

***Civilizations in Conflict:
Byzantium, Islam,
and the Crusades***

catalog #2259

Teacher's Guide

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CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT: BYZANTIUM, ISLAM, and the CRUSADES

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**CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT:
BYZANTIUM, ISLAM, AND THE CRUSADES**
Grades 9-12
Viewing time: 18 minutes

INTRODUCTION

This program focuses on certain key historical events taking place in the southern and eastern portions of the old Roman Empire during the ten centuries after the fall of Rome.

The program begins with a brief look at the great civilization of Rome. It then examines the Byzantine Empire: political heir to the Roman Empire, the first Christian state, and cultural heir to the civilization of ancient Greece. The ancient Christian faith of Eastern Orthodoxy is explored. The rise of Islam and the gradual decline of Byzantium are presented. By touring the Calat Alhambra in Spain, students are offered a first-hand look at some of the finest architecture ever produced by the Islamic civilization. Finally, this program takes a look at the Crusades: wars in which the civilizations of Islam, Byzantium, and Western Europe collided during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

The program was filmed on three different continents. All of the “on location” video is supplemented with images from historic artwork and animated maps.

STUDENT OBJECTIVES

After viewing this video and participating in the lesson activities, students will be able to...

- Briefly compare and contrast the civilizations of Byzantium, Islam, and Western Europe.
- Define and effectively explain key historical terms applicable to this historical period.

- List the key religious practices of Islam.
- Temporally sequence the key historical events of this historical period.

TEACHER PREPARATION

We suggest that you view this video, review this guide and its accompanying blackline masters before presenting this program to your class.

You may also decide to duplicate some of the blackline masters and distribute copies to your students so they can reference them before they view the video.

As you review these instructional materials, you may choose to make some changes to fit the specific needs of your class. We encourage you to do so, for only by tailoring this program to your students will they obtain the maximum benefits offered by these materials.

INTRODUCING THE VIDEO

This program could be introduced with the following brief overview:

For the first 500 years after the fall of Rome, large parts of Western Europe were plunged into a period called the “Dark Ages,” when the pursuit of both learning and art declined. Yet, in the old Eastern Roman Empire, the Christian civilization of Byzantium flourished. Islam arose early in the seventh century and soon created its own distinctive and vibrant civilization; a civilization that was always at odds with the Christian civilizations of Europe. Between 632 and 715 A.D., Moslems captured a huge part of the Byzantine Empire, including the Holy Land of Palestine. The Crusades of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries were envisioned as a way to reclaim Christian holy sites from the Moslems. In an odd twist of fate, the Orthodox Christian city of Constantinople

was sacked by crusading Roman Catholics from the West. Ultimately, however, it was Islam that wiped out the last vestige of the Byzantine Empire.

- **Present the video.** The viewing time is 18:00.

FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSION

Key discussion topics:

1. Discuss events that led to the first division of the Roman Empire.
2. Discuss the reasons Constantine had for establishing a second capital of the Roman Empire in the east.
3. Discuss events that made it possible for the Eastern Roman, or Byzantine Empire to flourish while the western Empire disintegrated.
4. Discuss the birth and growth of the Islamic civilization.
5. Discuss the nature of the rift between the popes and the patriarchs of Constantinople.
6. Briefly review the history of the Crusades and analyze the degree to which the goals of the crusaders were realized.
7. Analyze, from an historical perspective, the struggles taking place in the Holy Land today.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Papers or oral reports may be composed on the following subjects:

1. A comparison of Eastern Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism

2. A comparison of Islam to Christianity and/or Judaism
3. Roman paganism was not immediately replaced by Christianity. Describe the key events that led to the disappearance of paganism. What aspects of pagan belief and worship were adopted or absorbed by the Christians?
4. The great store of knowledge created by the ancient Greeks was more or less lost to Western Europe but was kept alive by both the Byzantines and the Moslems. How was this accomplished and how did it affect each of these civilizations?
5. The Crusades resulted in intermittent warfare that extended over a period of nearly three centuries. What positive things arose from the exposure of western Europeans to the great Byzantine and Islamic civilizations of the east?
6. Trace the influences of ancient Islam on the Spanish language and culture.

BLACKLINE MASTERS/ ANSWER KEY

Blackline Master 1, Vocabulary List, will help students with unfamiliar words used in the program, or words pertaining to the subject of the program they might encounter in outside reading.

