CP World History DBQ Mini-Research Paper

Crusades

Prompt: Develop an argument that analyses to what extent the Crusades impacted those involved.

Document 1

Source: Count Stephen of Blois, French Crusader who was one of the leaders of 1st Crusade, letter to his wife , 1098

**MLA**: Peters, Edward. *The First Crusade: The Chronicle of Fulcher of Chartres and Other Source Materials*. 2nd ed., Philadelphia, U of Pennsylvania P, 1998. p. 287.

You may be sure, dearest, that the messenger whom I sent to you left me before Antioch [city in Israel] safe and unharmed and through God’s grace, in the greatest of prosperity. You may know for certain, my beloved that of gold, silver, and many other kinds of riches, I now have twice as much as you, my love, supposed me to have when I left you…

Source: A letter from a French Crusader, Count Stephen of Blois, 1098, one of the leaders of 1st Crusade

You may be sure, dearest, that the messenger whom I sent to you left me before Antioch safe and unharmed and through God’s grace, in the greatest of prosperity. You may know for certain, my beloved that of gold, silver, and many other kinds of riches, I now have twice as much as you, my love, supposed me to have when I left you…

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Document 2

Source: William Archbishop of Tyre (1130-1185), his account of the Crusader Conquest of Jerusalem. William was born in Catholic occupied Israel and educated in Europe by Catholic priests.

**MLA:** Edbury, P. W., and William, *The Conquest of Jerusalem and the Third Crusade: Sources in Translation*. Place of publication not identified, Routledge, 2017. p. 102.

When they heard the name of Jerusalem called out they began to weep and fell onto their knees, giving thanks to Our Lord with many sighs for the great love which he had shown them in allowing them to reach the goal of their pilgrimage… They ran forward until they had a clear view of all the towers and walls of the city. Then they raised their hands in prayers to Heaven and taking off their shoes, bowed to the ground and kissed the earth.

CP World History DBQ Mini-Research Paper

Reformation

Prompt: Develop an argument that analyzes to what extent various factors brought about the Protestant Reformation.

Document 1

**Source: Martin Luther responding to being accused of heresy (belief contrary to the Catholic Church), 1518**

**MLA: Bainton, Roland Herbert. *Here I Stand: A Life of Martin Luther.* United States, Hendrickson Publishers, 2009, p. 73.**

**Like an insidious [sneaky] devil you pervert the Scriptures [Bible]. You say that the Church consists virtually in the pope… Look at the ghastly shedding of blood by Pope Julius II. Look at the outrageous tyranny of Pope Boniface VIII, who as the proverb declares, 'came in as a wolf, reigned as a lion, and died as a dog.' You make the pope into an emperor… [we] will not tolerate this.**

Document 2

**Source:** Pope Boniface VIII in 1302; he put forward some of the strongest claims of any pope to worldly as well as spiritual power. He involved himself often with foreign affairs.

**MLA:** Spielvogel, Jackson J. *Western Civilization: A Brief History*. United States, Cengage Learning, 2011, p. 233.

Therefore, of the one and only Church [Catholic] there is one body and one head… that is, Christ and the [Pope]... Therefore whoever resists this power [of the pope] thus ordained [ordered] by God, resists the ordinance of God, Furthermore, we declare, we proclaim, we define that it is absolutely necessary for salvation that every human creature be subject to the Roman Pontiff [Pope].

We declare and pronounce to be subject [obedient] to the Roman Pontiff [Pope] is necessary for salvation. I have the authority of the King of Kings. I am all in all, and above all, so that God Himself and I, the Vicar of Christ [a vicar is a representative; title for the pope], have but one consistory, and I am able to do almost all that God can do.

**Indeed, we declare, announce and define, that it is altogether necessary to salvation for every human being to be subject to the Roman pontiff [pope].**

Pope Boniface VIII in 1302

**Indeed, we declare, announce and define, that it is altogether necessary to salvation for every human being to be subject to the Roman pontiff [pope].**

Pope Boniface VIII in 1302

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Pope Boniface VIII in 1302

CP World History DBQ Mini-Research Paper

Silk Roads

Prompt: Develop an argument that analyzes to what extent the Silk Roads created an interconnected network.

Document 1

**Source:** Marco Polo, *The Travels of Marco Polo*, an Italian merchant who worked for the Yuan Dynasty, Mongol ruled China, late 13th century. This excerpt is a description of Hangzhou, a southern city that was a powerful trade city on the Grand Canal in China.

**MLA:** Polo, Marco. *The Travels: Marco Polo*. London, Penguin, 2004, p. 293.

There are within the city [of Hangzhou, China] ten principal squares or market places, besides innumerable shops along the streets. .... On the nearer bank ... stand large stone warehouses provided for merchants who arrive from India and other parts with their goods and effects. They are thus situated conveniently close to the market squares. In each of these, three days in every week, from forty to fifty thousand persons come to these markets and supply them with every article that could be desired.

Document 2

**Source:** Fa-Xian, a Chinese Buddhist monk traveled to India and Ceylon to visit Buddhist holy shrines in those regions, 399 - 411 C.E.; this was written in an important travelogue called *A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms*. Buddhism had spread to China from India via Silk Roads merchants.

**MLA:** Fa-Xian. *A Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms: Being an Account by the Chinese Monk Fâ-hien, of His Travels in India and Ceylon (A.D. 399-414) in Search of* *the Buddhist Books of Discipline*. Translated by James Legge, New York   
     [N.Y.], Dover, 1991., p. 42, 44.

[page 42] From this place [Central Asia], we traveled southeast, passing by a succession of very many monasteries, with a multitude of monks...

