

**Section 2**

1. Answers will vary, but may include:
  - The Seljuk Turks expanded their empire westward, overrunning much of Anatolia, which was part of the Byzantine Empire.
  - Christians in Europe were alarmed by the Seljuk advance and concerned about the safety and property of Christians living to the east.
  - Christians were worried about the fate of the Holy Land, especially Jerusalem.
  - After the Seljuks took control of Palestine, political turmoil made travel unsafe and tales reached Europe of highway robbers attacking and even killing Christian pilgrims.
  - Christians feared they would no longer be able to visit Jerusalem and other holy sites in the Holy Land.
2. Jerusalem was the city where Jesus was crucified and rose from the dead.
3. Jerusalem was the place where Muhammad rose to heaven during his Night Journey.
4. Jerusalem was the spiritual capital of the Jews; it was where their great Temple once stood.

**Section 3**

Flow charts will vary. Sample answers:

Causes: By 1095, the Muslim Seljuk Turks had advanced to within 100 miles of Byzantine capital, Constantinople. The emperor appealed to Pope Urban II. The pope called for a European Crusade to drive the Muslims from the Holy Land.

First Crusade: In 1098, the Crusaders laid siege to the city of Antioch in Syria for nine months before it fell to them. The following year they surrounded Jerusalem and fought their way into the city. Some of the Crusaders stayed in the Holy Land to establish four Crusader kingdoms.

Second Crusade: As Muslims banded together, they fought against the Crusader kingdoms, which led Christians to call for a Second Crusade. The

Crusade ended in failure after German and French armies were defeated in Anatolia and Damascus. Third Crusade: Richard I of England led the Third Crusade to retake the Holy Land from the Muslim leader Salah al-Din, who had recaptured much of Palestine. After forcing the surrender of the Palestinian town of Acre, Richard's troops fought their way toward Jerusalem, but his army was not strong enough to attack the city. In 1192, the two leaders signed a peace treaty allowing the Crusaders to keep some territory, and allowing Christian pilgrims to enter Jerusalem.

Later Crusades: Later Crusades, such as the "Children's Crusade," tended to be popular movements of poor people, and seldom reached the Holy Land. In Europe, Christians launched the Reconquista to retake the Iberian Peninsula. Both Portugal and Spain became independent Catholic countries. Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain used a Church court, called the Inquisition, to root out Muslims and Jews who were still practicing their old religion. Eventually Jews and Muslims were expelled from Spain.

**Sections 4–6**

Impact of the Crusades on Christians

*Positive*

- Crusaders' need to pay for supplies increased the use of money in Europe.
- Some knights began performing banking functions, such as making loans or investments.
- Monarchs grew more powerful, which weakened feudalism.
- Christians were introduced to new foods and clothing, and some European merchants made enormous profits trading for these new goods.

*Negative*

- Many Crusaders were wounded or killed in battle.
- Many Crusaders died from disease and the hardships of travel.

### Impact of the Crusades on Muslims

#### *Positive*

- Gained exposure to some new weapons and military ideas and began to adopt standing, or permanent, armies.
- Muslim merchants earned wealth from trade with Europe, which helped to fund new mosques and religious schools.
- Muslims united to fight their common foe.

#### *Negative*

- An unknown number of Muslims lost their lives in battles and massacres.
- Muslim property was destroyed by Crusaders.

### Impact of the Crusades on Jews

#### *Negative*

- Crusaders in the Holy Land killed some Jews, and others became slaves.
- The lives of Jews in Europe were dramatically worsened as they suffered a series of persecutions.
- Anti-Semitism spread among non-Crusaders as well, and riots and massacres broke out throughout Europe.
- European Jews' place in society worsened. They could not hold public office, some Jewish businesses were seized, and some countries expelled all Jews.
- In the 14th and 15th centuries, Jews were forced to live in ghettos in many European cities.

### **Section 7**

1. The Mongols were a nomadic people from north of China. Led by Genghis Khan, they began wars of conquest in which they took over part of China and then swept across Central Asia.
2. Islam helped bring unity to the Mongol Empire. Mongols made Persian the language of government, rebuilt the cities they had destroyed, and encouraged learning, the arts, and trade.
3. The Mongol Empire suffered from fighting among rivals because local rulers controlled different regions.

### **Section 8**

**Ottoman Empire:** Arose in Anatolia and eventually conquered Constantinople (renaming it Istanbul), bringing an end to the Byzantine Empire. The empire then conquered large parts of the Middle East, as well as parts of southeastern Europe, North Africa, Persia, and Turkey. Although Muslim, the Ottomans allowed their Jewish and Christian subjects considerable freedoms within millets.

**Safavid Empire:** Founded by Muslims in Persia and spread east. The Safavids were Shi'ah Muslims, unlike the Ottomans who were Sunnis. The two groups fought a number of wars.

**Mughal Empire:** Founded by a descendant of Genghis Khan and Timur Lang, the Mughals invaded India and ruled there until sometime after 1700, which left Muslims as a significant minority of India's population.