

HISTORY A

Departmental Books

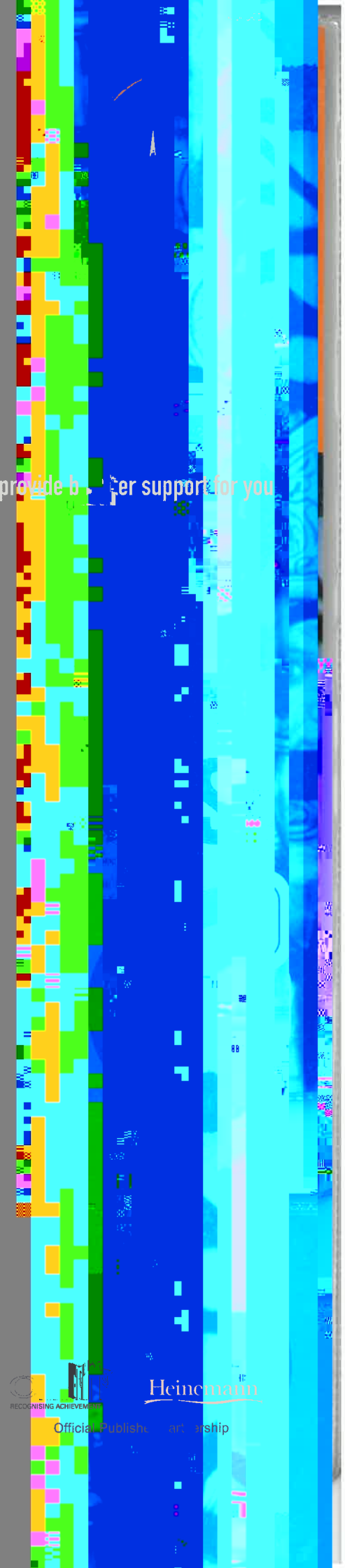


Mike Wells

HISTORY A

HISTORY A

PEARSON and Heinemann are working together to provide better support for you



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USING THE INTERNET

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GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

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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.

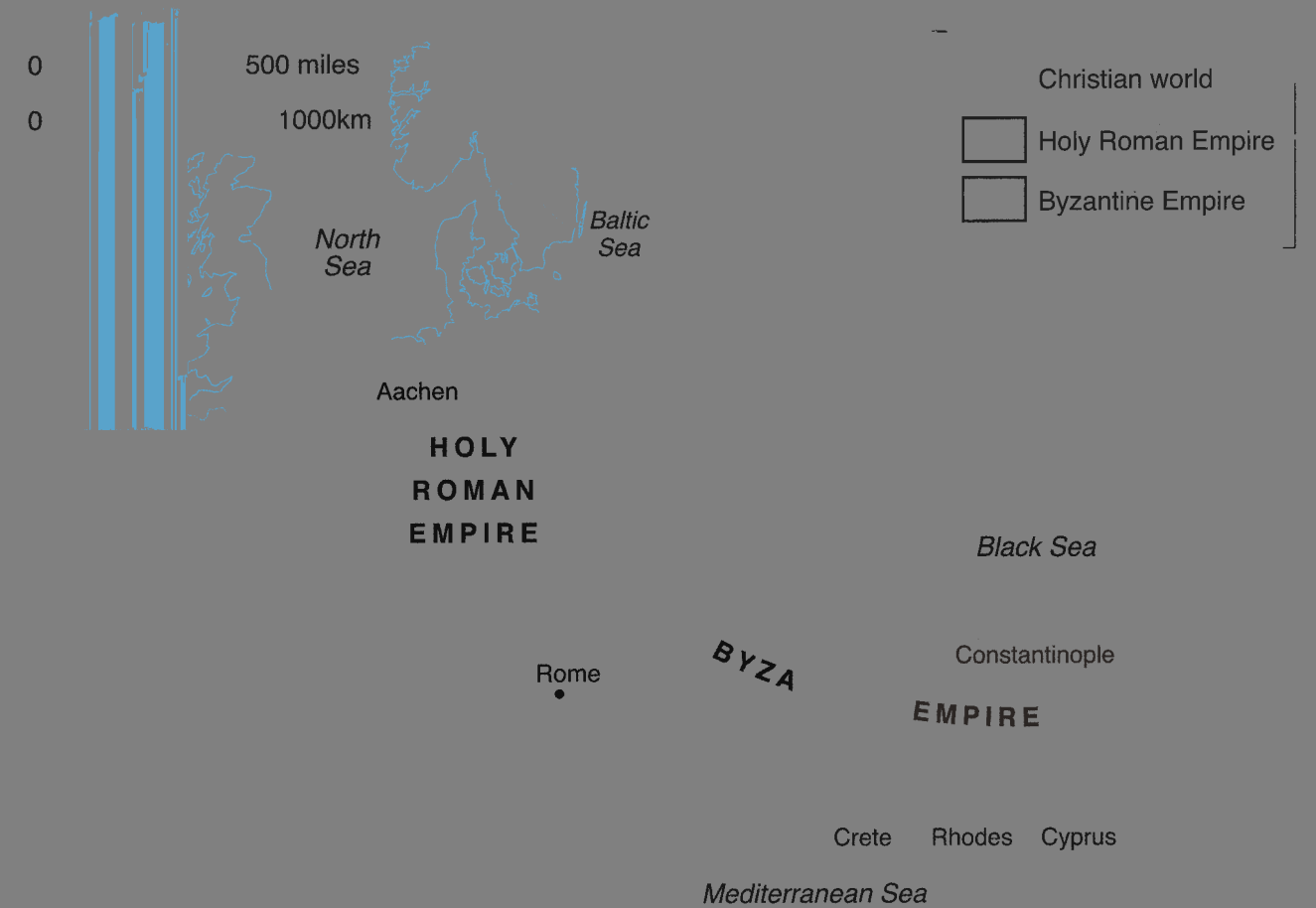


Figure 1.1 The Christian world in about AD 1050.

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. Settled in northern France from 911, and their descendants (the Normans) who conquered England in 1066.

Boundaries of the mind: mortality and mentalities

Source A
describes

Source B

Robert of Sicily

ed

the king and his new

of knights

practice in

legal aspects of

never replied, were bound by the oath of faith and

give one

'Day up to you. But on one hand,

of granting land to a knight was called fiefdom. The knight was known as a vassal.

of warriors who fought for the king and the church.

Land was inherited from father to son. If a man had no sons, then his brothers or other relatives inherited.

