

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

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

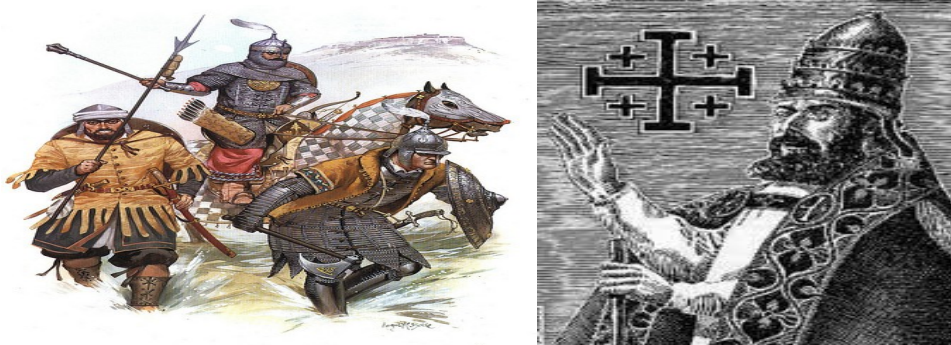
The image shows a storyboard template for a project on the Crusades. It consists of six large, vertically oriented rounded rectangular panels arranged in two rows and three columns. Each panel is designed for a drawing or illustration. At the bottom of each of these six panels is a smaller, horizontally oriented rounded rectangular box, which is intended for a caption or a short description related to the drawing above it. The entire storyboard is a blank template for a student to complete.

NAME _____ **CLASS** _____ **SCORE** ____/200

NEATNESS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	CONTENTS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	SUMMARIZING	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	ILLUSTRATION	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
----------	----------------------	----------	----------------------	-------------	----------------------	--------------	----------------------

THE CRUSADES

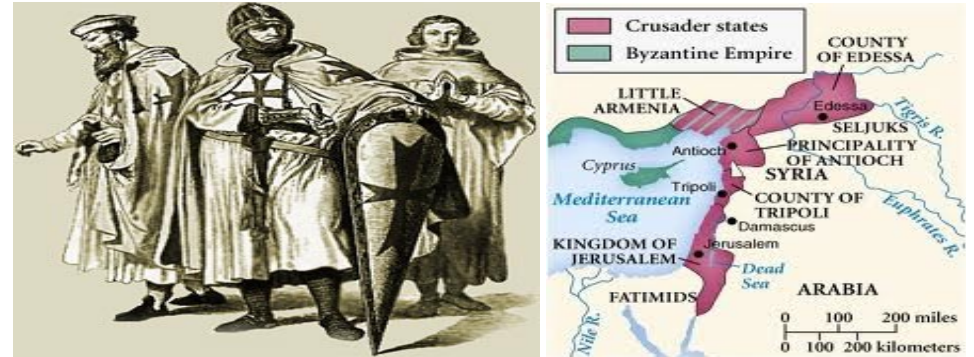
For many years, Palestine had been in the hands of Muslims. In general, the Muslims did not bother Christians who visited the region. In the late 1000s, though, a group of Turkish Muslims entered the area and captured the city of Jerusalem. Pilgrims returning to Europe said that these Turks had attacked 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.



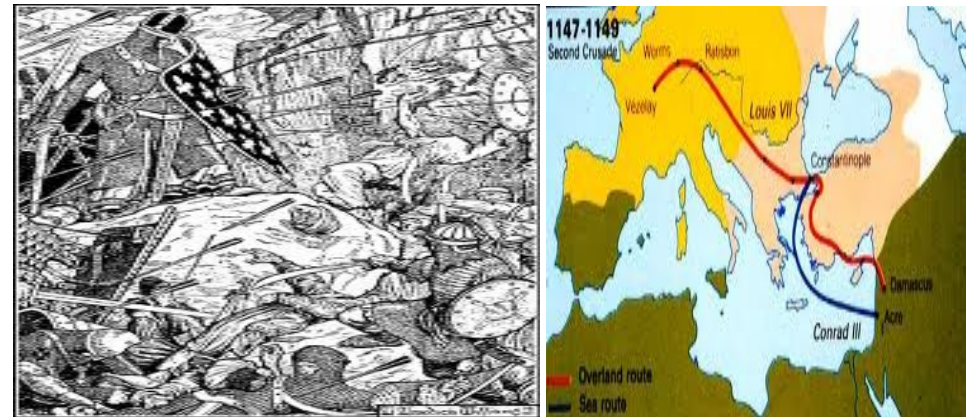
Pope Urban called on Christians from all over Europe to retake the Holy Land from the Muslim Turks. In response, people joined the pope's army by the thousands. Crusaders from all over Europe flocked to France to prepare for their long journey. Some hoped to save their souls or to do what they thought 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.



