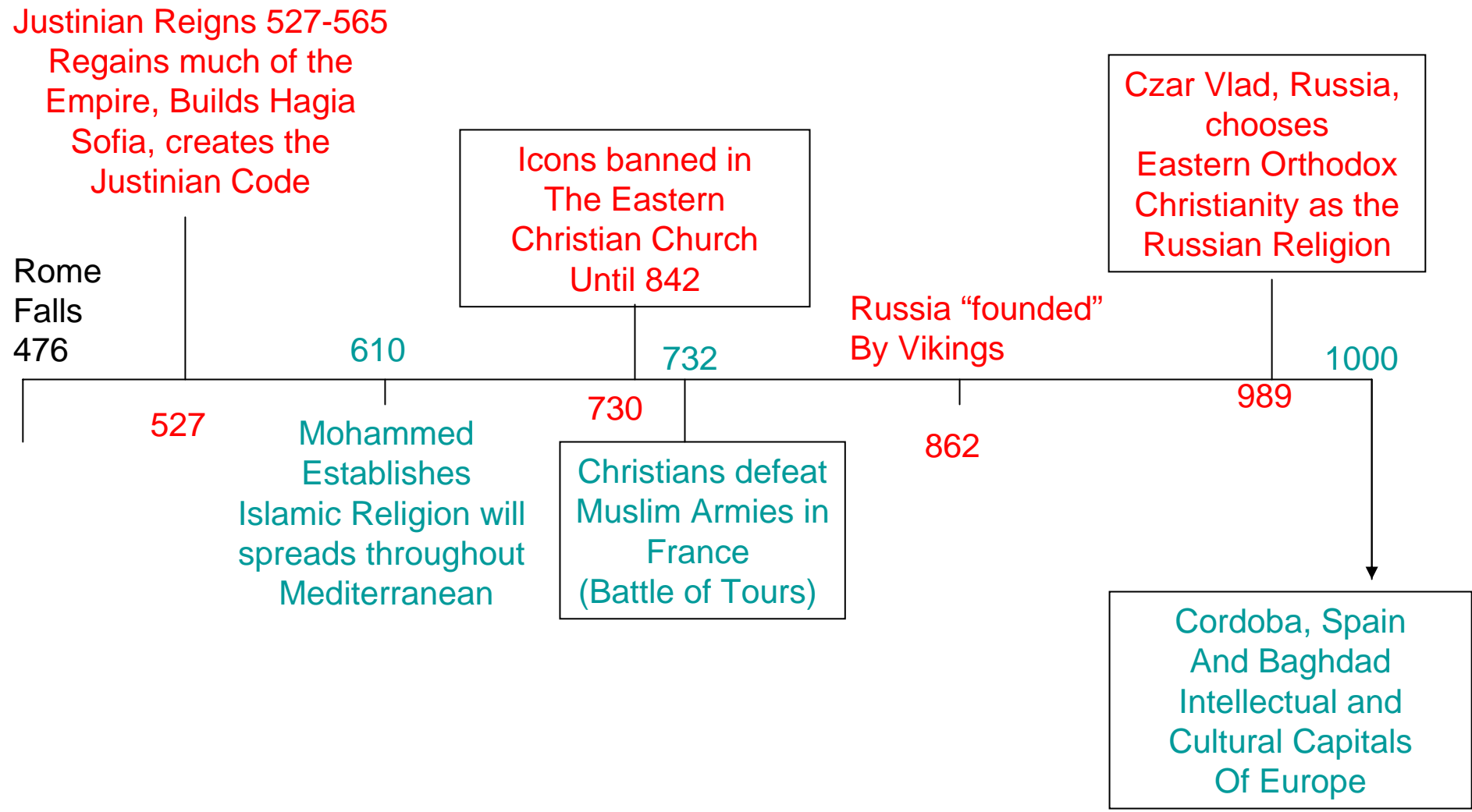


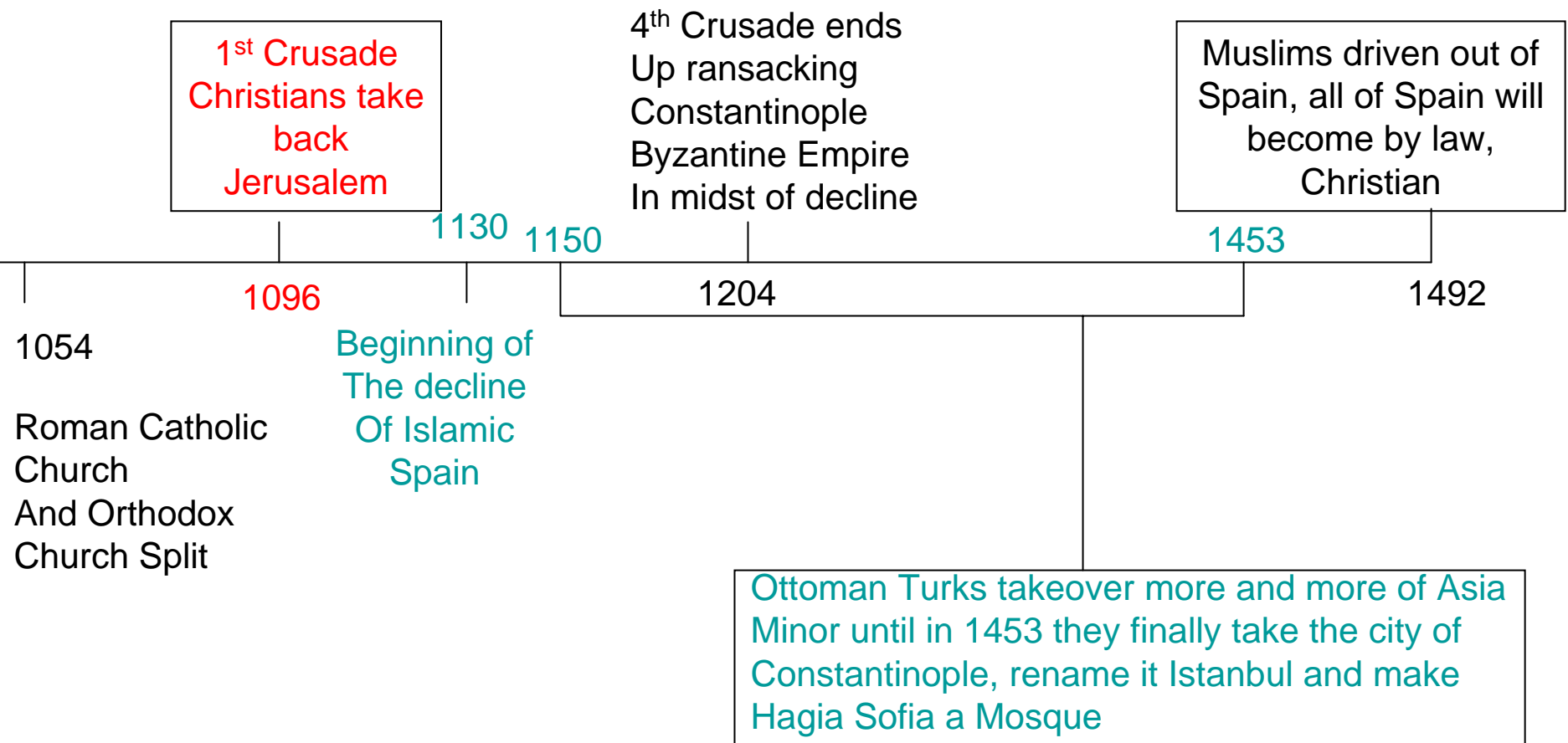
The East- An Empire and a Religion

Events from Approx. 476-1453 AD
In the Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine)
Arabic Islam
Russia
And Spain

Timeline – Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine), plus Islam, Spain



Timeline – Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine), plus Islam, Spain

