

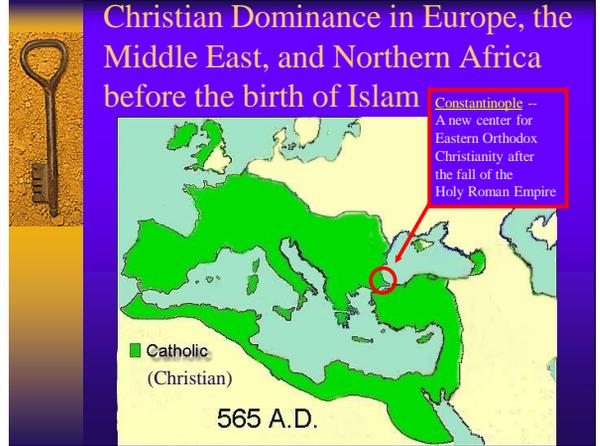
## Islamic Expansion and the Christian Response—The Crusades



“Can any group rightfully claim sole ownership of the Holy Lands?” “What are the roots of the Christian-Muslim conflict in the world today?”

OLGn.net Network

## Christian Dominance in Europe, the Middle East, and Northern Africa before the birth of Islam



Constantinople -- A new center for Eastern Orthodox Christianity after the fall of the Holy Roman Empire

■ Catholic (Christian)

565 A.D.

## Video Introduction: Civilizations in Conflict: Byzantium, Islam, and the Crusades (330-1453 A.D.)

20 minutes



What are the causes of conflict between Christians and Muslims in the MidEast? Pay attention—A Quiz follows!

## Quiz: Civilizations in Conflict: Byzantium, Islam, and the Crusades (330-1453 A.D.)

- 1) Rome's conquest of the German Barbarians brought the empire great culture and great wealth. true false
- 2) What was one of the reasons the Roman Empire fell? (Choose only one answer)
  - A. It did not conquer all of Asia.
  - B. It was difficult to rule such a huge empire.
  - C. The empire never reached the Americas and vast wealth.
  - D. It discharged its army and left Rome completely unprotected.
- 3) The branch of Christianity practiced by the Byzantines was \_\_\_\_\_. (Choose only one answer)
  - A. Eastern Orthodoxy
  - B. Roman Catholicism
  - C. Judaic New Catholicism
  - D. none of the above
- 4) For seven centuries, Islam kept its hold on what present-day European country? (Choose only one answer) A. Spain B. France C. England D. Germany
- 5) In exchange for fighting in the Crusades, what did the Pope promise each man? (Choose only one answer)
  - A. 1,000 golden rupees
  - B. the plunder of Rome and Greece
  - C. removal of all punishment for his sins
  - D. control of Constantinople and Jerusalem

**CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT:  
BYZANTIUM, ISLAM AND THE CRUSADES** Also read "Byzantium:  
The New Rome."  
Timeline Activity Sheet

**DIRECTIONS:** Match the historical events in Column Two to the dates listed in Column One by placing the corresponding letter in the blank. Not all letters will be used, some may be used more than once.

COLUMN ONE

1. 330 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_
2. 476 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_
3. 560 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_
4. 1453 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_
5. 1270 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_
6. 1096 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_
7. 1054 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_
8. 632 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_
9. 711 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_
10. 1208 A.D. \_\_\_\_\_

COLUMN TWO

- A. The First Crusade begins
- B. Peak of the Byzantine Empire under Justinian
- C. Constantine founds the new Roman capital of the East
- D. Fall of the Byzantine Empire
- E. Beginning of a great period of Islamic conquest
- F. Islamic forces begin conquest of Spain
- G. Fall of the Roman Empire
- H. Beginning of the last Crusade
- I. Eastern Orthodoxy declares its total independence from the pope
- J. Italians rule at Constantinople

**Islamic Civilization**

**Understanding Goal:**

Religious institutions breed community and conflict.



**Investigative Question:**

What has contributed to the permanence of the Islamic faith even in the face of conflict?

**Explore:** Describe how each of the images above relates to Islam.

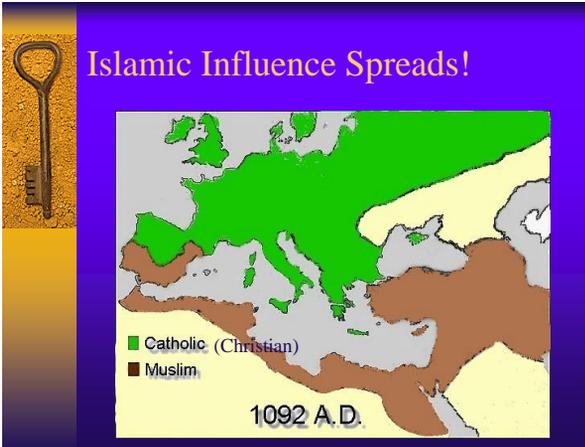
**Connect:** Beginning as the faith of a small community of believers in Arabia in the seventh century, Islam rapidly became one of the major world religions. According to the 2002 map above, to what parts of the African, European, and Asian continents has Islam spread?

