

Islamic Expansion and the Christian Response—The Crusades



“Can any group rightfully claim sole ownership of the Holy Lands?” “What are the roots of the Christian-Muslim conflict in the world today?”



Islamic Civilization

Understanding Goal:

Religious institutions breed community and conflict.

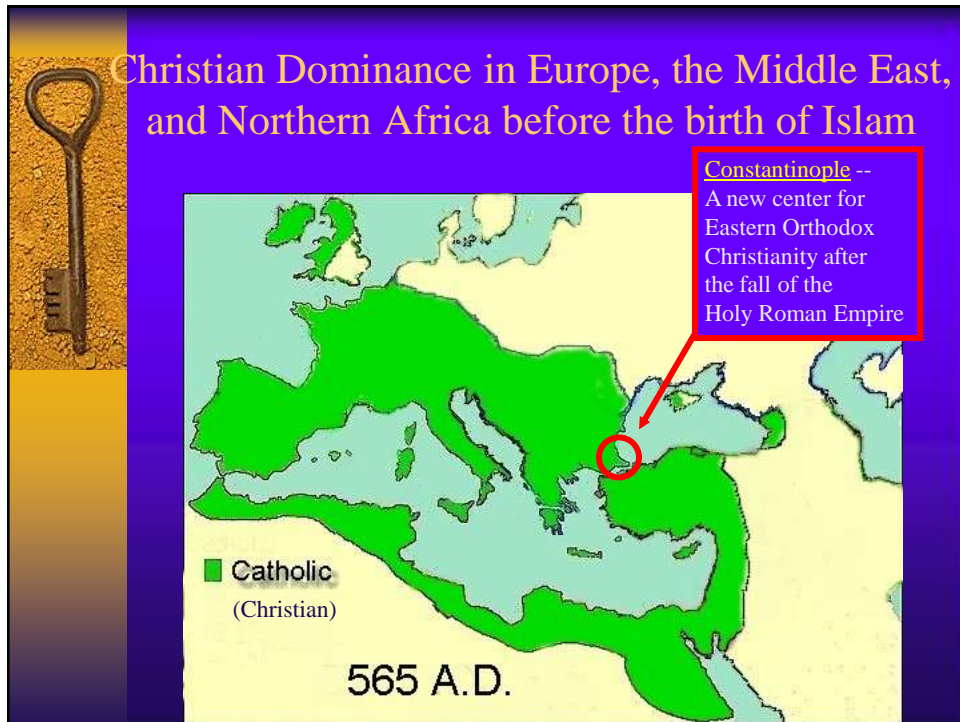


Investigative Question:

What has contributed to the permanence of the Islamic faith even in the face of conflict?

Explore: Describe how each of the images above relates to Islam.

Connect: Beginning as the faith of a small community of believers in Arabia in the seventh century, Islam rapidly became one of the major world religions. According to the 2002 map above, to what parts of the African, European, and Asian continents has Islam spread?

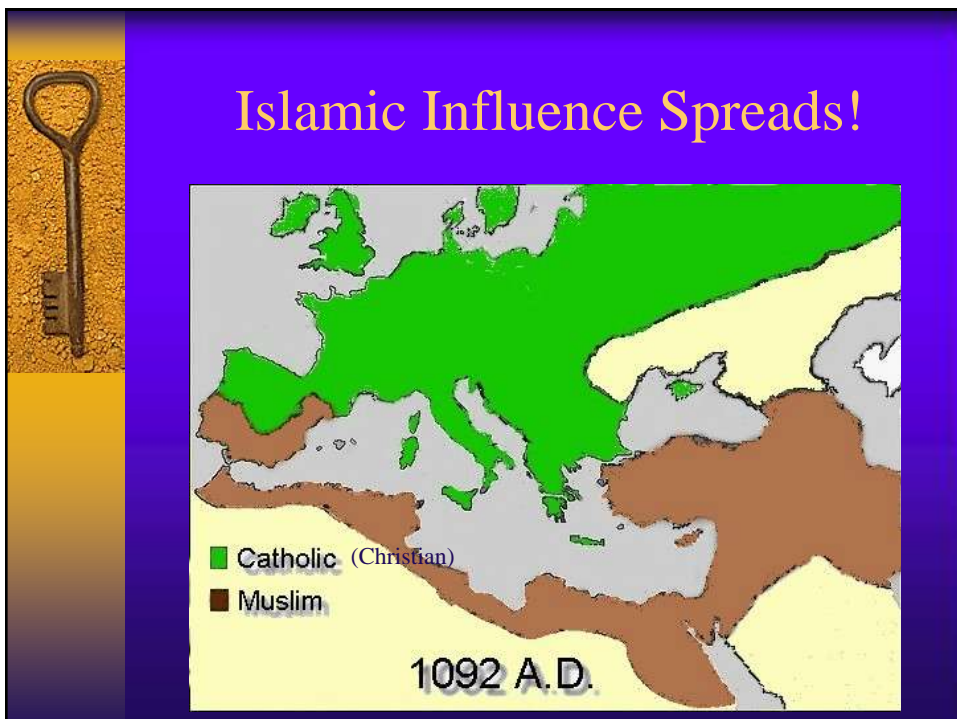


Timeline: Early Islamic History

- **570 A.D. Muhammed --** founder of Islam and considered a prophet by his followers--is born.
- 612 A.D. Mohammed sees visions--the Angel Gabriel informs him of his special mission.
- **622 A.D.** Muhammed and companions flee to Medina—called the **Hijrah**. The Muslim faith begins to grow
- 633 A.D. Muhammed dies
- **632-732 A.D.** The Muslims conquer all of Christian North Africa, Christian Spain and the Pyrenees into France. Their farthest advance is stopped at the Battle of Tours in France.

Muslim expansion continued...

- 756 A.D. Córdoba is made the capital of Muslim Spain.
- 800s A.D. Slave armies, composed of captured Christian children and adults, often castrated, are in use throughout the areas under Islamic control.
- 1009 A.D. Muslims destroy the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which was built over the tomb from which Christ rose.
- 1071 A.D. Muslims cut off access to Holy Land and begin taking over Anatolia (now Turkey).

ISLAMIC CONQUEST ASSIGNMENTS

Read and Complete:

- 1) "The Life of Muhammad" worksheet.
- 2) "Muslim Conquests in Europe" (pages 6-9), "Questions for discussion and writing" (page 9).



Worksheet from RJ Tarr at www.activehistory.co.uk / 1

The Life of Muhammad

- The history of the Islamic Faith is an incredible story. From small, but dedicated, origins, the faith spread rapidly until the empire around Islam was bigger than the Roman Empire.
- People in the West should not allow themselves to be ignorant about Islam (which literally means Peace, surrender of one's will to God). One in five people in the world is a Muslim. It is the world's fastest growing religion - by the year 2000, for example, Islam had become the second largest religion in America.

World Muslim population: 1.3 billion (20%)



The Prophet Muhammad

The Vision in the Cave

- Muhammad was born in Mecca in Saudi Arabia in 570.
- Orphaned as a child, Muhammad spent several years among the Bedouins of the desert.
- He was a deeply spiritual man, and often spent time in meditation in a cave on Mount Hira.
- It was here, in 610 A.D. that he was visited by the angel Gabriel who ordered him to "recite".
- Once Gabriel mentioned the name of Allah, Muhammad began to recite words which he came to understand were the words of God.

The Qur'an

- During the rest of his life Muhammad continued to receive these revelations. The words were remembered and recorded, and form the text of the Holy Qur'an, the Muslim scripture. The Koran is composed of 114 chapters or Suras.

Preaching

- Realizing that God had chosen him as his messenger Muhammad began to preach what God had revealed to him.
- He started to preach in Mecca, the town in which he had grown up. Many rich people in Mecca disliked what Muhammad had to say. He opposed the worshipping of idols and said that it was wrong to be greedy.
- Poorer people in Mecca soon started to believe in Muhammad and soon there was a small group of Muslims following Muhammad.



