

# THE MIDDLE AGES

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# RISE OF CHRISTIANITY



Nero



Death of Jesus would have not made front page news



Paul of Tarsus 5-67CE



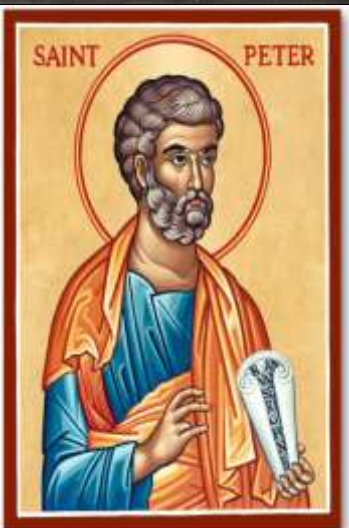
# NERO AND THE GREAT ROMAN FIRE



64 CE: Great Roman Fire wiped out 70% of the city, Christians blamed



Christians executed for sport, death toll unknown, but over exaggerated



The Apostle Peter, establishes the first Christian church in Rome, Nero arrests and executes him



Though executions of Christians are brutal, common Romans are intrigued by the peaceful way in which these Christians die

# CHRISTIANS HAVE TO GO UNDERGROUND



Christians literally have to take their teachings underground in Rome



Christian attention to healthcare brought in followers



Christian Rituals were seen as very odd:

- Baptism
- Brother and Sister
- Communion

By 100CE Christians in Rome would have numbered 1,000 to 2,000



Numbers of Christians still increase in especially poor and slave populations due to simple, hopeful message



Romans and Christians clash over sacrifice

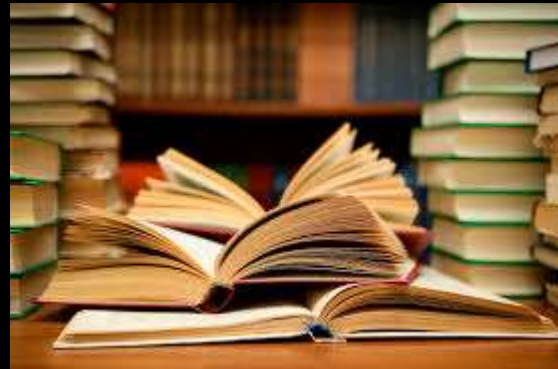


# WEALTHY IN ROME GET INVOLVED IN THE CHURCH

By 250 CE: 1 million  
300 CE: 6 million



Roman elites saw entering the church and becoming bishops as a way to gain power



Eventually the bishop of Rome became the most powerful positions in all of Christianity..



Piazza Navona, 303 CE: Diocletian tries to end Christian Movement  
-Churches and writing destroyed  
-Christians do not get trials  
-Known Christians are jailed  
-Rounded up elite Christians are executed (5,000 total)

# CONSTANTINE THE GREAT AND THEODOSIUS



Battle of Milvian Bridge, 312 CE



Edict of Milan: allows Christianity legally within the Roman Empire



Emperor Theodosius: 392 CE  
Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire



# VISIGOTHS 408-410AD



“The Mother of the World has been killed”

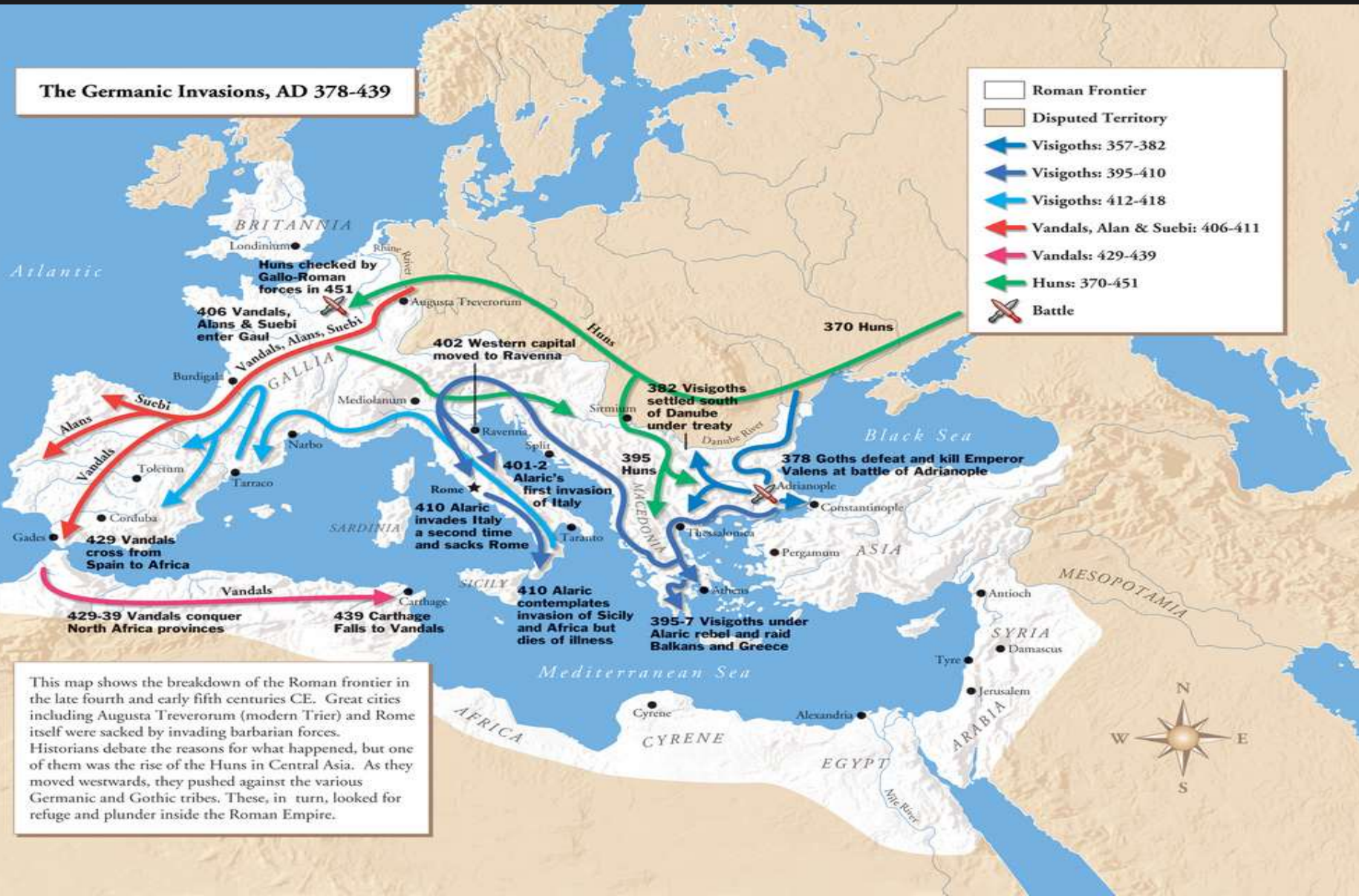






# 5<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY INVASIONS

## The Germanic Invasions, AD 378-439



This map shows the breakdown of the Roman frontier in the late fourth and early fifth centuries CE. Great cities including Augusta Treverorum (modern Trier) and Rome itself were sacked by invading barbarian forces. Historians debate the reasons for what happened, but one of them was the rise of the Huns in Central Asia. As they moved westwards, they pushed against the various Germanic and Gothic tribes. These, in turn, looked for refuge and plunder inside the Roman Empire.





