

HISTORY A

Departmental Books



Tob

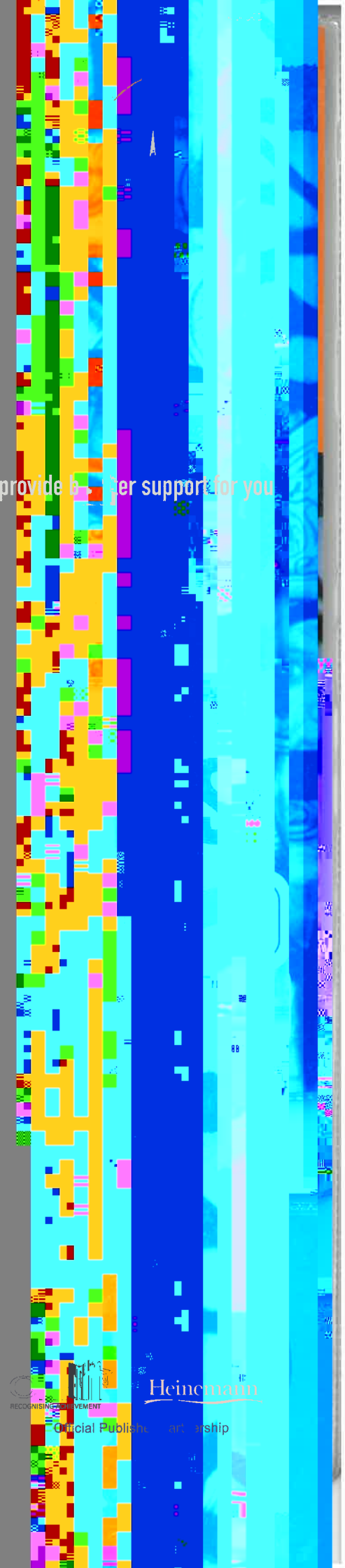
7

Mike Wells

HISTORY A

HISTORY A

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



prepare

...sily pushing myself or
...es I was a little
...do of A-level. I didn't
...and I was lonely
...was expected to do
...research homeworks
...a lot minute and
...is, but when I came to
...I the mess that my
...is half-finished bits and
...I advice would be to
...teacher who's talking the
...re prepared to make

...I'd
...looking
...get a folder and get
...come really thick and lost one
...them together properly. Just
...bag or starting a new page of
...lesson won't do. They end up
...ed they're useless for revision. I
...d my notes over more outside of
...rewritten some of them to me.
...The topic was still fresh in my

Hot tips

USING THE INTERNET

...source but watch out for
...ive to ask yourself who is
...into the web and why - so
...that one obviously biased. I
...read websites, but I found out
...written by amateurs who
...Also, watch out for how
...been there - it could be

...put in my
...pd any of it
...of
...ring stuff into a
...noting
...storing most

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

...study - there was
...ng that I could be
...g a student to get
...t just starts looking. At night
...he is boiling I start
...so if it's an essay,
...to write. In the
...I started work and

...can get up and
...ears than my
...too tired or
...I plan my study
...holes in the
...es of night.

...to find it
...easy,
...ve.
...paragraph
...I read -
...ished to

st n

ith
re
nd sl

u

an r

T 0845 6303333
F 0845 6307777
myorders@pearson.com
www.heinemann.co.uk

ISBN 978-0435-312-69-5



9 7 4 3 5 3 1 2 6

H

Toby Purser

Heinemann

Official Publisher Partnership

Heinemann
Official Publisher Partnership

Contents

Notes for teachers	iv
Notes for students	vi
Introduction	1
Part I the Crusader States 1073–1130	
The states of medieval Europe on the eve of the First Crusade?	4
The crusade launched?	14
Why did so many Europeans join the First Crusade?	26
Why was the crusade successful?	39
Why did the crusader kingdom develop and survive from 1100 to 1130?	54
Why did the crusader kingdom develop into a military state between 1100 and 1130?	69
Part II Crusades 1130–1192	
Why did the Second Crusade fail?	80
How did the crusader kingdom change in response to the crusader kingdom?	93
Why was the capture of Jerusalem inevitable?	104
Why was the Third Crusade a failure?	117
Why did the crusader kingdom survive?	130
Why did the crusader kingdom fall?	150
Why did the crusader kingdom survive?	151
Why did the crusader kingdom fall?	153

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	Second Crusade appeal, Pope Eugenius III.
May-June 1147	Crusaders from Germany depart for the Holy Land.
July 1147	Crusaders capture Acre.
4 July 1187	Crusaders lose Acre; the siege fails, ending the Second Crusade.
October 1187	Fall of Jerusalem; Third Crusade launched by the pope.
7 September 1191	Battle of Arsuf; Richard I defeats Saladin.
October 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 Ramla arranged; Richard leaves Jerusalem in October, ending the Third Crusade.

