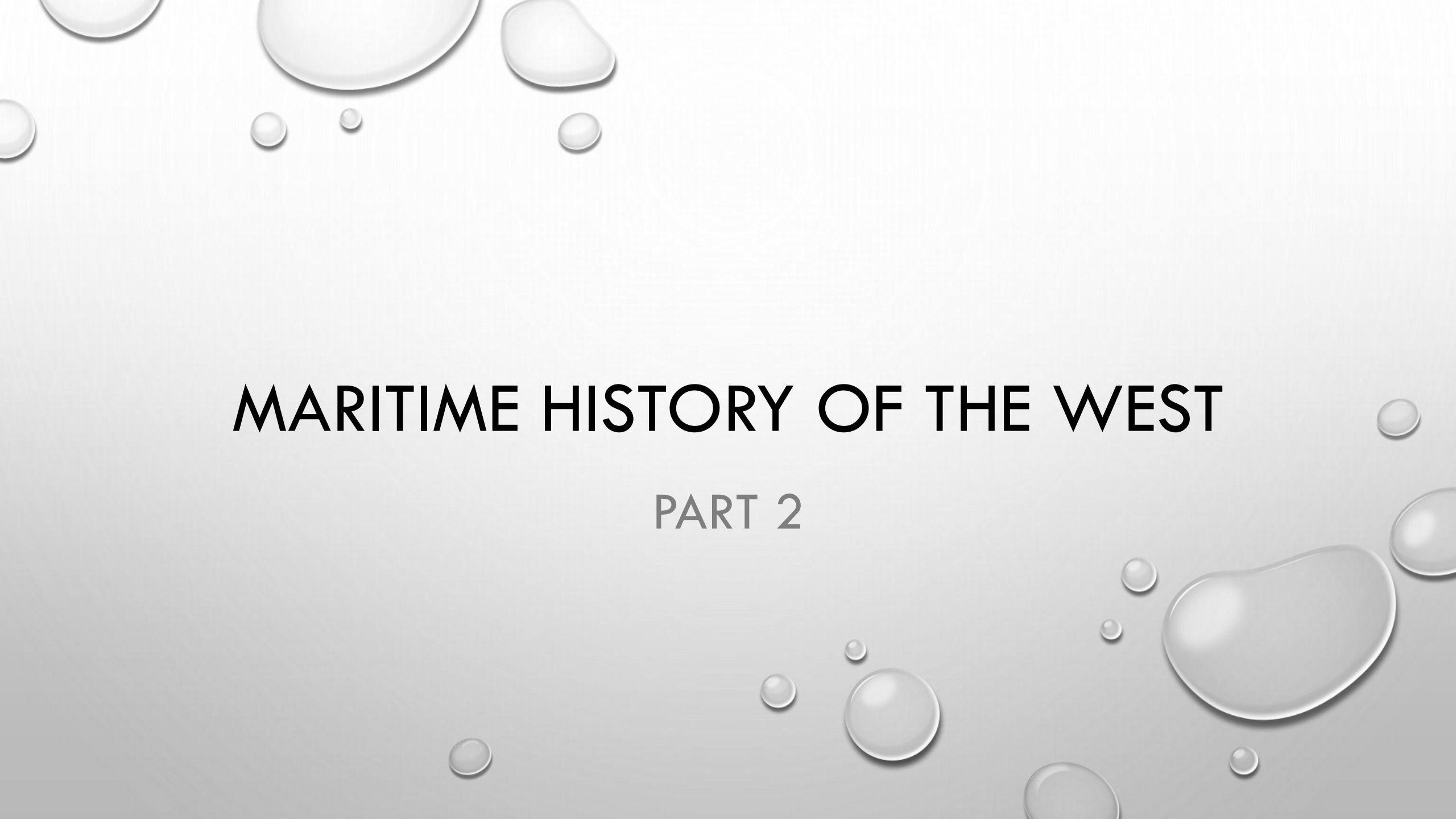


The background is a light gray gradient. It is decorated with numerous realistic water droplets of various sizes, some with highlights and shadows, scattered across the frame. In the upper center, there is a faint, circular, embossed-like pattern that resembles a globe or a celestial map.

MARITIME HISTORY OF THE WEST

PART 2

- EARLY CHRISTIAN**

- JESUS

- CHRIST

- ZEALOTS

- PHARISEES

- ESSENES

- JESUS CULT

- DISCIPLES

- SAUL OF TARSUS (PAUL)

- CONSTANTINE

- MILVIAN BRIDGE (312)

- COUNCIL OF NICEA (325)

- ARIANS

- ATHANASIANS

- BISHOP OF ROME

- MONASTICISM

- ST. BENEDICT OF NURSIA

- ST. PATRICK

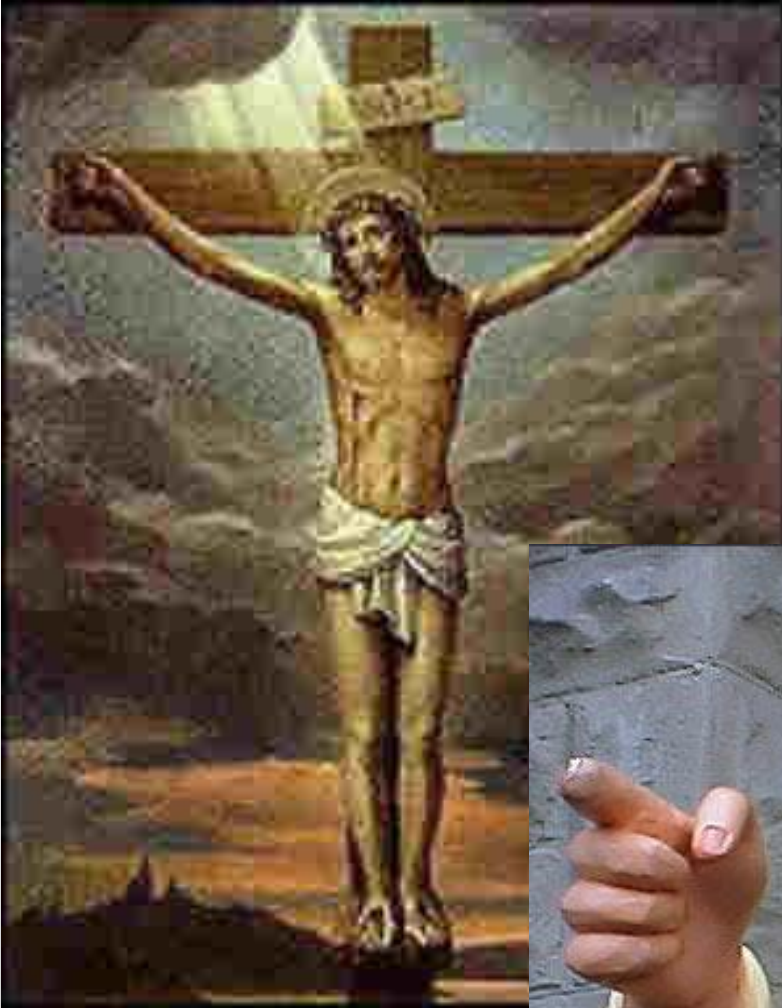
- CHARLEMAGNE

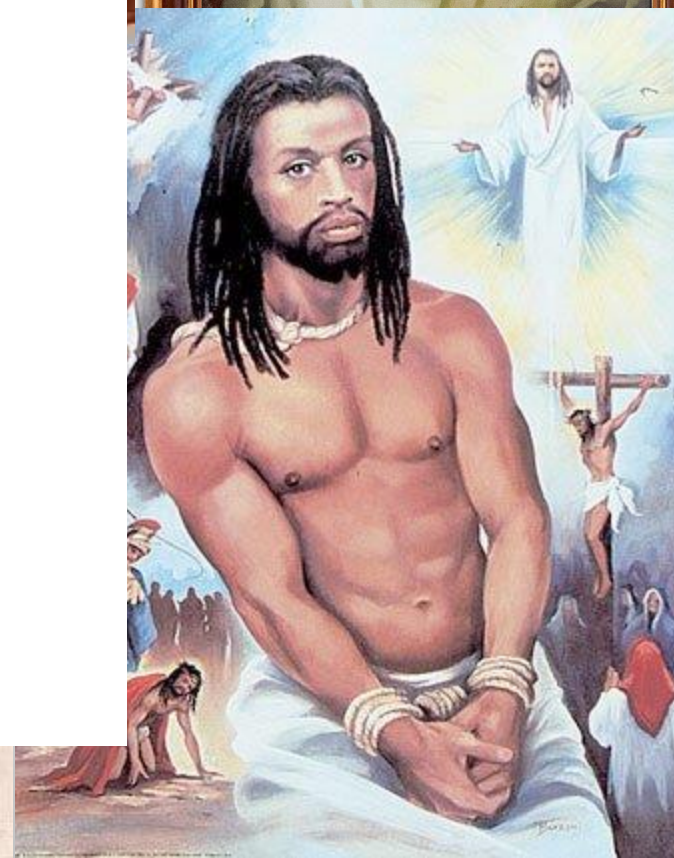
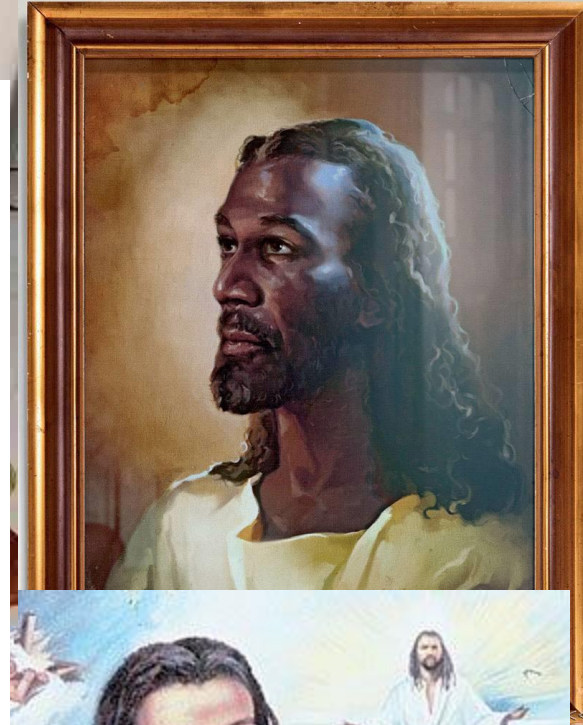
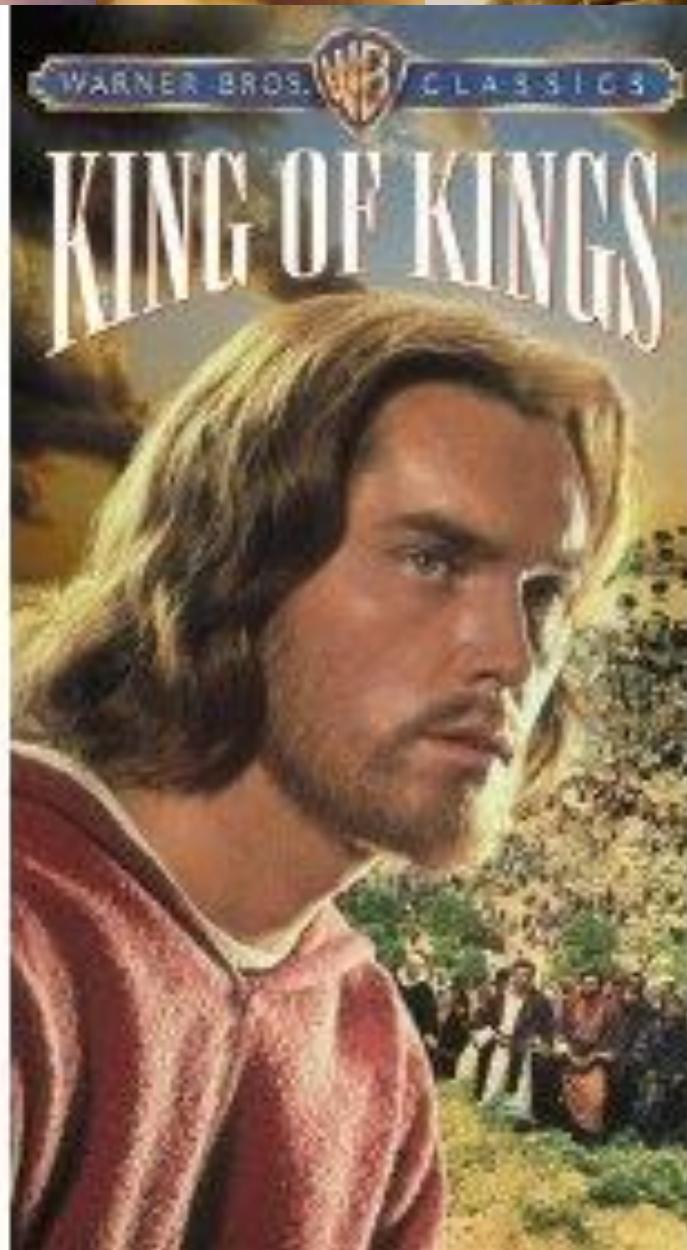
- BYZANTINE**

