

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.



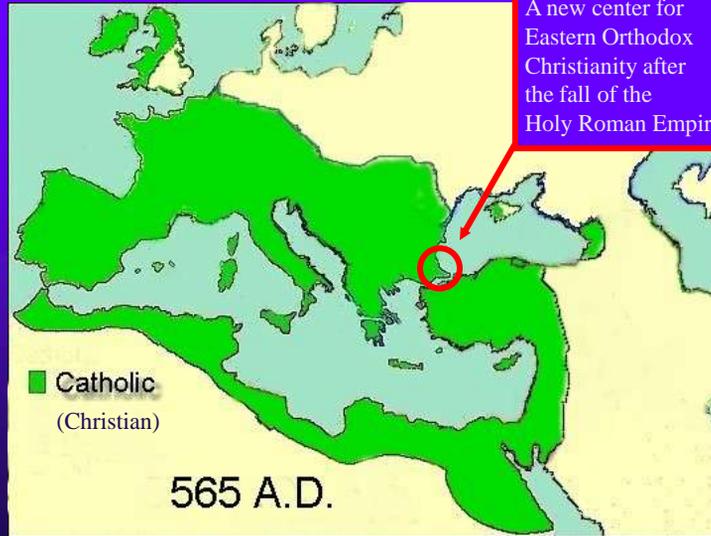
Investigative Question:

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?

Christian Dominance in Europe, the Middle East, and Northern Africa before the birth of Islam



Constantinople --
A new center for
Eastern Orthodox
Christianity after
the fall of the
Holy Roman Empire

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.



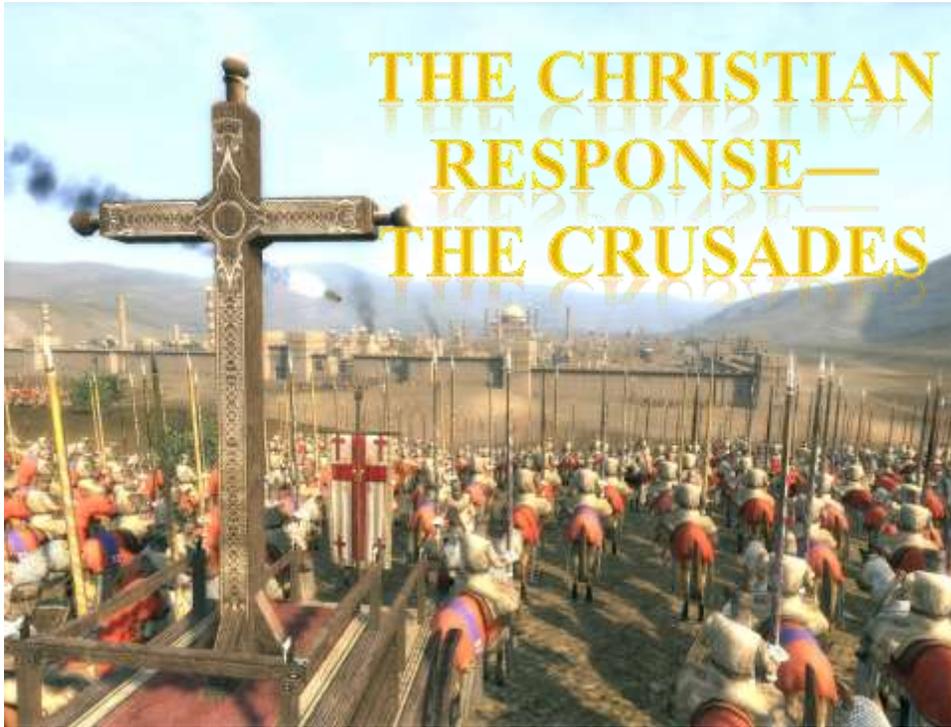
Muslim expansion continued...

- 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 Influence Spreads!

■ Catholic (Christian)
■ Muslim

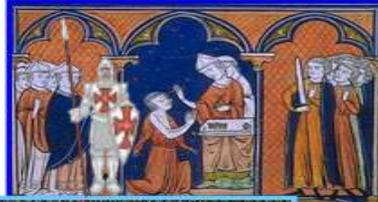
1092 A.D.



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.