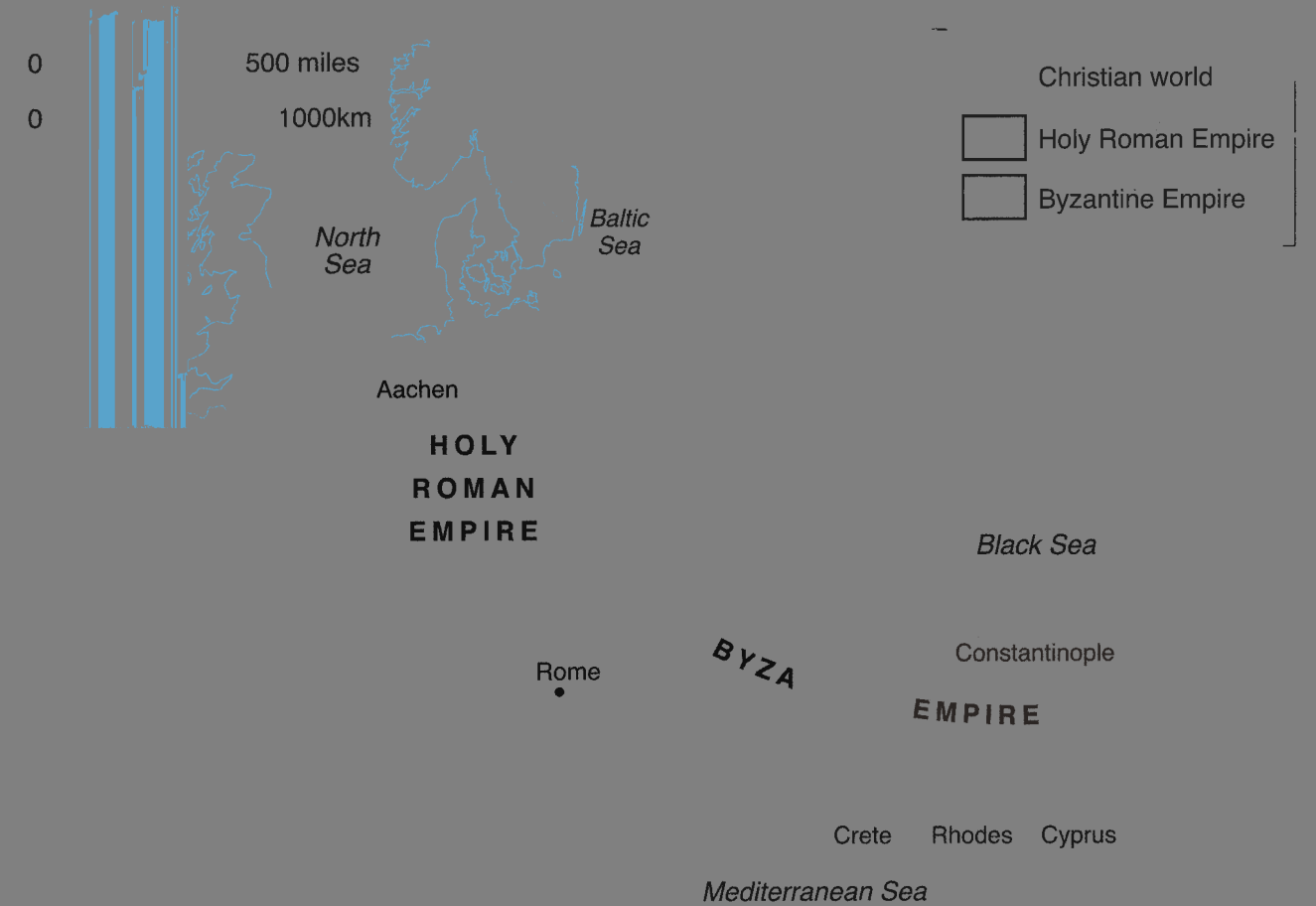


Figure 1.1 The Christian world in about AD 1050.

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 pagan warriors led from Norway, Sweden and Denmark to plunder and raid the British Isles and France and the Lowlands from the end of the 8th century to the 10th 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.

QUESTIONS

Compare Source A and B.

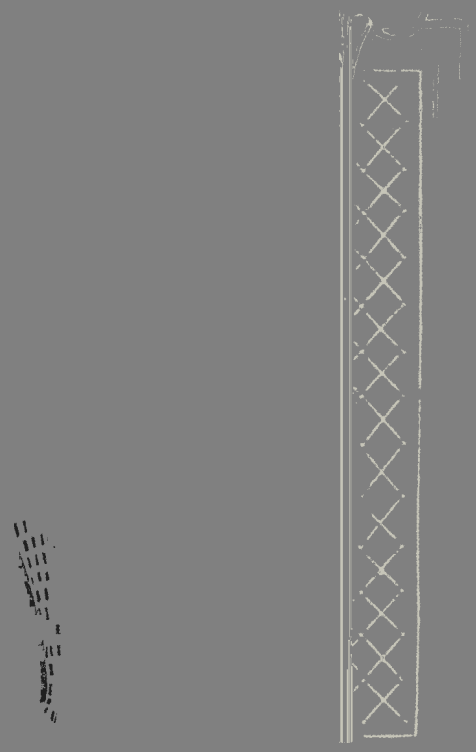
What is the main message in Source A? Does this fit the view of the system?

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

more often if
 medieval people
 confession:
 see a priest
 about their
 deeds
 The priest
 a people's
 behalf, often
 some sort of
 or penance.

istence of
 people in
 nipped many
 of the air,
 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

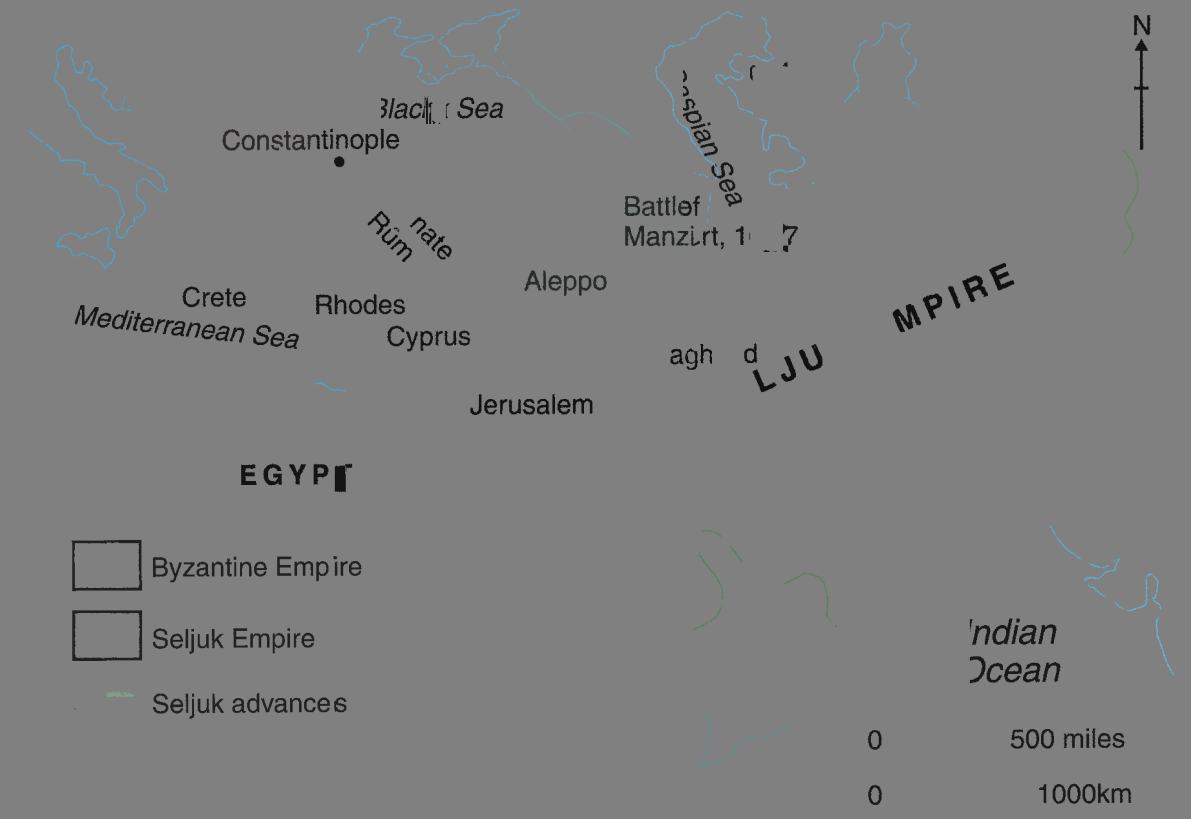


Figure 1.3 The Byzantine and Seljuk Empires in AD 1095.

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

resources and the Muslim forces in eastern Turkey. The capture of the city of Jerusalem prepared the way for the Muslim conquest of the Holy Land.

Seljuk Turks

Constantinople in the tenth century under their first sultan. The Seljuk Turks crossed the Taurus mountains and the Taurus mountains, the Seljuk Turks's victories over the Byzantine Empire.

