

Thursday Warm Up 2/23

Warm up question: Can something be both a success and a failure? Explain your answer and/or give an example.

week #24: 2/20-2/24

Quote of the Week: Turn your wounds into wisdom.

What will I learn today?

Know

Crusades

Muslim

Jews

Christians

Catholic Church

Byzantine Empire

Jerusalem

Renaissance

Do

Explain the reasons for the crusades and describe the cause and effects of the crusades and how the crusades influenced the Renaissance by completing a notes worksheet

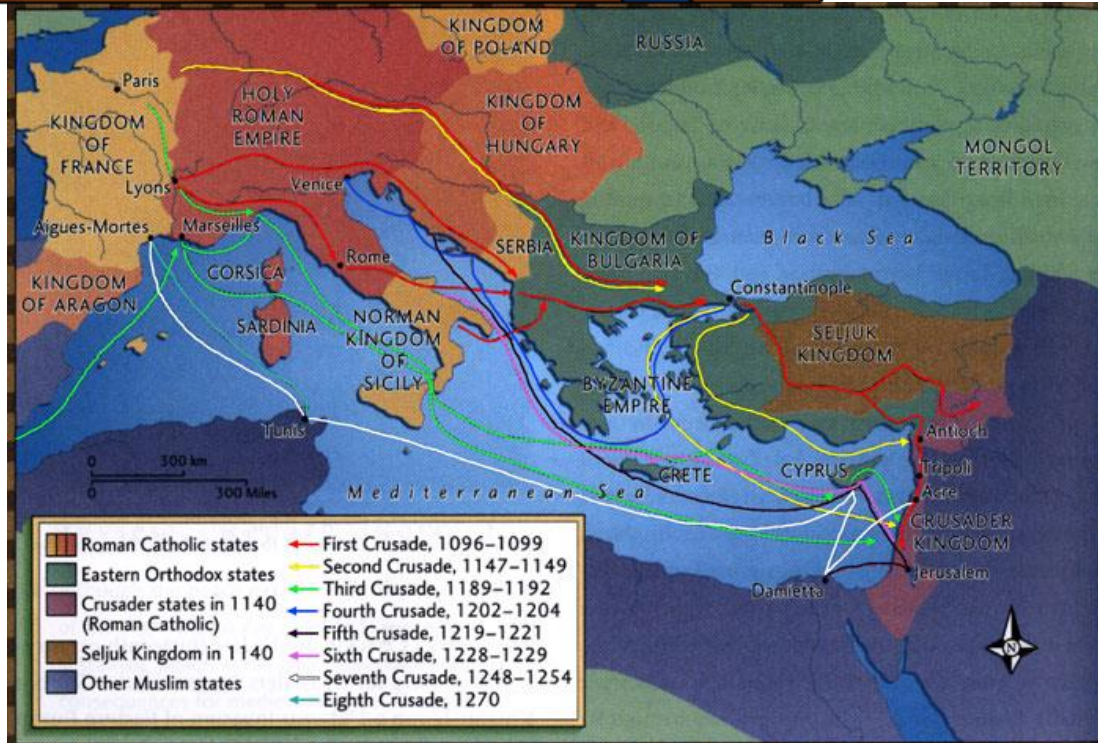
The CRUSADES

at pppst.com

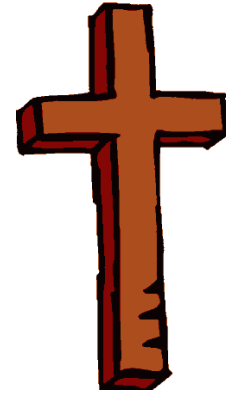


The Crusades

History's Most Successful FAILURE



Background



During the Middle Ages the
Catholic Church had risen in
power

After the fall of Rome, the
Eastern portion of the Empire
became known as the
Byzantine Empire



Many were uncertain where life would lead them and many tragic events lead people to have a higher believe in GOD
(Rise of Christianity)



THE ARAB EMPIRE AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT AD 700-850



Jerusalem was a holy land for the Christians and each year many come to visit (pilgrimages)

The Seljuk Turks (Muslims) controlled that land and the amount of visitors grew too much that they began not allowing visitors

It was also believed that the increase in Muslim power would threaten the Byzantine Capital of Constantinople