Worksheet from RJ Tarr at www.activehistory.co.uk / 2

The Hijrah

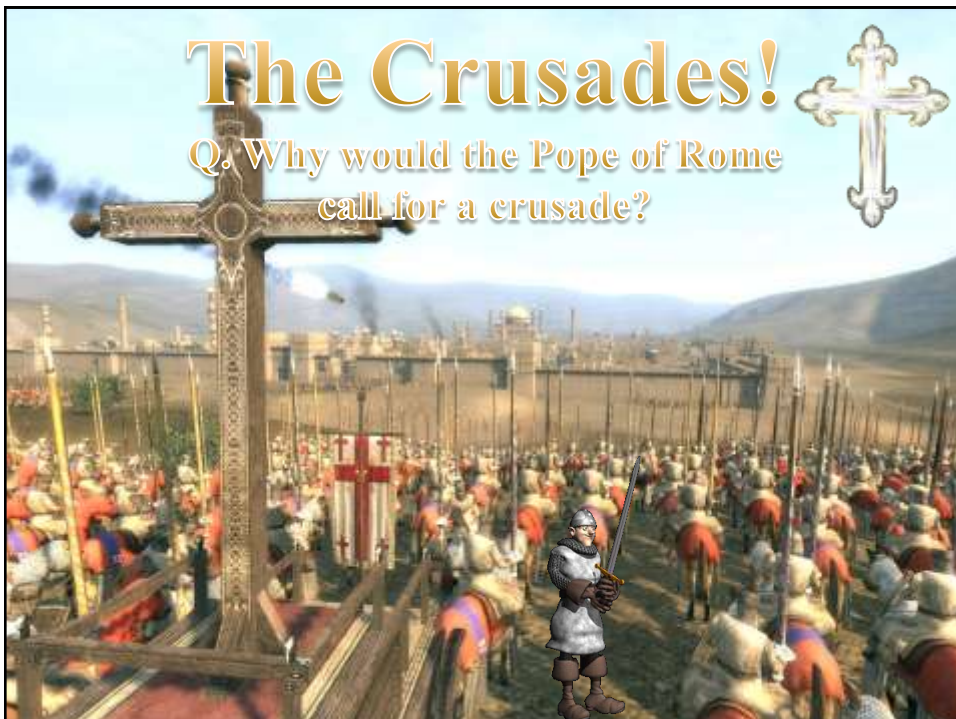
- The rich people in Mecca saw Muhammad as a threat. They could lose their money, power and religion if Muhammad wasn't stopped.
- Muhammad, concerned for the safety of his followers and himself, escaped to Medina in 622. In Medina people were much more welcoming to Muhammad and the first Muslim community was established.
- This journey is called the Hijrah (migration) and the event was seen as so important for Islam that 622 is the year in which the Islamic calendar begins.

The Return to Mecca

- Within ten years Muhammad had gained so many followers that he was able to return to Mecca and conquer it.
- From this time on he was generally accepted as the true final Prophet of God.
- Muhammad continued to lead his community both spiritually and in earthly matters until his death in 632.

Task 1: Film Poster

- Imagine that you are producing a film about the life of Mohammad. Produce an advertising poster for your film. You should aim to include (a) the title of the film; (b) 8 "stills" from the film with details about what events in his life are depicted by them. This will be used for display.

Europe During the Middle Ages

Understanding Goal:

Religious institutions breed community and conflict.



Investigative Question:

How was the Catholic Church a symbol of community and conflict during the Middle Ages?

Explore: The Catholic Church played a major role in the society of the Middle Ages. What might each of the images above tell us about the political and social influence of the Church?

Connect: What role does the Catholic Church play in modern American society? In which countries do religious institutions still have a defining political and social influence today?

The Christian Response—The Crusades

- **1096-97 A.D.** In response to the Holy Roman Emperor's request for assistance against Islamic expansion, **Pope Urban II** preaches First Crusade to recover the Holy Land. It recovers Jerusalem by 1099 AD.



Document: "Pope Urban Calls for a Crusade," 1095

Most beloved brethren: Urged by necessity, I, Urban, by the permission of God chief bishop and prelate over the whole world, have come into these parts as an ambassador with a divine admonition to you, the servants of God....

"Although, O sons of God, you have promised more firmly than ever to keep the peace among yourselves and to preserve the rights of the church, there remains still an important work for you to do. Freshly quickened by the divine correction, you must apply the strength of your righteousness to another matter which concerns you as well as God. For your brethren who live in the east are in urgent need of your help, and you must hasten to give them the aid which has often been promised them. For, as the most of you have heard, the Turks and Arabs have attacked them and have conquered the territory of Romania [the Greek empire] as far west as the shore of the Mediterranean and the Hellespont, which is called the Arm of St. George. They have occupied more and more of the lands of those Christians, and have overcome them in seven battles. They have killed and captured many, and have destroyed the churches and devastated the empire. If you permit them to continue thus for awhile with impunity, the faithful of God will be much more widely attacked by them. On this account I, or rather the Lord, beseech you as Christ's heralds to publish this everywhere and to persuade all people of whatever rank, foot-soldiers and knights, poor and rich, to carry aid promptly to those Christians and to destroy that vile race from the lands of our friends. I say this to those who are present, it meant also for those who are absent. Moreover, Christ commands it.

"All who die by the way, whether by land or by sea, or in battle against the pagans, shall have immediate remission of sins. This I grant them through the power of God with which I am invested. O what a disgrace if such a despised and base race, which worships demons, should conquer a people which has the faith of omnipotent God and is made glorious with the name of Christ! With what reproaches will the Lord overwhelm us if you do not aid those who, with us, profess the Christian religion! Let those who have been accustomed unjustly to wage private warfare against the faithful now go against the infidels and end with victory this war which should have been begun long ago. Let those who for a long time, have been robbers, now become knights. Let those who have been fighting against their brothers and relatives now fight in a proper way against the barbarians. Let those who have been serving as mercenaries for small pay now obtain the eternal reward. Let those who have been wearing themselves out in both body and soul now work for a double honor. Behold! on this side will be the sorrowful and poor, on that, the rich; on this side, the enemies of the Lord, on that, his friends. Let those who go not put off the journey, but rent their lands and collect money for their expenses; and as soon as winter is over and spring comes, let them eagerly set out on the way with God as their guide."



Between 1095 and 1291, the **Crusades** were fought to regain the Holy Land (Jerusalem, etc.) for the Christians.



The Crusaders are Temporarily Successful!

- Can you locate the Holy Lands, where Christian crusaders established control of Jerusalem?

The Holy Lands and Jerusalem

- The map on the right features Jerusalem in 1140 AD during Catholic control. The surrounding areas are dominated by Muslim populations.

Christian Defenders of Jerusalem—The Knights Templar

The Poor Knights of Christ and the Temple of Solomon--Knights Templar--founded in 1118 after the First Crusade, to defend the new Kingdom of Jerusalem against Muslims and to protect European pilgrims who flowed towards Jerusalem after its conquest.



Saladin's Importance to Islamic History

- 1187 A.D. Muslims, under the leadership of **Saladin**, declare a jihad, or holy war, against Christian crusaders and Jerusalem is re-taken.
- Saladin shows great compassion by permitting Jewish and Christian worship in the Holy City.






Video Clip on Saladin (4 min)




What kind of person was Saladin? How did he treat Muslims and Christians alike? Read and complete “[The Career of Saladin.](#)”



The Crusades Prove Unsuccessful

- 1204 C.E. The Fourth Crusade never reaches the Holy Land. Instead, crusaders, acting against papal decrees, sack the Christian city of Constantinople.
- 1217-1270 C.E. Four more crusades, none are successful, but Islamic advance towards eastern Europe is slowed. The **Inquisition** – a movement to root out Muslims, Jews and blasphemers--is instituted in southern France and spreads to Spain.
- **1453 C.E.** Constantinople and the Empire fall to the Ottoman Empire. Constantinople becomes Istanbul, a new holy center for Islam



Islamic Expansion is Halted:

- 1481 A.D. Muslim forces in Spain are forced out. King Ferdinand establishes an **Inquisition**, forcing all Spanish Jews and Muslims to convert to Christianity.
- 1482 A.D. Complaints from Catholics about the Spanish Inquisition reach Rome. Rome forces the Spanish monarchy to stop the abuses and reform the Inquisition.
- 1492 A.D. The last Muslim military presence in Spain is expelled. In celebration, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella support Columbus' expedition. The Jews are deported from Spain.