What was the Byzantine Empire?

The Byzantine Empire was the eastern continuation of the Roman Empire. It was the largest and most powerful of the two major branches of the Roman Empire. The emperor of the Byzantine Empire was the emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire. The emperor of the Byzantine Empire was the emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Caliph
A Muslim religious and political leader. The caliphs were Muhammad's successors.

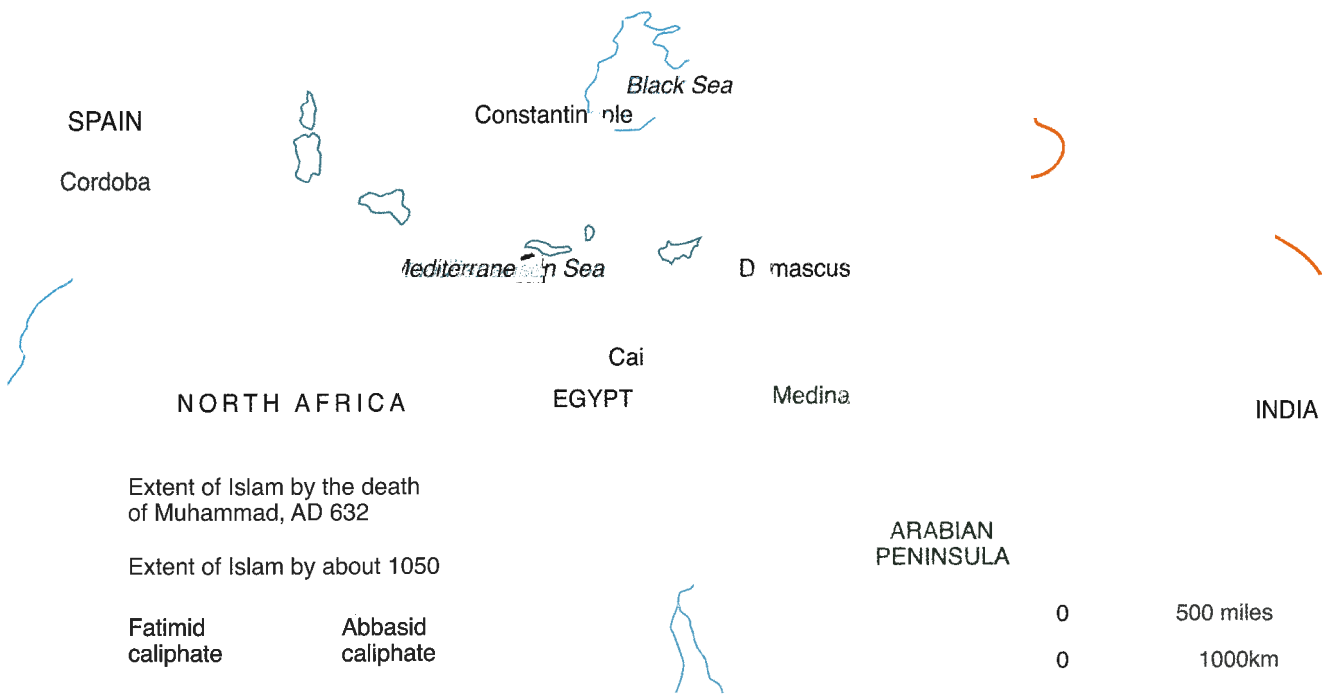


Figure 1.4 The Muslim world in about 1050.

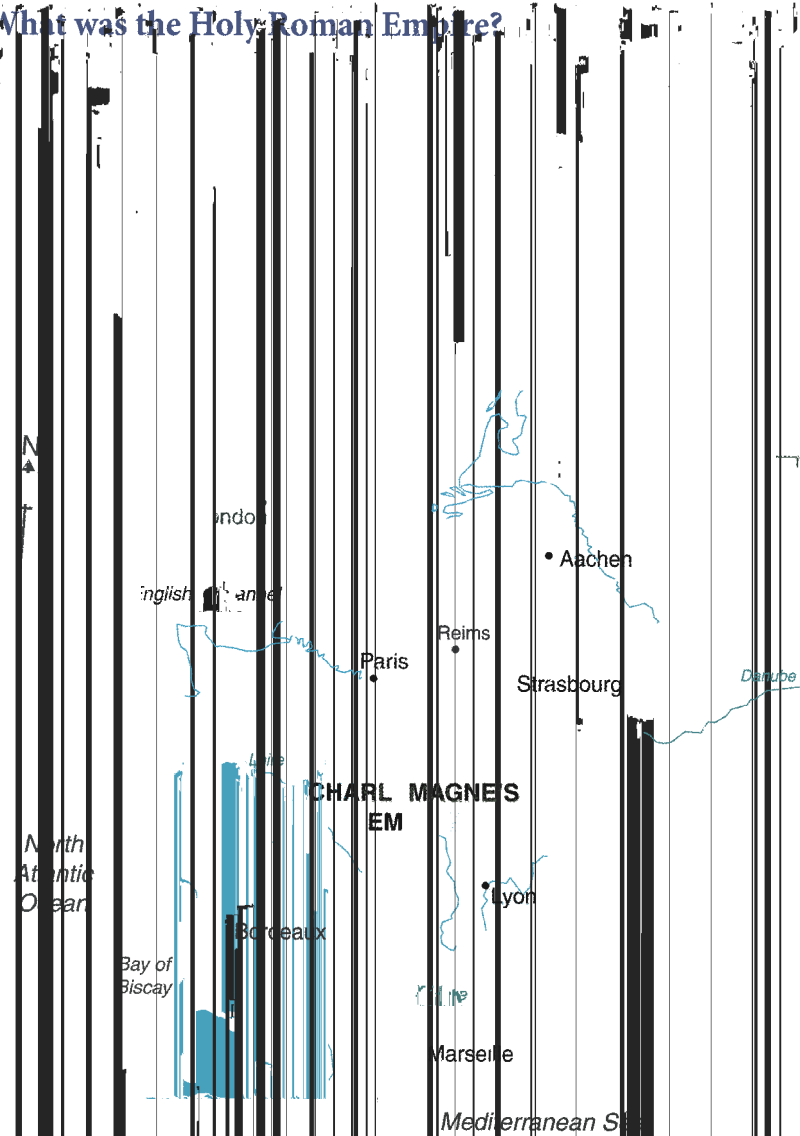
Figure 1.5 The walls of the ancient Byzantine capital of Constantinople, now Istanbul.

What was the Holy Roman Empire?

the Byzantine Empire
Which empire
was the most
remember that
should
information on
and rulers of
pires.

erical
arriage

in
tribuses



How had the papacy changed in the period 1073-95?

