

Chapter 11 Outline (11.4-11.8)

Standards 7.2.4 & 7.6.6

I. Impact on Religious Groups w/in Crusades

A. Christians: _____

1. wounded, killed, disease, travel hardships
2. Economic changes in Europe
 - a. increased use of _____
 - b. _____ become “bankers” (loans or investments)
 - c. kings start tax system to _____
3. Societal Changes in Europe
 - a. Monarchs _____ power => _____
 - b. new foods, spices, clothing => _____

B. Muslims: fewer benefits, lost lands in Iberia, already more advanced=less to gain

4. _____ , _____ , _____
5. Military Changes
 - a. exposed to new weapons & military ideas=> _____
6. Social Changes
 - a. merchants _____ =>\$ helps build mosques & religious schools
7. Political Changes
 - a. groups _____ to fight common foe
 - b. _____ & _____ ruled by Ayyubid Dynasty (Saladin)

C. Jews: suffered greatly, slaughtered, forced into slavery

8. Persecution: _____, synagogues/holy books destroyed, _____, & _____
9. Anti-Semitism: _____
10. Societal Changes
 - a. position declines; no longer hold public office
 - b. 1290: _____ from _____
 - c. 1394: _____ from _____ =>relocate to E. Europe
 - d. _____ =>forced to live in ghettos

II. Important People

A. Christian

1. Richard I of England: “The Lionheart”
 - a. _____ & _____
 - b. _____ fought Salah Al-Din

2. Anna Comnena

1. a. daughter of Byzantine Emperor/Writer
2. b. questioned true purposes of crusaders: _____, _____, _____, &/or _____

B. Muslim

3. Salah Al-Din

- a. greatest Muslim leader during Crusades
- b. _____
- c. fair, strong leadership, military skill, courteous
- d. _____ or _____ most prisoners

4. Usamah Ibn-Munqidh

- a. fought in Crusades/Writer/good negotiator
- b. account of Crusades from _____
- c. respected Christians & Jews for _____

C. Jews

1. Eliezer ben Nathan (German Jew)

- a. writer: horrors of _____ Crusade
- b. hatred for _____

2. Eleazar ben Judah (German Jew)

- a. scholar during _____
- b. forced to flee, family killed
- c. preached _____ for all humanity

III. Mongol Invasion

A. Mongols: Nomads (N. of China)

1. Leader: _____
2. Wars of conquest
 - a. N. China, Central Asia
 - b. destroy _____, _____, slaughter hundreds of thousands of _____
 - c. many taken as _____ in Mongolia
3. Defeat _____ in Anatolia
4. Seize parts of _____
5. 1258: Destroy Baghdad, kill caliph=>end of _____
6. Convert to _____ end of 1200's
 - a. _____ = language of gov't
 - b. unity to empire
7. _____=>break apart largest empire in world

B. Mamluks: Muslims of Turkish descent

1. Stop Mongol advance in _____
2. Capital in _____

3. Overthrow _____ Dynasty
4. _____: Defeat Mongols in battle in Palestine
 - a. rule Palestine, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, & parts of Anatolia till 1517

IV. New Muslim Empires & Expansion of Islam

A. Ottoman Empire (early 1300's - 20th Century)

1. _____ Muslims
2. Osman I: Turk who began empire in early 1300's in _____
3. Timur Lang: Descendant of _____
 - a. Mongol Tribe Central Asia
 - b. Stopped _____ Advance
 - c. 1405: Dies => _____ regain lands
4. Expand into Europe
 - a. 1453: Take Constantinople => End of _____
 - b. Constantinople renamed _____ => New Ottoman Capital
5. Destroy Mamluk Empire 1500's
 - a. Conquer Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, SE Europe (parts), N. Africa, Persia, & Turkey
 - b. Gave subjects _____
 - 1.) religious groups own communities = _____; self-governed
6. Empire Declines around _____ => Ends _____

B. Safavid Empire (1501 - mid 1700's)

1. Muslims in _____ (Shi'a)
2. Shahs = _____
3. _____ w/ Sunnis
4. Promote trade, arts, learning

C. Mughal Empire (1526-1700)

7. Babur = _____
 - a. descendant of _____ & _____
8. _____: Invades India = begins empire
9. Mughal = Arabic for _____

D. Other Areas of Expansion

1. N. Africa => W. Africa
 - a. around _____ desert by Pilgrims & _____
2. SE Asia
 - a. by _____
 - b. late 1200's in _____
 - 1.) today highest # Muslims outside of Middle East