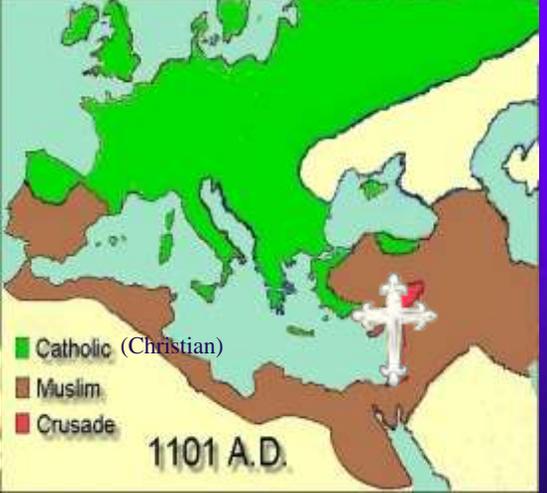
Between 1095 and 1291, the **Crusades** were fought to regain the Holy Land (Jerusalem, etc.) for the Christians.





The Crusaders are Temporarily Successful!

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



■ Catholic (Christian)
■ Muslim
■ Crusade

1101 A.D.



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.



Black Sea
 Byzantine Empire
 Constantinople
 Sultanate of Rum
 Konya
 County of Edessa
 Edessa
 Antioch
 Cyprus
 County of Antioch
 Principality of Antioch
 Tripoli
 Damascus
 Mediterranean Sea
 Kings of Jerusalem
 Jerusalem
 Arabia
 Fatimid State
 Cairo
 500 km
 300 mi
 THE MIDDLE EAST in 1140

Christian Defenders of Jerusalem—The Knights Templar



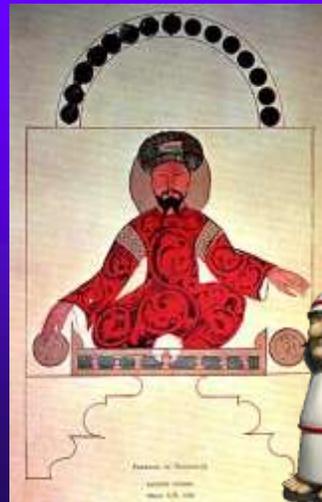
The Poor Knights of Christ and the Temple of Solomon--Knights Templar--founded in 1118 after the First Crusade, to defend the new Kingdom of Jerusalem against Muslims and to protect European pilgrims who flowed towards Jerusalem after its conquest.



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.





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

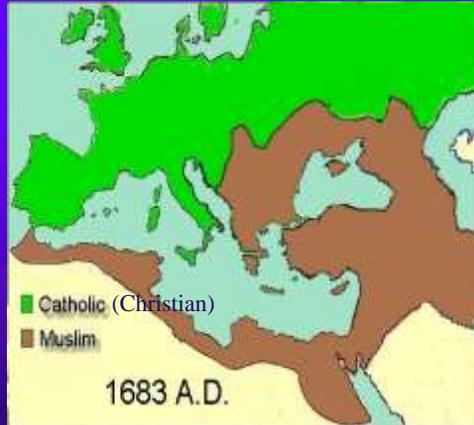



Islamic Expansion is Halted:

- 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:

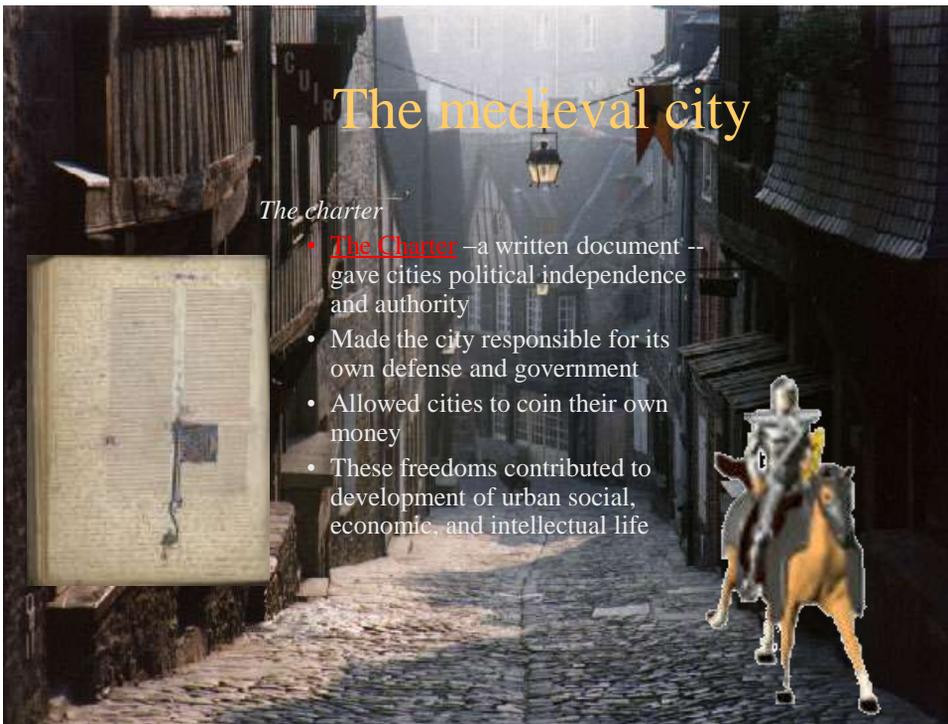
"Which group, if any, should control the Holy Lands—Jews, Christians, or Muslims?"

