

Name Sarah Daniel

Form III

Subject History

Loughton High School for Girls

The Crusades.

The Crusades were fought to place the holy towns of Christian religion in the care of Christians and to take them away from Mohammedans.

Mohammedanism

Christianity

Mohammed

Jesus

c. 570 A.D.

Allah (taught

God

submission to will of

Allah i.e. - Islam)

Koran

New Testament

Mosque

Church

minaret

spire, tower

Ramadan (fast)

Lent (fast)

Mecca (-> 5 times

Jerusalem

a day)

polygamy

monogamy

No pork (unclean)

No meat on Friday

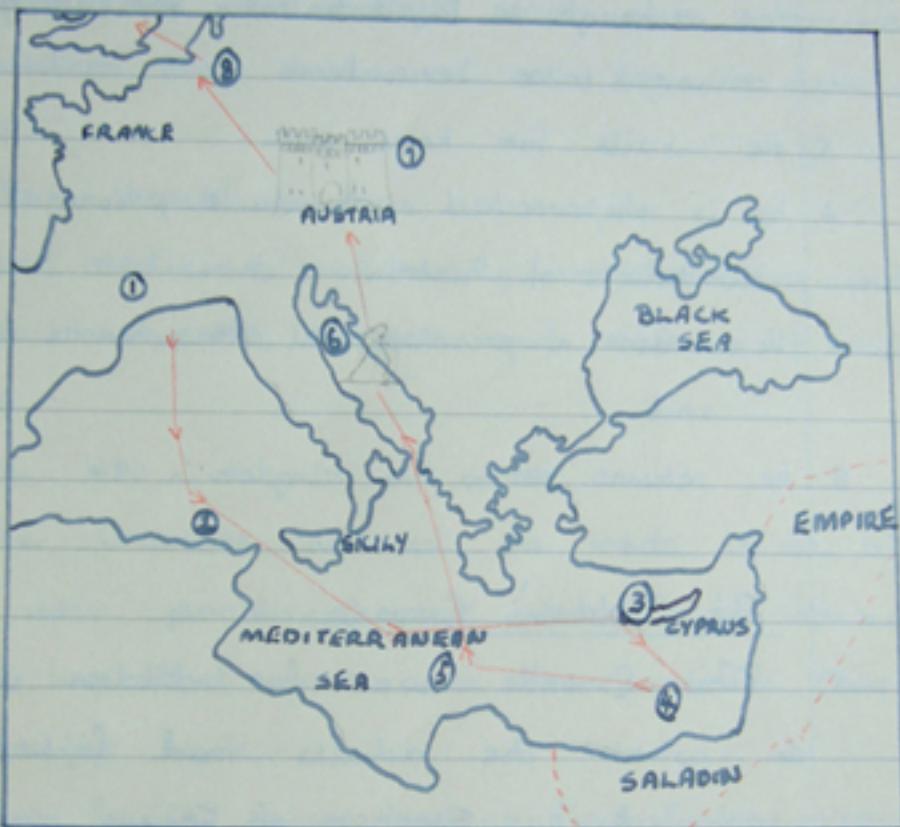
The First Crusade. 1096.

- a) In the year 1096, Pope Urban called on the Christians to come and help fight for the holy towns in Asia.
- b) In 1096 the first Crusade started from Constantinople. The first people to start were many poor people, but only one Englishman joined in. Many of the people died before they reached Constantinople and those that reached Asia Minor were killed by the Turks.
- c) The knights that followed were better armed and they advanced on Jerusalem. After a month's siege they took it.

The Templars and Knights of St. John.

- a) These soldier-monks were formed on the first Crusade. They took all the vows but not all the Crusaders ~~were~~ were Templars or Knights of St. John.

Richard Lion Heart and the Third Crusade



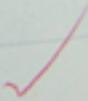
1. Richard I and King Philip of France sail from Marseilles in 1190.
2. Richard quarrels with the King of Sicily and destroys Messina.
3. Richard attacks and conquers Cyprus. Philip leaves him.