Blackline Master 2 is a **Timeline** of important dates.

Blackline Master 3 is a **Timeline Activity Sheet**. Following are the correct answers:

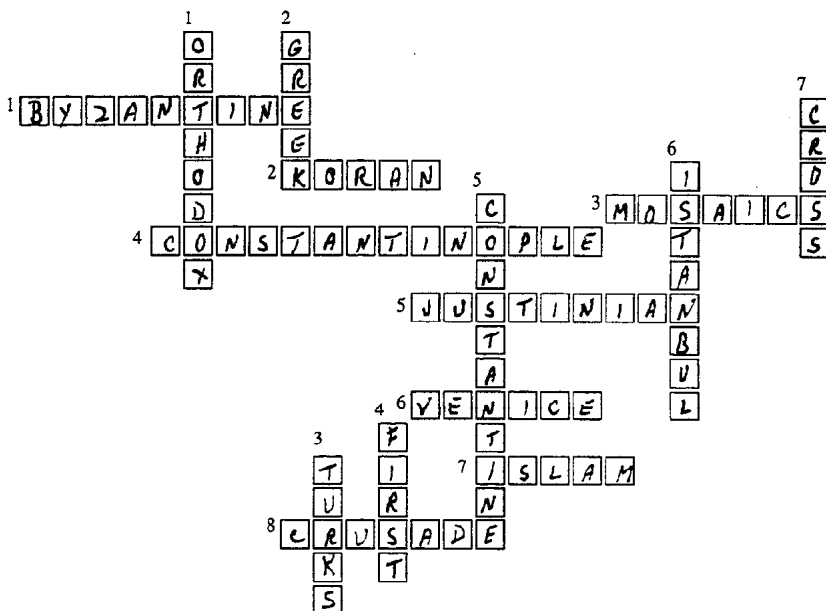
- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (G) | 7. (I) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (E) |
| 4. (D) | 9. (F) |
| 5. (H) | 10. (J) |

Blackline Master 4, The Five Pillars of Islam and Islamic Sub-Groups, is a fact sheet on Islam.

Blackline Master 5 is The Conflicting Civilizations Chart. By filling in the chart, students will identify the dates, founders, languages, religions, and areas of the Islamic States, the Byzantine Empire, and the kingdoms of Western Europe. The completed chart appears below:

	<u>DATES</u>	<u>FOUNDERS</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>AREA</u>
Islamic States	after 610	Mohammed & caliphs	Arabic	Islam	North Africa Spain, Persia Iran, Turkey, India
Byzantine Empire	330-1453	Constantine I	Greek	Eastern Orthodox Christianity	Mostly the Eastern half of old Roman Empire
Kingdoms of Western Europe	after 476	Germanic barbarian Kings	Latin, native tongues	Roman Catholicism	Western half of old Roman Empire

Blackline Master 6 is a Crossword Puzzle that challenges students to use new ideas and vocabulary presented in this program. The following is the solution to the puzzle:



Blackline Master 7, Internet Resource, contains the website for teacher and student use.

Visit the **Metropolitan Museum of Art's The Glory of Byzantium** website at

<http://www.metmuseum.org/htmlfile/education/byzantium/byzhome.html>

Not only does this site contain glorious photographs of Byzantine art, as well as details on the history, themes, timeline, and vocabulary associated with Byzantium, but it has a **Teacher Resources** section at

<http://www.metmuseum.org/htmlfile/education/byzantium/teach.html>

This remarkable section includes class activities and discussion topics which are really helpful in personalizing the era for students.

Blackline Master 8, Quiz, covers material presented in this program. The following are the answers to the quiz questions:

1. False. After reaching its peak size around 565 A.D., it grew progressively smaller until the fall of Constantinople in 1453.
2. False. This was the period of the "Dark Ages" in western Europe.
3. True.
4. False. Eastern Orthodoxy strives to preserve the traditions of the original Christian churches.
5. True.
6. Justinian
7. Edessa, Antioch, Tripoli and Jerusalem
8. Patriarch
9. Western language was Latin, Eastern was Greek, Islam's language was Arabic.
10. Mohammed, Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

SCRIPT OF VIDEO NARRATION
Civilizations in Conflict:
Byzantium, Islam, and the Crusades

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: THE ROMAN EMPIRE

For many centuries, the city of Rome was the capital of a vast empire of one hundred million souls that extended across most of Europe and North Africa and parts of southwest Asia as well.