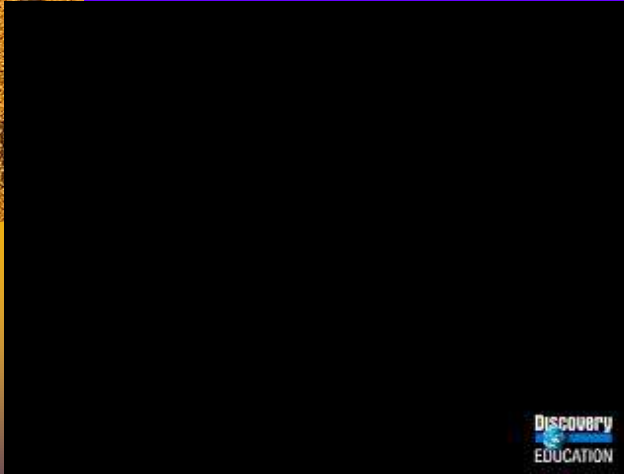
Conclusion



- **1492-1919 A.D.** While Europe remains mostly Christian or Catholic, Muslim influence in the Middle East continues under the new **Ottoman Empire**. The Empire collapses by the end of World War I, with the defeat of the Central Powers. Yet, the following issue remains unresolved:

"Which group, if any, should control the Holy Lands—Jews, Christians, or Muslims?"

VIDEO: Moments in Time: The Crusades (50:21)

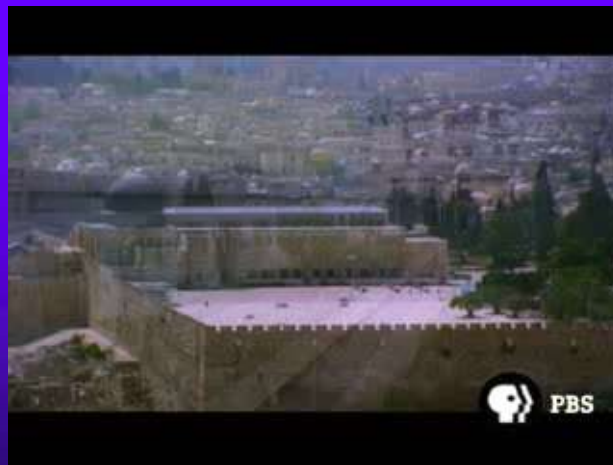


INTRODUCTION:

Traces the history of the **crusades** and considers the social, political, and religious motivations of both Christian and Muslim participants. Profiles of the Muslim leader **Saladin** and the Christian leader **Richard the Lionheart** contrast the differences in military strategy, weapons, attitude, and goals of the opposing forces and also demonstrates the capacity for peace between the warring groups. Recent artifacts found at the medieval fort at Acre allow historians and archaeologists to reconstruct daily life at a Christian settlement during the **crusades** and also provide clues as to the relations between Christian and Muslim soldiers.

PROMPT: What were the differences in military strategy, weapons, attitudes, and motivations between the Christian crusaders and the Muslim conquerors? Is it surprising that Muslim and Christians also demonstrated the capacity for peace? What precedents did the Crusades establish for the world today?

Video option 2: The First Crusade (17 min)



One-half page Response: Why did Pope Urban II call for a crusade? From the Christian point of view, why was the first crusade successful? What was the effect of the first Crusade on Jerusalem and Christian—Muslim relations?

THE CRUSADES



**Complete this
Worksheet!**



The cross that appears on the shield was common during the Crusades as it represented God and the righteous beliefs with which the Crusaders fought their campaign. Note however that in the centre of the shield there appears a crest or insignia. This was to identify the knight to his allies in battle.

By Mr Volland
www.SchoolHistory.co.uk



Richard I (Richard the Lionhearted) -- In 1198, his great seal bore a single rampant lion, but his shield was "Gules three lions passant guardant," the three lions reportedly representing England, Normandy, and Aquitaine. The same arms continued for **John, Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II.**

In this section of work you will learn the following things:

- **What a crusade was;**
- **About Muhammad and the Muslims;**
- **About the First Crusade.**







Assignments:




Directions:
After reading
"The
Crusaders
Capture
Jerusalem,"
"Richard the
Lionheart
Massacres"
And "The
Career of
Saladin,"
complete this
graphic
organizer.

The Crusades: Gathering Evidence

Use whatever sources you have to find evidence that the people involved in the Crusades were....


Christians	Muslims
Bloodthirsty rouses intent on the destruction of Islam 	Nothing but a set of murdering rascals 
Holy men seeking to right a wrong 	Anxious to have access to the Holy City of Jerusalem 
Greedy and selfish men wanting for nothing but power 	Greedy and selfish men wanting nothing but power 



Have some extra credit fun with this!


Re-arrange the words to make a new word connected with the Crusades

Sad cure	→		Wry halo	→	
Slim sum	→		James rule	→	
Stink Hg	→		<u>Pepo</u>	→	
Lets bat	→		Evil dame	→	



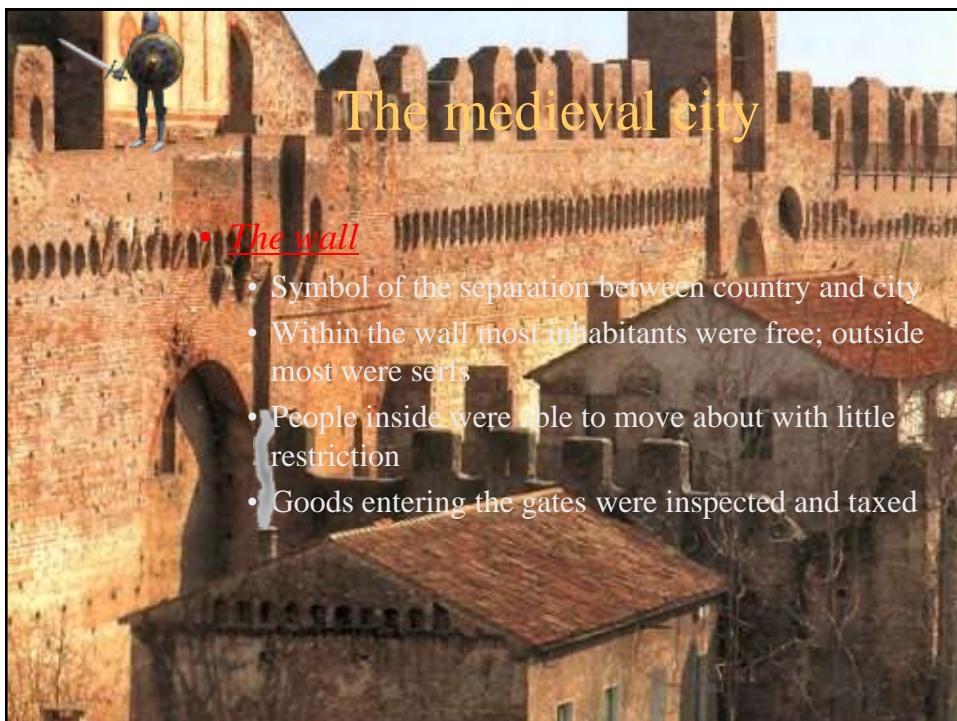
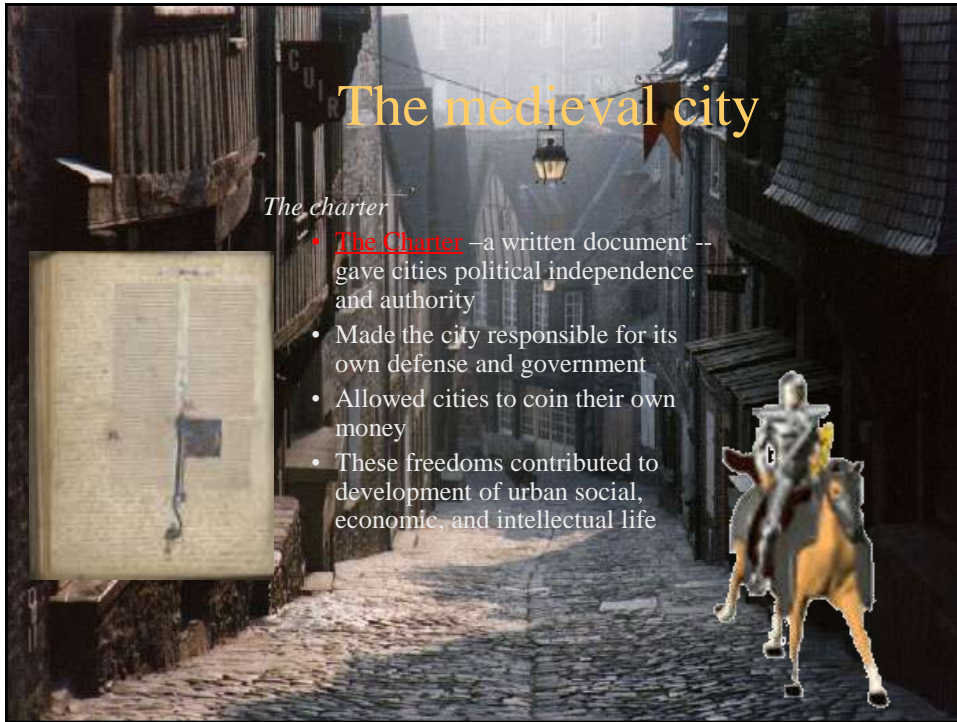
In-Class Assignment: **FILM** a skit featuring an imaginary meeting between Richard the Lionhearted, Saladin and Pope Urban II!

