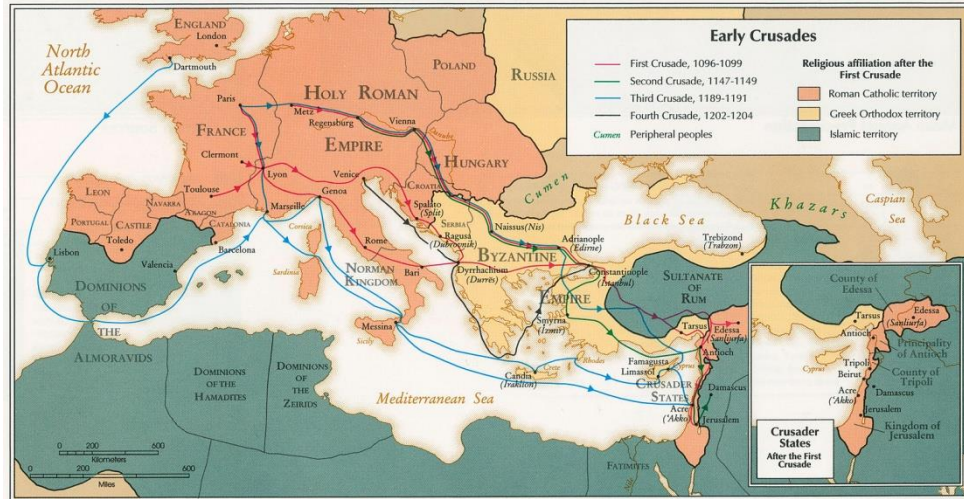


The Crusades



There were a number of different Crusades from 1090s through the 1200s.

The People's Crusade, led by _____ the Hermit in 1096. The people who set out from France included _____.

When they arrived in _____ the Emperor shipped across to Asia Minor. They found an empty castle and settled in. Turkish soldiers crept up and surrounded them. The leader of the peasant Crusaders offered to surrender, but asked to be spared. When the gates were opened the soldiers attacked. Very few crusaders survived.

The First Crusade, 1096-1099, led by ____ nobles who led their armies by different routes to Constantinople. _____ people set out, but only _____ were knights. (The others were wives, children, cooks, blacksmiths, etc.) Once again, the emperor sent them across to Asia Minor (so they wouldn't _____) They had a terrible trip across to the Holy Land because _____.

Eventually they reached Jerusalem. They constructed siege towers and eventually attacked and entered the city. Many inhabitants were massacred. After that many crusaders went home. Those who stayed organized four feudal territories which were known as _____, the Kingdom beyond the Sea. Crusaders occupied this territory for nearly _____ years.

The Second Crusade, 1147-49, led by the French King _____, his wife _____ of Aquitaine, and Conrad III of the Holy Roman Empire.

They traveled in style with troubadours and wagons with clothes, furs, jewels, cookware, carpets, etc. The French and German armies attacked Damascus, but a storm of arrows from the city walls killed hundreds of French soldiers. They continued south to Jerusalem, but after two years the Crusaders returned home.

The Third Crusade, 1189-1192, Saladin the ruler of _____, united Muslims across the region and started a war against the Christians. Saladin captured _____, but treated the inhabitants well.

The kings of Europe wanted to drive the infidel out of Jerusalem. Leading the Third Crusades were _____ of England, Philip Augustus of _____, and Frederick I of the Holy Roman Empire. Their armies put the city of Acre (a city north of Jerusalem) under siege. Acre fell.



Eventually, Richard signed a treaty with Saladin. Jerusalem remained in the hands of Saladin, but both Muslim and _____ pilgrims would be allowed to visit the city safely.

The Fourth Crusade, 1204 -- Pope Innocent II persuaded an army of knights to attack _____. When the army reached _____, they didn't have enough money to _____. The elderly Doge (Duke) of Venice offered to cut the costs of transporting the 30,000 men to Egypt if they would first _____.

Zara was a _____ city! Then they went on to attack _____. They robbed _____ and _____. They divided the lands and set up a feudal kingdom.