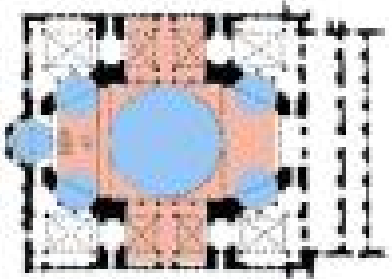
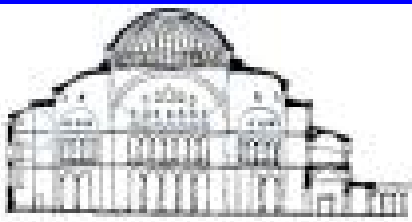


Justinian

**The last powerful Emperor
Ruled 527-565- Eastern Empire**



- Built Hagia Sofia- Largest Building in Europe from the 6th Century to the 16th
- Justinian Code, revised and updated the Roman Laws
- Regained many Roman lands lost to the Barbarians
- Beautified and secured Constantinople
- Like other Emperors, he was both the Emperor and the Head of the Religion



Hagia Sophia, Constantinople 537

Hagia Sofia



The Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire and the Eastern Orthodox Church

- Constantinople –Capitol, until it falls in 1453 to the Ottoman Turks -> Istanbul
- Eastern and Western (Rome) Churches grow apart. Arguments over who heads the church; the Emperor in Constantinople, or the Pope in Rome
- After Justinian, the Eastern Empire decays, Slavic invaders and Islamic Conquests eventually erode the Empire until all is lost in 1453

Eastern Orthodox Church and Roman Catholic Church Split

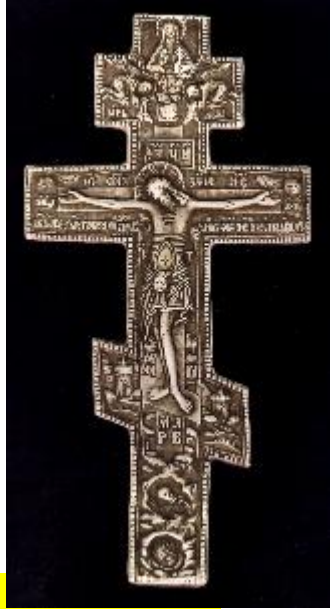
- In 1054 the two churches completely separate - the split continues to this day.
- Earlier the two churches fought about the use of **icons**.
 - Eastern Orthodox leaders claimed the icons were being treated like Gods, violating the 10 Commandments
 - An icon is a painting or sculpture of a person. Usually a Saint or Jesus.
 - Influenced by **Islam bans Icons**, the Eastern Church in the early 8th Century likewise banned them. Paintings of religious figures were destroyed. In the mid 9th Century both the Eastern and Western Churches accepted Icons, and both still do.
 - Over the centuries the two Churches - **Excommunicated** (forced out of the church) each others leaders for **Heresy** (violating the laws of the church)

