

The Knights Templar were dissolved in 1312 and their holdings were given to the Knights Hospitaller. As a result the Knights Hospitaller began to call themselves the Knights of Rhodes. In 1522, the Knights Hospitaller were defeated by the forces of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent and the surviving Knights Hospitaller went to Sicily and from there to Malta where they remained for 268 years.

### ► EXERCISE 5 ANSWERS

1. The citizens asked who the enemies were.
2. The citizens are asking how well they can defend the city.
3. “If only the enemies had not come! May the enemies not invade our city!” <they> are exclaiming.
4. They wanted to know how big an army had already come to the gate.
5. For they understood how great the danger was.
6. “We can feel how many soldiers the king of the enemies has sent.”
7. “If only we also had more soldiers! If only we could resist the enemies!”

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Standards 1.1, 2.1, 4.1

Workbook Exercise 6

### ► EXERCISE 6 ANSWERS

1. Rogābās quam pulchra esset illa urbs.
2. Rogābās quam pulchra fuisset illa urbs.
3. Rogās quam pulchra sit illa urbs.
4. Rogās quam pulchra fuerit illa urbs.
5. Rogābis quam pulchra sit illa urbs.
6. Discimus quī militēs ad urbem nostram veniant.
7. Discimus quī militēs ad urbem nostram vēnerint.
8. Didicimus quī militēs ad urbem nostram venirent.
9. Didicimus quī militēs ad urbem nostram vēnissent.



### TEACHING TIP

Ask students to compare the military garb in the illustrations of this chapter. They should note the similarities between those in the manuscript on p. 79 with the reenactors of p. 81. The soldiers of p. 69 and those of p. 82 are accoutred quite differently. If students did not explore dress in the earlier chapters as an extra credit or class presentation, these images may well elicit their desire to do so.

Ask students to explain the similarity between Carcassonne (p. 60) and the painting on p. 82.

Ask students why the fall of Constantinople would evoke memories of the crusades. Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks who would have reminded Europeans of the Seljuk Turks whose mistreatment of Christian pilgrims visiting the Holy Land led to the crusades.