

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern, layered effect. The text is centered in a large, black, sans-serif font.

The Crusades, the Black Plague, the Renaissance & the Reformation

The Crusades - 1096 to 1291

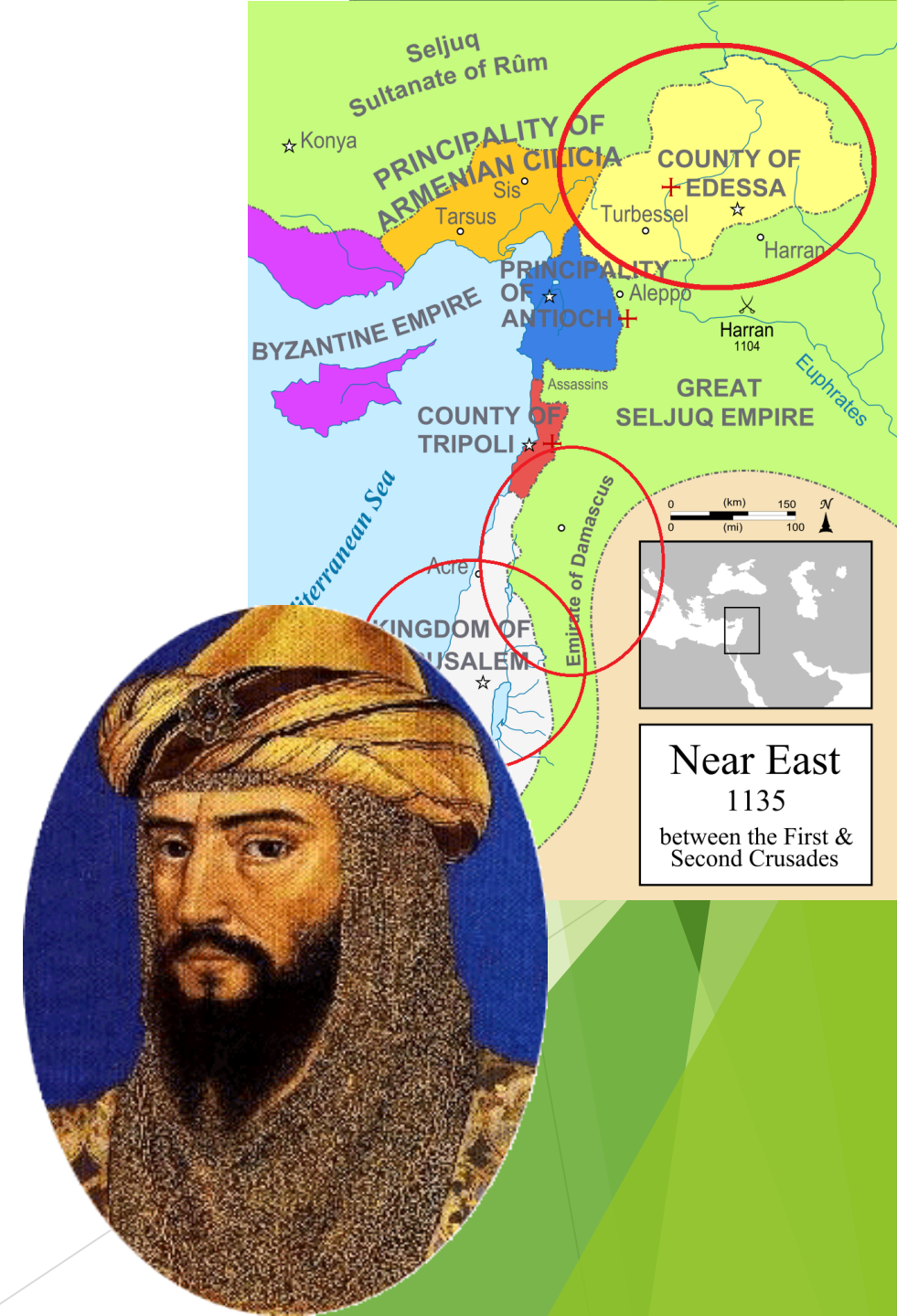
The Crusades - 1096 to 1291

- ▶ 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



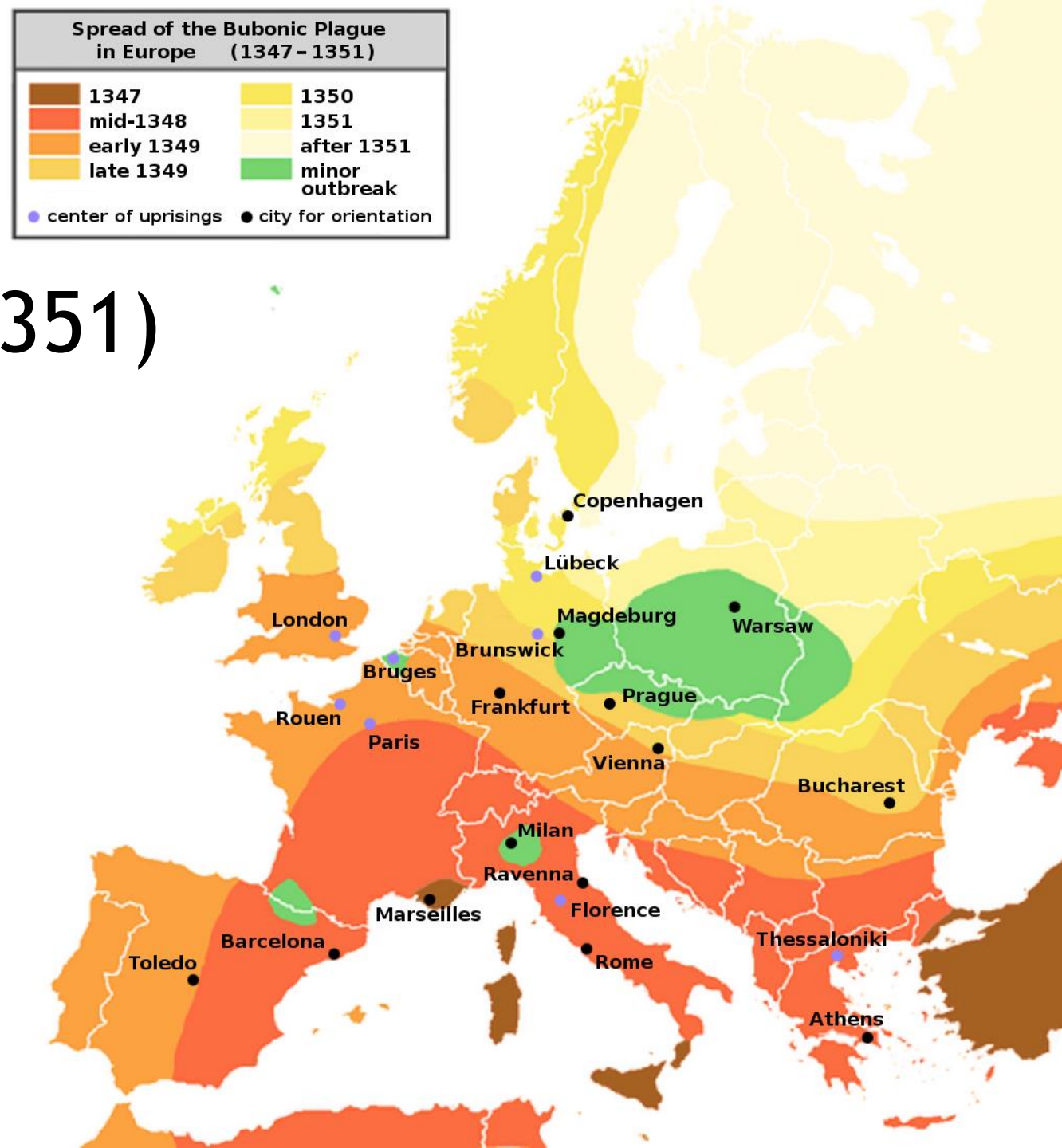
