Aim: How did the Byzantine Empire affect Christianity and Russia?

I. Differences in Byzantine Christianity

* Byzantine emperor = patriarch = highest Church official
* patriarch controlled Byzantine Church + state affairs
* rejected pope’s claim to authority over all Christians
* Byzantine clergy can marry
* Greek = language of Byzantine Church

II. Split

* icons = holy images/contributed to split
* 700s/Byz. emperor outlawed worshipping of icons 🡪 violent battles/empire
* Pope excommunicates Byz. emperor
* 1054/ schism = permanent split/ btwn. Eastern Orthodox + Roman Catholic churches

III. Influence on Russia

* trade routes 🡪 spread of Orthodox Christianity
* 988/Vladimir the Great = Vladimir I adopts Eastern Orthodox Christianity
* appeal = leader has rel + pol. power
* Forced baptism on his subjects
* Cyril + Methodius = Byzantine missionaries/ created Cyrillic alphabet + translated Bible
* Cyrillic alphabet = written language/Russia
* Russians adapted Byz. rel.art + music + arch.
* Russian rulers = head of Church + state

Aim: How did division arise in Islam?

I. Background

* 632/death of Muhammad 🡪 conflict/Islamic world
* problems = no successor or procedure/new leader of Islam
* caliph = pol. + rel. leader/Muslim community

II. Candidates

* Ali = Muhammad’s cousin + son-in-law/ considered too young
* Abu Bakr = earliest follower/Muhammad + close friend
* 632-634/Abu Bakr = caliph
* tensions remained btwn. supporters of Ali + supporters of Abu Bakr
* 656/Ali = caliph/ opposed by the Umayyad clan 🡪 war
* 661/Ali = assassinated 🡪 Ali’s son renounces claim to caliphate

III. Division

* 2 main groups/Islam = Shi’a + Sunni
* Shi’a = approx. 13%/Muslim pop.
* believe caliphs should be descendants of Muhammad
* Sunni = approx. 85%/Muslim pop.
* believe caliphs should follow Sunna = Muhammad’s example
* division still exists in the Muslim community today

Aim: How did the Crusades impact Europe and the Middle East?

I. Background

* 1071/ Muslims take over the Holy Land (Jerusalem) from Byzantine Empire
* Pope agrees to help Byz. Emperor + hopes to reunite two sects of Christianity
* 1095/ Council of Clermont/ Pope Urban II calls for the Crusades = holy wars
* Crusades main goal = Christians to regain the Holy Land
* Pope wants to be seen as saviors/Christian faith
* knights promised rewards = wealth + land + salvation + forgiveness of all sins

II. The First Crusade

* 1096/50,000-60,000 knights/Eur. = Crusaders
* problems = lacked supplies + no knowledge of M.E. terrain + no mil. strategy + unskilled leaders
* 1099/ Crusaders capture Jerusalem

III. Later Crusades

* End of 2nd Crusade 🡪 Saladin = Muslim leader/ defeats Crusaders + captures Jerusalem
* 1189/3rd Crusade/ Richard the Lionheart + Eng. fought Saladin 🡪 1192/truce
* Jerusalem/ under Muslim control + unarmed Christian pilgrims could visit
* 1198-1271/ 5 more crusades = unsuccessful

IV. Legacy

* 🡩 cultural diffusion btwn. Eur. + M.E.
* goods traded = silk + spices + sugar + glass + furs + perfumes
* Crusaders/reintroduced to Greco-Roman culture
* adopted math + sci. + med./ M.E.

Aim: How did the Black Plague impact Europe during the Middle Ages?

I. Spread of the Plague

* 1331/ began in China
* trade routes 🡪 spread/ Asia + M.E. + Eur.
* plague/ transported by fleas on rats
* symptoms = swollen glands + black boils + headaches + nausea 🡪 death
* 1347/ plague reaches Eur.

II. Effects of the Plague

* 🡫 feudalism
* manors = wiped out + abandoned
* 🡫 labor 🡪 🡫 of prod. + inflation
* serfs left land + did not plant crops 🡪 🡫 trade + 🡫 food prod.
* flagellants = ppl./ believed plague = punishment from God 🡪 beating themselves / repent for sins
* rumors/ Jews/ poisoning wells 🡪 🡩 violent attacks on Jews + 🡩 anti-Semitism = hatred of Jews
* artwork = depressing/ images of skeletons + death
* 1331-1353/ 40-75 mill. ppl. died/ Asia + M.E. + Eur.

Aim: How did the Hundred Years’ War impact Europe?

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I. Background

* 1338-1453/ Fra. + Eng. fought a series of wars = Hundred Years War
* fighting over Fr. Throne
* Eng./ weapons = cannons + longbow 🡪 early victories

II. Joan of Arc

* 1426/Joan of Arc = Fr. teenager /heavenly voices directed her to rescue Fra.
* 1429/ given control of Fr. army. 🡪 many victories
* 1430/ captured + sold to Eng.
* Joan = heretic 🡪 burned at the stake
* death inspired Fr. 🡪 1453/ Fra. reclaims land + Fr. king placed on throne
* 1456/ Church forgave Joan of Arc + named Christian saint

III. Effects

* dev. of nation-state/Eur. 🡪 ↑ nationalism Eng. + Fra.
* Feudalism ends
* ↑ towns + universities + learning/ W. Eur.