4. Richard lands in Palestine in 1191. He takes Jaffa and Acre, but although he fights Saladin for two years he cannot take Jerusalem.
5. He sails for home; but
6. he is shipwrecked and made prisoner by the archduke of Austria.
7. He remains a prisoner until 1194 when he is ransomed; and
8. he returns ~~to~~ to his kingdom in 1194.

BTS

The Children's Crusade.

This Crusade was for children who wanted to do what the adults had failed to do. It was led by Stephen of France and Nicholas of Germany. Most of the children were either drowned in the Mediterranean or sold as slaves.



The Result of the Crusades.

1. They came into contact with more advanced civilization than their own and began to make use of it.
2. They learnt about:-
paper, medicine, astronomy, mathematics, windmills, arabic numerals, attack and defence of walled cities.
3. Trade
The Crusades increased the trade in the ^{Europe} Western, and new products were introduced ⇒ Venice was a very important port with this new trade. They brought back:-

citrus fruits, spices, melons, figs, dates, carpets, silks, cotton, damask, glass mirrors, enamel, filigree.

The Renaissance and the Reformation

The Renaissance is the word used to describe the rebirth of learning and curiosity of mind which occurred at the end of 15th and the Reformation is the word used to describe the breaking away of some Christians (Protestants) from the Roman Catholic Church. These movements mark the watershed between medieval and modern times.

1) Curiosity of Spirit

This arose in 1453 when the Turks captured Constantinople capital of the Eastern Roman Empire and scholars fled to Italy carrying with them valuable ancient books. The Italians began to show a great interest in the past and in particular Ancient Greece with its belief in living a full life and its curiosity in the surrounding world.

- 2) The Growth of the Power of Kings
- 3) Growth of Nationalism
- 4) The Decay of the Authority of the Church
- 5) The Ending of the State of Villeinage (They were now free)
- 6) The Growth of Trade, Towns and the Middle Classes
- 7) Inventions and Discoveries, e.g.

Copernicus

Copernicus was born on 19th February 1473 at Thorn in Prussia Poland where his father - a native of Cracow - worked as a wholesale trader. He died on May 24th 1543 just after his book had been published though it had been written 13 years before. ~~but~~ He discovered that the planets revolved round the sun and the earth moves on its own axis. He was the founder of Modern Astronomy.

Galileo

Galileo was born on February 15th 1564 at Pisa and he died on January 8th 1642. His father was a mathematician and musician, and his name was Vincenzio Galileo. Galileo was also good at music, and painting. His first telescope was made from organ pipes and magnified 3 times but eventually he produced a telescope magnifying 32 times. He found out about the laws of a pendulum and he was the founder of Modern Physics. He dropped articles from the leaning Tower of Pisa and found that they fell at the same rate.

Mariners' Compass.

The compass was placed on liquid so that it gives a true bearing because liquid is always horizontal. This compass made it safer to travel.

Printing Press

Caxton founded the moveable type. Usually whole pages had been carved and printed but Caxton carved the letters separately from metal so it cost less. He was born in Kent in 1422 and died in 1491. His press was on the grounds of Westminster Abbey and his first book was issued on December 13th 1476. His initials and trade mark was found in 11 of his 102 books many of which were Chaucer. The patron was the Duchess of Bedford.

Cumpowder

Cumpowder was known since the 13th century but it was used much more in the 15th century and later. This made armour and castles completely useless.

8) Art and Sculpture

- a) The landscapes were done in much more detail than the Medieval paintings. Sometimes the landscapes were pictures through windows.
- b) They studied animal and human bodies and painted and sculptured from models. These showed the structure of the body very well.
- c) They did portraits and paintings of classical stories as well as religious paintings.
- d) They discovered the rules of perspective, so instead of a plain background, ^{they} could have chequered floors etc.

Leonardo da Vinci

- a) Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 and died in 1519. He was one of the first Renaissance painters.
- b) Some of his paintings are:-
Madonna of the Rocks
Mona Lisa
Last Supper
Virgin and Child with St. Anne.

Michael Angelo

- a) Michael Angelo was born in 1475 and died in 1564. He was a good painter, sculptor, architect and poet.
- b) Some of his paintings are:- Delphic Sibyl (a fresco)
Virgin Child with St. John
and Four Angels (unfinished)

David

- c) The Delphic Sibyl is in the Sistine Chapel, the Vatican in Rome.