The Crusades - 1096 to 1291

- ▶ 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



St. Francis and Sultan Malik al-Kami

The Black Plague (1347-1351)



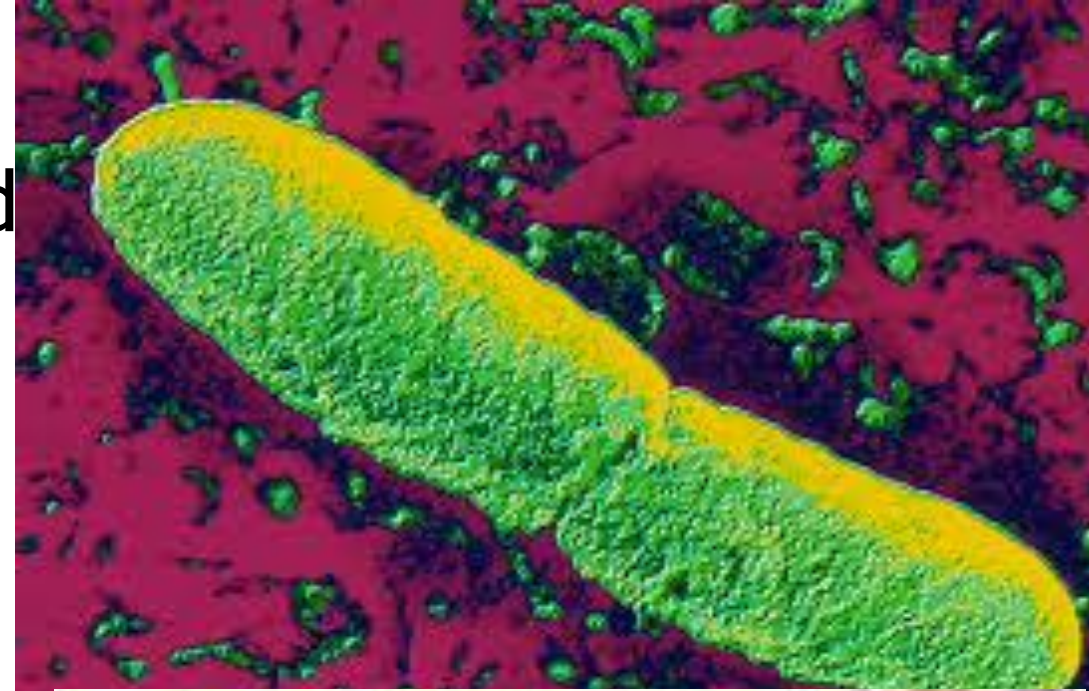
The Black Plague (1347-1351)

- ▶ 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 *Yersinia 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”



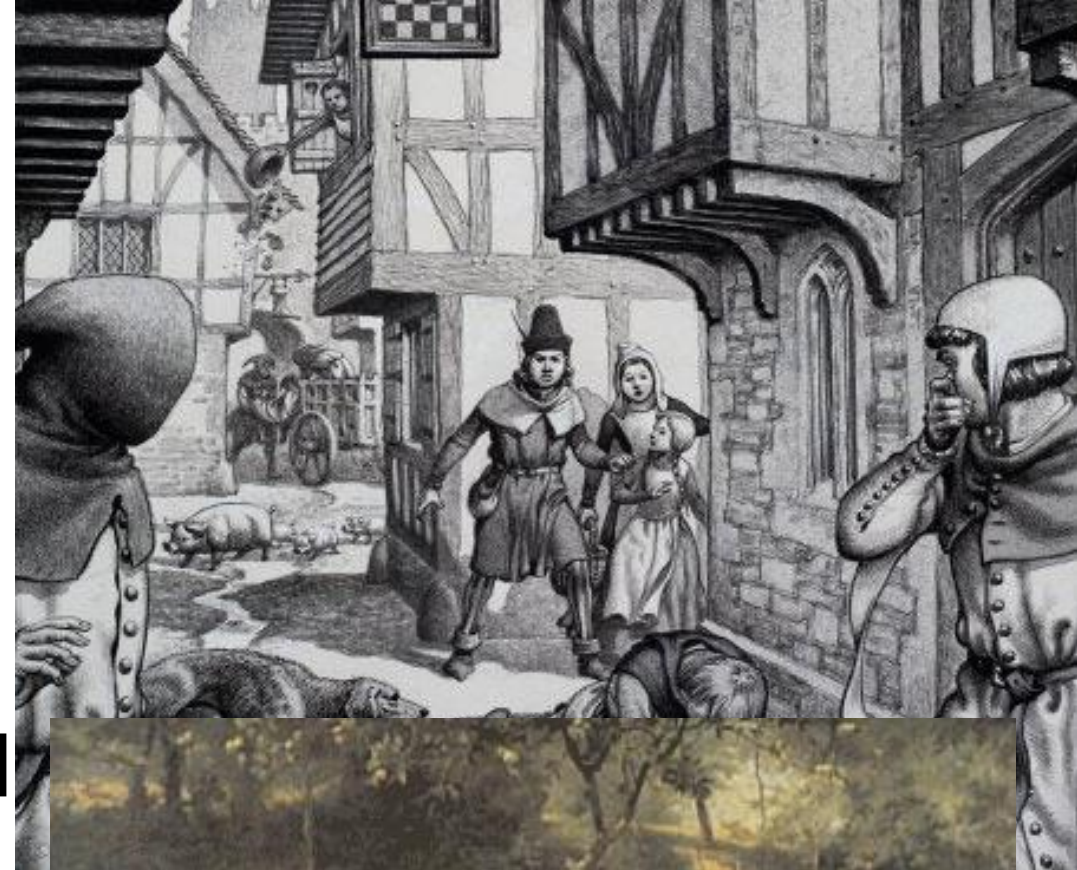
The Black Plague (1347-1351)