- **Directions:** Use the readings in our packet and notes from class discussion, create a skit (which you will write and act) between Richard the Lionhearted, Saladin and Pope Urban II! You must meet the following requirements:
 - 1) The skit must feature a setting and mood. This should be introduced at the beginning of the skit. 10 points
 - 2) It must be written in dialogue form with clearly defined roles for each actor. 10 points
 - 3) Use accurate historical details from our readings, discussions and notes. Focus your discussion on the conflict over who rightfully owns Jerusalem and who should be allowed to worship there. 10 points
 - 4) At least two pages long! 10 points
 - 5) Copies should be available for all teammates to study and memorize from. Do not directly read from the skit during the performance. Perform for the audience (us!). 10 points
 - Extra credit is available for those who dress the part!



A screenshot from a video game showing a knight in armor standing on a wooden bridge over a river, with a city in the background. The title "Life in European Cities in the Later Middle Ages" is written in a stylized, glowing orange font at the top.

- Eventually, stability and a food surplus supported the re-emergence of urban life.
- Urban dwellers called the **bourgeoisie**—made up of merchants, bankers, and artisans--emerged as a new middle class.
- Population numbers increased until disease intervened again in the mid 14th century.
- Monarchs gained even more power and formed nation states.



The medieval city



The marketplace

- Symbolized role of economic activities in the city
- City depended on the countryside for food and produce was traded in the market
- Center for long-distance trade linking city to city

The medieval city

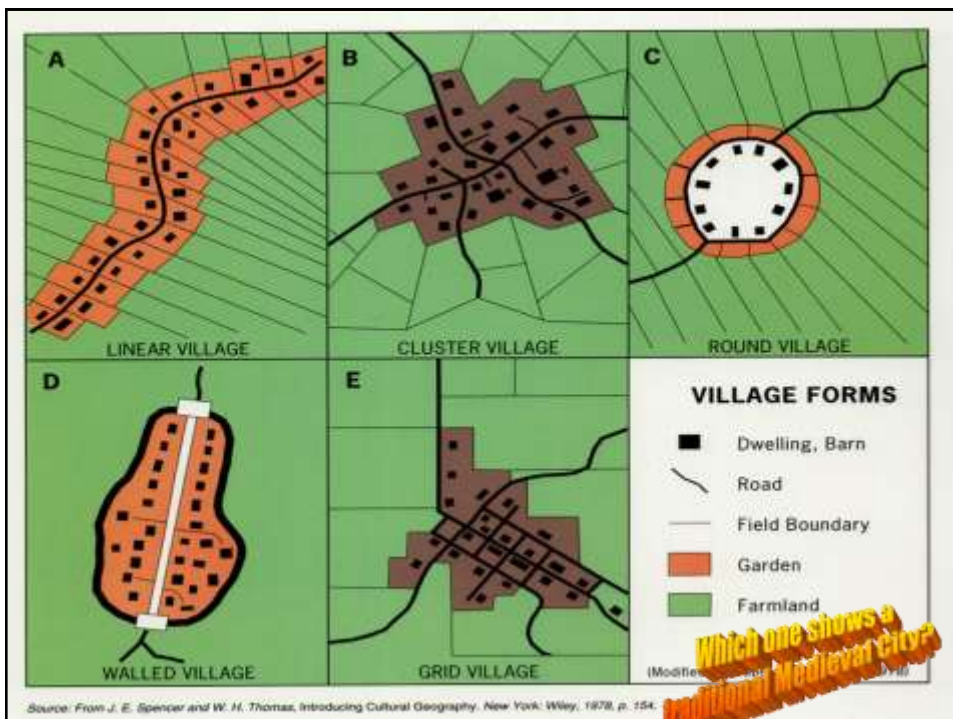
The cathedral

- Usually the town's crowning glory
- Symbol of the important role of the church
- Often close to the marketplace and town hall, indicating close ties between religion, commerce, and politics
- Church was often prevailing political force





Towns and Cities redevelop
Cesky Krumlov -- a medieval village, Czech Republic



Source: From J. E. Spencer and W. H. Thomas, *Introducing Cultural Geography*. New York: Wiley, 1978, p. 154.



You are a group of Apothecaries
Your job was to mix and sell medicines, making them out of herbs and other ingredients.
As a group you have to decide which of the towns is the best to settle in.

You are a group of Millers.
A Miller was a person who ground up grain to make flour.
As a group you have to decide which of the towns is the best to settle in.

You are a group of Goldsmiths.
A Goldsmith was a person who made jewellery. Fine tableware and other precious objects.
As a group you have to decide which of the towns is the best to settle in.

You are a group of Blacksmiths
A Blacksmith was a person who made and repaired iron objects, like tools and cooking pots.
As a group you have to decide which of the towns is the best to settle in.

You are a group of Masons.
A Mason was a person who used heavy mallets and chisels to cut stone blocks in to shape.
As a group you have to decide which of the towns is the best to settle in.

You are a Spicer.
A Spicer was a person who sold spices.
As a group you have to decide which of the towns is the best to settle in.

Where will you choose to set up?

KEY:
 Bridge Road Town Monastery Castle River Quarry

Town A is situated near a bridge which crosses a river. It is a small town with a low population. It has a small market held twice a week. It is quite a poor town with little money but it is near a number of villages.

Town B is situated on the coast near to the sea. A main feature of the town is its castle. The town is built around the castle which is on a hill overlooking both the coast and inland areas. The town does not have a market, but it does have a number of tradesmen who depend upon the castle for most of their business. It has a medium size population. The town has a quarry nearby.

Town C also has a Bridge over the river. Its main feature is a large and important Monastery which is visited by many pilgrims. The town has a small but busy market. The main problem for the town is that it is often affected by disease brought by the pilgrims. The effects trade.

Town D is situated in a country area on a main road to other larger settlements. It has a population that changes all the time. A small number of Rich people live in the area and a market is held three times a week. The town is surrounded by flat well watered land. The main problem is that the town is often affected by disease.

Town E is situated on a busy crossroads. Many pilgrims and other visitors pass through the town. The population is very small and it only holds a market once a week. It has a large number of small villages nearby who use the town as a point of trade.



Problems of the medieval city

- Problems created for contemporary urban life by medieval city design:
 - Streets were narrow, wandering lanes, rarely more than 15 feet wide
 - Today, in 141 German cities, 77 percent of streets are too narrow for two- way traffic



European Cities Today: Characteristics

- 3 1. **Complex street patterns** - prior to automobile, weird angles
- 3 2. **Plazas and Squares** - from Greek, Roman, Medieval
- 3 3. **High density and compact form** - wall around city or low-growth zoning
- 3 4. **Low skylines** - many built before elevators, others required cathedral or monument to be highest structure
- 3 5. **Lively downtowns** - center of social life, not just office work
- 3 6. **Neighborhood stability** - Europeans moved less frequently than we do.
- 3 5. **Scars of War** - many wars , many cities originally defensive
- 3 8. **Symbolism** - gothic cathedrals, palaces, and castles
- 3 9. **Municipal Socialism** - many residents live in buildings that are owned by city gov't. Some of these are massive housing projects, others small scale apartment buildings.

