



Handwritten text at the top left of the page, possibly a title or introductory note.

Handwritten text block in the upper left corner, likely providing geographical or historical context for the map.

Handwritten text label at the top of the map, possibly identifying a specific region or sea.

Handwritten text label at the top of the map, possibly identifying a specific region or sea.

Handwritten text block in the upper right corner, likely providing geographical or historical context for the map.

Handwritten text block in the upper middle section of the map, possibly describing a specific area.

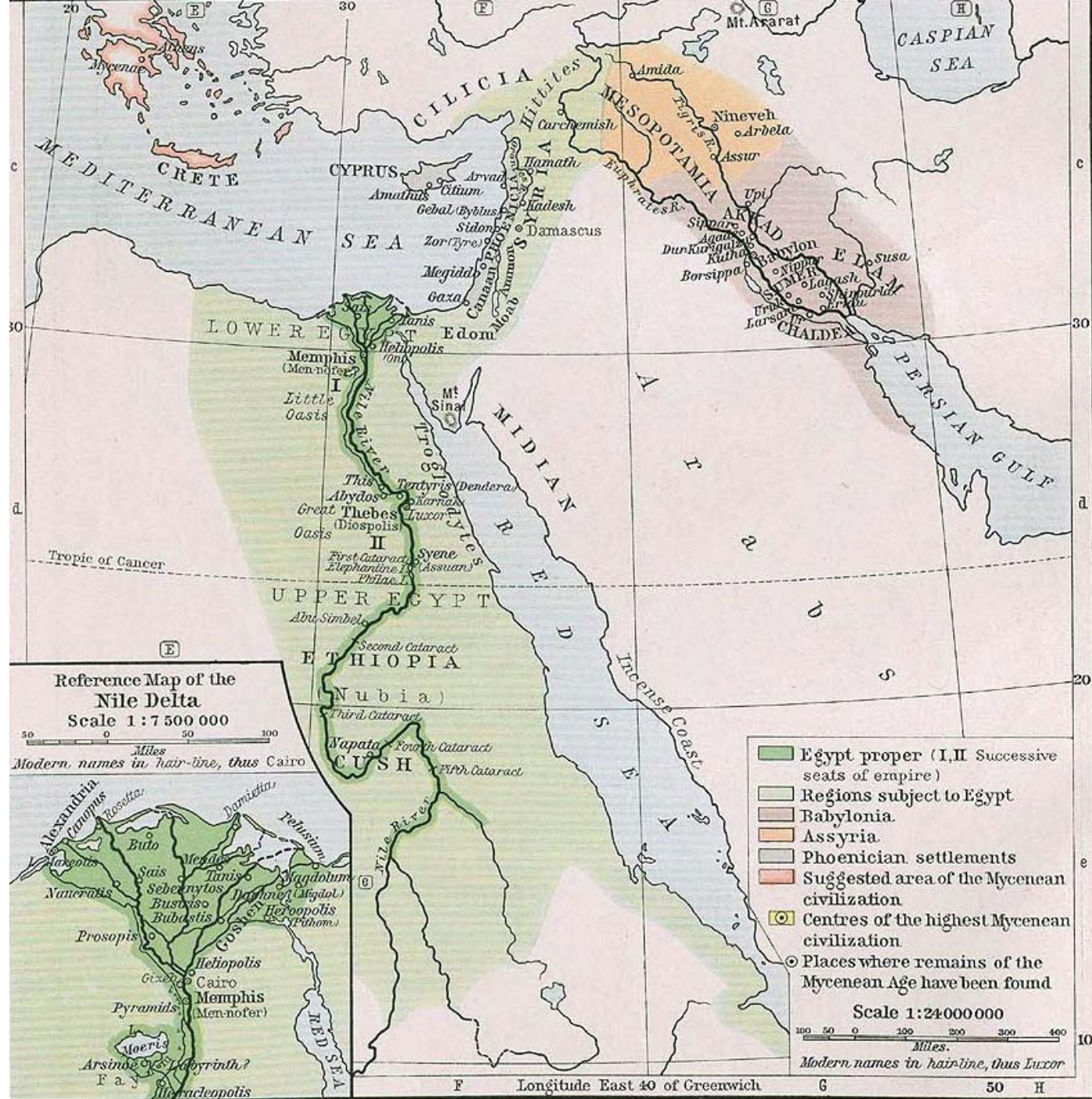
Handwritten text block in the middle section of the map, possibly describing a specific area.

Handwritten text block in the middle section of the map, possibly describing a specific area.

Handwritten text block in the middle section of the map, possibly describing a specific area.

Handwritten text block in the lower middle section of the map, possibly describing a specific area.

Handwritten text label at the bottom of the map, possibly identifying a specific region or sea.

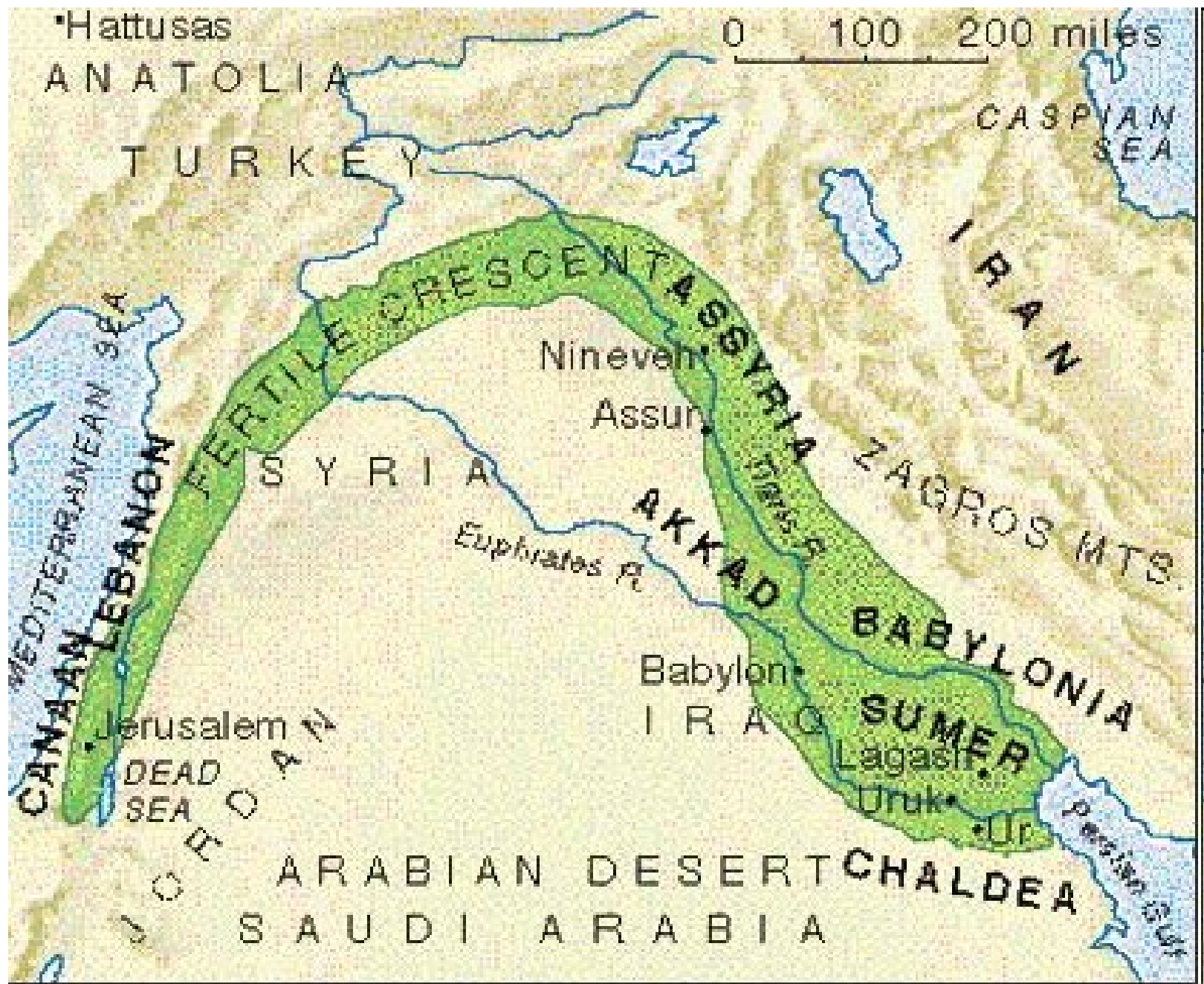


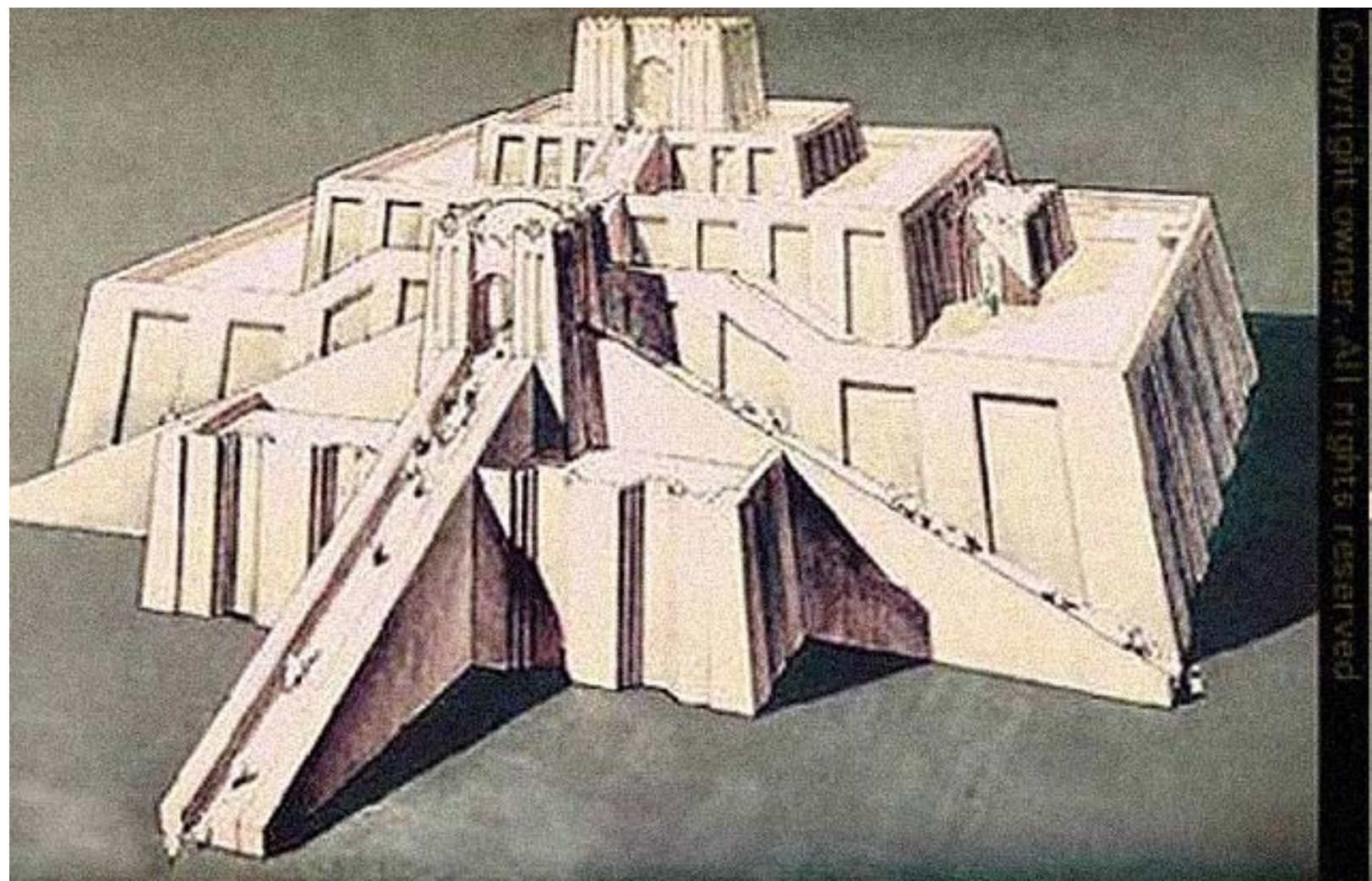


- Hammurabi
- Akhenaton
- Gilgamesh
- David



All the national borders of the Middle East have been drawn, since World War I.