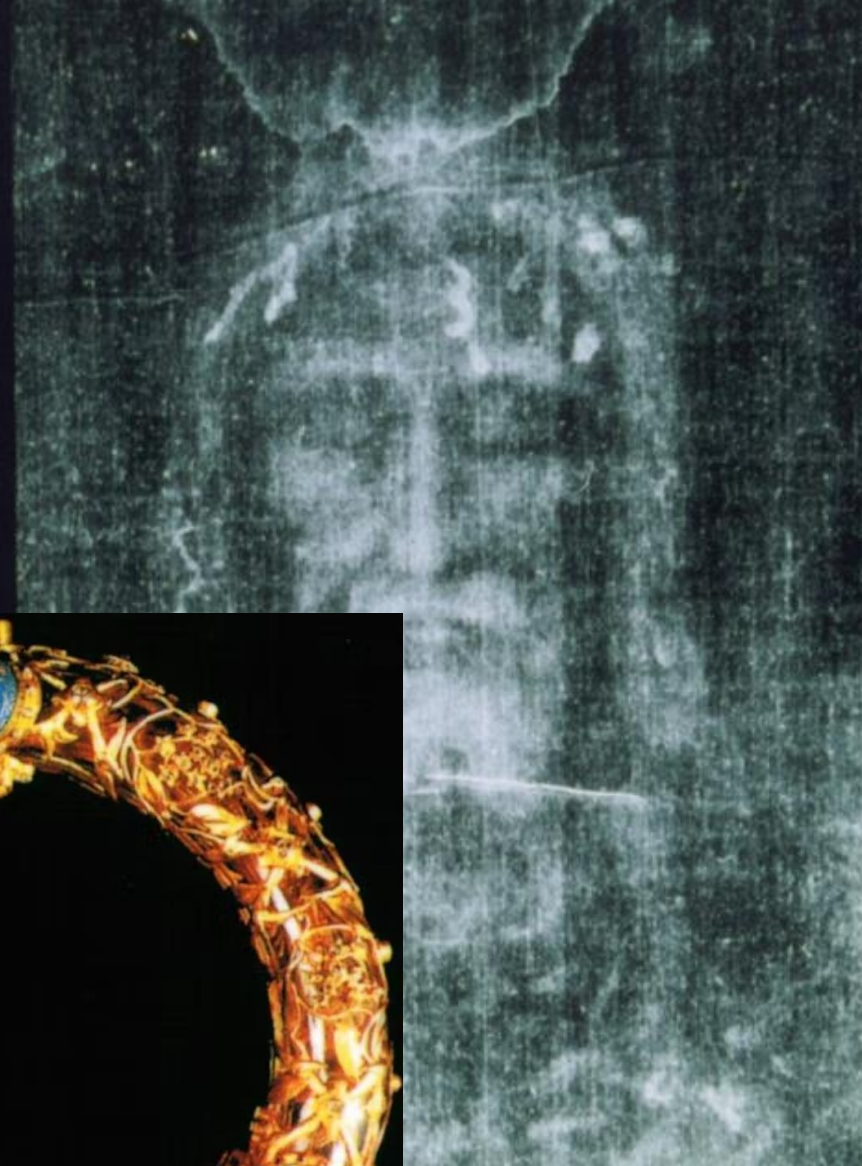
- CONSTANTINOPLE (324)