Rome's empire was truly magnificent for her conquests of both Greece and Egypt had brought her both fantastic wealth and culture.

But by the third century A.D., the great Empire of Rome was in serious trouble. It's enormous size made it difficult to rule, it's emperors were often corrupt or ineffective, and the ever increasing raids of German barbarians were beginning to take their toll.

In the year 330 A. D., the man pictured on this coin, Constantine, the first Christian emperor of the Romans, established a new capital for his Empire at mouth of the Bosphorous in the Greek city of Byzantium. The Romans called the city Constantinople, and today we know it as Istanbul.

Constantine outlawed the old Roman practice of crucifixion and decreed that Christianity was to be the new official religion of his entire empire.

But even having a new religion and new capital city could not prevent the fall of the Roman empire, for in the year 476 A.D., the empire permanently split apart.

All of its western half fell under the control of German barbarian kings and the greatness of imperial Rome soon faded from memory as Western Europe entered the "Dark Ages"—a five-hundred-year period when both learning and artistic innovation declined.

But the Dark Ages did not descend on the Eastern half of the Roman empire, which remained under the control of the emperors at Constantinople, and in this new “Byzantine Empire,” much of the greatness of ancient Rome would survive for almost another 1000 years.

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

The Byzantine empire grew increasingly different from the old empire of Rome. This occurred because its language was Greek, not Latin, and its traditions were deeply rooted in the civilization of ancient Greece.

But perhaps the greatest difference was that the Byzantines were Christians, not pagans as the Romans had been; in fact, the Byzantine empire was the world’s first Christian state and it sought to govern in accordance with Christian principles.

But the Byzantine empire shared much with the old Roman empire that had given birth to it because both its legal system and its form of government were Roman, and its rulers were the direct political descendants of the emperors of Rome.

By 527 A.D., slightly over half a century after the collapse of the Roman empire, the Byzantine empire was still limited to just the eastern Mediterranean region; but over the next 38 years, things changed rapidly as a powerful emperor recaptured most of North Africa, the Balkan peninsula, part of Spain and all of Italy for the Byzantines.

The emperor’s name was Justinian. Here he is depicted in a mosaic of tiny colored stones that adorns the wall of a 1500-year old church that stands near here in the city of Ravenna, Italy—once the most important Byzantine center west of Constantinople.

Superficially, this mosaic simply portrays Justinian in the act of donating a golden bowl to the church. But, it also shows us how the emperor was viewed by the people of this era to be a living bridge between the spiritual world of the church and the secular

world of the state. To the left of the emperor are government officials and Byzantine soldiers symbolizing the power of the state; while to the right are a bishop and his priests symbolizing the power of the church.

Justinian stands between the representatives of church and state. He wears the traditional purple robes of the Roman emperors, and a jewelled crown signifying his role as the supreme earthly ruler.

Justinian is also portrayed with a halo showing that he was thought to possess enormous, almost saintly, spiritual power as well.

Most Byzantines believed that their empire was the one true Christian state established by God on earth and that the main function of their state was to promote the Christian faith around the world.

In fact, to demonstrate the strength of his faith, Justinian had old pagan temples torn down and used some of their stones to build this enormous church, called Santa Sophia, which is the most famous building of the Byzantine era.

EASTERN ORTHODOXY

The official state religion of the Byzantines developed into the type of Christianity called Eastern Orthodoxy—a faith that is headed by the patriarch of Constantinople and that broke away from the Roman Catholic Church over 900 years ago.

Orthodox Christians do not recognize the authority of the pope and have never accepted Catholic religious innovations; instead, they have tried to preserve the ancient traditions of the original Christian church.

Over the centuries, Eastern Orthodox Christianity was spread northward by the Byzantines into Russia and eastern Europe, where today Orthodox church members number in excess of 150 million souls.

ISLAM: A Challenge to Christianity

For the first three centuries after the Roman emperor Constantine's conversion to Christianity there had been few real challenges to the growth of that religion.