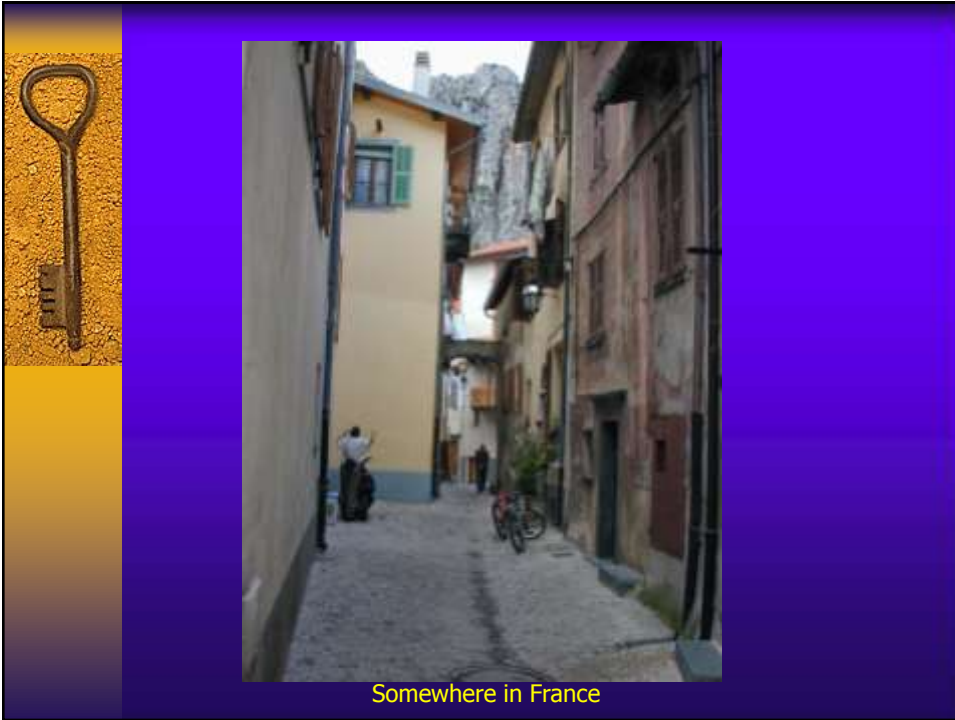




Sogne, Norway



Venice, Italy



Somewhere in France



Amsterdam, The Netherlands



Florence, Italy



Copenhagen, Denmark

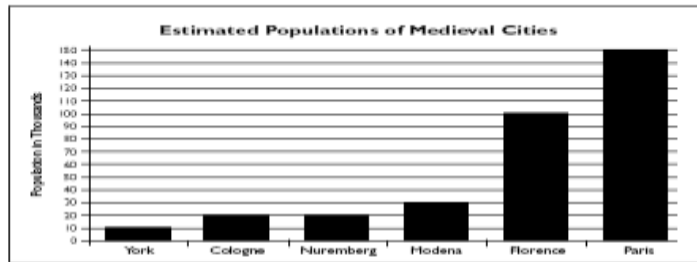
Name _____ Date _____

Interpret a Bar Graph

The following graph shows the estimated populations of five European cities around the year 1300. The cities are Paris, France; Florence, Italy; Modena, Italy; York, England; Nuremberg, Germany; and Cologne, Germany.

Use the information from the graph and answer the questions at the bottom of the page. It might be helpful to review the terms *mode*, *range*, and *median* in your mathematics book before proceeding.

Write your answers on the lines following the questions.

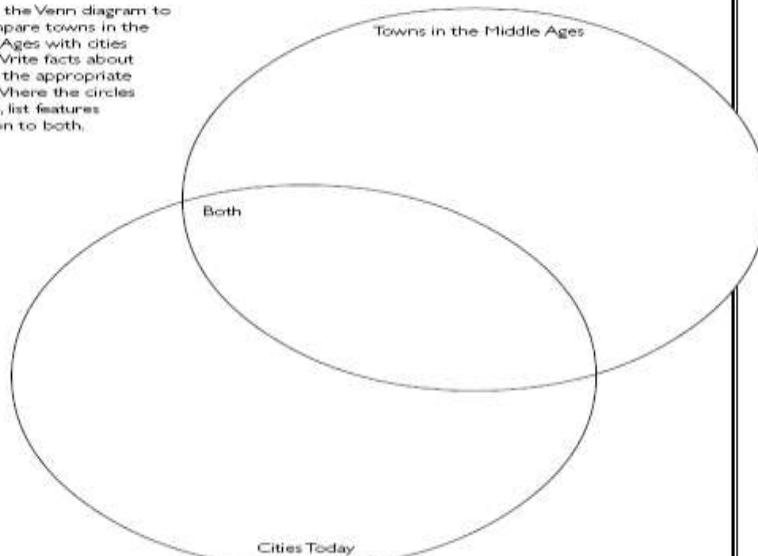


- How many times greater was the population of Paris than that of York?
_____ times greater.
- What mode is represented by the population figures on the graph? _____
- What is the range? _____
- What is the average population of the six cities? _____
- Why can you state that no median is represented by the numbers on the graph?

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in a Venn Diagram

Fill in the Venn diagram to compare towns in the Middle Ages with cities today. Write facts about each in the appropriate place. Where the circles overlap, list features common to both.





Medieval Economics & Culture




Development of a Money Economy



Because trade increased:

- **barter**—a system of trade in which goods are exchanged—was replaced with coin money.
- **Interest** was charged on loans.
- **Credit** made trade travel safer.
- The word “**bank**” came from the banca, or bench that moneychangers set up at fairs.



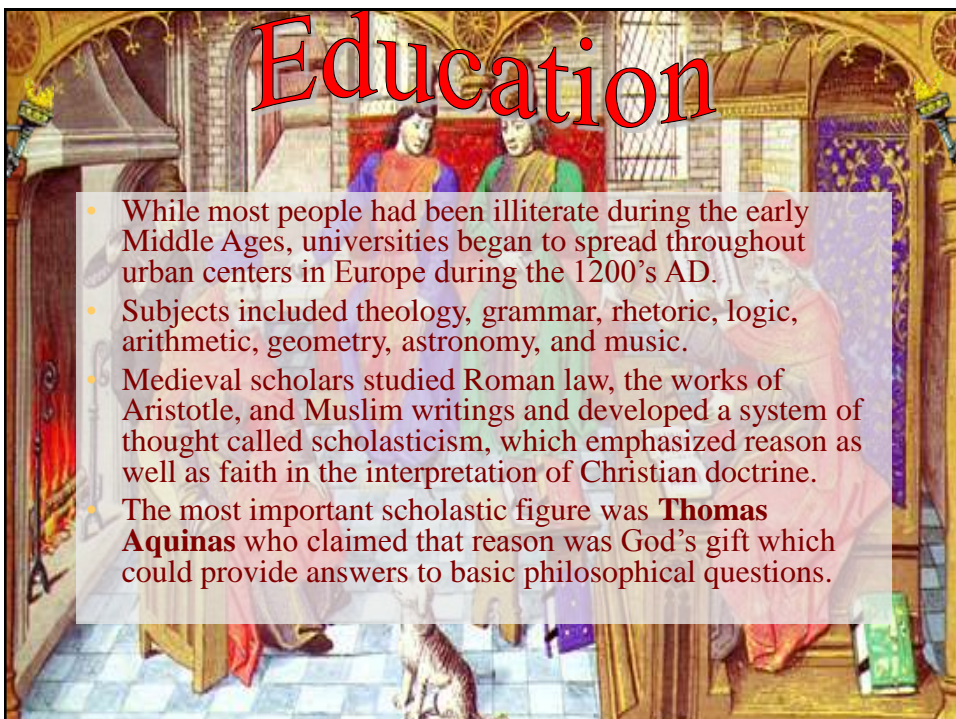


Medieval Guilds

How does the guild system compare with modern-day capitalism?



