

2.0 Synergetic Short Answer Questions

Learning Objective: students will apply their learning in new and novel ways to demonstrate critical thinking and reading comprehension skills.

Procedure

- 1). Complete the readings associated with the headings below.
- 2). Read carefully and then answer the **black questions**.
- 3). Use the answers from the first two questions to answer the **blue synergistic question**.
- 4). Meet, discuss, answer and share with the class your answer to the **final (group) question**.

READINGS: 2.0, 2.1 and 2.2

Glossary Terms: Alexis I, Urban II, Council of Clermont, Battle of Manzikert, Tancred of Normandy.

- 1). There are at least four reasons why Christian Europe was ready and willing to invade the Holy Land in 1095 AD. Present and describe two of these reasons (2.0).
- 2). What three incentives did Pope Urban II provide for knights to go on a crusade (2.1)?
- 3). How is it possible that both Christians and Muslims believed God supported their side but not the other (2.2)?
- 4). Why do so many political leaders use religion to manipulate their people?
- 5). Tancred had issues with killing Muslims (even for an apparently righteous reason). Urban II helped knights like Tancred get over their difficulties by simply saying Jesus was misquoted. Do you think Jesus was in fact misquoted or is this an example of another leader manipulating people?

READINGS 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5

Glossary Terms: Ma'aara, Antioch, Crusader Kingdoms, Knights Hospitaller, Knights Templar, Teutonic Knights, Saladin, Battle of Hattin.

- 1). Both the Christians and Muslims were disorganized. Describe how both sides benefitted from one another's disorganization (2.3).
- 2). Why is Saladin such an important historical figure to Arabs (2.4)?
- 3). The Crusades had at least six important long-term consequences. From the list found on webpage 2.5 select the most important consequence and then defend why you selected the way you did (2.5).
- 4). Use the Internet to find two leaders from any time period. The first leader must be an example of someone who played on peoples fears in order to gain power. The second leader must be an example of a person who gained influence by stressing unity instead of fear. Provide a brief explanation as to which of the two leaders was more successful and why.
- 5). Place yourself into the following hypothetical situation: it is the present day; you are your age and gender except you were born in a Middle Eastern country and you are now studying the Crusades from an Arab perspective. Identify and explain two ways in which an Arab (or Muslim) historical perspective on the Crusades would differ from a Christian (or Western) perspective.