In fact, by the year 600 A.D., Christianity had spread well beyond the Byzantine empire into Ethiopia and into northern Europe as well. But this growth did not go unchallenged, because in the desert lands of Arabia, a new religion called Islam was being founded by the prophet Mohammed. Islam means "submission to God" and, in the seventh century, this new form of worship was rapidly finding acceptance among the Arabian people.

And since the early Moslems aimed at converting the whole world to their faith, it was inevitable that conflicts would occur with Christians, who had similar goals for their own religion.

Thus by 636, only four years after Mohammed's death, Moslems had captured Byzantine Syria, and the Holy Land of Palestine.

And a short time later they went on to take Egypt, North Africa, and most of Spain from the Byzantines as well.

And by the year 1050, so much territory had been yielded to the Moslems that the new boundaries of the once mighty Byzantine empire were smaller than they had ever been before.

Meanwhile, the vibrant new Moslem civilization now spanned three continents.

THE MOSLEM

On the continent of Europe, Spain remained under Moslem control for seven centuries, a fact that greatly influenced both the Spanish language and culture.

And it is here in Spain that some of the best examples of Islamic art and architecture are preserved in this ancient fortress called the Calat Alhambra—the red castle, that overlooks the city of Granada.

Inside the castle walls we can glimpse the magical world of ancient Islam. Here we find all the signs of a very advanced civilization. For example, complex systems of pipes deliver water all the way to the top of this once barren hill to make beautiful reflecting pools and to nourish lush gardens filled with beautiful plants and fruit trees.

Here, too, we can find the splendid palaces of the kings who ruled this part of Moslem Spain. In these palaces, wherever one looks, artists have made intricate designs to create an atmosphere both of richness and luxury.

In some rooms, the walls and pillars have been covered with delicate patterns skillfully carved into stone or plaster, while in others tiles have been arranged into complicated yet fascinating geometric shapes.

But besides Islam's tremendous accomplishments in architecture and art, they also made significant advances in the fields of science and mathematics, and it is important to note that much of Islam's scholarly work was done during the Dark Ages, when the growth of knowledge had all but stopped in the Christian countries of Western Europe.

As we learned earlier, the Islamic civilization was highly successful in the arts of warfare as well. For the Koran, the sacred book of Islam, teaches that sincere believers must serve as warriors to defend and spread the word of God.

It was this belief that led the Moslems to conquer Palestine in the seventh century. And it was this conquest that would eventually lead to the Christian invasions of the Near East called the Crusades.

THE CRUSADES

The first attempt by Christians to regain the Holy Land began in the year 1095, at a time when Western Europe was just emerging from the Dark Ages and a religious fervor was sweeping the land,

as magnificent new cathedrals and monasteries sprouted up everywhere.

At this time, the Pope was asked by the Byzantine emperor for his help in protecting the Christian citizens of Constantinople from the increasing attacks by Moslem Turks.

The pope agreed, hoping this gesture might make it possible for him to gain control over the Orthodox Churches of the East.

It was here in Clermont, France that the pope preached the First Crusade. He summoned all Christian warriors to arms—to help their fellow Christians in the East defend themselves from the Moslems and to regain control of the Holy Land.

For those who left their homes to join the Crusade, the pope offered a wonderful reward: the removal of all punishment for their sins, which opened up the pathway to heaven.

The crusader depicted here was Robert, duke of Normandy. He was the son of William the Conqueror, the Norman lord who became king after he conquered England in the year 1066.

Robert was one of the most famous men to join the First Crusade but he was just one among many thousands of people from Western Europe who made the long, and at that time, extremely difficult journey to fight in the Holy Land.

By 1099, the First Crusade had achieved its goals: The crusaders had taken the great fortress city of Antioch and had then gone on to capture Jerusalem, viciously slaughtering its citizens in the process.

By ten years after the First Crusade, four new states had been founded in the Near East: these were the Crusader principalities of Edessa, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Tripoli, each of which was ruled by a French knight who had led the Crusade.

So for a time, a large area existed along the eastern Mediterranean where feudal lords built French style castles and imposed the strange customs of their homeland upon the local people.

But these principalities didn't last for long, for in 1144 the state of Edessa was recaptured by the Moslems provoking a Second Crusade.

Over the next 126 years, men, displaying the symbol of the cross on their shields, engaged in six more crusades. Most were unsuccessful and in the end, the Moslems recaptured all of their lost land and the Christian settlements were wiped out.