Y

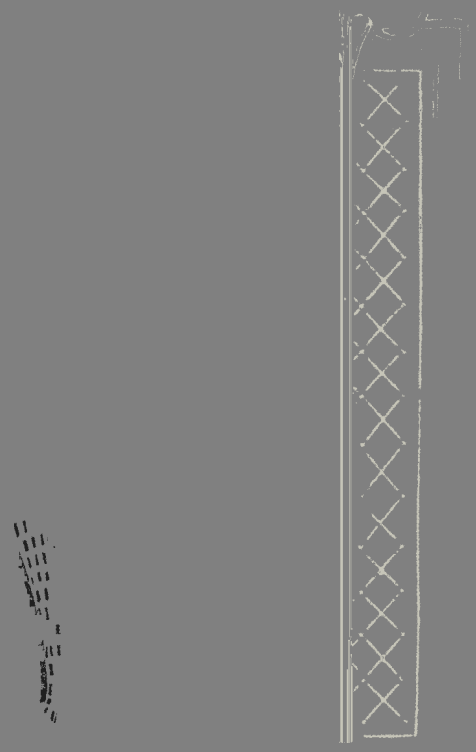
Source A and B. In your own words, what is the difference between the two views of the system?

Source B offers an alternative view of the simple society of the time. What does it tell you about the economy?

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

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 d earth. Only
 nity became
 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

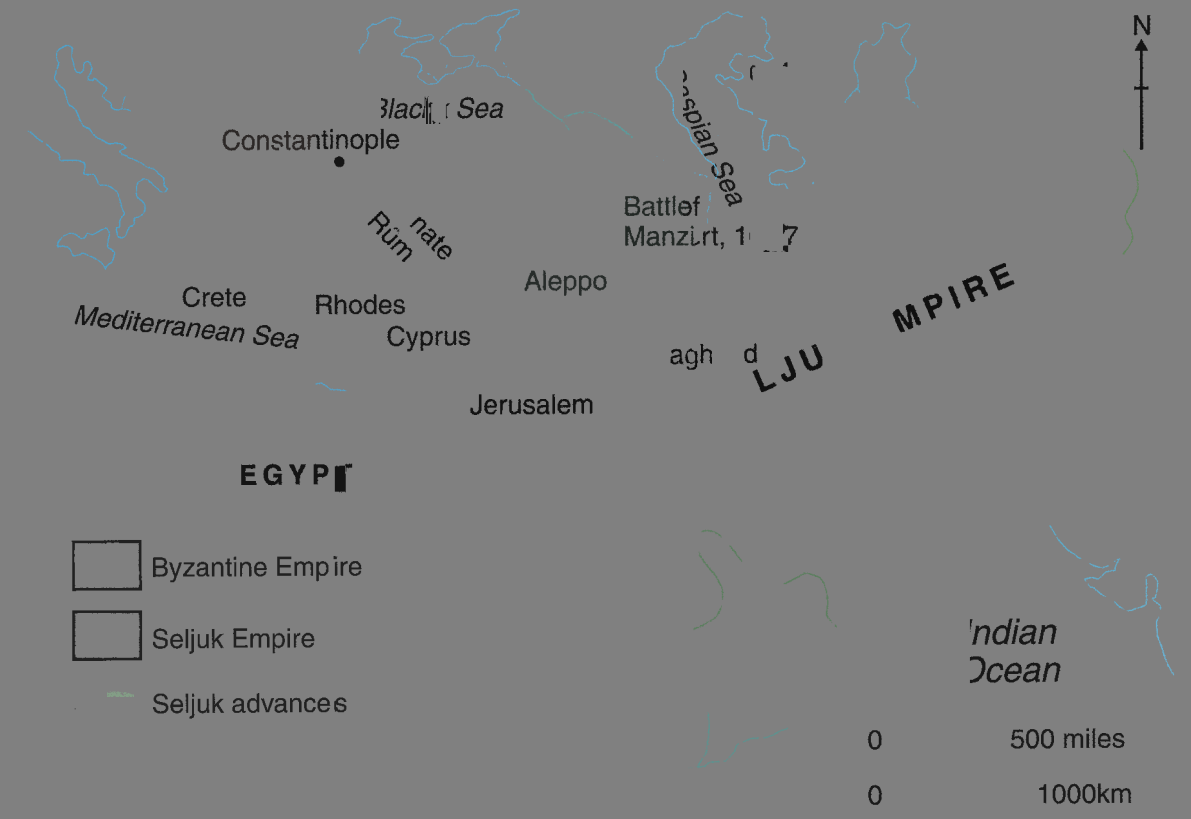


Figure 1.3 The Byzantine and Seljuk Empires in AD 1095.

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 Hattin

forces and the Muslim forces in eastern Turkey. The capture of the city of Jerusalem in 1099 was a key event in the First Crusade. It marked the beginning of the Crusades and the capture of the Holy Land.

Seljuk Turks

Constantinople in the tenth century under their first sultan. The Seljuk Turks were a powerful Turkic dynasty that ruled over a large part of the Islamic world from the 11th to the 13th centuries. They were instrumental in the capture of Constantinople in 1453, which marked the end of the Byzantine Empire.

What was the Byzantine Empire?

The Byzantine Empire was the eastern continuation of the Roman Empire, centered on Constantinople. It lasted for over a thousand years, from the 4th century AD to the 15th century AD. It was a major power in the Mediterranean region and played a crucial role in the history of the world.

Caliph
A Muslim religious and political leader. The caliph was the successor to the Prophet Muhammad. There were four main caliphates: the Rashidun, the Umayyad, the Abbasid, and the Fatimid.