- ▶ 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 (14th to 17th 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



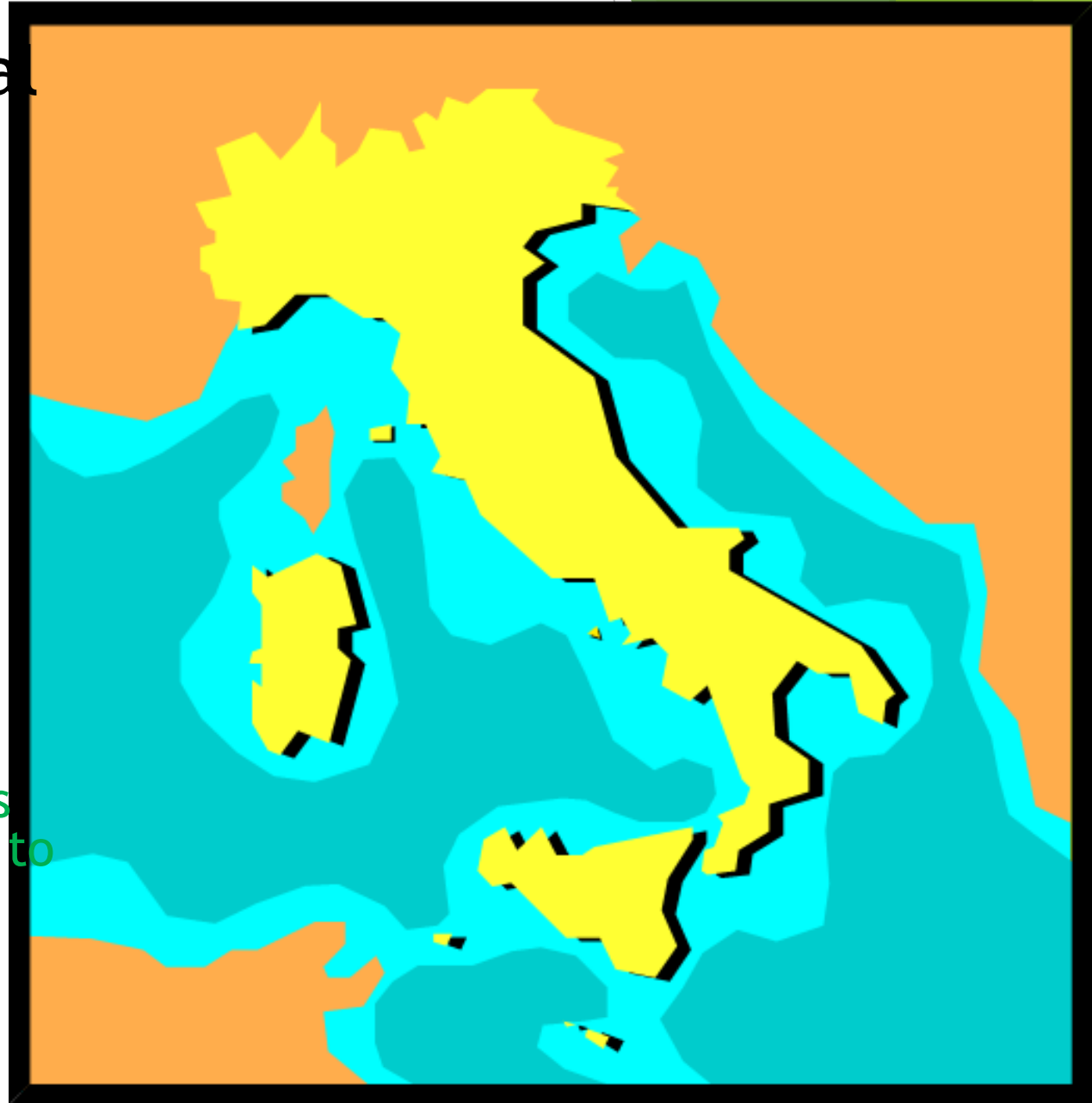
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

- ▶ 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)

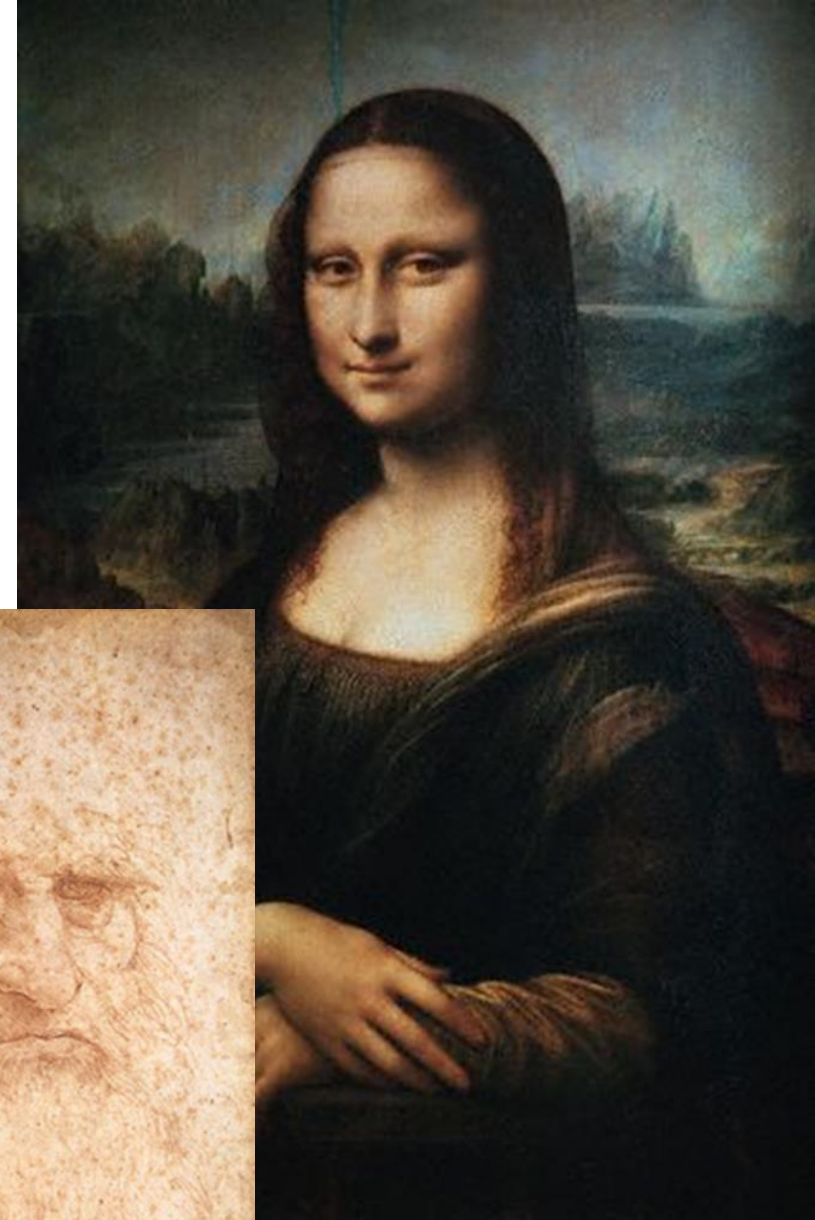
► Michelangelo (1475-1564)

