



Christianity was central to peoples' lives in the Middle Ages. The Church's teaching about God and life after death influenced every aspect of peoples' lives. It gave people jobs, Holy Days (holidays) influenced their ideas and led to Crusades both in the Holy Land and Europe.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		630	Prophet Muhammad founded the religion of Islam.	Church	A Christian organization with its own clergy, buildings, and distinctive beliefs
Summarise your learning Topic 1: Why were Christian beliefs in the Middle Ages so important? Christians believed that there was one God and that Jesus was the son of God. They believed that you would go to go to Heaven or Hell after death and that you would work off your sins in Purgatory. The Catholic Church was therefore very powerful as it influenced every aspect of peoples' lives.		1095	Pope Urban calls for a Crusade to recover the Holy Land for Christianity.	Heaven	The home of God, the angels and the spirits of people without sin after death.
		1099	Jerusalem falls to the First Crusaders and the Latin Kingdom is created.	Pope	The Head of the Roman Catholic Church
		1187	Jerusalem falls to the Muslims under the leadership of Saladin	Holy Day	A Christian festival celebrating the life of Jesus, the disciples, or Saints
		1291	The last Christians are driven out of the Holy Land by the Muslims	Hell	The realm of evil and suffering where the wicked are punished after death
Topic 2: How important was the Church and medieval priest in peoples' lives? The Church, as an institution, was very important as it had power over the monarch. It was also a major landowner and was very rich as it received taxes (a tithe). The Church was a major provider of jobs and careers such as priests, monks and nuns. Every village/town had a priest who taught them about God and led church services, including weddings, baptisms and funerals. They also often had great influence over administration, education and medicine.				Holy Land	Land considered sacred by Christians, Jews, and Muslims in Palestine, including Jerusalem
				Purgatory	Catholics believe in a place in between heaven and hell where sins are paid for
				Pilgrimage	A journey taken for religious reasons
				Monastery	The home of monks living in seclusion under religions vows
				Crusade	A Holy War to capture and retain the Holy Land for Christianity
Topic 3: Why were monasteries and pilgrimages so important in medieval England? Monasteries were religious houses where monks lived under religious vows. They owned massive amounts of land and wealth and provided jobs for many. Monasteries also provided the hospitals, libraries and prayers for the dead. Many people went on pilgrimage, a religious journey, to monasteries in order to gain favour with God.		Who are these people and events?			
		Pope Urban	Pope who called upon the Kings and people of Europe to go on Crusade to recapture the Holy Land for Christians.		
Topic 4: Why did people go on crusade and what was the impact of the crusades? Christians went to war with the Muslims over Jerusalem and control of the Holy Lands. This led to a number of crusades across the medieval period. The Crusades had a number of positives and negatives. Negatively it turned Christians and Muslims into long standing rivals and enemies. It further increased the power of the Pope and the Church. Positively it transformed the Holy Land and benefited Europe economically and culturally.		Saladin	Leader of the Muslim Army who retook Jerusalem for the Muslims		