MOHAMMED

6  
صلى الله  
عليه  
وسلم  
محمد



Khadija



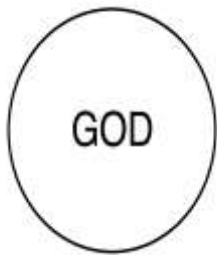
# VISIONS OF ALLAH





# THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

I S L A M



SHAHADA  
(THE CREED)

SALAT  
(PRAYER)

SAWM  
(FASTING)

HAJJ  
(PELGRIMAGE)

ZAKAT  
(ALMSGIVING)

# CIVIL WAR 622-630CE



Muslims take Mecca in 630CE

Battle of Badr 624CE  
Muslims vs Quraish







# VALUES OF THE UMAYYAD CALIPHATE 750CE-1258CE



Zakat (alms giving)- Required of all Muslims with the ability to give. Directly to the poor at 2.5% of income.

رمضان كريم  
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





# SCHISM OF 680CE SHIA AND SUNNI BREAK UP



Death of Husayn,  
Grandson of  
Mohammed



Who should lead the nation of Muslims?



Sunni



Umayyad's were Sunni



Shia



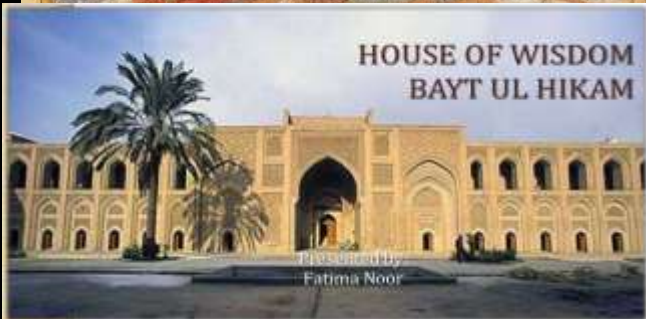
Constantly rebelled against the Umayyad's  
until their downfall in 750CE



# THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISLAM: THE ABBASID CALIPHATE



Abbas, Uncle of Mohammed



HOUSE OF WISDOM  
BAYT UL HIKAM

Photographed by  
Fatima Noor



# GOLDEN AGE ACHIEVEMENTS CONTINUED

$$y'_u \quad y = u^2 + 3\sqrt{u} - 1 \quad u = x^4 + 1 \quad y'_x =$$

$$= (u^2 + 3\sqrt{u} - 1)_u (x^4 + 1)'_x = (2u + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{u}}) * 4x$$

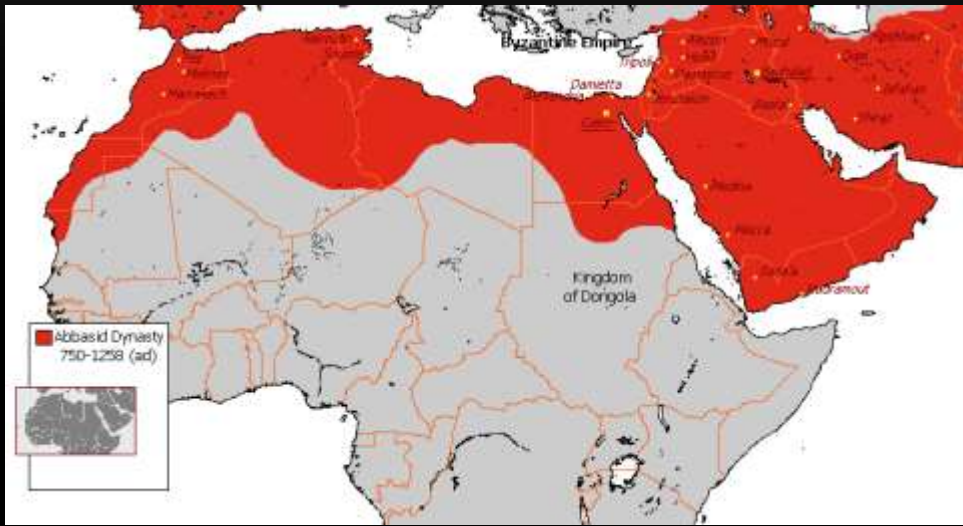
$$y'_x = (2x^4 + 2 + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x^4 - 1}}) * 4x$$

1	1	‡	.1
2	10		
3	11	‡	.01 repeating
4	100		
5	101	‡	.01
6	110		
7	111	‡	.0011 repeating
8	1,000		
9	1,001		
10	1,010	‡	.001
11	1,011		
12	1,100		
13	1,101		
14	1,110		
15	1,111		
16	10,000		

Multiply 8 × 9  
1,000  
1,001  
1,001,000 annex three ciphers.



# THE HEIGHT AND DECLINE OF THE ABBASIDS



Caliph al-Ma'mun, 827CE-833CE



Mihna Inquisition

Mongol Sac  
of Baghdad,  
1258CE





# BREAK DOWN OF INFRASTRUCTURE









# CONSTANTINOPLÉ





# JUSTINIAN 527AD "REBUILD THE ROMAN EMPIRE"



Nica Riots



Theodora

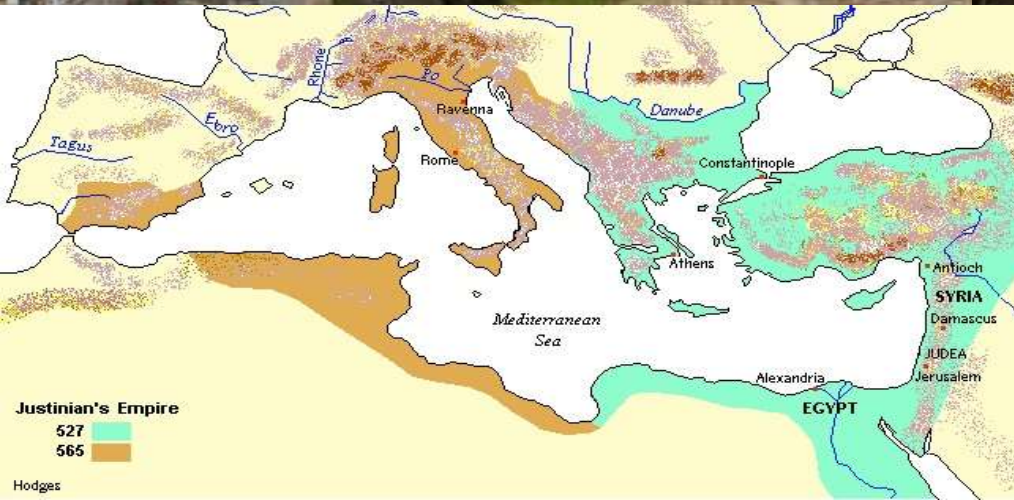
"Purple is a great color for a funeral"