Moments in Time: The Crusades (50:21)

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.

Life in European Cities in the Later Middle Ages

- 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.

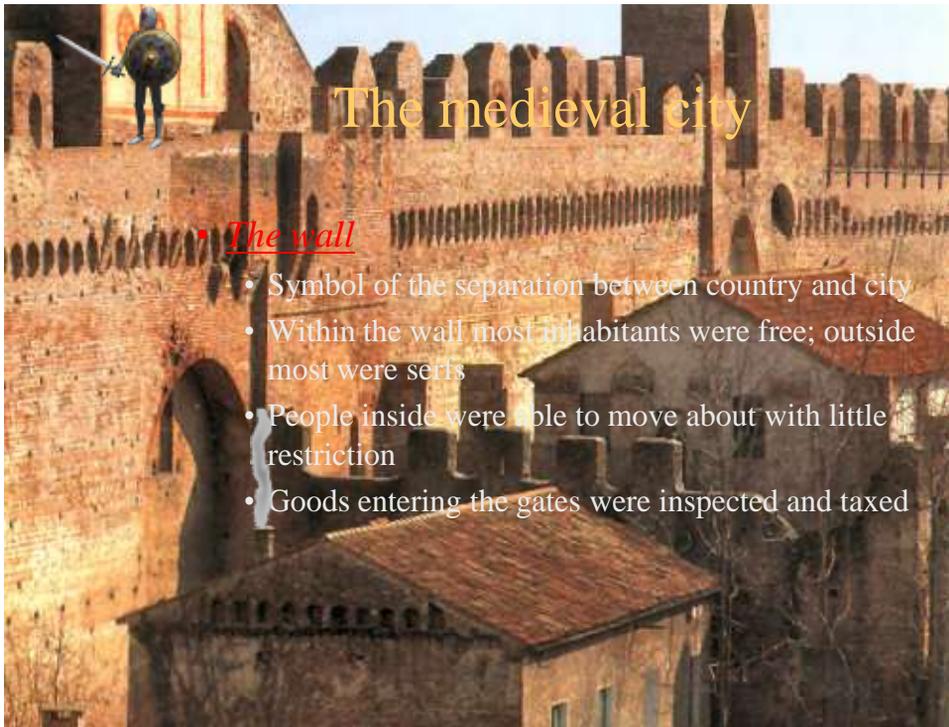


The medieval city

The charter

- **The Charter**—a written document -- gave cities political independence and authority
- Made the city responsible for its own defense and government
- Allowed cities to coin their own money
- These freedoms contributed to development of urban social, economic, and intellectual life





The medieval city

The wall

- Symbol of the separation between country and city
- Within the wall most inhabitants were free; outside most were serfs
- People inside were able to move about with little restriction
- Goods entering the gates were inspected and taxed