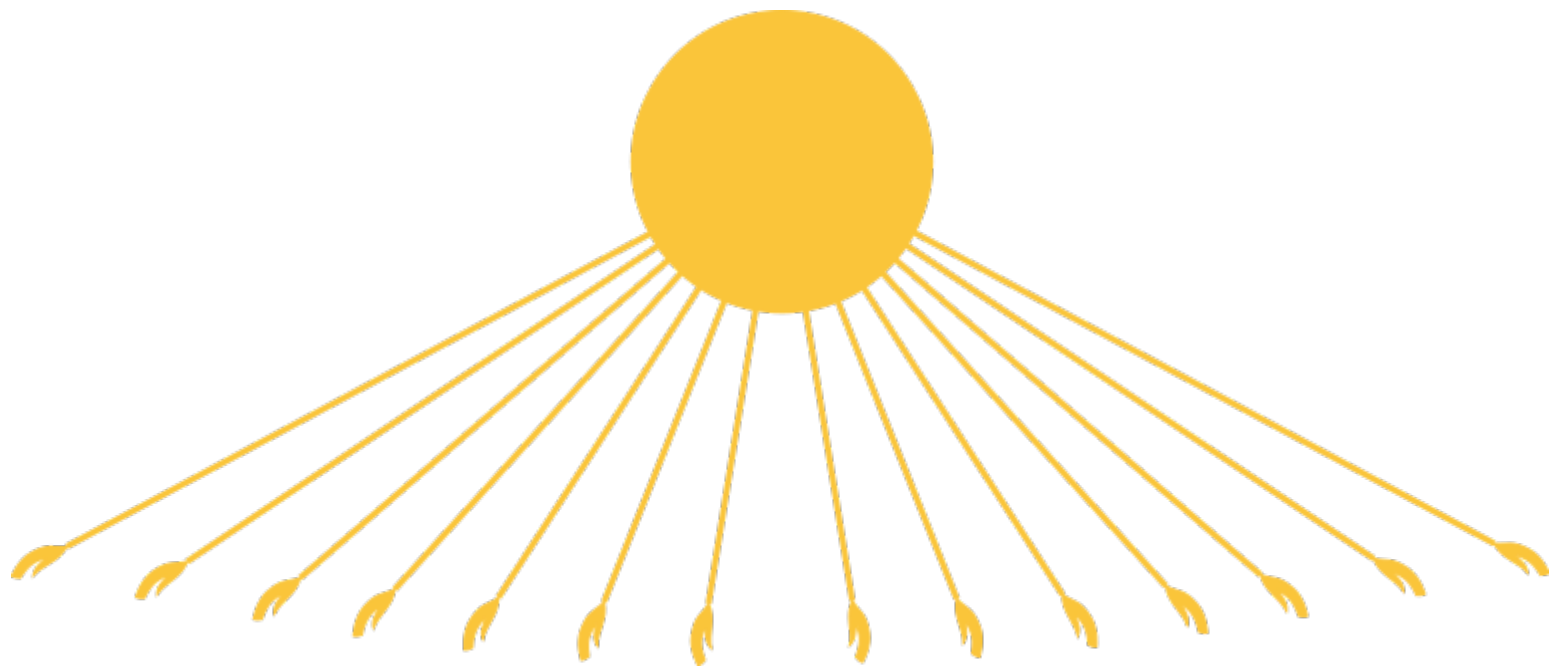


48774. Centre. Sarcophage de la déesse *Hennusarabi* (1800 av. J.-C.). Le Dieu *Isid*, *Hennusarabi*, se tient debout à *Hennusarabi*. (R) - Reproduit, autorisé - Photo: Getty Images





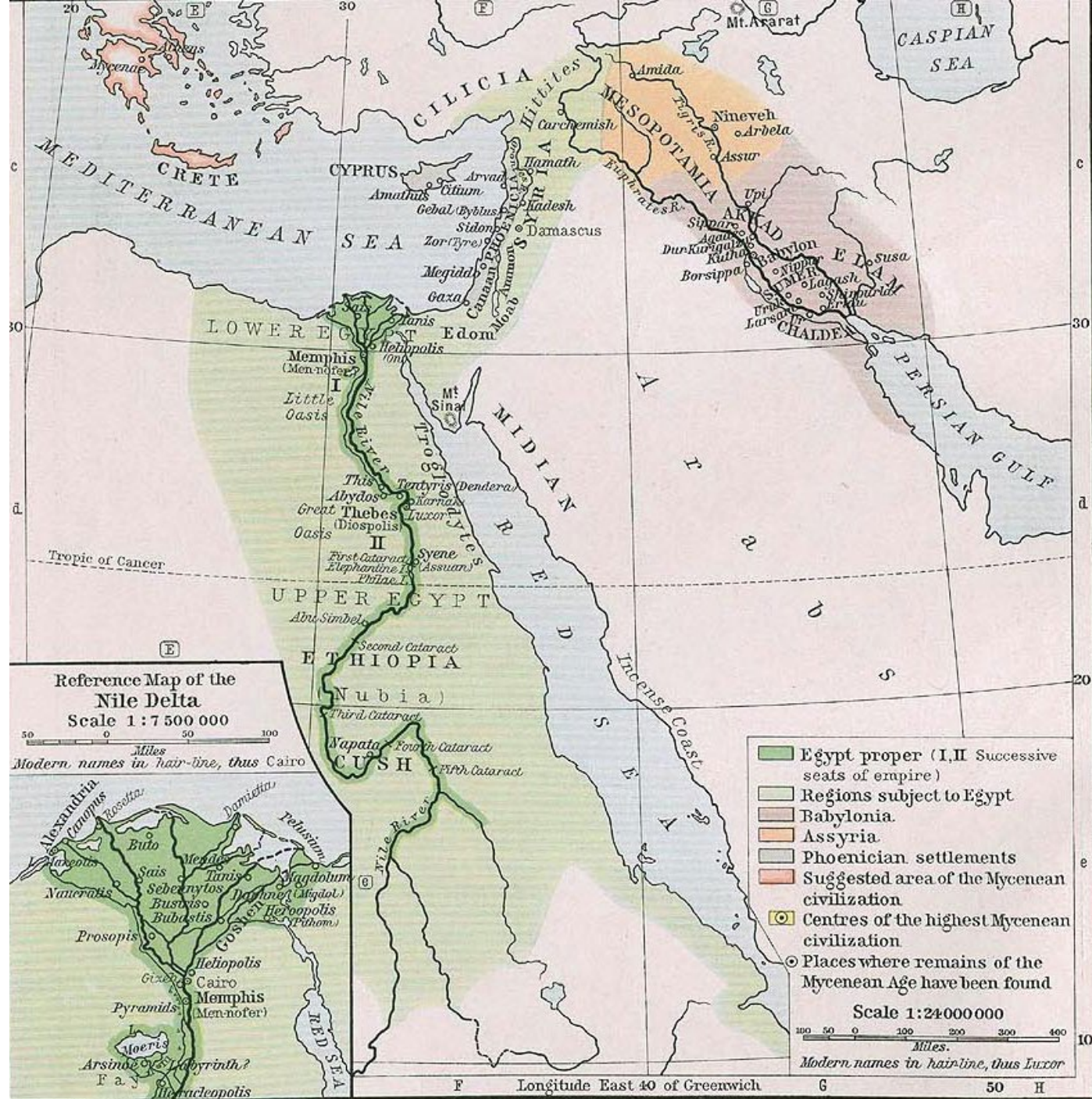






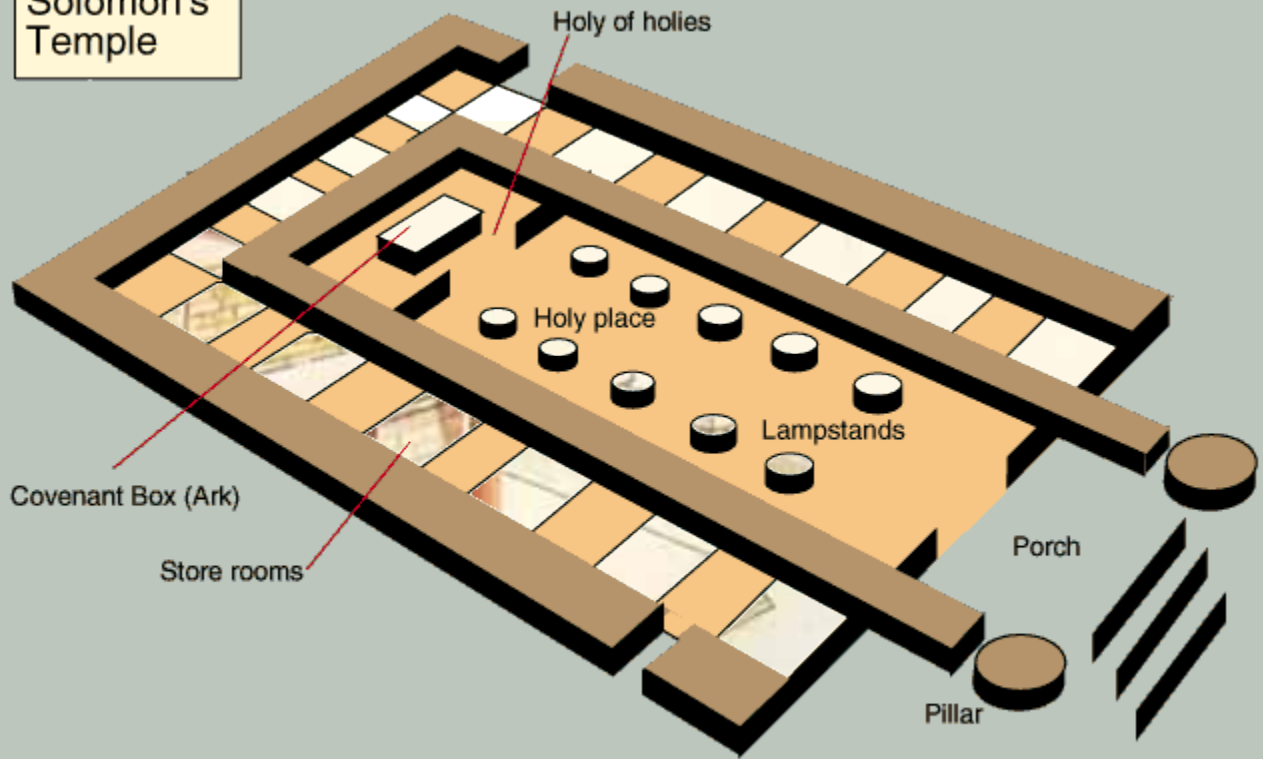
Fragment of the Rosetta Stone showing hieroglyphs, Demotic script, and Greek text. The Greek text is a decree of the Egyptian council of elders, dated 228 BC, which granted certain privileges to the king Ptolemy V. The text is arranged in columns, with hieroglyphs on the left and Greek on the right. The fragment is irregularly shaped and shows signs of being a piece of a larger stone.