There were a number of different Crusades from 1090s through the 1200s.

The People's Crusade, led by Peter the Hermit in 1096. The people who set out from France included old men, women and children

When they arrived in Constantinople the Emperor shipped across to Asia Minor. They found an empty castle and settled in. Turkish soldiers crept up and surrounded them. The leader of the peasant Crusaders offered to surrender, but asked to be spared. When the gates were opened the soldiers attacked. Very few crusaders survived.

The First Crusade, 1096-1099, led by 4 nobles who led their armies by different routes to Constantinople. 40,000 people set out, but only 4,000 were knights. (The others were wives, children, cooks, blacksmiths, etc.) Once again, the emperor sent them across to Asia Minor (so they wouldn't plunder the city.) They had a terrible trip across to the Holy Land because it was hot, the terrain was rugged, and there was little food and water.

Eventually they reached Jerusalem. They constructed siege towers and eventually attacked and entered the city. Many inhabitants were massacred. After that many crusaders went home. Those who stayed organized four feudal territories which were known as Outremer, the Kingdom beyond the Sea. Crusaders occupied this territory for nearly 50 years.

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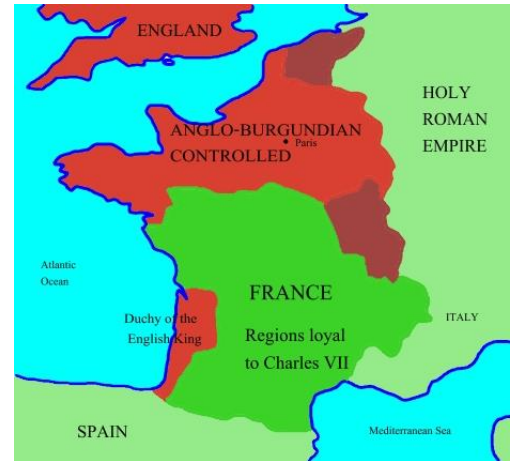
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The Fourth Crusade, 1204 -- Pope Innocent II persuaded an army of knights to attack Egypt. When the army reached Venice (in Italy) they didn't have enough money to pay for sea passage to Egypt. The elderly Doge (Duke) of Venice offered to cut the costs of transporting the 30,000 men to Egypt if they would first attack the city of Zara.

Zara was a Christian city! Then they went on to attack Constantinople. They robbed palaces and churches. They divided the lands and set up a feudal kingdom.

Hundred Year's War

In the 1300s, _____ still controlled a small part of southwestern France. That region produced a lot of _____. Each year wine was shipped from Bordeaux to London and then returned with a lot of _____. It was a profitable business and when English merchants heard the French might try to take over that region, they encouraged _____ III to fight to protect their rights.



The English also claimed that _____.

Meanwhile, Edward had been trying to bring Wales and Scotland under his control. The French aided the _____ in their armed resistance to English troops.

In 1337 a long conflict began between _____ and _____. This was known as the Hundred Years' War.

All land battles took place _____. During peaceful periods, bored soldiers _____.

The English army was well disciplined. It consisted mainly of professional soldiers. They also had the _____, a new weapon which could shoot accurately over _____ feet. The arrow could easily penetrate the _____ of a knight or horse.

The French often used the _____, which could travel over _____ yards (a longer range than the longbow), but it took a lot longer to reload.

Battle of Crécy:

Poitiers:

Agincourt:

Joan of Arc:

In the 1300s, England still controlled a small part of southwestern France. That region produced a lot of wine. Each year wine was shipped from Bordeaux to London and then returned with a lot of wool. It was a profitable business and when English merchants heard the French might try to take over that region, they encouraged Edward III to fight to protect their rights.

The English also claimed that French pirates were attacking English vessels in the English Channel.

Meanwhile, Edward had been trying to bring Wales and Scotland under his control. The French aided the Scots in their armed resistance to English troops.

In 1337 a long conflict began between England and France. This was known as the Hundred Years' War.

