1095 – 1291

The Crusades Quiz

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle beside the best answer.

1. What did Pope Urban II call for at the Council of Clermont in 1095?

- (A) A holy war to reclaim Jerusalem from Muslim rule
- (B) A peace treaty between France and the Holy Roman Empire
- (C) A trade agreement with the merchants of Constantinople
- (D) A holy war to retake Constantinople from the Ottomans

2. What happened when Crusaders reached Jerusalem in 1099?

- (A) They were defeated outside the walls and forced to retreat to Europe
- (B) They captured the city and set up Crusader states in the Holy Land
- (C) They visited the holy sites as pilgrims and then sailed home in peace
- (D) They agreed to a peaceful handover and shared the city with its rulers

3. Who was Saladin?

- (A) A Roman pope who called for the First Crusade in 1095
- (B) A Venetian leader who steered the Fourth Crusade in 1202
- (C) A French king who led the Third Crusade to the Holy Land in 1190
- (D) A Kurdish Muslim sultan who recaptured Jerusalem in 1187

4. What made the Fourth Crusade unusual?

- (A) It was led in person by the kings of England and France
- (B) It ended with Saladin letting Christian pilgrims visit Jerusalem
- (C) It attacked and sacked Constantinople, a Christian city
- (D) It captured and held Jerusalem for more than a century

5. Why was the fall of Edessa in 1144 significant?

- (A) It gave Saladin control of Jerusalem and set off the Third Crusade
- (B) It showed Crusader states could be retaken and set off the Second Crusade
- (C) It ended the Crusades and forced every Crusader to return to Europe
- (D) It led Pope Urban II to call the First Crusade at the Council of Clermont in 1095

6. When did the Crusading era end?

- (A) 1204, when Crusaders sacked Constantinople
- (B) 1144, when Muslim forces retook Edessa
- (C) 1187, when Saladin retook Jerusalem
- (D) 1291, when Acre fell to Muslim forces

7. Which Crusade involved the most powerful European kings?

- (A) The Third Crusade, led by Richard I of England and Philip II of France
- (B) The Fourth Crusade, led by Boniface of Montferrat and the Doge of Venice
- (C) The People's Crusade, led by Peter the Hermit and Walter Sans Avoir
- (D) The First Crusade, led by Godfrey of Bouillon and Raymond of Toulouse

8. What was one lasting effect of the Crusades on Europe?

- (A) Jerusalem stayed under Christian rule for the next five hundred years
- (B) The Catholic and Orthodox churches reunited into one church under the pope
- (C) Contact with Islamic and Byzantine lands brought new goods and ideas to Europe
- (D) The kingdoms of Europe agreed to stop fighting one another for good

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The Crusades Quiz: Answer Key

1. **A** A holy war to reclaim Jerusalem from Muslim rule

2. **B** They captured the city and set up Crusader states in the Holy Land

3. **D** A Kurdish Muslim sultan who recaptured Jerusalem in 1187

4. **C** It attacked and sacked Constantinople, a Christian city

5. **B** It showed Crusader states could be retaken and set off the Second Crusade

6. **D** 1291, when Acre fell to Muslim forces

7. **A** The Third Crusade, led by Richard I of England and Philip II of France

8. **C** Contact with Islamic and Byzantine lands brought new goods and ideas to Europe