Ancient
Egyptian
Demotic
Greek



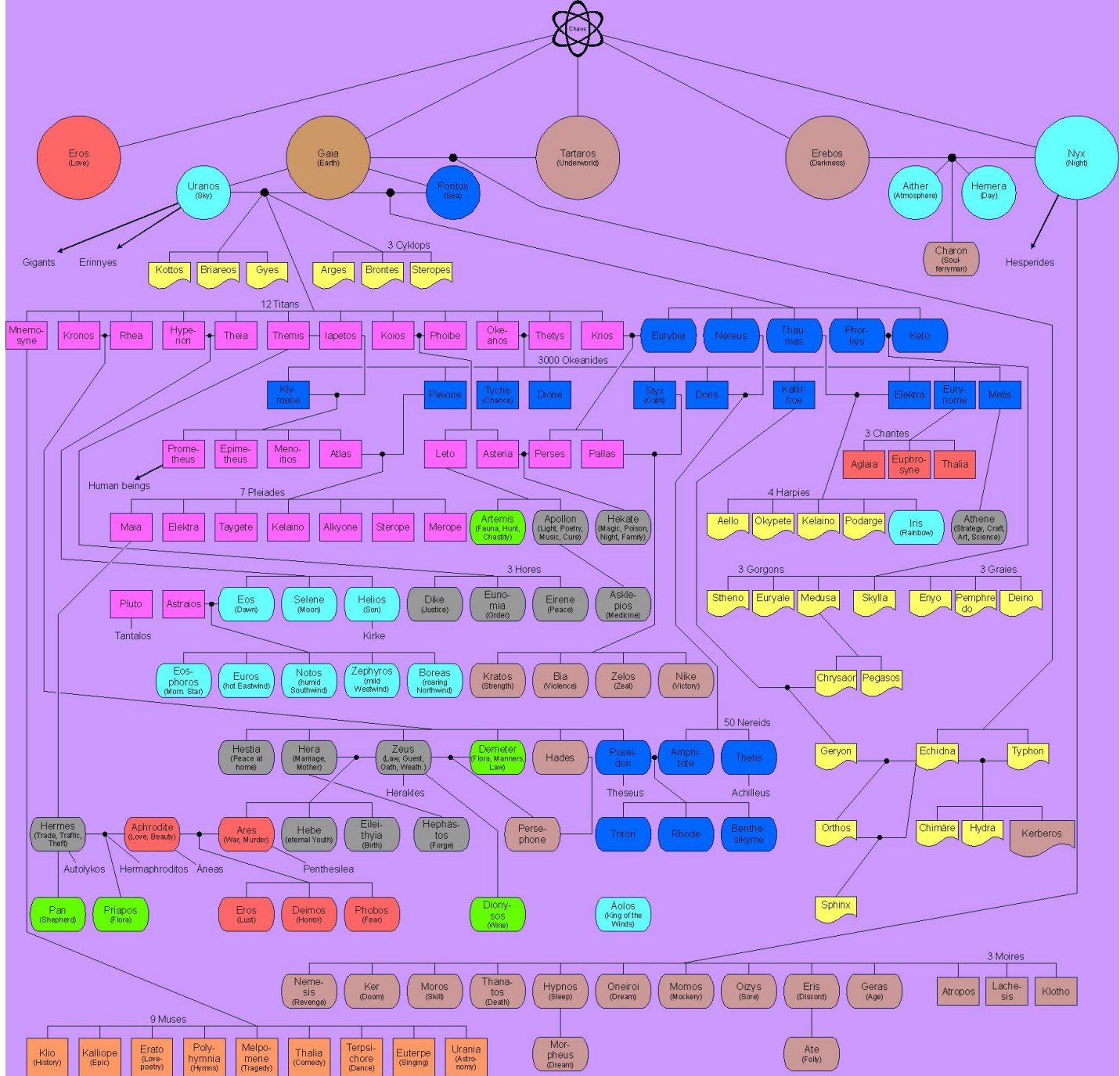


Solomon's Temple



© Lion Publishing 1994

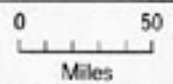




"Labyrinth" Igor Kondrakis



MINOAN CRETE AND THE AEGEAN



Fortifications c. 1800

obsidian

Settlement c. 2000
now under water

Settlement by 2000

- KEY TO PLACE NAMES IN CRETE**
- 1 Crossos
 - 2 Tylissos
 - 3 Amnisos
 - 4 Vathypetro
 - 5 Mochlos
 - 6 Ierapetra
 - 7 Kamares
 - 8 Haghia Triada
 - 9 Phaestos
 - 10 Platanos
 - 11 Apesokari
 - 12 Mesara Plain

Palace still undiscovered

Settled before 6000

Pottery style, before and after
c.2000, named after cave

'First' palaces 2200-1700,
'Second' palaces from c.1700

Destroyed c.2200

Settlement c.2500

'fiddle figure' statuettes

State-paved town

Gold hoard before 2000

Cretan colony

eruption or eruptions
c. 1500-1400

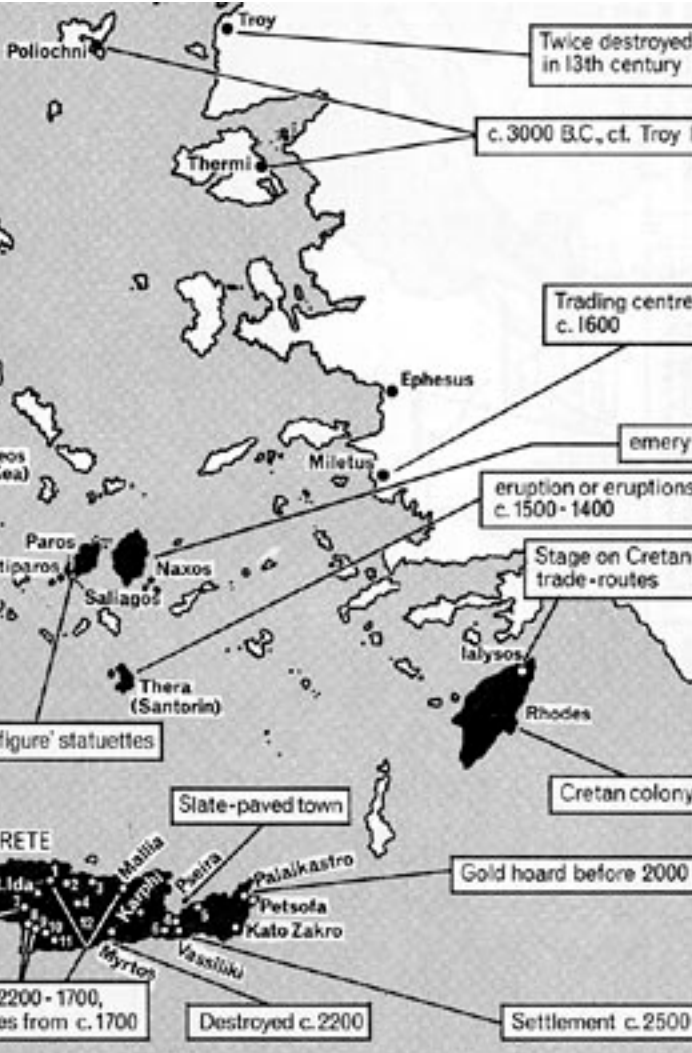
Stage on Cretan
trade-routes

emery

Trading centre
c. 1600

c. 3000 B.C., cf. Troy I

Twice destroyed
in 13th century







Defining the Hellenic World

- Heroic Ideal
- Societal organization
- Common beliefs / traditions
- Games
- Warfare

MINOAN CRETE AND THE AEGEAN



Fortifications c. 1800

obsidian

Settlement c. 2000
now under water

Settlement by 2000

- KEY TO PLACE NAMES IN CRETE**
- 1 Crossos
 - 2 Tyllisos
 - 3 Amnisos
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Palace still undiscovered