### Timeline: Early Islamic History

- ♦ **570 A.D. Muhammed** -- founder of Islam and considered a prophet by his followers--is born.
- ♦ 612 A.D. Mohammed sees visions--the Angel Gabriel informs him of his special mission.
- ♦ **622 A.D.** Muhammed and companions flee to Medina--called the **Hijrah**. The Muslim faith begins to grow
- ♦ 633 A.D. Muhammed dies
- ♦ **632-732 A.D.** The Muslims conquer all of Christian North Africa, Christian Spain and the Pyrenees into France. Their farthest advance is stopped at the Battle of Tours in France.

### Muslim expansion continued...

- 756 A.D. Córdoba is made the capital of Muslim Spain.
- 800s A.D. Slave armies, composed of captured Christian children and adults, often castrated, are in use throughout the areas under Islamic control.
- **1009 A.D.** Muslims destroy the Church of the **Holy Sepulchre**, which was built over the tomb from which Christ rose.
- 1071 A.D. Muslims cut off access to Holy Land and begin taking over Anatolia (now Turkey).



**Objective: To understand the motivations behind the Muslim's conquests of the Holy Lands.**

**Read and Complete**

- ◆ 1) "The Life of Muhammad" worksheet.
- ◆ 2) "Muslim Conquests in Europe" (pages 6-9).

"Questions for discussion and writing" (page 9).

**The Crusades!**

Q. Why would the Pope of Rome call for a crusade?

**Europe During the Middle Ages**

**Understanding Goal:**  
Religious institutions breed community and conflict.

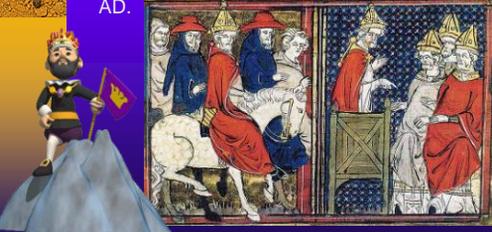
**Investigative Question:**  
How was the Catholic Church a symbol of community and conflict during the Middle Ages?

**Explore:** The Catholic Church played a major role in the society of the Middle Ages. What might each of the images above tell us about the political and social influence of the Church?

**Connect:** What role does the Catholic Church play in modern American society? In which countries do religious institutions still have a defining political and social influence today?

## The Christian Response—The Crusades

- ♦ **1096-97 A.D.** In response to the Holy Roman Emperor's request for assistance against Islamic expansion, **Pope Urban II** preaches First Crusade to recover the Holy Land. It recovers Jerusalem by 1099 AD.



## Video on the First Crusade (17 min)



**One-half page Response:** Why did Pope Urban II call for a crusade? From the Christian point of view, why was the first crusade successful? What was the effect of the first Crusade on Jerusalem and Christian—Muslim relations?

## THE CRUSADES





**Complete this Worksheet!**

*The cross that appears on the shield was common during the Crusades as it represented God and the righteous beliefs with which the Crusaders fought their campaign. Note however that in the centre of the shield there appears a crest or insignia. This was to identify the knight to his allies in battle.*

By Mr. Yelland  
www.schoolhistory.co.uk



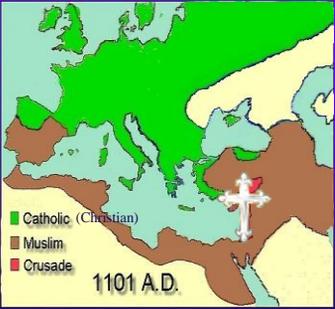
**Richard I (Richard the Lionhearted)** -- In 1198, his great seal bore a single rampant lion, but his shield was "Gules three lions passant guardant," the three lions reportedly representing England, Normandy, and Aquitaine. The same arms continued for John, Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II.

**In this section of work you will learn the following things:**

- o **What a crusade was;**
- o **About Muhammad and the Muslims;**
- o **About the First Crusade.**

## The Crusaders are Temporarily Successful!

- ♦ Can you locate the Holy Lands, where Christian crusaders established control of Jerusalem?



1101 A.D.

## The Holy Lands and Jerusalem

- The map on the right features Jerusalem in 1140 AD during Catholic control. The surrounding areas are dominated by Muslim populations.



## Christian Defenders of Jerusalem—The Knights Templar

The Poor Knights of Christ and the Temple of Solomon—**Knights Templar**—founded in 1118 after the First Crusade, to defend the new Kingdom of Jerusalem against Muslims and to protect European pilgrims who flowed towards Jerusalem after its conquest.



## Saladin's Importance to Islamic History

- 1187 A.D. Muslims, under the leadership of **Saladin**, declare a **jihad**, or holy war, against Christian crusaders and Jerusalem is re-taken. Saladin shows great compassion by permitting Jewish and Christian worship in the Holy City.