Two Churches-



Roman Catholicism

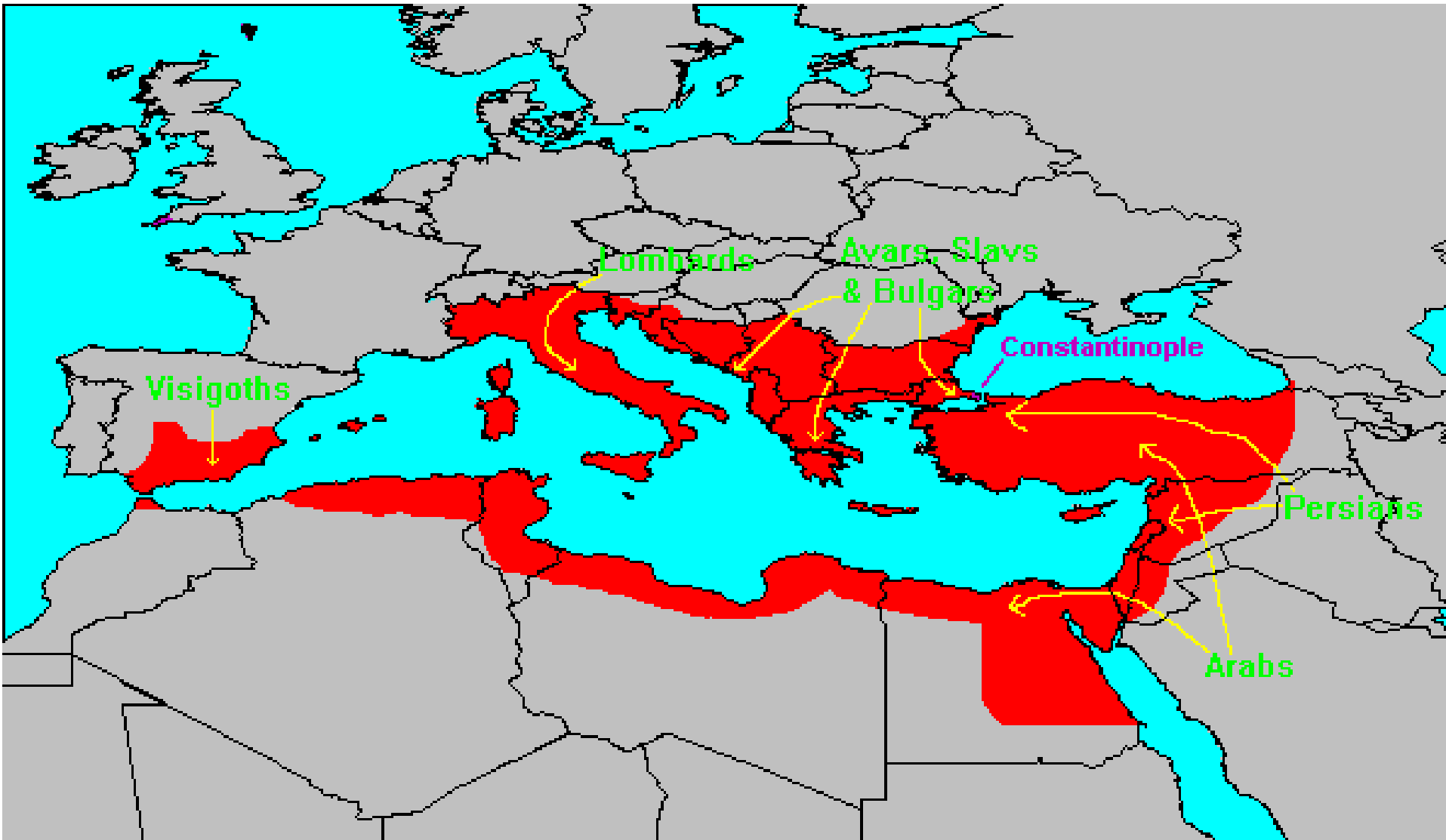
Christian Orthodox



- **After the Split-**

- **Pope** heads the **Roman Catholic Church**, until the 20th century, mass was said in **Latin**
- **Patriarchs** lead the **Eastern Orthodox Church**. **Orthodox** countries each have their own Patriarch. **Patriarchs** lead services in their countries native language.
- **Patriarchs** are often close with the a country's political leader.
- **Eastern Orthodox** priests do not have to be celibate and can marry.

The Eastern Roman Empire in 565 AD After Justinian's Victories



A Shrinking Empire

Byzantine Empire in 1360



A New Religion forms in Arabia

Islam

Founded by Mohammed in the Early 7th Century in what is now Saudi Arabia



Mecca

Monotheistic- One God- Allah

Koran- Holy Book for Islamic People

5 Pillars- Expectations of followers

No artwork may include People- NO ICONS-
Idea later spreads to Christianity, iconoclasts

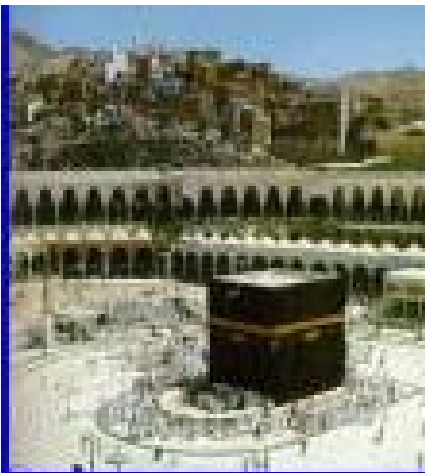
Spread Quickly through the **Near East, North Africa** and **Spain.**

