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SH:6 – Moslems and Crusaders — Q/A

Recommended Reading: Unit 6 Information pages, Politically Incorrect Guide to Islam pp 119-18, Islam at the Gates: Prologue pp 3-22.

- 1) The first **Fitna** (Moslem civil war), fought in 661 after Mohammedan conquests in the Middle East, resulted in the establishment of this Caliphate, which ruled until 750.
- 2) This French noble led the First Crusade and became the first Latin ruler of Jerusalem, but refused the title of 'King'.
- 3) This critical battle, fought in Armenia in 1071 was a disaster for the Byzantine Empire and resulted in a mass migration of Seljuk Turks into Asia Minor.
- 4) Conditions for Christians traveling to the Holy Land worsened in the 10th century after Jerusalem fell into the hands of this people.
- 5) This Pope initiated the Crusades at the Council of Clermont after he received a letter from the Byzantine Emperor asking for help against the Turks.
- 6) This saintly abbot, known as a reformer and scholar, was influential in preaching the second crusade and promoted the Military Order of Knights Templar.
- 7) This crusade resulted in the establishment of Latin Crusader kingdoms in Edessa, Antioch, and Jerusalem.
- 8) During this Crusade, Constantinople was attacked and sacked by Latin Crusaders who became involved in a power struggle for the imperial throne.
- 9) This heresy, which resulted in the destruction of many works of Christian art, arose in the 8th and 9th centuries in Eastern Christendom.
- 10) This Syrian monk, who lived under Moslem rule, defended Christian art against the iconoclasts and is recognized as a Doctor of the Church.
- 11) This Byzantine Emperor brought an end to anarchy in the realm and opposed Moslem invaders, but also damaged Christian unity by promoting the Iconoclast heresy.

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- 12) This religious order, co-founded by Peter Nolasco and his confessor Raymond of Penyafort in 1218, was dedicated to ransoming Christian captives of the Moors.
- 13) This monastic military order evolved from a group of crusaders who vowed to devote their lives to the care of the poor and sick in Jerusalem.
- 14) In 1522, after an epic struggle between 7000 Hospitallers and 100,000 invading Ottomans, the Knights surrendered their stronghold on Rhodes and resettled on this Island.
- 15) This military order, established during the crusade era, gained great wealth as bankers and money managers for pilgrims, crusaders, and other travelers.
- 16) This colossal naval battle, fought in 1571, destroyed the fleet of the Ottomans Turks and gave Holy League of Christian states control of the Mediterranean.
- 17) This elite corps of Ottoman slave-soldiers was composed of Christian boys who had been kidnapped as children and forcibly converted to Islam.
- 18) This 15th century preacher and inquisitor opposed the Hussites and with John Hunyadi, helped raise the siege of Belgrade.
- 19) This 1529 standoff, in which 20 thousand Christian troops fought off a Turkish force ten times its size, marked the farthest reach of the Ottomans into Eastern Europe.
- 20) This Ottoman Emperor expanded Ottoman territory in the Balkans, but was repulsed at the siege of Vienna in 1529.
- 21) This term refers to the centuries-long conflict between Moslem and Christian Spain, ending with the fall of the last Moorish kingdom of Granada in 1492.
- 22) This is the year that is given as the date of the formal schism between Western (Catholic) and Eastern (Orthodox) branches of Christianity.
- 23) This describes a government in which imperial power is dominant over the Church, and applies especially to the Byzantine Emperor's interference in Eastern Christendom.
- 24) This religious order, founded by Felix of Valois and John of Matha in 1198, was dedicated to the ransoming of Christian captives of Moslem raiders.