



# ORANGE HIGH SCHOOL

## ASSESSMENT TASK NOTIFICATION

<b>Subject</b>	Stage 4 History – Year 8
<b>Topic</b>	The Medieval World
<b>Class Teacher</b>	King, Bonin, Green, Sutherland, Wright, Hinks, Walton
<b>Head Teacher</b>	Paine
<b>Task Weighting</b>	40%
<b>Date Given</b>	Week 4
<b>Date Due</b>	Week 8 – Friday, 17 <sup>th</sup> March 2023

### **Task:**

You have been hired by the British Museum to **create a virtual museum** so that people elsewhere in the world- such as Australia- are able to access the exhibits. The exhibit title is:

### **“The Crusades 1095-1291BCE”**

You will select and analyse **Four** Primary Sources to form part of the exhibit. You may select from the attached sources and other sources from your own research.

The Primary sources may be an extract from an historical text, an artwork, an inscription, an artefact, or archaeological remains, including buildings.

### **For each of the four sources you need to include:**

- One PEEL paragraph [200-250 words] which describes the source you have chosen and key information that is contained within the source.
- A clear judgment about why this source is important to the study of the crusades and what we can learn about the crusades from studying it

This means in total you will have FOUR paragraphs (800-1000 words in total, not including bibliography).

### **Bibliography:**

You will also need to write a bibliography for your research. Your bibliography should include the following:

- The title of the webpage
- The website URL
- The date you viewed the website

e.g. The Crusades: A complete history, <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/feature/crusades-complete-history>, accessed 14/2/23

You might like to use Google Slides, PDF files, PowerPoint presentations, or word docs to create your exhibition.

**You will submit your assessment task as a hand-in (hard copy) task to your history teacher during your lesson on the date. Extensions for task submission will not be given on the basis of technology or printing failure.**

This task is an assessment for learning. The purpose of research is to learn about topics that you may or may not have studied in class.

- **Absences:** If you know you are going to be away on the day that the task is due, you must make alternative arrangements with your teacher beforehand. If you are suddenly away on the day that the task is due, you must contact your teacher or Head Teacher on your return to school. Documentation will be required in both cases
- **Plagiarism:** Plagiarism, the using of the work of others without acknowledgement will incur serious penalties and may result in zero award. Any cheating will also incur penalties. Failure to follow the above procedures may result in a zero award.

The policies and procedures that are outlined in the Assessment booklet will be followed regarding the non-completion of assessment tasks.

***Outcomes to be assessed:***

- HT4-3 describes and assesses the motives and actions of past individuals and groups in the context of past societies
- HT4-5 identifies the meaning, purpose and context of historical sources
- HT4-8 locates, selects and organises information from sources to develop an historical inquiry
- HT4-9 uses a range of historical terms and concepts when communicating an understanding of the past HT4-10 selects and uses appropriate oral, written, visual and digital forms to communicate

***Students will be assessed on how well they:***

- Research the Crusades
- Explain how the Crusades were primarily religious wars
- Demonstrate the nature of warfare during the Crusades
- Analyse the sources, outlining their usefulness in understanding the crusades

<b>Marking Guidelines</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates a sophisticated virtual museum which informs the viewer about the Crusades in an engaging and interesting way, using historical terms and concepts</li> <li>• Provides a sophisticated judgement about the significance of each source to the Crusades</li> <li>• Provides a clear, thorough and detailed analysis and description for each of the chosen sources</li> <li>• Demonstrates evidence of research, reference to secondary sources or includes a primary source from their own research</li> <li>• Includes a detailed bibliography</li> </ul>	17-20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates a strong virtual museum which informs the viewer about the Crusades in an interesting way</li> <li>• Provides a very clear judgement about the significance of each area to the Crusades</li> <li>• Provides a thorough and detailed analysis and description for each of the chosen sources</li> <li>• Demonstrates evidence of research, some use of secondary sources</li> <li>• Includes a relevant bibliography</li> </ul>	13-16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates a satisfactory virtual museum which informs the viewer about Crusades in an engaging and interesting way</li> <li>• Provides a clear judgement about the significance of each area to Crusades</li> <li>• Provides a quite detailed description each of the chosen sources</li> <li>• Demonstrates some evidence of relevant research</li> <li>• Includes a bibliography – may be incomplete</li> </ul>	9-12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates a basic virtual museum which informs the viewer about the Crusades</li> <li>• Provides a judgement about the significance of each source (2 or 3)</li> <li>• Provides some description for each of the three areas displayed in the museum</li> <li>• Includes a limited bibliography</li> </ul>	5-8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates a limited virtual museum which informs the viewer about the Crusades</li> <li>• Provides limited judgement about the significance of most topics to the Crusades</li> <li>• Provides a description for some of the provided sources</li> <li>• Makes some use of primary sources, mostly secondary sources used</li> <li>• May not include a bibliography or bibliography is very limited</li> </ul>	1-4

## Appendix 1 – Sources

### Source 1

In 1095, Pope Urban II gave a speech at the Council of Clermont, France, which inspired the First Crusade. There are five different written versions of this speech. The one shown below is from *History of the Crusades* by Robert the Monk, written some 12 years after the speech was given.