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*



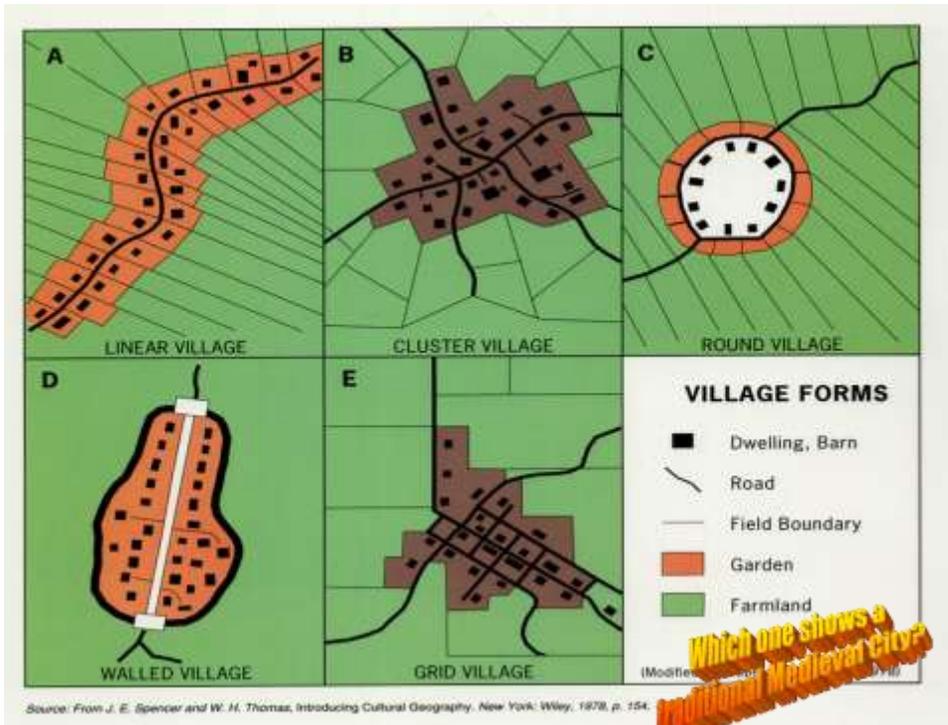
The medieval city

The cathedral

- *Usually the town's crowning glory*
- *Symbol of the important role of the church*
- *Often close to the marketplace and town ball, 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



The medieval city

- Functional zonation of medieval cities differed from that of modern cities
 - Divided into small quarters, or districts, each containing its own cent that served as its focal point
 - Within each district lived people engaged in similar occupations





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 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 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 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 group of Goldsmiths.

A Goldsmith was a person who made jewelry. Fine tableware and other precious objects.

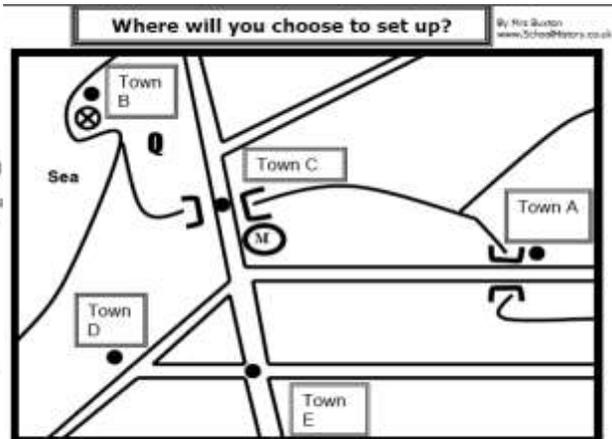
As a group you have to decide which of the towns is the best to settle in.



You are a 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.



KEY:

Bridge	Road	Town	Monastery	Castle	River	Quarry

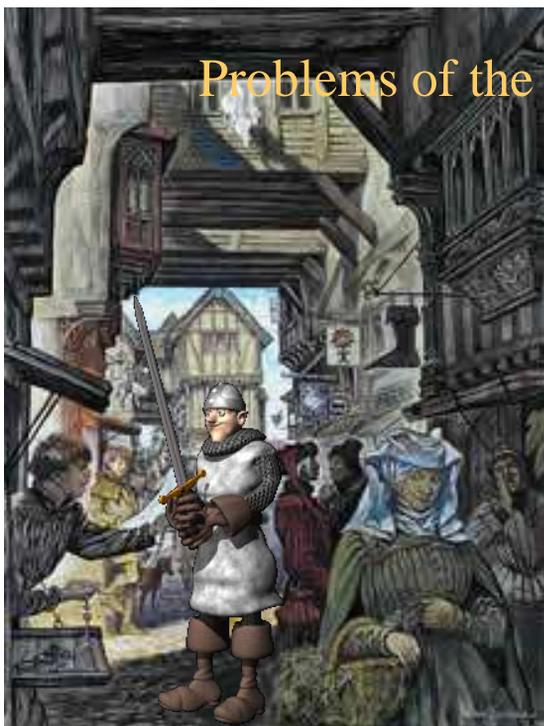
Town A is situated near a bridge which crosses a river. It is a small town with a low population. It has a small market held twice a week. It is quite a poor town with little money but it is near a number of villages.