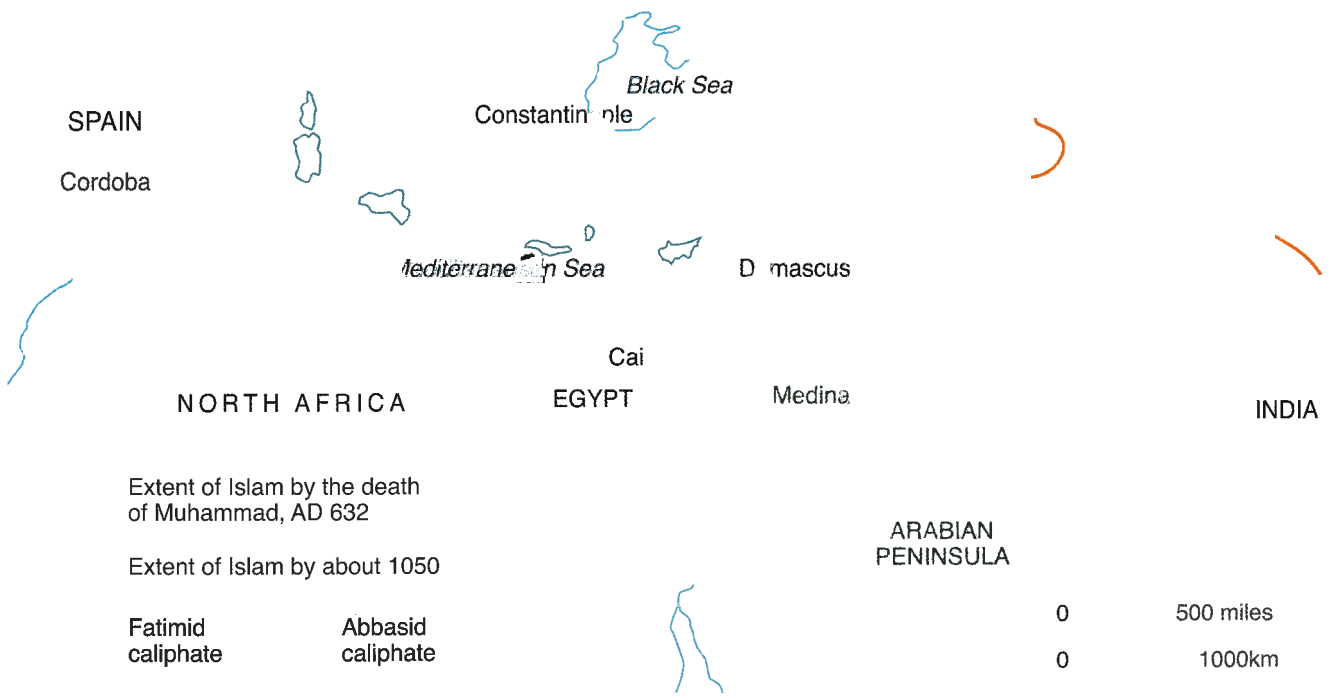


Figure 1.4 The Muslim world in about 1050.

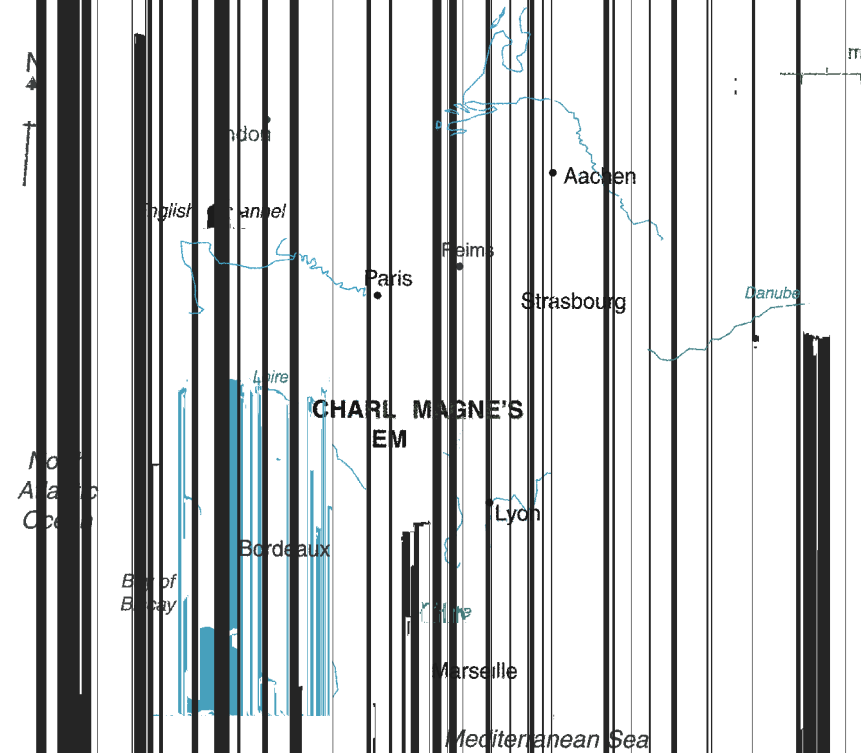
Figure 1.5 The walls of the ancient Byzantine capital of Constantinople, now Istanbul.

What was the Holy Roman Empire?

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man Empires
Which empire
was the more
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and rulers of
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Merical arriage

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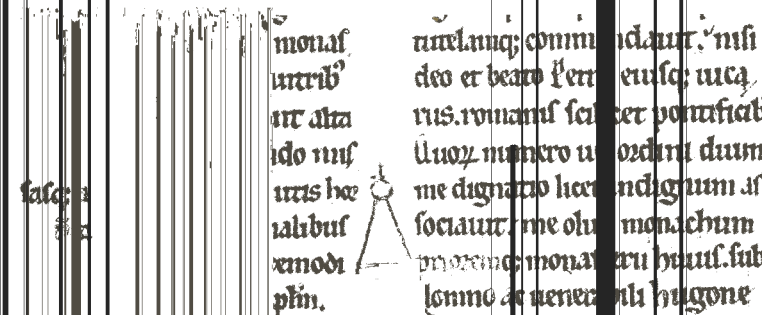
How had the papacy changed in the period 1073-15?

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.

as a world political power, but also to extend

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 would therefore appoint bishops who were loyal to Rome.



BIOGRAPHY

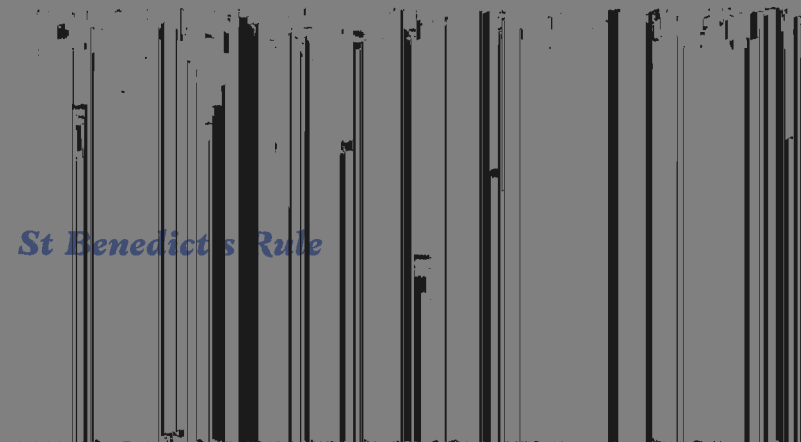
Pope Urban II

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.

ing the abbey church at Cluny, from a twelfth century manuscript. The largest abbey church of the Middle Ages, Cluny was almost totally destroyed during the French Revolution.

ury manuscript. The largest abbey church of the Middle Ages, Cluny was almost totally destroyed during the French Revolution.