- Italian artist/sculpture
- David; Sistine Chapel Ceiling (Creation of Adam/Eve; Last Judgement); Pieta



The Renaissance (14th to 17th 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



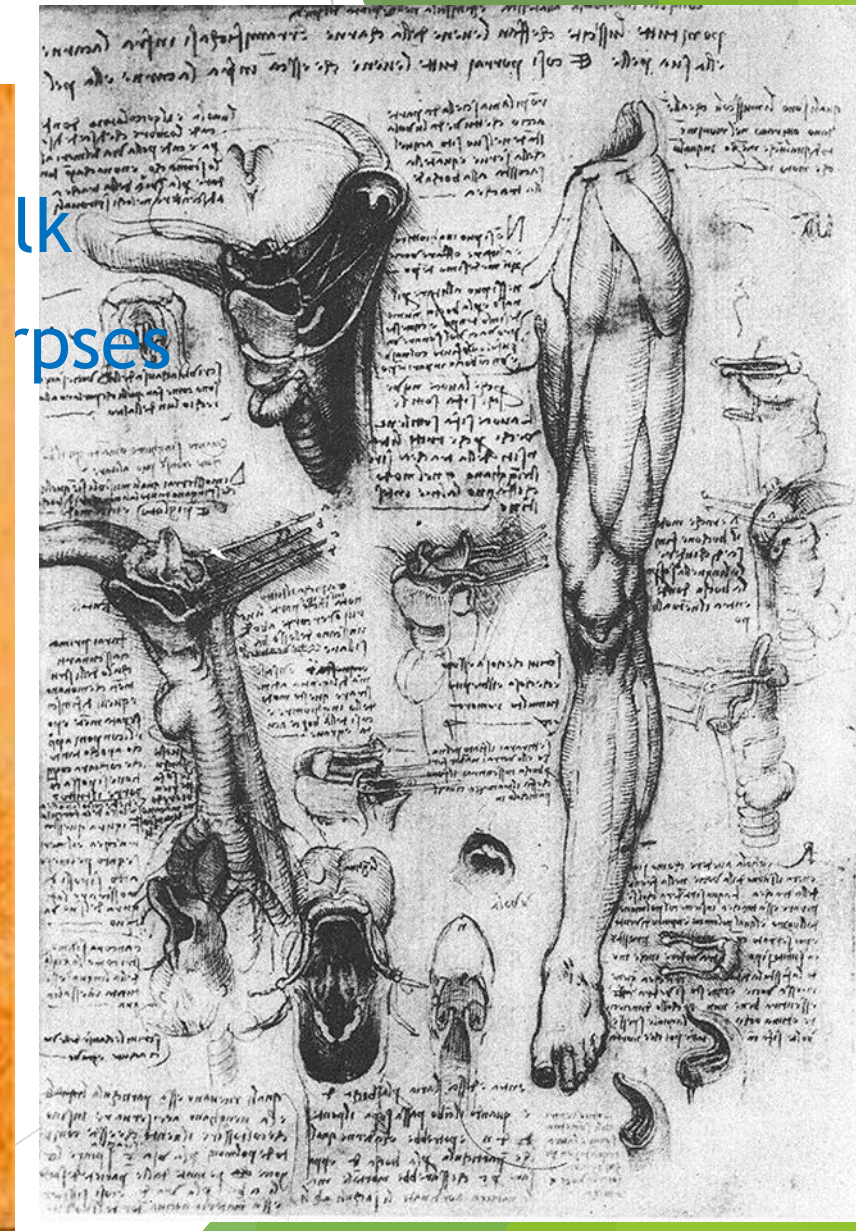
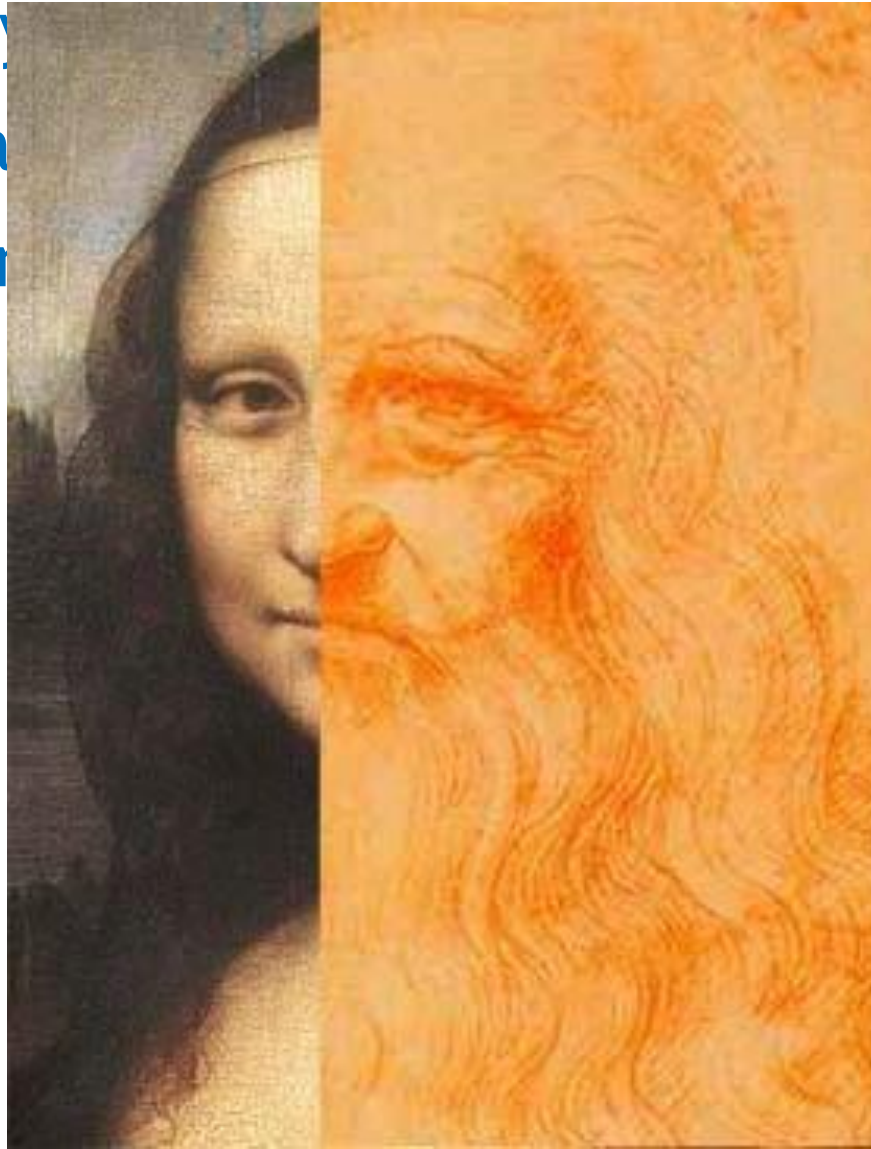
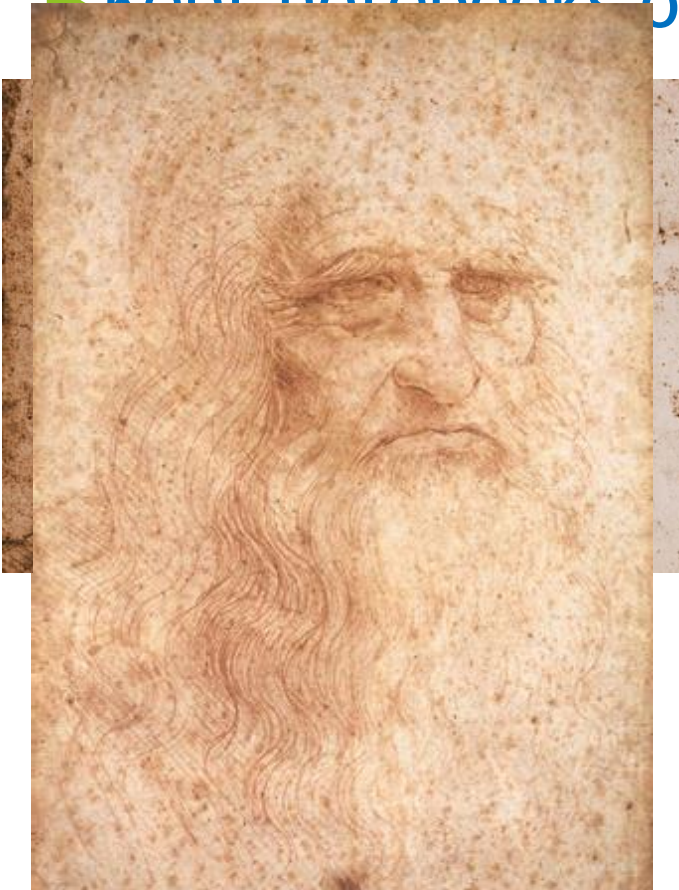
The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

► Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)

► Born in Vinci, Italy

► Mona Lisa; The Last Supper

► Kept notebooks on



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

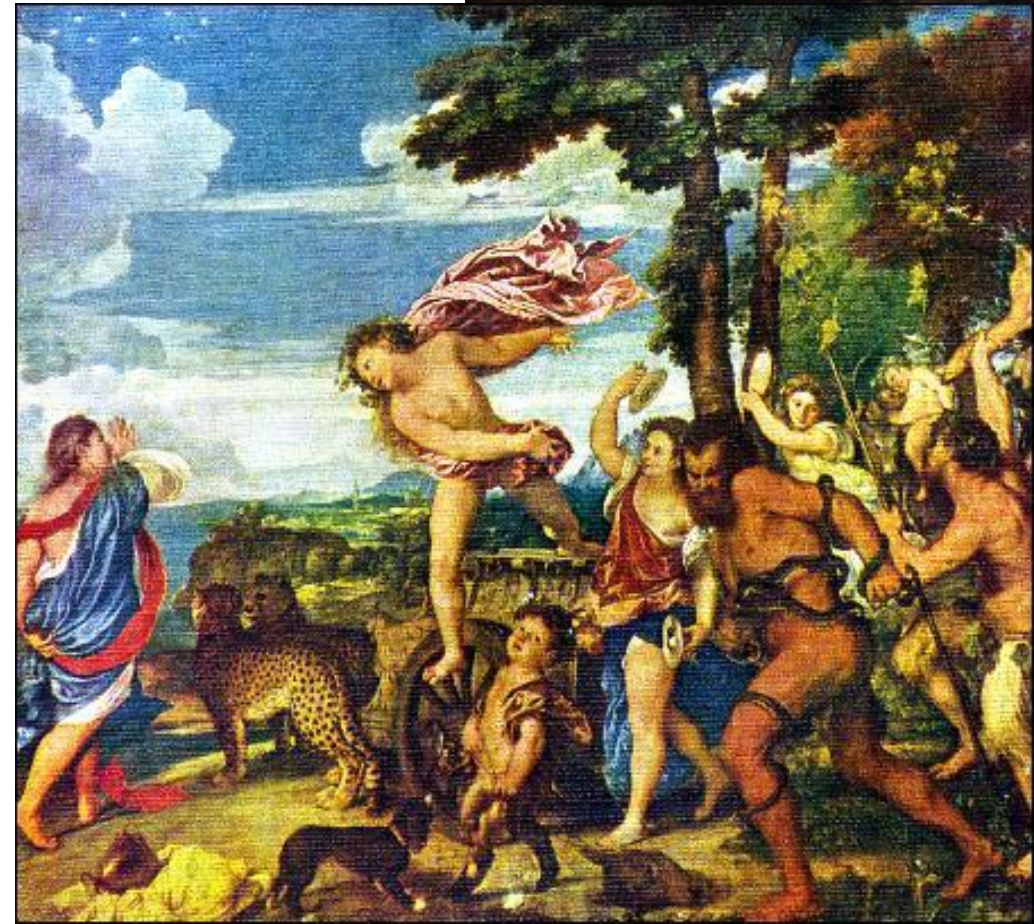
► David; Saint Mark; Equestrian statue of Gattamelata



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 Ariadne



The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

► William Shakespeare (1582-1616)

► English poet, playwright & actor

► *Hamlet; Macbeth; Romeo & Juliet; Julius Caesar; A Midsummer Nights Dream; Much Ado About Nothing*



The Renaissance (14th to 17th 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)