[page 44] When stranger monks arrive at any monastery, the old residents meet and receive them, carry for them their clothes and alms-bowls, giving them water to wash their feet [dirty from travelling], oil with which to anoint them… When the stranger has enjoyed a very brief rest, they further as the number of years that he ash been a monk, after which he receives a sleeping apartment…

CP World History DBQ Mini-Research Paper

Greek Contributions

Prompt: Develop an argument that analyzes to what extent the ancient Greeks achievement have contributed to the modern world.

Document 1

**Source:** Hippocrates, Hippocratic Oath; he is known today as the father of medicine; lived from about 460 to 377 B.C.E.

**MLA:** Miles, *Steven H. Hippocratic Oath and the Ethics of Medicine*. Cary, Oxford UP, USA, 2005, p. xiii-xiv.

I will follow that treatment which, according to my ability and judgment, I will consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is harmful. I will give no deadly medicine to anyone if asked, nor suggest any such advice.

Document 2

**Source:** Pericles (leading statesman in Athens), a speech given to Athenians in an annual funeral to honor those who died in war reminding them of the importance of their government; about 430 B.C.E.

**MLA:** Krieger, Larry, and Kenneth Neill. *World History: Perspectives on the Past*. Lexington, D.C. Heath, 1997, p. 119.

Our plan of government favors the many instead of the few: that is why it is called a democracy…As for social standing, advancement is open to everyone, according to ability. While every citizen has equal opportunity to serve the public, we reward our most distinguished citizens by asking them to make our political decisions. Nor do we discriminate against the poor. A man may serve his country no matter how low his position on the social scale.

CP World History DBQ Mini-Research Paper

Roman Contributions

Prompt: Develop an argument that analyzes to what extent the ancient Roman achievement have contributed to the modern world.

Document 1

**Source:** the Laws of the Twelve Tables; Displayed in the Roman Forum (government and social center or Rome); stated the rights and duties of the Roman citizen; they were created because the plebeian class (lower) previously did not have many rights and the demanded to be heard.

**MLA:** Johnson, Allan Chester, et al. *Ancient Roman Statutes: A Translation with* *Introduction, Commentary, Glossary, and Index*. Facsimile ed., Clark, N.J., 2012, p. 12.

I.1 If [the plaintiff] summon him (defendant) into court, he shall go. If he does not go, (plaintiff) shall call witnesses.

II. 3 Whoever is in need of evidence... shall go on every third day to call out loud before the doorway of the witness.

IX. 3 The penalty shall be capital punishment for a judge... legally appointed who has been found guilty of receiving a bribe for giving a decision.

IX. 6 Putting to death... of any man who has not been convicted, whosoever he might be, is forbidden.

Document 2

**Source:** Polybius, the *Constitution of the Roman Republic;* he was a Roman historian who wrote about the rise of the Republic (which he lived during) and the constitution—noting the separation of powers in the government

**MLA:** Polybius. *The Histories*. Translated by Robin Waterfield and B. C. McGing, Oxford, Oxford UP, 2010, p. 10.

The Senate... which enjoys so much authority, first of all must pay attention to the masses and court the favor of the People in matters of public concern. ...if ever anyone introduces a law that would strip the Senate of some part of the powers accorded it by tradition or would effect a reduction in their livelihoods — the People have authority over all such matters, whether to pass them or not. Most important of all, if a single one of the tribunes interposes his veto, the Senate is unable to put into effect any of its resolutions; indeed, it cannot even convene or come together at all. And the tribunes are bound always to effect the will of the People and to be guided by their wishes. As a result of all of these factors, the Senate fears the masses and is ever mindful of the People.

CP World History DBQ Mini-Research Paper

Islamic Caliphates

Prompt: Develop an argument that analyzes to what extent various factors and advancements created the golden age of the Islamic Caliphates (Umayyad and Abbasid).

Document 1

**Source:** Avicenna, 1020; he was a genius, known first as a physician. After his works on medicine he added religious tracts, poems, works on philosophy, on logic, on physics, on mathematics, and on astronomy. He was also a statesman and a soldier.

**MLA:** Charles F. Horne, ed., *The Sacred Books and Early Literature of the East,* (New York: Parke, Austin, & Lipscomb, 1917), Vol. VI: *Medieval Arabia*, pp. 90-91.

Medicine considers the human body as to the means by which it is cured and by which it is driven away from health… Therefore in medicine we ought to know the causes of sickness and health. And because health and sickness and their causes are sometimes manifest, and sometimes hidden and not to be comprehended except by the study of symptoms, we must also study the symptoms of health and disease.

Document 2

**Source:** Yakut, 1000 CE, *Geographical Encyclopedia*; Baghdad was founded in 764 CE. by the Abbasid Caliph Al-Mansur. The city was the crown of Medieval Muslim civilization.

**MLA:** William Stearns Davis, ed., *Readings in Ancient History: Illustrative Extracts from the Sources,* 2 Vols. (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1912-13), Vol. II: *Rome and the West*, pp. 365-367

The city of Baghdad formed two vast semi-circles on the right and left banks of the Tigris, twelve miles in diameter. The numerous suburbs, covered with parks, gardens, villas and beautiful promenades, and plentifully supplied with rich bazaars, and finely built mosques and baths, stretched for a considerable distance on both sides of the river. In the days of its prosperity the population of Baghdad and its suburbs amounted to over two millions!

…The mosques of the city were at once vast in size and remarkably beautiful. There were also in Baghdad numerous colleges of learning, hospitals, infirmaries [hospitals] for both sexes,…