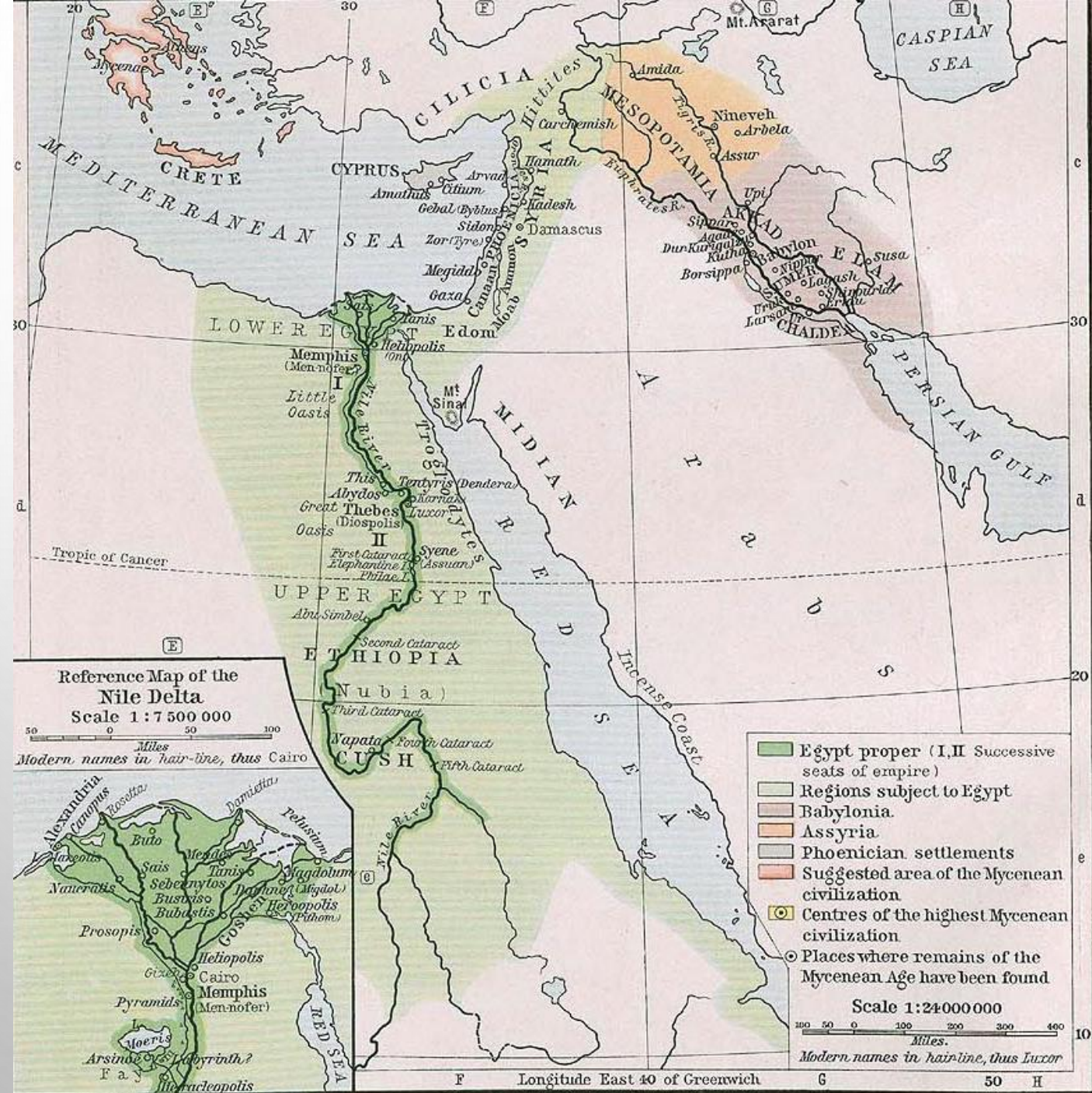
- GREEK ORTHODOX

- ICONOCLASTIC CONTROVERSY



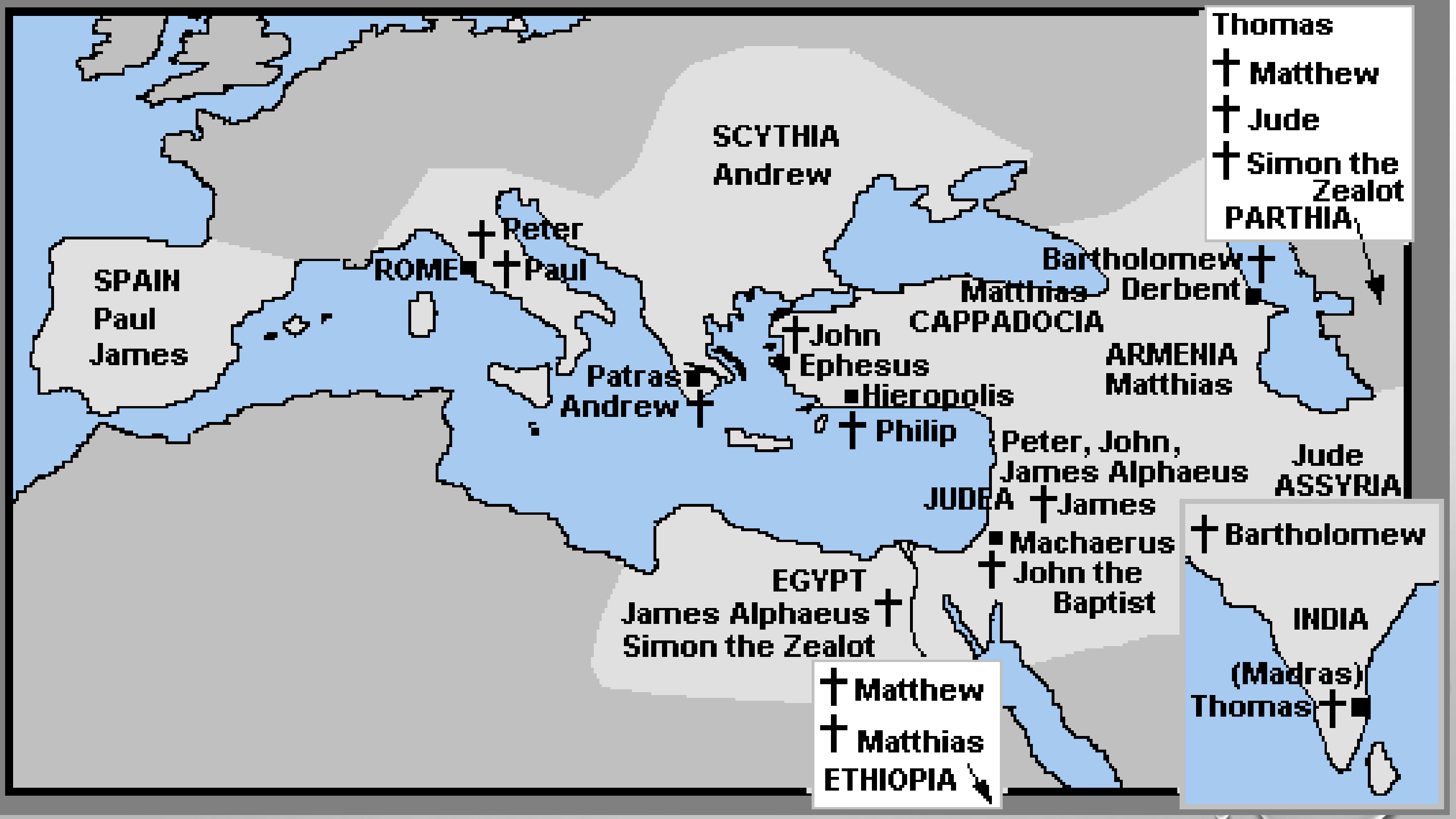












SCYTHIA
Andrew

Thomas
† Matthew
† Jude
† Simon the Zealot
PARTHIA

SPAIN
Paul
James

ROME

† Peter
† Paul

CAPPADOCIA

Bartholomew
Matthias
Derbent

ARMENIA
Matthias

Patras
Andrew

† John
Ephesus

■ Hieropolis

† Philip

Peter, John,
James Alphaeus
† James

Jude
ASSYRIA

JUDEA

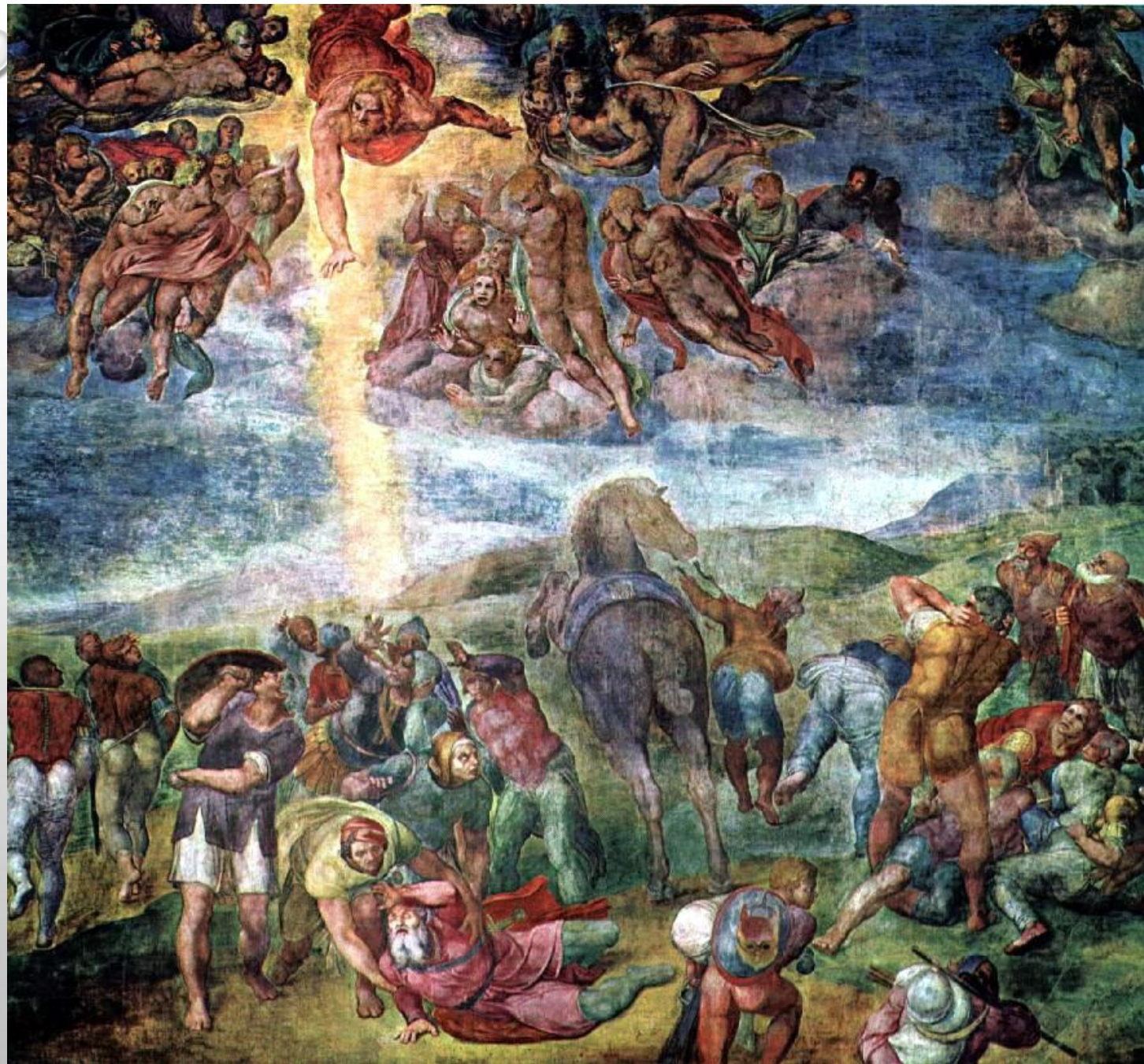
■ Machaerus
† John the Baptist

EGYPT

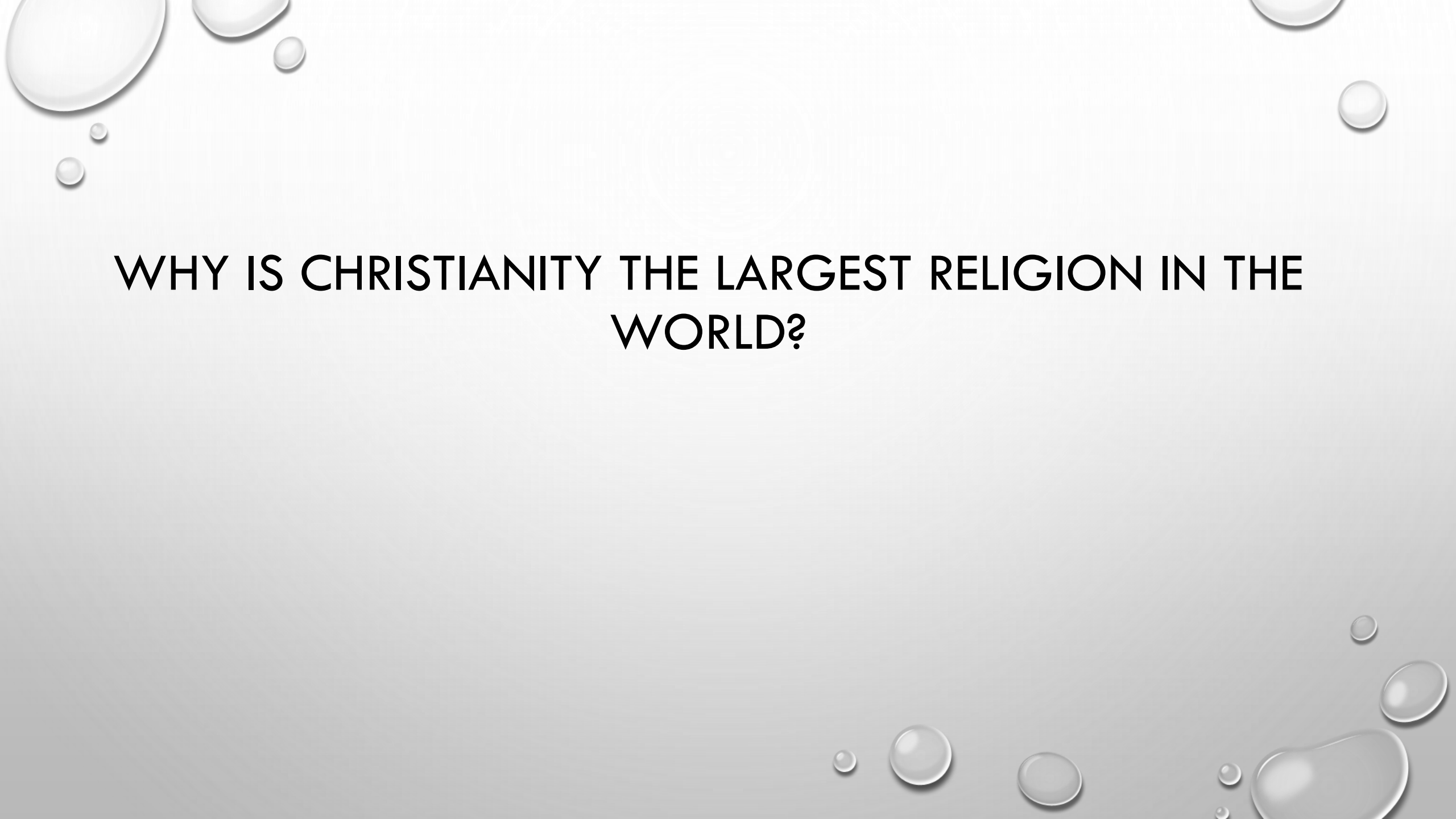
James Alphaeus
Simon the Zealot

† Matthew
† Matthias
ETHIOPIA

† Bartholomew
INDIA
(Madras)
Thomas





The background is a light gray gradient. In the top-left and bottom-right corners, there are several realistic-looking water droplets of various sizes, some overlapping. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

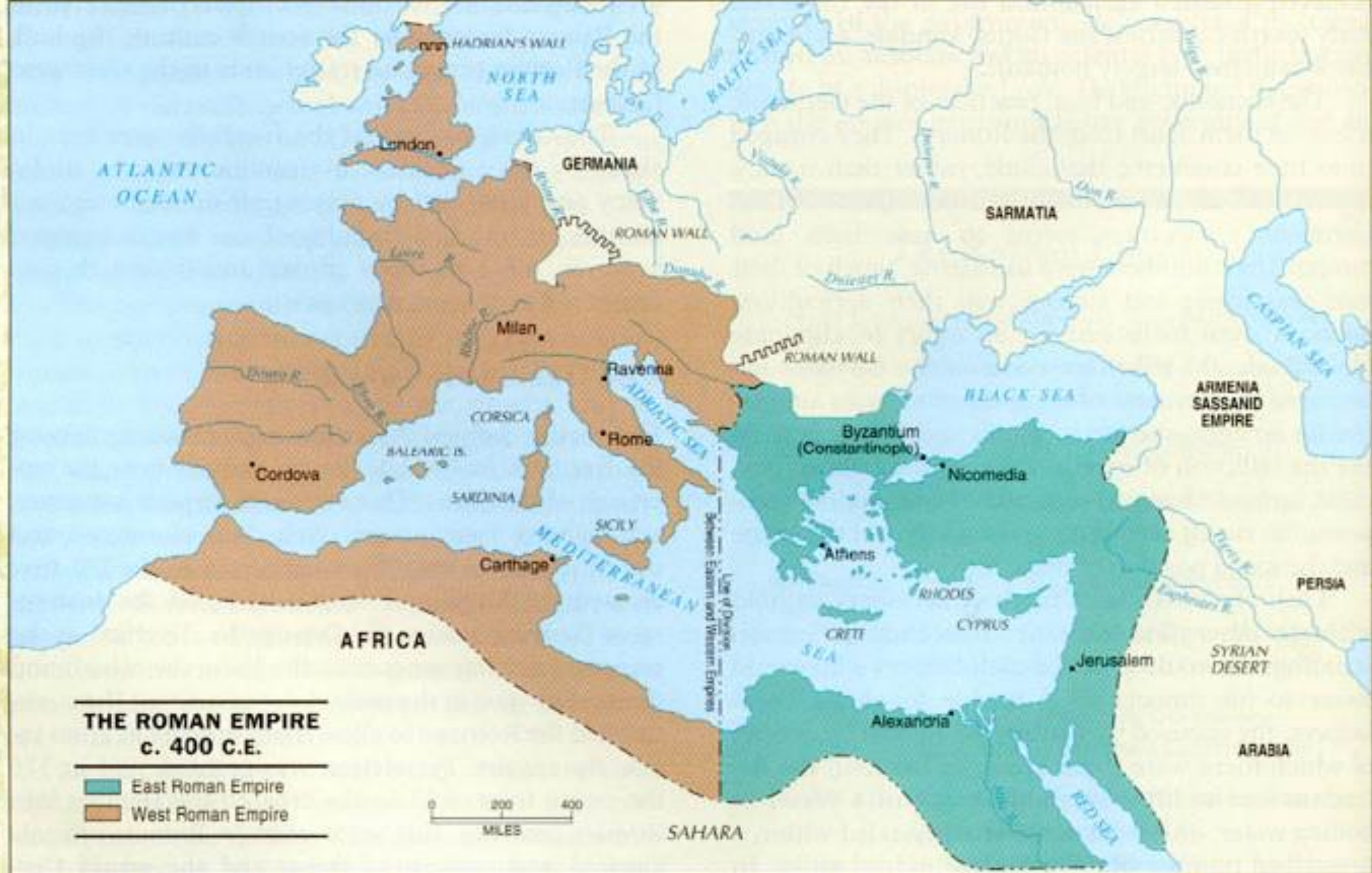
**WHY IS CHRISTIANITY THE LARGEST RELIGION IN THE
WORLD?**





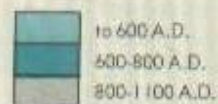


ΠΙΣΤΩ ΕΙΣ ΕΝΑ ΘΕΟΝ, ΠΑΤΕΡΑ ΠΑΝΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ, ΠΟΙΗΤΗΝ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΗΣ,
ΟΡΑΤΩΝ ΤΕ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΟΡΑΤΩΝ. ΚΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΕΝΑ ΚΥΝΗΙΟΝ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΥΙΟΝ
ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ, ΓΕΝΗΤΗΝ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΤΕΡΟΣ ΜΗΤΕΡΑΤΕΡΑ, ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΩΝ ΤΩ ΠΑΤΕΡΙ, ΟΝΟΜΑΤΙ





Spread of Christianity, to 11th Century



*In some cases part of the population remained pagan for some time thereafter; in other cases Arise Christianity



The Byzantine Empire went from a major to a minor power in the century and a half portrayed on this map. After the Turkish defeat at Manzikert in 1071, the Byzantines maintained effective control only a small fringe of Anatolia. In the Balkans, the new Serbian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian states grew to become powerful, even though the Byzantines claimed control over the region.







- BAGHDAD (762)

- ISLAMIC WORLD

- MECCA

 - KABAH

- MUHAMMAD (C. 570 –632)

- YATHRIB (MEDINA)

 - HIJRAH/HEGIRA (622)

- QUR'AN (KORAN)

 - ALLAH

- CALIPH (CALIPHATE)

 - SUNNI (UTHMAN)

 - SHIITE (ALI)

- UMAYYAD CALIPHATE (661-750)

- ABBASID EMPIRE (750-1258)

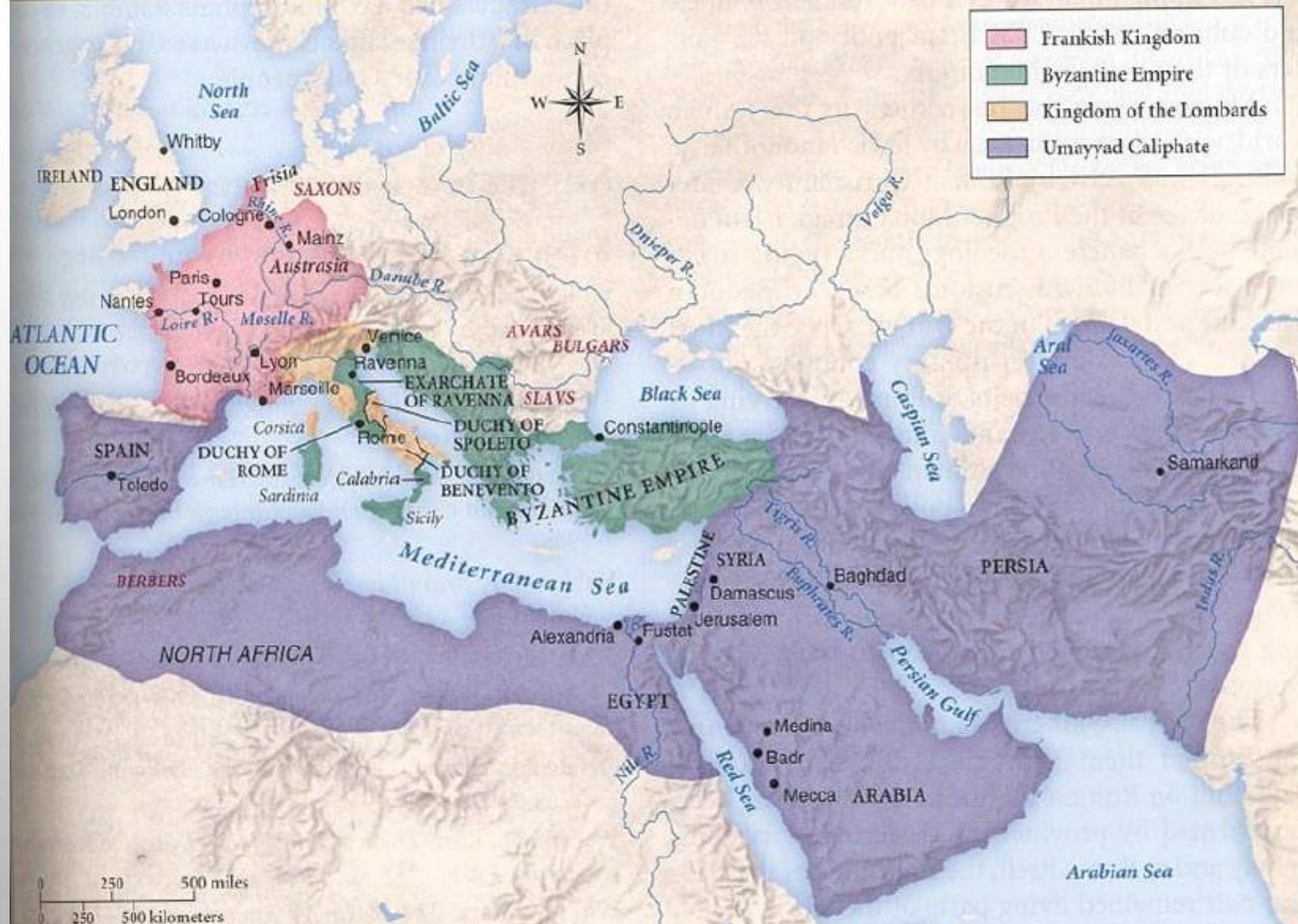
- SELJUK TURKS (1037-1194)