30,000 Slaughtered



# BYZANTINE CONTINUED



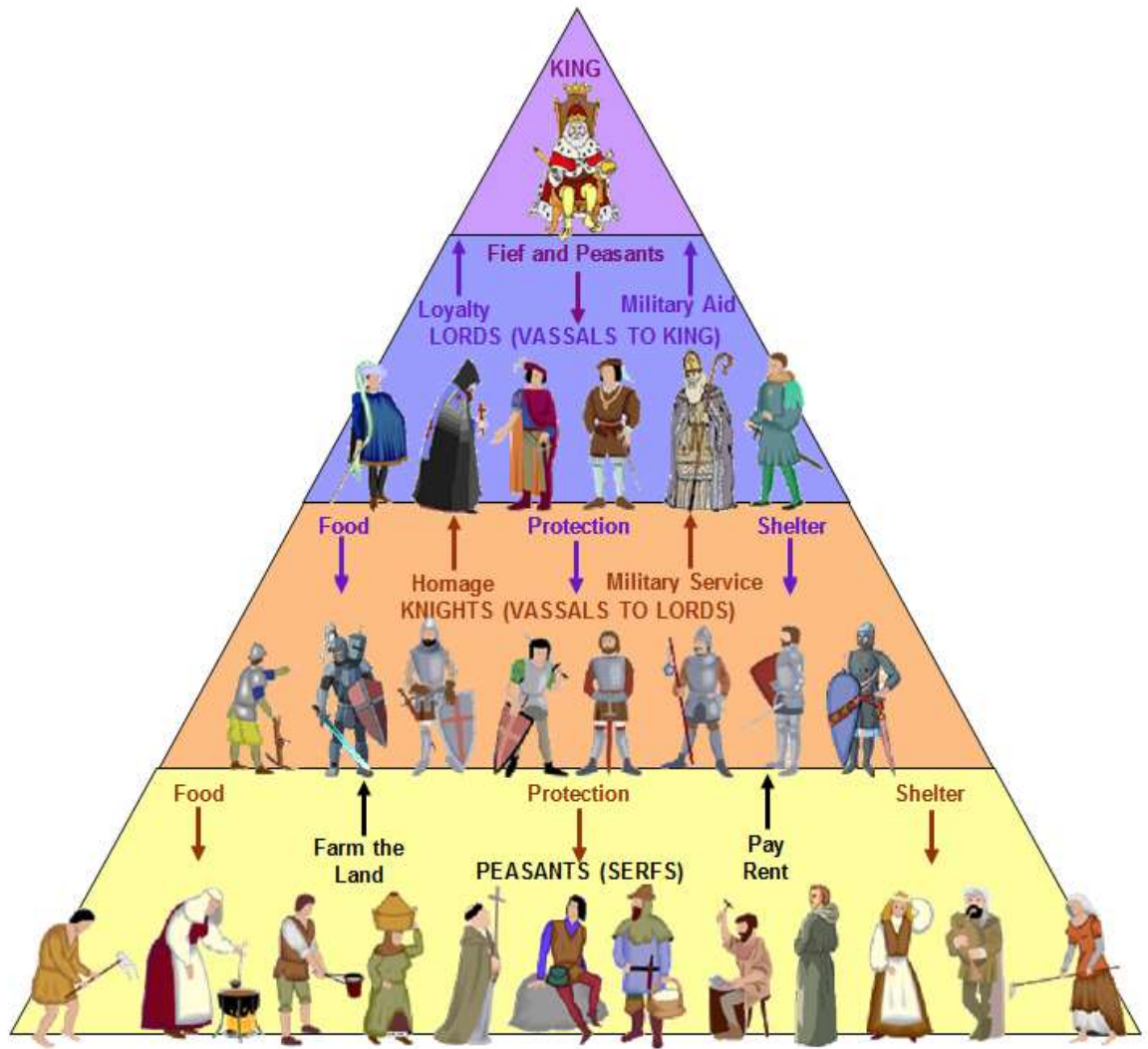
# FEUDALISM: THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES

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Feudalism-the political, military, and social system of the Middle Ages, based on the holding of lands by the King and Nobles and the exchange of that land for military, agricultural or trade services.



# FEUDAL PYRAMID OF POWER



Vassal-Noble who serves a higher lord.

Fief- Land given by the king to vassals.

Homage-Ceremony the establishes formal loyalty and vow of protection in exchange for land from the King.

Tithing -10% tax to the church in exchange for spiritual guidance.

## FEUDALISM SIMULATION

- Each of you will receive a cup with 10 skittles in it. These skittle represent the land and items produced on the land (crops).
- The person at the end of the simulation with the most skittles will receive three muros and all the skittles collected.



# ORGANIZATION

- After you have received your cups, look at the bottom of the cup for a letter. Each letter corresponds with a feudal role.
  - K= King
  - L= Lord or Noble
  - V= Vassal or Knight
  - P= Peasant or Serf

Once you have received your role I will arrange you into the feudal system we will simulate.

# ROUND ONE

- Peasants and Serfs have just harvested their land and owe the Vassals or Knights payment for protection. Each Peasant give their knight SEVEN skittles.





# ROUND TWO

- Vassals or Knights now owe homage to their Lords or Nobles in exchange for the land given to them by the Lord or Noble. Vassals give FIVE skittles from EACH of the peasants payments. Keep TWO skittles from EACH of the peasants payments.



# ROUND THREE

- Lords or Nobles owe loyalty payments to the King in exchange for the land granted to them. Lords pay the king THREE-FIFTHS of the skittles collected from the Vassals.





# ROUND FOUR

- Count how many skittles you have.
- The last piece of the feudal relationship is tithing's or payments to the church (Mr. Murray). Each group now owes the church 10% of their skittles. (Round up to the nearest skittle, the church doesn't want your half skittles)



# DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- How does each group (Peasants, Vassals, Nobles, King) feel about this system?
- Is this system fair?
- Why was it in the best interest of most parties to be continually expanding lands?
- Why did the church have the power to require 10% tithing from all parties?
- It took until 1789 for a full scale revolt and revolution of the peasants to occur in Europe, why do you think it took this long?
- Does this concept of feudalism (at least the pyramid power structure) still exist today, though maybe manifest in different forms?



# THE TROUBADOURS



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xk1W22yHLJQ&index=1&list=PLikRkGdf6pEKJsrXMI GW28ZINSp3pdWxU>

# CREATIVE PRODUCTS: FEUDAL LIVES

- Working with a partner or on your own, you will be given a reading on the daily lives of a feudal class of people. (Serfs, Tradesmen, Nobles, Knights, Clergy) Your job is to create a lyrical poem like the Troubadours based on the daily lives of the class of people you read about.
- The lyrical poem must be at least 15 lines long.
- You will not have to present your poem, but if you would like to you will receive two euros.



# LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES: NASTY, BRUTISH AND SHORT



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k3jt5ibfRzw>

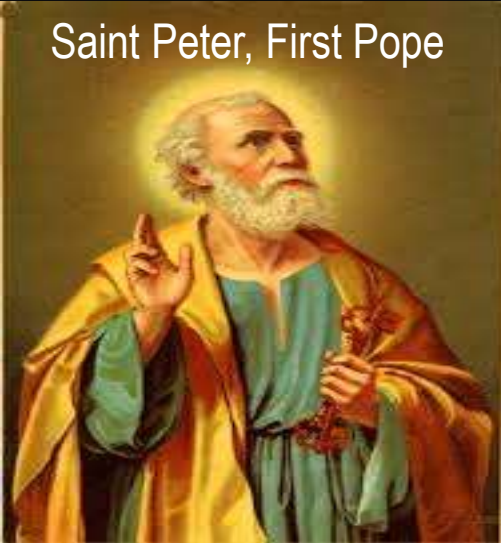


½ children died by the age of 10



# THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Saint Peter, First Pope



5<sup>th</sup> Century Barbarian Invasions

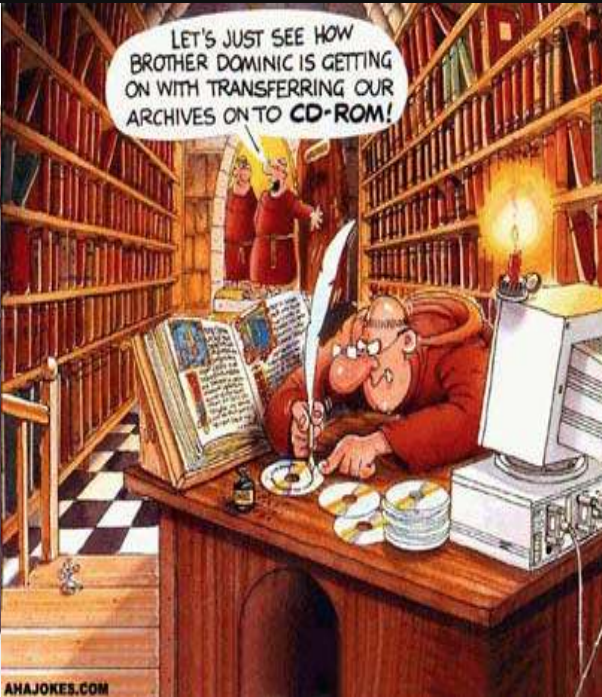


Arian Church, "Jesus Christ was not fully immortal"



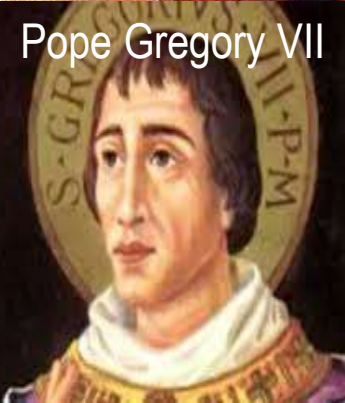


# CHURCH DURING THE MIDDLE AGES- “WESTERN EMPIRE OF THE MIND”



St. Benedict

“The pathway to heaven is through the Church”