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
al from Byz
pe, but also

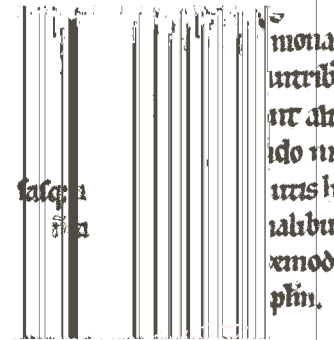
ical
im as
xtend

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.

appointment of bishops

The relationship between the Church and monarchs was the appointment of bishops. Kings always wanted to appoint bishops who would agree with royal policy. However, the pope insisted on appointing bishops who were loyal to Rome.



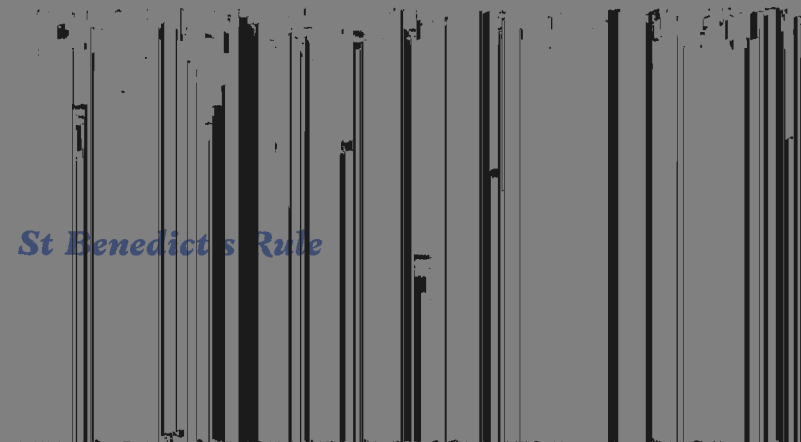
monaf
utrib
ut alt
ido nif
utis hz
alibul
emod
plm

During the abbey church at Cluny, from a twelfth-century manuscript, Cluny was almost totally destroyed during the First Crusade.

12th-century manuscript
3, during the Fr

argest

Cluny

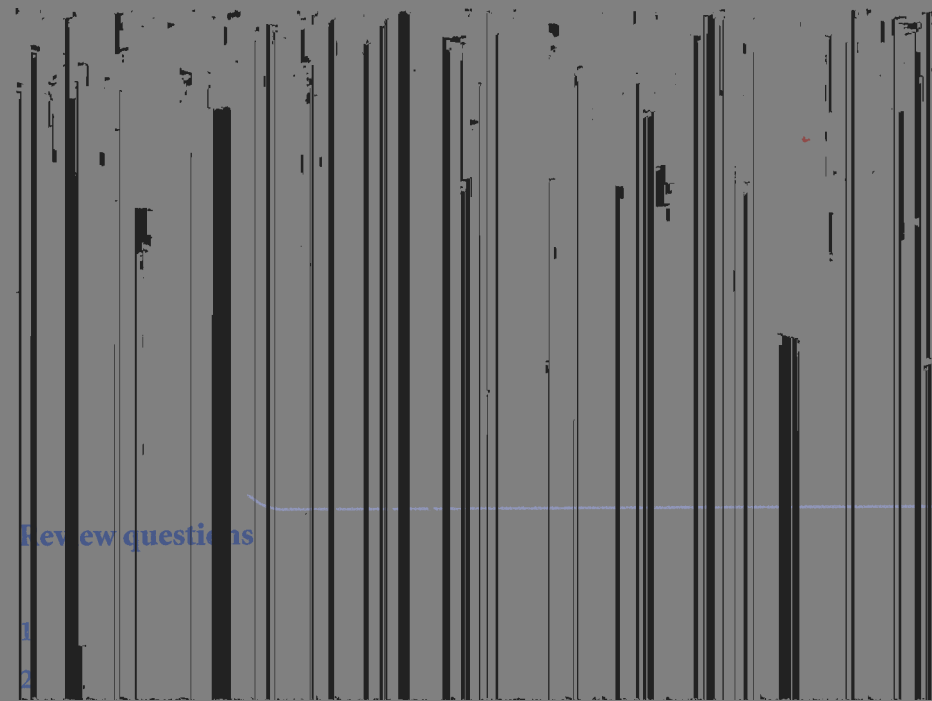


Cluny, France.
monasteries across
highly influential
and some popes,
major reforms

St Benedict's Rule



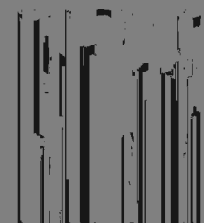
rule in the sixth
century for the monastic
rule by which
the church operated at the time of the



to the
w
its
r
ke the
to the

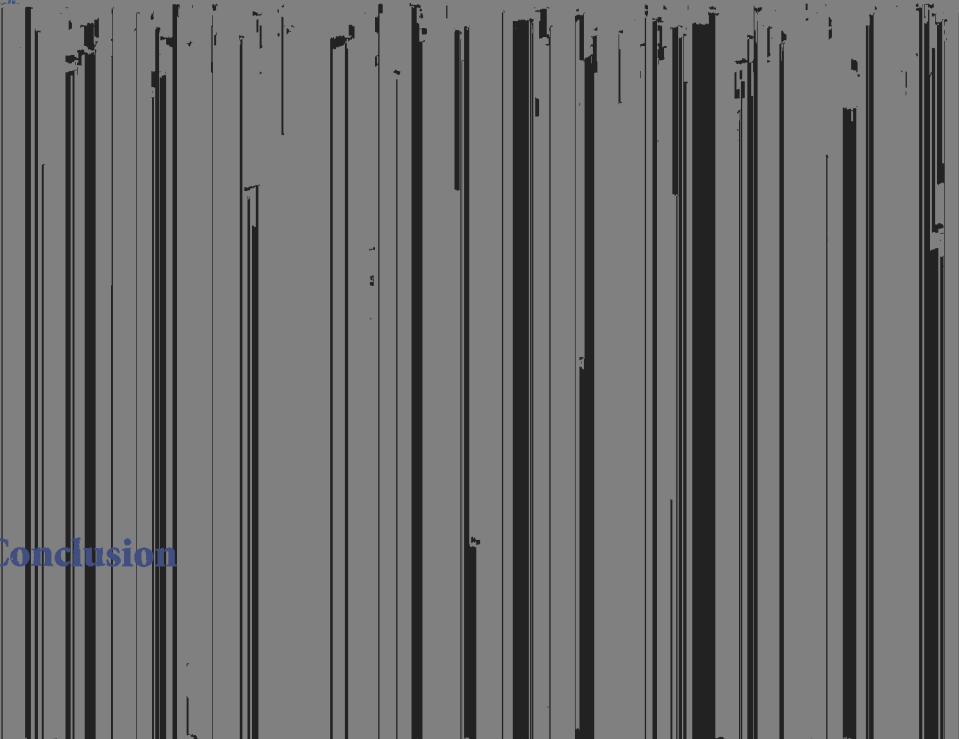
Review questions

- 1
- 2



- 1. Write the following questions in a short paragraph, listing at least five points.
- 2. Why was the monastery of Cluny so important in the reforms of the eleventh century?
- 3. What church abuses that needed reforming?
- 4. What was the viewpoint of bishops such as an issue?