 - SALADIN

- OTTOMAN EMPIRE (1299-1922)





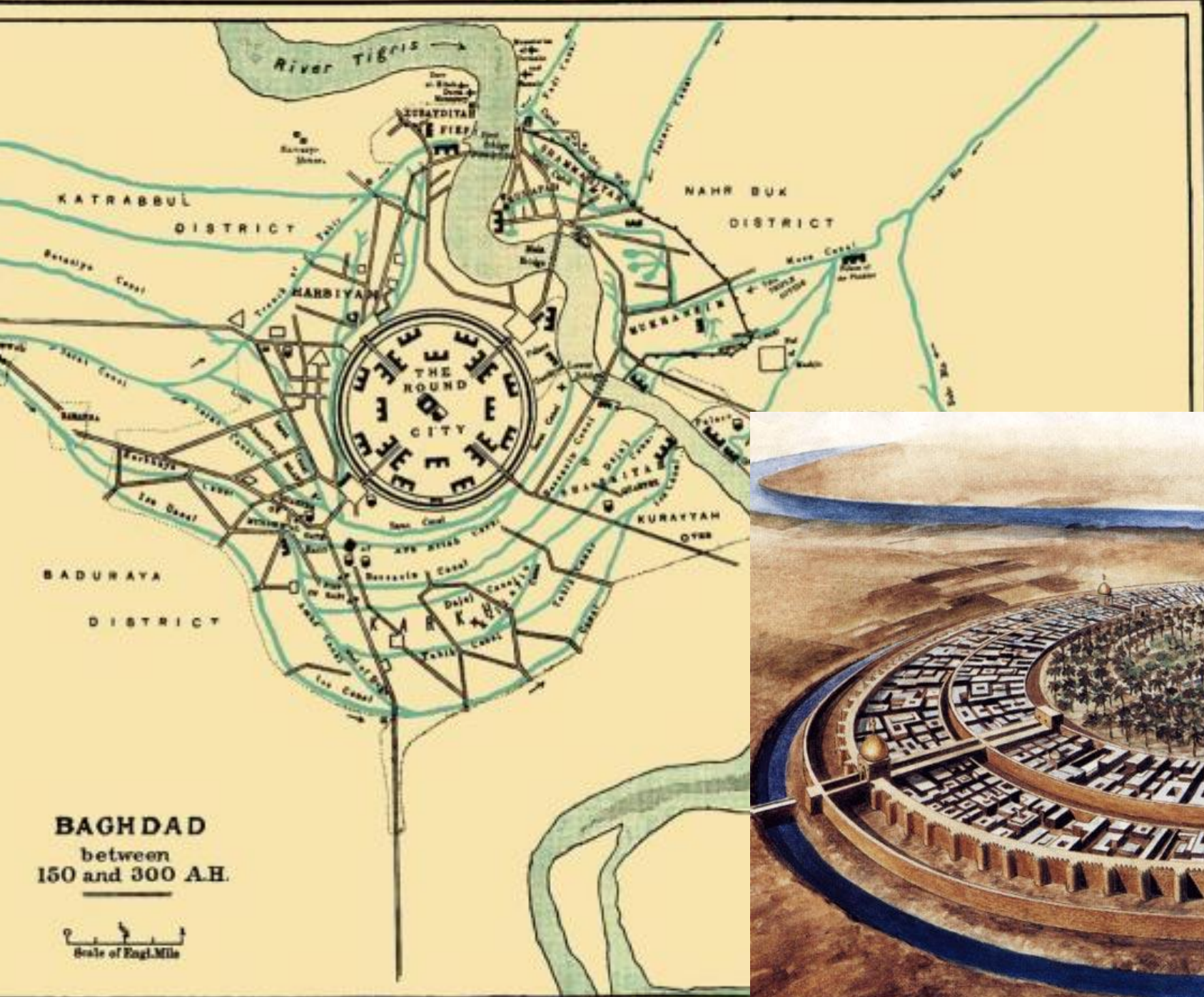




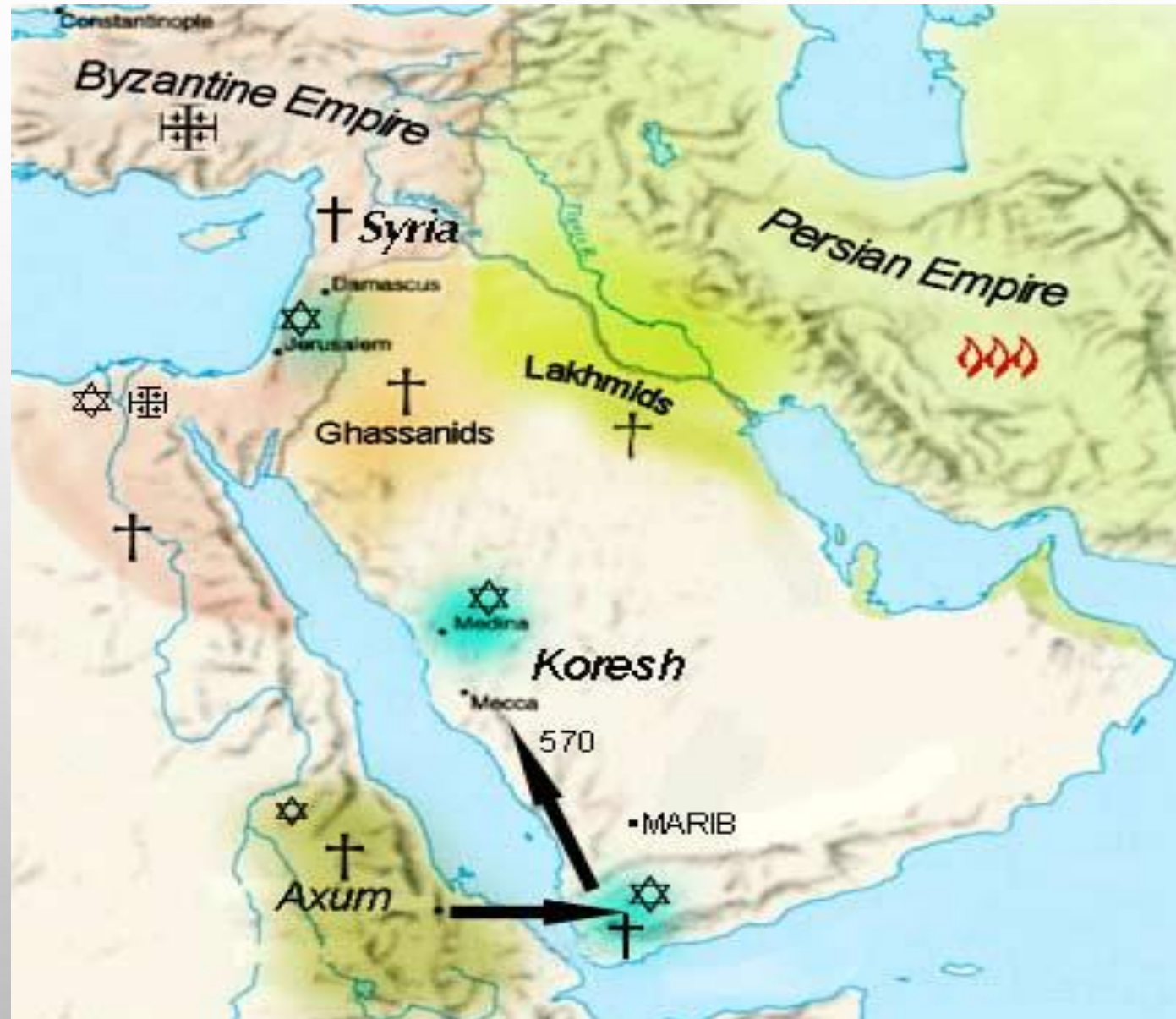
TRADE ROUTES IN THE MEDIEVAL ISLAMIC WORLD

- Abbasid dynasty
- Trade routes





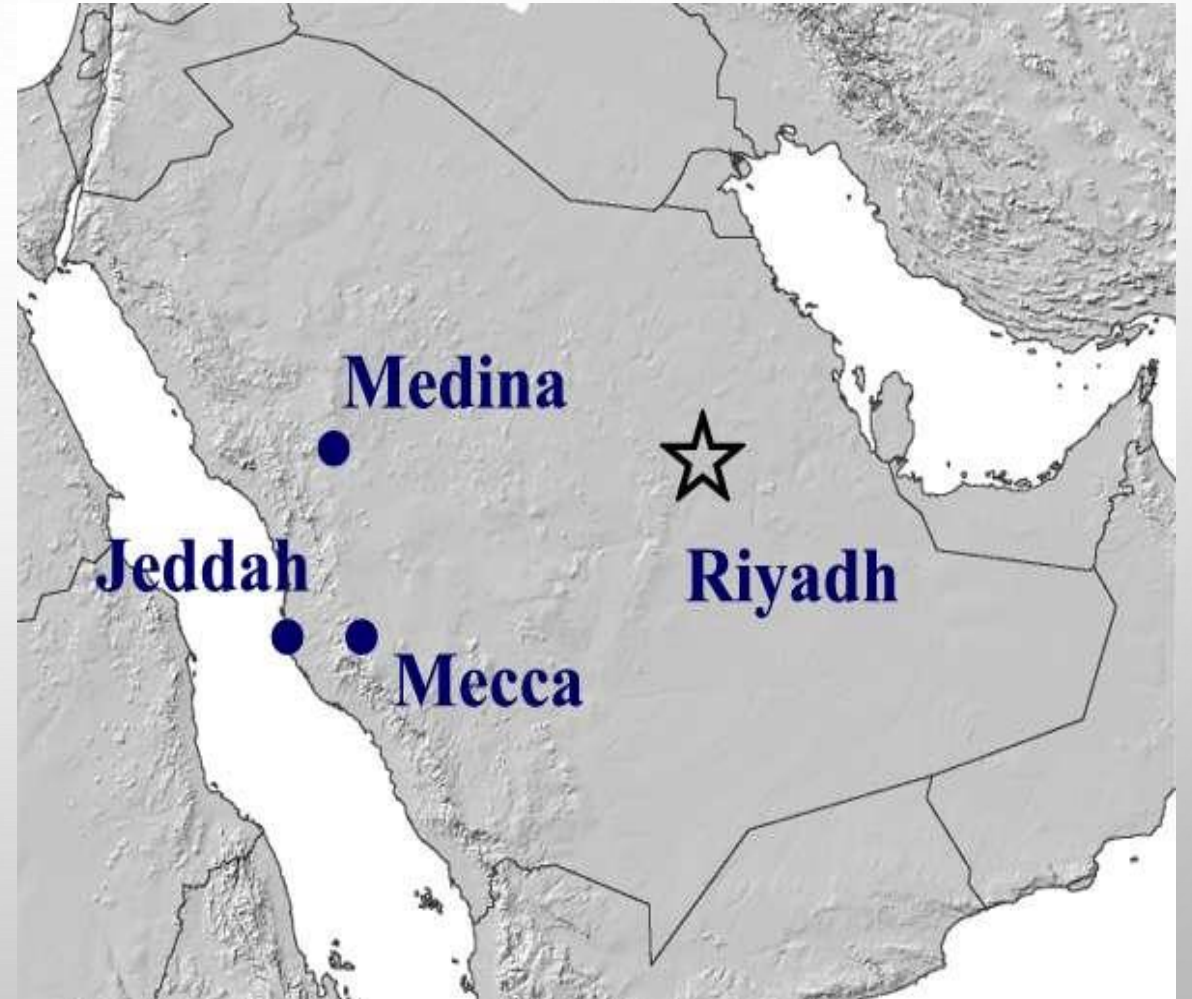
PRE ISLAMIC LIFE





570 C.E.

- MUHAMMAD IBN ABDULLAH
- BORN IN MECCA
- AN ORPHAN
- QURAYSH TRIBE
- KA'BA



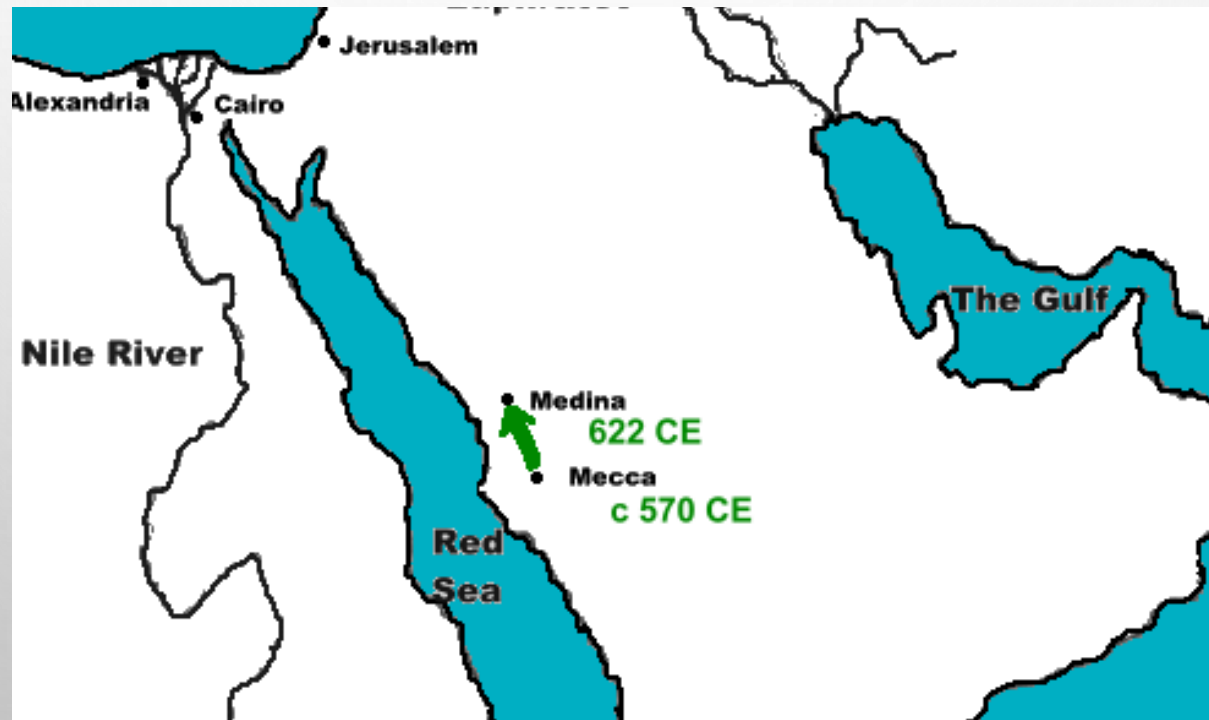
EARLY LIFE

- SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT
- KNOWN FOR FAIRNESS
- CONCERN FOR SOCIAL ISSUES
- CARAVAN MANAGER
- STRONG LEADER



THE HIJRAH

- START OF THE NEW ISLAMIC YEAR (LUNAR CALENDAR OF 354 DAYS)



MEDINA

- 2ND HOLIEST SITE IN ISLAM
- MUHAMMAD BECOMES POLITICAL
- DEFENSIVE JIHAD



BATTLE OF BADR

MUHAMMAD PLANNED TO ATTACK THE LARGEST CARAVAN OF THE YEAR COMING FROM MECCA.