All land battles took place on French soil. During peaceful periods, bored soldiers pillaged the countryside.

The English army was well disciplined. It consisted mainly of professional soldiers. They also had the longbow, a new weapon which could shoot accurately over 500 feet. The arrow could easily penetrate the armor of a knight or horse.

The French often used the crossbow, which could travel over 200 yards (a longer range than the longbow), but it took a lot longer to reload.

Battle of Crécy: (1346) Using longbows and "thunder tubes" Edward crossed the channel and moved south. The French attacked, but lost over 1500 knights. Edward went on to set siege on Calais (which surrendered 11 months later.)

Poitiers: (1356) The English and French fought, but eventually the French surrendered.

Agincourt: (1415) The English defeated a huge army. Henry V went on to conquer northern France. Charles the Mad offered his daughter in marriage. (Charles the Mad had a son named Charles Dauphin) Henry died in 1422. Charles died a few months later. Henry VI was proclaimed King of England and France, but the French were determined that no Englishman would rule them. They wanted Charles' son to be their ruler.

Joan of Arc: A peasant girl who was convinced she could liberate Orleans (which was under siege). She convinced Charles to provide her with an army. The city was liberated.

Charles Dauphin was crowned king. Joan continued fighting, but was caught and sold to the English. She was burned at the stake.

After that, France liberated Paris and eventually recaptured Normandy.

.The Black Death

The Black Death was one of the most devastating pandemics in human history. It is thought to have originated in Central Asia and was most likely brought to the west along the _____. From there it was carried to other parts of Europe on _____ ships, carried by _____ that lived on black _____.



It began to ravage Europe in the 1340s:



The Black Death resulted in the deaths of an estimated 75 to 200 million. It is estimated to have killed between 30%-60% of Europe's population. According to the medieval historian, Philip Daileader,

In Mediterranean Europe, areas such as Italy, the south of France and Spain, where plague ran for about four years consecutively, it was probably closer to 75–80% of the population. In Germany and England ... it was probably closer to 20%.

Since people of the 1300s were at a loss to explain how or why the Black Death spread, some turned to astrology, earthquakes, or the poisoning of wells by Jews as possible explanations for the plague. There were many attacks against Jewish communities:

In August 1349, the Jewish communities of Mainz and Cologne were exterminated.

In February of that same year, the citizens of Strasbourg murdered 2,000 Jews.

By 1351, 60 major and 150 smaller Jewish communities were destroyed. (From Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Death)

People tried various cures: drinking vinegar, avoiding moist food, boiling wax, milk, frankincense & oil and placing it on the skin. Wearing bags of spices around their necks.

The Black Death

The Black Death was one of the most devastating pandemics in human history. It is thought to have originated in Central Asia and was most likely brought to the west along the Silk Road. From there it was carried to other parts of Europe on merchant ships, carried by fleas that lived on black rats.

To set up the simulation , prepare the bags with blue and red tiles:

Bags 1 through 4, place 8 blue tiles and 2 red tiles.

Bags 5 and 6, place 9 blue tiles and 1 red tile.

This gives everyone a 20% chance of catching the plague in the first three towns.



Once you have set up the bags and have a die, you are ready to begin. Each person travels to as many towns as they can trying to survive the plague. This is how that happens:

First person starts by rolling a die.

If that person rolls a 1,2,3 - they stay in the town for 1 night (and pull one tile out of the bag and look at it)

If that person rolls a 4,5,6 - they stay in the town for 2 nights (and pull two tiles out of the bag and look at it)

If she pulls out a blue tile/tiles, just go on to the next town and roll again.

If she pulls out one red tile, she has been infected and will travel to the next 2 towns before "dying." Continue on to the next town. At that town, roll the die. If she rolls a 1,2,3 add one yellow tile to the bag. If she rolls a 4,5,6 add 2 yellow tiles to the bag. Do the same thing for the next town. Then she has died and her turn is over.

If she pulls out two red tiles, she dies immediately adding one yellow tile to the bag. Her turn is over.