Holy sites include, **Mecca** and **Jerusalem**

Pushed Back by **Charles Martel** from advancing further north into Europe in **732 AD** at the **Battle of Tours in France**

Today the 2nd Largest Religion in the World, approx. 1 Billion Followers

Kaaba
in
Mecca



Mecca



One Empire Expands while another one Contracts



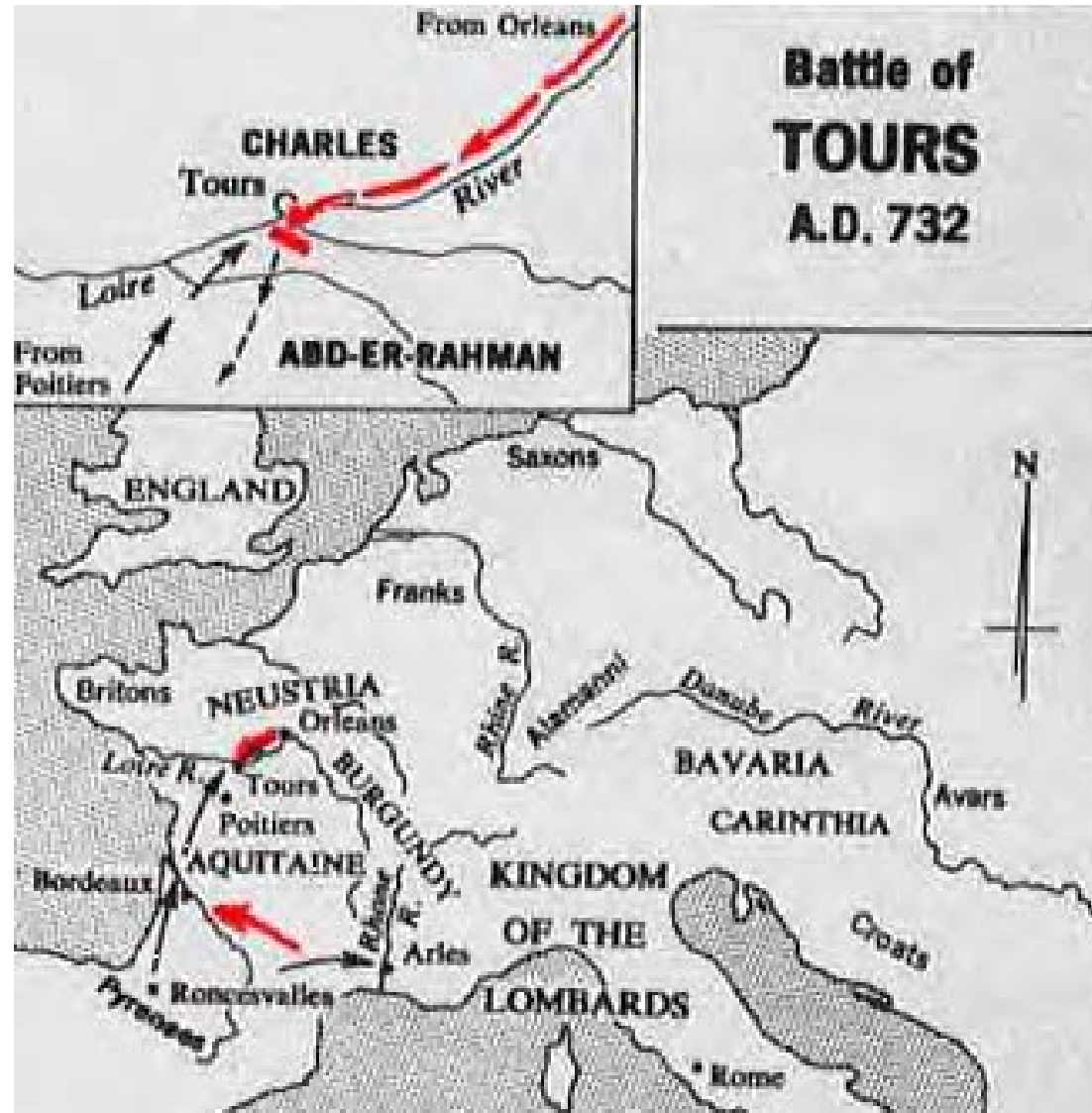
Spread of Islam in the West

Stopped in France

Islam had spread throughout the Mediterranean and conquered most of Spain.