- QURAYSH FOUND OUT AND SENT AN ARMY OF 1,000 MEN

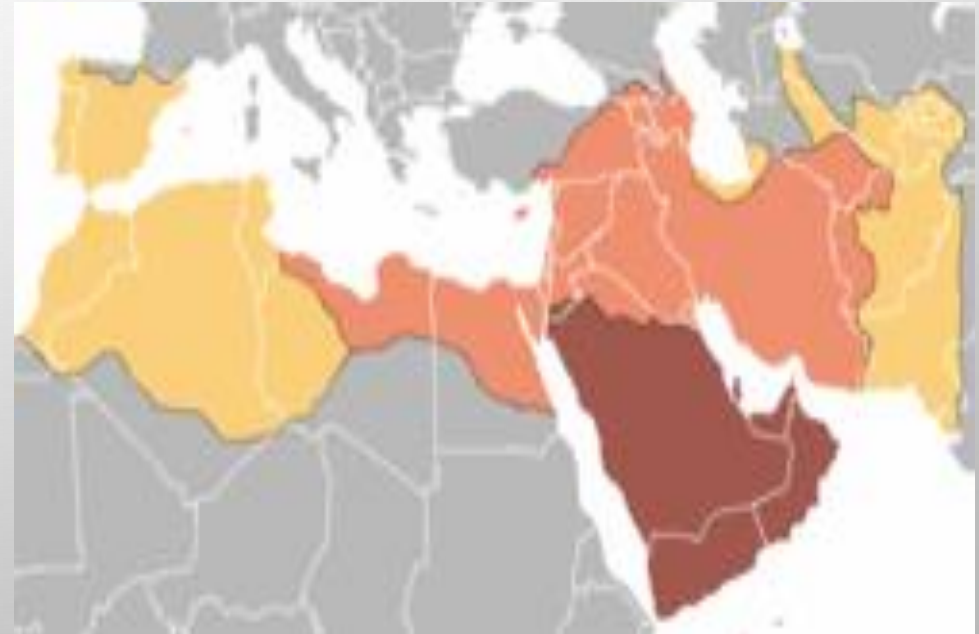
MUHAMMAD WAS
OUTNUMBERED 3 TO 1

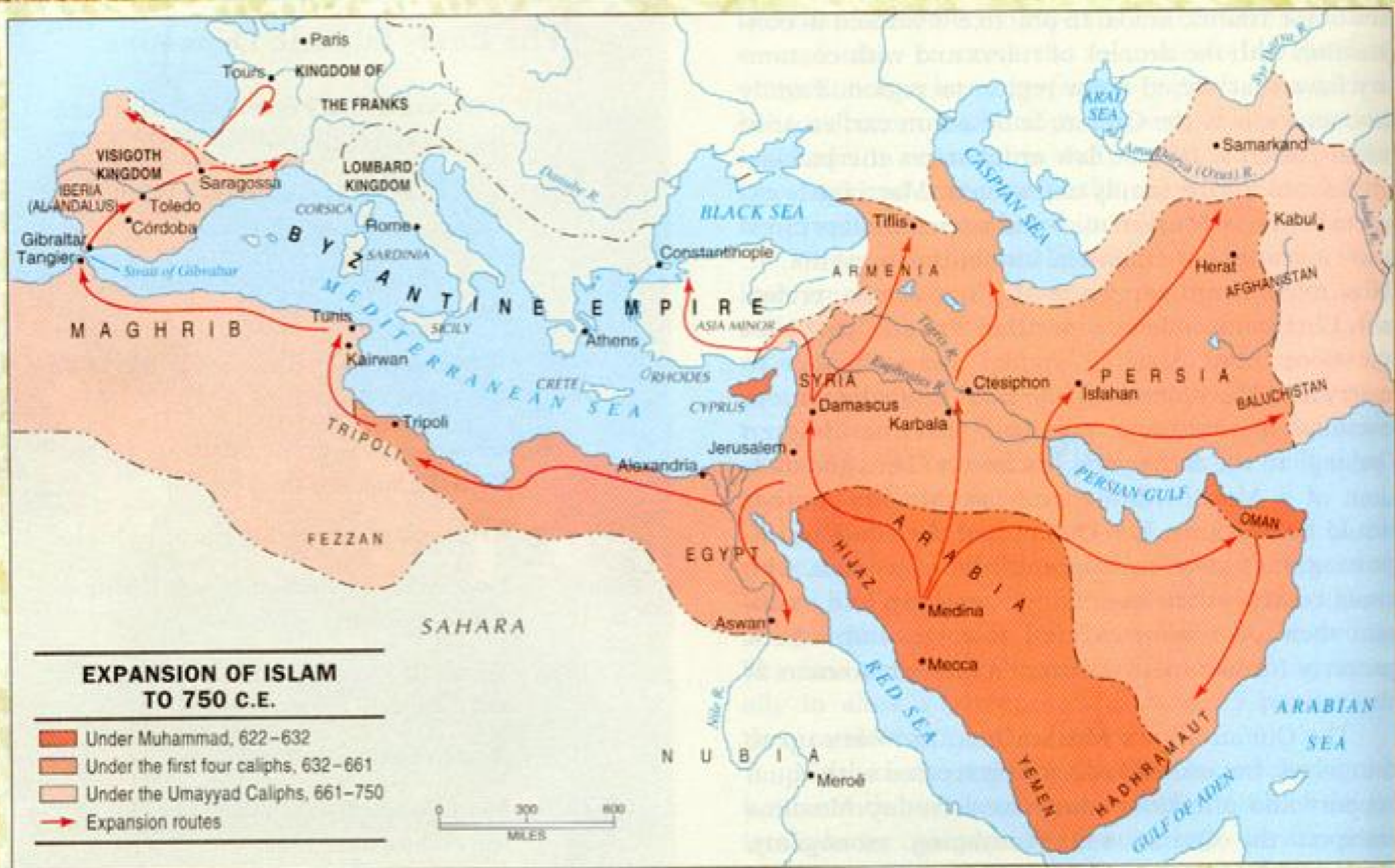


WHY DID CONFLICT AS OPPOSED TO COOPERATION
DOMINATE THE CHRISTIAN AND ISLAMIC WORLDS?

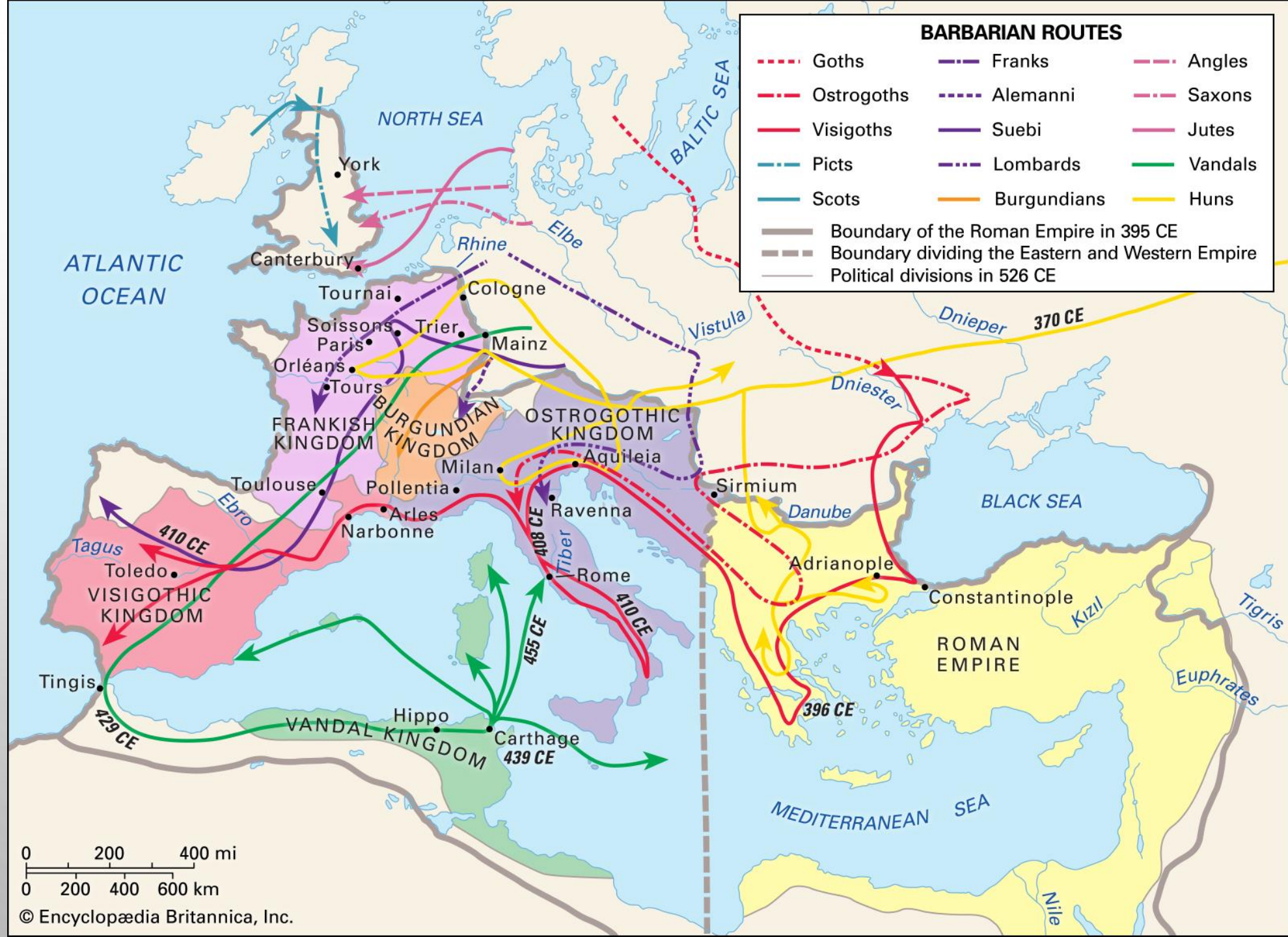
SUCCESSION OF MUHAMMAD (RASHIDIN CALIPHS 632-661) (UMMAYYAD CALIPHATE 661-750)

- 1st Caliph- Abu Bakr
 - Expanded Islam to present day Iraq & Syria
- Caliph- 'Umar Ibn Khattab
 - killed by a slave
- Caliph- 'Uthman
 - controversial Caliph





The Islamic conquests were rapid and far-reaching. By 750 Islamic monarchs controlled kingdoms stretching from central Asia to Spain.