Cluny

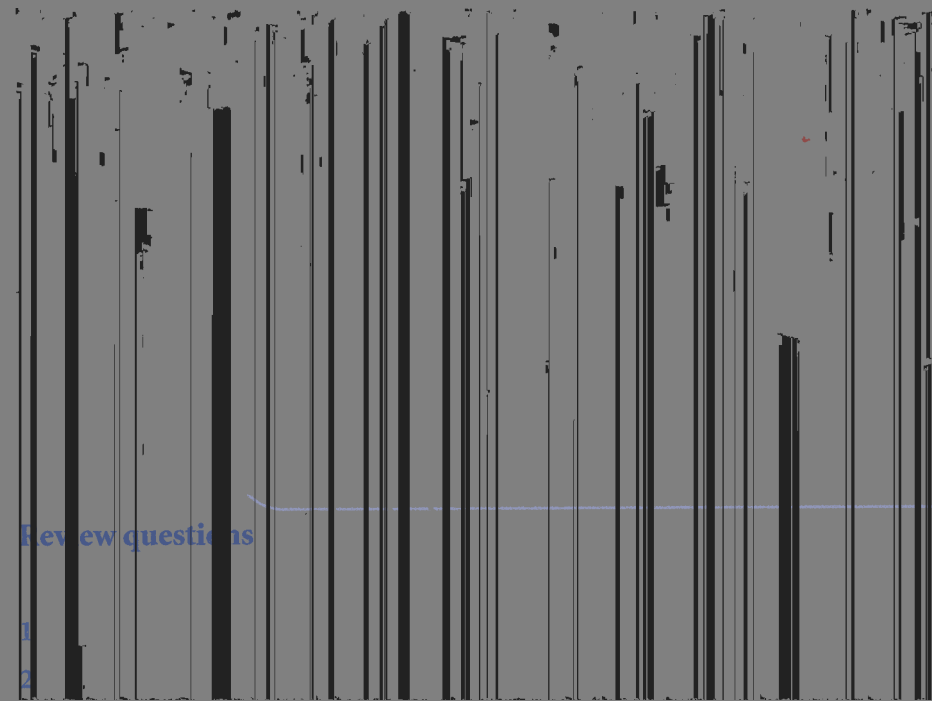


Cluny, France.
monasteries across
highly influential
and some popes,
major reforms

St Benedict's Rule



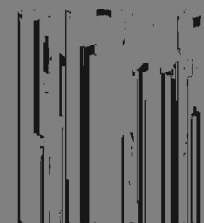
rule in the sixth
century for the monastic
rule by which
the church operated at the time of the



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Review questions

- 1
- 2



Review questions in a short paragraph, listing at least five points.

Why was the monastery of Cluny so important in the reforms of the eleventh century?

What church abuses that needed reforming?

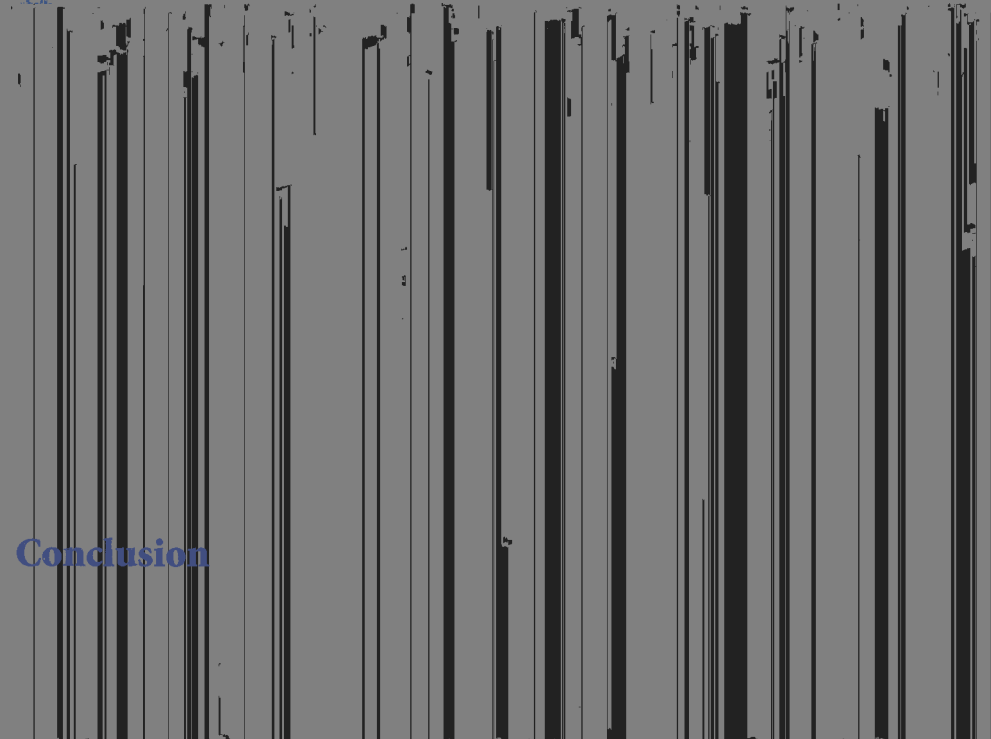
What point of view of bishops such an issue?

ACTIVITY

In groups, discuss the following question.

Does Henry IV's surrender at Canossa demonstrate more of Henry's weaknesses or strengths as emperor or Gregory's strengths as pope?

Why was the Investiture Contest so significant?



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Conclusion

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
borders of the
from the Muslims. It
y City would be sure

How did the Battle of Manzikert affect the Byzantine Empire?

Battle of Manzikert
(1071-92) the Byzantines
were now
ople itself. The death
ave the Byzantine
more soldiers from
lose Vikings who had
nth century. By 1095
ot necessarily as

Were relations between Rome and Byzantium improving?

g relations with the
tively with Alexius,
Gregory had placed
ed.

What did Pope Urban II preach at Clermont in 1095?

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

upine
olent theft of another
erson's property.

ized
hen something, usually
building, is completely
emolished.

Source

A

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

... in their own countries
interrupted by shouts
ng up garments in the
Christ.

ACTIVITY

inquiries

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?