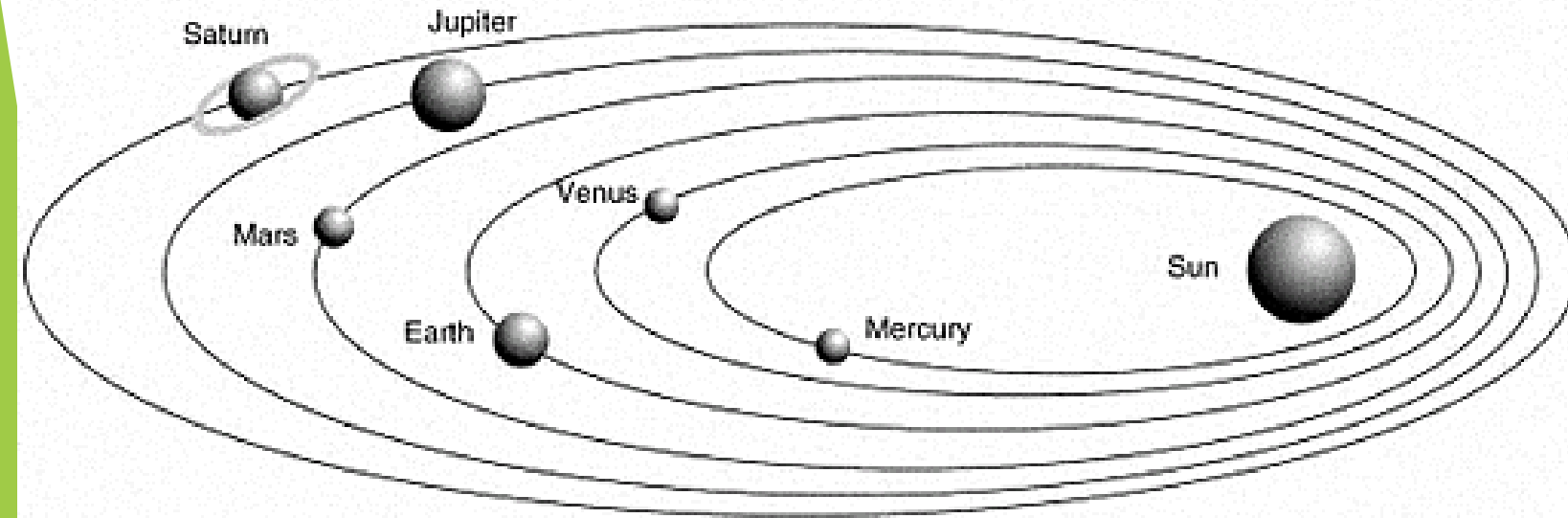
- Italian astronomer & physicist
- Demonstrated law of falling bodies (fall at same rate)
 - Disproved Aristotle's theory that heavier objects fall faster
- Improved the telescope
- Confirmed Copernicus' heliocentric theory



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)

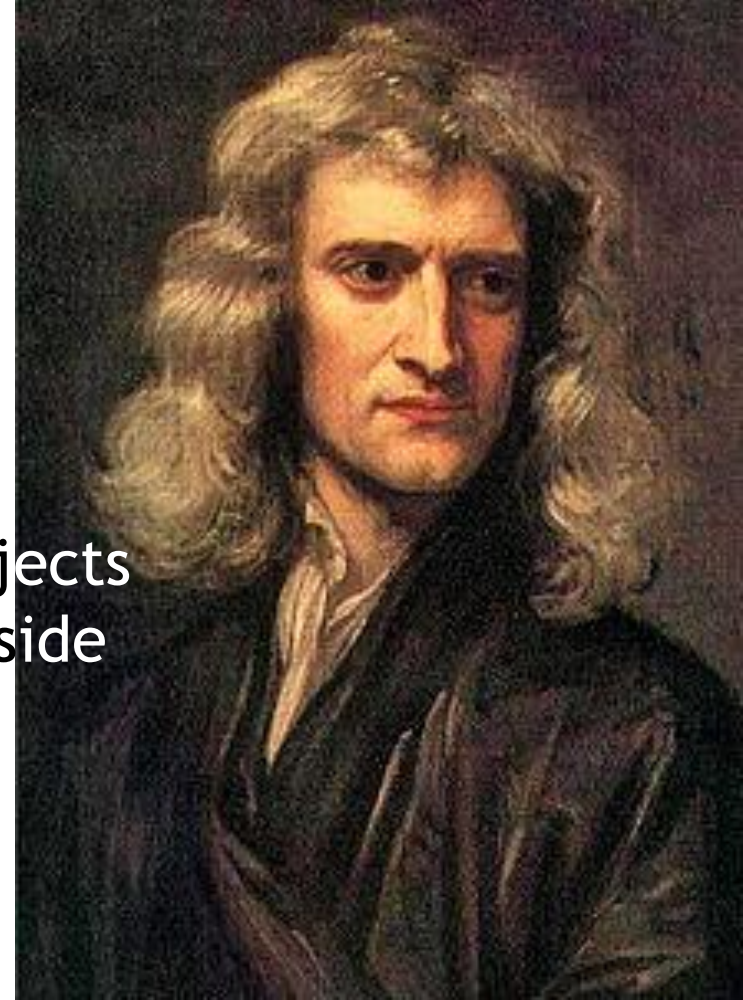
► friction keeps objects still and/or stops objects

► 2nd - force = mass X acceleration ($F = ma$)

