

UNIT 3: EMPIRES OF FAITH
Reading Guide 18: Islamic Culture and the Christian Crusades

10.3: Muslim Culture

• **Objective A: Describe society under the Abbasids.**

1. Many cultural traditions combined with the Arabic culture to create ...
2. Muslim society was made up of four classes:
 - upper class =
 - second class =
 - third class =
 - lowest class =
3. Muslim women had more _____ and _____ rights than European, Indian, and Chinese women of the same time period but were still expected to ...
4. Over time, Muslim women were forced to live increasingly _____. When they did go out in public, they were expected to be _____.

• **Objective B: Recognize the intellectual accomplishments of Muslim scholars.**

5. The faithful throughout the empire relied on mathematicians and astronomers to calculate:
 - a)
 - b)
6. After the fall of Rome in 476 AD, Europe entered a period of upheaval and chaos, an era in which scholarship suffered. However, Muslim leaders and scholars ...
7. The House of Wisdom in Baghdad was a combination _____, _____, and _____ where scholars from different cultures and beliefs worked side by side translating texts from _____, _____, _____, and elsewhere into _____.

• **Objective D: Identify Muslim accomplishments in art and science.**

Literary Achievements:

8. Bedouin poets composed poems celebrating _____, _____, _____, & _____.
9. The _____ is the standard for all Arabic literature and poetry.
10. Popular literature included _____.

Artistic Achievements:

11. Since Muslims believed that only Allah can create life, images of _____ were discouraged and many artists turned towards _____.
12. It is in _____ that the greatest cultural blending of the Muslim world can be seen.

Scientific Achievements:

13. Muslim contributions in the sciences were most recognizable in _____, _____, and _____.
14. Al-Razi: a) was the greatest _____ of the Muslim world, b) wrote an _____ which drew on knowledge from Greek, Syrian, Arabic and Indian sources, and c) believed patients would recover more quickly if they ...
15. Al-Khwarizmi created a mathematical technique called _____, today called _____.
16. Ibn al-Haytham revolutioned ideas about _____; his studies were used in developed lenses for _____ and _____.
17. Ibn Rushd argued that Greek philosophy and Islam had the same goal which was:
18. Moses Ben Maimon (Maimonides) has been recognized as the greatest _____ philosopher in history.

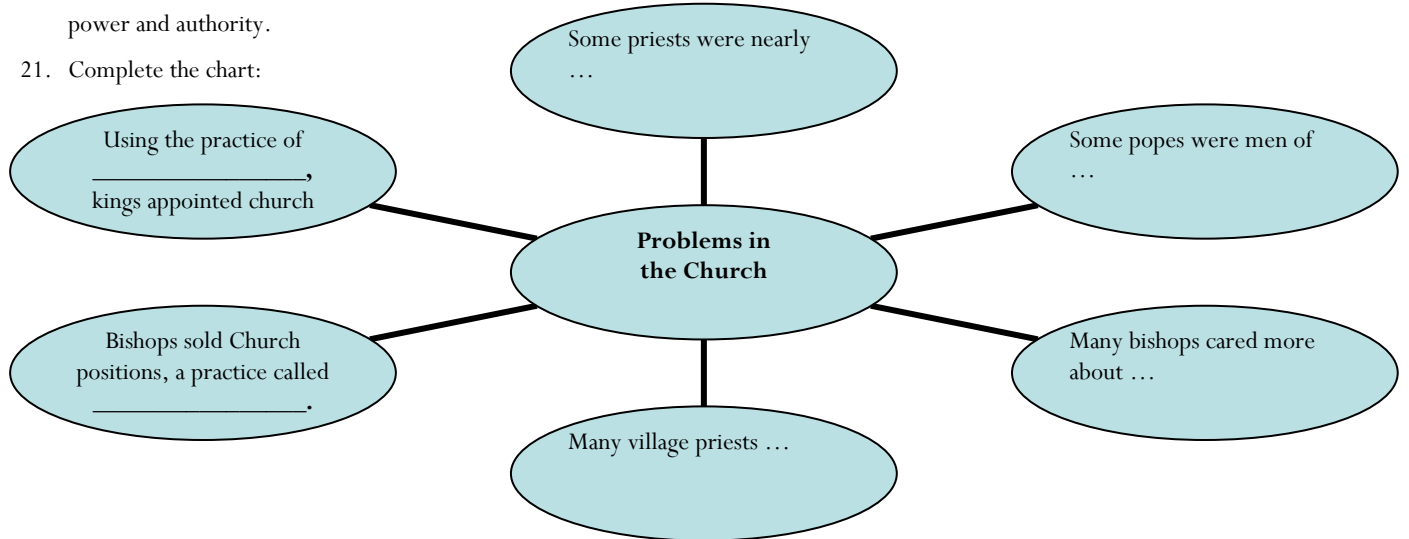
19. The knowledge developed and preserved by the Muslim scholars would be drawn upon by _____ scholars in the _____, beginning in the _____ century.

