Regents Q’s 2-2

Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the speakers’ statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*Speaker A:* We must fight to keep control of Jerusalem in the hands of those who believe in Allah.

*Speaker B:* Come and battle while there is still time to protect the Holy Land where Christ walked.

*Speaker C:* We must go forth to heal the split between the churches.

*Speaker D:* An investment in ships and knights will yield control of profitable trade routes.

1. Which speaker expresses a Muslim perspective during the Crusades?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

1. Which speaker is expressing an economic motive for the Crusades?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

1. One long-term effect of the Crusades was the

(1) development of Pax Mongolia

(2) fall of the Ming dynasty

(3) control of Jerusalem by Europeans

(4) growth of trade and towns in western Europe

1. Which institution served as the primary unifying force in medieval western Europe?

(1) legislature

(2) church

(3) monarchy

(4) military

Base your answer to question 5 on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The basic idea of this book is simple: to tell the story of the Crusades as they were seen, lived, and recorded on ‘the other side’—in other words, in the Arab camp. Its content is based almost exclusively on the testimony of contemporary Arab historians and chroniclers. . . .

* Amin Maalouf, *The Crusades Through Arab Eyes*, Al Saqi Books
1. This passage indicates that the author’s emphasis is on

 (1) cause and effect

(2) chronological order

(3) reenactment

(4) point of view

1. What was one direct result of the Crusades?
	1. (1) Trade increased between Europe and the Middle East.
	2. (2) Islamic kingdoms expanded into Europe.
	3. (3) Arabs and Christians divided the city of  Jerusalem between them.
	4. (4) Alexander the Great became a powerful leader in Eurasia.

Base your answer to question 7 on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . For many in the contemporary Arab world, the Crusades are viewed as having begun nearly a millennium of conflict with what would become the West. The Crusades are seen as representing the constant threat of Western encroachment [trespassing]. But many scholars say that is a more recent and inaccurate view of the Crusades. . . .

* Mike Shuster, reporter, NPR

The Medieval Crusades were taken and then turned into something that they never really were in the first place. They were turned into a kind of a proto-imperialism, an attempt to bring the fruits of European civilization to the Middle East, when, in fact, during the Middle Ages the great sophisticated and wealthy power was the Muslim world. Europe was the Third World. . . .

* Thomas Madden, St. Louis University, *History of relations between the West and Middle East*, NPR, All Things Considered, August 17, 2004
1. These statements indicate that the history of the Crusades

(1) has been neglected by experts

(2) was of little importance

(3) is the subject of debate and interpretation

(4) illustrates the importance of tolerance and  understanding