Settled before 6000

Pottery style, before and after
c. 2000, named after cave

'First' palaces 2200-1700,
'Second' palaces from c. 1700

Destroyed c. 2200

Settlement c. 2500

'fiddle figure' statuettes

State-paved town

Gold hoard before 2000

Cretan colony

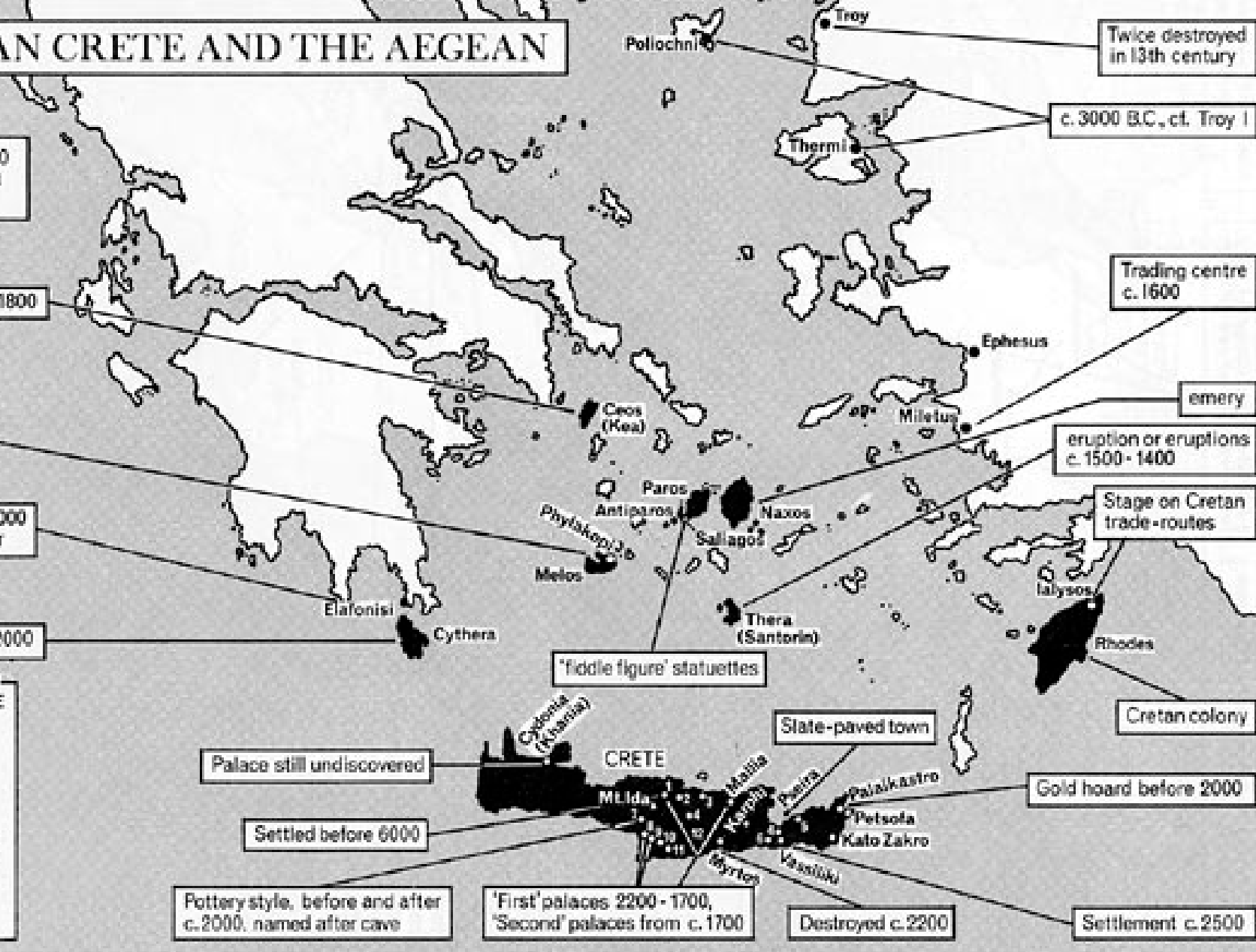
eruption or eruptions
c. 1500-1400

emery

Trading centre
c. 1600

c. 3000 B.C., cf. Troy I

Twice destroyed
in 13th century





Ancient
GREECE

0 100
Miles

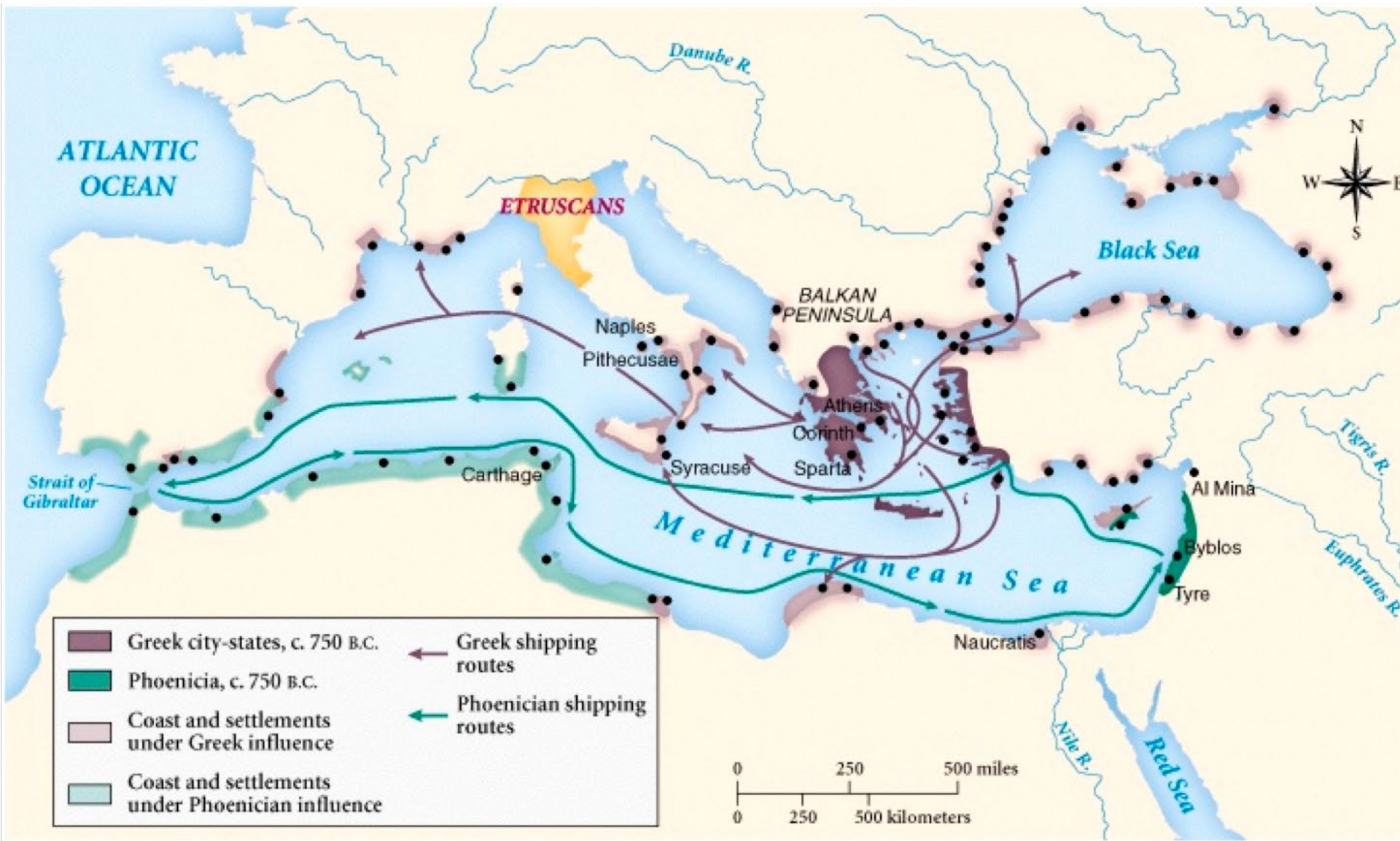
ROSSL









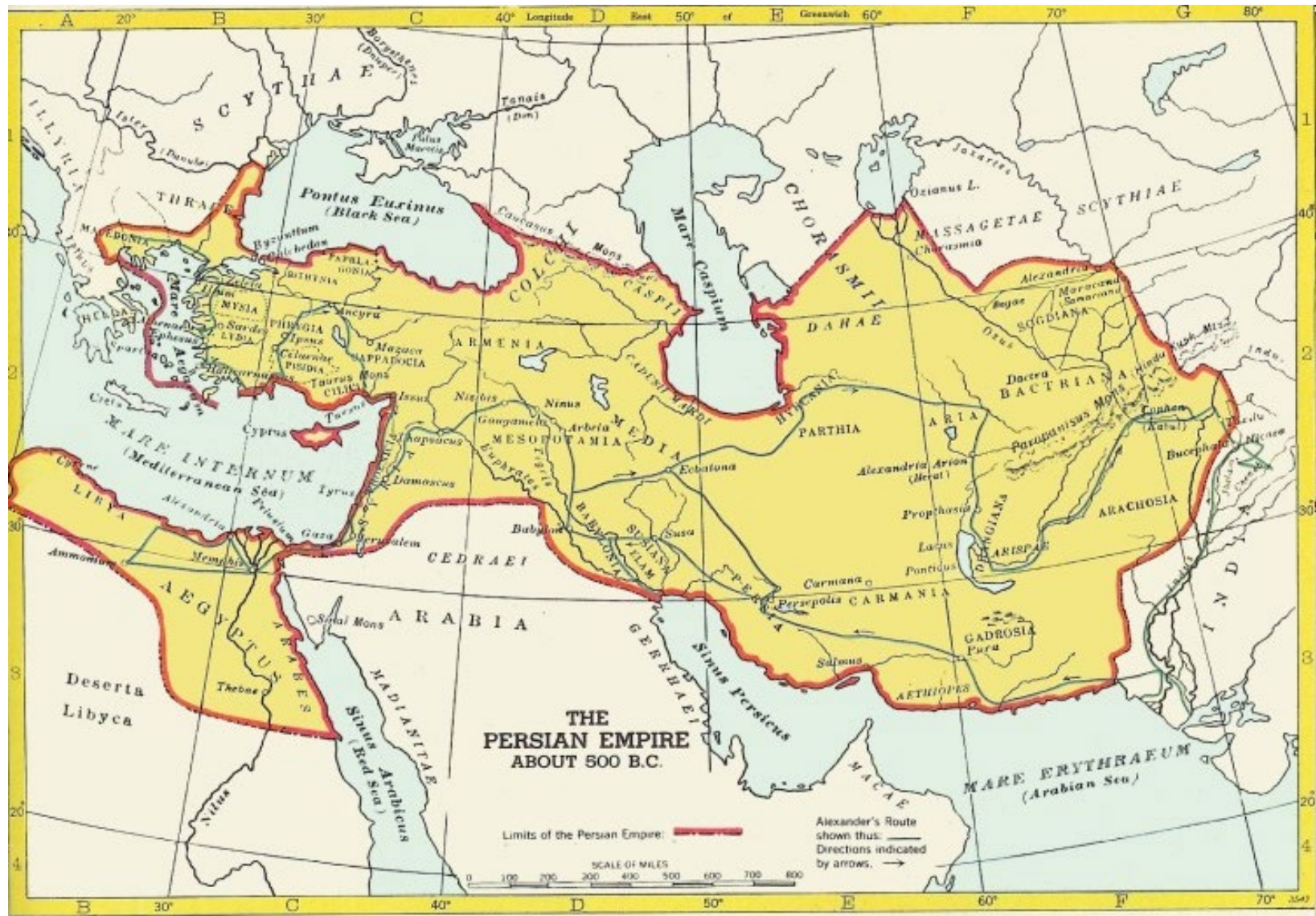


THE PERSIAN EMPIRE



300

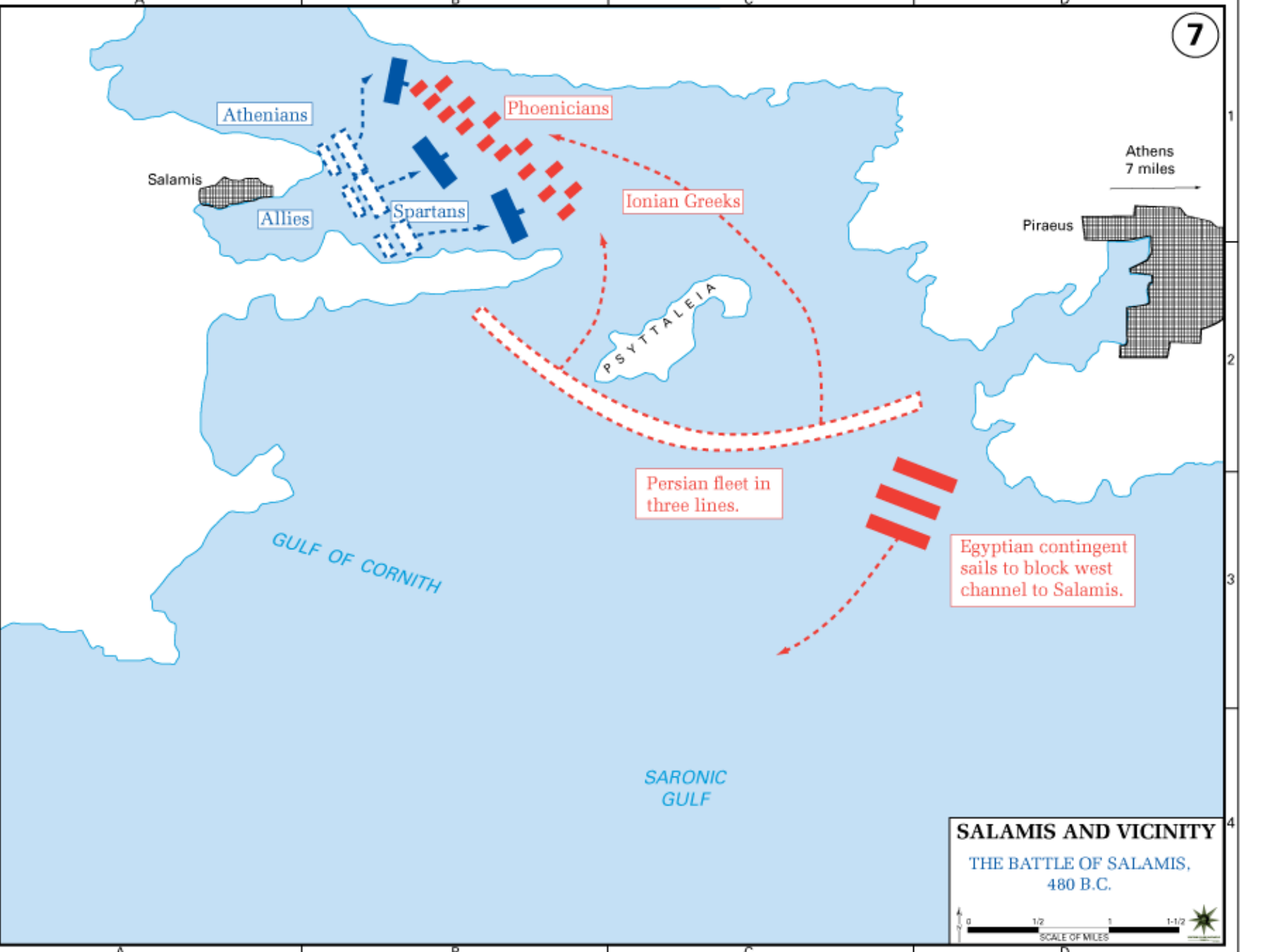
STRIKES BACK







SALAMIS



Athenians

Salamis

Allies

Spartans

Phoenicians

Ionian Greeks

PSYTTALEIA

Persian fleet in three lines.

Egyptian contingent sails to block west channel to Salamis.

Athens
7 miles

Piraeus

GULF OF CORNITH

SARONIC GULF

SALAMIS AND VICINITY

THE BATTLE OF SALAMIS,
480 B.C.