In the 8th Century Islam moved north into France

- **Battle of Tours** (Tours is a city in France) in **732 AD**, **Charles Martel of France** defeated the Islamic Warriors thereby pushing Islam south of France





The Golden Age

Golden Age of learning where civilization, religious and ethnic tolerance, interfaith harmony, discovery and free debate were the norm.

Libraries, colleges, public baths were established and literature, poetry and architecture flourished.



Cordoba

In the 10th century, Cordoba, the capital of Umayyad Spain, was unrivalled in both East and the West for its wealth and civilisation. One author wrote about Cordoba:

"there were half a million inhabitants, living in 113,000 houses. There were 700 mosques and 300 public baths spread throughout the city and its twenty-one suburbs. The streets were paved and lit... There were bookshops and more than seventy libraries."



Avicenna was the greatest of the medieval Islamic physicians, whose work had a direct impact on the Renaissance.

Muslim scholars helped bring Greek philosophy, which the Muslims had previously been the main custodians, to Western Europe.

Cordoba, Mosque





**Maimonides-
Jewish
Philosopher**

While Western Europe was still coming out of the dark ages, **Islamic Spain was having a Golden Age**

Islamic Spain and **Baghdad** in Iraq, Flourished-

Islamic, Jewish and Christian populations lived and worked together

Western Europe refused to read pre-Christian and non-Christian writings. Islam maintained the knowledge of Greece and Rome. Socrates, Euclid, Homer and other were lost to the West but still alive in Islamic society

Mathematics- the use of zero and Arabic numbers became part of Mathematics in the West

Navigation- Astrolabe was used to guide ships

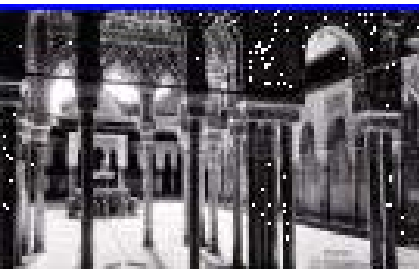
Philosophy- Maimonides a Jewish Philosopher

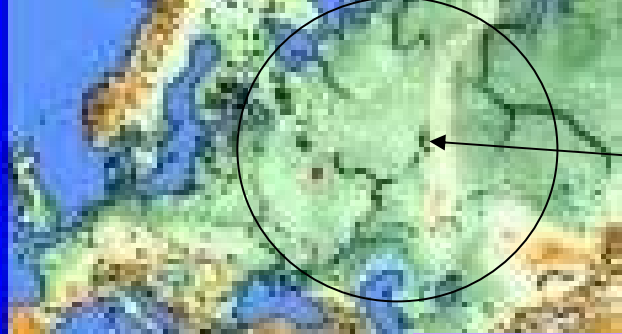
Medicine - Avicenna in Spain wrote the authoritative encyclopedia on Medicine

Rhazes in Baghdad was treating smallpox almost 1000 years before Western Europe developed an inoculation.

Literature- Omar Khayyam wrote poetry that is still read today

**Al Hambra in
Granada**





Russia



To this day
Moscow, the
Capital of
Russia is
sometimes
known as
the 3rd Rome

-**Vikings** in the **9th Century** settled in what is now the City of Kiev (Capital of Ukraine). Previous people in the area, **Slavs**, blend in with the Viking population

-Vikings had traveled as far south as Constantinople and were used as guards in the Eastern Emperors palace

- Many Slavic areas had become Christian in the Eastern (Byzantine) or Orthodox Fashion

- **989 Russian Ruler, Vladimir** decided to convert the populations to one religion, according to fable he felt