Activity: Why was the Investiture Contest so significant?



as
rs.
l
nan
er,
ed
er.
aing
re

Conclusion

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 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
the borders of the
from the Muslims. It
Constantinople would be sure

How did the Battle of Manzikert affect the Byzantine Empire?

Battle of Manzikert
(1071-1072) the Byzantines
were now
defeated. The death
of the Byzantine
emperor led to more soldiers from
the West and more Vikings who had
invaded in the 10th century. By 1095
Constantinople was not necessarily as

Were relations between Rome and Byzantium improving?

Relations with the
West improved with Alexius,
Pope Gregory had placed
himself.

What did Pope Urban II preach at Clermont in 1095?

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

rapine
violent theft of another
person's property.

razed
When something, usually
a building, is completely
destroyed.

Source

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

... in their own countries
interrupted by shouts
tearing up garments in the
name of Christ.

ACTIVITY

Discussions

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
speeches in March served as a
model of what Urban had done in order
to launch the first attempt by Urban, a
western European
pontifical and Muslim
the leader of the
Urban was going to
send messengers declaring his
Urban was planning
to go to the Holy Land to seek recruits,
his own days and important

... which meant
disease
had passed
to the crusading

Source

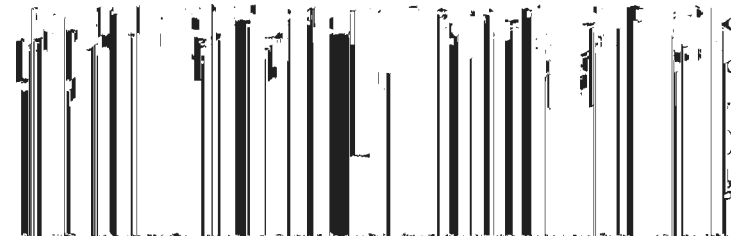
B ... Fr
... e
... o
... ic
Christian blood, which has been redeemed by the blood of Christ, is spilled and Christ's flesh,
Christ's flesh, is delivered up to execrable abuses and appalling servitude...

ACTIVITY

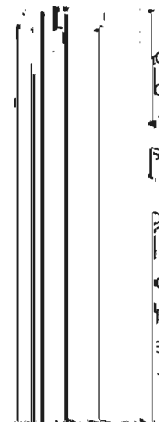
Enquiries

- 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,
es. All these
erson's
tting to

ACTIVITY

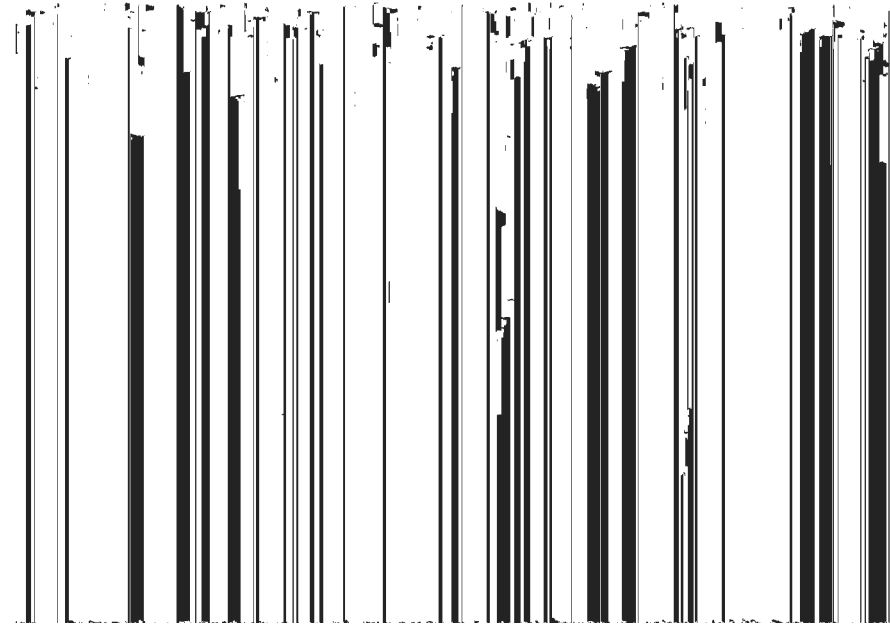
Period Studies: class discussion

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.



le of
or holy sites
right with
on between
ally.

How significant was the pilgrimage to Jerusalem?



identified by the
rough
Last

s appeal
ting
p, he had
was simply
of Jerusalem
eastern
become the
the crusade
ldiers to

ell of

e.

religious object such as
re bones or clothes of a
aint, or even part of the
ross on which Jesus was
rucified (the 'True Cross').
ouching or kissing a
elic was believed to cure
ness and cleanse sins.
oly relics were stored in
mate boxes known as
liquaries. If an oath was
vorn over one of these it
ade the oath even more
inding.

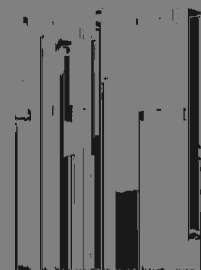
Sources

(C)



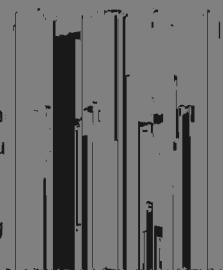
d died for you
that it will be as
f knights...

