

Document 1

Raymond d'Aguiliers was an eyewitness to the First Crusade. He followed the crusading army to Jerusalem and wrote a history of his experiences. The passage below is a modified excerpt from his account of the Crusaders' siege of Jerusalem that he wrote sometime after the First Crusade.

Finally, our men took possession of the walls and towers, and wonderful sights were to be seen. Some of our men (and this was more merciful) cut off the heads of their enemies; others shot them with arrows, so that they fell from the towers. It was necessary to pick one's way over the bodies of men and horses. In the Temple of Solomon, men rode in blood up to their knees and bridle reins. Indeed, it was a just and splendid judgment of God that this place should be filled with the blood of the unbelievers, since it had suffered so long from their blasphemies. Some of the enemy took refuge in the Tower of David, and, petitioning Count Raymond for protection, surrendered the Tower into his hands.

How the pilgrims rejoiced and exalted and sang a new song to the Lord! On this day, the children of the apostles regained the city and fatherland for God and the fathers.

Source: Raymond d'Aguiliers, "The Siege and Capture of Jerusalem," in *The First Crusade: The Accounts of Eyewitnesses and Participants*, ed. August C. Krey (Princeton: 1921), 257-62. From the Stanford History Education Group, <https://sheg.stanford.edu/first-crusade>.

Document 2

Ibn al-Athir (1160-1233) was an Arab historian who wrote a history of the first three crusades, though he only witnessed the third one. The passage below is a modified excerpt from his account of the siege of Jerusalem during the First Crusade.

Jerusalem was taken from the north on the morning of July 15, 1099. The population was put to the sword by the Franks, who pillaged the area for a week. A band of Muslims barricaded themselves into the Tower of David and fought on for several days. They were granted their lives in return for surrendering. The Franks honored their word, and the group left by night for Ascalon. In the Al-Aqsa Mosque the Franks slaughtered more than 70,000 people, among them a large number of Imams and Muslim scholars, devout men who had left their homelands to live lives of religious seclusion in the Holy Place. The Franks stripped the Dome of the Rock of more than forty silver candelabra and more than twenty gold ones, and a great deal more booty. Refugees reached Baghdad and told the Caliph's ministers a story that wrung their hearts and brought tears to their eyes. They begged for help, weeping so that their hearers wept with them as they described the sufferings of the Muslims in that Holy City: the men killed, the women and children taken prisoner, the homes pillaged.

Source: Gabrieli, translated by E.J. Costello (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969), 10-11 from the Stanford History Education Group, <https://sheg.stanford.edu/first-crusade>.

Similarity- tells how something is alike or the same as something else.

Difference- tells how something is not alike or not the same as something else.

3a. Identify a similarity or a difference between the events, ideas, or historical developments presented in documents 1 and 2. [1]

Similar	different
→ Both describe how the Christians took over Jerusalem - Both describe how much blood was every where	Doc. A - christian P.O.V. Doc. B - Muslim P.O.V. Doc. A - excited + happy in the end Doc. B - sad, depressed in the end