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 afflicted by disease brought by the pilgrims. This affects 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



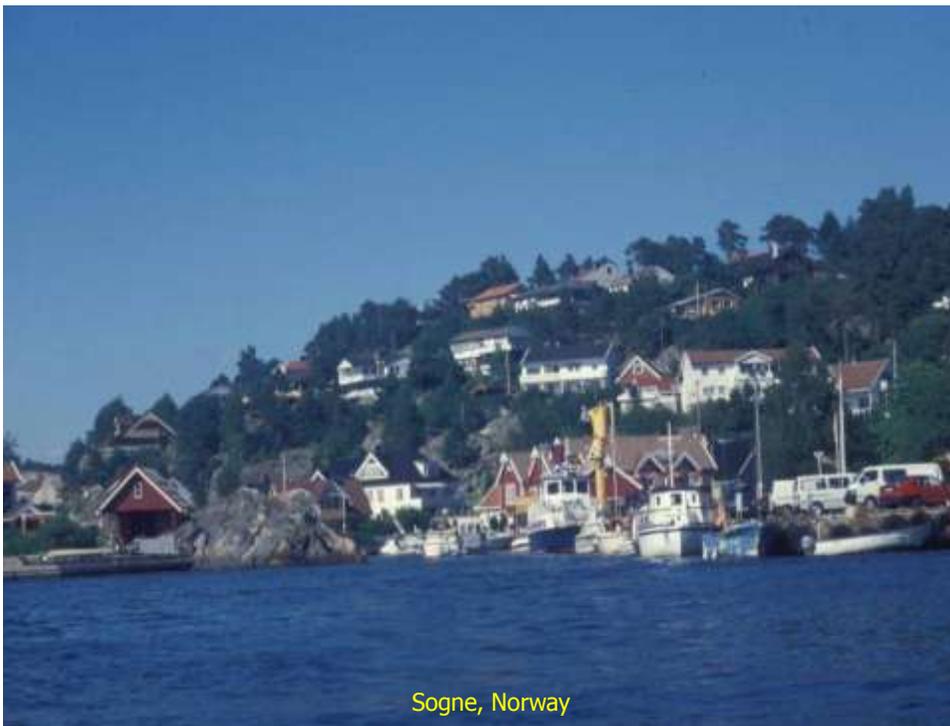
European Cities Today: Characteristics

- ▣ 1. **Complex street patterns** - prior to automobile, weird angles
- ▣ 2. **Plazas and Squares** - from Greek, Roman, Medieval
- ▣ 3. **High density and compact form** - wall around city or low-growth zoning
- ▣ 4. **Low skylines** - many built before elevators, others required cathedral or monument to be highest structure
- ▣ 5. **Lively downtowns** - center of social life, not just office work
- ▣ 6. **Neighborhood stability** - Europeans moved less frequently than we do.
- ▣ 5. **Scars of War** - many wars , many cities originally defensive
- ▣ 8. **Symbolism** - gothic cathedrals, palaces, and castles
- ▣ 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.