14.1: Church Reform and the Crusades

• **Objective A: Explain the spiritual revival and Church reforms that began in the 11th century.**

20. _____ led the spiritual revival. Reformers established new _____. Popes expanded the Church's power and authority.

21. Complete the chart:



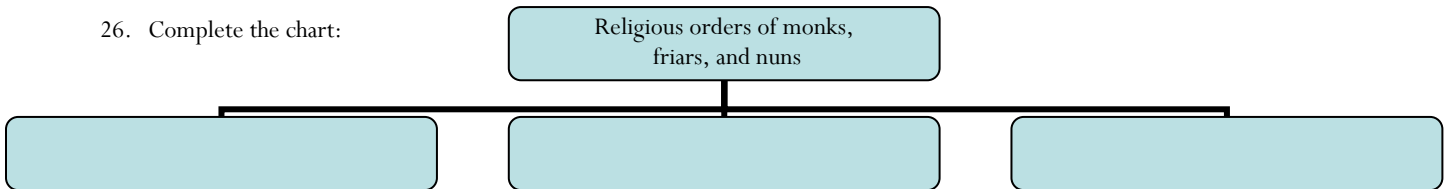
22. The Church was restructured to resemble a _____. The pope's advisers were called the _____.

23. _____ for the pope traveled through Europe dealing with bishops and kings.

24. The Church collected taxes in the forms of _____ and performed social services.

25. Friars took vows of _____, _____, and _____. They owned nothing and lived by _____.

26. Complete the chart:



• **Objective B: Describe the Gothic cathedrals of the 12th century.**

27. The cathedral was viewed as the representation of the _____.

28. Between 800 and 1100, churches were built in the _____ style with round arches, thick walls, and tiny windows.

29. In the early 1100s, _____ style churches thrust upward and let light stream through huge stained glass windows.

30. What famous Gothic cathedral was built in Paris?

31. Examine the diagram on p. 381. What four structural engineering innovations were used in Gothic architecture?

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Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

• **Objective C: Summarize the causes of the Crusades and analyze the effects of the Crusades.**

32. In 1093, the Byzantine emperor Alexius Comnenus asked for help against the _____ because they were threatening to conquer his capital, _____.
33. Pope _____ issued a call for a _____ to gain control of the _____.
34. Complete the chart:

Economic, Social, and Political Goals of the Crusades		
Economic Goals:	Social Goals:	Political Goals:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchants profited by making ... • Merchants hoped to win control of key trade routes to ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kings and the Church saw the Crusades as an opportunity to ... • Younger sons were looking for .. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pope wanted to ...

35. According to the pope, those who died on Crusade were assured ...
36. In 1099, the Crusaders captured the city of _____.
37. The Crusader states were extremely vulnerable to ...
38. In 1187, _____ fell to the Muslim leader _____.
39. At the end of the Third Crusade, Jerusalem remained under _____ control but unarmed _____ could freely visit the city's holy places.
40. In 1204, during the Fourth Crusade, the city of _____ was looted.
41. Define **Reconquista**:
42. In 1492, Granada fell to the Christian army of _____, the Spanish monarchs.
43. Define **Inquisition**:
44. The Crusades are a forceful example of ...
45. Complete the chart:

Effects of the Crusades			
Economic Effects:	Social Effects:	Political Effects:	Religious Effects:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European merchants expanded trade between ... • Goods imported from SW Asia included ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For women, it meant a chance to ... • Lessened the power of ... • Weakened the ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the power of ... • The fall of Constantinople ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Muslims, the intolerance and prejudice displayed by Christians ...