Now it is the second person's turn. She follows the same procedure.

The more people that go through the simulation, the more yellow tiles that are added to the bags. By the time we went through twice, our family found it difficult to survive!

We did the entire plague simulation again with 4 red tiles/6 blue tiles in each bag.



Photo Credits:

Crusades Map: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Early_crusades_%282709974097%29.jpg

Conquest Of Constantinople By The Crusaders In 1204:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ConquestOfConstantinopleByTheCrusadersIn1204.jpg>

Hundred Year's War Map:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hundred_years_war_france_england_1435.jpg

Black Death strikes Europe: 1347-1353: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Blackdeath2.gif>

Danse macabre by Michael Wolgemut:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Danse_macabre_by_Michael_Wolgemut.png

Rats and the Plague

Black Rats prefers to live near humans. Timber houses and overcrowded slums provided great homes. The link between the rat as reservoir of infection and host to fleas which could transfer to man was not understood. Efforts were made to eliminate cats and dogs but not rats. If anything, this encouraged the rats.

The plague may have been to England in 1664 on Dutch trading ships.



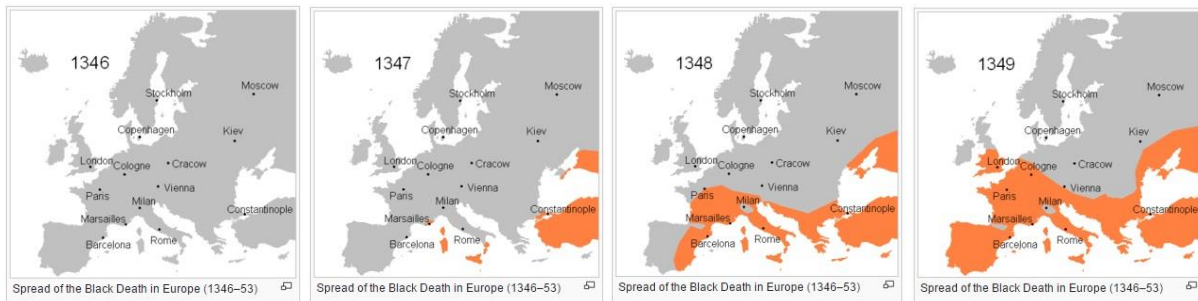
Black Plague in the Middle Ages

1346-1353

Our simulation was from London in 1665. Let's look at the spread of the Plague earlier in the Middle Ages.

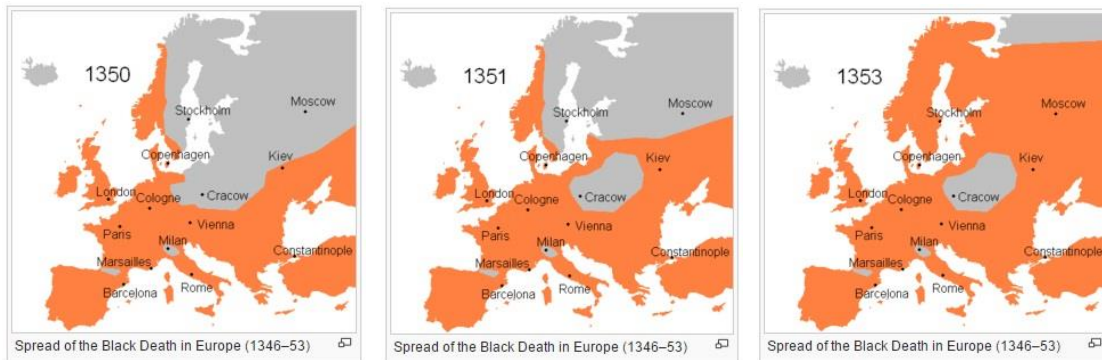
Look at how the Black Plague spread through Europe. Where did it start? Do you know why?

Why do you think it spread so quickly?



Look at the region around Cracow. Why do you think the Black Plague did not spread there?

If you were a king in the Middle Ages, what steps would you have taken to protect your kingdom?