Background- Causes



Jerusalem



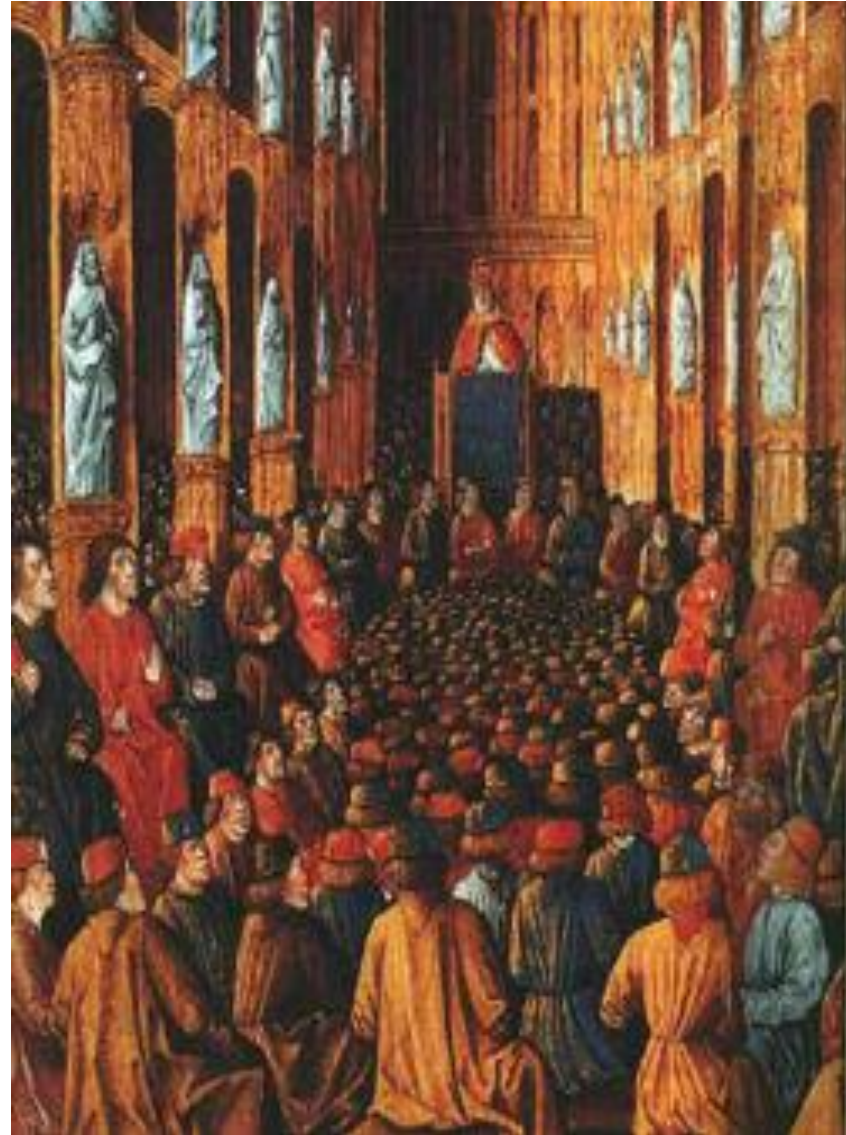
Pope Urban II and his call

1093- Byzantine Emperor

Alexius wanted help to save
Constantinople from Turks
→ asks Church

1095- Pope Urban II issues a
call for a “**holy**” war or
Crusade to capture the Holy
land (Palestine) back from
Muslims

Pope assured that those that die in
Crusade will have a place in
Heaven



GOAL:

Crusades → recapture the holy
land from Muslims

Map of Crusades





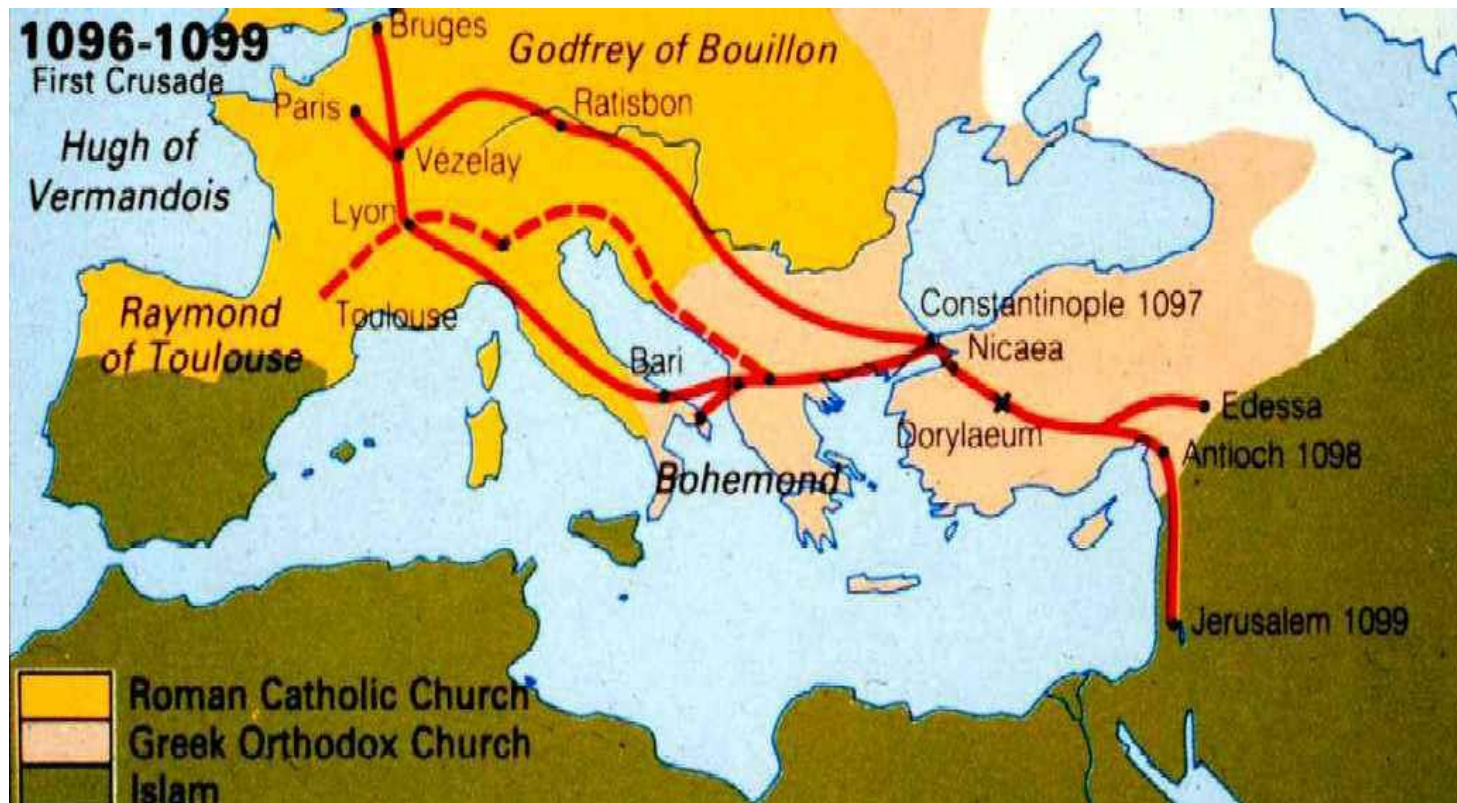
The Crusades, 1096–1204



1st Crusade- 1096

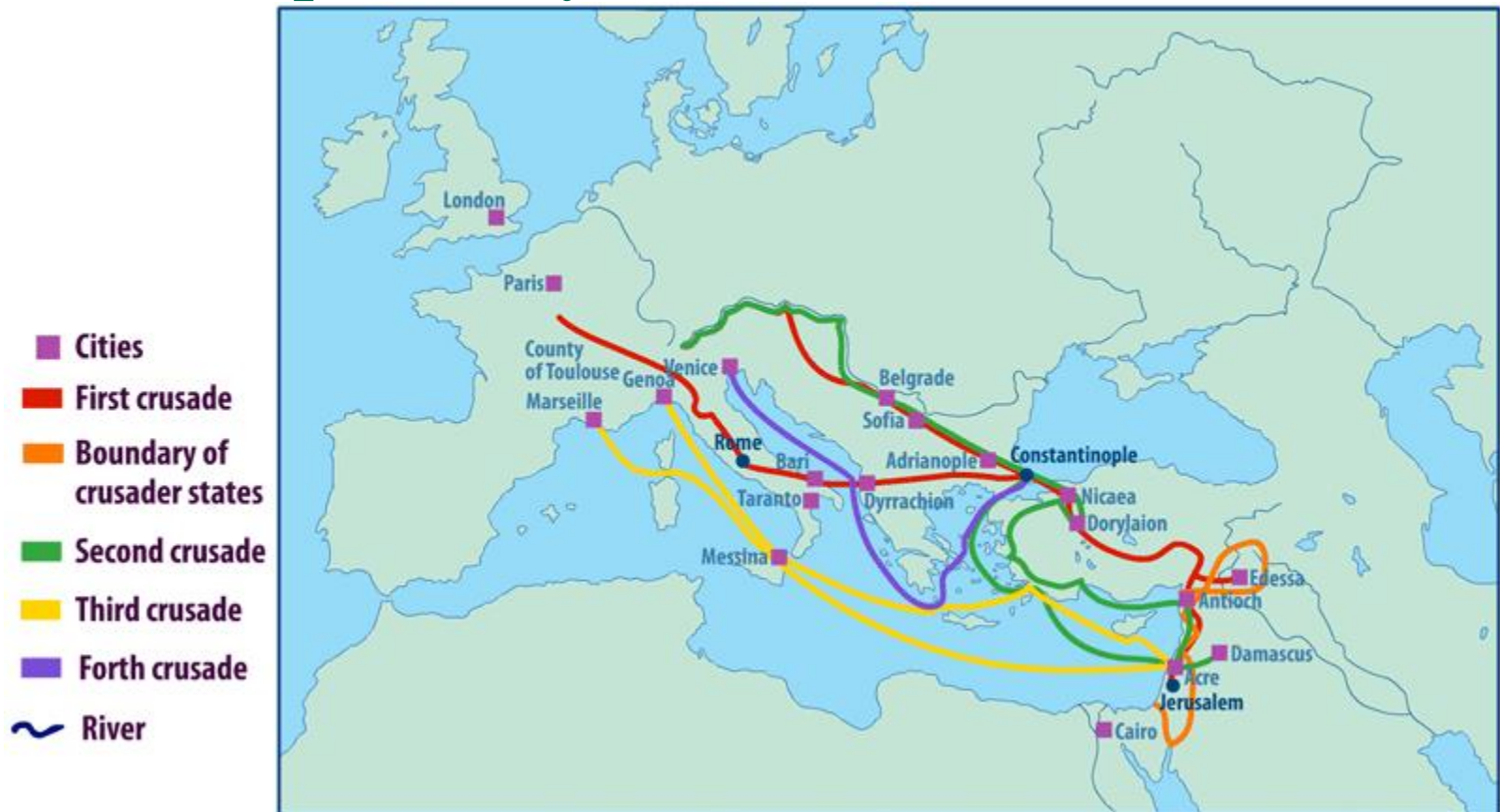
Crusaders capture Jerusalem

1187- Jerusalem falls back to **Muslim** rule



Crusade # 2

Fails to recapture city (Jerusalem)



Third Crusade

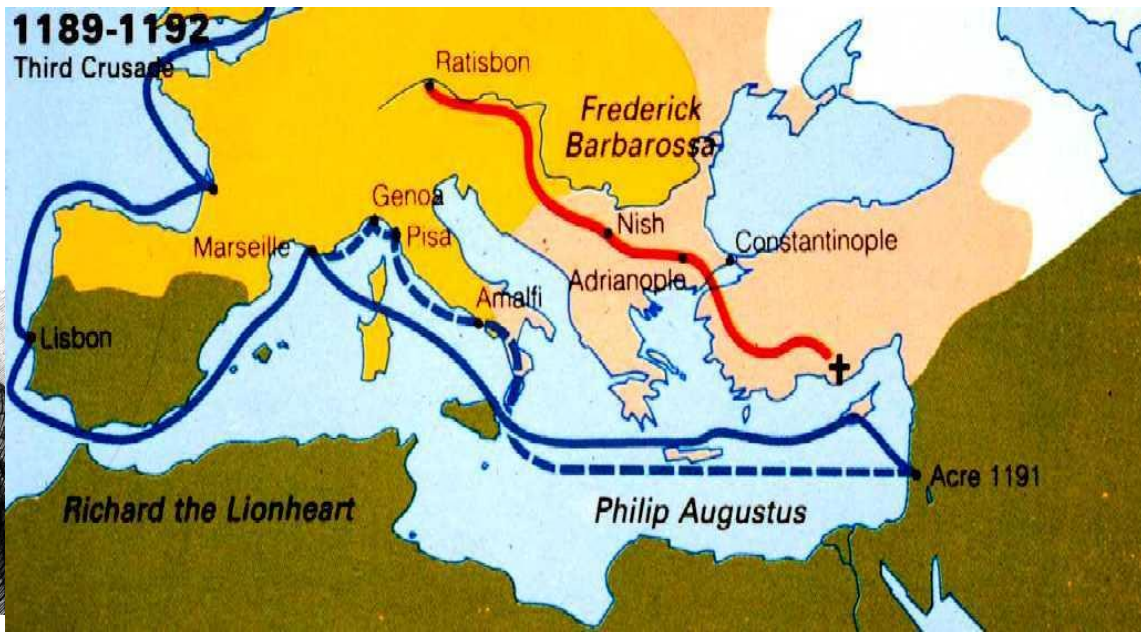
Led by Richard the Lionhearted- King of England

Despite war, eventually they came to a **truce** with **Saladin**, leader of Muslims

Christians (unarmed) would be **allowed** in city



Richard the Lionheart



The Crusades = 7-8 total

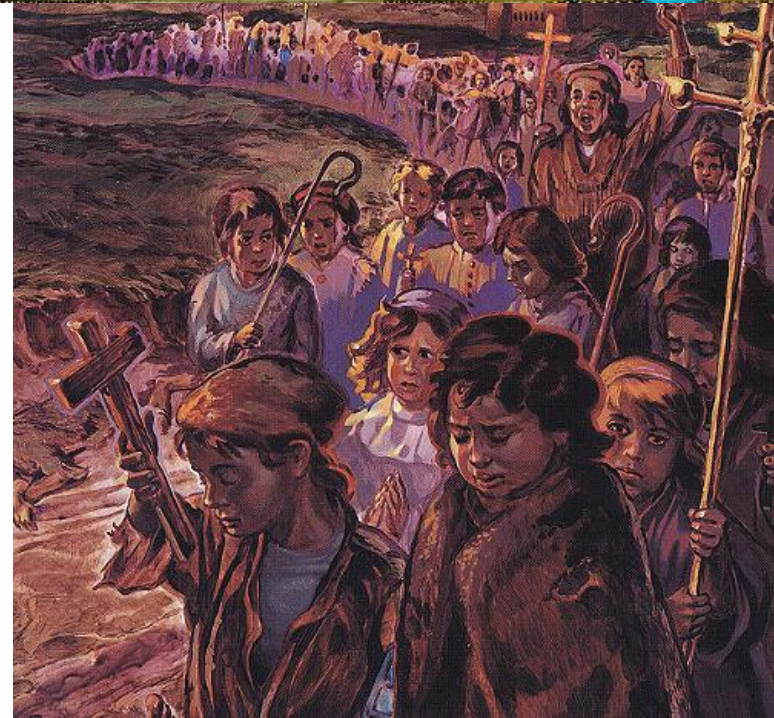
The next 4 were unsuccessful in recapturing city.