decoy solely to
ideas of
em that stirred
the cross.
ust cause, which



f, when you die, 'Ch
d on the way to Jeru

evidence for the sig



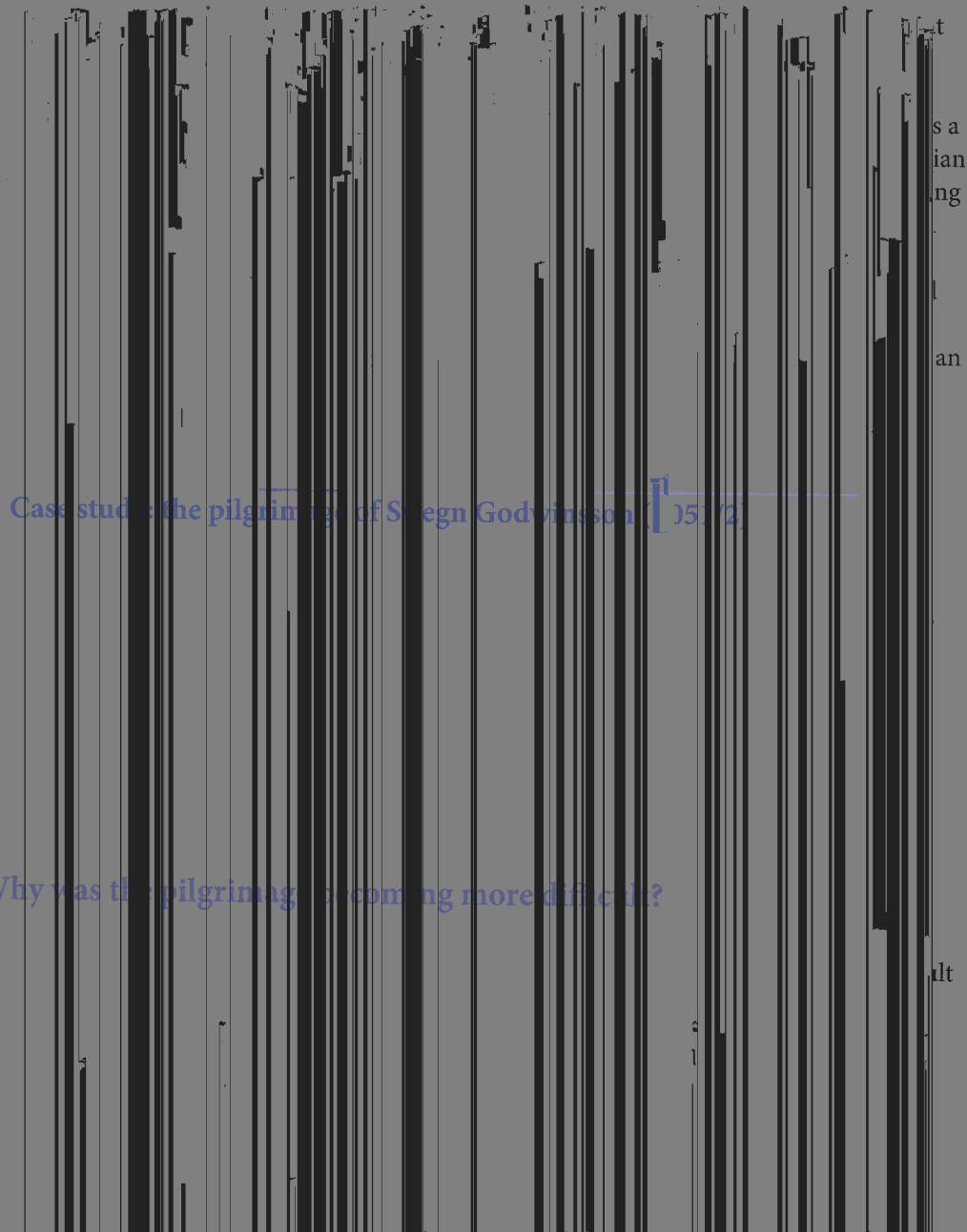
you in his company of knights' it
How would this encourage people

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, *Descriptive of the Holy Land*

...of the ... in order to ... proposing ... which you can

F

...others his

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

What was the 'holy war'?

...the ...eval

The 'reconquista' (reconquest)

How radical a concept was the 'armed pilgrimage'?

...rom le ...us des ... & More

veral
ians
then,
tacking
crimes

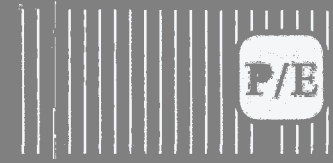
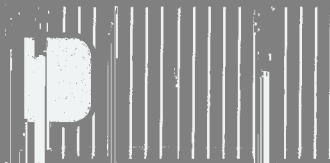
sancti
ristians
ad

n
prior to
urper
e

arly eighth
ajor
by King
it it was not

lished
r
he
niac
lgrims
rusaders
enturies
t the
d').
Urban

rich
ious.



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 were political or religious? Consider the background of the Cluniac reforms and the papal ambitions to control Europe.

Discuss the importance of the pilgrimage and the theory of holy war.

Discuss the feudal warlords and violence within Europe at this time.

the century and the reign of Pope Urban II

Pope Leo IX and the weakness of the papacy

the minds of the knights and the Church

the warrior

in Europe

gave

significant to

shed the

Sources

Source H: From the Peace of God movement, which criticised the civil wars between nobles.

Source I: From the Peace of God movement, which criticised the civil wars between nobles.

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?

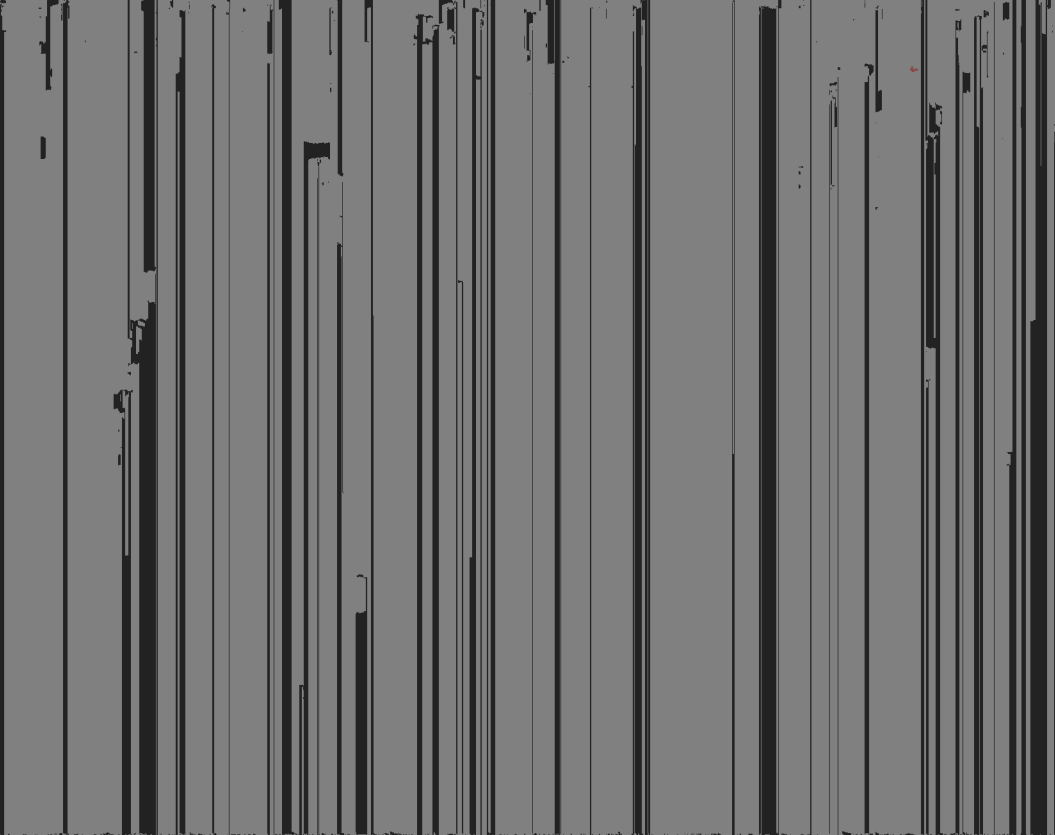
noble
the
ers,
class
upon

e
nce, only
nherited
s. Other
g. They
ie Church,
s or join a
usehold as
way, the
ained
an being
st many
nan could
father's
e were
cluding
was rare.