Strangely enough, the Fourth Crusade resulted in the deaths of large numbers of Orthodox Christians at the hands of the Catholic crusaders. This occurred because the ruler of Venice, which at that time was a very powerful, independent, trading kingdom, had worked out a deal to provide the crusaders with extra boats and soldiers, so they could capture Constantinople, the wealthiest city in the world.

Thus in the year 1204, as the crusaders anchored in the harbour at Constantinople, they seemed to have forgotten all about their Moslem foes, for the battle that followed turned into a three-day orgy of looting, raping and killing. The Crusaders even smashed the altar of the sacred Church of Santa Sophia and took the pieces home as souvenirs.

As a result of the Fourth Crusade, the ruler of Venice personally crowned the new Emperor he had chosen for Byzantium and in this way Italians ended up ruling the empire for the next 60 years. And it was during this time that these four magnificent bronze horses, symbols of the greatness of the Byzantine empire, that for six centuries had graced the splendid Hippodrome of Constantinople, were hauled off to Venice where they remain to this day.

In the century and a half that followed the last crusade, the Byzantine empire continued to crumble until it was so weakened it finally fell to the Turks in 1453 and the new rulers changed the religion of the world's first Christian state to Islam.

IMPACT OF THE CRUSADES ON WESTERN EUROPE

During the era of the Crusades, roughly 6000 people a year, both Crusaders and pilgrims, made the journey to the East.

As they returned home to Europe, they brought back tales of the fantastic new things they had seen. But they also came back with products that were unknown in the West, such as sugar, rice, cotton and carpets.

And because in the town of Europe demand for these new products was great, a brisk trade soon developed between East and West.

And with this growth in commerce came increased prosperity accompanied by an exchange of new ideas that helped fuel the cultural rebirth of the West called the Renaissance.

CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT: BYZANTIUM, ISLAM AND THE CRUSADES

Vocabulary

ANGLO-SAXONS- The general name applied to the Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons, Frisians and Jutes) that settled in England after the Romans departed. The Anglo-Saxons dominated England from the fifth through the eleventh centuries.

BARBARIANS- Uncivilized people, especially tribes such as the Vandals, the Visigoths, and the Ostragoths, whose invasions led to the collapse of the western Roman Empire.

BYZANTIUM- Originally Byzantium was a Greek city at the mouth of the Bosphorus. In the year 330 A.D., Constantine I, the first Christian Roman emperor, established a new capital of the Roman Empire at Byzantium. Byzantium was renamed Constantinople in honor of the emperor Constantine. When the Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453 A.D., they renamed the city Istanbul. The Byzantine Empire as a whole is commonly referred to as "Byzantium."

BYZANTINES- Citizens of the Byzantine Empire.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE- The historical term for the successor state to the Roman Empire of the east. Most historians say the Byzantine Empire was founded in 330 A.D. by Constantine I and finally ended in 1453 when Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks.

CALAT ALHAMBRA- The "Red Castle." A magnificent group of palaces and fortresses built by the Moslems who occupied Spain from the 8th through the 15th centuries.

CALIPH- The chief civil and religious ruler in Moslem countries.

CALIPHATE- An area under the rule of a caliph.

CONSTANTINE I- (280–337 A.D.) First Christian emperor of the Romans and founder of Rome's eastern capital, Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE- The Roman's name for Byzantium; the eastern capital of the Roman Empire founded by Constantine I in 330 A.D.

CRUSADES- Medieval military expeditions to reclaim the Holy Land from the Moslems. There were eight Crusades from 1095 to 1270 A.D.

DARK AGES- The first part of the Middle Ages between the fall of Rome and the Renaissance, occurring roughly between 500–1000 A.D. This was a period of decline in art, literature, and science in Western Europe.

DOGE- Title given to the ruling magistrates of ancient Venice and Genoa.

EASTERN ORTHODOXY- The Greek-speaking Christian Church of the Eastern Roman or Byzantine Empire. One of the two great branches of the original Christian Church. The Eastern church developed its own liturgical traditions, system of ethics, and a patriarchal government while resisting the authority and innovations of the Roman papacy.

EMIR- A title of various Moslem rulers.

EMIRATE- The position, reign, or domain of an emir.