Pope Gregory VII



Purgatory





# HAGIA SOPHIA, ISTANBUL BYZANTINE STYLE





# BASILICA OF SAN MARCO, VENICE BYZANTINE STYLE





# SPEYER CATHEDRAL, GERMANY

## ROMANESQUE STYLE





# PISA CATHEDRAL, ITALY

## ROMANESQUE STYLE



# NOTRE DAME, PARIS GOTHIC STYLE





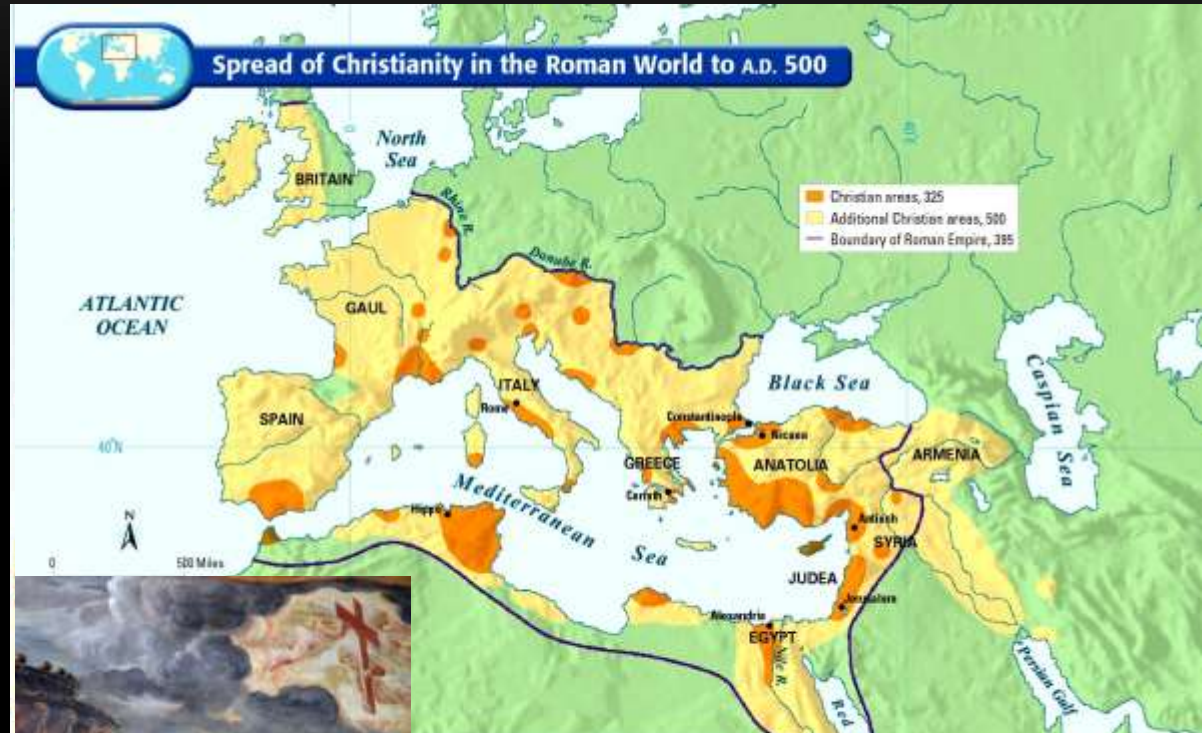
# MILAN CATHEDRAL, ITALY

## GOTHIC STYLE





# THE FRANKS 496AD





# RISE OF CLOVIS AND THE MEROVINGIAN'S



Clovis Baptism



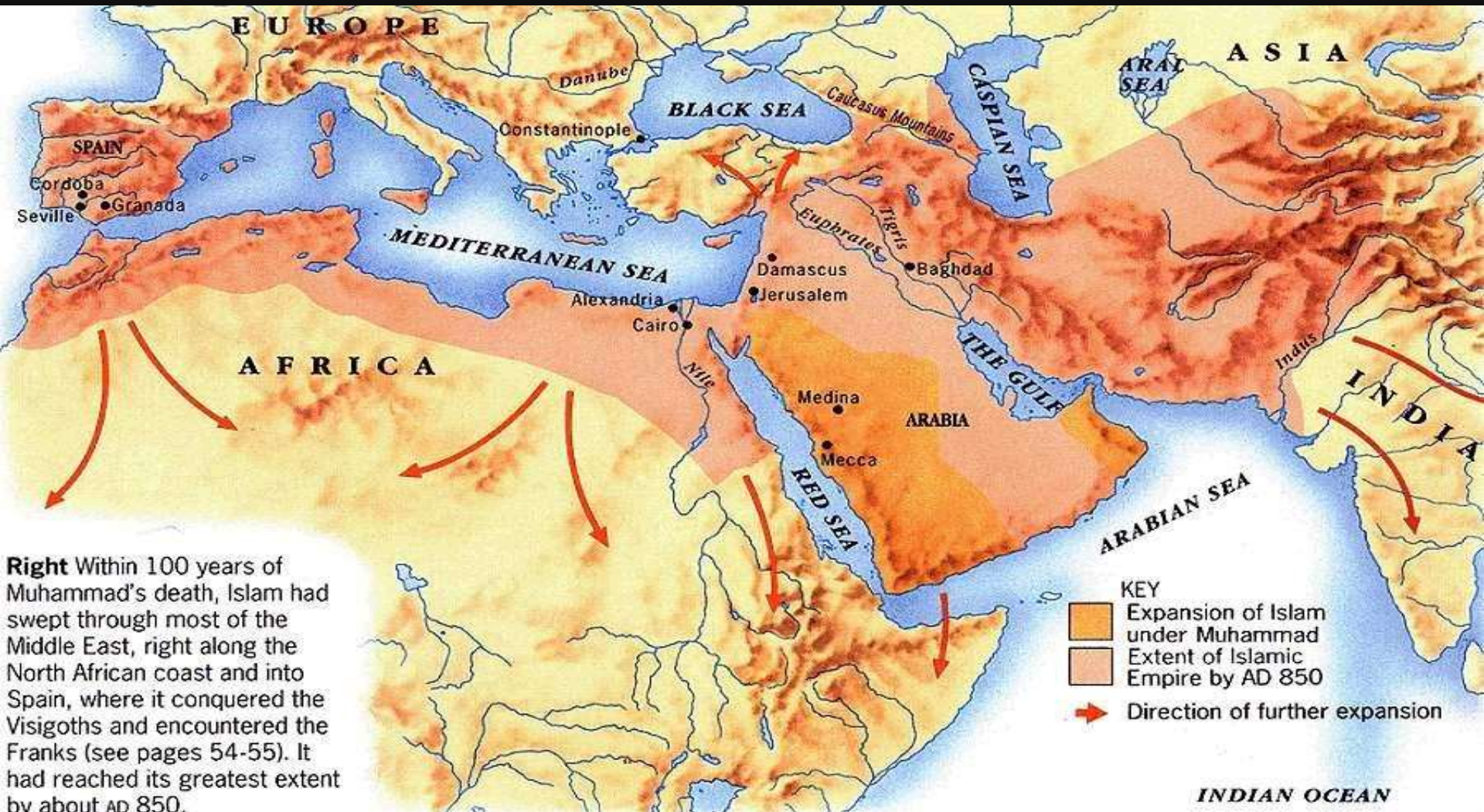
Ordeal of Boiling Water



Gods justice coming down to earth  
if you know how to read it



# THREAT OF ISLAM



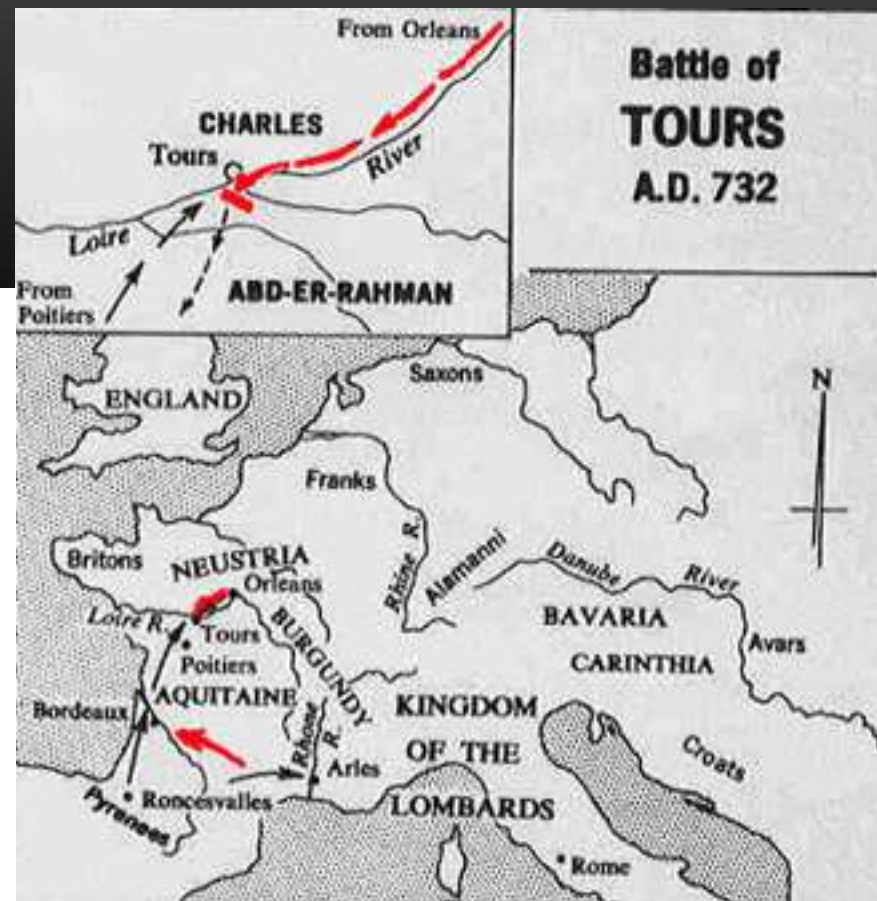


# THE BATTLE OF TOURS 732 AD



Charles the Hammer Martel  
General of the Franks

Abdul al-Rahman I  
Leader of Moors





# CHARLEMAGNE (CHARLES THE GREAT) 774CE-814CE





# CAROLINGIAN RIVAL



Verdict of Verdun

Scholars estimate that perhaps 90% of ancient text survive because of Charlemagne