- Craft industries and trades were controlled by **guilds**, or business associations, which fixed prices to prevent competition.
- Guilds were controlled by **masters**, or artisans who owned their shops and tools and employed less skilled artisans as helpers
- **Apprentices** worked for a master without pay until they became a **journeyman** and received pay from the master. To become a master, a journeyman submitted a special sample of work—a masterpiece—to a guild for approval.



Education

- While most people had been illiterate during the early Middle Ages, universities began to spread throughout urban centers in Europe during the 1200's AD.
- Subjects included theology, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.
- Medieval scholars studied Roman law, the works of Aristotle, and Muslim writings and developed a system of thought called scholasticism, which emphasized reason as well as faith in the interpretation of Christian doctrine.
- The most important scholastic figure was **Thomas Aquinas** who claimed that reason was God's gift which could provide answers to basic philosophical questions.

Universities



Medieval Literature and Art

- The spread of universities and the revival of intellectual endeavor stimulated advances in literature and art.
- In the 1100's and 1200's, traveling poet-musicians called **troubadours** composed lyric poems and songs about love and the feats of knights, including acts of chivalry.



Medieval Poetry

*I and Pangur Ban my cat,
'Tis a like task we are at,
Hunting mice is his delight,
Hunting words I sit all night.*

*'Gainst the wall he sets his eye,
Full and fierce and sharp and sly,
'Gainst the wall of knowledge I,
All my little wisdom try.*

*'Tis a merry thing to see,
At our tasks how glad are we
When at home we sit and find,
Entertainment to our mind.*

*So in peace our task we ply:
Pangur Ban my cat and I
In our arts and in our bliss,
I have mine and he has his.*

Irish monk, 9th century



Illustrations and poem are from the Medieval Woodcuts Clipart Collection
<http://www.godecookery.com/clipart/clart.htm>

Vernacular Literature

- By the late Middle Ages, most literature was written in the vernacular, or the language of everyday speech.
- Instead of Latin, writers used English, French, German, Italian, or Spanish.
- Examples:
 - **Dante Alighieri** wrote the *Divine Comedy*, about an imaginary journey from hell to heaven.
 - **Geoffrey Chaucer** wrote the *Canterbury Tales*, about pilgrims who tell amusing stories on their way to Thomas Becket's shrine at Canterbury.





Google Sketch Up Project: Build a Medieval Town

- **OBJECTIVE:** Understand the characteristics of a Medieval Town by designing and building your own on Google Sketch Up model!
- **REQUIREMENTS:** First, read and complete “Document Packet: Medieval Trade & Towns.” You will design a section of an authentic-looking medieval town, with the following characteristics:
 - 1) A marketplace
 - 2) A cathedral
 - 3) A castle
 - 4) the narrow, winding street(s)
 - 5) Part of the wall which surrounds the city
- **NOTE:** The architecture of your town must be authentic-looking and based on medieval design plans. For extra help, start with this website:
 - <http://users.trytel.com/~tristan/towns/towns.html>



The Black Death

Mid 1300's

Essential Questions:
 How and why does the Bubonic Plague spread?
 What was the economic, cultural and social impact of the disease upon European society?

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Political Cartoon Analysis




- What is the topic of these cartoons?
- What comparisons can be made between the Bird Flu and the Black Death in Europe during the 1300's?
- How do the cartoons reveal the cultural, social and political effects of disease upon a population?

Why did the Black Death spread in urban centers?

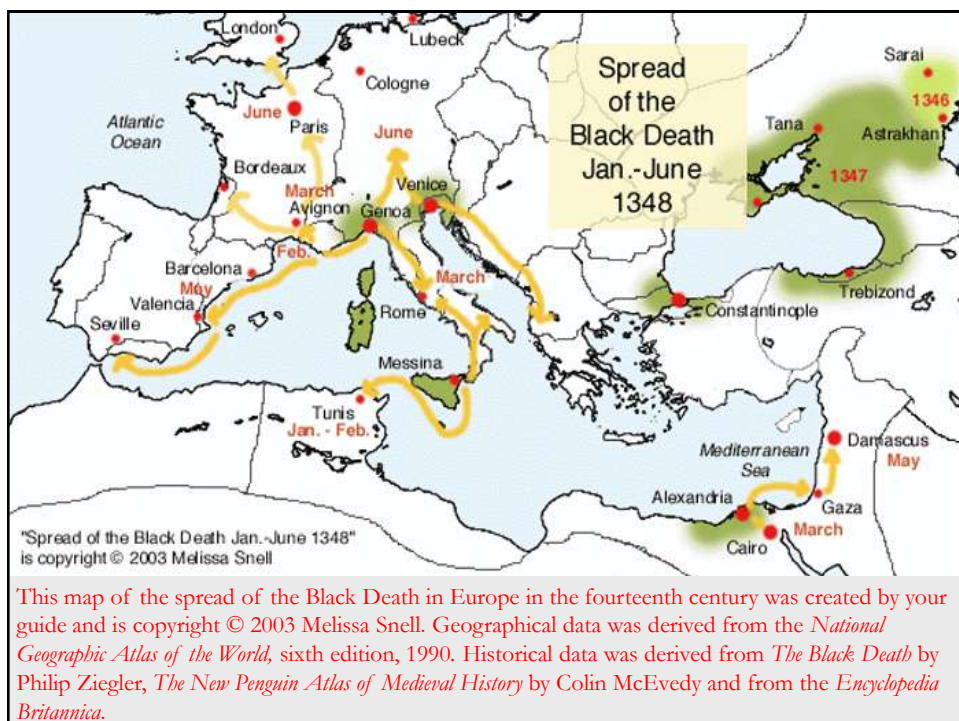
1. Overcrowding in towns brought problems.
2. Poor sanitation and the proliferation of rats in people's homes promoted the spread of the **bubonic plague** (black death).