From the confines of Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople a horrible tale has gone forth and very frequently has been brought to our ears, namely, that a race from the kingdom of the Persians, an accursed race, a race utterly alienated from God ... has invaded the lands of those Christians and has depopulated them by the sword, pillage and fire; it has led away a part of the captives into its own country, and a part it has destroyed by cruel tortures; it has either entirely destroyed the churches of God or appropriated them for the rites of its own religion. They destroy the altars, after having defiled them with their uncleanness ...

... That land which as the Scripture says 'floweth with milk and honey,' was given by God into the possession of the children of Israel, Jerusalem is the navel of the world; the land is fruitful above others, like another paradise of delights ... This royal city, therefore, situated at the centre of the world, is now held captive by His enemies, and is in subjection to those who do not know God ... [Jerusalem] seeks therefore and desires to be liberated, and does not cease to implore you to come to her aid ... Accordingly undertake this journey for the remission of your sins, with the assurance of the imperishable glory of the kingdom of heaven.

Robert the Monk, c. 1107, *History of the Crusades*

### Source 2: MAP of Outremer in ad 1135



Source 3: The Capture of Acre c 1191, depicted in a 15<sup>th</sup> Century illustration



Source 4: A French 14<sup>th</sup> century illustration of Louis VII attacking the Muslim army from **The Second Crusade (1144)**



Source 5

An eye-witness to the Sack of Constantinople, describing the attack by Crusaders on the city of Constantinople in 1204

... How shall I begin to tell of the deeds wrought by these nefarious men! Alas, the images, which ought to have been worshipped, were trodden under foot! Alas, the relics of the holy martyrs were thrown into unclean places! Then was seen what one shudders to hear, namely, the divine body and blood of Christ was spilled upon the ground or thrown about ...

Nicetas Choniates, *Alexii Ducae Imperium*, 1.397

### Source 6: A Saracen Archer

**Lamellar armour,** made from pieces of boiled leather, to protect the torso. Lighter and cheaper than mail.

Many Seljuk warriors were relatively lightly armoured, sacrificing protection for lighter weight and greater mobility.

**Spiked helmet,** with mail attached to protect the back of the head and neck, and the throat.

**Quiver** for arrows, worn at the belt for ease of use both on foot and on horseback.

**Compound recurve bow** made from layers of wood and horn. A compact, high-powered bow that could be used from horseback.



### Source 7: A Knight Crusader

**Surcoat,** adopted by knights during the Crusades, to prevent the mail getting too hot. Surcoat and shield then became a place for a knight to display either his own coat of arms or a Crusader cross.

**Great helm** completely covers the face and the back of head. A thirteenth-century innovation, replacing earlier Norman style conical helmets.

**Mail hauberk** (shirt) and quices (leggings) made from interlocking iron rings. With the best quality mail, the rings are riveted closed. Worn over a padded gambeson (undershirt).

**Straight-bladed double-edged steel sword,** designed for cutting and thrusting. The fullers (grooves) in the blade are not blood troughs – they lighten the blade without sacrificing strength.

**Shield** made of wood, and covered in leather.



Source 9: Crusaders embark for the Levant. From ‘Le Roman de Godefroi de Bouillon’, France, 1337.




## Appendix 2: SCAFFOLD or Sample Answer

In writing your description and analysis you will need to use the PEEL structure for each source.

Your Paragraph Should Include:

<b>P</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>L</b>
Point	Evidence	Explanation	Link
Make your point	Back it up: Support your point with evidence & examples	Explain how the evidence supports your point	Link this point to the next point in the following paragraph Or back to main point



www.virtuallibrary.info



**Source Example 1** A French fourteenth-century painting of Peter the Hermit, a religious figure, leading the People's Crusade, an informal crusade of ordinary people that ended in tragedy in 1096.

### Topic sentence:

Source Example 1 is French fourteenth-century painting depicting Peter the Hermit leading an informal crusade of ordinary people. This crusade was called "The People's Crusade and it ended

in tragedy in 1906", the painting is a very useful source in understanding the widespread involvement of christians across Medieval Europe in the Crusade Campains.

## **Evidence**

The painting includes shows a group of women, men, children as well as one fully trained knight on a horse. They are all listening intently to Peter the Hermit who is shown to be delivering a powerful and charismatic speech. The painting is evidence that the marjority of people that joined the people's crusade were largely untrained ordinary people. "Medieval chronicals", a website dedicated to medieval history, suggests that "this was not an organised and well planned expedition and was not authorized by the Catholic Church."

## **Explain**

The depiction of ordinary people in this painting can largely support the idea that the People's Crusade was disorganised, the ordinary people have no weapons, no training and no armour to protect them from the islamic armies. The protection of only one Knight was not sufficient against the strong trained and organsed Seljuk Turks, Medieval chronicals states that "Most of the people who were part of the People's Crusade were killed and others who survived were sold into slavery"

## **Link**

The source is helpful to a historian studying the crusades as it reveals that ordinary untrained and unarmed people listened to religious leaders and were inspired to help defend the holy land.

Bibliography:

**Title: Medieval Chronicles Peoples Crusade 1096**

<https://www.medievalchronicles.com/the-crusades/peoples-crusade/>

accessed 14/2/2023