

The Crusades: Crash Course World History #15

- 1) Explain how **faith** drove **military expeditions**, called the **Crusades** (1096-1291), from parts of **Europe** to the **Eastern** coast of the **Mediterranean**.
- 2) How does **Pope Urban II's** (1035-1099) initiation of the **First Crusade** (1096-1099) play into the **Holy Land** shifting the focus to **Jerusalem**?
- 3) Why were the **Crusades** (1095-1291) NOT an example of early **European colonization**?
- 4) Identify the **social status** of the **knights** who took part in the **Crusades** (1095-1291).
- 5) From the point of view of the **Crusaders**, what were they doing in the **Holy Land**?
- 6) How did the **Crusaders** reverse a seemingly hopeless situation during the **Siege of Antioch** (1097-1098) against the **Muslim**-held city?
- 7) Explain the importance of **Sultan Saladin's** (1137-1193) taking of **Jerusalem** in the **Battle of Hattin** (1087) from the **Crusaders** with his **Muslim** forces.
- 8) Explain why the capturing of the cities of **Acre** and **Jaffa**, located inside of modern day **Israel**, during the **Third Crusade** (1189-1192), led to it becoming the most famous **crusade**.

- 9) Explain why the **Fourth Crusade** (1202-1204) is considered the crazy crusade.
- 10) Identify the importance of **Byzantine Emperor Alexios III Angelos** (1153-1211) and clarify his promise made to the **crusaders**.
- 11) Identify how the **Fourth Crusade** (1202-1204), legitimized crusading.
- 12) Why didn't the **Crusades** (1095-1291) open up new **lines of communication** between the **Christians** and the **Muslims**?
- 13) Explain why the **Crusades** (1095-1291) mattered in the **medieval** world.