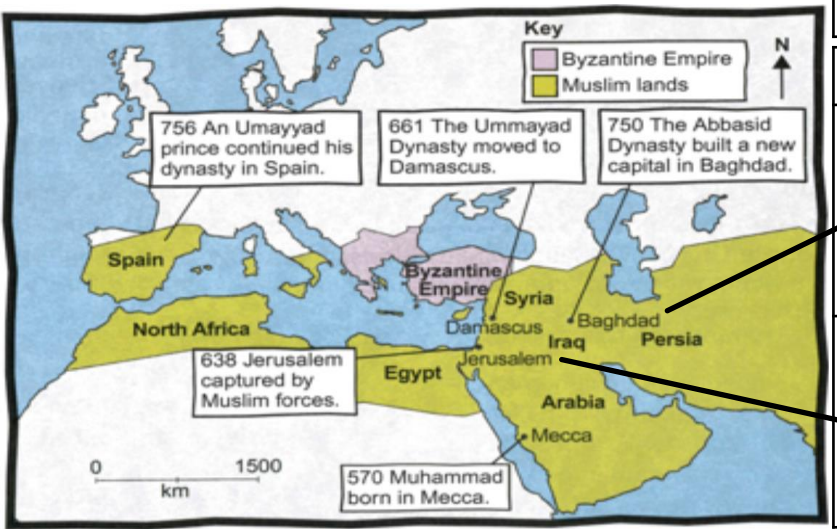
Year 7 History – What did the West learn from fighting in the East?

1. Glossary

Crusades	A series of religious wars over the Holy Land between Christians and Muslims
Holy Land	The land sacred to Jews, Christians and Muslims in ancient Palestine
Crusader	Knight who went on crusades, wore red crosses sewn into their tunics/armour
Pilgrimage	A religious journey
Pilgrim	A person who is on a pilgrimage
Infidel	A non-believer
Caliphate	A large territory under Islamic rule
Caliph	The ruler of a caliphate
Dynasty	Lineage of rulers from the same family
Saladin	Leader of Muslim army during crusades
Consequence	A result of an action or historical event
Interpretation	Someone's opinion of a historical event



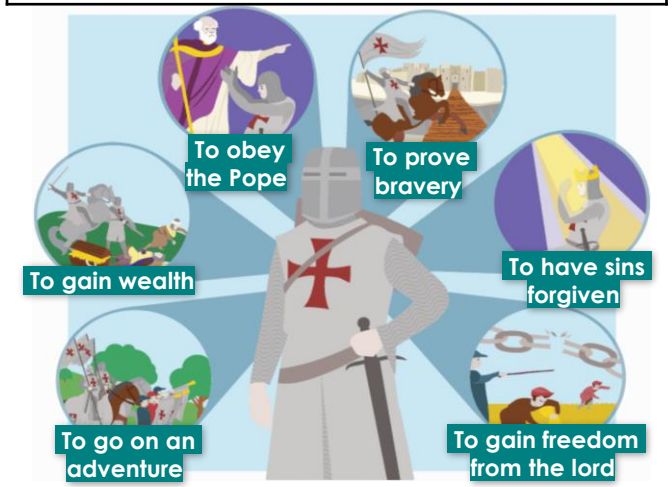
2. Islamic empire v. Europe

	Islamic empire	Europe
Religion	**Islam** - religion founded by Muhammad, followers are known as Muslims	**Catholicism** - main religion in medieval Europe, a type of Christianity
Trade	Markets sold goods from other countries, e.g. jewellery, spices.	Markets sold goods from local farms, some had luxury products
Learning	House of Wisdom in Baghdad, libraries and universities to study Maths (e.g. algebra), Chemistry, Astronomy, etc.	Few universities, only open to the rich. Monks were the only ones who could read/write as the Church controlled education
Medicine	Doctors looked for natural and rational causes for illness and cures, hospitals to treat the sick	Religion influenced medicine, diseases were blamed on God. Barber surgeons had little training
Culture	Accepting of different religions, but slavery was common. Books and stories, e.g. Aladdin	Christianity was the only accepted religion. Local churches used for entertainment
Towns	Homes made from stone, streets paved. Towns were clean, water was easily available. Baghdad had one million inhabitants.	Most homes made from wattle and daub (mud & sticks). Water from wells, but towns were filthy. London had 100,000 people.

3. Key cities in the Islamic Empire

Baghdad	Important centre for trade and learning in the 'Golden Age' of Islam, built in the shape of a circle. Largest city in the world in the 10th century.
Jerusalem	Holiest site in the Holy Land. Muslims believe Muhammad visited Heaven from Jerusalem, while Christians believe this is where Jesus died and resurrected.

4. Reasons to go on crusades



5. Interpretations of Saladin

Hero	*Villain*
• Brave leader, united all Muslims under one army • Tolerant of other faiths, hired Christians and Jews	• Had Christians slaughtered after the Battle of Hattin • Appointed family members to positions of power

6. Consequences of crusades for Europe

New products	Crusaders brought new foods (e.g. lemons, sugar, cinnamon) and fashion products (e.g. cotton, silk)
Knowledge	Muslims shared their number system (1,2,3) which we still use today, as well as better maps and book translations from Ancient Greek
Technology	Muslims created better mirrors, magnifying glasses and the magnetic compass, brought to Europe by crusaders
Warfare	Europeans copied Islamic warfare techniques e.g. archers. Also the trebuchet – a type of huge catapult.