

# 1A The Age of the Crusades, c1071–1204

This option allows students to study in breadth issues of change, continuity, cause and consequence in this period through the following key questions:

- What were the motives of the crusaders and the counter-crusaders?
- What problems faced the states in Outremer and how successfully were these problems addressed?
- How important were faith and ideas for Christians and Muslims?
- What was the impact of the crusades on the Muslim Near East?
- How did the Byzantine Empire, Outremer and the Latin West change and what influenced relations between them?
- How important was the role of key individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments?

## Part one: the Crusader states and Outremer, c1071–1149

### The origins of conflict and the First Crusade, c1071–c1099

- Christianity in western Europe c1071; the role of the Church in the late 11th century; the rising influence of the Papacy
- Islam c1071: Muslim expansion and the rise of the Seljuk Turks
- The Byzantine Empire c1071: the internal problems of the Byzantine Empire; the impact of defeat in the Battle of Manzikert
- Urban II: the reasons for the calling of the First Crusade; responding to the call for help from the Byzantine Empire; the political and religious motives of the Papacy
- The motives of the crusaders; Raymond of Toulouse and the Frankish knights; popular movements
- The course and impact of the First Crusade and its impact on the Muslim Near East, the Byzantine Empire and the Latin West by 1099

### The foundation of new states and the Second Crusade, c1099–1149

- Establishing the states of Outremer: Kings Baldwin I, II and Queen Melisende; expansion and conquest; trade and pilgrimage
- The foundation of the military orders: Templars and Hospitallers; their military, religious and economic roles
- Relations of the Crusader states with the Byzantine Empire, the Latin West, the Muslim Near East and indigenous peoples
- The Islamic response to the Crusader states: Islamic politics and the rise of ideas of jihad under Zengi
- The preaching of the Second Crusade; its course and outcome
- The impact of the Second Crusade on the Muslim Near East, the Byzantine Empire, the Latin West and Outremer by 1149

## Part two: the revival of Islam and the later Crusades, 1149–1204 (A-level only)

### The Muslim Counter-Crusade and Crusader states, 1149–1187 (A-level only)

- The context of Islamic power in the Near East from 1149; the rise of Nureddin in Syria and Egypt and the growth of jihad
- Outremer from 1149: political developments, military strengths and weaknesses
- Relations between Outremer and wider Christendom, the Latin West and the Byzantine Empire
- Internal divisions within Outremer, including the reign of Baldwin IV and his successors
- The rise of Saladin: religion, politics and military expansion; victory at Hattin
- The crisis of Outremer: the consequences of Saladin's capture of Jerusalem

### The Third and Fourth Crusades, 1187–1204 (A-level only)

- Preaching and preparing for the Third Crusade: motives of Pope Gregory VIII; Henry II and Richard I of England; Philip II of France; Frederick Barbarossa
- The course of the Third Crusade: leadership and internal rivalries of the Crusaders; the reasons for the military outcome
- The impact of the Third Crusade; Saladin's power and prestige in the Muslim Near East
- The origins of the Fourth Crusade; the papacy of Innocent III; the weakness of the Byzantine Empire; the role of Venice
- The course of the Fourth Crusade: military preparations; the diversion to Zara; the failure to make any impact on Muslim power
- The legacy of the Crusades by 1204: the Muslim Near East, the Byzantine Empire and the Latin West