

# History Year 12 Crusades Curriculum Map



YEAR 12	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Curriculum Content</b>	<p><u>Context: The circumstances behind the Crusades</u></p> <p><u>Composite = The background of the Crusades</u></p> <p><b>Component 1</b> = Where and when did the Crusades take place?</p> <p><b>Component 2</b> = Western Europe in the eleventh century. Just War, Truce and peace of God movements, idea of pilgrimage, role of the papacy, Investiture Contest, relations with the Byzantine Empire.</p> <p><b>Component 3</b>= The circumstances in the Palestinian lands before 1100. Rise of Islam, divisions in Islam, Fatamids, Seljuk Turks.</p> <p><b>Component 4</b>= The circumstances in the Byzantine Empire before 1100. Threats to the Byzantine Empire, Alexius Comnenus- problems and solutions of his early reign, extent of Alexius problem in 1095.</p>	<p><u>The Council of Clermont and Its impact</u></p> <p><u>Composite = The calling of the First Crusade</u></p> <p><b>Component 1</b>= The reasons behind Urban’s appeal for a crusade to go to the east. Growing importance of the papacy, Urban and the eastern Christians, significance of Jerusalem, penitential warfare.</p> <p><b>Component 2</b> = Urban’s sermon at Clermont. The route to Clermont, council of Clermont, Urban’s appeal, response to the appeal.</p> <p><b>Component 3</b> = The First Crusaders and their motives. Why did people go on crusade? Who were the main crusaders? The previous experience of the crusaders.</p>	<p><u>The First Crusade (and People’s Crusade)</u></p> <p><u>Composite = The failure of the first wave of the First Crusade</u></p> <p>Component 1 = Who was Peter the Hermit? Attacks on the Jews of Europe, the march to Constantinople.</p> <p>Component 2 = Actions of the People’s Crusade in Anatolia, reasons for their failure, massacre at Nicaea</p> <p><u>Composite = The second wave of the First Crusade led by the princes</u></p> <p>Component 1 = Journey to Constantinople, aims of Alexius, capture of Nicaea, battle of Dorylaeum, capture of Edessa, siege of Antioch, the Holy lance, 28<sup>th</sup> June 1098, capture of Jerusalem 1099.</p> <p>Component 2 = The impact of the capture of Jerusalem. Impact on Jerusalem, Impact on the Latin West, Impact on Latin West, Impact on Byzantine Empire, Impact of the Muslim near east.</p>	<p><u>Crusader states of Outremer</u></p> <p><u>Composite: The establishment of the states</u></p> <p>Component 1: County of Edessa, Principality of Antioch, County of Tripoli, Kingdom of Jerusalem, Expansion and consolidation of territory after the First Crusade 1100-1124.</p> <p>Component 2: Problems facing the states. External problems faced by the Crusader states. Problems of successions, other internal problems.</p> <p>Component 3: The survival of the Crusader States. Jerusalem, rulers, castles, trade, pilgrims.</p> <p>Component 4: The establishment of the military orders. The order of the Hospitallers, treatment of the sick, military role. The Knights Templars, how the Templars ruled, justification for the military orders, achievements of the Templars.</p>	<p><u>The Second Crusade</u></p> <p><u>Composite: The failure of the Second Crusade</u></p> <p>Component 1: The fall of Edessa. Idea of jihad, Zengi.</p> <p>Component 2: The role of Bernard of Clairvaux. Recruitment for the second crusade.</p> <p>Component 3: The roles of Louis and Conrad in the Second Crusade. Why did Louis join the Second Crusade? Why did Conrad join the Second Crusade? The plan for the Second Crusade.</p> <p>Component 4: The events of the Second Crusade. European branches of the Second Crusade. Conversion of the Wends of Christianity. The siege of Lisbon.</p>	<p>Component 5- Second Crusade. Crusade to the Holy land. The situation in the Byzantine Empire. The advance into Asia. Antioch 1148, Were the rumours about Eleanor of Aquitaine and Raymond justified?</p> <p>Component 6- The Council of Acre, Siege of Damascus, why did the second crusade fail?</p> <p><u>Component 7</u>-The results of the Second Crusade. Impact on the West, impact on relations with the West and Byzantine Empire. Impact on the Muslim world. Was the attack on Damascus a mistake?</p>
<b>knowledge and skills (from previous)</b>	At KS3, pupils will have studied the Medieval period. They will have looked at why William of Normandy and the battle of Hastings. Robert of Normandy was William son.	At KS4 student will have studied Medieval Medicine and the Black Death. They will have got a sense of the importance of religion due to the flagellants and the desire for forgiveness of sins.	At KS3 students studies the armies at Hastings. The forces of the Normans will be similar to that of the crusaders.	At KS3 students will have studied the Norman use of castles to control the population. This was also the case with the crusader knights who colonised the Holy Land.		
<b>Core Knowledge Organiser</b>	Keywords and definitions Timeline of key events	Keywords and definitions Timeline of key events	Keywords and definitions Timeline of key events	Keywords and definitions Timeline of key events	Keywords and definitions; timeline of key events	Keywords and definitions Timeline of key events