Although the Crusades failed, they changed Europe forever. Trade between Europe and Asia grew. Europeans who went to the Holy Land learned about products such as apricots, rice, and cotton cloth. Crusaders also brought ideas of Muslim thinkers to Europe.

Politics in Europe also changed. Some kings increased their power because many nobles and knights had died in the Holy Land. These kings seized lands that were left without clear owners. During the later Crusades, kings also gained influence at the popes' expense. The popes had wanted the church to be in charge of all the Crusades. Instead, rulers and nobles took 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.

INSTRUCTIONS

In the boxes summarize and show:

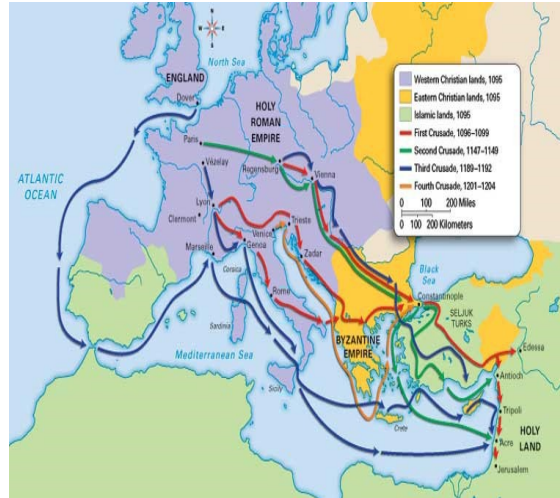
- 1 – What the Turks did in the 1000s AD
- 2 – What the Emperor of Constantinople did.
- 3 – Why people went on Crusade.
- 4 – What happened to the Peasants Crusade
- 5 – What the knights of the 1st Crusade did in 1099.
- 6 – What the knights of the 1st Crusade set up in the Holy Land.
- 7 – Why the 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.



Crusade Knights



Pope Urban II



Map of the Crusades



Muslim Warriors



Medieval Jerusalem



The Peasants' Crusade



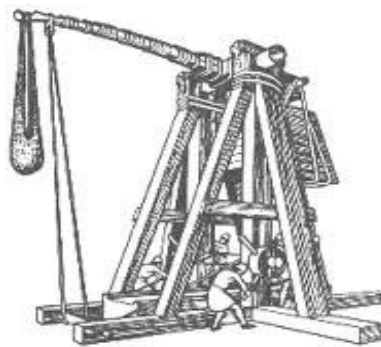
Saladin & Richard I



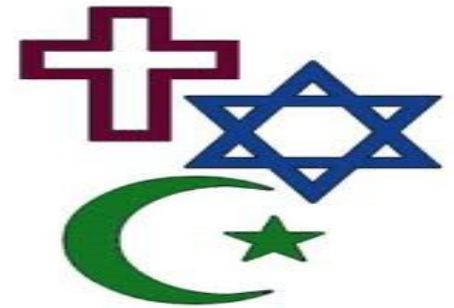
Sack of Constantinople



Transport Ship for Crusaders



Trebuchet



Christian, Jewish, Muslim Symbols

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...

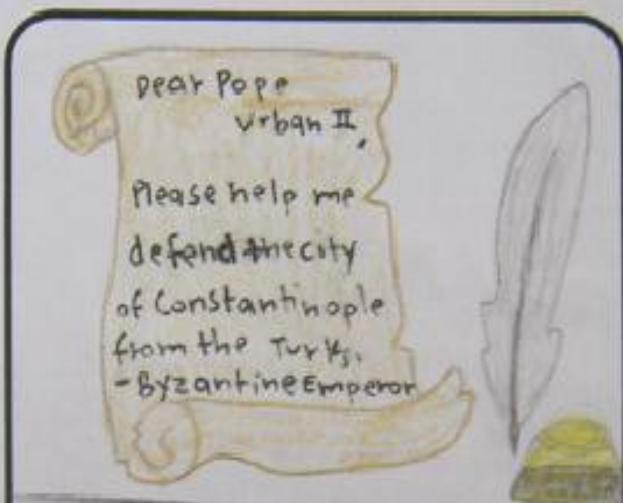
Christians, Jews, and Muslims...

