Crusades to the Holy Land

Thinking About History

1. Turn to pages 62–63 in the Atlas. Read the introduction. Then look at picture B and read its caption. Use the information to answer the following questions.

   a. Who asked the pope to help defend his empire? ___the Byzantine emperor___

   b. How did the Crusades start? ___The pope called on European Catholics to fight against Muslims.___

   c. How many crusades were there? ___8___

   d. From what region did the Christians want to drive the Muslims? ___Holy Land___

   e. In what city in the Holy Land were 40,000 Muslims and Jews killed? ___Jerusalem___

   f. How would you describe Jerusalem as shown in picture B? ___Answers may include: it was a crowded city with many buildings, it had fortress wall that invaders needed to climb over.___

   g. What was a positive outcome of the Crusades? ___They increased trade and knowledge of other cultures.___

History Through Maps

2. Look at map A, “World of the Crusades.” Write T next to each of the following statements if it is true or F if the statement is false.

   a. Crusaders took different routes to the Holy Land. ___T___

   b. Christians and Muslims were the only people who were attacked or killed during the crusades. ___F___

   c. The Holy Roman Emperor called for a holy war leading to the first of the crusades. ___F___

   d. During the crusades, both Christians and Muslims captured Jerusalem at different times. ___T___

   e. Christians looted a Christian city. ___T___
> Time and Change

3. Use timeline C and map A, "World of the Crusades," to answer the following questions.
   a. Which crusade lasted the longest? _______ 7th Crusade _______
   b. Between which two crusades did the Muslims regain Jerusalem? _______ 2nd and 3rd Crusades _______
   c. During which crusade did the Christians capture Jerusalem? _______ 1st Crusade _______
   d. What was the average length of a crusade? _______ About 2-4 years _______
   e. During which crusade was travel to the holy land done mostly by sea? _______ 7th Crusade _______
   f. During which crusade was Constantinople looted? _______ 4th Crusade _______
   g. During which two crusades did the Muslims wage a holy war against Crusader States? _______ 2nd and 3rd Crusades _______

> People and Cultures

4. Read the history question, "Pilgrimage or crusade?" Use the information to answer the following questions.
   a. How was a crusade similar to a pilgrimage? _______ They were both seen as a way for people to show their faith. _______
   b. How was a crusade different from a pilgrimage? _______ The crusaders were armed. _______
   c. What did the word "crusade" come to mean to Christians? _______ A struggle for an important cause. _______

> Gathering the Facts

5. Compare map D, "The Crusader States," and map E, "Muslim Victories." Use the maps to complete the following sentences.
   a. During the First Crusade, _______ four _______ Crusader states were established in captured lands. By 1191 the same areas were controlled by _______ Muslims _______.
   b. In 1140 Acre was in a _______ Roman Catholic _______ area. The Muslims took control of the city in _______ 1291 _______.

NYSTROM
HERFF JONES EDUCATION DIVISION
Trade Routes and Plague

Gathering the Facts

1. Turn to pages 64–65 in the Atlas. Read the introduction. Use the information to answer the following questions.

   a. What goods did northern Europeans trade? __________ wool cloth __________, __________ grain __________, __________ wine __________, and __________ silver __________.

   b. What trade goods did Europeans get from Asia? __________ silk __________, __________ perfume __________, and __________ spices __________.

   c. What spread the plague along trade routes to the Mediterranean? __________ rats __________, __________ fleas __________, and __________ people __________.

   d. What percentage of people in Europe died from the plague? __________ 25 __________.

Location

2. Use graph A, “Top 10 Cities, 1200,” to tally the number of cities in each of the regions listed below.

   a. Southern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa __________ 6 __________

   b. East and Southeast Asia __________ 4 __________

Places, Regions, and Landscapes

3. Use map B, “European Trade,” to complete the following paragraph.

   Traders in Europe traveled along __________ land and river __________ and __________ sea __________ routes. Some cities in northern Europe formed an alliance called the __________ Hanseatic League __________ to secure control of trade in the __________ Baltic __________ and __________ North __________ Seas. Three cities in this alliance were __________ Any three: Bergen, Visby, Riga __________, __________ Hamburg, Lubeck, Danzig __________, and __________ Magdeberg, Krakow, or Cologne __________. Trade in the western Mediterranean was controlled by the city of __________ Genoa __________, while the city of __________ Venice __________ controlled trade between Asia and Europe. European sea routes crossed the following seas: __________ North Sea __________, __________ Baltic Sea __________, __________ Mediterranean Sea __________, and __________ Black Sea __________.
History Through Maps

4. Use map C, “Spread of Bubonic Plague,” to sequence the following events in chronological order. Write 1 next to the event that occurred first and 7 next to the event that occurred last.

a. Plague reaches Cologne.  
5
b. Plague breaks out in Crimea.  
2
c. Plague reaches Baltic Sea region.  
7
d. Plague reaches Venice.  
4
e. Plague begins in China.  
1
f. Plague kills more than one-third of London’s population.  
6
g. Plague reaches Constantinople.  
3

Time and Change

5. Read the history question, “How did the plague change Europe?” and look at graph E, “Population of Europe, 800–1500.” Use the information to answer the following questions.

a. By how many millions did the population of Europe grow between 800 and the strike of the plague?  
about 50
b. Did the largest growth in population occur before or after the barbarian invasions ended?  
after Why do you think this was so?  
Times were relatively peaceful, death by war and attacks diminished.
c. About how many people died from the plague?  
20 million
d. About how many years did it take for the population to recover from the loss due to the plague?  
150 years
e. How did the plague positively affect European peasants?  
They were able to get higher wages and lower taxes because so few workers were left.

Thinking About History

6. Look at picture D. Why did the plague spread so easily in Venice?

The city was a major port for trade ships, the city was overcrowded and had poor sanitation.