The Crusades, the Black Plague, the Renaissance & the Reformation
The Crusades - 1096 to 1291
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- 1095 - Pope Urban II calls for retaking of Holy Land (HL) from Muslims
  - Sins will be forgiven to all Crusaders who die on a Crusade

- 1096-1099 - First Crusade
  - Four armies invade Muslim-occupied HL
    - Crusading armies massacre Jews in Rhineland
  - 1099 - Crusaders massacre innocent civilians in Jerusalem
  - Retake the HL

- Muslims vowed to wage Jihad (holy war) because of Christian brutality
The Crusades - 1096 to 1291

- Four states established by Christian victors
- 1130 - Muslims begin to regain ground in HL
- 1144 - Seljuk general Zangi captured Edessa which led to Second Crusade
- 1147-1155 - Second Crusade
  - 1147 - The Crusaders were defeated by the Muslims
  - 1154 - Damascus was added to Muslim empire by Nur al-Din
- 1187 - Muslim armies led by Saladin capture Jerusalem
The Crusades - 1096 to 1291

- 1189-1192 - **Third Crusade**
  - Led by **King Richard I** of England
    - “The Lion Heart”
  - Richard defeats Saladin at battle of **Arsuf**
  - Richard and Saladin sign treaty but Muslims still control Jerusalem
The Crusades - 1096 to 1291

1198-1229 - Fourth to Sixth Crusade

- Pope Innocent III calls for new Crusade
- These crusades focused less on Muslims in the HL and more on “enemies” of Christianity

Fourth Crusade - Albigensian Crusade (1208-1229)

- Root out Cathari sect of Christianity in France
Fifth Crusade - Crusaders attack Egypt but had to surrender

Saladin’s nephew, Al-Malik al-Kamil led Muslim forces

Sixth Crusade - a peaceful transfer of Jerusalem to Crusader control

Muslims regain control a decade later
The Black Plague (1347-1351)
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- **Justinian Plague** (541-542)  
  “The First Plague”
- Named for Byzantine Emperor Justinian I
- Est. 25 million people died
The Black Plague (1347-1351)

- Black (Bubonic) Plague (BP) caused by the bacterium *yersina pestis*
  - BP brought from the East (Mongolia/China)
  - Carried by rats and fleas
  - Could be transmitted human-to-human through bodily fluids
  - Sicily was first European territory affected
  - There was no defense or understanding
  - People believed BP was “God’s punishment”
The Black Plague (1347-1351)

- Women suspected of witchcraft were burned at the stake
- “Killing of the Cats” (Myth or Truth?)
  - Cats were believed to be used by witches
  - Cats were killed, making the problem worse
- Mass burials required to deal with all the dead bodies
The Black Plague (1347-1351)

- Sanitary conditions also made problems worse
- “Ring A-Ring O’ Rosies” thought to originate from BP
- Est. 60-75 million people in Europe were believed to have died
  - Est. 30-60% of the population in Europe
  - Est. 200 million in Eurasia died
- People lived healthier & longer lives after the BP
The Renaissance (14\textsuperscript{th} to 17\textsuperscript{th} Century)
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- New ideas were introduced
- Education became more secular (non-religious)

Eras of Art (Before & during the Renaissance)

- Classical art era (c. 480-323 BCE) - importance of people, gods and goddesses
- Medieval art era (c. 500-1400) - focused on the church and salvation
- Renaissance art era (c. 1300 - 1700) - focused on importance of people, nature and religion
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

Factors Contributing to Renaissance

- Europeans wanted Middle Eastern products brought back by Crusaders
  - Trade and commerce increased
  - Cities grew larger and wealthier
- Newly wealthy merchants and bankers supported the growth of the arts and learning
- Age of recovery from the Black Plague, political instability, and a decline of Church power
  - Recovery led to rebirth of interest in ancient Greek & Roman culture
  - A new view of individual ability
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- **Renaissance (Rebirth)** - a renewal of culture
  - Began in Italy
  - Secular movement - less God-centered, more human-centered (Black Plague)
  - Material possessions were sought after more (Crusades)
  - Recovery went hand-in-hand with a rebirth of interest in ancient culture (e.g., ancient Greece and Rome)
  - A new view of human beings emerged as people in the Italian Renaissance began to emphasize individual ability
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527)
  - *The Prince* (published in 1532)
    - Rulers should be “feared, not loved”
    - Rulers should maintain control w/o conscience
    - The “end justifies the means”
    - Be good when possible, evil when necessary
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- Michelangelo (1475-1564)
  - Italian artist/sculpture
  - David; Sistine Chapel Ceiling (Creation of Adam/Eve; Last Judgement); Pieta
The Renaissance (14\textsuperscript{th} to 17\textsuperscript{th} Century)

- Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)
  - Artist born in Vinci, Italy
  - Mona Lisa; The Last Supper; Man in Red Chalk
  - Kept notebooks on human anatomy from corpses he dissected
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

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The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- Raphael (1483-1520)
  - Artist born in Urbino, Italy
  - The School of Athens; Sistine Madonna; The Transfiguration
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- Donatello (1386-1466)
  - Sculpture born in Florence, Italy
  - David; Saint Mark; Equestrian statue of Gattamelata
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- Titian (c. 1485-1576)
  - Artist born in Pieve di Cadore, Italy
  - Assumption of the Virgin; Venus of Urbino; Bacchus and Ariandne
William Shakespeare (1582-1616)

- English poet, playwright & actor
- *Hamlet; Macbeth; Romeo & Juliet; Julius Caesar; A Midsummer Nights Dream; Much Ado About Nothing*
The Renaissance (14\textsuperscript{th} to 17\textsuperscript{th} Century)

- Copernicus (1473-1543)
  - Polish astronomer
  - Introduced the Heliocentric theory (sun is center of universe)
    - Disproved Ptolemy's Geocentric (Earth center of universe)
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- **Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)**
  - Italian astronomer & physicist
  - Demonstrated law of falling bodies (fall at same rate)
    - Disproved Aristotle’s theory that heavier objects fall faster
  - Improved the telescope
  - Confirmed Copernicus’ heliocentric theory
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)
  - German astronomer & mathematician
  - Laws of planetary motion (elliptical, not circular)
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- Sir Isaac Newton (1642 - c.1726)
  - English physicist & mathematician
  - 3 Laws of motion
    - 1st - law of inertia - objects at rest stay at rest; objects in motion stay in motion (unless acted upon by outside force)
      - friction keeps objects still and/or stops objects
    - 2nd - force = mass X acceleration (F = ma)
    - 3rd - for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction
  - Law of gravity (all objects attract each other)
    - Depends on mass of objects and distance between them
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- Johanness Gutenberg (c. 1398-1468)
  - German blacksmith, goldsmith, publisher
  - invented the movable type printing press
    - made books cheaper; increased literacy
    - made information more readily available
    - 40 pages a day to 3,600
  - aided in the Reformation
The Reformation 16\textsuperscript{th} Century
The Reformation (16th Century)

- **Reformation** - religious movement in the 1500’s that split the Christian church in Europe and led to new churches

![Reformation diagram]
The Reformation (16th Century)

John Wycliffe (1324-1384)
- people should be allowed to interpret & read Bible
- lived during Western Schism (more than one Pope)
The Reformation (16th Century)

- Jan Hus (1369-1415)
  - Wanted bishops elected, not Pope-appointed
  - Made his case at Council of Constance; was burned at the stake for his beliefs
  - Spiritual leader of the Moravian Church
The Reformation (16\textsuperscript{th} Century)

- Erasmus (1466-1536)
  - “laid the egg that Luther hatched”
  - Wanted to reform Catholic Church from w/i
  - Believed in \textit{free will}
  - \textit{Predestination} - God knows who’s saved & guides their lives
The Reformation (16th Century)

- Pope Leo X (1475-1521)
  - Catholic church needed money
  - Sold ** indulgences ** - Papal pardons paid by people for reduced purgatory
    - people could buy forgiveness
The Reformation (16th Century)

- **Martin Luther (1483-1546)**
  - Theologian in the Holy Roman Empire
  - became a Catholic monk to fulfill a promise to St. Anne
  - believed salvation came on faith alone
    - “good works” not needed for salvation
  - **95 Theses** for changes in the Catholic Church
    - Criticized indulgences, power of the Pope & church wealth
  - changed Christianity forever
  - German princes wrote *protestatio* or “protest” to the Pope
The Reformation (16\textsuperscript{th} Century)

- John Calvin (1509-1564)
  - French theologian
  - responsible for \textit{Calvinism}
    - broke from Catholic church (Protestant movement)
    - \textit{Calvinist} (predestination); \textit{Lutheran} (faith)
The Reformation (16th Century)

King Henry VIII (1491-1547)
- converted England into Protestant country
  - broke from the Catholic church
- he was head of Church of England
- developed a centralized form of government for England
- had six wives (two he had beheaded)