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

Planning and papal propaganda

... spontaneous, its
s in March served as a
cius had done in order
ed attempt by Urban, a
western European
ntine and Muslim
the leader of the
Urban was going to
ssengers declaring his
Urban was planning
ranchise to seek recruits,
ts' days and important

... which meant
disease
ade passed
crusading

Source

B

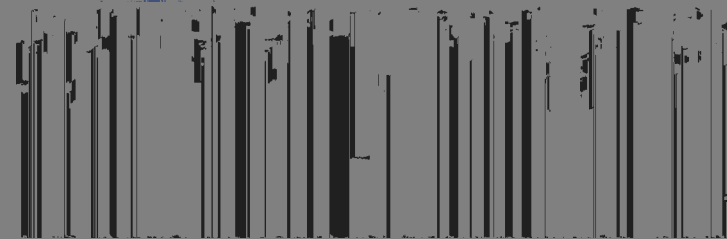
... Christian blood, which has been redeemed by the blood of Christ, is spilled and Christi
flesh, is delivered up to execrable abuses and appalling servitude...

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.
 ...da.
 ...y and what is the
 ...
 ...g Urban's

...d that after
 ...o heaven
 ...ted to
 ...souls were
 ...rity was
 ...gh acts of
 ...as prayer,
 ...ood works,
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 ...erson's
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ACTIVITY

Period Studies: class discussion

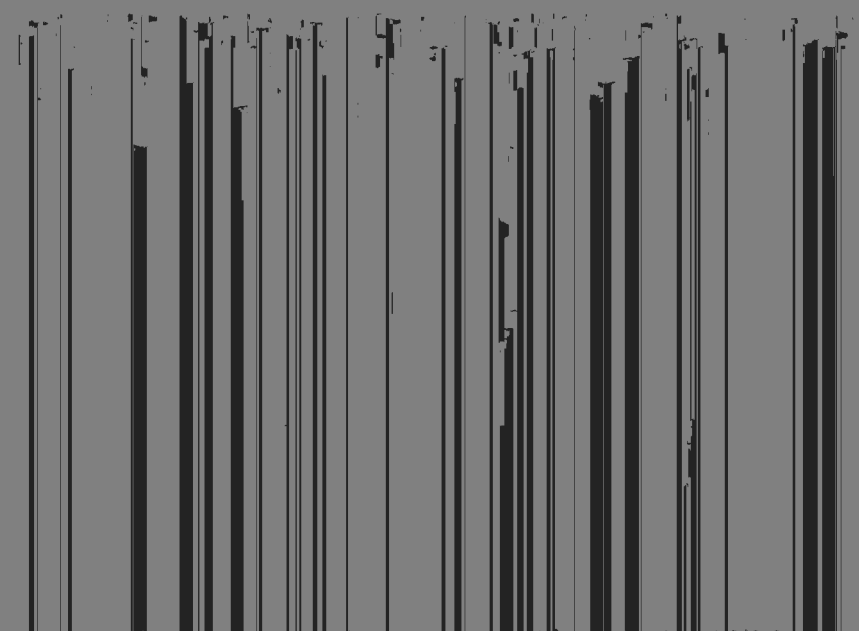
Was the appeal for the crusade spontaneous or planned by Pope Urban?

Divide into two groups, each taking a viewpoint. Find evidence from the sources and your own knowledge to support your argument and prepare and a short class presentation of 400 words.



...e of
 ...or holy sites
 ...right with
 ...on between
 ...ally.

How significant was the pilgrimage to Jerusalem?



...tified by the
 ...rough
 ...Last
 ...s appeal
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 ...p, he had
 ...was simply
 ...of Jerusalem
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 ...become the
 ...the crusade
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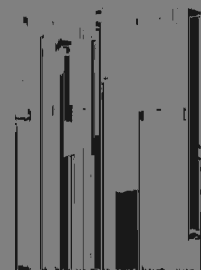
...religious object such as
 ...e bones or clothes of a
 ...aint, or even part of the
 ...ross on which Jesus was
 ...rucified (the 'True Cross').
 ...ouching or kissing a
 ...relic was believed to cure
 ...ness and cleanse sins.
 ...oly relics were stored in
 ...ornate boxes known as
 ...reliquaries. If an oath was
 ...vorn over one of these it
 ...made the oath even more
 ...inding.

Sources

(C)

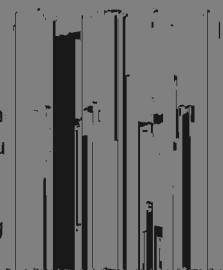


...d died for you
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 ...the cross.
 ...ust cause, which



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evidence for the sig



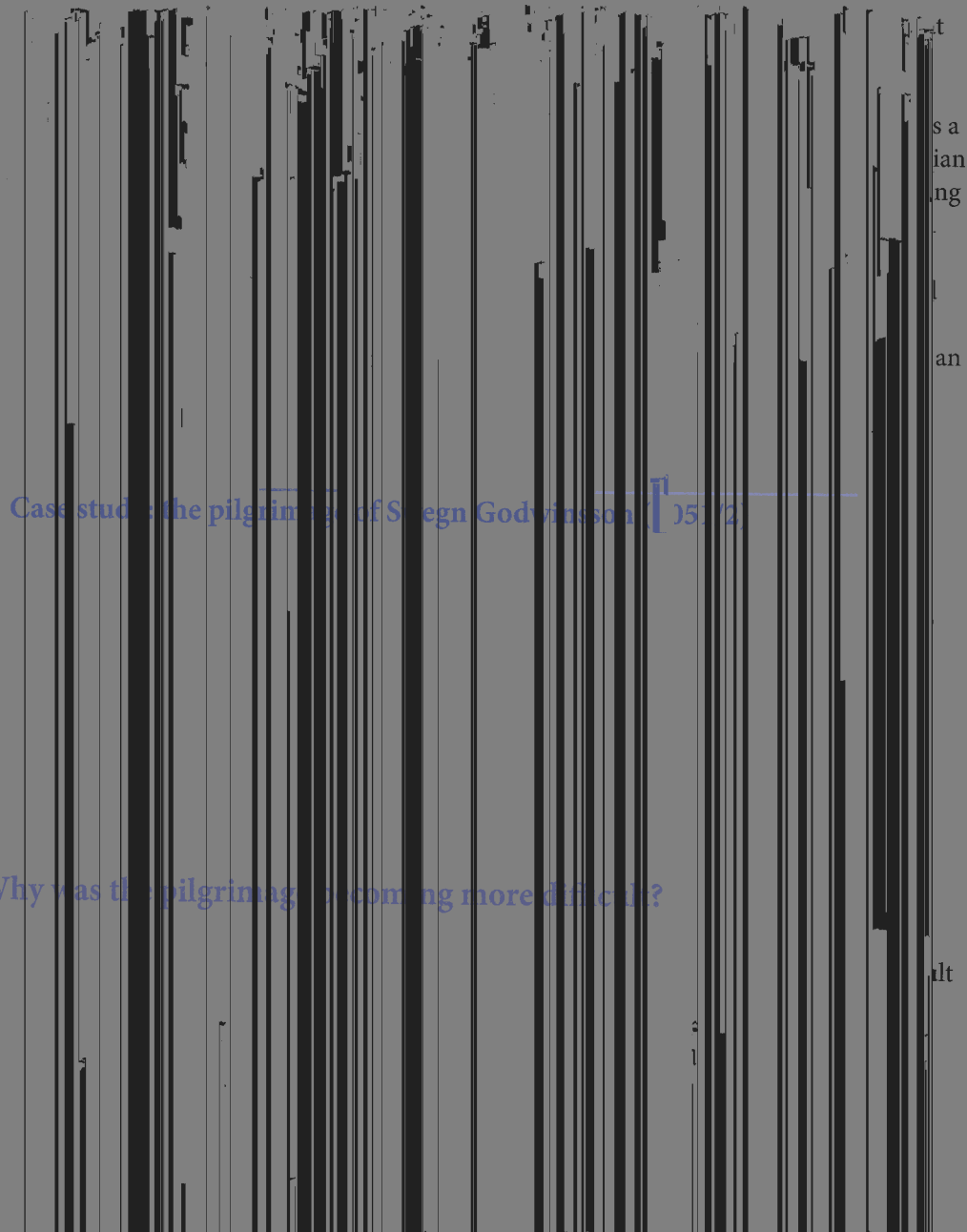
you in his company of knights' it
How would this encourage people