But there were other crusades....

Children's Crusade - 1212

20,000 – 30,000
children went out

Most died of
disease,
starvation and
others were sold
to slavery



Spanish Crusade- The Inquisition

1400

kick **Muslims/ non Christians** out of
Spain

Reconquista- Re –conquering of Spain

Inquisition – court used to suppress
heresy (anyone different from teachings
of Church)

Like a witch hunt against those not
Christians





Jesus has a wonderful plan for your life!

I spit on you!

REPENT!

I REPENT!

I baptize you in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit!

It's been a real privilege bringing Jesus to these people!

AMEN

Why did the Crusades fail?

After the 1st attempt, each attempt was weaker with less emphasis on winning

People soon became about making money and getting goods

Stealing from Byzantine and Islamic

Effects of Crusades

Showed power of Church

Increased trading between East and West

--> will lead to massive Cultural Diffusion

Lead to the Commercial Revolution

Muslim bitterness and hatred toward
Christians

Constantinople (Istanbul) eventually falls to
Turks

Effect of Crusades

Increased trading helped business flourish

Merchants increased

Assignment: Recruitment Poster

Use your notes and the textbook pages 299-300 to create a recruitment poster.. Your project should include:

A definition of the crusades.

The three causes of the crusades.

A description of all three crusades

Pope Urban's call for defeat of the Turks to return the holy land to the Christians.

Who needs to answer the call.

The results of the crusades.

Learning Check

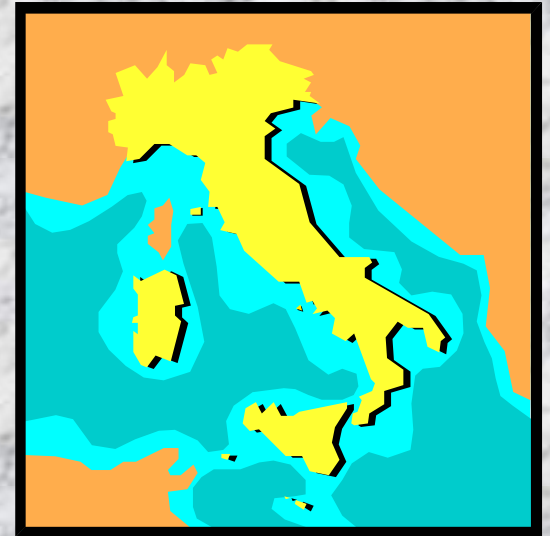
Why did the crusades happen?

What were the causes and effects of the crusades?

What was the Renaissance?

What was the Renaissance, and where did it begin?

- Italy
- Italian Cities
 - Urban Societies
 - Major Trading Centers
- Secular
 - Moved away from life in the church
 - Focuses more on material objects and enjoying life



The Renaissance was a time of renewal

Renaissance means *rebirth* and Europe was recovering from the Dark ages and the plague.

People had lost their faith in the church and began to put more focus on human beings.

How did the Crusades contribute to the Renaissance?

- Increased demand for Middle Eastern products
- Stimulated production of goods to trade in Middle Eastern markets
 - Encouraged the use of credit and banking
- Church rule against usury and the banks' practice of charging interest helped to secularize northern Italy.
- Letters of credit served to expand the supply of money and expedite trade.
- New accounting and bookkeeping practices (use of Arabic numerals) were introduced.

Italy failed to become united during the Ages.

Many independent city-states emerged in northern and central Italy that played an important role in Italian politics and art.

Milan

One of the richest cities, it controls trade through the Alps.

Venice

Sitting on the Adriatic, it attracts trade from all over the world.

Florence

Controlled by the De Medici Family, who became great patrons of the arts.

Genoa

Had Access to Trade Routes

All of these cities:

Had access to trade routes connecting Europe with Middle Eastern markets

- Served as trading centers for the distribution of goods to northern Europe
- Were initially independent city-states governed as republics

Major Italian Cities



Political Ideas of the Renaissance



Niccolò Machiavelli

The Prince

Machiavelli believed:

"One can make this generalization about men: they are ungrateful, fickle, liars, and deceivers, they shun danger and are greedy for profit"

Machiavelli observed city-state rulers of his day and produced guidelines for the acquisition and maintenance of power by absolute rule.

He felt that a ruler should be willing to do anything to maintain control without worrying about conscience.

Machiavelli: The Prince

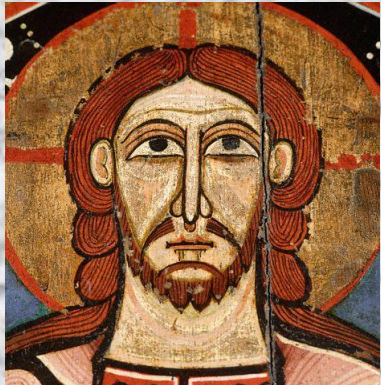
- Better for a ruler to be feared than to be loved
- Ruler should be quick and decisive in decision making
 - Ruler keeps power by any means necessary
 - The end justifies the means
- Be good when possible, and evil when necessary



RENAISSANCE ART

The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy, and literature.

Patrons, wealthy from newly expanded trade, sponsored works which glorified city-states in northern Italy. Education became increasingly secular.



Medieval art and literature focused on the Church and salvation

Renaissance art and literature focused on individuals and worldly matters, along with Christianity.