Burying Plague Victims of Tournai

This painting is a miniature from "The Chronicles of Gilles Li Muisis" (1272-1352), abbot of the monastery of St. Martin of the Righteous. Tournai is a town in what is now Belgium.

What exact year would you guess this is from based on the maps on the previous page?



Dance of Death, 1493

This image is the *Dance of Death* published in the *Chronicle of the World* (Nuremberg, 1493) thought to be created by Michael Wolgemut.



Plague Doctors

This image is from around 1656. The Plague of 1656 killed 145,000 people in Rome and 300,000 in Naples.



Why do you think this doctor is wearing a beaked mask?

How do you think people felt when they saw someone in this costume?

The costume terrified people because it was a sign of imminent death. Plague doctors wore these protective costumes in accordance with their agreements when they attended their plague patients.

CREDITS:

Black Plague activity is adapted from a simulation at <http://www.people.ku.edu/~kcormack/Plague%20Lesson.pdf>

Deaths in London Information: http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/london_deaths_1665.htm

Plague of London: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Great_plague_of_london-1665.jpg

Black Plague Maps: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Death

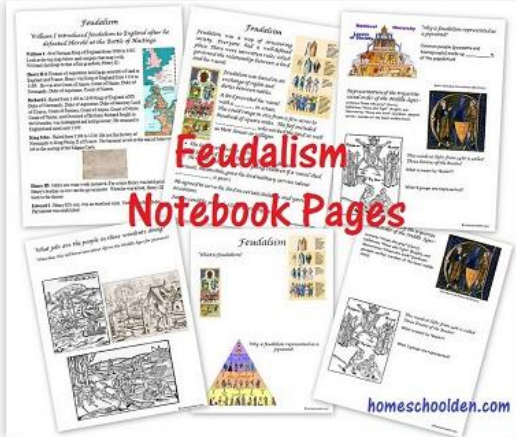
Bury Plague Victims in Tournai: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Burying_Plague_Victims_of_Tournai.jpg

Danse macabre by Michael Wolgemut: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Danse_macabre_by_Michael_Wolgemut.png

Plague Doctor: Paul Fürst, Der Doctor Schnabel von Rom

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paul_F%C3%BCrst,_Der_Doctor_Schnabel_von_Rom_\(Holl%C3%A4nder_version\).png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paul_F%C3%BCrst,_Der_Doctor_Schnabel_von_Rom_(Holl%C3%A4nder_version).png)

You might also be interested in our [Feudalism Notebook Pages and Simulation](#):




Feudalism Notebook Pages

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Middle Ages Unit

Feudalism Activities



Feudalism Simulation Activity

Draw cards and see what your fate is.
Will you survive the Middle Ages?!!!



The "king" sat at the top of the hill in his castle. If you drew certain cards you had to run up the hill to serve the king. To the right, peasants are "working" hard in the fields.

And if you continue on to study the [Renaissance, Reformation, Age of Absolutism, Age of Enlightenment, and Scientific Revolution](#) we have European History materials that cover the period 1500-1789. Visit our store for details: homeschoolden.com/store



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Martin Luther

Problems in Rome:

- The pope was forced into costly wars to defend the Papal States. Rulers in _____ and _____ interfered in Italian affairs.
- Pope _____ decided to rebuild St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. He needed money to finance these projects.
- The pope raised money by increasing fees the Christian pays on _____ and _____. This was a _____ would suffer in _____.
- Popes also permitted the sale of _____ reduction of the punishment that a _____ during the _____ when the pope agreed to cancel penalties a crusader committed. But later, indulgences were granted not only for service, but also for money contributions to the Church.
- By the 1500s, people could buy indulgences for _____ indulgences became increasingly popular in the Middle Ages as a reward for displaying piety and doing good deeds.
- The woodcut on the right portrays the Pope as the Antichrist, signing and selling indulgences. It is from Luther's 1521 *Pamphlet Christ and Antichrist*.