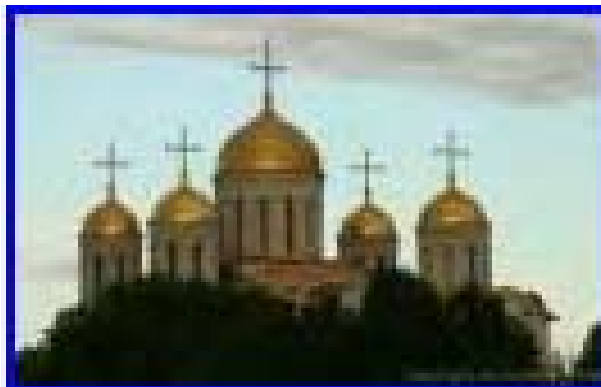
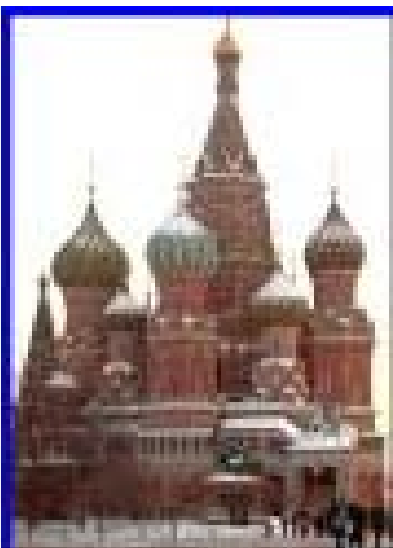
-Roman Catholicism was too drab.

-Judaism had too many eating rules.

-Islam didn't allow drinking.

-**Eastern Orthodox** had the beautiful and splendid **Hagia Sofia**

- More Likely, Vladimir received was enticed by the Emperor in



Early Islamic-Christian Conflict

The Crusades 1096-1270 AD

- Islam conquered Christian areas, including the Holy Lands, (**Jerusalem**).
- **Christians concerned about the destruction of Christian sites such as the Church of the Holy Sepulcher** (Church established by Helena, mother of Constantine, at the site of Jesus' crucifixion)
- **11th Century the Eastern and Western Christian Churches had split** into two completely separate religions.
- The Roman Catholic Pope, Urban II in 1096 began a "Crusade" to
 - **One- Regain the Holy Lands and secure the Christian sites**
 - **Two- Reunify the Eastern and Western Christian Churches**
- Eight Crusades in Total will be fought over 200 years. In many affected areas, Anger and Resentment about the toll of the Crusades still lingers

A timetable of the Crusades

Major Crusades in Red

The First Crusade: 1096-1099

Pope Urban. 12,000 commoners together w/nobles intent on liberating Jerusalem. The European nobility marched on Jerusalem.

The Second Crusade: 1147-1149

Originally preached by Bernard of Clairvaux. Only a few Greek islands were taken.

The Third Crusade: 1189-1192

Led by Frederick Barbarosa, Richard I of England and Philip II of France. Resulted in a truce which gave Christians access to Jerusalem and the Holy Places.

The Fourth Crusade: 1202-1204

Instead of marching on Jerusalem, this crusade was diverted to Constantinople. They ransacked Constantinople and took it over for almost 70 years

The Fifth Crusade: 1218-1221

An attack on Egypt.

The Sixth Crusade: 1228-1229

Led by Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor. He negotiated a treaty which led to Christian control of several important holy sites, including Jerusalem. *Jerusalem was retaken by Muslim mercenaries in 1244.*

The Seventh Crusade: 1248-1254

Led by King Louis IX of France (Saint Louis). He captured the Egyptian city of Damietta, but was himself taken captive in the battle for Cairo. He was eventually ransomed.

The Eighth Crusade: 1270

An unsuccessful attack on Tunis.

The final slide

- By the 1100s
 - Western Europe, influenced by Byzantine and Islamic areas starts to once again accept Greek and Roman Ideas
 - Islam was getting pushed back towards the Near East, Islamic Spain was beginning its decline.
 - Christianity was being pushed out of Eastern Europe, Constantinople was about to be ransacked.
- By the end of the 15th Century
 - Europe was in a Renaissance
 - Islam had taken over all of Asia Minor
 - Christianity was removing any and all Jews and Islamic people from Spain
 - Russia was expanding its borders