

Section 1: Key words

Abstract	Art that does not attempt to recreate reality, but instead interprets it in a different way using shapes, colours, and textures.
Caliph	Caliph: successor of Muhammad and rulers of the Arab empire.
Crusade	A Christian military expedition made with the aim of recovering Jerusalem from the Muslims.
Empire	A collection of countries that have been conquered and are ruled by one state.
Holy Land	The region on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean which Christians, Jews and Muslims all treat as important to their religions. The area includes the city of Jerusalem.
Interpretations	The view of a Historians based on the evidence that they have studied. This can sometimes include the interpretations of other historians..
House of Wisdom	Founded by Caliph Haround Al-Rasheed in the 8th century. It consisted of a vast library and school which helped Muslim scholars to make major advances in science, medicine and mathematics.
Infidel	Infidel: The name given to someone of a different religion from one's own.
Ka'bah	The building towards which Muslims face five times every day in prayer.
Merchant	someone who buys and sells goods, but does not make them.
Mosque:	Islamic place of worship
Siege	A attempt to force a town or castle to surrender by surrounding it. An example of this occurred in the First Crusade with the siege of Jerusalem.
Trade Caravan	A group of merchants, pilgrims, or travellers journeying together, usually for mutual protection in deserts or other hostile regions.

Section 2: Comparison of the Islamic Empire with Medieval England

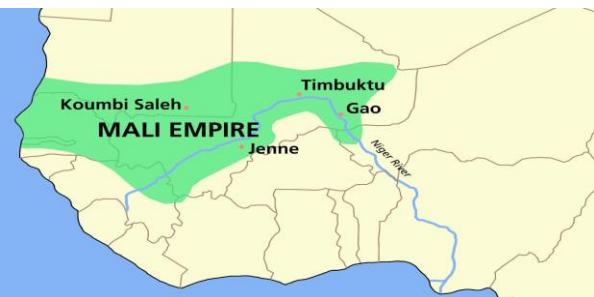
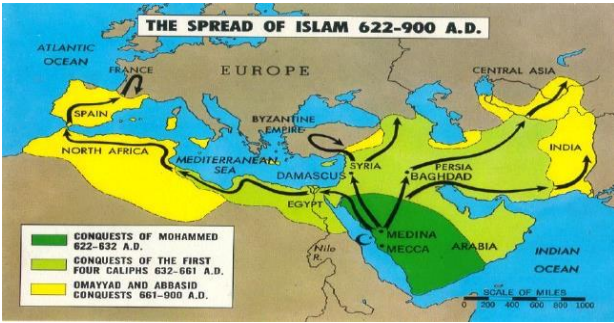
	Medieval England	Medieval Islam
Houses	Most houses had one storey. Ordinary people had tables, benches and pottery. Weather had to be carried from the nearest well or stream.	Were built of sun dried bricks and thick walls helped to keep them cool. Many houses had an upper floor. Poor families shared their homes with other families.
Education and Medicine	Universities were established at Oxford and Cambridge. Monasteries were also centres of learning. Only the rich could afford to see a university trained doctor. Women used herbal remedies which often worked well.	The House of Wisdom in Baghdad included a vast library and a school. There was a hospital in Baghdad with separate wards for different diseases.
Religion	Every village had a church. It was often the only stone building in the village. Towns had many churches. They were often colourfully decorated.	Cities like Baghdad were full of mosques. Many were beautiful buildings, decorated with abstract patterns and designs. Each neighbourhood would have its own mosque
Trade	Every town had a market where villagers came to buy and sell food and other items. At the big fairs held in some towns once a year, traders came from Europe to all luxury goods	Baghdad was a trading city. A wide range of products were available from places like India, Russia and China. There was also a range of entertainment like storytellers, musicians, and wine houses.
Freedom	everyone was part of the feudal system established after 1066. Slavery was banned in England.	There were slave markets. Rich people had slaves to do their work. The Islamic religion encouraged owners to take good care of slaves.
Women	Unlike most European societies at the time, women in Anglo-Saxon England had a considerable amount of power in their own rights. Certain women, such as queens, had an impact on the wider society. However, after 1066 women lost rights to inherit land and were unlikely to be able pursue much in the way of education.	Women during the Golden Age of Baghdad had relative freedom. They controlled their own finances, were encouraged to be religiously educated and even held important positions within the early Islamic religion. From the early years of Islam, women had crucial roles in their society. They contributed substantially to the prominence of Islamic civilisation



Section 4: Historian interpretations of the First Crusade.