► 3rd - for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction

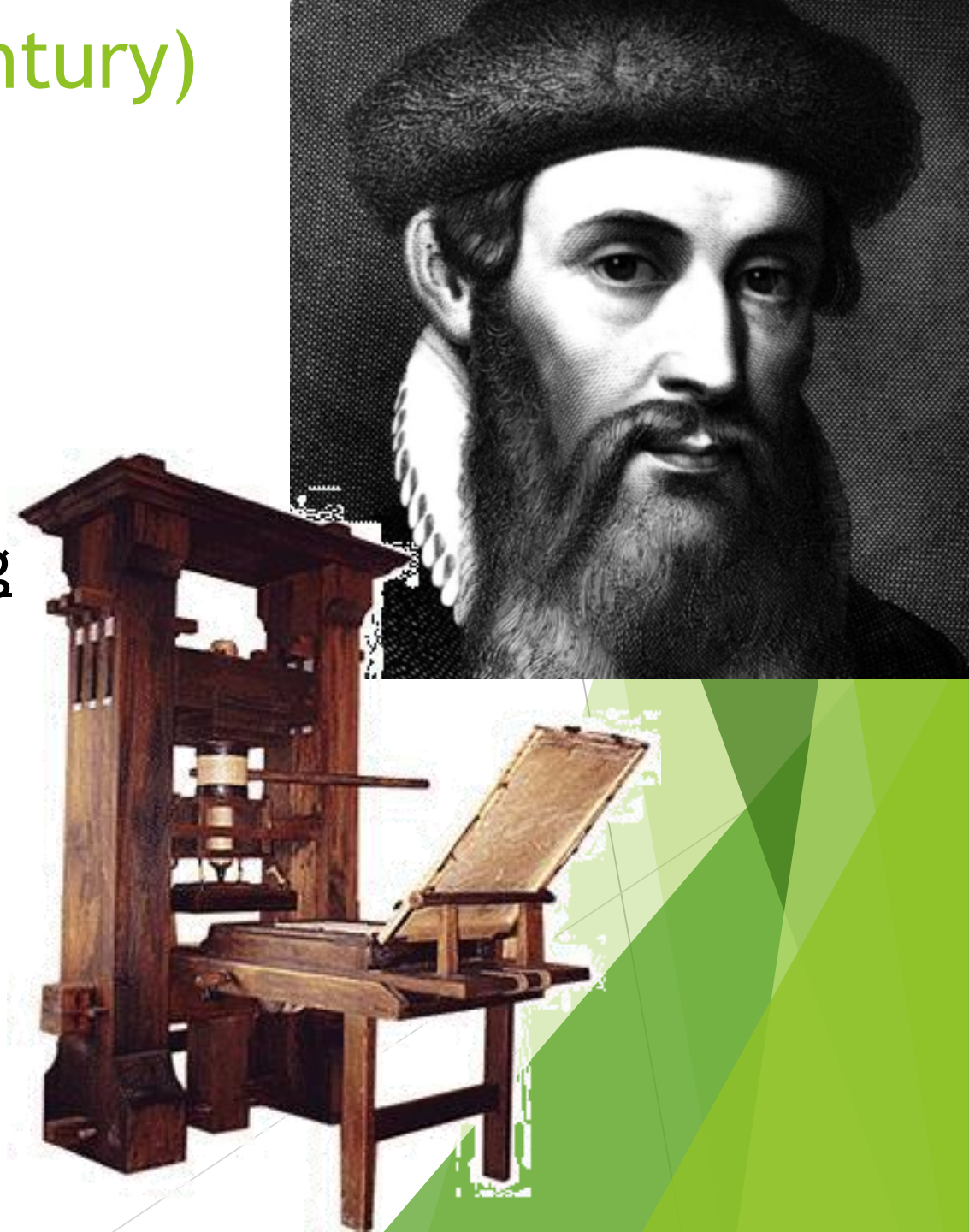
► Law of gravity (all objects attract each other)

► Depends on mass of objects and distance between them



The Renaissance (14th to 17th Century)

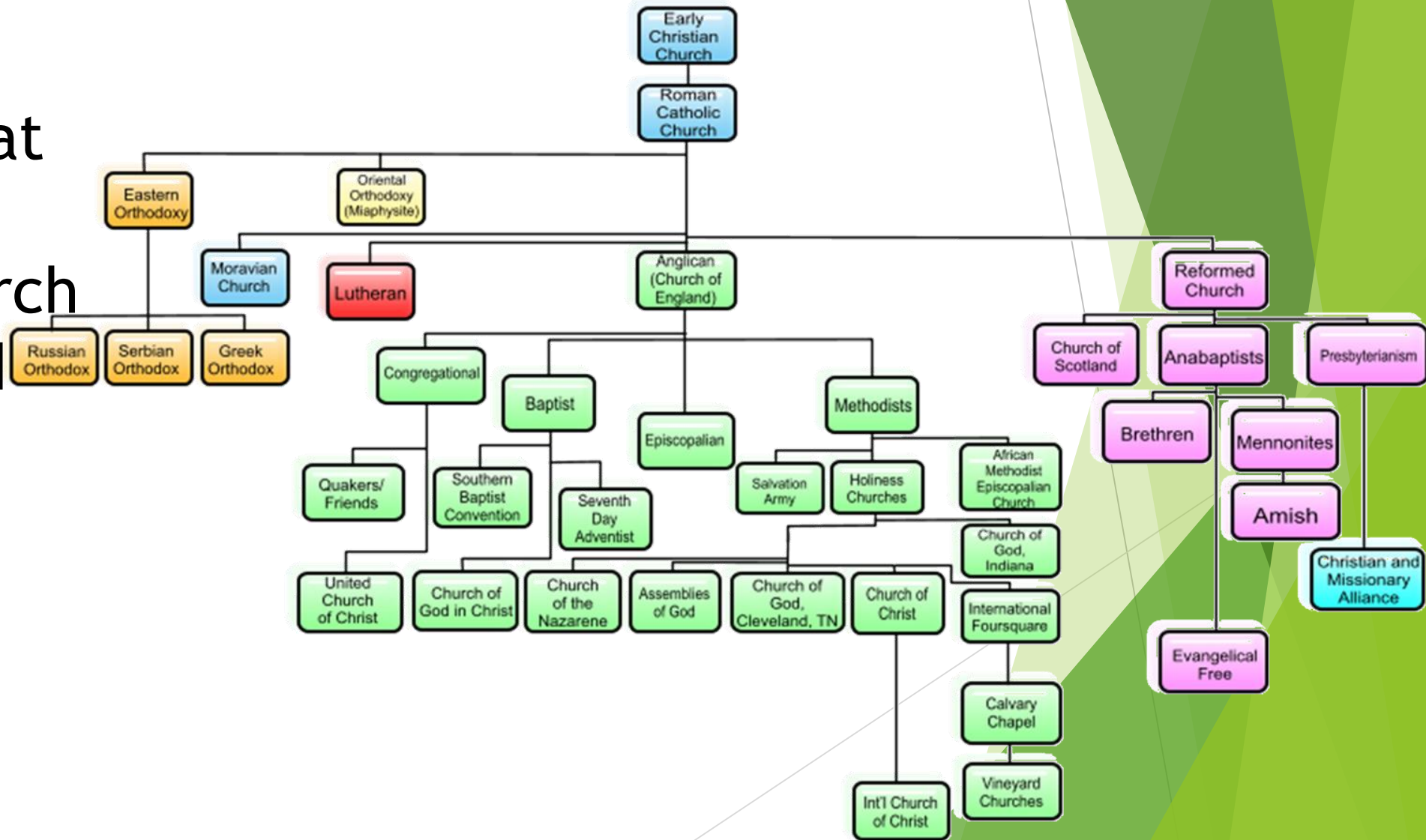
- ▶ **Johanness Gutenberg (c. 1398-1468)**
 - ▶ German blacksmith, goldsmith, publisher
 - ▶ invented the movable type printing press
 - ▶ made books cheaper; increased literacy
 - ▶ made information more readily available
 - ▶ 40 pages a day to 3,600
 - ▶ aided in the Reformation