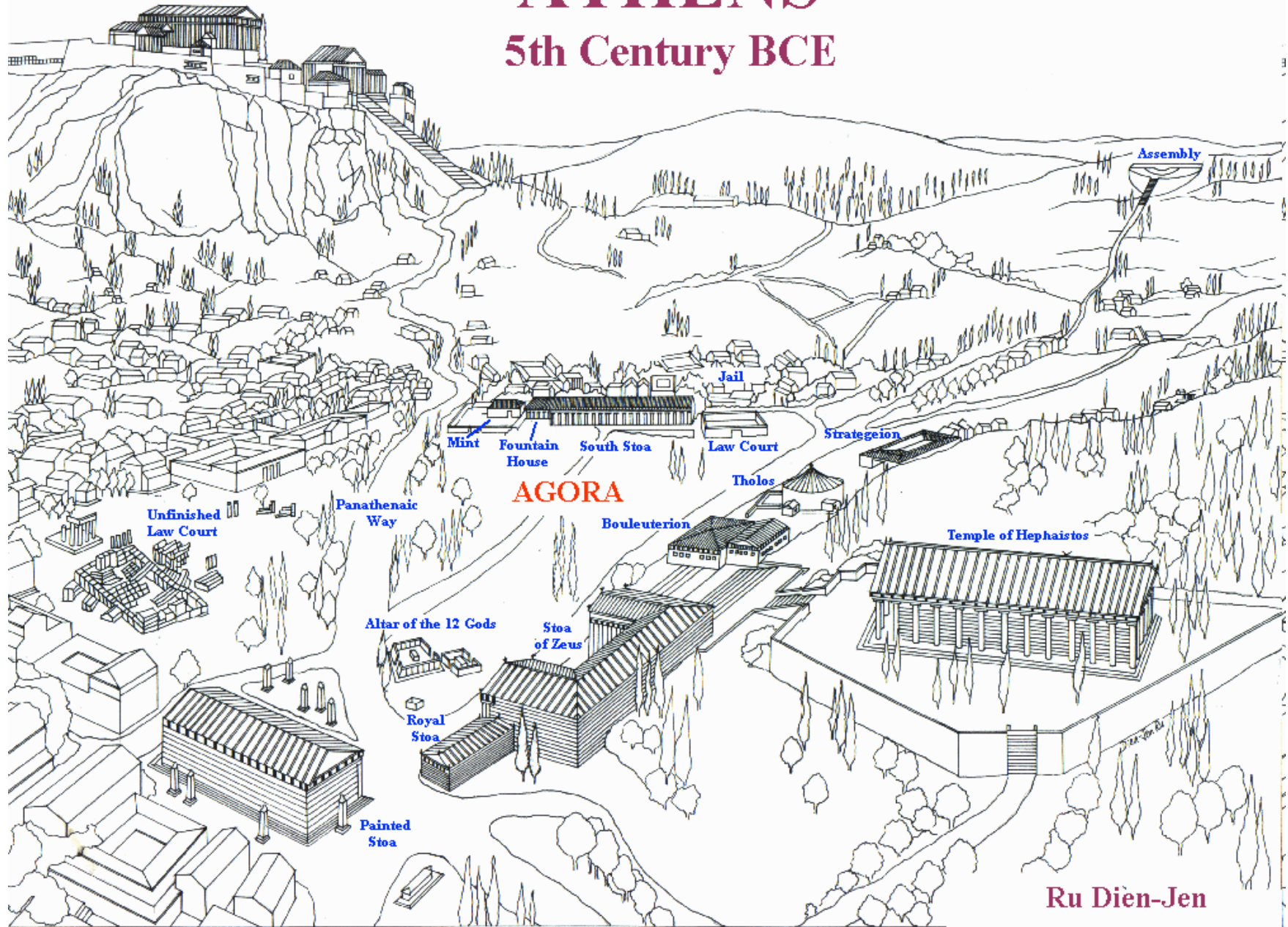


ACROPOLIS

Parthenon

ATHENS

5th Century BCE



Ru Dien-Jen

PELOPONNESIAN WAR

Walls Protecting the City and Port.

431 B.C.



SCALE OF MILES

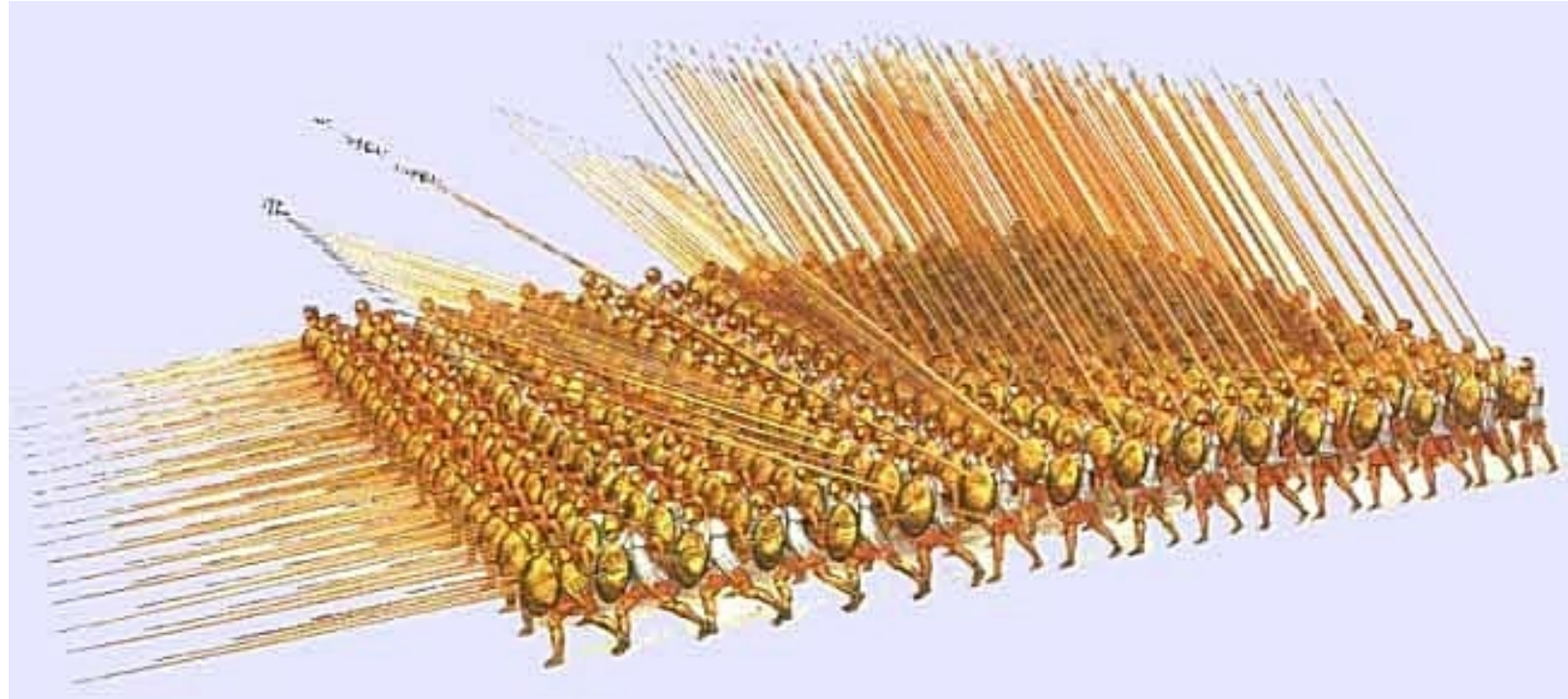












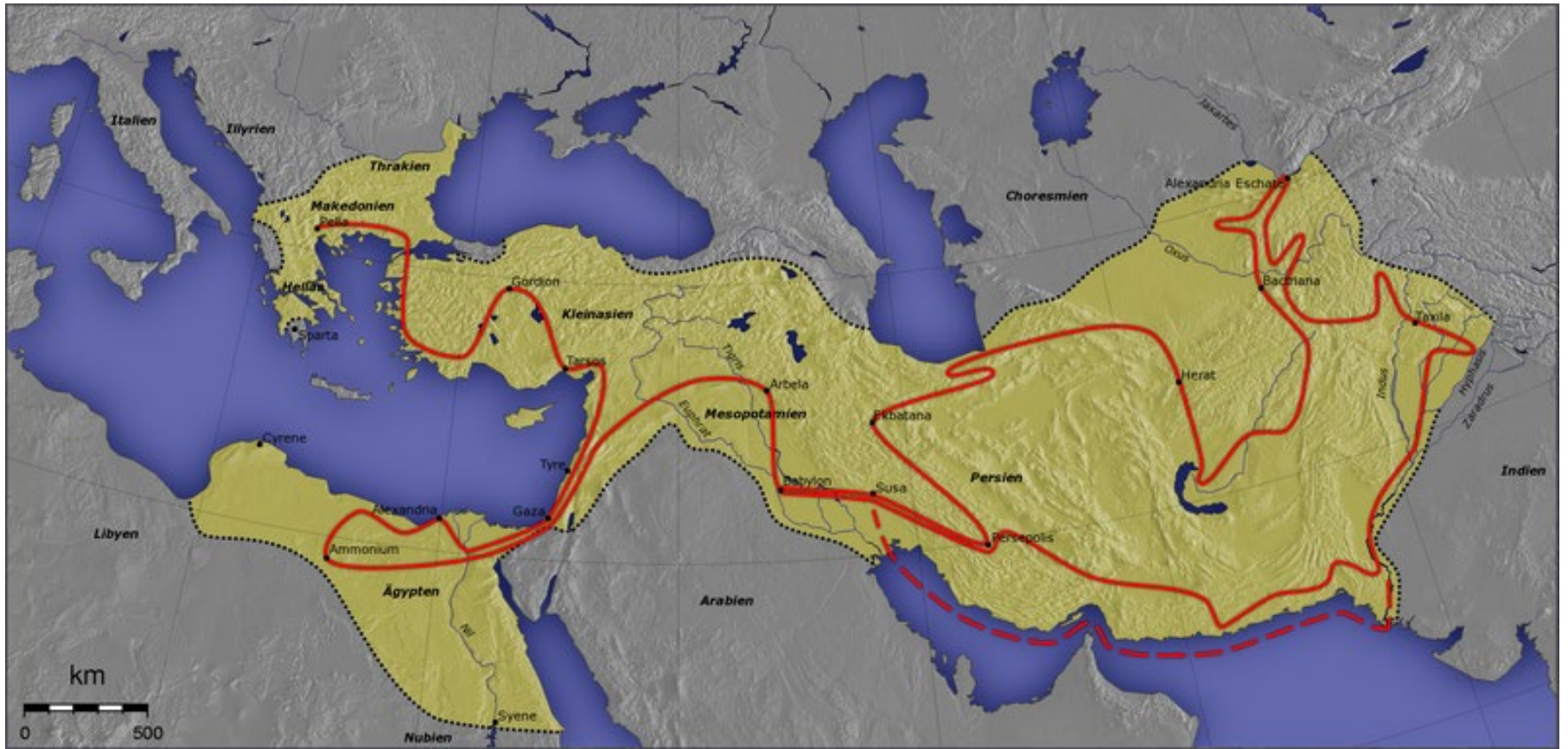


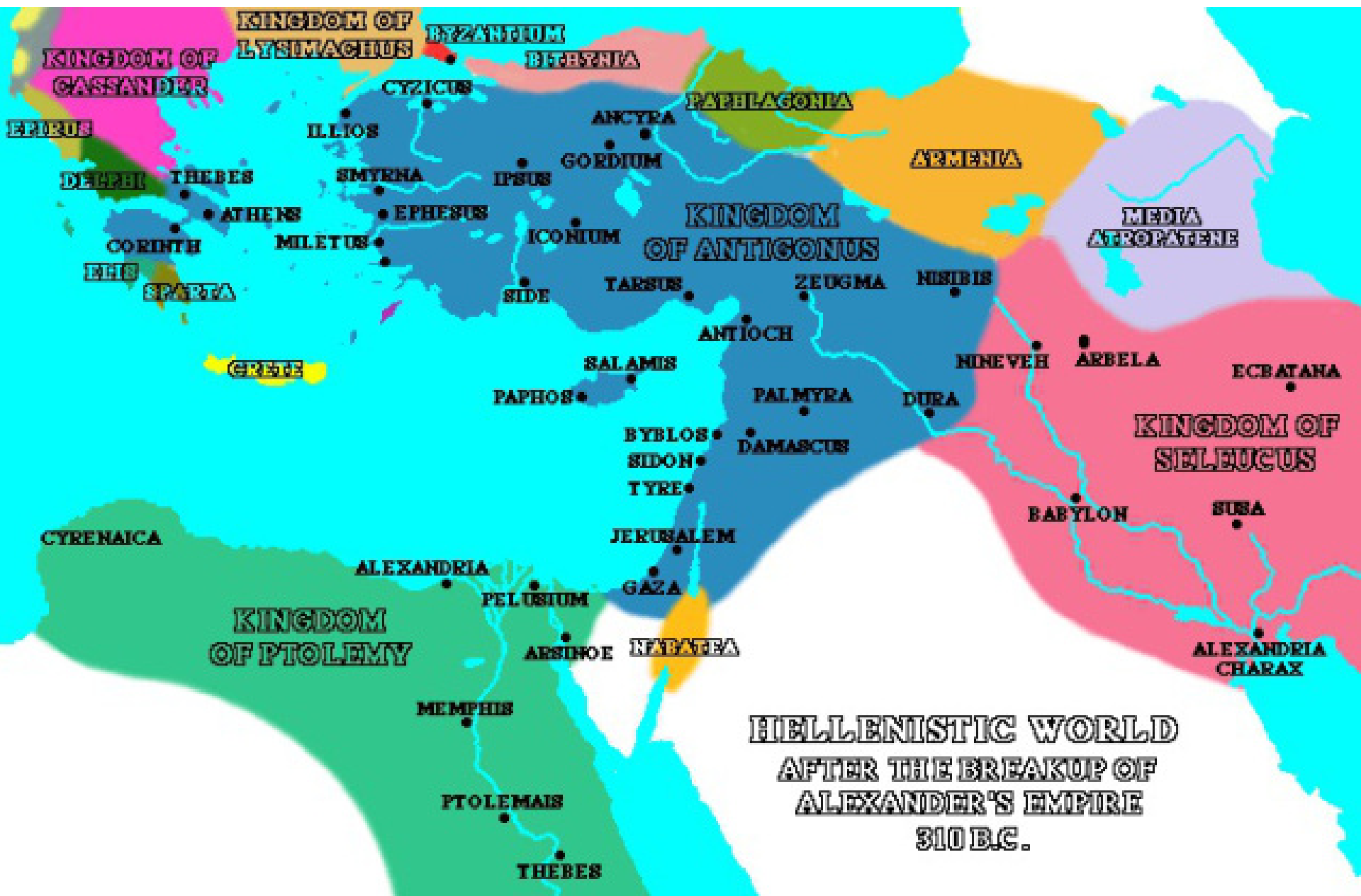
— Routes of Alexander — Routes of Alexander's generals
 — Persian royal highway — Greek colonies
 Ab. Abydos. Gran. Granicus. Hellesp. Hellespont. K. Kingdom.
 Pamph. Pamphylia.
 Greece is given a special color because the political relation of Alexander to it was not the same as that to other parts of the empire. Crete and Sparta did not acknowledge the Macedonian supremacy. Armenia, Cyprus and Cyrenica were but nominally subject to it.