Britain 400 – 500 Anglo-Saxon Homelands and Settlements

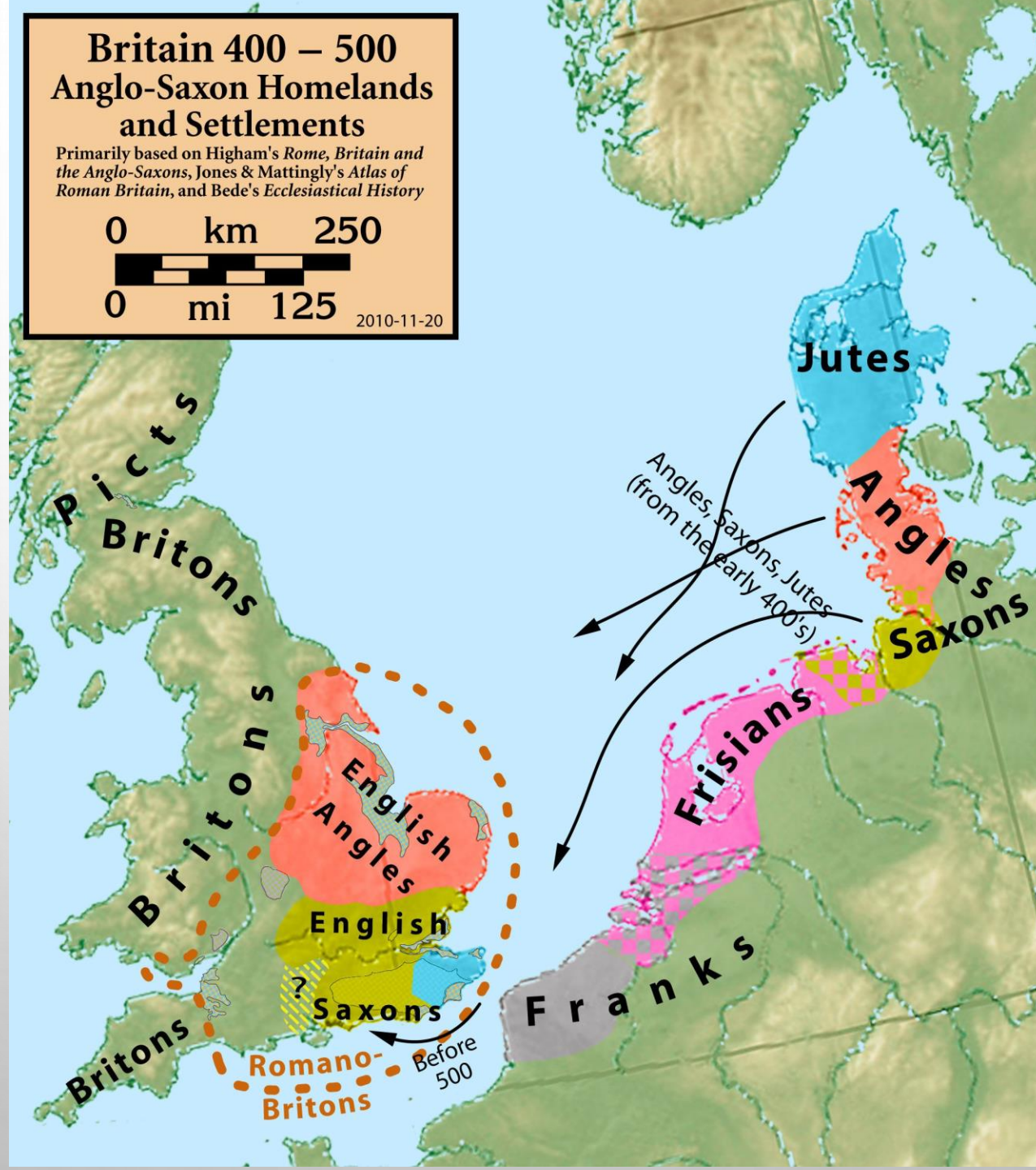
Primarily based on Higham's *Rome, Britain and the Anglo-Saxons*, Jones & Mattingly's *Atlas of Roman Britain*, and Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*

0 km 250



0 mi 125

2010-11-20





900 AD

-

1000 AD

•MIGRATION PERIOD

•VIKING AGE

•LINDISFARNE

- DANES

- DANELAW

- SWEDES/GOTHS

- NORSE

•YARL

•NORSE DIASPORA

•FEUDALISM

•ENGLAND:

- BATTLE OF HASTINGS (1066)

- HARALD HARDRADA

- WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR (1027–1087)

- HENRY II (1133–1189) & -RICHARD THE LIONHEARTED (1157–1199)

- MAGNA CARTA (1215) [PARLIAMENT]

•FRANCE:

- PHILIP II (1165–1223)

•IBERIA (SPAIN)

•HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

- FREDERICK I, BARBAROSSA (1152–1190)



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kings

Wikipedia
5

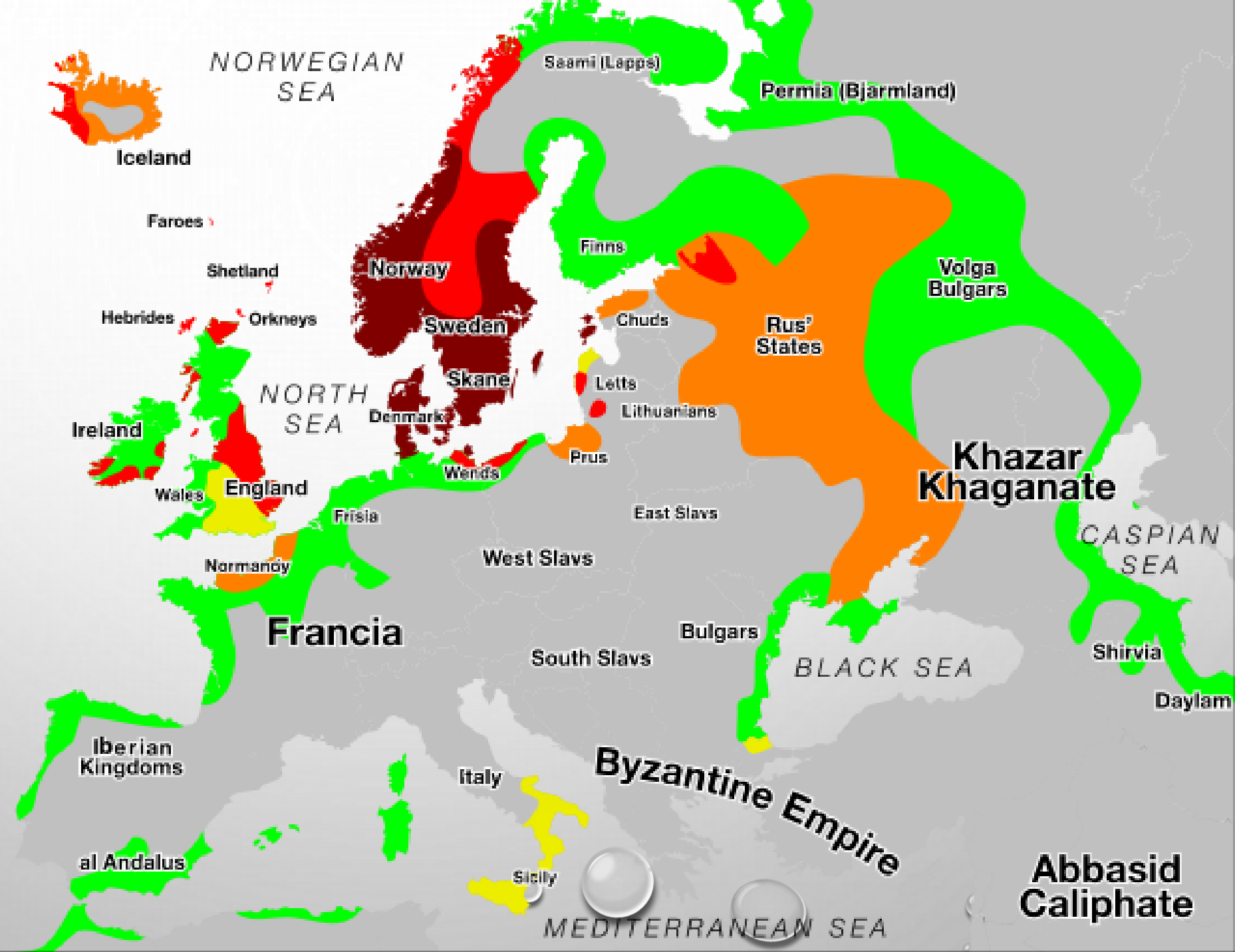


Vinland
(North America)

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

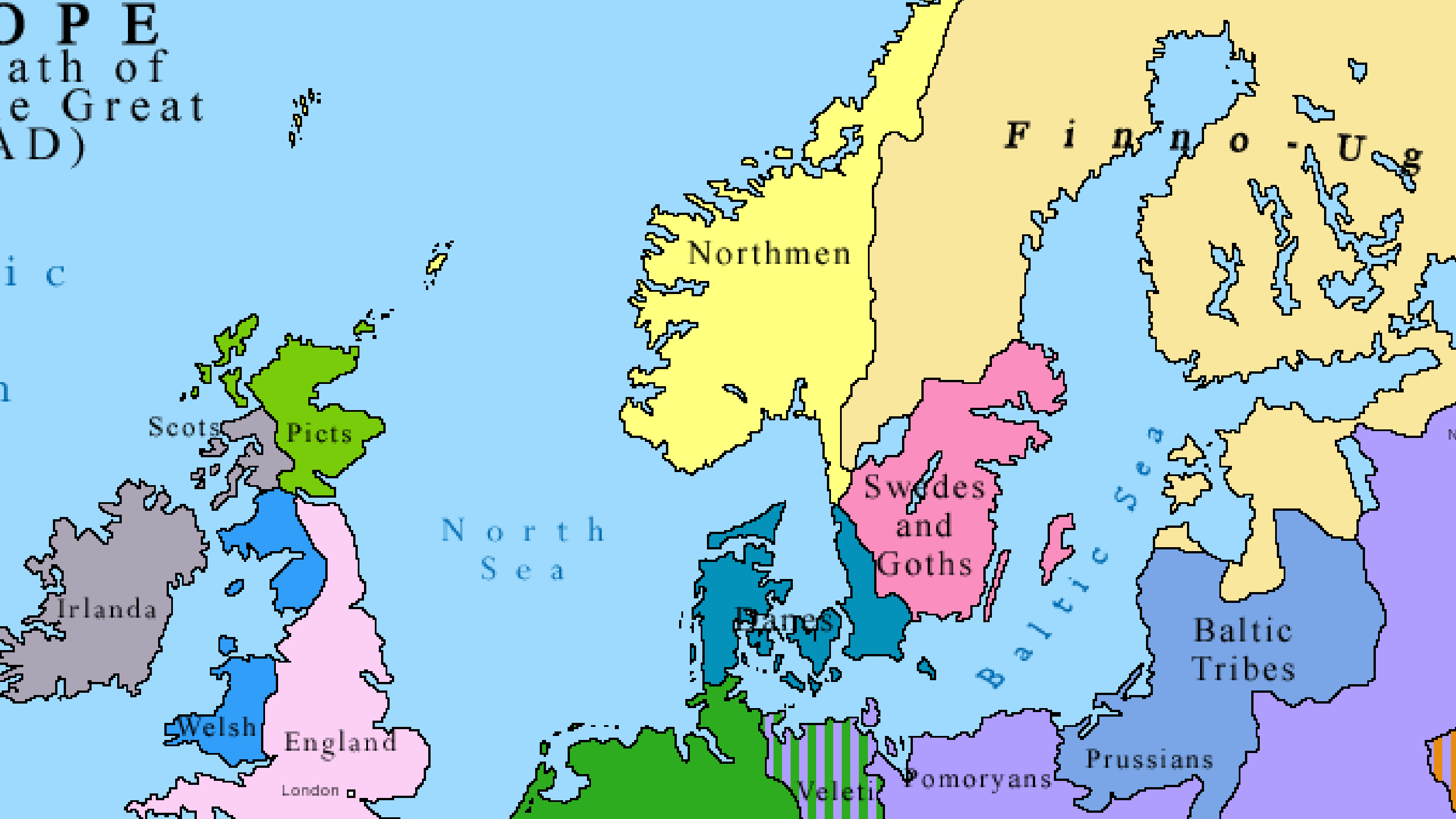
Scandinavian Settlement

-  eighth century
-  ninth century
-  tenth century
-  eleventh century
-  denotes areas subjected to frequent Viking raids but with little or no Scandinavian settlement





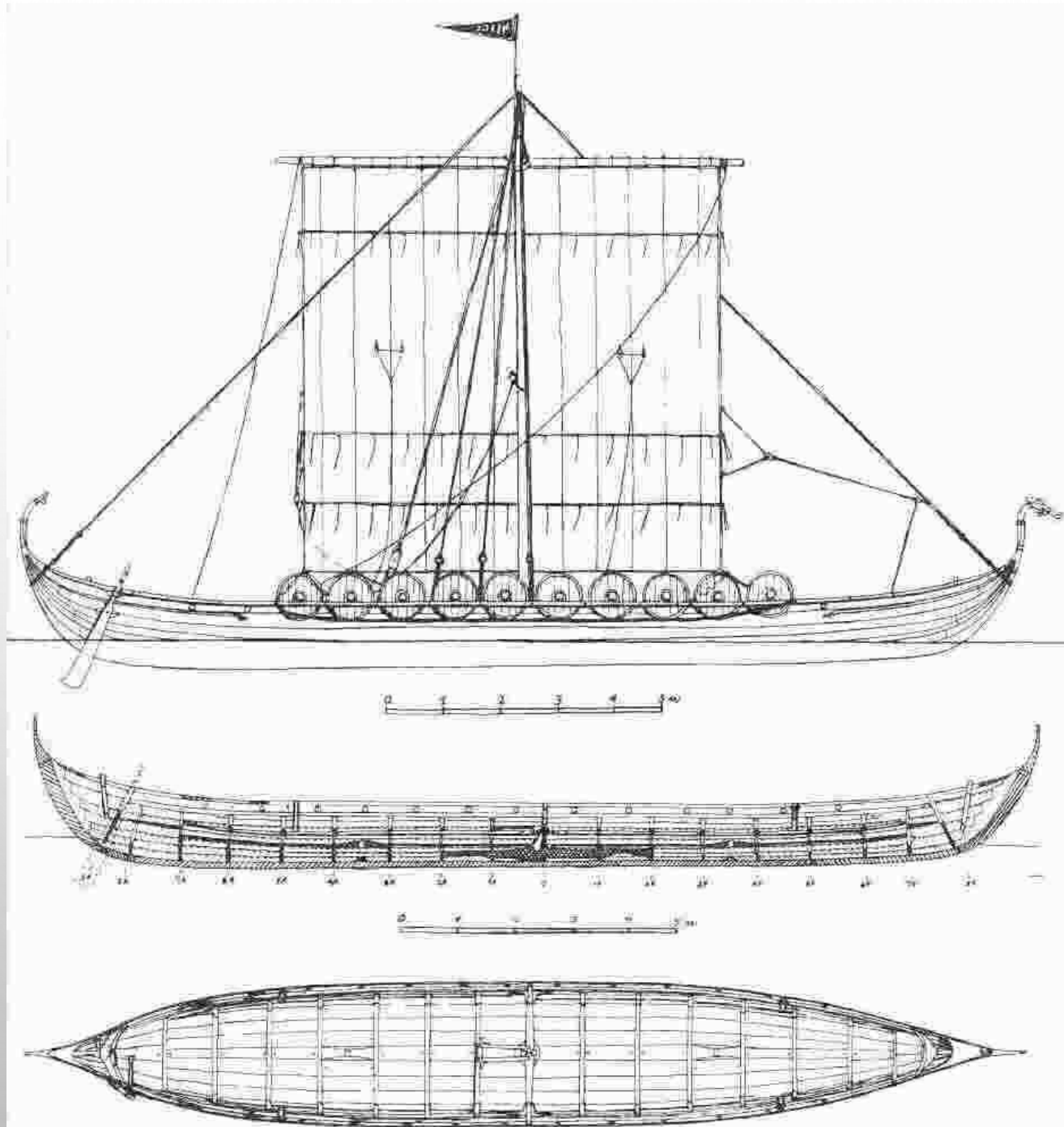
OP E
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(AD)