# THE VIKING INVASIONS 793CE-950CE



Ragnar  
Leatherpants, Sack  
of Paris 845CE



King Charles the Bald,  
Frankish King



Viking Dragon Ship



7,000 lbs of Silver



# VIKINGS AND ENGLAND 865CE-950CE



The Children's Minge



Ivar the Boneless  
The Great Heathen Army



King Ella of York



Alfred the Great, Anglo-Saxon



Eric the Red



Leif Erikson



1. Explain the pyramid structure of the feudal system.

2. What was the purpose of a monastery? What was life like in one?

3. Who was St. Benedict?

4. What changes did Gregory VII make to the Roman Catholic Church?

5. Who was Clovis and how did he unite his Frankish people?

6. Explain Clovis's form of justice.

7. Who were the Moors and how did they threaten Christianity in Western Europe?

8. What happened at the battle of Tours?

9. Why was the event that happened on Christmas Day 800CE significant?

10. What was the Carolingian Revival?

11. What happened when the Vikings sacked Paris?

12. Explain the Viking events in England and how the Viking invasions ended.



# KNIGHTS AFTER THE VIKING INVASIONS

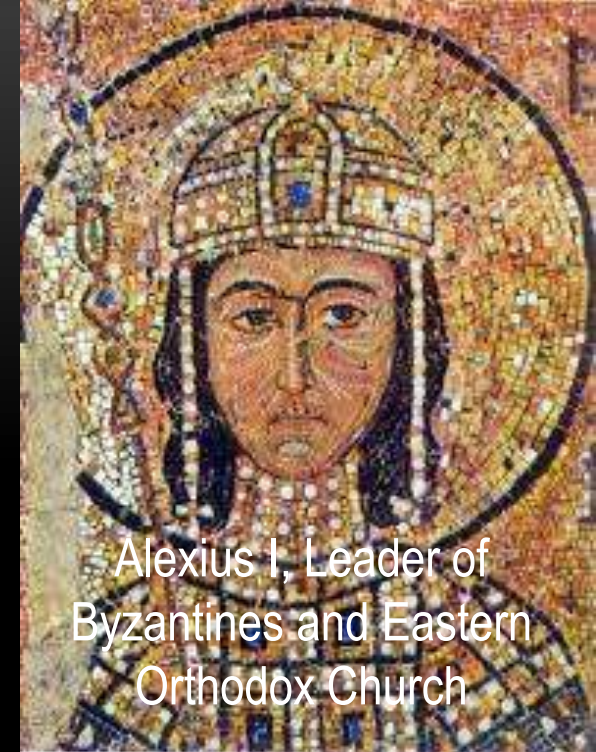
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISvfiQkC49s>
- @1:19.52



# LAUNCHING A CRUSADE



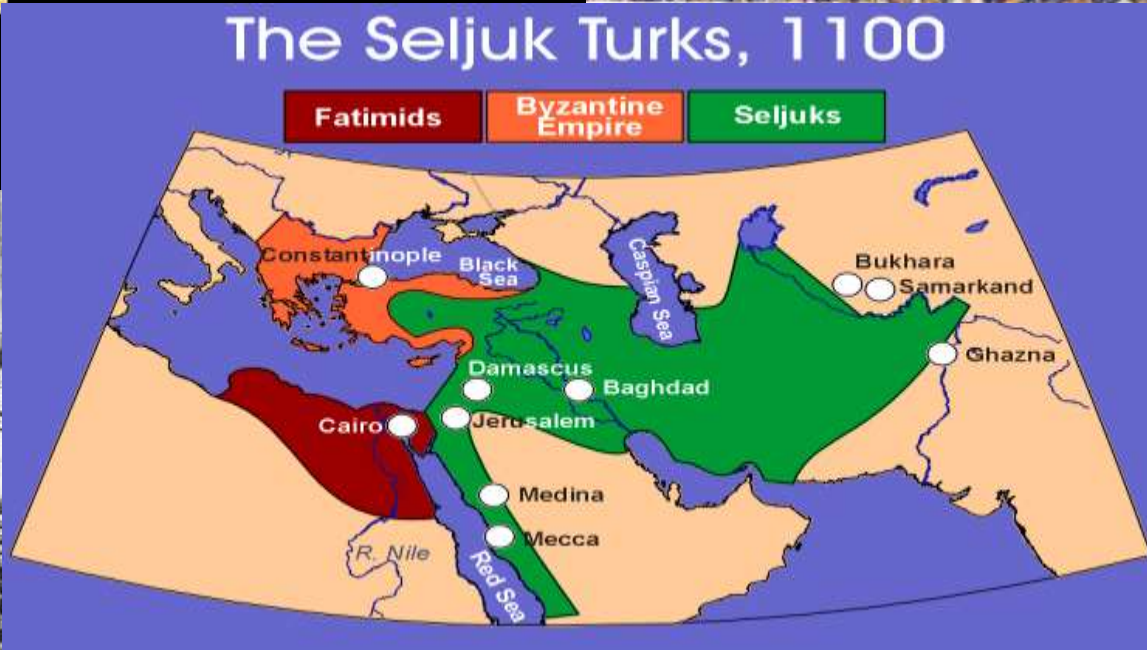
Pope Urban II,  
Roman Catholic  
Pope



Alexius I, Leader of  
Byzantines and Eastern  
Orthodox Church



Speech at Clermont









# FIRST CRUSADE REACHES CONSTANTINOPE



Godfrey of Bouillon



Baldwin of Boulogne

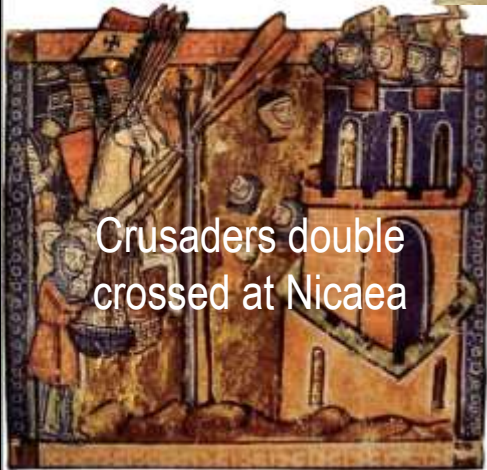


Bohemond of Taranto



www.alamy.com - E17T0A

Pledging Loyalty  
to Alexios I for  
Food



Crusaders double  
crossed at Nicaea



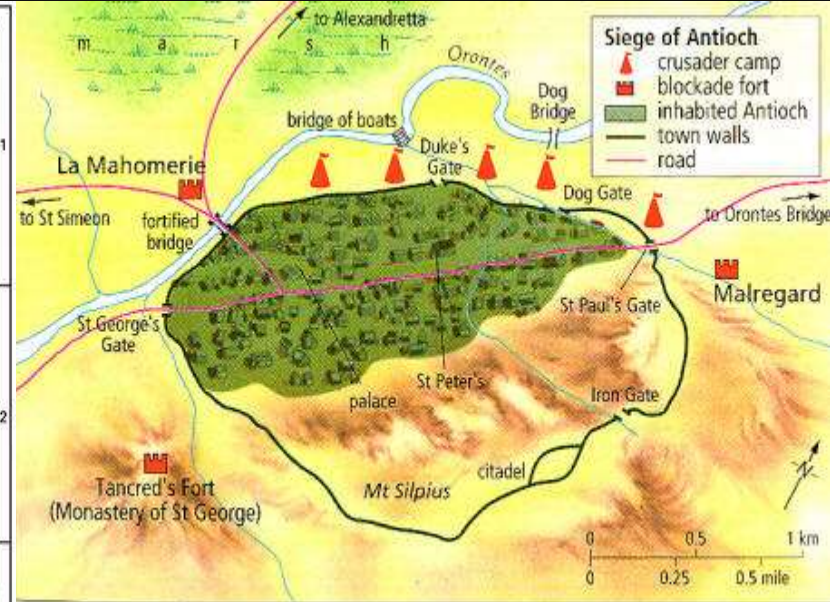
Seljuk Turks  
Archer  
Ambush at  
Dorylaeum