The Norman Conquest of England



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



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.

The Normans in Italy and Greece



The Bayeux Tapestry (made around 1075) shows exactly what the Normans wore. They wore helmets and mail coats (hauberks), and

Norman warriors were also engaged in the East. In 1071 they captured Bari in southern Italy under the leadership of Robert Guiscard, before going on to request help from the Venetians, who had commercial interests in the eastern Mediterranean. The most feared Norman warrior. He was seen as the most feared Norman warrior. He was seen as seeing the crusade as an opportunity to carve out a kingdom in southern Italy and

ACTIVITY

Period Studies

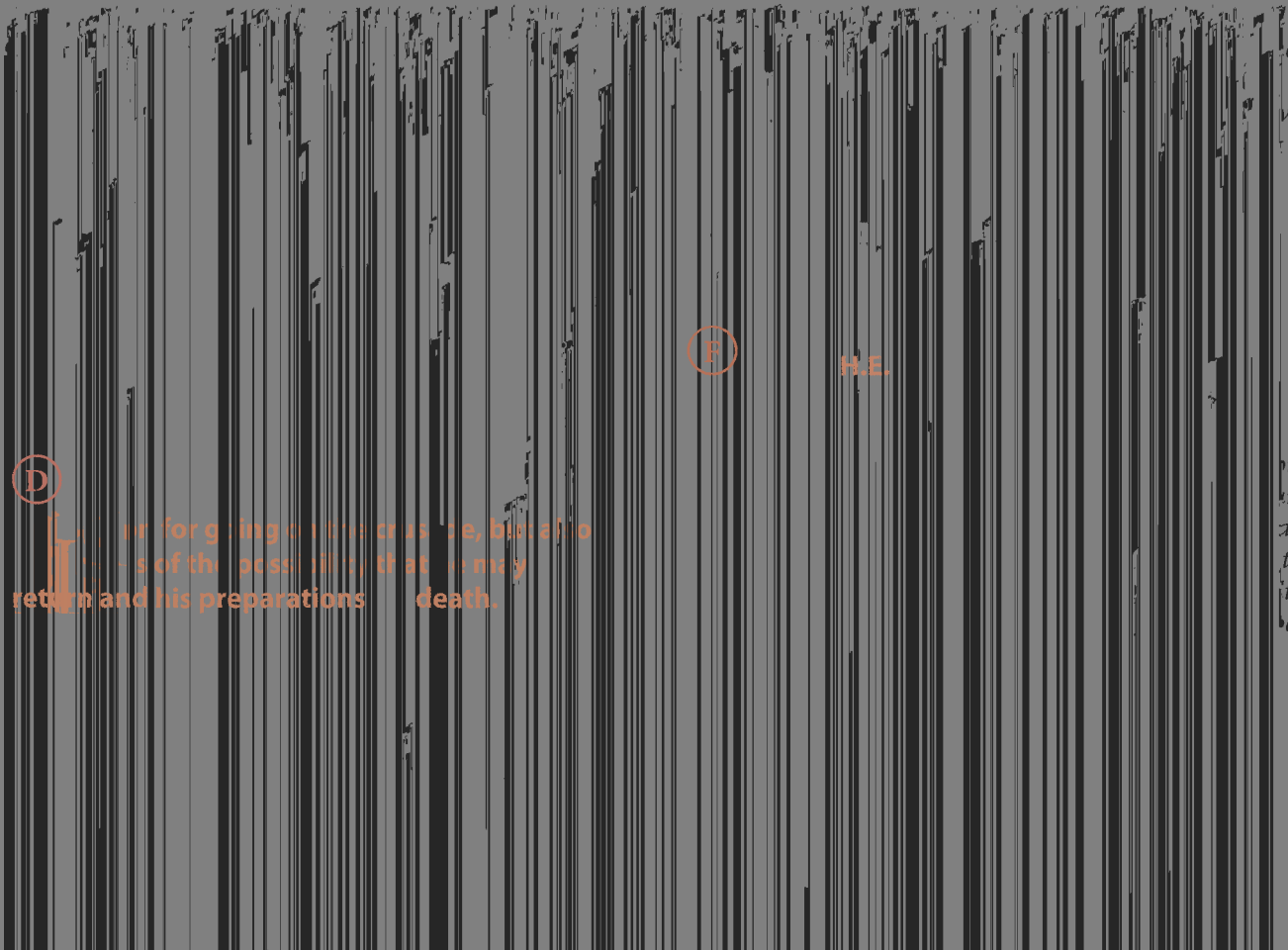
How important a reason was material gain (land, plunder and wealth) to the crusaders?

the
atus
ad
to
ands
his
s
s
to
t it
sins

Sources

© This article contains information

to during et

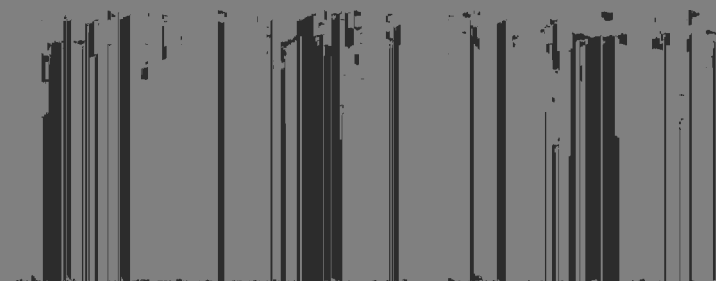


D ... in forgetting ... the possibility that ... return and his preparations ... death.