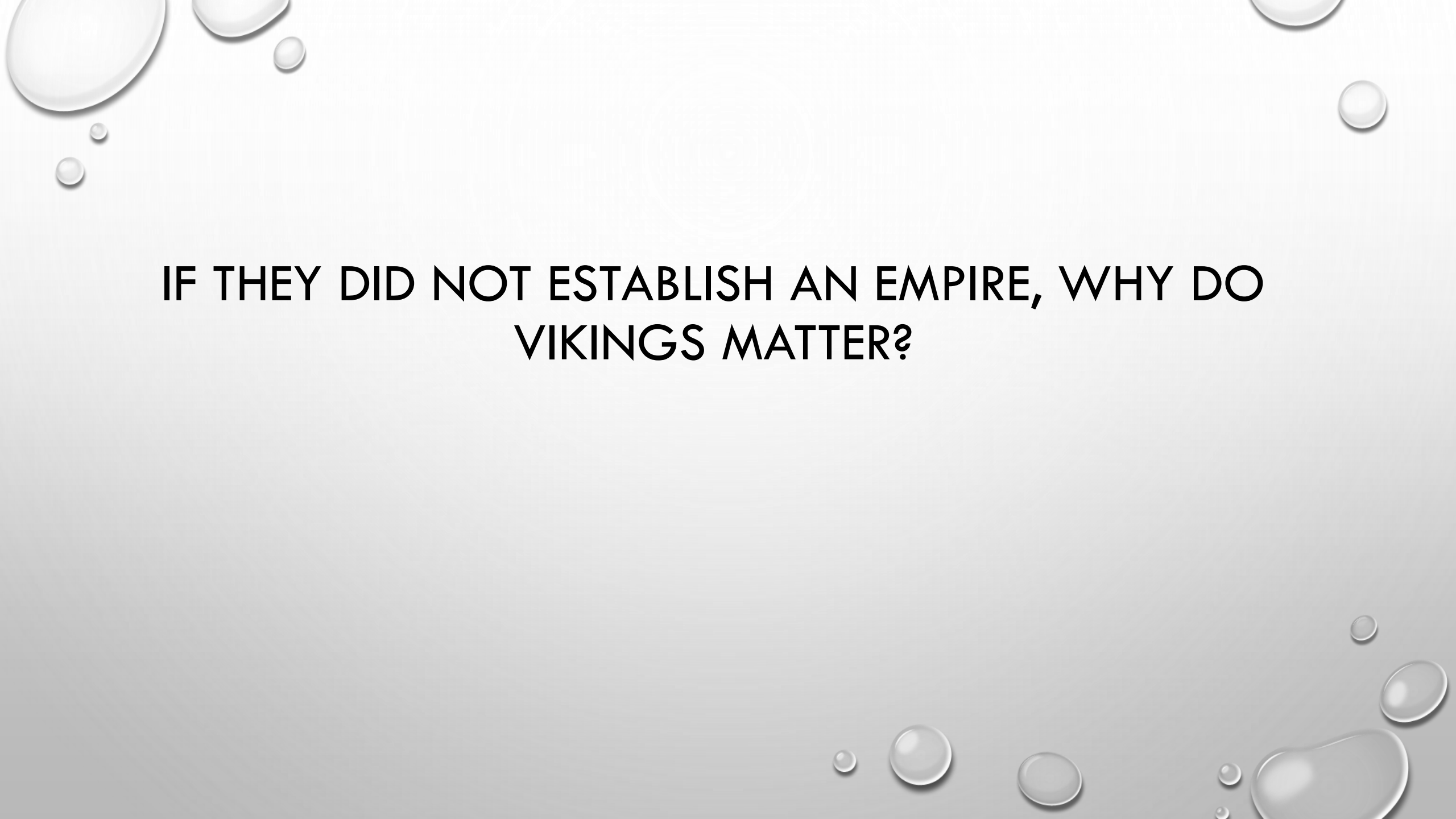




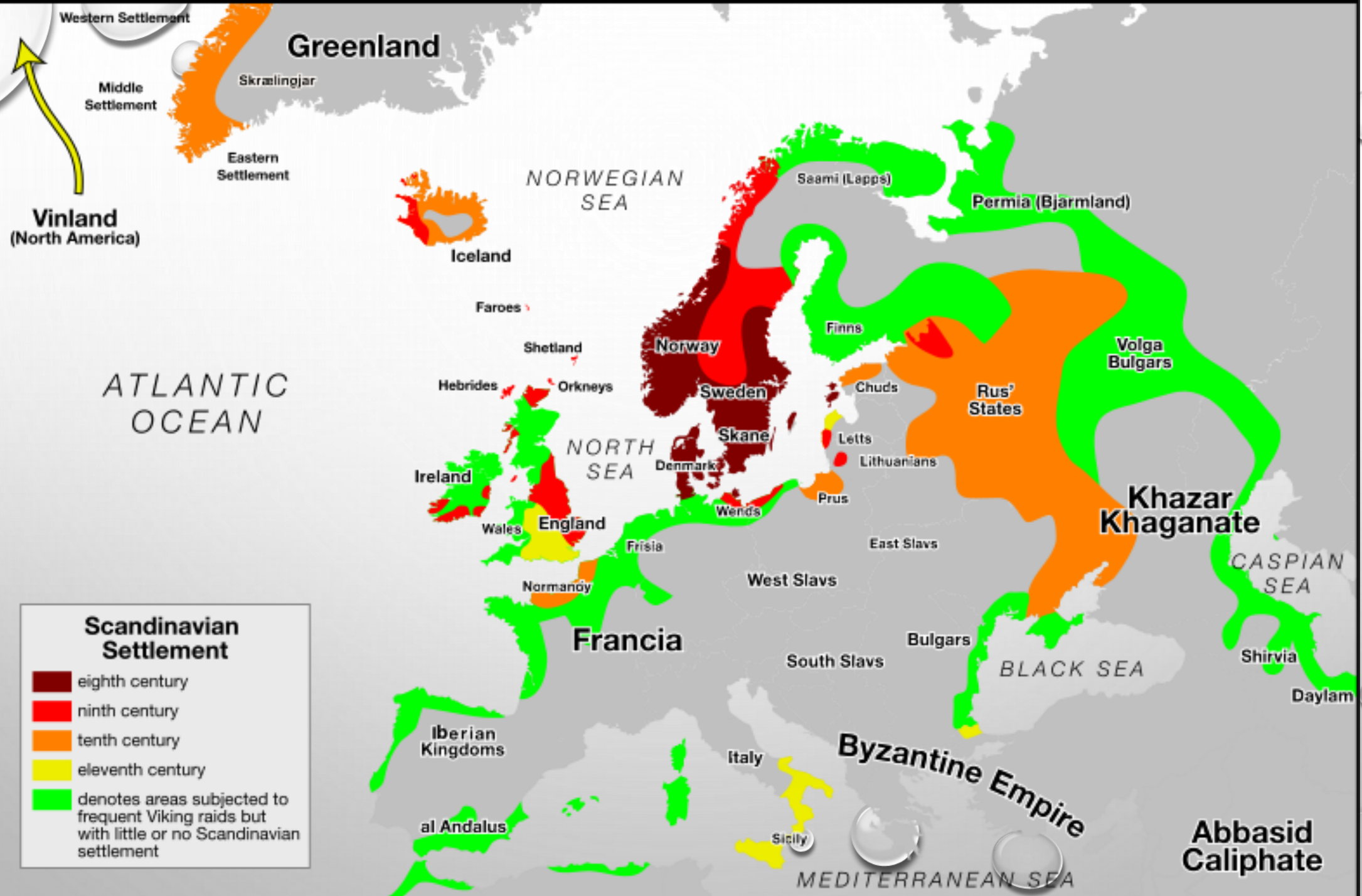
© Anne-Terje Sælier



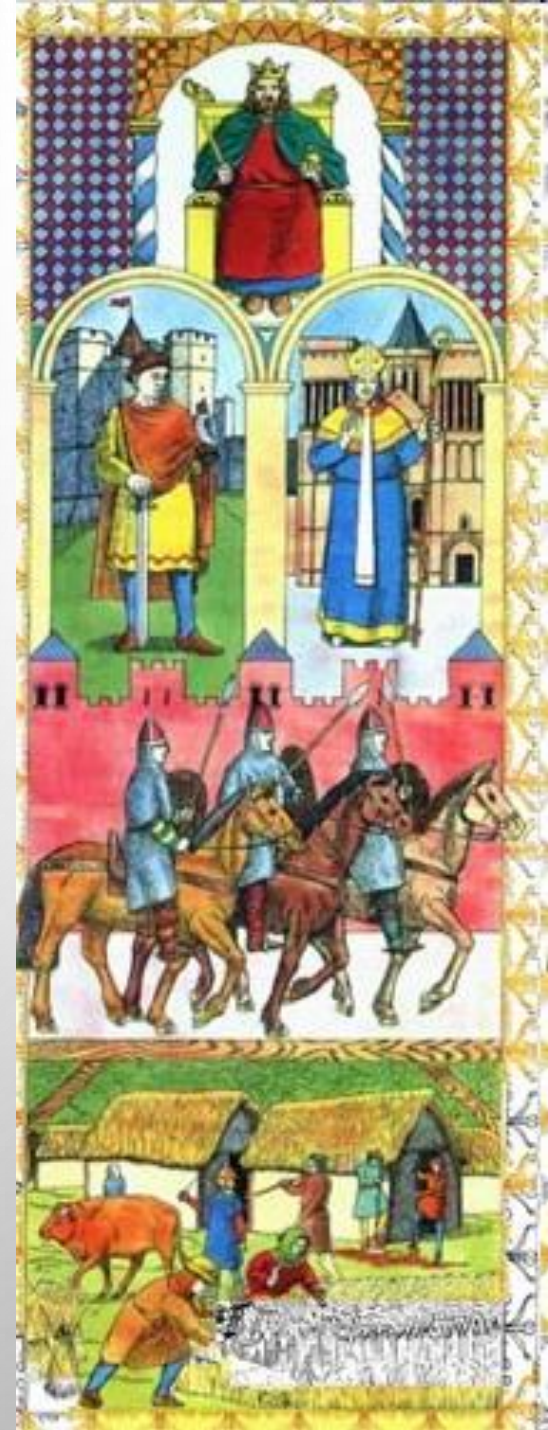
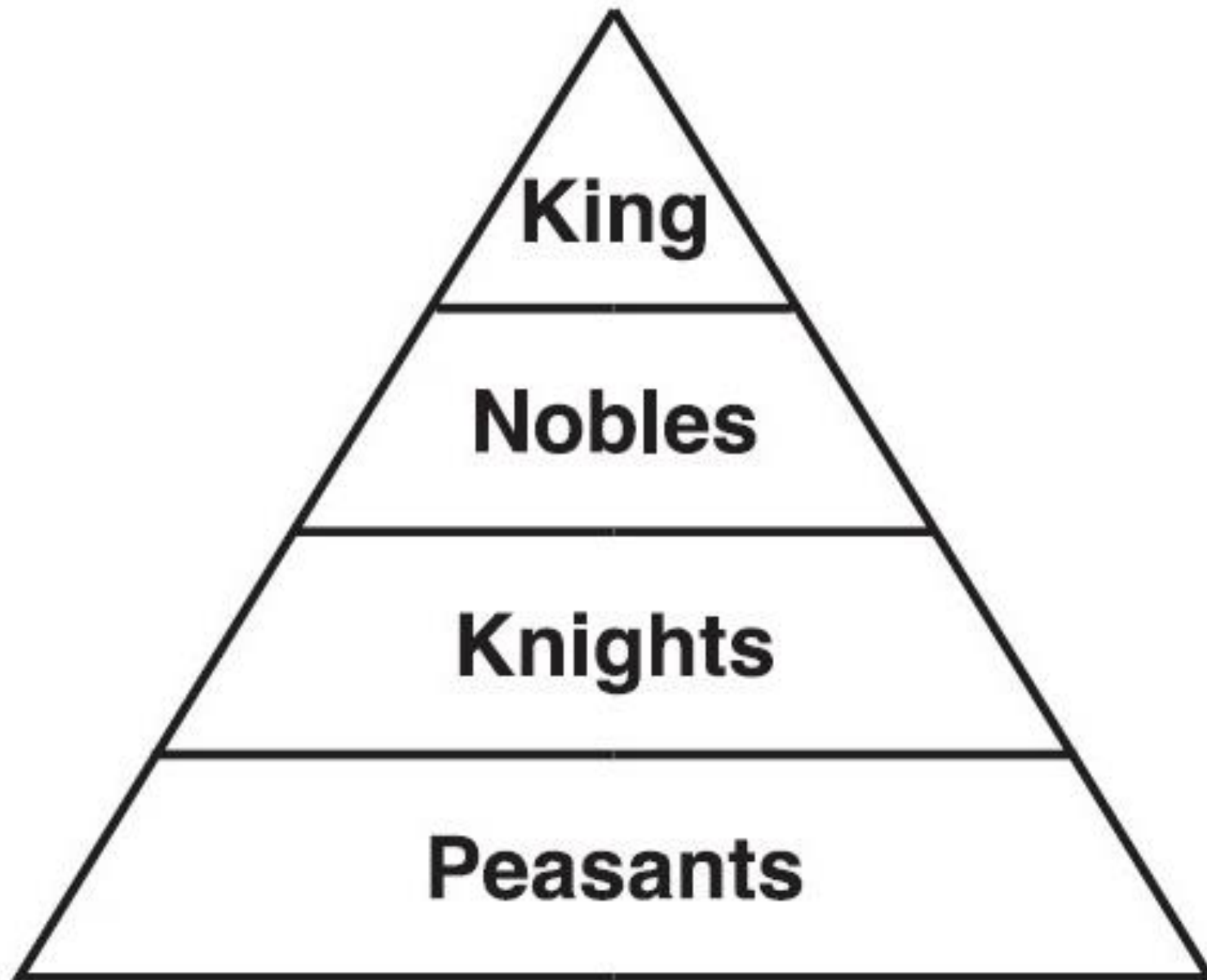