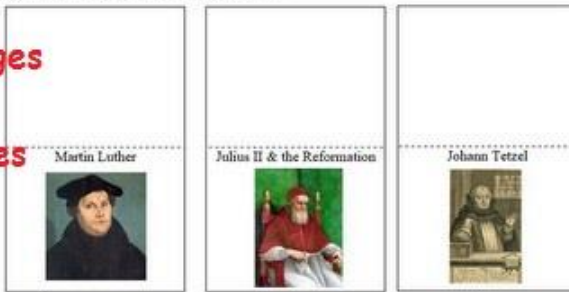


Martin Luther

- Was the son of a _____ who went on to study law.
- Several of his friends were killed when the plague swept through Germany.
- In 1505 during a summer storm, Luther vowed to become a monk.
- He joined an Augustinian monastery, devoting himself to fasting, long hours in prayer, pilgrimage, and frequent confession.



Explain the role each of these figures had in the start of the Reformation:



What were the 95 Theses?



Reformation: Martin Luther & Indulgences

95 Theses

- Luther was outraged at Tetzel's activities.
- The myth is that he posted 95 theses or questions for debate on the door of the Wittenberg castle church. More likely, he sent a hand-written copy of his objections and letters to be discussed (indulgences) to the university of Mainz and Magdeburg for scholarly debate.
- In this document, he condemned the sale of indulgences. He argued that indulgences could neither release a soul from purgatory nor cancel a person's sins.
- Weeks, Luther's message had been printed and spread across Europe.
- Luther was forced to defend his statements and began to deny the Church's authority in matters.
- Luther stated that the authority of the Bible and a person's own conscience outweighed the pope's authority.
- Leo X (Lorenzo de' Medici's second son) became alarmed and communicated Luther.
- In 1521, the city of Wittenberg had begun celebrating Lutheran instead of Mass. His popularity grew because the general population were dissatisfied with corruption and the worldly desires of the Church. By Luther was increasingly occupied in organizing a new church.
- In 1521, Martin Luther was called before Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. He expected to be able to explain his views, but instead the emperor asked him to renounce his views. Luther and Charles V declared him an outlaw. Luther found refuge in Saxony.
- Luther's Teachings
- Individuals could not achieve salvation by their own efforts (such as performing good works).

Luther's Reforms:

Luther's ideas won widespread support:

- Clergy - Many among the clergy agreed with his criticism of Church abuses.
- Townpeople - Some people resented paying Church taxes which were sent to Rome.
- Peasants - They bore a heavy burden of Church taxes, so Luther's reforms appealed to them.
- Town governments - Some towns were eager to take over Church property and set up independent churches.
- German princes - Some princes supported Luther as they wanted to assert their independence from the Holy Roman emperor. These princes were also eager to seize Church lands and to stop the flow of money to Rome.

Protestants - When the Holy Roman emperor tried to force German princes to remain loyal to the pope, they protested. They became known as Protestants.

Peasant Revolt - In 1524, peasants in southern Germany began an armed rebellion (Peasant's Revolt). At first, Luther supported them, but then withdrew his support when he heard about burning, looting and killing. The Revolt was stamped out by German princes and nearly 100,000 were killed.

Luther died in 1546

- By the time Luther died, about half the princes in Germany were Protestant.
- Charles V tried to force the Lutheran princes back into the Catholic Church.
- Neither side could win the war.
- Peace of Augsburg - 1555 - each prince could choose whether his lands would be Catholic or Protestant.
- Individual rulers could determine the religion of a territory.

Switzerland

Switzerland emerged as a center of the Protestant Reformation.

Ulrich Zwingli - abolished Catholic Mass, Confessions, and indulgences.

He allowed priests to marry.