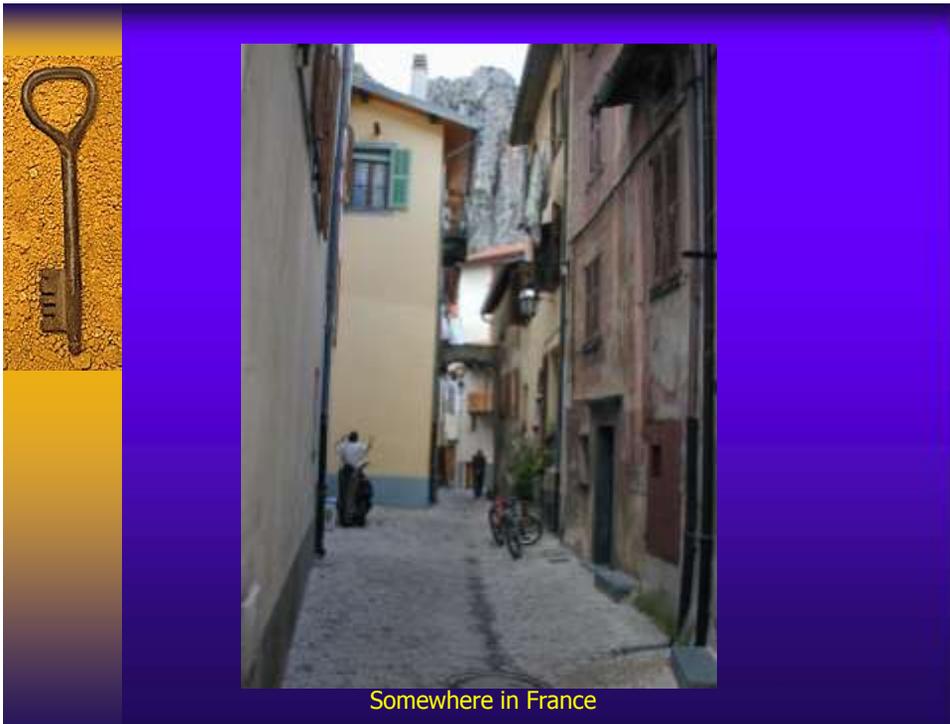
Ferrara, Italy



Sogne, Norway



Venice, Italy



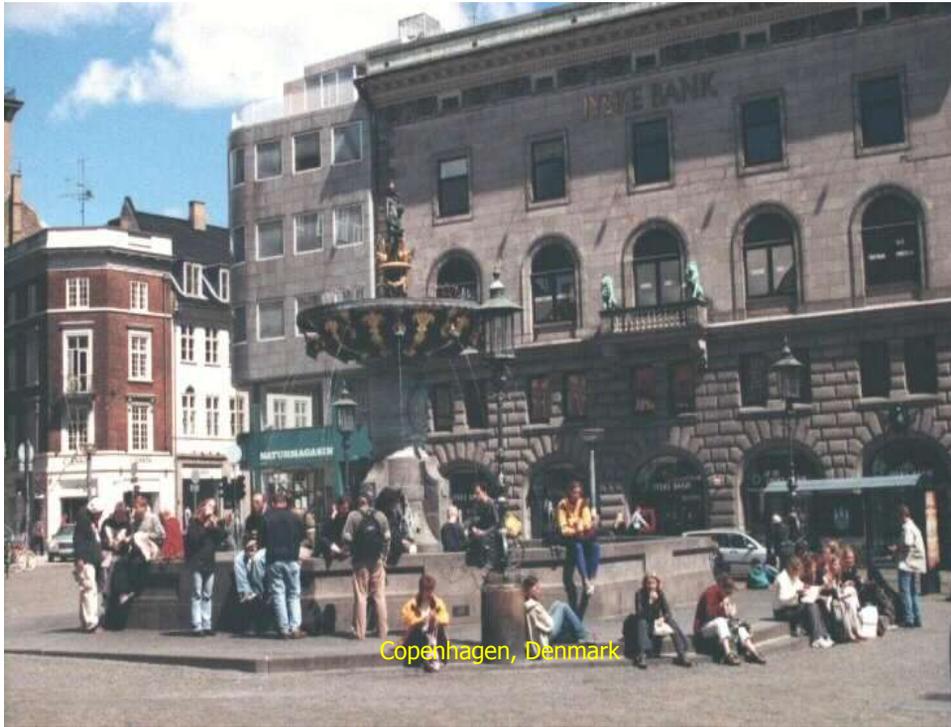
Somewhere in France



Amsterdam, The Netherlands



Florence, Italy



Copenhagen, Denmark



Medieval Economics & Culture

Development of a Money Economy



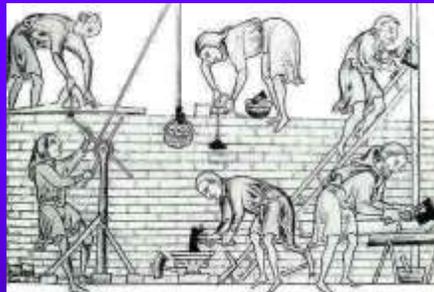
Because trade increased:

- **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.



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.*

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

*'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.*

*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.