NAME _____ CLASS _____ SCORE ____/200

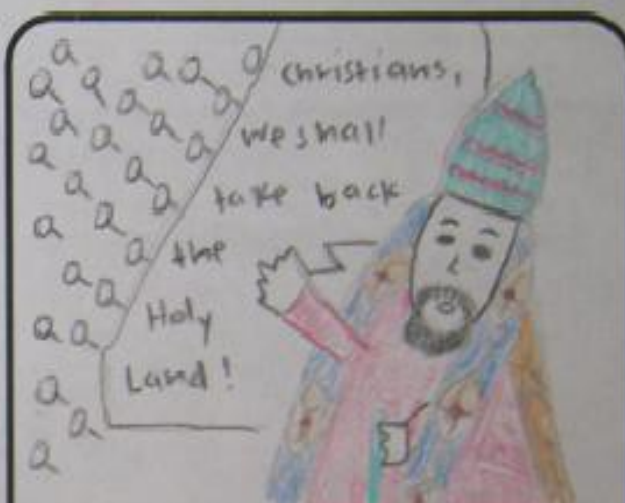
NEATNESS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	CONTENTS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	SUMMARIZING	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	ILLUSTRATION	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
----------	----------------------	----------	----------------------	-------------	----------------------	--------------	----------------------



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



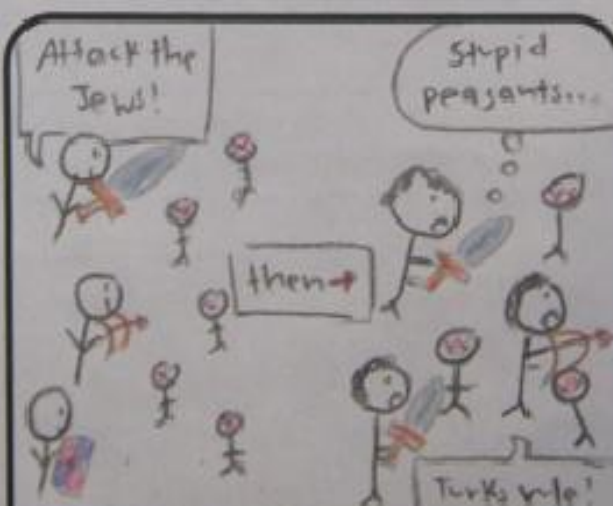
The Byzantine emperor was afraid the Turks would attack Constantinople so he asked Pope Urban II for help.



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



People went on the crusade in hope of saving their soul, doing what they thought God wanted (winning land and treasure, achieving an adventure).



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



Knights of the 3rd Crusade took Jerusalem, massacred Muslims, and attacked Jews and Eastern Christians in 1099.

Poor planning

such a long distance...

The Holy Land is ours

Deaths

sunken boats

crusaders

Muslims

We're losers...

In the 2nd crusade, crusaders tried to take back the Holy Land, but failed due to poor planning and terrible losses.

Give us the Holy Land!

Europe

crusaders

Holy Land

The 3rd crusade began because Muslims took Jerusalem, so European armies went to the Holy Land to fight.

Saladin

King Richard I

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

Fine! It's a deal.

King Richard I fought with the opponent, Saladin, winning safety for Christian pilgrims, but the 3rd crusade ended with the Holy Land in Muslim hands.

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

French Knights

Zara

Then

Constantinople

Yay French Knights!

During the 4th crusade, 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.

Europeans

1...2...3...? Wow, so much easier!

Holy Land

Ooh! Cotton cloth is so much softer!

Mmm, This apricot is yummy!

Wow... Rice is the bomb!

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

Don't Trust Muslims!

Christians

Distrust Christians!

Muslims

The crusades affected relations between religions because Muslims and Christians continue to distrust each other to this day.



The Turkish Muslims 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.



People went on a crusade because they hoped it would save souls, gain land, gold and create adventures.



On their travel they attacked Jews, blamed Jews 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 made killings & started the fourth.



The planning and losses on the journey to the holy land ended the crusade.



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 w/ the Holy land in Muslim hands.



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



The crusades affected the trust between Christians and Muslims.