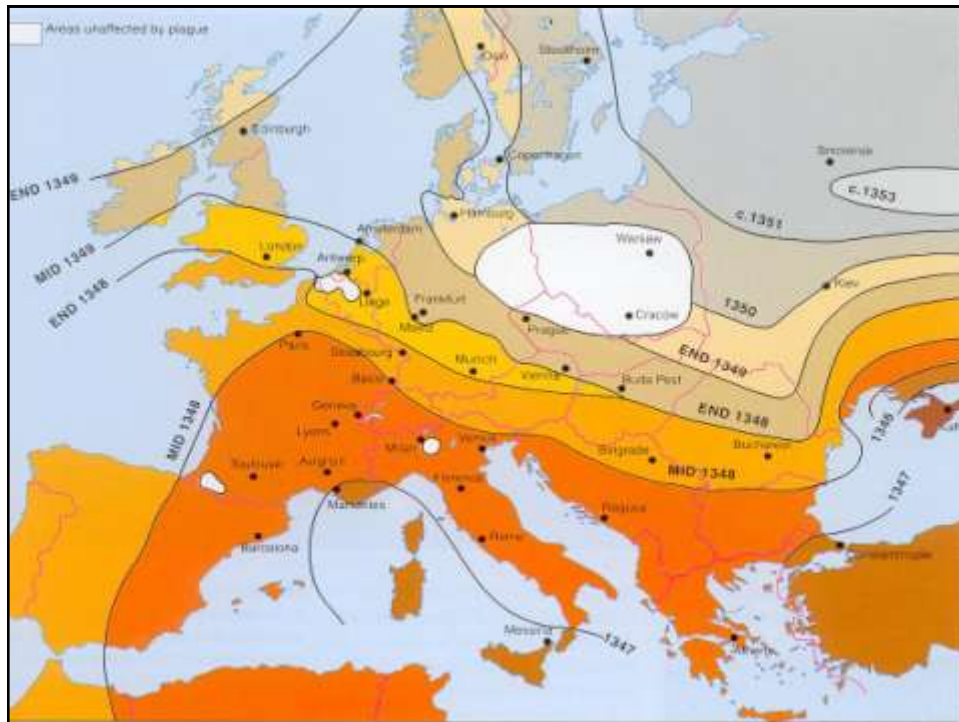




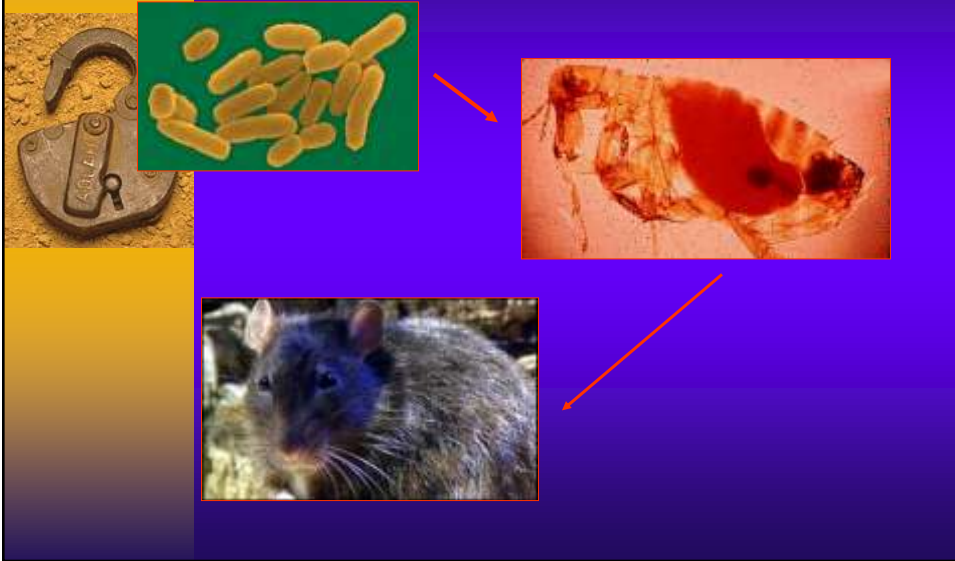
Diffusion of the Black Death (1)

- The Black Death (bubonic plague) might have entered Europe via a siege at Kaffa in the Crimea in 1347.
- Transmitted by Geonoe to Constantinople and on to Italy.
- European brown rat became the main carrier. Pneumonic form believed to have developed over the winter.
- Impact geographically uneven (cf. Milan and Rome).
- Males, adults and more affluent more vulnerable. Theory this may be related to iron in the diet.
- Further epidemics in 1360s and 1370s. Intermittent for next 300 years.





The Culprits



The Symptoms



Bulbous

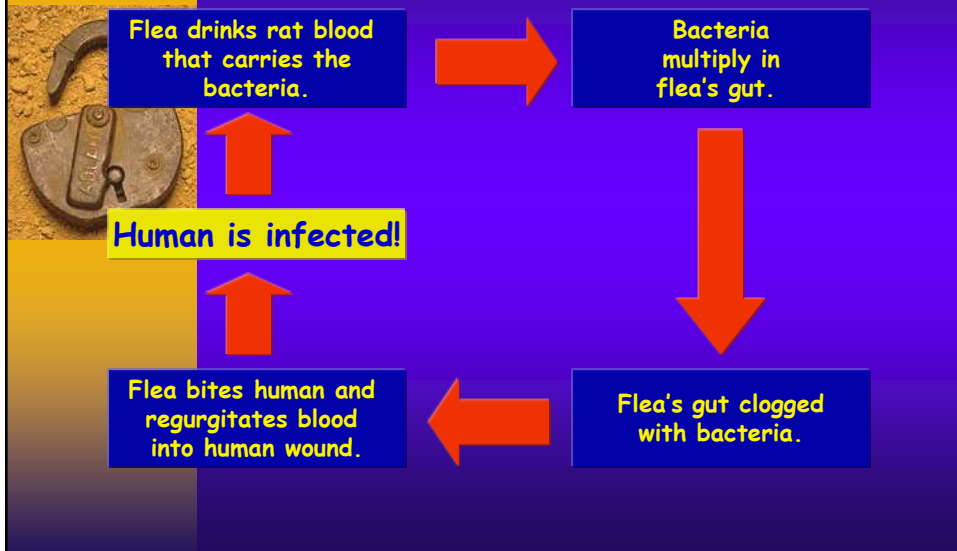
Septicemia Form:
almost 100%
mortality rate.



From the *Toggenburg Bible*, 1411



The Disease Cycle



Causes of the Black Death

Henry Knighton:
 "In this year, 1348, two ships docked in Dorset. A merchant sailor brought with him from France the seeds of the terrible plague, and through him the men of Malcombe were the first in England to be infected. Then the dreadful plague made its way along the coast by Southampton and reached Bristol, where almost the whole town perished."

Henry Knighton:
 "The Scots, hearing of the plague in England, said it was a punishment from God upon them. And so they planned to invade the country. But when they got to the border, they too caught the disease. Within a few days, 5000 of them had died, and the rest retreated back to their own country, taking the disease with them."

Brother Ralph, a Friar of Kilkenny:
 "Plague stripped villages, cities, castles and towns of their inhabitants so thoroughly that there was scarcely anyone left alive in them. The pestilence was so contagious that those who touched the dead or the sick were immediately affected themselves and died."

The Hebrides Chronicle:
 "In many German cities foreign Jews were believed to have caused the deaths by poisoning the wells. Many of these Jews, including women and children, were burnt alive. Many Jews were moneylenders, so they were unpopular anyway."

Jean de Venette:
 "The disease was spread because of contagion. If a healthy man visited the plague victim, he usually died himself."

Chronicle of Fate:
 "Fire from the heavens fell down like rain. It destroyed all the land and killed the people. Then there were huge amounts of smoke – anyone looking at this died in less than twelve hours. Also, anyone who looked at someone who had seen this smoke quickly died."

Guy de Chauliac:
 "The main cause of the Plague was the position of the planets: Saturn, Jupiter and Mars were very close together at that time. This is always a sign of terrible or wonderful things to come."

3. What does each source say was the cause of the plague?

1. Complete column 2 by copying one of each source into the appropriate **column** (left-hand) cell of this table.
 2. Complete column 3 by typing an appropriate **cure** into the appropriate **column** (right-hand) cell of this table.
 [TIP: Your teacher may wish to explain each of the terms in the first column before you start.]

	Column 2: Causes	Column 3: Your suggested cures
Scientific reasons		
Magical / Superstitious (folklore)		
Religious reasons		

2. Imagine you are the Lord of the Manor. You want to explain the cause of the Black Death to your villagers which includes religious, superstitious AND scientific reasons. What would you say?

YOUR ANSWER:

Medieval Art & the Plague



Medieval Art & the Plague



Bring out your dead!

Medieval Art & the Plague



An obsession
with death.



Death Triumphant !: A Major Artistic Theme



Boccaccio in *The Decameron*:



*The victims ate lunch with their friends
and dinner with their ancestors.*

Attempts to Stop the Plague



A Doctor's
Robe



"Leeching"

Attempts to Stop the Plague



Flagellanti:

Self-inflicted "penance" for our sins!

Attempts to Stop the Plague

Pogroms against the Jews



"Jew" hat



"Golden Circle"
obligatory badge

A Little Macabre Ditty



"A sickly season," the merchant said,
 "The town I left was filled with dead,
 and everywhere these queer red flies
 crawled upon the corpses' eyes,
 eating them away."



"Fair make you sick," the merchant said,
 "They crawled upon the wine and bread.
 Pale priests with oil and books,
 bulging eyes and crazy looks,
 dropping like the flies."

A Little Macabre Ditty (2)



"I had to laugh," the merchant said,
 "The doctors purged, and dosed, and bled;
 "And proved through solemn disputation
 "The cause lay in some constellation.
 "Then they began to die."



"First they sneezed," the merchant said,
 "And then they turned the brightest red,
 Begged for water, then fell back.
 With bulging eyes and face turned black,
 they waited for the flies."

A Little Macabre Ditty (3)



"I came away," the merchant said,
"You can't do business with the dead."
"So I've come here to ply my trade."
"You'll find this to be a fine brocade..."



And then he sneezed.....!