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

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

What was the 'holy war'?

...he ...eval

The 'reconquista' (reconquest)

How radical a concept was the 'armed pilgrimage'?

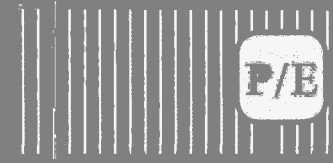
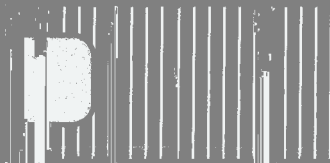
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ACTIVITY

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.

century and
of the
Urban II

Popes Leo IX
rulers of the

the minds of
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for the Church

the warrior

in Europe

gave

significant to

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Sources

H From

I

criticised the civil wars

Why did so many people join the First Crusade?

Sources

A

B

Key Questions:

Introduction

Who joined the First Crusade?

The problem of inheritance

KEY ISSUES

Who joined the First Crusade?

Who were the leaders of the First Crusade?

Who went on the 'Peoples Crusade'?

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

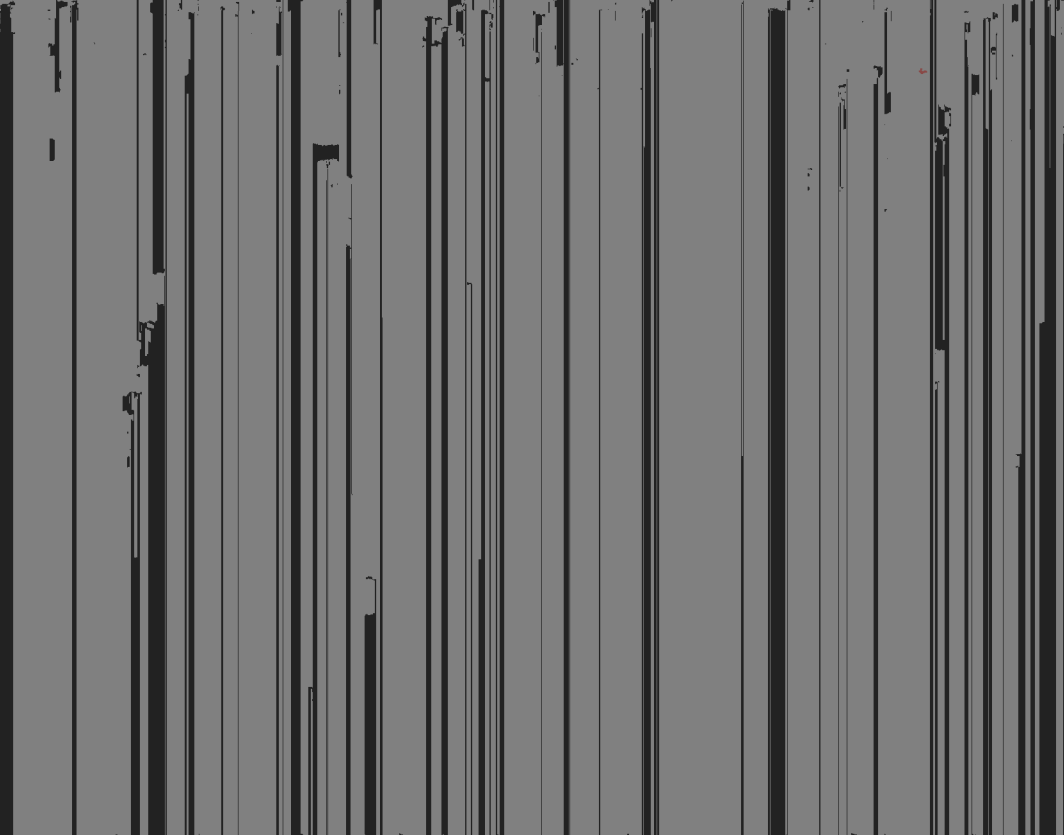
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The Norman Conquest of England



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



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remission of sins

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.