The Reformation 16th Century

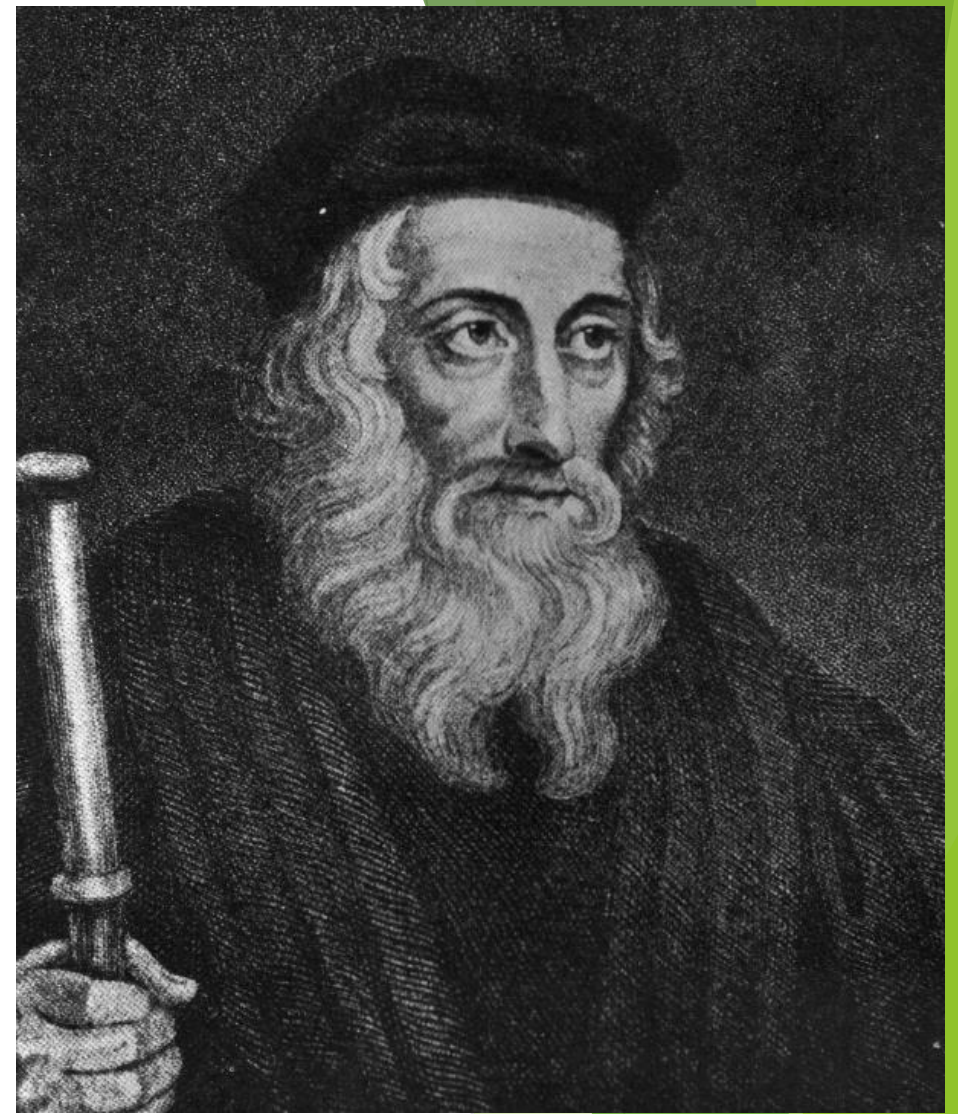
The Reformation (16th Century)

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



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



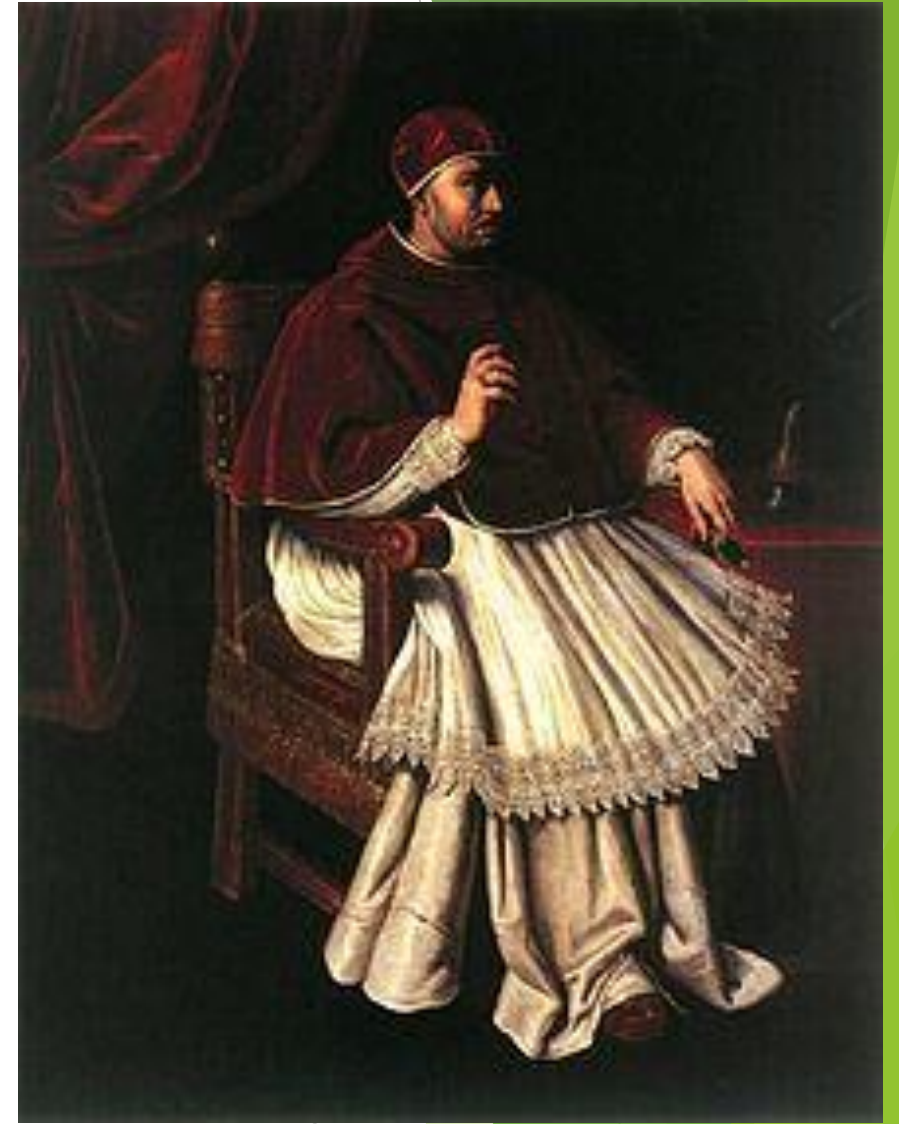
The Reformation (16th Century)

- ▶ Erasmus (1466-1536)
 - ▶ “laid the egg that Luther hatched”
 - ▶ Wanted to reform Catholic Church from w/i
 - ▶ Believed in free will
 - ▶ 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 (16th Century)

▶ John Calvin (1509-1564)

- ▶ French theologian
- ▶ responsible for Calvinism
 - ▶ broke from Catholic church (Protestant movement)
 - ▶ Calvinist (predestination); 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)

