096 - 1099

**Second Crusade** 

1145 - 1149

1079 Seljuk Turks (Sunni) seized control of Jerusalem. Less tolerant towards Christians. Seljuk Turks threatened Byzantine Empire. Alexios Komnenos asked the Pope for help. 27 Nov 1095 - Pope Urban II's speech: sins forgiven & guaranteed place in heaven. Army of peasants led by Peter the Hermit was massacred by the Seljuk Turks. An army of knights followed. Godfrey of Bouillon captured Jerusalem and became first ruler of Jerusalem. Established Crusader States.

1144 Muslim forces captured Crusader State - Edessa. In response Pope Eugenius III called for a

1191 Richard I captured Acre. Failed to capture Jerusalem. 1192 Truce signed with Salah al-Din.

but ignored Edessa and attacked larger city of Damascus (Siege of Damasucs 1148 – 3 days).

second crusade. Crusade led by Louis VII of France & Conrad III of Germany. Invaded the Holy Land



Success

**Failure** 



**Failure** 

Defeated and returned home. Third Crusade 1187 Battle of Hattin. Salah al-Din captured Jerusalem. News of Jerusalem's fall shocked Europe. 1189 - 1192Third Crusade led by Phillip II of France & Richard I. Richard conquered Cyprus on his way to the Holy Land.

**Artefacts & written sources:** 



Chertsey Abbey tiles (created around 1250): These tiles depict Richard I and Saladin battling each other in the Third Crusade. The tiles suggest that Richard has won the battle, even though he did not win the Third Crusade.

## Urban II's words, written down by Robert the Monk (who claimed to be at the Council of Clermont)

...Let the Holy Sepulchre of the Lord our Saviour especially inspire you, and the holy places which are polluted with their filthiness.

Therefore let hatred among you end. Enter upon the road to Jerusalem; take that land from the wicked race. That land which as the Scripture says "flows with milk and honey," was given by God; the land is fruitful above others, like another paradise of delights.

Undertake this journey for the forgiveness of your sins, with the assurance of the everlasting glory of the kingdom of heaven.

## a. Quiz Questions:

- 1. What method did Richard I use to take the city of Acre in the Third Crusade? 2. Urban II did what in 1095?
- 3. Why did people go on Crusade?
- 4. Constantinople was the capital city of which empire?
- 5. Who did Richard fight against during the Third Crusade?
- 6. Eleanor of Aquitaine went on which crusade?
- 7. What was announced at the Council of Clermont?
- 8. What 3 religions held Jerusalem as an important and holy city?
- 9. Who was the leader of the empire in question 4?
- 10. What does the phrase 'land of milk and honey' suggest about Jerusalem?

# What do the Chertsey Abbey tiles suggest about how Europeans viewed the

b. Topic Focus: Artefacts in the Crusades

events of the Crusades? Use your knowledge of the Third Crusade and the tiles to explain your answer.

What does this painting suggest about the Second Crusade? Why is it important that we know it was painted in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, 300 years after the end of the Crusades?



# c. Chronology practice:

The siege of Acre by Richard I

Put the following events in the correct order, earliest first. Some are from

your previous homework assignment (the Peter Frankopan reading) The Sacking of Constantinople Urban II's call to Crusade

Eleanor of Aguitaine's journey to the Crusades The capture of Jerusalem by Crusaders The battle of Hattin ('Horns of Hattin')

### d. Individual practice: Who are these individuals:

- 1. Emperor Alexios
- Pope Urban II
- King Richard I
- Saladin 5. Eleanor of Aquitaine

Challenge: How far do you agree with Peter Frankopan when he says that the Crusading knights used religion as an excuse to steal riches and land? Use your knowledge of the Crusades to explain and justify your opinion.