Scale 1:18 000 000

0 100 200 300 400 Miles

The Aetolian and Achaean Leagues
 Scale 1: 7500 000
 Miles
 Aetolians
 Achaeans

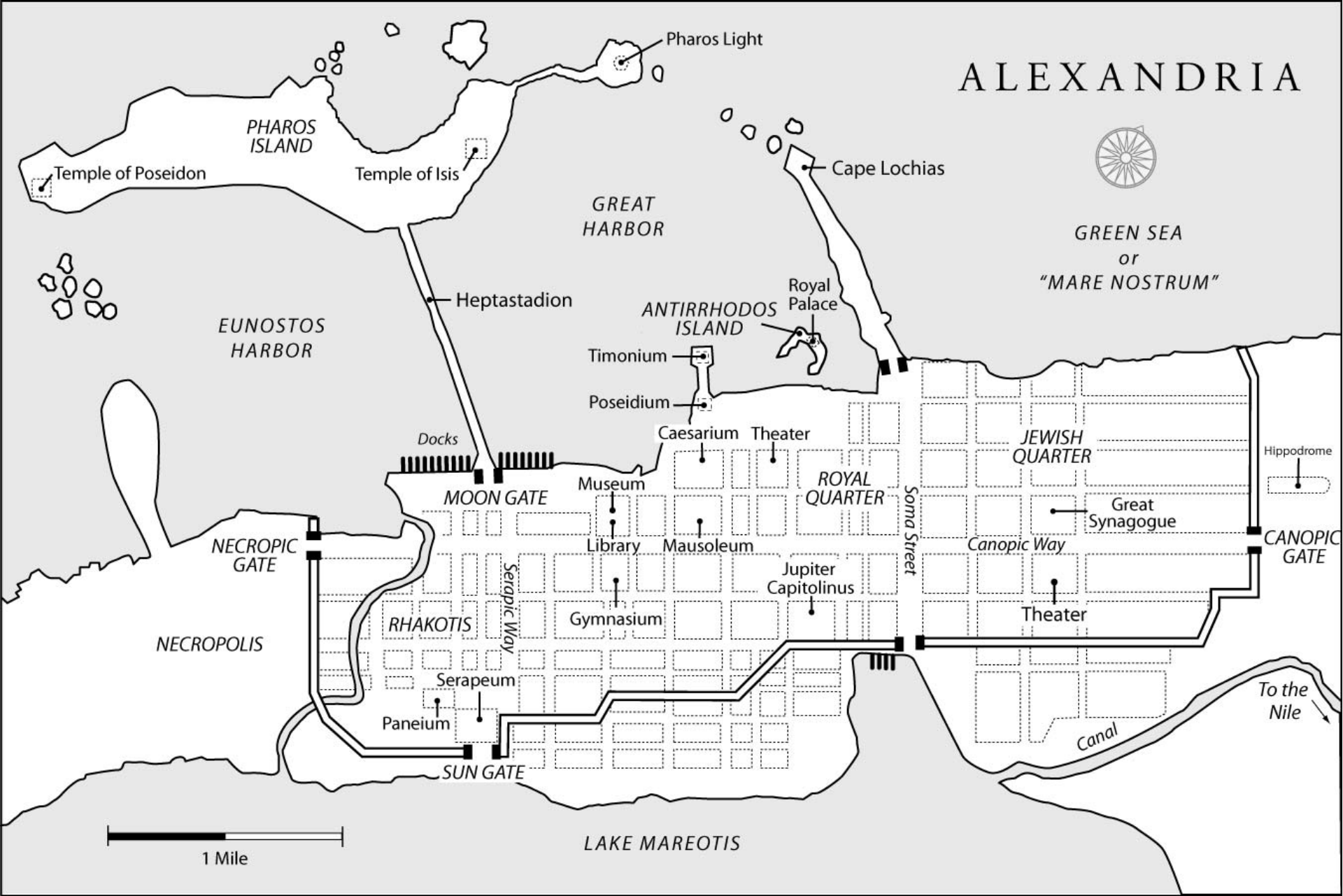




HELLENISTIC WORLD
3rd Century B.C.



ALEXANDRIA



Temple of Poseidon

PHAROS ISLAND

Temple of Isis

Pharos Light

GREAT HARBOR

Cape Lochias

GREEN SEA
or
"MARE NOSTRUM"

EUNOSTOS HARBOR

Heptastadion

ANTIRRHODOS ISLAND

Royal Palace

Timonium

Poseidium

Caesarium Theater

JEWISH QUARTER

Hippodrome

Docks

MOON GATE

Museum

ROYAL QUARTER

Great Synagogue

NECROPIC GATE

Library

Mausoleum

Canopic Way

CANOPIC GATE

NECROPOLIS

RHAKOTIS

Serpic Way

Gymnasium

Jupiter Capitolinus

Theater

Paneium

SUN GATE

LAKE MAREOTIS

Canal

To the Nile




1 Mile

Ancient Alexandria

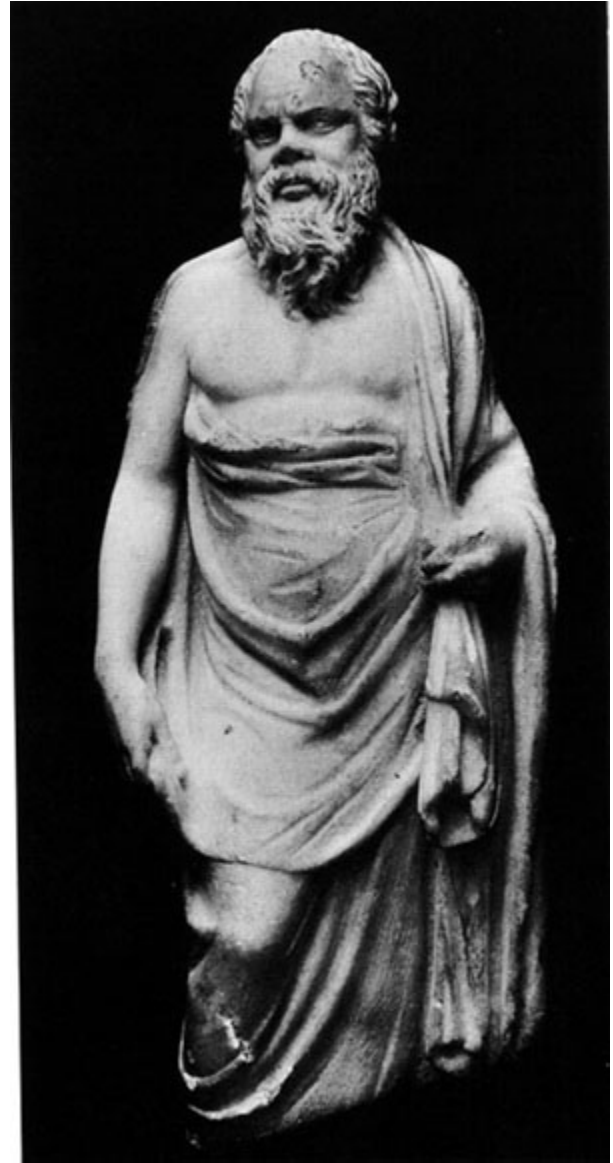
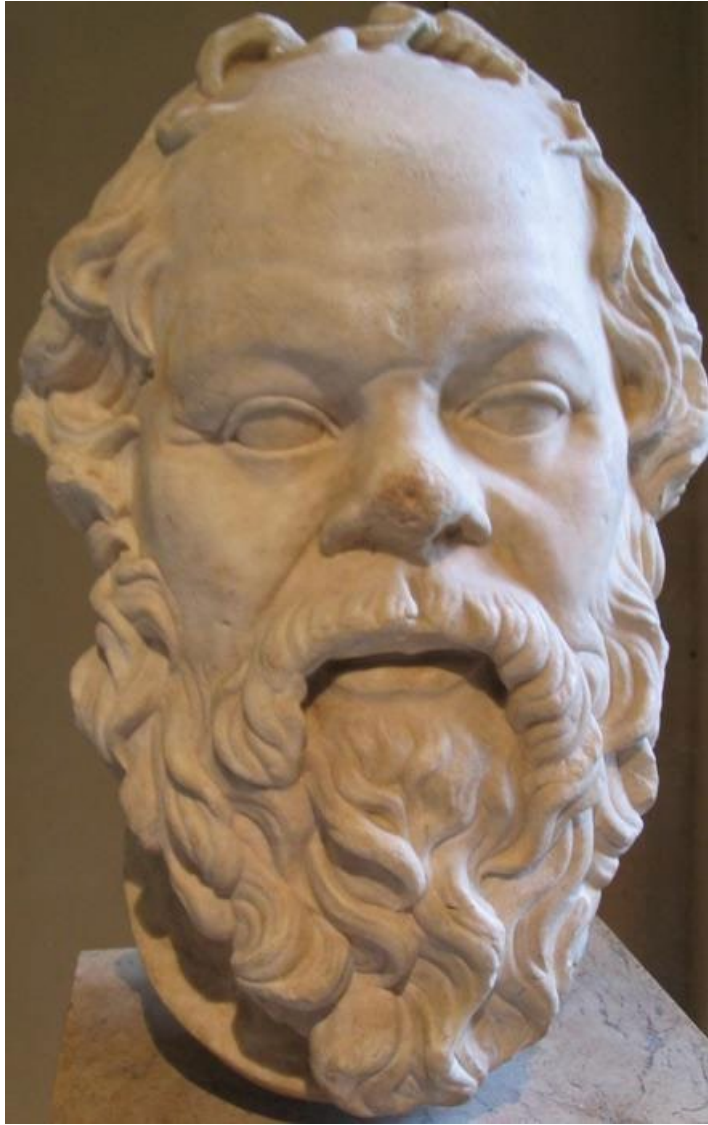
(1st c. B.C.–1st c. A.D.)