# THE JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM



# ANTIOCH





# SIEGE OF ANTIOCH 1098CE



St. Peter's First Christian Church



Christians from Antioch left outside the city walls when asked to dig trench



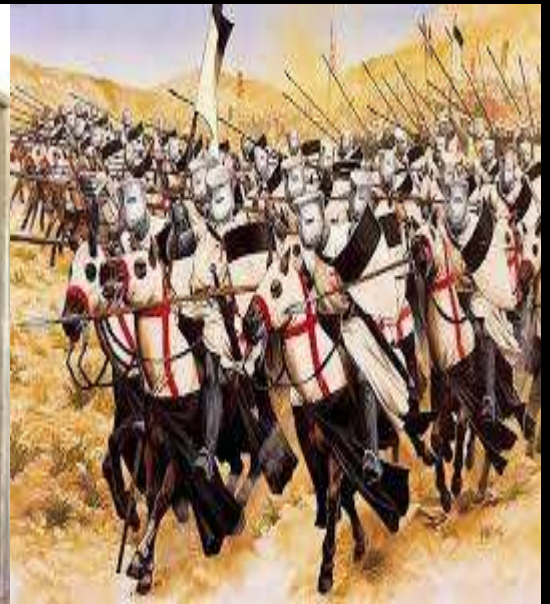
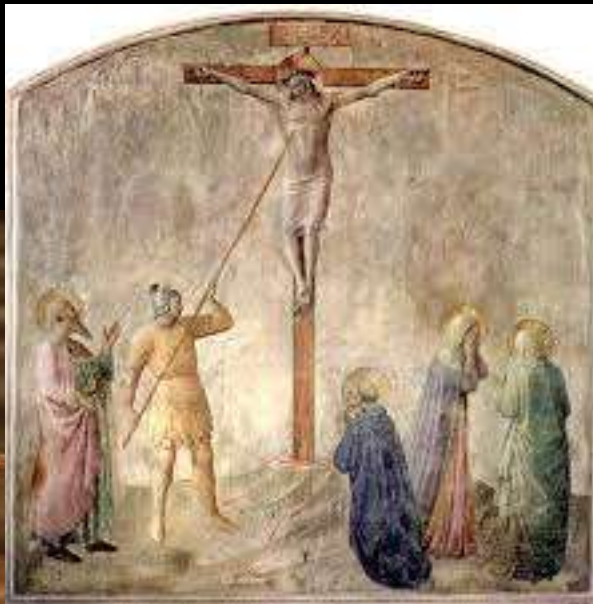
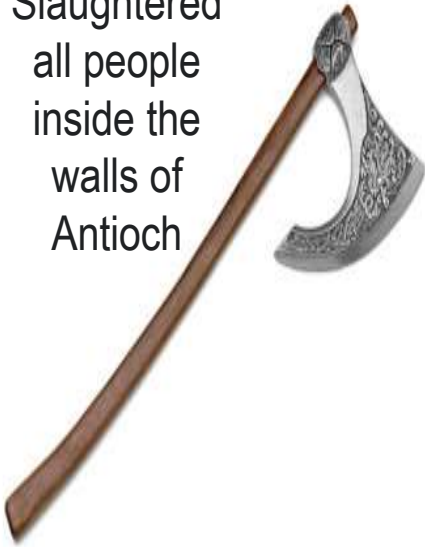
Muslim blacksmith and tower guard betrayed the Muslims in Antioch





# ANTIOCH ROLES REVERSED

Slaughtered  
all people  
inside the  
walls of  
Antioch





# CRUSADERS MOVE TO JERUSALEM

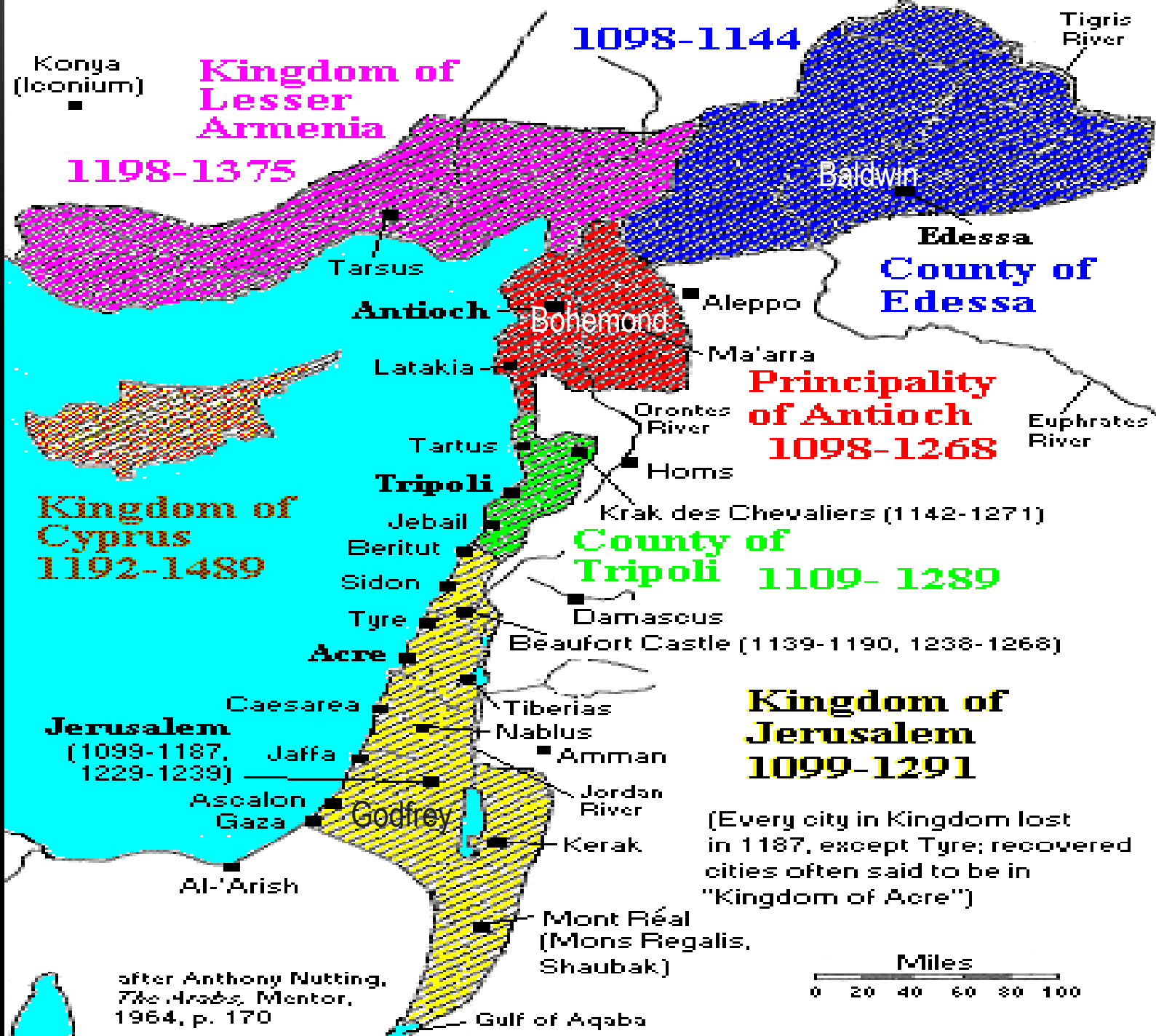
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ePgOFrRleDo>
- @1:12



