

Subject	History	Year Group	7	Sequence No.	4	Topic	Crusades
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>Link to Jerusalem and why Islam saw Jerusalem as a holy site.</p> <p>How are Crusades and Lesser Jihad similar?</p> <p>Link a crusade to lesser Jihad and that both ideas were defending of the faith.</p> <p>Why did the Pope want Jerusalem? Link that Jerusalem was a holy sight for Christians due to Jesus' execution and therefore Pope wanted to regain the holy land from Muslim rulers.</p> <p>Why did thousands answer the call to crusade?</p> <p>Link the reasons why thousands went on a crusade when Alexius only wanted a few hundred. The Pope appealed the masses and therefore many more went than were needed.</p> <p>Why were there castles built?</p> <p>Castles link in England were built for defensive purposes</p> <p>Why was it hard to maintain control of Jerusalem?</p>	<p>Crusade- A crusade was a holy war fought against those perceived to be the external or internal foes of Christendom for the recovery of Christian property or in defense of the Church or Christian people.' (MAKE IT CLEAR THAT A CRUSADE IS CHRISTIANITY)</p> <p><u>The importance of the Holy Land</u></p> <p>Holy land (Jerusalem)- When explaining the holy land, ensure students can explain the major religions claim to Jerusalem (Islam, Judaism, Christianity) All three religions have sacred places located in Jerusalem.</p> <p>Jerusalem is important to Christians and has many churches one is said to be build on the sport of Jesus' execution. The Holy land is the ultimate pilgrimage to see the place where Jesus lived and died.</p> <p><u>Islamic Empire</u></p> <p>The Islamic Empire was an advanced civilisation and not as backward as Europe they explained how the eye works and they discovered how to make paper.</p> <p>The Islamic Empire was more advanced than Europe which was hindered by the church. The Islamic Empire encouraged people to challenge ideas whereas the church believed you shouldn't challenge God. Students need to know the Empire stretched from Africa to Asia and Europe.</p> <p>Lesser Jihad- Defending faith in Islam</p> <p><u>What type of people went on a Crusade?</u></p>	<p>Through the knowledge learnt in this topic students will make cross curricular links between RE, Geography and History. They will also make links between how the past impacts what is happening in the world today. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerusalem and the conflict that occurs in the Middle East. • Israel and Gaza • Ideas around Jihad and how the media portray Jihad in 21st Century and whether this is accurate. • Migration towards other countries for a better life. The risks and whether they outweigh the rewards. • Continuing conflict in the Middle East with extremism (ISIS) • Whether the Pope still has influence in society today? • Fortification still used. Krak des Chevaliers was used in the Syrian Civil war as a base camp for ISIS.

<p>Thousands arrived and it became harder to maintain order.</p> <p>Why did Saladin want Jerusalem?</p> <p>Why did a King go to Jerusalem? The Pope was seen as more important than a king.</p>	<p><u>Primogeniture</u> – The right of the firstborn child who would inherit land with the death of their father. Explain that this often led to younger sons leaving to go find wealth and glory.</p> <p>The Pope in Europe had a lot of influence. Popes to exclude people from the Church which meant they would go to hell. The pope was Gods right hand man and therefore had great influence.</p> <p>The Pope wanted to people to march on 15th August. People left early they wanted to go early for eagerness and for riches and glory but also so their sins could be saved.</p> <p>It wasn't rich who went on Crusades it was also poor people who wanted to escape everyday life and wanted their sins forgiven.</p> <p><u>Popes and power</u></p> <p>Medieval Papacy – The office or authority of the Pope (900-1450)</p> <p>Tithe- Taxes paid to the church (10%)</p> <p>Popes were more powerful than Kings of individual countries, they even crowned the leaders of the Holy Roman Empire. The Pope also controlled large amounts of land and as a result were also very wealthy.</p> <p>Popes could also exclude people from the Church, this process was called excommunication and meant that anybody who was excommunicated would be destined for hell.</p> <p><u>First crusade</u></p> <p>The Turks were Muslims who prevented Christians reaching Jerusalem. The Turks also threatened Constantinople. Constantinople was the gateway into Europe. The ruler of Constantinople Alexius appealed for help to the Pope. The Pope saw this to gain land and power.</p> <p>The Crusaders were successful at taking cities such as Antioch and Jerusalem but once this was achieved there was sickness and weariness, and this led to</p>	
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disorganisation. Alexius only wanted help from a few hundred troops and ended up with thousands and this is where it became hard to maintain order.

Castles were built as fortifications and were built on high land. Explain Crusaders built castles to defend land they had conquered.

Siege- The climate meant it wasn't in people's best interests to maintain a long siege. Sieges needed to be short and sharp because the lack of food. They preferred negotiation.

Saladin

Saladin has success at the Battle of Hattin, he recaptured Jerusalem from the Christians who had held it for 91 years.

The Muslim armies under Saladin captured or killed the vast majority of the Crusader forces, removing their capability to wage war. As a direct result of the battle, Muslims once again became the prominent military power in the Holy Land, re-conquering Jerusalem and many of the other Crusader-held cities.

Richard the Lionheart

As king, Richard's chief ambition was to join the Third Crusade, prompted by Saladin's capture of Jerusalem in 1187.

The Battle of Arsuf was a battle during the Third Crusade which took place on 7 September 1191. The battle was a Christian victory, with forces led by Richard I of England defeating a larger army led by Saladin.

Although he came close, Jerusalem, the crusade's main objective, eluded him.

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