Layers of Belief

- 1- gods
 - Zeus = Jupiter
 - Poseidon = Neptune
 - Hades = Pluto
- 2- Hellenic philosophy
 - Socrates / Plato / Aristotle
- 3- Hellenistic philosophy
- 4- Mystery cults







Layers of Belief

- 1- gods

- Zeus = Jupiter
- Poseidon = Neptune
- Hades = Pluto

- 2- Hellenic philosophy

- Socrates / Plato / Aristotle

- 3- Hellenistic philosophy

- Stoicism -vs- Epicureanism

- 4- Mystery cults

- Attis = Anatolia
- Isis = Egypt
- Orphic = Death and Rebirth

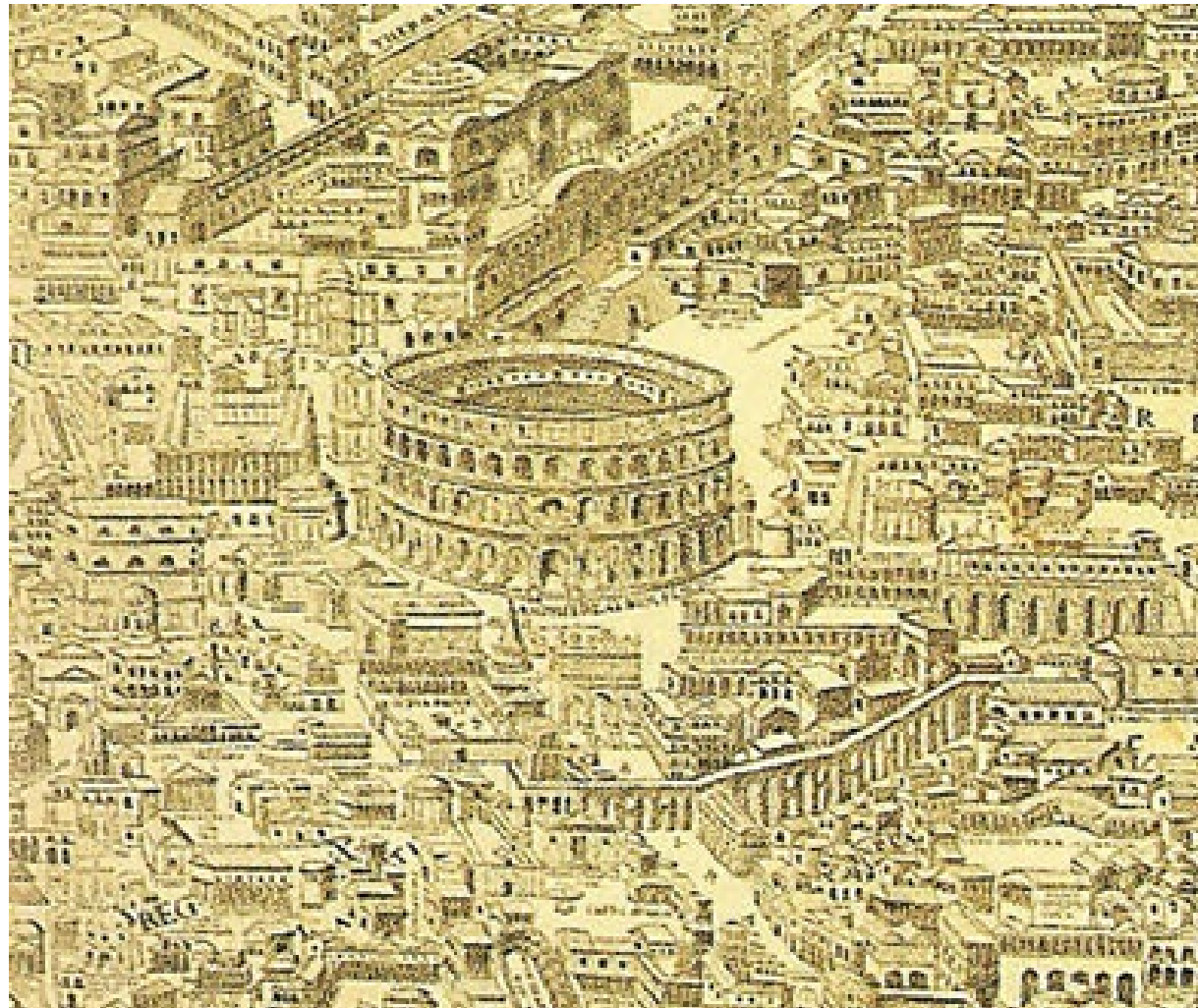
- Eleusinian = Minoan
- Mithraism



510



1561



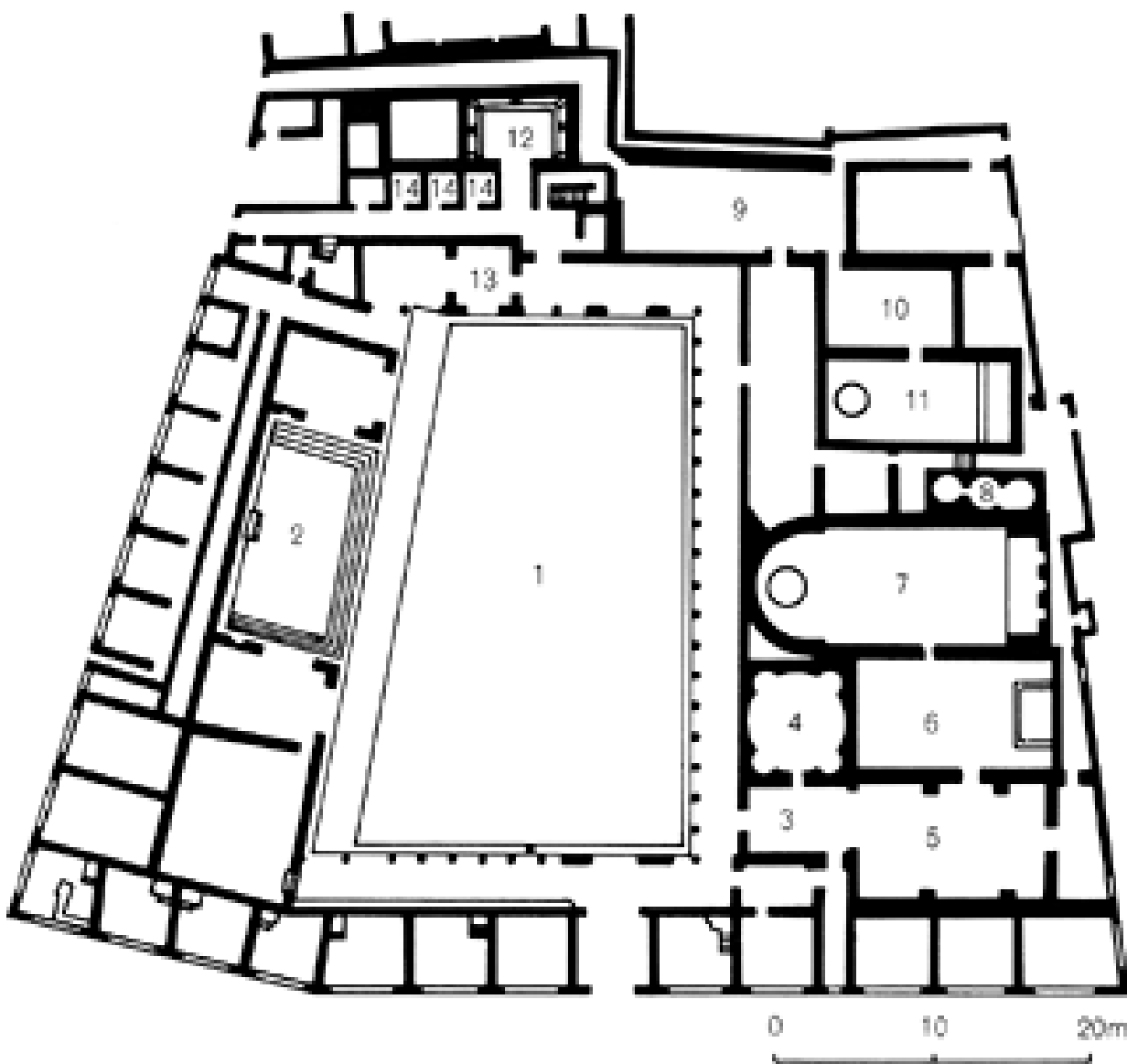






Plan of the Stabian Baths

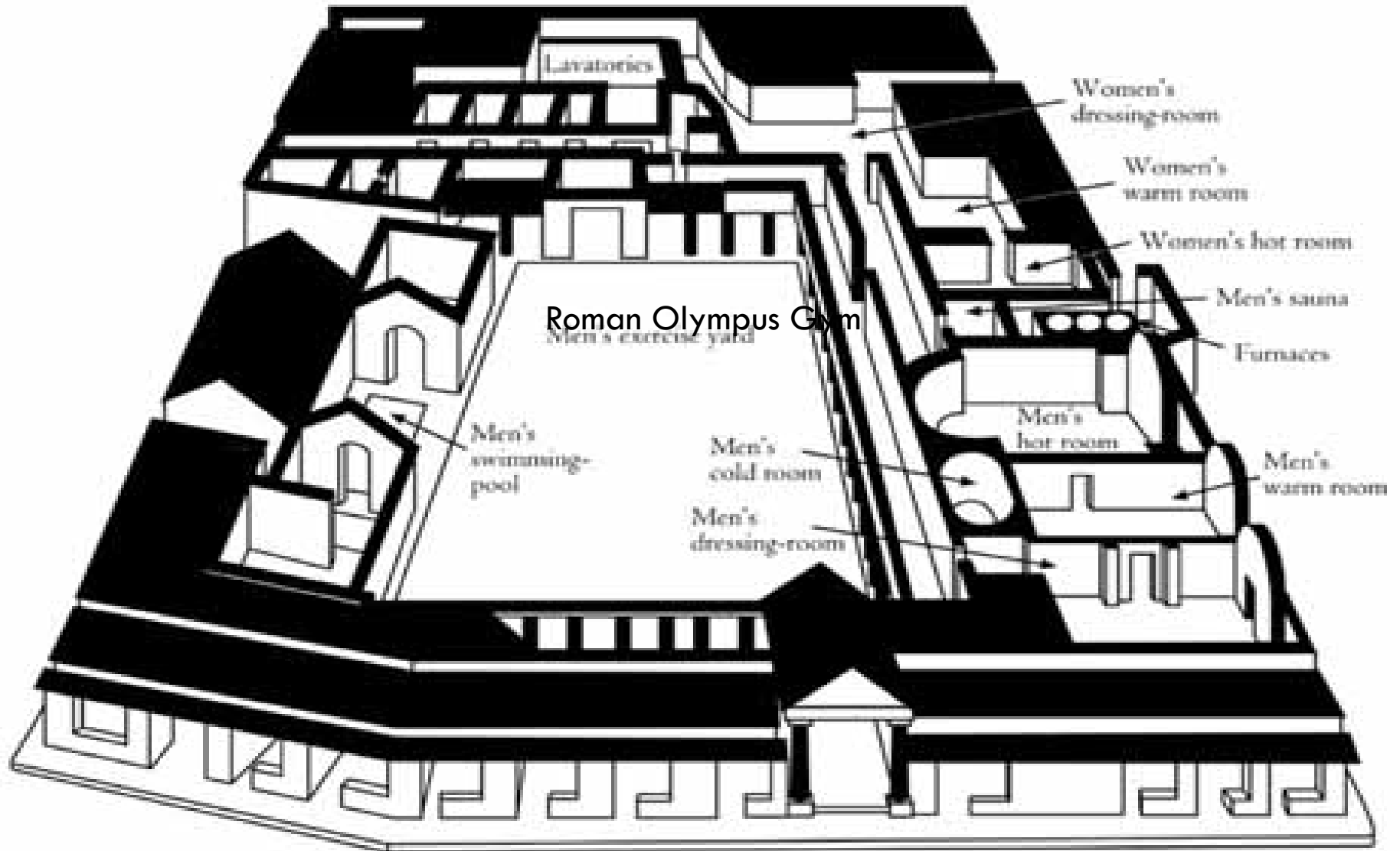
1. Palaestra
2. *Swimming pool* (natatio)
3. *Entrance hall*
4. *Cold bath* (frigidarium; formerly a hot sweating room, laconicum)
5. *Undressing room* (apodyterium)
6. *Warm room* (tepidarium)
7. *Hot room* (caldarium)
8. *Furnaces*
9. *Women's apodyterium*
10. *Women's tepidarium*
11. *Women's caldarium*
12. *Latrine*
13. *Bath supervisor's office*
14. *Individual "hip bath" cubicles*



