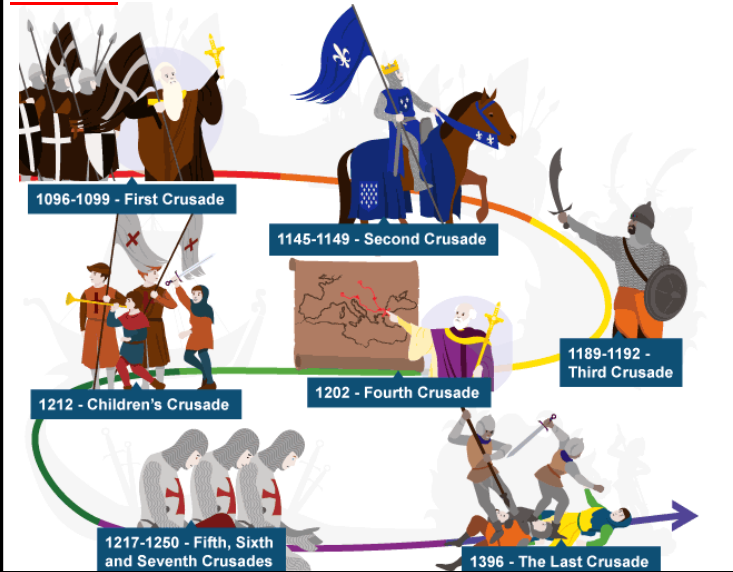


## CONQUEST & CHANGE: Why was Jerusalem worth dying for?

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 1096, the Pope asked Christians in Europe to fight take back Jerusalem from Muslim control. This led to many Crusades between Christians and Muslims...

### TIMELINE



### KEY KNOWLEDGE 1: Why was Jerusalem so important?



- For Jews, Christians and Muslims, Jerusalem was and still is a **holy city**. In Medieval Christian maps, it was shown to be the **centre of the world**– geographically and spiritually.
- For Christians, Jerusalem was the place where **Jesus died and was buried**. Christian **pilgrims** had come to visit Jerusalem for centuries.
- For Muslims, Jerusalem is the **third most holy city**, as they believe the **Prophet ascended to heaven** from there. Muslims would go there to visit the **Dome of the Rock & Al-Aqsa mosque**.

### KEY KNOWLEDGE 2: Why did ordinary Englishmen join the Crusades?



- **FOR RELIGIOUS REASONS:** Pope Urban II asked Christians to fight the Muslim Seljuk Turks, as stories spread about **Christians being mistreated**. He said they would be defending their religion. The Pope said Christians who fight will be **forgiven** for all their sins and **go to heaven**.
- **FOR MONEY:** Some joined the fight because they wanted to get rich. Younger sons in England would not get much if their father died so this was their chance to **get land and money**. They could also **get out of paying the 'Saladin Tithe'** tax if they joined the fight instead!
- **FOR GLORY:** Others joined because it was their **job**, as knights, and they wanted to prove their **bravery and honour**. People would respect them more!

### KEY KNOWLEDGE 3: How did the Crusades impact England/ Europe?



- Even though the Christians won the First Crusade, it was too hard for them to hold onto Jerusalem. Then Saladin captured Jerusalem for the Muslims. King Richard I of England led the Third Crusade to get it back once again. In the end, they **did not get back control**.
- The Crusades were expensive and led to **higher taxes**.
- Muslim scholars taught European scholars about science, maths & medicine.
- **Trade increased**, Europeans brought back goods such as: lemons, sugar, silk, cotton, spices.
- Christian military groups like the **Knights Templar** were set up– these knights fought for their religion.

### KEYWORDS

1	<b>CRUSADE</b>	Religious war, led by European Christians against Muslims.
2	<b>HOLY LAND</b>	Area near Palestine, it is important to Muslims & Christians.
3	<b>FULL INDULGENCE</b>	Promise made by Pope to those joining the Crusades. He said they would be forgiven of all sins, and go to heaven.
4	<b>SELJUK TURKS</b>	Muslim Empire in the 11th century, ruled large parts of Asia.
5	<b>CHIVALRY</b>	The way a knight should behave– be heroic, brave & skilled.
6	<b>SALADIN TITHE</b>	A tax that people pay if they don't fight in the Crusades.