



# Knowledge Organiser: The Crusades



<p><i>In AD 1096, in response to a request by the pope, 60 000 Christians left Europe to try and take Jerusalem from Muslim control. Why did people fight in the Crusades and how did they change the Holy Land? Why was Jerusalem worth dying for?</i></p>		Chronology: Key Events		Key Vocabulary	
		<b>600 AD</b>	Muslim Arabs take most of the Byzantine Empire's eastern land, including Jerusalem.	<b>Byzantium</b>	A Greek speaking offshoot of the Roman Empire, with Constantinople as its capital city.
<p><b>Summary of Learning</b></p>		<b>1080</b>	Land in the East (modern-day Turkey) is lost by the Byzantine Empire to the Seljuk Turks.	<b>Caliph</b>	The ruler of an Islamic Empire.
		<b>1095</b>	Pope Urban II launched the First Crusade. 60,000 people prepared to march to Jerusalem.	<b>Chivalry</b>	The way a knight was supposed to behave. Knights were expected to be strong, brave and skilled in warfare.
<b>Byzantine Empire</b>	Western part of the Roman Empire, Constantinople was the capital. Continued to grow in power after the fall of the Roman Empire. Faced a threat from the Seljuk Turks.	<b>1096</b>	Tens of thousands of crusaders arrived in Constantinople. Riots broke out as supplies ran short.	<b>Crusader</b>	A person who made a promise to help capture and protect Jerusalem.
<b>First Crusade</b>	60,000 Christian crusaders left for Jerusalem and successfully captured it from Muslim control. In the long-term there were issues in looking after the land they had won.	<b>July 1099</b>	Crusaders capture Jerusalem. The crusaders murder the Muslims and Jews.	<b>Dynasty</b>	A term for rulers who all come from the same family.
<b>Living with the enemy</b>	Christians had to accept living alongside the same people they had attacked. More castles were built for defence, to launch an attack or show off Christian power. Knights in military orders helped defend castles and cities.	<b>1099</b>	Jerusalem becomes the most powerful state in Outremer (crusader states)	<b>Emir</b>	A lord in the Islamic world, ruled over by a caliph and sultan but had a lot of power.
<b>The Muslims fightback</b>	A 'jihad' (Holy War) was launched against the Christians. Muslims needed to unite in order to defeat the Christians. Jerusalem was captured in 1187 under the leadership of Saladin, who destroyed Christian defences and the Pope launched the Third Crusade.	<b>1187</b>	Saladin captures the city of Jerusalem. The situation was so bad the Pope launched the Third Crusade.	<b>Garrison</b>	The nights who defended a castle. A lord usually expected his knights to do this for a fixed number of days each year.
<b>Changes to the Holy Land</b>	New settlements and castles were built. Outremer faced repeated Muslim invasions. Pilgrims continued to visit the Holy Land. Ideas from the two different cultures were exchanged and influenced Europe.	<b>1189-92</b>	Third Crusade begins and ends with peace between Saladin and Richard I after agreeing to a truce.	<b>Holy Land</b>	An area of land in the Middle East that is important to Christians, Muslims and Jews.
		<b>1291</b>	Acre was the last major city to fall. After that, Outremer was abandoned by the Christians.	<b>Jihad</b>	A holy war fought against Christians and other non-Muslim groups. The term can also mean a personal struggle to improve a believer's faith in Islam.
		Key People		<b>Mercenary</b>	A soldier who is paid to fight in a foreign army.
<b>Chronology: Key Events</b>	<p><b>293 AD</b> Roman Emperor Dicletian splits the Roman Empire into two parts because it had grown so large. Rome was the capital in the West and Constantinople the capital in the East.</p>	<b>King Richard I</b>	Talented military leader who agreed to a truce with Saladin after unsuccessful attempts to recapture Jerusalem.	<b>Mosque</b>	A place of worship for Muslims.
		<b>Saladin</b>	Famous leader of the jihad against the Christians. He was ambitious, generous and deeply religious. Took over Egypt and successfully captured Jerusalem.	<b>Outremer</b>	French for 'beyond the sea' and is the name used for the Crusader states captures by the Christians after the First Crusade.
<b>476 AD</b>	Roman Empire ends in the West. But the Byzantine Empire in the East survives and grows more powerful.	<b>Pope Urban II</b>	Launched the First Crusade in 1095 after giving a powerful speech in which he described Christian pilgrims being mistreated by Turks.	<b>Pilgrim</b>	A person who is on a religious journey. Muslims are expected to go on a pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca at least once in their lifetime.
		<b>Zengi</b>	Leader of the jihad who realised the best way to defeat the Christians was to unite Muslims under one leader. Shortly after 1144, he was killed. Nur ad-Din, his son, took over.	<b>Seljuk Turks</b>	A groups of Muslims led by Seljuk, who built up a powerful empire in the 11 <sup>th</sup> century. By 1095, control of the Seljuk lands was divided between different rulers.
				<b>Siege</b>	An attack on a fortified site, such as a castle or walled city, cutting it off from supplies to force it to surrender.
				<b>Truce</b>	An agreement to stop fighting for certain period of time. Richard's truce with Saladin was arranged in 1192.
				<b>Vizier</b>	A leader who ran an Islamic country on a day-to-day basis. The vizier was chosen by the caliph, but had more power than the caliph.