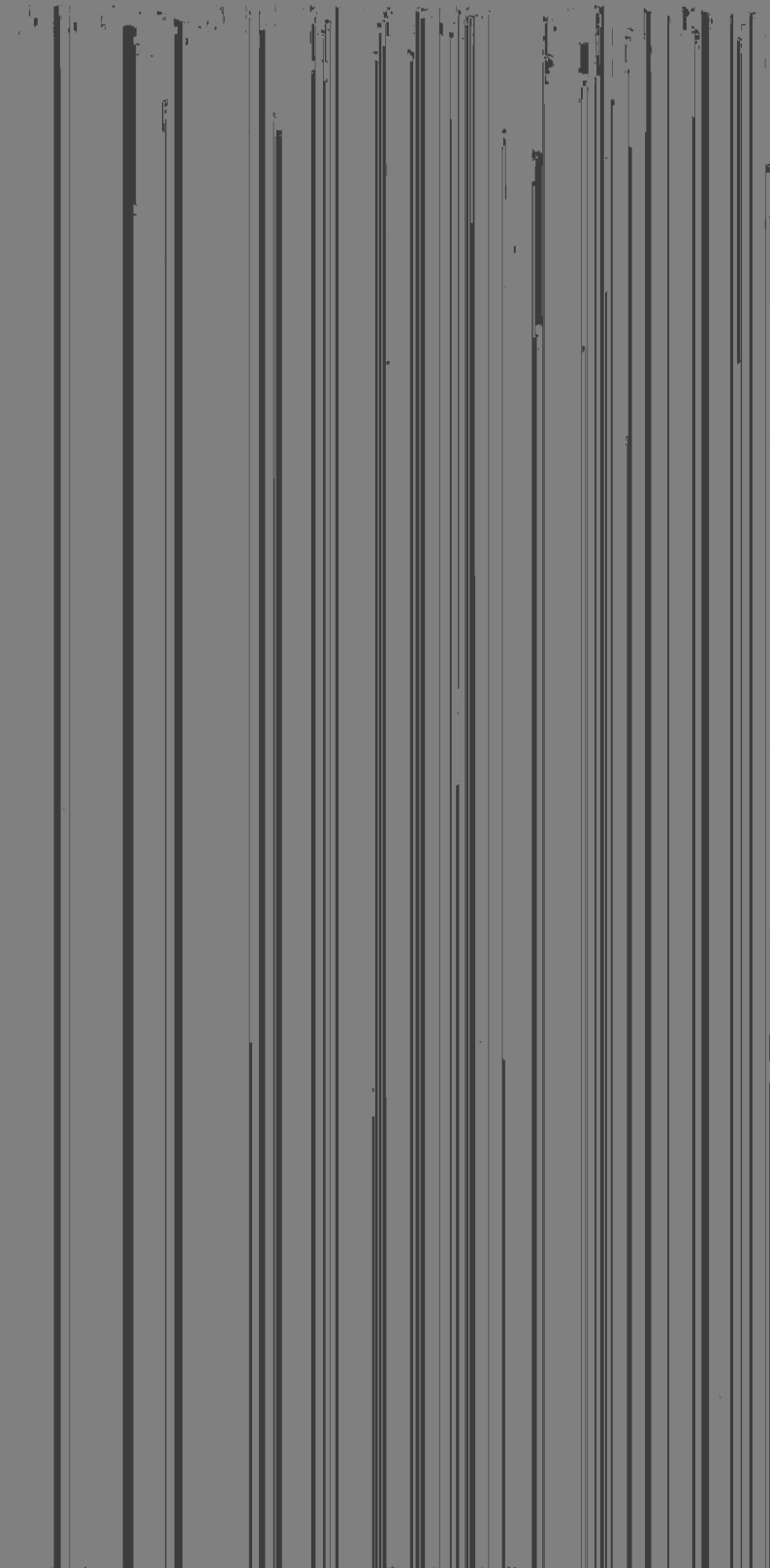
E H.E.

ing and ave the ties art

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



pe, but a year

L. He ing e

der arsus in

ger hort- :cessful other n 1106

eturned

rière, back by king of

Pope ripoli in

from 1080s. he o 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?

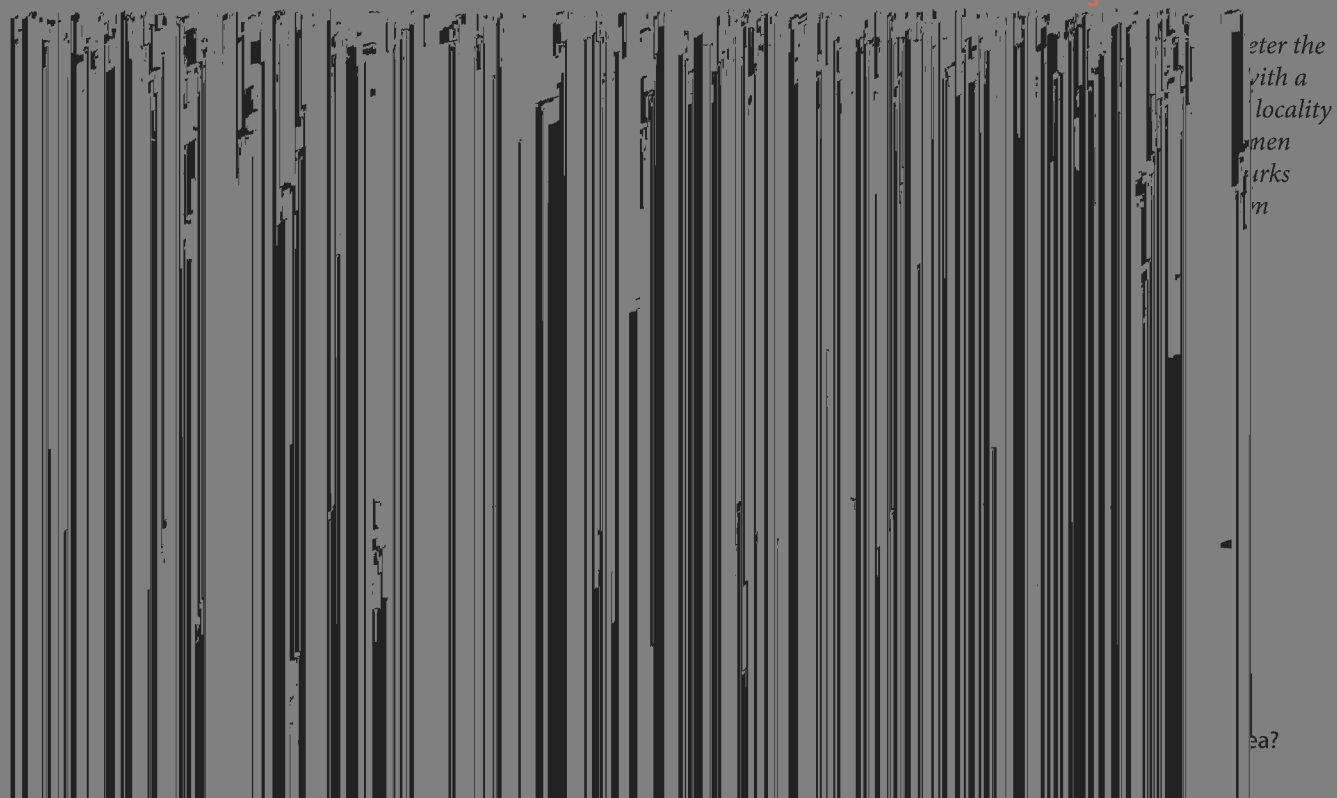
What happened to the People's Crusade?

...paged
...f
...as it
...ius in
...le. In
...the
...de.

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.

THIRD

quest

and Source 1: What mission did it give of Byzantine wealth? How would this compare with what the crusaders were accustomed to in western Europe?

Source

(M)

own

to
s of
on by
h they
alls of
ers
ose to
aint in

g of

one
l and
or
Robert
ome

urn to

' oaths
have
ie
ustrate
it was

s one
pride
the
o one.

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.

ACTIVITY

inquiries

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

(M)

his own
s.

st to
ess of
ison by
th they
walls of
bers
close to
saint in

ng of

one
od and
or
nt Robert
come

eturn to

rs' oaths
ld have
the
llustrate
s, it was

vas one
he pride
by the
no one.

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.