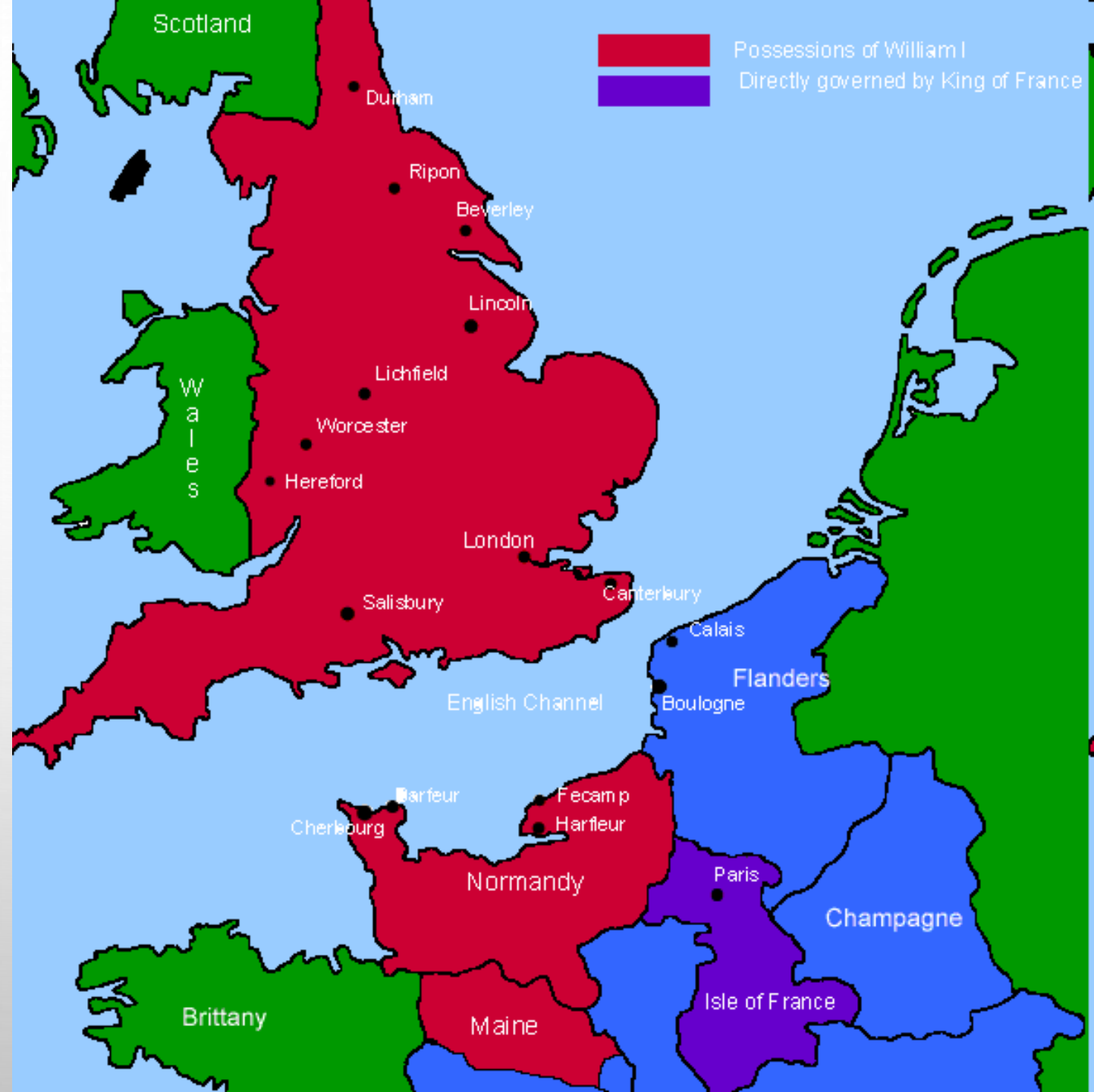
The image features a light gray background with a subtle radial gradient. In the top-left and bottom-right corners, there are clusters of realistic water droplets of various sizes, some overlapping. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

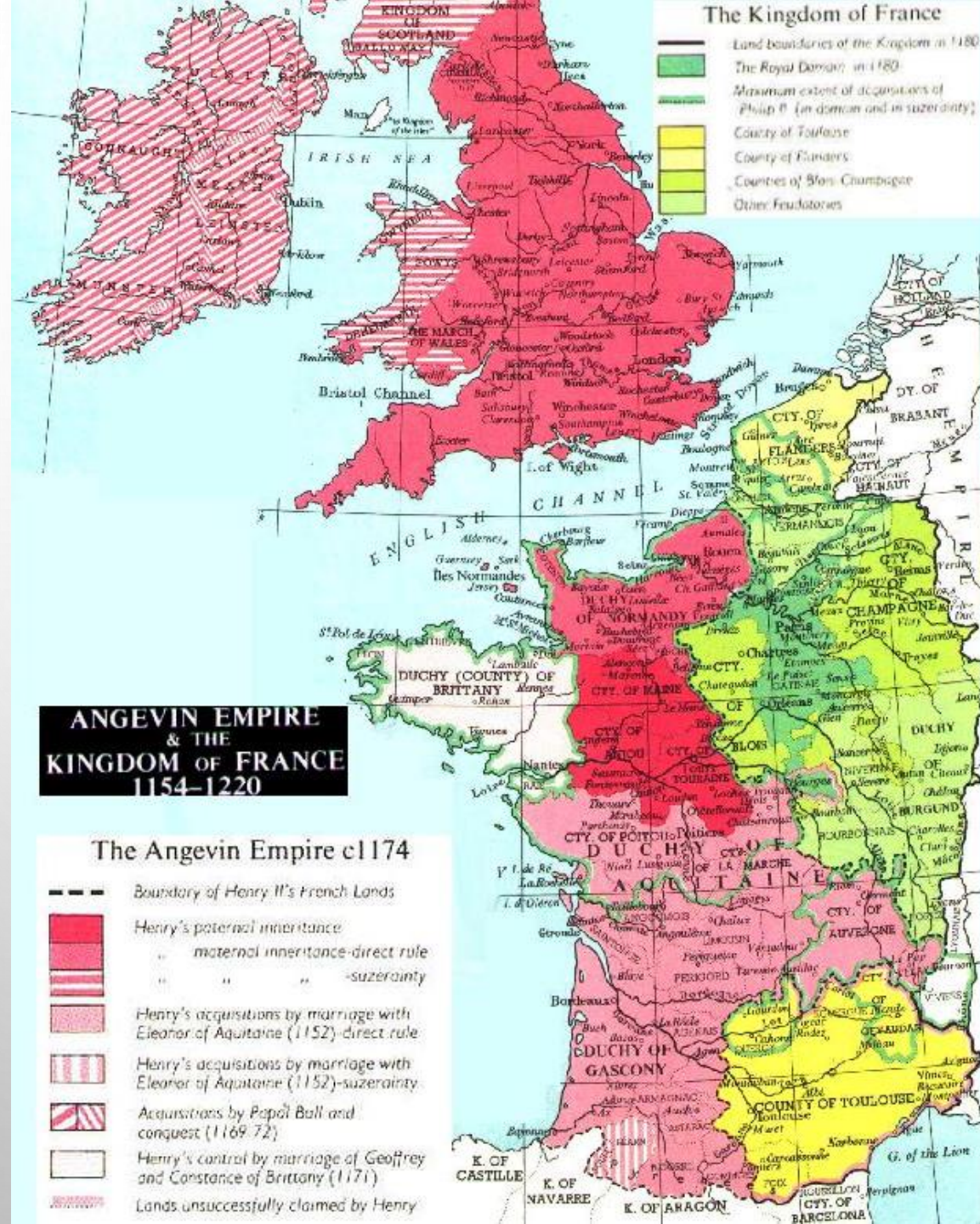
**IF THEY DID NOT ESTABLISH AN EMPIRE, WHY DO
VIKINGS MATTER?**



European Feudal System



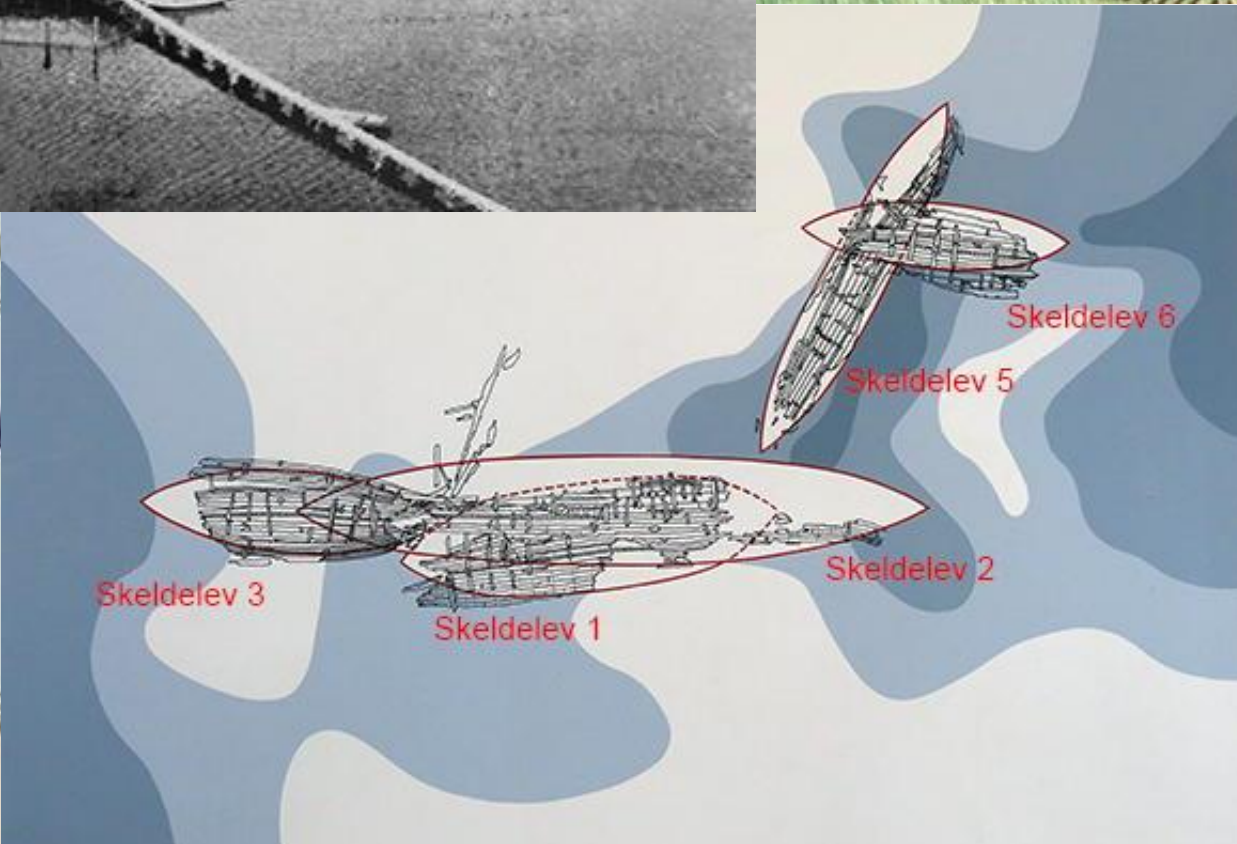








North
Sea

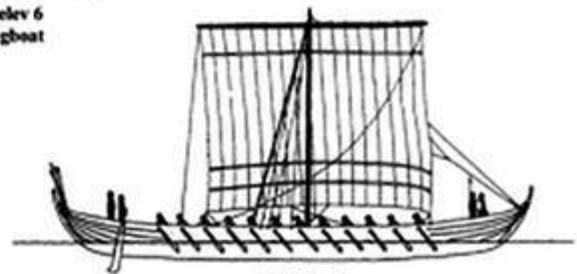




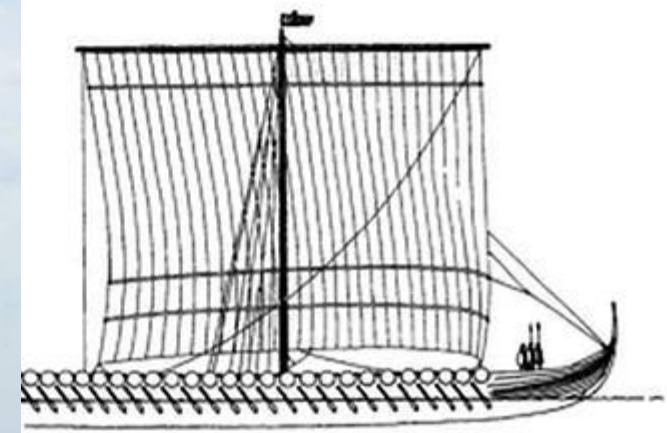
Skuldelev 3
Small cargo ship



Skuldelev 6
Fishingboat



Skuldelev 5
Small warship



Skuldelev 2+4
Longship













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