ACTIVITY

Period Studies

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

The Normans in Italy and Greece



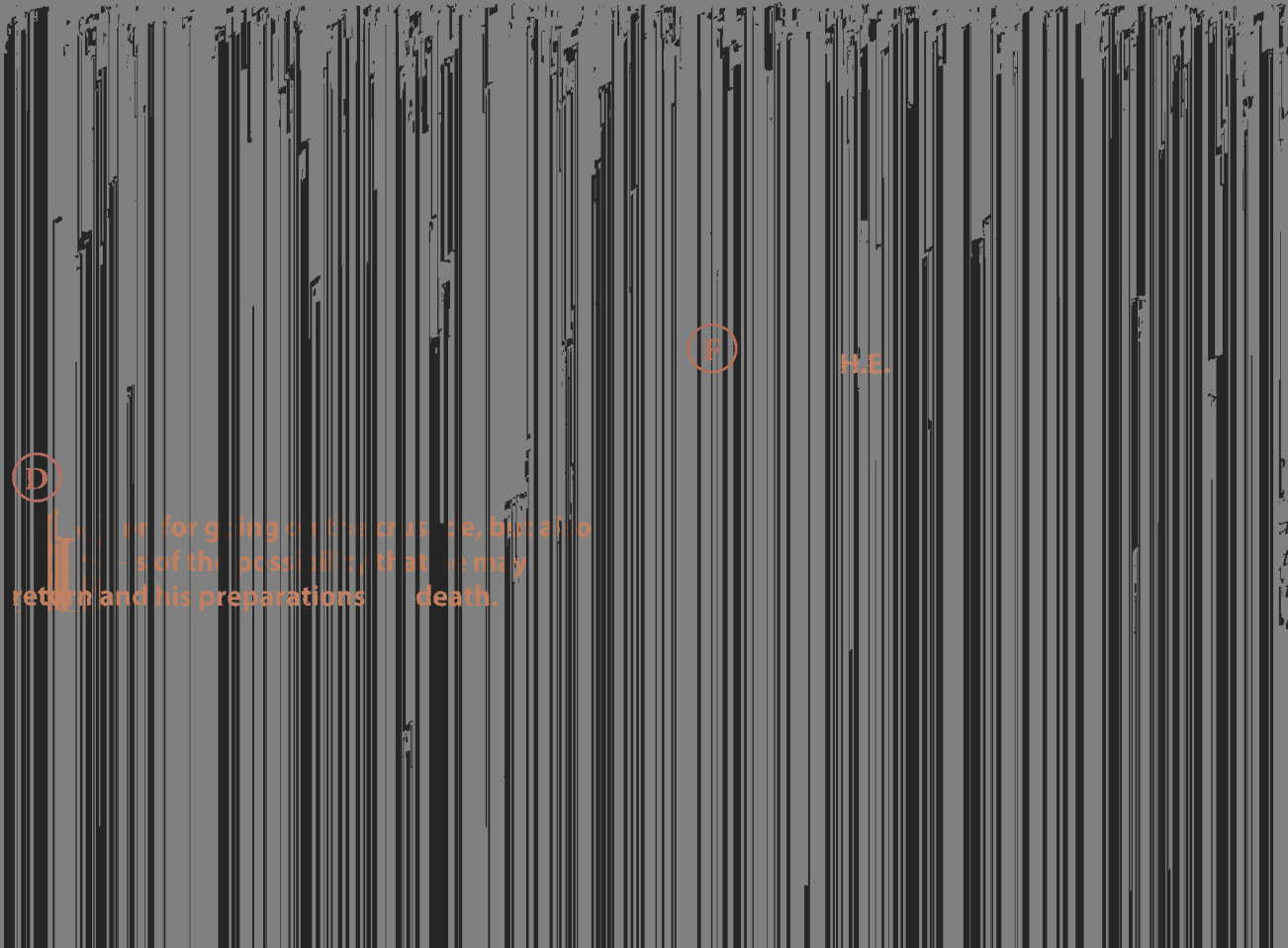
stings (1066) in the Bayeux Tapestry (made around 1075) shows exactly ve looked in battle. They wore helmets and mail coats (hauberks), and

uring England, Norman warriors were also engaged in ine Empire. In 1071 they captured Bari in southern under the leadership of Robert Guiscard, before going elf. Alexius had to request help from the Venetians, tian commercial interests in the eastern Mediterranean. ohemond, the most feared Norman warrior. He was cross, clearly seeing the crusade as an opportunity to vent on to carve out a kingdom in southern Italy and

Sources

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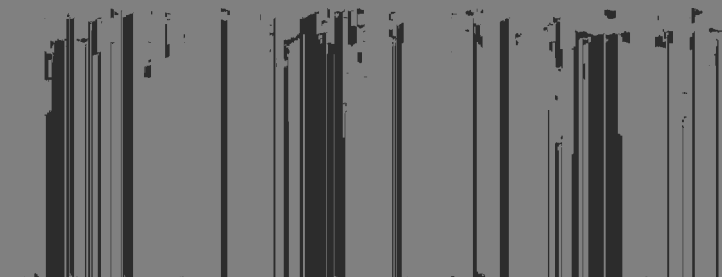


D ... in forgetting ... the possibility that ... return and his preparations ... death.

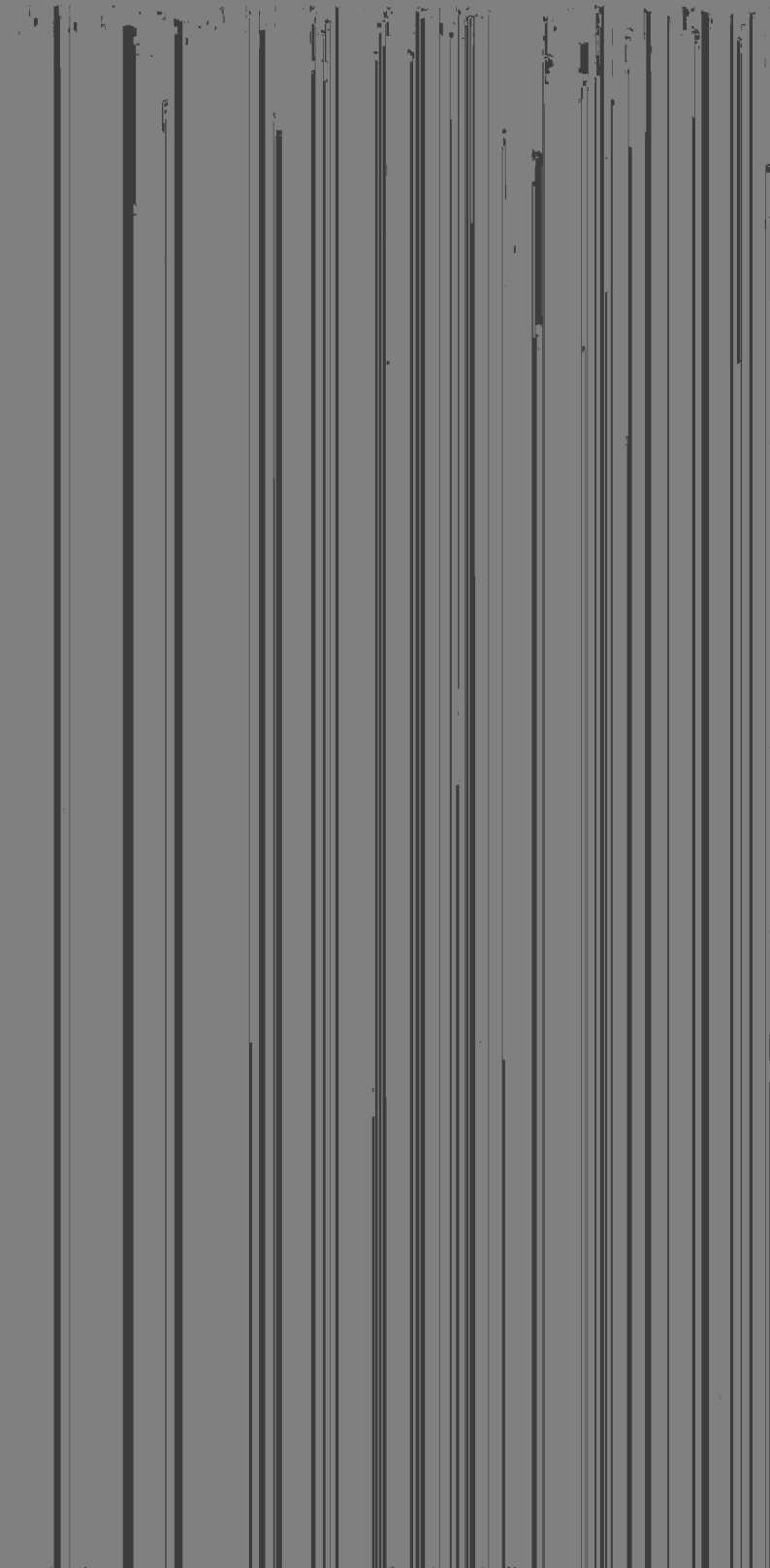
F H.E.