Europe's Mortality Rate



35% - 70%

25,000,000 dead !!!



Black Death (2)

- Why did it reappear?
- One theory suggests that Mongol troops who invaded the Himalayan source in 1253 brought it back to Mongolia, from where it spread underground across the steppes.
- However, there is no evidence of plague amongst Mongols in 13th century.
- There is suggestive evidence of 14th population losses – e.g. driven out of China; steppes depopulated by C16.
- Chinese records record no plague before 1331. Believed that this outbreak was transmitted by Mongols across Asia.

Cures for the Black Death

Main Task

• Listed here are 15 ways in which people tried to stop the Black Death.


1. Shade the background of each cell following this key:

KEY	
	Religion
	Magic
	Science

1. Wear a magpie's beak around your neck	2. Cut a hole into your skull to let out evil spirits	3. Hold sweet herbs to your mouth to drive away the bad air	4. Sit in a sewer. The bad smells will leave no room for the Black Death smells	5. Swallow the powder of crushed emeralds
6. Drink a glass of your own wee twice a day	7. Open your veins and let a pint of blood pour out	8. Kill all the cats and dogs in the town	9. Shave a chicken's bottom and strap it to your plague sores	10. March around town whipping yourself and asking for God's forgiveness
11. Run away to another town	12. Clean up the streets of filth and rubbish and burn the clothes of victims	13. Slice the buboes open, squeeze out the poison, then seal the wound with poo	14. Wash yourself with vinegar and rose water	15. Eat bread, fruit and vegetables, but no meat or fish

2. Put into **BOLD** all those cures which you think might have made things BETTER.

3. UNDERLINE all those cures which you think could actually have made things WORSE.



Cures for the Black Death?


Primary Sources (just for interest!)

Guy de Chauillac
 "For cures, **bleeding** and making the patient **vomit** should be attempted. The swellings should be softened with figs and cooked onions, mixed with yeast and butter. The **swellings should be cut open**"

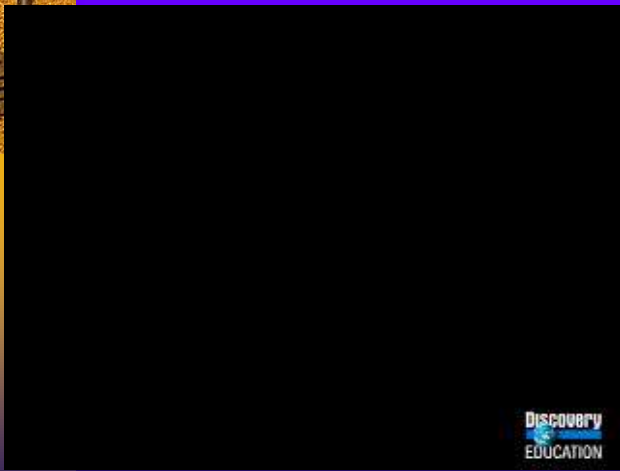
Guy de Chauillac
 "**Toads** should be thoroughly dried in the sun. They should be placed on the plague boil. The toad will swell and draw out the poison of the plague to its own body. When it is full it should be thrown away and a new one applied"

King Edward III of England to the Lord Mayor of London
 "You are to make sure that all **human waste and rotting food is removed** from the streets. All **bad smells** must be removed so that no-one will die from breathing them in".

Jean de Venette
 "The Flagellants were a group of people who arranged themselves into a circle in the town square, then **flogged each other with whips spiked with iron** until the blood flowed. They begged God to forgive them their sins and spare them from the plague"



Moments in Time: Curse of the Rat (49:56)



- Explores the fourteenth-century outbreak of bubonic plague in Europe and follows modern archaeologists in their attempts to uncover the secrets of the "Black Death." Beginning with the plague's appearance in Italy, the program examines how the disease spread through ancient trade routes across Europe and claimed one-third of the continent's population. Modern reenactments bring to life first-person accounts from plague victims and survivors, and a visit to a recent archaeological dig in France considers how genetics may help historians discover the true impact of the plague on European culture.



Name _____ Date _____

Research Bubonic Plague

Some information about bubonic plague was presented in this packet. Find out more about this terrible disease by consulting an encyclopedia or some other source. Then answer these six questions.

1. What causes bubonic plague?

2. How is the plague transmitted?

3. List any four symptoms of the plague.

4. How is the plague treated in modern times?

5. How can the plague be prevented or at least kept from spreading?

6. To refer to the Black Death of the Middle Ages solely as an epidemic is not entirely correct. Epidemics may be either *endemic* or *pandemic*. Look up each word in a dictionary and write its meaning. Then tell whether the Black Death of the Middle Ages was endemic or pandemic in nature.



Name _____ Date _____

Finish a Story

When the Black Death struck a community or town in the 1300s, people panicked. They did not know what caused the disease and they had no idea how to treat it. Many thought it was God's punishment for their sins. Whatever they believed, they often fled to the countryside, hoping to avoid exposure to what was almost certain death.

Imagine you are living in an English town during the bubonic plague epidemic of the 1340s. One day, while watching the ships come in at the docks, you see a vessel run aground a short distance away. A quick check by dock workers reveals the terrible truth: The entire crew has succumbed to the Black Death.

Complete the story that has been started for you. Give it any kind of ending you prefer. Continue on a separate sheet of paper if necessary.

Thomas and I watched the grounded ship with a mixture of curiosity and horror. Even at our young age, we suspected what a group of men who boarded the ship soon confirmed.

"The Black Death! The Black Death!" they shouted as they fled in the direction of the town. "The Black Death!"

Upon seeing the panic and terror in their faces, Thomas and I too turned and ran as fast as our legs could carry us. Mother saw us approaching from a window and greeted us at the door.

"Thomas! Jonathan! What in the world is the matter?"
 "It's the plague, Mother! The plague is here!"

It's the plague, Mother! The plague is here!



What were the
political,
economic,
and social effects
of the Black Death??



Impact

- Chinese population declined from 123 million in 1200 to 65 million 1393.
- In Europe the Black Death killed an estimated 25 million people, reducing the total population by 25-40 per cent.
- England, Italy, France, Poland, Russia and the Balkans are said to have lost 50 per cent of their populations.
- Labour shortages hit food production; wage labour was introduced to attract workers; wages increased.
- Cities became more important - growth of the bourgeoisie.
- Net effect – collapse of feudalism, beginnings of capitalism.



EUROPE IN TRANSITION

- Out of the Middle Ages
 - **Formation of Nation States**
 - Change in the Political arrangement
 - Strong king controls a larger geographical area
 - Consolidation of power
 - Nation States Formed
 - Spain, England, France, Dutch, Portugal



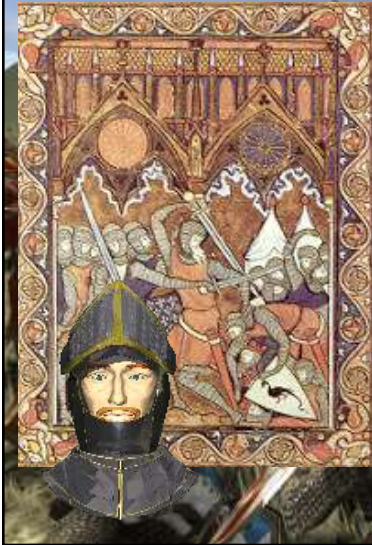
Leads to warfare between rival nations.



EUROPE IN TRANSITION

- Out of the Middle Ages
 - **Components of a Nation State**
 1. Land & boundary
 2. Government
 3. Commonality
 - Language or similar cultural characteristics
 4. Independence (sovereignty)
 - *Note in feudal times services were local & awareness limited. Soon wars & taxation became national.*

Hundred Years' War



1337-1453: War between France and England.

- Caused by a power struggle between King Edward III of England and King Philip VI of France.
- Caused massive destruction to the countryside.
- **Joan of Arc**, who claimed to have a divine mission to save France, inspired a French army to victory at Orleans. She was later captured by the English and burned as a witch.
- Ended in very little or no gain for either side. There was no formal treaty that ended it.



- England, France, and Spain strengthen between 1450 and 1600
- Germany and Italy did not unite until the 1800's.