RENAISSANCE ARTISTS

Renaissance Artists embraced some of the ideals of Greece and Rome in their art

They wanted their subjects to be realistic and focused on humanity and emotion

New Techniques also emerged

Frescos: Painting done on wet plaster became popular because it gave depth to the paintings

Sculpture emphasized realism and the human form

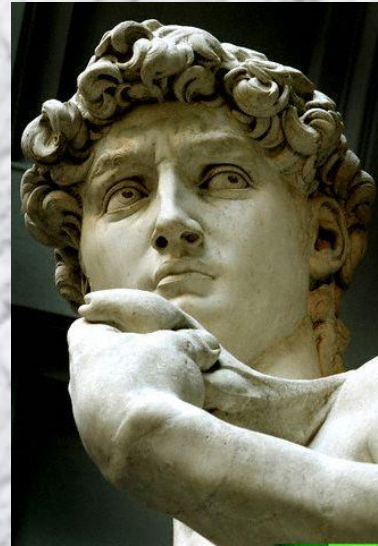
Architecture reached new heights of design

MICHELANGELO

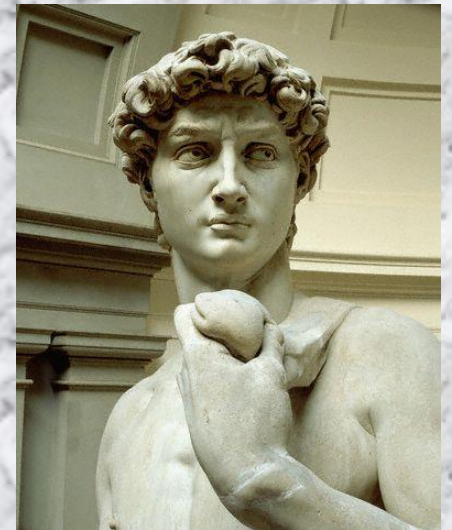
The background of the slide is a close-up of the central portion of Michelangelo's famous fresco, 'The Creation of Adam'. It shows the two hands reaching toward each other, with the index finger of the figure on the right just inches from the index finger of the figure on the left. The texture of the original stone is visible, with several cracks running through the composition.

Born in 1475 in a small town near Florence, is considered to be one of the most inspired men who ever lived

David



Michelangelo
created his
masterpiece
David in
1504.



Sistine Chapel

About a year after creating *David*, Pope Julius II summoned Michelangelo to Rome to work on his most famous project, the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.