FRANKS- Germanic tribes originally living east of the Rhine River. During the third to fifth centuries, they repeatedly attacked and then conquered Roman Gaul. France is named for these conquerors.

ICONS- Sacred images, usually paintings, that are found in Eastern Orthodox churches and the homes of Orthodox Christians.

ICONOCLASTS- During the eighth and ninth centuries, iconoclasts were Eastern Orthodox Church members who denounced the use of icons. This often meant that iconoclasts destroyed icons.

ICONOSTASIS- In Eastern Orthodox churches, the iconostasis is a high screen, decorated with icons, that separates the most sacred part of the church from the area where the congregation stands to worship.

IMAN- A Moslem religious leader who is the chief officer in the mosque and leads the people in prayer; also a title assumed by certain Moslem political leaders.

ISLAM- An Arabic word meaning "submission to God;" is the name of a major world religion founded by Mohammed in the seventh century A.D. It is a monotheistic religion that incorporates elements of Judaic and Christian beliefs.

JIHAD- A Moslem term meaning "Holy War."

JUSTINIAN I- (483–565 A.D.) Probably the most powerful of all the Byzantine emperors.

LOMBARDS- Germanic people who moved down from northwest Germany towards Roman Italy in the fourth century. Today Lombardy, once the kingdom of the Lombards, is Italy's major industrial region.

MECCA- A Saudi–Arabian city that was the birthplace of Mohammed and is the holiest city in Islam.

MOORS- North African Moslems of mixed Berber and Arabic stock who conquered much of Spain and Portugal in the eighth century. Philosophy, architecture, and science flourished under their patronage.

MOSAIC- An art form very popular in both the Roman and Byzantine civilizations. Mosaic pictures are made by cementing tiny pieces of colored stone or glass onto a surface, such as floors or walls.

MOSLEM- Same as Muslim; a person of the Islamic faith.

MOSQUE- A Moslem place of worship.

MOHAMMED- Also spelled Muhammad; founder of Islam born around 570 A.D, died 632 A.D.

MUSLIM- A Moslem; a person of the Islamic faith.

NORMANS- People from the part of France called Normandy who were descended from the Norsemen. They captured England in 1066 and for awhile controlled much of southern Italy.

OSTROGOTHS- The East Goths - Germanic people living to the north of the Black Sea who were in continual conflict with the Romans. The Ostrogoths ruled Italy immediately after the fall of the Western Roman Empire.

OTTOMAN TURKS- A powerful group of Moslem Turks who entered Asia Minor in the late 1200s and eventually captured Constantinople in 1453.

PATRIARCH- Literally means "the head of a family." The Eastern Orthodox Church relies on a patriarchal type of government. Historically, the patriarch of Constantinople ruled the Eastern Church.

PILLAGE- To plunder, forcibly steal, or rob, especially during war.

VANDALS- Ancient Germanic people who invaded Roman Gaul and Spain in the fifth century. The Spanish province (V)Andalusia was once a Vandal Kingdom.

VISIGOTHS The West Goths-a powerful Germanic tribe who wrought havoc with the Roman Empire. The Visigoths lost their Spanish kingdom to the Moslem Moors in 711.

CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT: BYZANTIUM, ISLAM AND THE CRUSADES