Raphael

- a) Raphael was born in 1483 and died in 1520.
- b) Some of his paintings are:- The Sistine Madonna
or Madonna di San Sisto
Madonna del Granduca
The School of Athens
Disputa
or The Holy Sacrament.
The Marriage of the Virgin
Virgin and Child.
Holy Family with the Lamb

Botticelli

- a) Botticelli was born at Florence in 1444 and he died in 1510.
- b) He was the youngest child of the family and nicknamed Botticello or Little Barrel, though his proper name was Alessandro di Mariano dei Filipepi.
- c) He was apprenticed in 1458 or 1459 to Fra Filippo Lippi and he stayed there until 1467.
- d) Some of his paintings are:-
The Fortitude
Pallas and the Centaur
Primavera
Adoration of the Magi
Birth of Venus

Prince Henry

- a) He was born at Oporto on March 4th 1394 and died on November 13th 1460.
- b) He was nicknamed the Navigator and he was Portuguese.

c) He sent men into the Atlantic Ocean, to the Azores, the Canary Islands and Cape Verde Islands. He also discovered part of the coast of Africa.

Bartholomew Diaz.

- a) He was born in 1481 and died in 1500.
- b) He was also Portuguese and he was encouraged by Prince Henry.
- c) In 1488 he set off to explore Africa. He named the cape of Africa "The Cape of Storms", but this name was not liked so it was changed to "The Cape of Good Hope".
- d) In 1500 when he died he was on a journey to Brazil when he died in a storm round the "Cape of Good Hope".

Vasco da Gama.

- a) He was born at Sines in about the year 1460 - the year Prince Henry died - and he died on December 24th 1524.
- b) He was also a Portuguese navigator.
- c) He rounded the Cape of Good Hope successfully and

and sailed up the East coast of Africa. He landed in India, finding a new route to the East. He set up a marble pillar there and called the place Natal. In this route the equator had been crossed twice without disaster.

Christopher Columbus.

- a) He was born in either 1446 or 1451 and died in 1506. His birthplace is probably Genoa. The actual date of his death is May 20th.
- b) He was an Italian - and he was tall with a clean shaven face. Thin hair and a high forehead. This was found in a portrait of him once belonging to Paulus Jovius.
- c) He had to search for financial banking and at last he got it from the Queen of Spain - Isabella.
- d) He set out on the journey westwards with 3 ships - the 'Nina' the 'Pinta' and the "Santa Maria. Altogether there were 88 people.
- e) He wanted to prove that the world was round and not flat so when he landed he thought he was

in India though he was really in the West Indies.

a) When he died in 1514 he was a poor man.

Amerigo Vespucci

a) He was born at Florence on March 9th 1454 and died at Seville on February 22nd 1512.

b) In 1497 he went on a voyage westwards and he landed in S. America and he realized that it was not India and that land was in the way. But it is thought that Vespucci did not make go on this voyage and so did not discover America although it is named after him.

Ferdinand Magellan

a) He was born at Sabrosa about 1480 and he was killed in a fight on April 27th 1521.

b) He was Portuguese and was a son of Pedro de Magalhaes.

c) He was the first man to sail round the world and he went westwards round America.

d) When they had found the opening to the Straits at S. America it took them 38 days to get through and then only 5 ships got through. When he - He named

These Straits the Straits of Magellan.

- 3) When he reached the other end he saw the sunny, peaceful & ocean so he called it the "Pacific".

The Reformation

From the time of John Wycliff there had been a growing demand for the Reformation of the Roman Catholic Church. However the popes of the Renaissance cared little for religion, used their wealth to patronise the new art and learning. That there was little chance of reform from within.

Martin Luther 1483-1546

- 1) 1511 When this monk, who came from a poor family, made his visit to Rome the luxury and corruption shocked him as he was a devout Christian.

- 2) 1517 The Sale of Indulgences and the 95 Theses

There was an increase in the sale of indulgences, to help to shorten your time in purgatory; and these were sold by John Tetzel, a Dominican friar, to provide the pope with money to rebuild St. Peters. Martin Luther did not

A Map of the World showing the discoveries and explorations