Separation of Light and Darkness



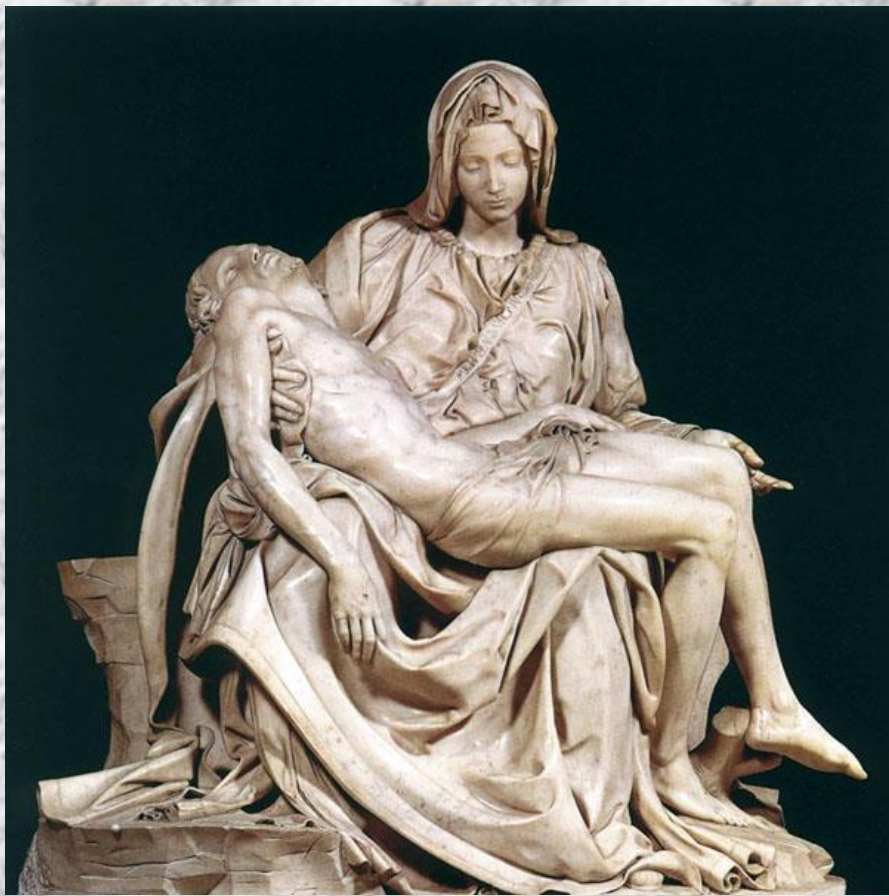
Creation of Adam



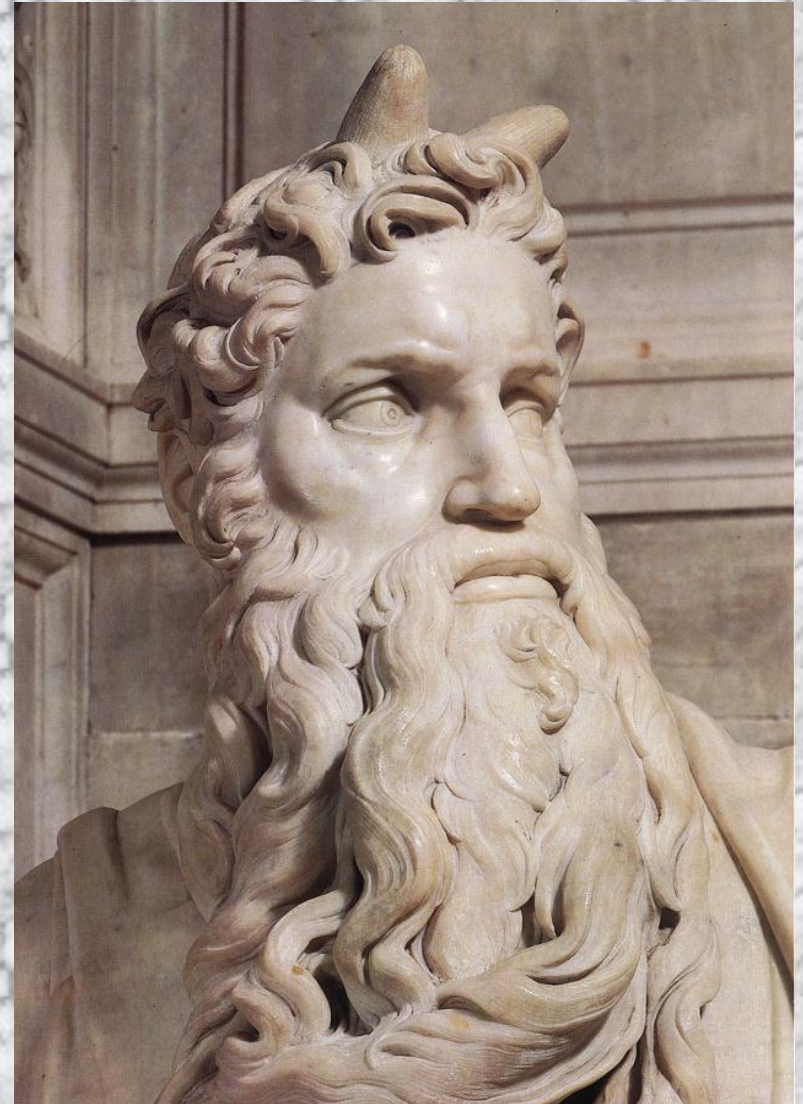
The Last Judgment

La Pieta 1499

Marble Sculpture



Moses