Timeline

- 776 B.C.** The first Olympic games are held in Olympia, Greece.
- 753 B.C.** The city of Rome is founded.
- 481 B.C.** The Buddha, founder of Buddhism, dies in India.
- 450 B.C.** The civilization of ancient Greece is at its highest point.
- 146 B.C.** Greece is captured by the Romans.
- 70 B.C.** The Romans occupy Mesopotamia.
- 27 B.C.** Beginning of a great period of peace in the Roman Empire called the Pax Romana that would last until 180 A.D.
- 33 A.D.** Christ dies.
- 120 A.D.** High point of the Roman Empire.
- 330 A.D.** Constantine I makes Byzantium in Greece the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. Constantine is the first Christian emperor. This date is commonly used as the starting point of the Byzantine civilization.
- 376 A.D.** The Roman Empire is officially split into eastern and western halves.
- 476 A.D.** Collapse of the Roman Empire.
- 565 A.D.** Under Justinian the Byzantine Empire is at its maximum size, having recaptured much of the old western Roman Empire.
- 570 A.D.** Mohammed, founder of Islam, is born in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Europe is in a period of cultural decline called the "Dark Ages" that will last until around 1000 A.D.
- 636 A.D.** Syria is captured by the Moslems.
- 637 A.D.** Palestine is captured by the Moslems.
- 711 A.D.** The Moors capture southern Spain from the Visigoths.
- 815 A.D.** A Science library is founded by Moslems in Baghdad.
- 980 A.D.** Vikings set up camp in Greenland.
- 1000–09 A.D.** The Vikings, under Lief Ericson, reach North America.
- 1054 A.D.** The "Great Schism" occurs: The Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches are permanently separated. This breakup was accompanied by the issuance of mutual solemn curses by the pope and the patriarch of Constantinople.
- 1066 A.D.** The Normans, under Duke William of Normandy, conquer and rule England.
- 1071 A.D.** Seljuks, Moslem Turks from Asia Minor, capture Jerusalem.
- 1091 A.D.** The Normans conquer Sicily after almost 200 years of Arabic rule.
- 1095 A.D.** The First Crusade begins to protect the citizens of Constantinople and to recapture the Holy Land from the Moslems.
- 1099 A.D.** End of the First Crusade.
- 1109 A.D.** Four crusader principalities exist in the Near East.
- 1147–48 A.D.** Second Crusade is led by King Louis VII of France.
- 1150 A.D.** Chinese build the first rockets.
- 1189–92 A.D.** Third Crusade is led by the Holy Roman emperor Fredrick Barbarossa and by the kings of France and England.
- 1201–1204 A.D.** Fourth Crusade. Constantinople is captured by the crusaders during the Fourth Crusade. Italians will rule Constantinople for the next 60 years.
- 1215 A.D.** The Magna Carta is signed by King John of England.
- 1218–1221 A.D.** Fifth Crusade.
- 1228–1229 A.D.** Sixth Crusade. This, the only crusade without warfare, secured Jerusalem for the Christians.
- 1244 A.D.** Moslems recapture Jerusalem.
- 1248–54 A.D.** The Seventh Crusade is led by King Louis IX of France.
- 1250 A.D.** Anasazi build cities on Mesa Verde in what is now southern Colorado in the United States.
- 1270 A.D.** The Eighth, and final, Crusade, also under Louis IX of France.
- 1271 A.D.** Marco Polo begins his epic journey to the far East reaching Japan; he returned home in 1295.
- 1288 A.D.** First known gun is made in China.
- 1330 A.D.** The Aztecs found their great city of Tenochtitlan.
- 1338 A.D.** England and France became locked in a war that would last over 100 years.
- 1346 A.D.** In Europe, the Black Death, a great outbreak of plague carried by rat fleas, kills 25 million people, one third of the population.
- 1347 A.D.** First evidence of guns in Europe.
- 1440 A.D.** The Guttenberg Bible is printed on a printing press that uses movable type. This invention made it possible for books to be produced inexpensively and, as a result, knowledge began to spread more rapidly than ever before in history.
- 1453 A.D.** Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople. Around this time, Europe entered a great period of cultural rebirth, called the Renaissance.
- 1473 A.D.** Michelangelo paints the ceiling of the Sistine chapel at the Vatican, Rome.
- 1474 A.D.** Beginning of the gradual reconquest of Moslem lands in Spain by Christians.
- 1492 A.D.** Columbus discovers the West Indies in the New World.
- 1517 A.D.** Martin Luther starts the Protestant Reformation in Germany.

**CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT:
BYZANTIUM, ISLAM AND THE CRUSADES**

Timeline Activity Sheet

DIRECTIONS: Match the historical events in Column Two to the dates listed in Column One by placing the corresponding letter in the blank. Not all letters will be used; some may be used more than once.

COLUMN ONE

1. 330 A.D. _____
2. 476 A.D. _____
3. 560 A.D. _____
4. 1453 A.D. _____
5. 1270 A.D. _____
6. 1096 A.D. _____
7. 1054 A.D. _____
8. 632 A.D. _____
9. 711 A.D. _____
10. 1208 A.D. _____

COLUMN TWO

- A. The First Crusade begins
- B. Peak of the Byzantine Empire under Justinian
- C. Constantine founds the new Roman capital of the East
- D. Fall of the Byzantine Empire
- E. Beginning of a great period of Islamic conquest
- F. Islamic forces begin conquest of Spain
- G. Fall of the Roman Empire
- H. Beginning of the last Crusade
- I. Eastern Orthodoxy declares its total independence from the pope
- J. Italians rule at Constantinople

**CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT:
BYZANTIUM, ISLAM AND THE CRUSADES
The Five Pillars Of Islam**



FAITH “There is no god but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet” is Islam’s b
 asement of its monotheistic faith.