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Who were the leaders of the First Crusade?



Europe, specifically to those in ... cause this was a papal ... nited in the face of a ... hough he had submitted to ... d was not invited on the ... ne party either, because



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Italy in

Who went on the 'People's Crusade'?

Antisemitic

hostility or animosity towards Jews or Judaism. Attacks, or pogroms, were often motivated by antisemitic hatred. The Crusades, which began in the late 11th century and lasted for over two centuries, were a series of religious wars that culminated in a dreadful climax: the Holocaust in the 20th century.

...in mistaken
...ough cities as
...; and so
...h honour.

...knowing of the slaughter of their
...ey themselves could not escape the hands
...ope of safety to Bishop Rothard. They put
...n his guard and trust, having much faith
...ause he was Bishop of the city. Then that
...iously set aside the incredible amount of
...them. He placed the Jews in the very
...wn house, that they might remain safe
...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?

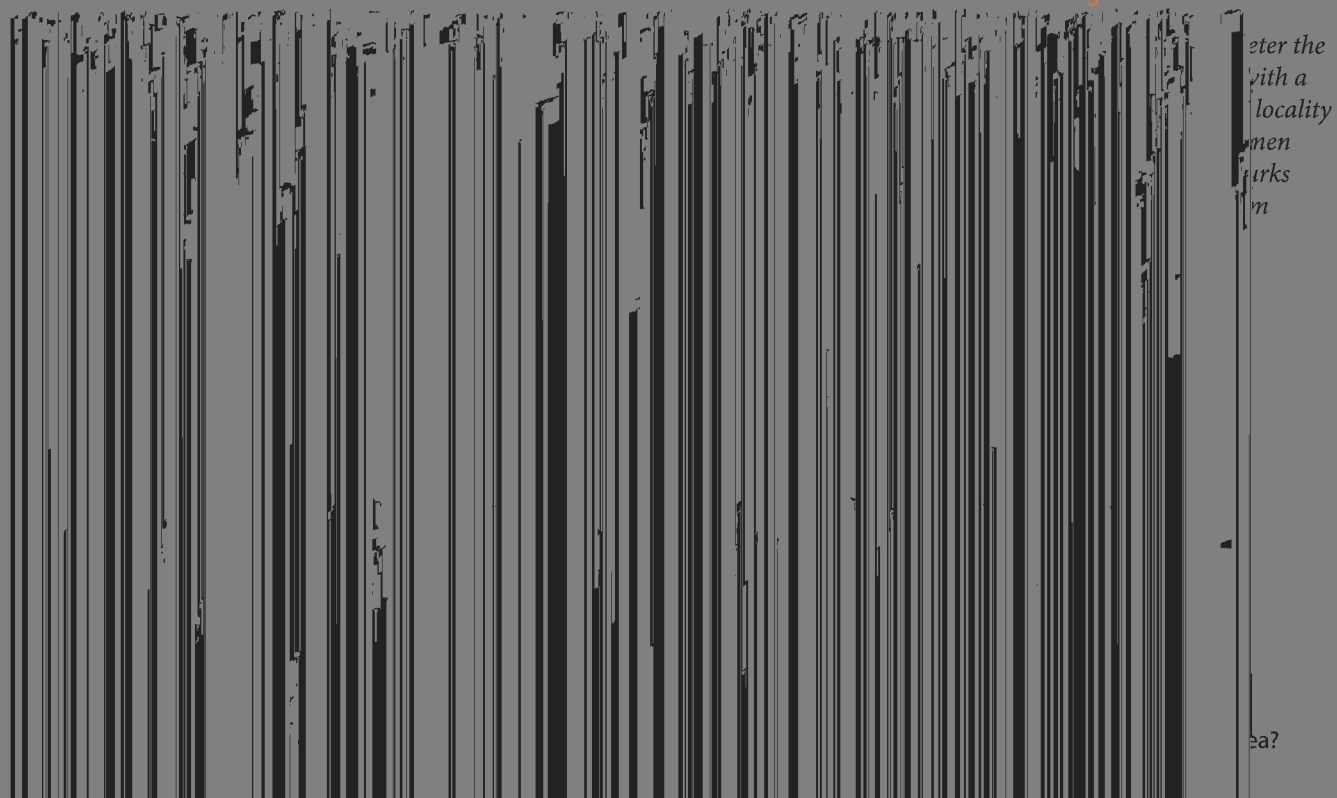
What happened to the People's Crusade?

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Sources

J

K



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

What were the cultural differences of the crusader army?

Source

L



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

ACTIVITY
Inquiries

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

Source

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

Source

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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.

ACTIVITY

Queries

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?

Source

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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.