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?

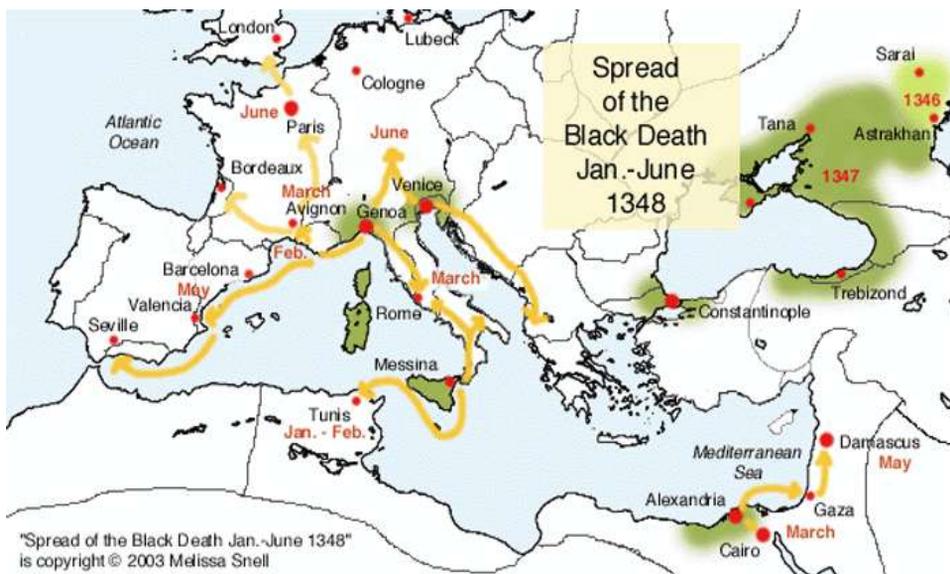
1. Overcrowding in towns brought problems.
2. Poor sanitation and the proliferation of rats in people's homes promoted the spread of the **bubonic plague** (black death).



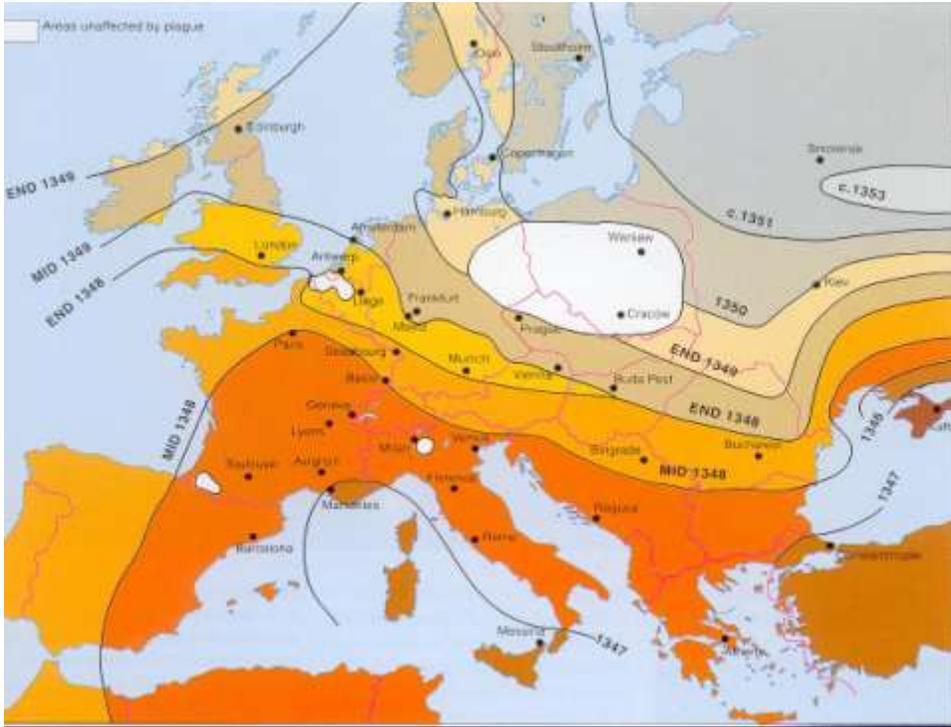


Diffusion of the Black Death (1)

- The Black Death (bubonic plague) might have entered Europe via a siege at Kaffa in the Crimea in 1347.
- Transmitted by Genoese 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.