2. **PRAYER** Moslems must perform ritual prayers five times a day plus prayer in a mosque at noon every Friday.
3. **ALMS** Caring for the poor; donating 2.5% of yearly income for alms.
4. **FASTING** The fast of RAMADAN is celebrated during the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar and is considered a fundamental religious duty.
5. **PILGRIMAGE** If physically and financially able, every Moslem is expected to participate in the annual pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime.

JIHAD Although not one of the FIVE PILLARS, the concept of Jihad is very important to Islam. Jihad literally means “struggle.” It is a command to work for the good of Islam through study, meditation, preaching, good deeds and, when necessary, fighting for the faith.

ISLAMIC SUB GROUPS

SUNNIS The largest Islamic denomination comprising 90% of all believers. The guiding principle of Sunnis is that Islamic doctrine and thought should be based on the consensus of a majority of believers.

SHI’ITES Ten percent of Moslem believers. Mainly centered in Iran with pockets of believers in Arabia, Lebanon and Iraq. They believe in a line of divinely inspired successors to Mohammed (The Imans). The Shi’ites are characterized by political activism and religious fundamentalism.

SUFIS These are the Islamic Mystics. Sufism is a system of thought and behavior h appears in different forms throughout the Moslem world. Sufis are regarded g very pious and often having special spiritual and miraculous powers.



**CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT:
BYZANTIUM, ISLAM AND THE CRUSADES
The Conflicting Civilizations**

Directions: Complete the chart below by identifying the dates, founders, languages, religions, and geographic areas of the Islamic states, the Byzantine Empire, and the kingdoms of Western Europe.

<u>DATES</u>	<u>FOUNDERS</u>	<u>LANGUAGE(S)</u>	<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>AREA</u>
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Islamic states

Byzantine Empire

Kingdoms of
Western Europe

**CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT:
BYZANTIUM, ISLAM AND THE CRUSADES**

Internet Resource

Visit the **Metropolitan Museum of Art's The Glory of Byzantium** website at **<http://www.metmuseum.org/htmlfile/education/byzantium/byzhome.html>**
Not only does this site contain glorious photographs of Byzantine art, as well as details on the history, themes, timeline, and vocabulary associated with Byzantium, but it has a **Teacher Resources** section at **<http://www.metmuseum.org/htmlfile/education/byzantium/teach.html>**
This remarkable section includes class activities and discussion topics which are really helpful in personalizing the era for students.



**CIVILIZATIONS IN CONFLICT:
BYZANTIUM, ISLAM AND THE CRUSADES**

Quiz

TRUE OR FALSE

Directions: Indicate if each of the following statements is true or false by placing a "T" or "F" in the blank in front of it.

1. ____ The size of the Byzantine Empire increased steadily for the first 600 years after the fall of Rome.
2. ____ From 500 to 1000 A.D., great advances in science were made in the Christian countries of Western Europe.
3. ____ The First Crusade was instigated at the request of the Byzantine emperor.
4. ____ Over the last 1900 years, the Eastern Orthodox faith has undergone many more changes in its religious practices than the Roman Catholic faith.
5. ____ As a reward for joining a Crusade, the pope promised to pardon the Crusaders for all the punishment due for their sins.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms to complete the following statements.

6. The largest and most famous of the Byzantine Churches, called *Santa Sophia* (Holy Wisdom), was built during the reign of the powerful emperor_____.
7. After the First Crusade, four new states, ruled by Crusader knights, were created. These were the Crusader states of _____, _____, _____, and _____.
8. Traditionally, the leader of the Eastern Orthodox faith always was the _____ of Constantinople.
9. The language of the Western Roman Empire was _____, the language of the Eastern Roman Empire was _____, and the official language of the Islam was _____.
10. The faith of Islam was founded by the prophet _____, who was born in _____, a city in the country that today is called _____.