### Church Reform and the Crusades

**A. Perceiving Cause and Effect**

As you read about reforms in the Catholic Church and the Crusades, note one or more reasons for each of the following developments.

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<td>1. The Benedictine monastery was founded at Cluny.</td>
<td>2. The power of the pope was extended.</td>
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<td>3. Nearly 500 Gothic cathedrals were built and decorated between 1170 and 1270.</td>
<td>4. The Byzantine emperor appealed to the Count of Flanders for help.</td>
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<td>5. Pope Urban II issued a call for a Crusade.</td>
<td>6. There was an outpouring of support for the First Crusade.</td>
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<td>7. Four feudal Crusader states were formed, each ruled by a European noble.</td>
<td>8. Jerusalem remained under Muslim control, though unarmed Christian pilgrims could visit the city's holy places.</td>
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<td>9. In Spain, Isabella and Ferdinand used the Inquisition to suppress heretics.</td>
<td>10. European kings strengthened their own power as a result of the Crusades.</td>
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**B. Recognizing Facts and Details**

On the back of this paper, identify each of the following: St. Francis of Assisi, Saladin, Richard the Lion-hearted, the Reconquista, and the Inquisition.
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**GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: MOVEMENT**

**The Reconquista**

**Section 1**

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, the peninsula of modern-day Spain and Portugal—the Iberian Peninsula—became a collection of kingdoms: Castile, Navarre, Aragon, and many others. Of these kingdoms, only some tiny ones in the extreme north of Spain were Christian domains; by 750, the rest of the region had been conquered by the Muslims.

These Christian kingdoms wanted to recover the rest of the peninsula, and so they began a 500-year-long military campaign known as the Reconquista—the Reconquering. (The religious tone of this effort to drive the Muslims out, some believe, provided an incentive for the Crusades.) It was during this prolonged warfare, around 1140, that Portugal became a separate country. By 1269, the Reconquista was considered a success, even though the Muslims still controlled Granada. Finally, in 1492, the Muslims in this last kingdom were defeated.

Lands retaken from the Muslims were repopulated mostly by northern Spaniards and French Christians. As they took control of the region, Europeans gained access to Greek thought. Greek knowledge had been preserved in Muslim libraries in eastern lands for centuries and was brought by Muslim scholars to the Iberian peninsula. Eventually Christian scholars absorbed this Greek learning as the Reconquista replaced Muslim rule.

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**Christian Reconquest of Spain, 750–1269**

- Christian lands, 750
- Retaken by 910
- Retaken by 1037
- Retaken by 1150
- Retaken by 1289
- Muslim kingdom of Granada

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Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. What are Castile, Navarre, and Aragon? ________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

2. What is the shaded area of this map known as today? _______________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

3. About how much of the peninsula had been retaken from the Muslims by 1150? ______

4. Starting in 750, with the area of Christian lands in the extreme north, describe the progression
   of the war in stages to 1269. _____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

5. The dates shown for four cities on the map refer to the years in which those cities fell to Christian
   forces. How long did it take Christian forces to capture Cordoba after taking Toledo? to capture
   Cadiz after taking Cordoba? _____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

6. Why do you think the Reconquista was considered a success in 1269, even though Granada had
   not yet been taken? ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

7. When did Christian forces finally retake the kingdom of Granada? _______________
   Why is it logical that Granada was the last Muslim stronghold?_____________________
   ____________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________

8. In what way did Muslim occupation of the Iberian Peninsula contribute to European knowledge?
   ____________________________________________________________________
During the Third Crusade, Muslim leader Saladin squared off against the English king Richard the Lion-Hearted. The Crusaders led by Richard mounted a two-year siege of the city of Acre in what is now Israel. About 100,000 died. In 1191, during peace negotiations, Crusaders took the city and killed 3,000 Muslim prisoners. As you read, think about how Muslims viewed King Richard and the Crusaders.

These negotiations continued till our men had procured the money and the number of prisoners that they were to deliver to the Christians at the end of the first period in accordance with the treaty. The first installment was to consist of the Holy Cross, 100,000 dinars [unit of money] and 1,600 prisoners. Trustworthy men sent by the Christians to conduct the examination found it all complete saving only the prisoners who had been demanded by name, all of whom had not yet been gathered together. And thus the negotiations continued to drag on till the end of the first term. On this day, the 18th of Rajab [11 August], the enemy sent demanding what was due.

The Sultan replied as follows: “Choose one of two things. Either send us back our comrades and receive the payment fixed for this term, in which case we will give hostages to ensure the full execution of all that is left. Or accept what we are going to send you today, and in your turn give us hostages to keep until those of our comrades whom you hold prisoners are restored.” To this the envoys made answer: “Not so. Send us what is due for this term and in return we will give our solemn oath that your people shall be restored you.”

This proposition the Sultan rejected, knowing full well that... he would have no security against treachery on the part of the enemy, and this would be a great disaster to Islam.

Then the King of England, seeing all the delays interposed by the Sultan to the execution of the treaty, acted perfidiously as regards his Mussulman [Muslim] prisoners. On their yielding the town of Acre he had engaged to grant them life. ... Now the King broke his promises to them. ...

In the afternoon of Tuesday, 27 Rajab [20 August], about four o’clock, he came out on horseback with all the Christian army... and advanced to the pits at the foot of the hill of Al ‘Ayadieh... The Christians, on reaching the middle of the plain... ordered all the Mussulman prisoners, whose martyrdom God had decreed for this day, to be brought before him. They numbered more than three thousand and were all bound with ropes. The Christians then flung themselves upon them all at once and massacred them with sword and lance in cold blood... The Mussulmans, seeing what was being done to the prisoners, rushed against the Christians and in the combat, which lasted till nightfall, several were slain and wounded on either side. On the morrow morning our people gathered at the spot and found the Mussulmans stretched out upon the ground as martyrs for the faith. They even recognized some of the dead, and the sight was a great affliction to them.

The motives of this massacre are differently told; according to some, the captives were slain by way of reprisal for the death of those Christians whom the Mussulmans had slain. Others again say that the King of England, on deciding to attempt the conquest of Ascalon, thought it unwise to leave so many prisoners in the town after his departure. God alone knows what the real reason was.


Activity Option
Recognizing Point of View  Write an editorial about the massacre at Acre from the point of view of a supporter of Saladin or a supporter of King Richard. Then share your editorial by reading it aloud to the class.
Reading Comprehension  Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

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1. a style of architecture that evolved in medieval Europe in the early 1100s
   - a. Richard the Lion-Hearted
   - b. Crusade
   - c. Inquisition
   - d. Holy Land
   - e. simony
   - f. Gothic
   - g. Reconquista
   - h. Saladin
   - i. Children’s Crusade
   - j. Urban II

2. a court held by the Church to suppress heresy, or the practice of religious beliefs that differed from those of the Church

3. the region called Palestine where Jesus lived and preached

4. the pope who called for “holy war” in 1093

5. the practice of selling positions in the Church

6. another term for “holy war” to take control of the Holy Land

7. the long effort by the Spanish to drive the Muslims out of Spain

8. a pilgrimage by children who set out to conquer Jerusalem with the belief that God supported their efforts

9. the English king who was left to lead the Third Crusade and regain the Holy Land

10. Muslim leader who allowed Christians to freely visit the Holy Land after reaching a truce with the English king in 1192