# DOCUMENT C

*This document is from the French chaplain Fulcher of Chartres, a Christian, who participated in and wrote first-hand accounts of the First Crusade. In this excerpt, written sometime between 1100 and his death in 1127, he describes the Crusaders taking Jerusalem.*





after Anthony Nutting,  
*The Arabs*, Mentor,  
1964, p. 170

(Every city in Kingdom lost  
in 1187, except Tyre; recovered  
cities often said to be in  
"Kingdom of Acre")

What was the Truce and Peace of God?

Who was Alexios I and why did he call for Pope Urban II's help?

What did Pope Urban II do at Clarmont?

What happened in the German cities of Mainz, Worms, and Spyer?

Who were the main nobles who took up the cross and led the first Crusade?

What happened to the Crusaders at Constantinople?

Explain the siege and control of the city of Antioch.

How did the Crusaders gain control of Jerusalem?

How was the land conquered in the first Crusade divided?



# KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN (HOSPITALIERS)



# THE SPANISH INQUISITION

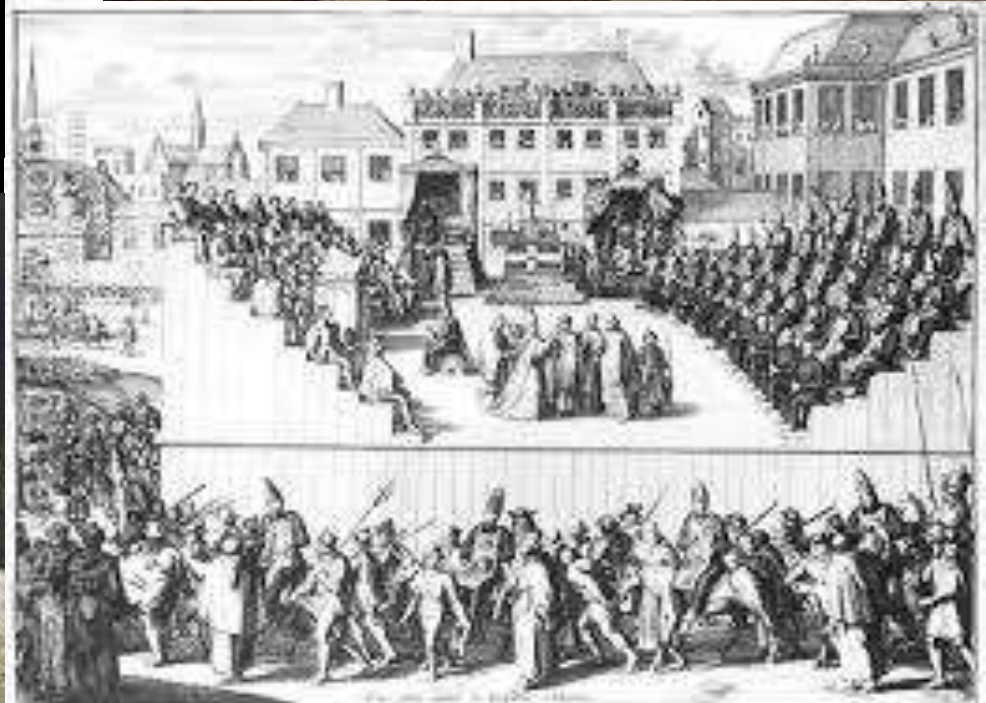
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# RECONQUISTA 718-1492 CE



# INQUISITION 1492CE





# THOMAS TORQUEMADA: FIRST GRAND INQUISITOR



Came up with the rules and laws of the Inquisition

Two strikes and you were out. Any repeat offender would be killed.



Act of Faith when the heretic confessed





# JEWISH DIASPORA

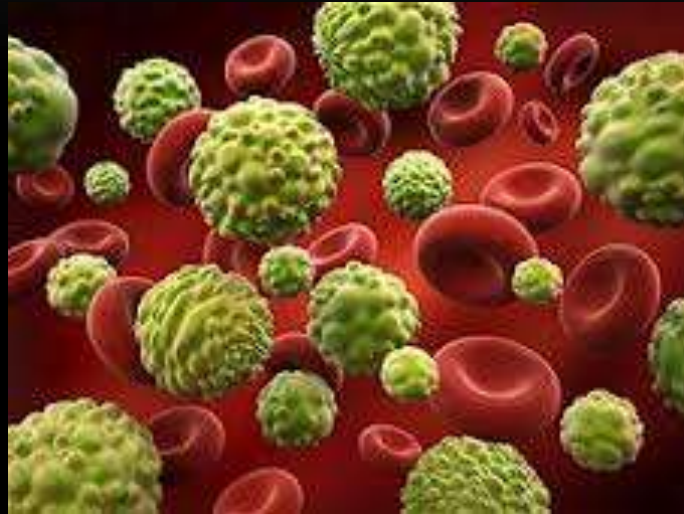
If the Jews did not leave they were forced to convert to Christianity and many became economically and politically successful. These converted Jews became a major target for the Inquisition.



In 1492, Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand gave Jews an ultimatum; leave Spain or convert



# HERESY: TO QUESTION THE WORD OF GOD



Heresy was like cancer and invaded the body. It was also contagious.



The Inquisition saw itself as a surgeon acting on behalf of the Catholic Church to rid this disease

## Symptoms of Heresy:

- Doubting the resurrection of Christ
- Sexual Indiscretions like adultery or homosexuality
- Heretical statement “ Mary wasn’t a Virgin”
- Simple fornication or even saying simple fornication was alright

# TRIBUNALS AND FAMILIARES (SPIES)



Duty of all true Christians to root out heretics. Many accused own family members of heresy for a better standing in the Church.



Familiars spied on neighbors reporting any heretical behavior to the tribunes.



# TORTURE DURING INQUISITION (5%) : BLACK LEGEND





# FORMAL END TO THE INQUISITION: 1808 CE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AND END TO IDEA OF HERESY



Queen Isabella II  
of Spain formally  
abolishes the  
Inquisition in  
1834 CE



# LEGACY OF THE INQUISITION

Religion, Race and Politics continue to fuel conflict across the globe.



Taliban and ISIS using religion to assert political power in the Middle East



Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland



Ethnic cleansing in the Balkans