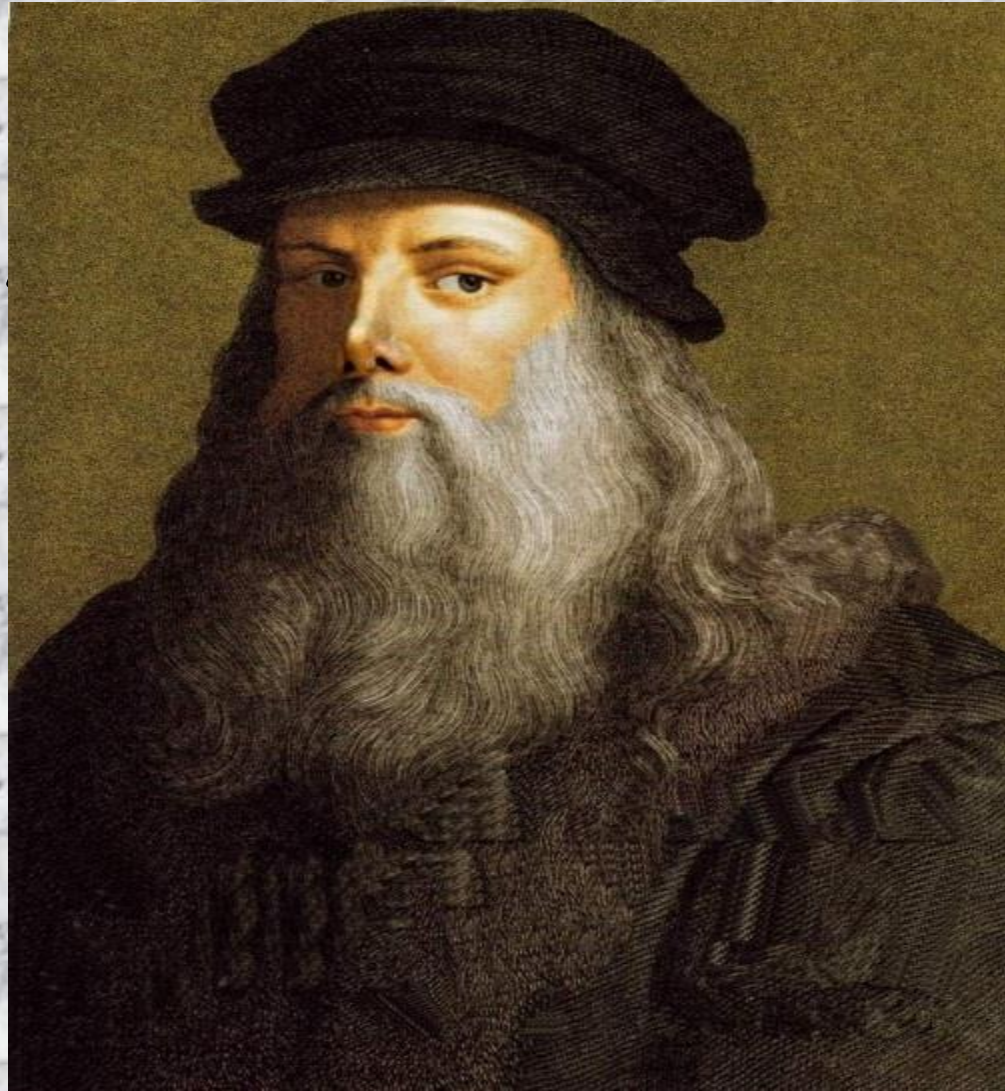


LEONARDO DA VINCI

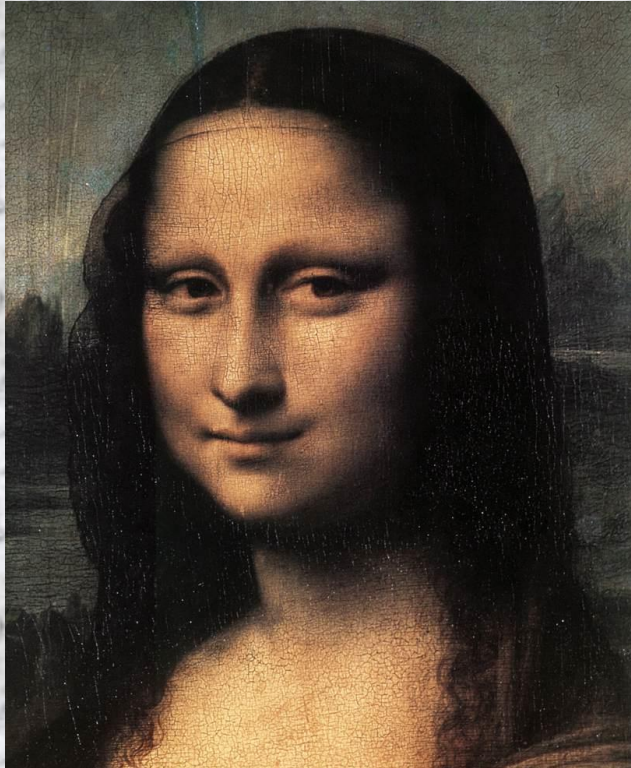
1452-1519

Painter, Sculptor
Architect,
Engineer

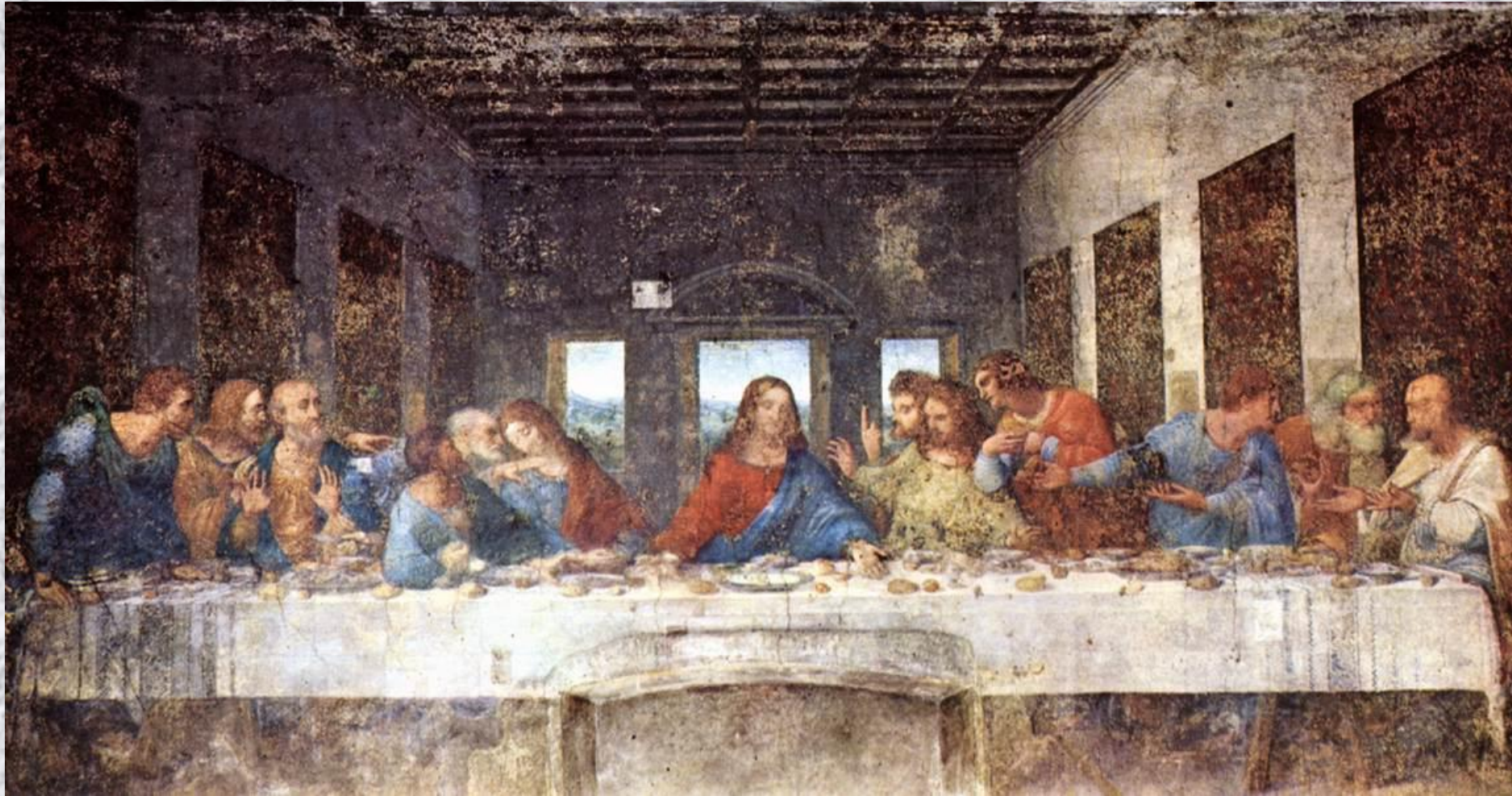
Genius!