This map of the spread of the Black Death in Europe in the fourteenth century was created by your guide and is copyright © 2003 Melissa Snell. Geographical data was derived from the *National Geographic Atlas of the World*, sixth edition, 1990. Historical data was derived from *The Black Death* by Philip Ziegler, *The New Penguin Atlas of Medieval History* by Colin McEvedy and from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.



The Culprits



The Symptoms



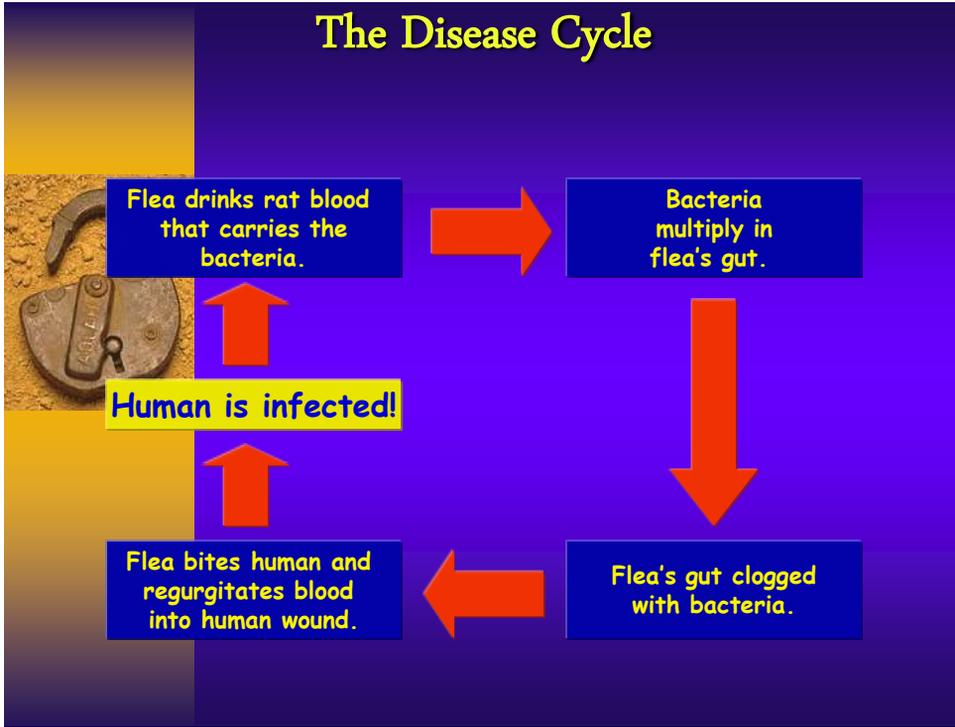
Bulbois

Septicemia Form:
almost 100%
mortality rate.



From the *Toggenburg Bible*, 1411



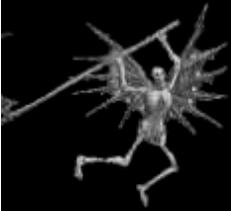


Medieval Art & the Plague



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%

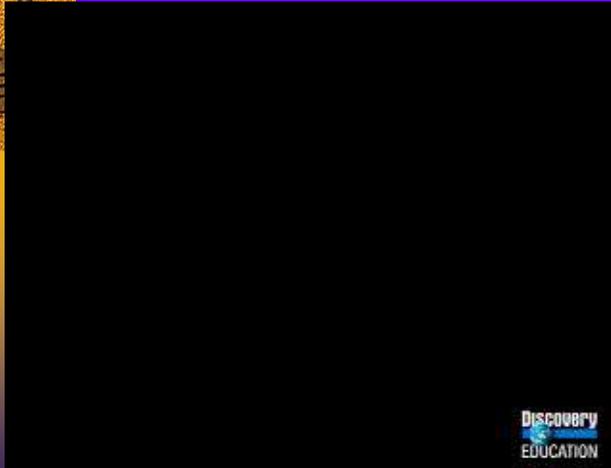
25,000,000 dead !!!

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.

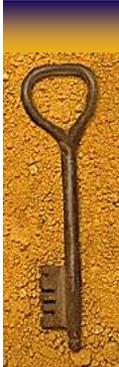
Moments in Time: Curse of the Rat (49:56)



- 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.



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.

