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Baldwin IV and the Crusades



In the 12th century, the _____ of Jerusalem was a crucial player in the Middle Eastern Crusades, led by a young king known as Baldwin IV. Despite his illness, _____, which he was diagnosed with at a young age, Baldwin IV showed remarkable leadership and courage. His reign was marked by continuous _____ with Muslim forces, particularly with the famous leader Saladin. Baldwin IV's strategy was not just about _____; he also focused on forming alliances with nearby Christian states and even sought peace _____ with his Muslim adversaries when necessary. One of his most significant military achievements was the _____ of Montgisard in 1177, where his forces defeated a much larger army led by Saladin. This _____ was a testament to his tactical genius and the determination of his _____. Baldwin's condition eventually worsened, making it challenging for him to govern. He appointed his _____'s son, Baldwin V, as his successor, hoping to secure the future of the Christian kingdom. Despite his efforts, after his _____, the kingdom faced political turmoil that eventually led to its downfall. Baldwin IV's _____ is complex; he is remembered both for his bravery and his attempts to maintain a Christian presence in the Holy _____. His story is a significant part of the history of the Crusades and highlights the _____ faced by leaders during turbulent times. The involvement of English knights and _____ in the Crusades was also notable during his reign, as they provided much-needed military support to the kingdom. Baldwin IV's _____ and reign illustrate the intricate web of politics, warfare, and faith that characterized the _____.

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