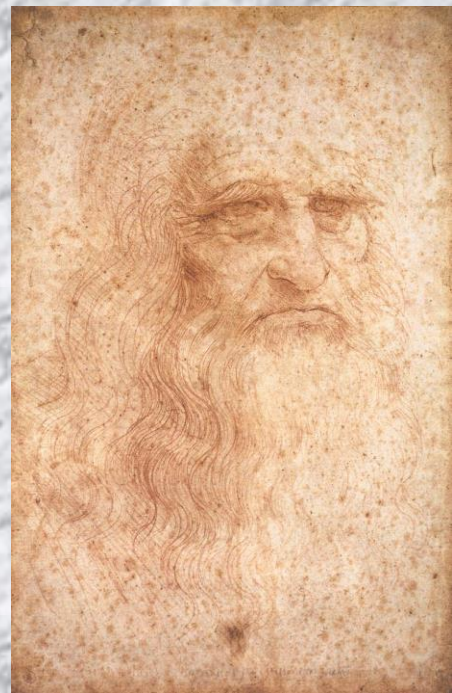
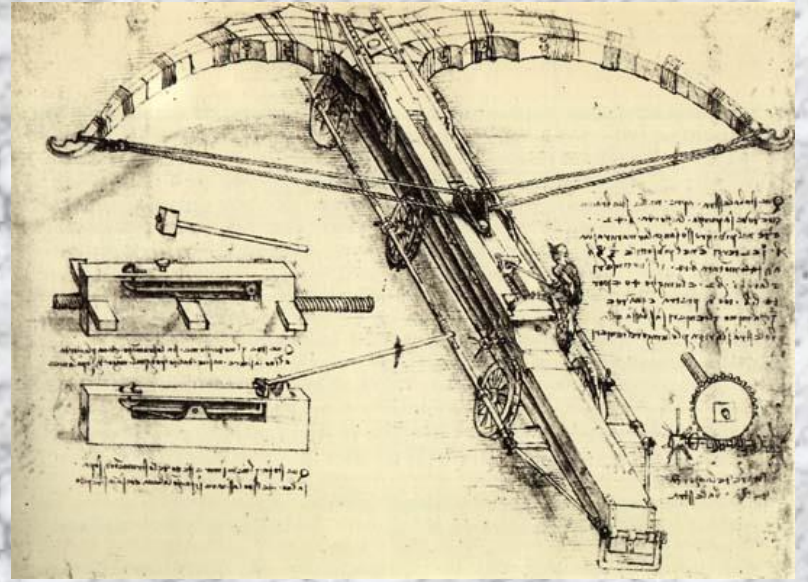
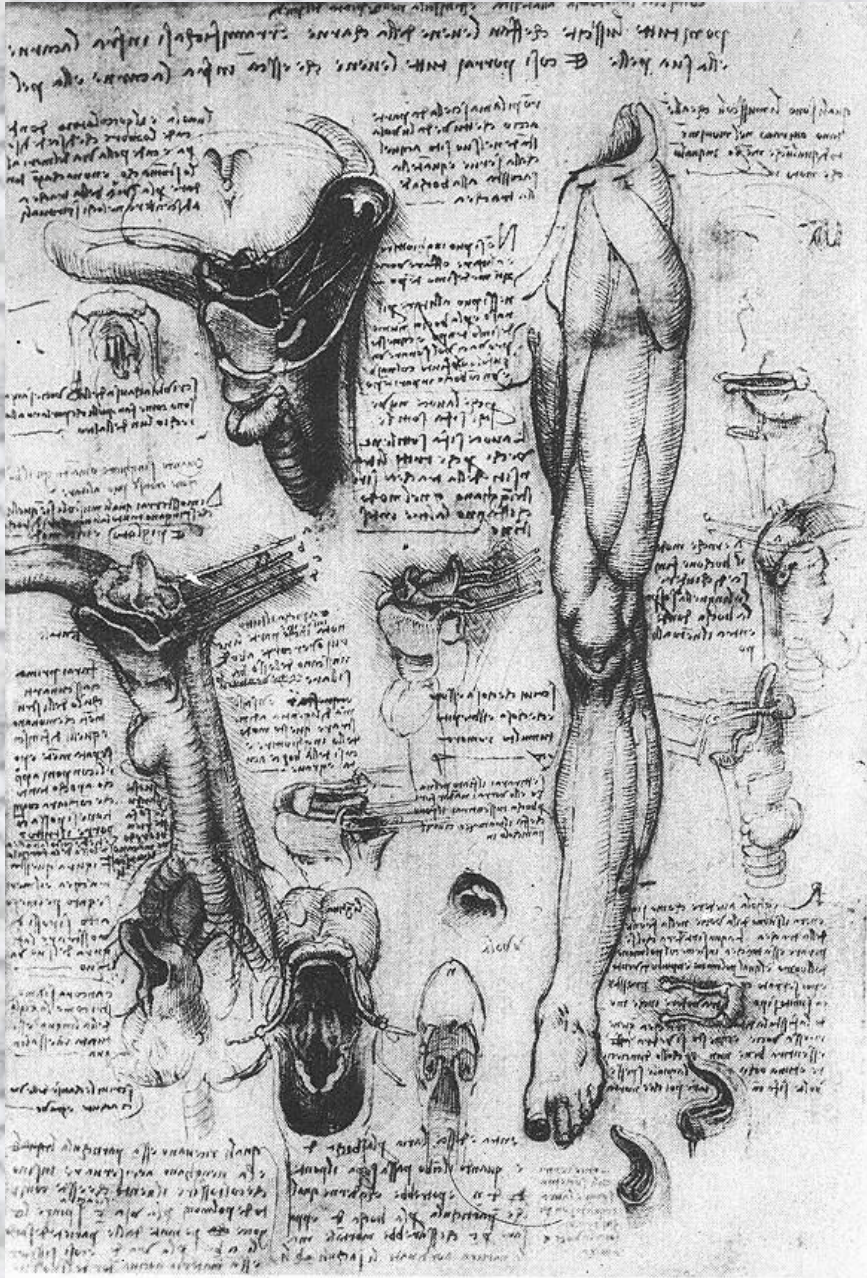
Mona Lisa



The Last Supper



Notebooks



Raphael
Painter
1483-1520



The School of Athens





Pythagoras



Plato and Aristotle



Socrates

Raphael (back)→

Euclid



Zoroaster & Ptolemy



DONATO DI NICCOLÒ DI BETTO BARDI (DONATELLO)

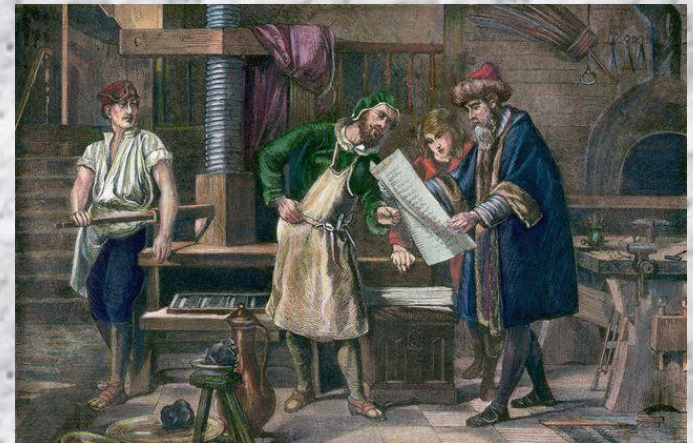


LITERATURE

Literature flourished during the Renaissance
This can be greatly attributed to Johannes
Gutenberg

In 1455 Gutenberg printed the first book produced
by using moveable type.

The Bible



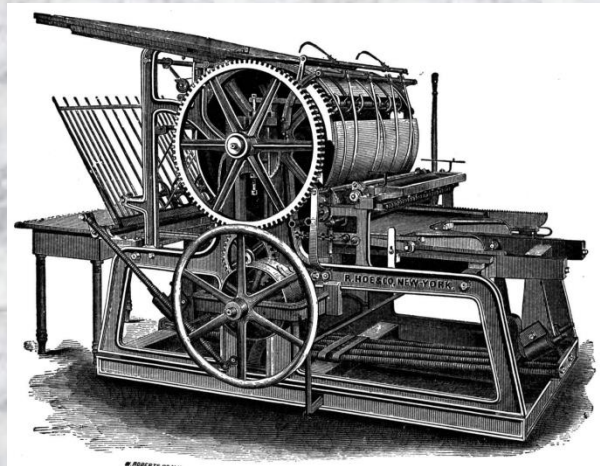
INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES



Spinet – first piano



Coo Coo Clock



Printing Press



Water thermometer

Learning Check

How did the crusades lead to the Renaissance?

Bibliography



Images from:

Corbis.com

Web Gallery of Art
www.wga.hu