<b>Assessment Objectives</b>	<p>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features of the periods studied.</p> <p>AO2 Explain and analyse historical events and periods using second order historical concepts.</p> <p>AO3 Analyse, evaluate and use contemporary sources to make substantiated judgements in the context of historical events studied.</p> <p>AO4 Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations in the context of historical events studied.</p>	<p><b>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features of the periods studied.</b></p> <p><b>AO2 Explain and analyse historical events and periods using second order historical concepts.</b></p> <p><b>AO3 Analyse, evaluate and use contemporary sources to make substantiated judgements in the context of historical events studied.</b></p> <p><b>AO4 Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations in the context of historical events studied.</b></p>	<p>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features of the periods studied.</p> <p>AO2 Explain and analyse historical events and periods using second order historical concepts.</p>	<p>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features of the periods studied.</p> <p>AO2 Explain and analyse historical events and periods using second order historical concepts.</p>	<p>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features of the periods studied.</p> <p>AO2 Explain and analyse historical events and periods using second order historical concepts.</p>	<p>AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features of the periods studied.</p> <p>AO2 Explain and analyse historical events and periods using second order historical concepts.</p>
	<p><b>Antipope, Papacy, purgatory, pilgrimage, Cluniac, patriarch, caliph, Gregorian</b></p>	<p><b>Excommunication, investiture, liturgy, ecclesiastical, vizier, Franks, bezant, vassal, homage, Dowry</b></p>	<p>Turcopole, foraging, vanguard, rear-guard, Saracen, Fatamids, citadel, infidel</p>	<p>Outremer, fief, assassins, caravan, principality, Atabeg, sultan, Emir</p>	<p>Jihad, mangonel, Damascus, besiege</p>	
<p><b>Assessment 1</b></p>	<p>It was the challenges facing the Byzantine Empire that caused the First Crusade.' How far do you agree?</p>	<p>Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the argument in these three extracts are in relation to the reasons why knights went on Crusade.</p>	<p>Account for the failure of the people's Crusade</p> <p>'The First Crusade strengthened Alexius I's position as Byzantine Emperor.' Assess the validity of this view of the reign of Alexius I.</p> <p>Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the argument in these three extracts are in relation to the reasons for the success of the Franks during the First Crusade</p>	<p>How far was Baldwin of Boulogne (Baldwin I) the most important individual in determining the success of the Latin Christians in the Near East in the year 1097-1130</p> <p>'Muslim disunity accounts for the survival and expansion of the Crusader states.' Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1099-1130</p>	<p>Account for the failure of the Second Crusade</p>	
<p><b>Assessment 2</b></p>		<p>AP1</p>		<p>AP2</p>		<p>AP3</p>
<p><b>Cross Curricular Links with other Faculties</b></p>	<p>RE – differences between Islam and Christianity Geography- knowledge of Europe and the Holy land</p>	<p>Business Studies – The economic climate of the middle ages  RE – Holocaust due to the treatment of Jews by the People's Crusade</p>	<p>RE = Roman Catholicism and the hierarchy of the church  British value</p>	<p>RSE= just war,  Geography = map of Holy land</p>	<p>Geography = locations of Damascus  RE/ British value- Rise of Jihad and the divisions between sunni and Shia Muslims.</p>	
<p><b>Extra-Curricular Offer</b></p>	<p>Meanwhile elsewhere activities. Guided reading activities Journal articles. Keywords and definitions; timeline of key events</p>	<p>Meanwhile elsewhere activities. Guided reading activities Journal articles. Keywords and definitions; timeline of key events</p>	<p>Meanwhile elsewhere activities. Guided reading activities Journal articles. Keywords and definitions; timeline of key events</p>	<p>Meanwhile elsewhere activities. Guided reading activities Journal articles. Keywords and definitions; timeline of key events</p>	<p>Meanwhile elsewhere activities. Guided reading activities Journal articles. Keywords and definitions; timeline of key events</p>	<p>Meanwhile elsewhere activities. Guided reading activities Journal articles. Keywords and definitions; timeline of key events</p>

Time Allocation	5 lessons per fortnight					
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