Section 3: Timeline of key events

570	570: Birth of Muhammad
632-650:	This is the period of the 'Rightly Guided Caliphs' or successors to Muhammad as rulers of the Arab empire, centred in Mecca and Medina. During this time the official text of the Koran is established in Arabic.
636-711	Muslims conquer Persia (modern day Iran), Jerusalem, Egypt, and Spain.
750	750: Abasids become rulers of the Muslim Empire with Baghdad as centre. The 'golden age' of Islam begins, a time of great learning and cultural development. Advances in agriculture, medicine and health care also occur. The Aasids, although Muslim, allow freedom of religion in areas under their control.
800-1000	Arabs establish regular trade caravans across Northern Africa. They gradually extend routes across the Sahara desert into the West African kingdoms of Mail and Ghana for the gold and salt trade.
1096	Crusades begin. Poor Urban II calls for all Christians to expel Muslims from Jerusalem
1099	The siege of Jerusalem. The Crusaders eventually break through Jerusalem's city walls using sophisticated siege equipment. They captured the city and slaughtered nearly 70,000 people.
1235-1468	The Mali empire is established in West Africa.
1307-1332	Masa Musa ruled over the I empire strengthening it by bringing in more cities and states under his rule. At one point it covered more territory than the whole of Europe.
1291	End of the Crusades: Muslims defeat Christians and reclaim Jerusalem.
1453	Ottoman Turks conquer Constantinople and remake it Istanbul. It becomes the capital of the Ottoman Empire.
1520-1566	Suleyman the Magnificent rules as Sultan of the Ottoman Empire and increase its territory. The empire reaches its peak in culture, art, literature and architecture. The empire exists until the end of the First World War (1918).



For centuries Christians, Jews and Muslims had lived more or less peacefully in ten same city. But by 1087 the Muslim Turks had taken over most of the Holy Land. Travel to Jerusalem was becoming impossible for anyone except Muslims. Pope Urban II therefore called on all Christian rulers of Western Europe to help. Thousands of Kings, Lords, soldiers and ordinary people responded. An army of 30,000 swept through Europe and approached Jerusalem. After a long and brutal siege they successfully captured it in 1099. In the following years thousands of Crusaders flooded into the Holy Land building castles to protect themselves, their families and their newly conquered lands. However, this was not the end of the conflict in this area. Further wars occurred in the Holy Land throughout the Middle Ages and beyond, right up to the present day.

Read through the two interpretations from Dr France and Dr Riley-Smith. In your own words explain:

- 1. What does France think was the reason the crusaders were successful by 1099?**
- 2. What does Riley-Smith think was the reason the crusaders were successful by 1099?**
- 3. Whose interpretation do you most agree with? Explain why using your own knowledge.**



John France	Jonathan Riley Smith
There can be no doubt that burning religious conviction undelay the success of the First Crusade. Time and again when all seemed lost, at Antioch and at Jerusalem particularly, the army rallied to God's cause. The deep conviction that they were the servants of God was the behind the boldness with which they tackled and surprised formidable enemies such as the Egyptians, when all rational calculations would have advised against it. Indeed, the Middle Eastern powers inability to understand this all or nothing mind-set led to their success.	Syria was in the 1090's disorganized and unready state to meet the crusade as Asia Minor had been and the crusaders faced very little opposition to their advance. The Turkish rulers of Aleppo and Damascus were at odds with one another.

Section 3: Comparison of the Islamic Empire with Medieval England**Section 4: Interpretations of the First Crusade**

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Women		

Section 4: What happened at the battle?

Section 6: How did Harold die? Evaluating the evidence

9 am The First attack	Norman archers fired arrows but these went over heads of the Anglo-Saxons. Norman infantry attack but were blocked by Harold's shield wall. The battle raged for hours.
Rumours... William has been killed!?	Rumours spread that William had been killed. Normans began to worry and fearing William's death, began to run away. Anglo-Saxons, broke formation, left the shield wall and ran after the Normans. Suddenly, Norman knight tore off his helmet and cried "it is me, William" to prove he was not dead. Normans rallied around the Duke and using their cavalry, tore apart the Saxons.
Feigned retreat	When some Normans ran away from their line and the Anglo-Saxons ran after them, the Normans turned and slaughtered them. This was used as a tactic and drained the shield wall of Anglo-Saxon soldiers.
Midday	A break in the fighting allowed both sides to remove their dead and wounded. William used a new tactic. He moved archers so their arrows hit the Anglo-Saxons instead of going over their heads. This caught them out.
Cavalry charge	William ordered a cavalry charge. Harold's men stayed in formation but William used feigned retreat again. Heavy losses on both sides. William ordered knights to fight on foot, archers to fire arrows and infantry charged Harold's lines.
The King is dead	By 4pm Anglo-Saxon shield wall began to break and Normans began break through the wall. Remaining housecarls in a defensive position. According to legend, a stray arrow struck Harold Godwinson in the eye and the Saxon king fell down dead. The Saxon army was without a leader. The last Saxon Housecarls were killed protecting the body of the King.
Saxons defeated	The battle of Hastings ended in a Norman victory. As the Saxon lords had all been killed there were no Saxon leaders to fight after Hastings.
25th December 1066	William of Normandy, now William the Conqueror, was crowned king of England on Christmas day at Westminster Abbey, 1066.

Source 1: an image from The Bayeux Tapestry, produced on the orders of Bishop Odo, William's half brother in the 1070s



Harold fell, his brain pierced by an arrow. One of the soldiers with a sword gashed his thigh as he lay on the ground.

Section 3: Written by Guy of Amiens, a medieval writer from France in 1067

With the point of his lance the first knight pierced Harold's chest, drenching the ground with blood. With his sword the second knight cut off his head. The third disembowelled him with his javelin. The fourth hacked off his leg.

1. What does each source suggest about Harold's death?
2. Look at the NOP for each source. Does this affect any of the sources' reliability?
3. Based on the evidence of the 3 sources, explain who you think Harold died. Use the evidence from the source in your answer.

Section 5: Why did William win the battle?