## Video Clip on Saladin (4 min)



What kind of person was Saladin? How did he treat Muslims and Christians alike? Read and complete "The Career of Saladin."

**Assignment #2**

**Directions:**  
After reading "The Crusaders Capture Jerusalem," "Richard the Lionheart Massacres" And "The Career of Saladin," complete this graphic organizer.

**The Crusades: Gathering Evidence**

Use whatever sources you have to find evidence that the people involved in the Crusades were....

Christians	Muslims
Bloodthirsty rouges intent on the destruction of Islam 	Nothing but a set of murdering rascals 
Holy men seeking to right a wrong 	Anxious to have access to the Holy City of Jerusalem 
Greedy and selfish men wanting for nothing but power 	Greedy and selfish men wanting nothing but power 

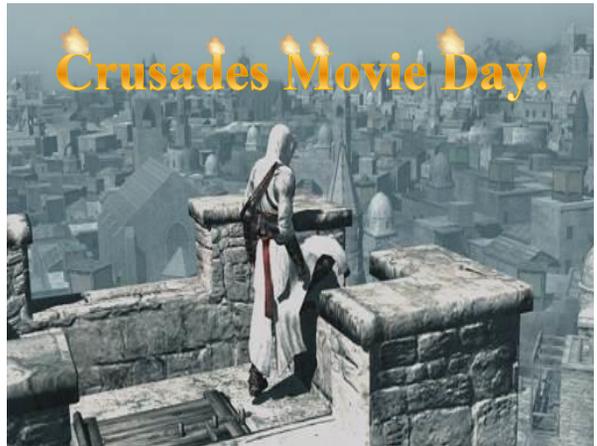
**Have some extra credit fun with this!**

Re-arrange the words to make a new word connected with the Crusades

Sad cure	→	<input type="text"/>	Wry halo	→	<input type="text"/>
Slim sum	→	<input type="text"/>	James rule	→	<input type="text"/>
Stink Hg	→	<input type="text"/>	Pepo	→	<input type="text"/>
Lets bat	→	<input type="text"/>	Evil dame	→	<input type="text"/>

**In-Class Assignment: FILM a skit featuring an imaginary meeting between Richard the Lionhearted, Saladin and Pope Urban II!**

- ◆ **Directions:** Use the readings in our packet and notes from class discussion, create a skit (which you will write and act) between Richard the Lionhearted, Saladin and Pope Urban II! You must meet the following requirements:
  - 1) The skit must feature a setting and mood. This should be introduced at the beginning of the skit. 10 points
  - 2) It must be written in dialogue form with clearly defined roles for each actor. 10 points
  - 3) Use accurate historical details from our readings, discussions and notes. Focus your discussion on the conflict over who rightfully owns Jerusalem and who should be allowed to worship there. 10 points
  - 4) At least two pages long! 10 points
  - 5) Copies should be available for all teammates to study and memorize from. Do not directly read from the skit during the performance. Perform for the audience (us!). 10 points
    - Extra credit is available for those who dress the part!



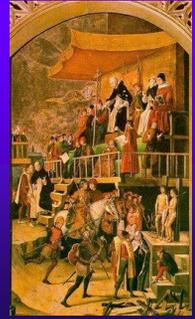
## The Crusades Prove Unsuccessful

- ◆ 1204 C.E. The Fourth Crusade never reaches the Holy Land. Instead, crusaders, acting against papal decrees, sack the Christian city of Constantinople.
- ◆ 1217-1270 C.E. Four more crusades, none are successful, but Islamic advance towards eastern Europe is slowed. The **Inquisition**—a movement to root out Muslims, Jews and blasphemers—is instituted in southern France and spreads to Spain.
- ◆ **1453 C.E.** Constantinople and the Empire fall to the Ottoman Empire. Constantinople becomes Istanbul, a new holy center for Islam

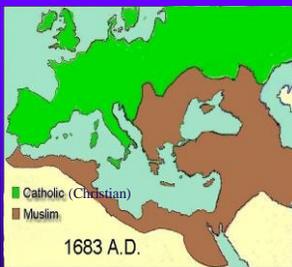


## Islamic Expansion is Halted:

- ◆ 1481 A.D. Muslim forces in Spain are forced out. King Ferdinand establishes an **Inquisition**, forcing all Spanish Jews and Muslims to convert to Christianity.
- ◆ 1482 A.D. Complaints from Catholics about the Spanish Inquisition reach Rome. Rome forces the Spanish monarchy to stop the abuses and reform the Inquisition.
- ◆ 1492 A.D. The last Muslim military presence in Spain is expelled. In celebration, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella support Columbus' expedition. The Jews are deported from Spain.



## Conclusion



- ◆ **1492-1919 A.D.** While Europe remains mostly Christian or Catholic, Muslim influence in the Middle East continues under the new **Ottoman Empire**. The Empire collapses by the end of World War I, with the defeat of the Central Powers. Yet, the following issue remains unresolved:

"Which group, if any, should control the Holy Lands—Jews, Christians, or Muslims?"