Notebook Pages & Lapbook Pieces

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English Reformation Henry VIII and his Successors

Notebook Pages (and Answer Sheets)

Kings of England in the Middle Ages

The Norman Kings of England in the Middle Ages

Harold Godwinson
William I (the Conqueror - Battle of Hastings, 1066)
William Rufus
Henry I

The Plantagenet Kings of England in the Middle Ages

Henry 2 who married Eleanor of Aquitaine
Richard I the Lionheart
John
Henry III (son of John)
Edward I (son of Henry III)
Edward II (son of Edward I)
Edward III (son of Edward II)

The Royal House of Lancaster and York in the Middle Ages

King Richard II (grandson of Edward III, he was Edward III's favorite)
King Henry V (grandson of Edward III, he was Edward III's favorite)
King Henry VI (grandson of Edward III, he was Edward III's favorite)
King Edward IV (grandson of Edward III, he was Edward III's favorite)
King Edward V (grandson of Edward III, he was Edward III's favorite)

The Tudor Kings of England

Henry VII
Henry VIII
Edward VI
Mary I
Elizabeth I

Henry VIII and his Wives

Catherine of Aragon (m. 1509; annulled 1533)

divorced

children: Mary I, raised Catholic

Anne Boleyn (m. 1533; executed 1536)

beheaded

children: Elizabeth I, raised Protestant

Jane Seymour (m. 1536; d. 1537)

she died shortly after giving birth to Edward

children: Edward VI, raised Protestant

Anne of Cleves (m. 1540; annulled 1540)

divorced: That marriage was annulled and she was released as the King's Beloved Sister.

Katherine Howard (m. 1540; executed 1542)

beheaded

Catherine Parr (m. 1542)

survived

Henry VIII's last wife, she was the last of his six wives.

Henry VIII's Successors

Edward VI

Edward VI was the son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. He was a Protestant and was the first Protestant king of England.

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Elizabeth I

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Elizabethan Literature

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Henry VIII's Successors

Edward VI

Edward VI was the son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. He was a Protestant and was the first Protestant king of England.

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Age of Absolutism

The Age of Absolutism describes a period of European history between 1650 and 1800 in which monarchs successfully gathered the wealth and power of the state for themselves. These monarchs increased the power of their central governments.

Absolutism was not the idea of the divine right of kings. Divine right was the belief that their authority to rule came directly from God.

Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia were able to establish or maintain a strong, centrally, military, state, efficient tax structures and large bureaucracies. It was caused by the Reformation in Age of Enlightenment. The Reformation weakened the power of the Church while the Age of Enlightenment increased the wealth and power of these nations.

Philip II of Spain

Absolutism had three key components:

1. **strong central government** - king or queen had complete control over a country
2. **strong military** - rulers of this period strong military for settling religious and border disputes.
3. **absolute theory of governance** - This was the policy of regarding state that is required to create a strong economy and wealth for the country. Information from the economic theory and practice movement in Europe from the 16th to the 18th century. It presented governmental regulations of a nation's economy for the purpose of expanding state power in the regions of all national powers. The system was based on understanding that national wealth and power were best served by increasing exports and reducing imports.

During Philip II's reign, for example, Spain imported raw materials from overseas such as gold and silver.

Louis XIV of France **Catherine the Great of Russia**

Age of Absolutism (cont.)

Charles V

Henry VIII

Philip II

Henry I

Elizabeth I

St Francis Xavier

Spanish Armada

James I

Charles I

Oliver Cromwell

Age of Absolutism

Spanish Armada

Year: _____

Event: _____

What happened: _____

Spanish Armada

Year: 1588

Event: The Spanish Armada was defeated by the English fleet.

What happened: The Spanish Armada was a fleet of ships sent by King Philip II of Spain to invade England. It was defeated by the English fleet on August 4, 1588.

Age of Absolutism

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1566 AD

Map of Europe showing the location of the Spanish Armada.

Age of Absolutism

Notebook Pages (and Teacher Notes)

Charles V
Holy Roman Emperor

Henry VIII
England

Philip II
Spain

Mary I
England

St Francis Drake

Spanish Armada

Louis XIV
France

Peter the Great
Russia

Maria Theresa
Austria

Frederick the Great
Prussia

Partition of Poland

James I
England

Charles I
England

Oliver Cromwell
England

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Age of Absolutism, Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment

Age of Absolutism

Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment

Enlightenment

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