- Plan of Stabian Baths Pompeii

Roman Olympus Gym

Roman Olympus Gym





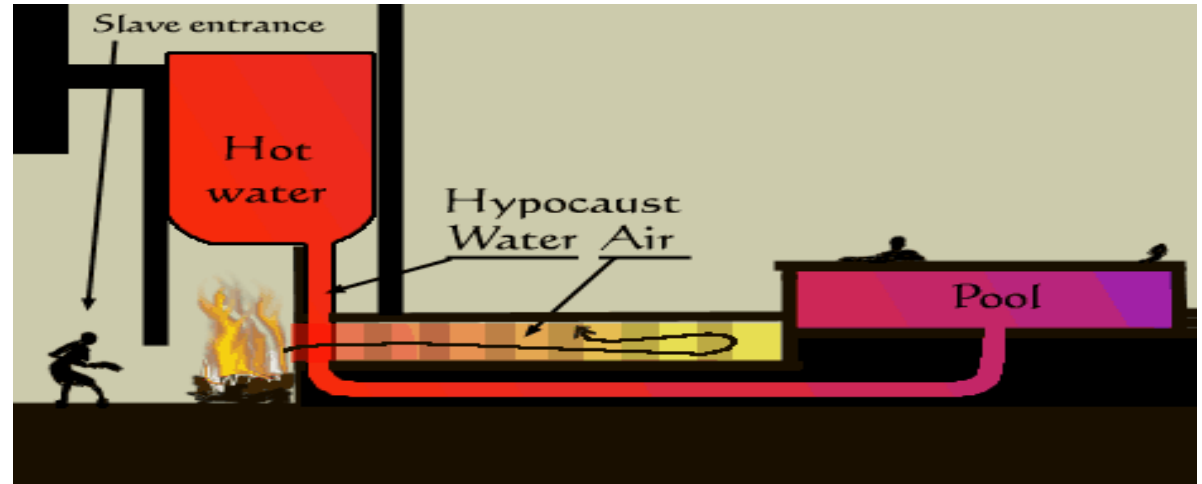


This is an example of where the toilets were located. There was running water under the seats. Romans would actually carry a brush for when they were done taking care of business. They did not have toilet paper. (6)



Hypocaust system

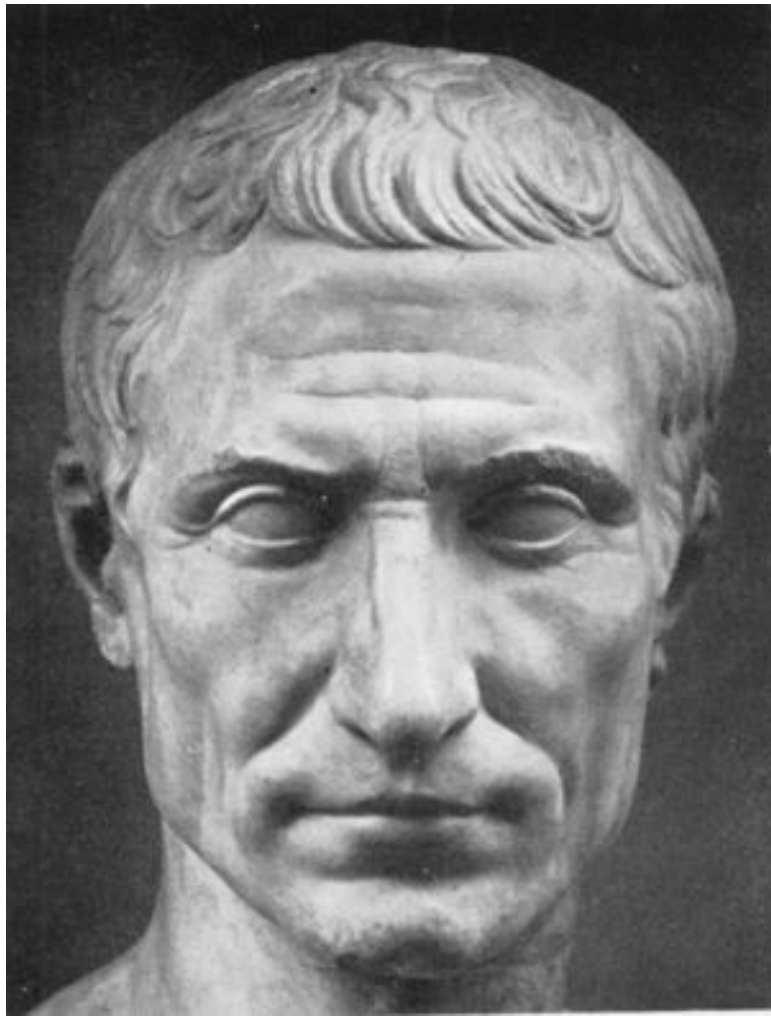
The hypocaust were used for heating public baths and private homes.



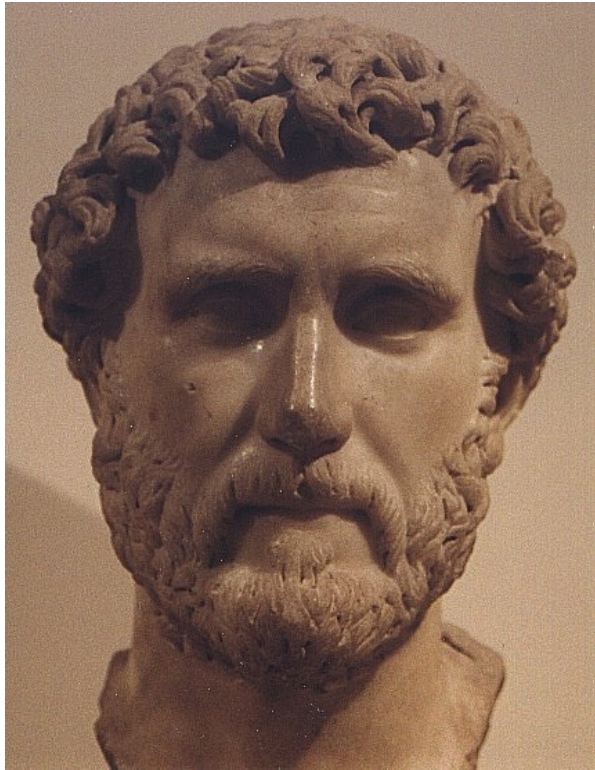
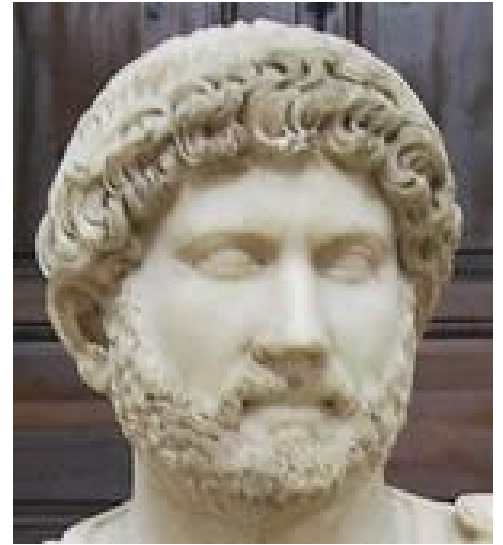
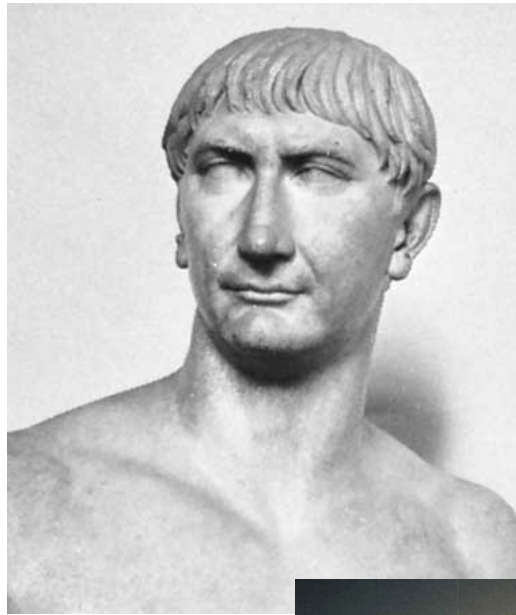
Changing room/getting ready room.



















Two Famous Roman Artworks



Augustus



Looking Into The Detail

Pointed Hand
Gesture



Young Clean
Face

Decorated Armor
and Robe

Angel/Cherub
Representation

Walking
Motion

Marcus Aurelius



Looking Into The Detail

Pointed Hand
Gesture

Walking
Motion

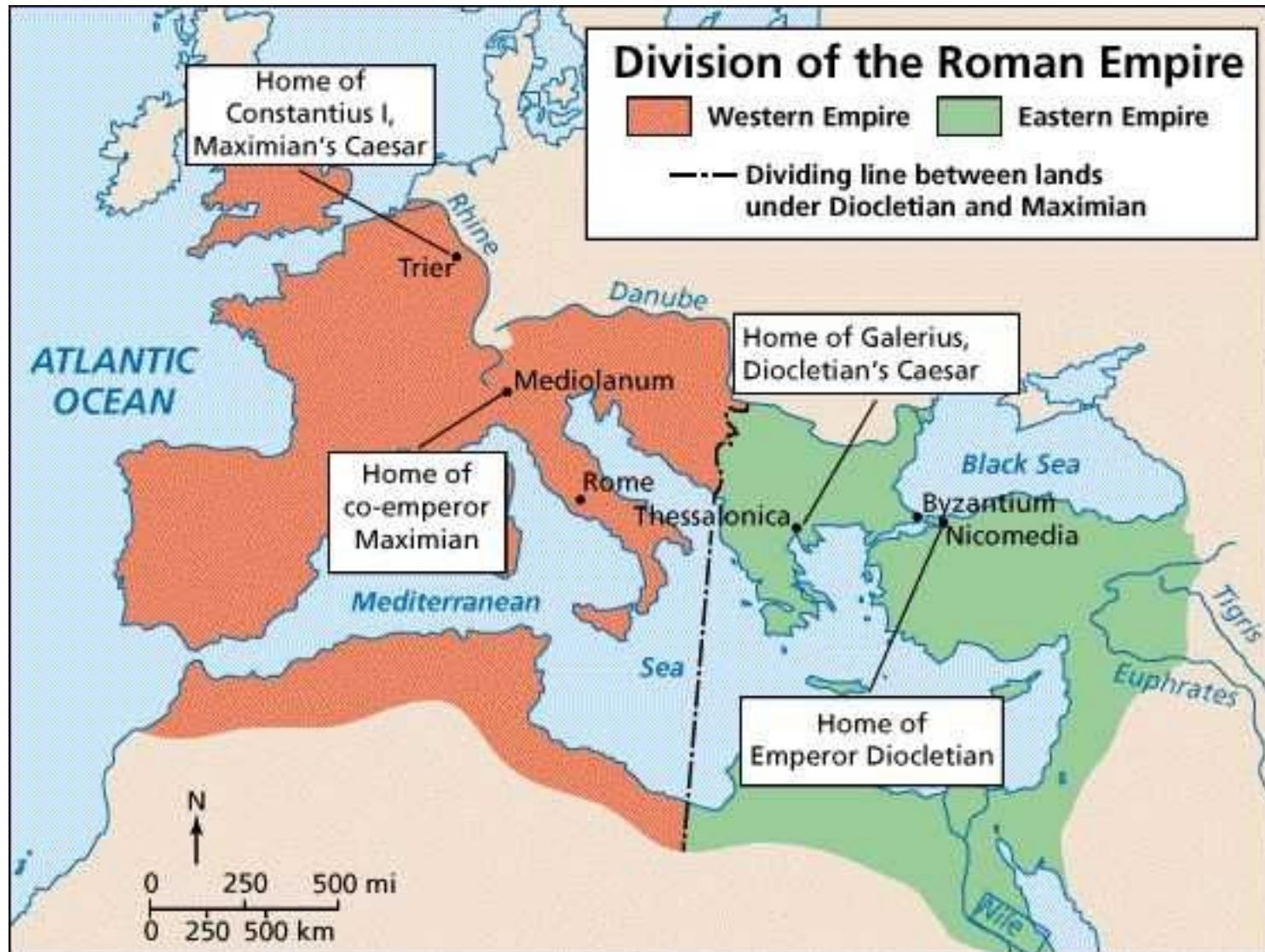


Missed
Proportional
Body

Civil Robe

Two Famous Roman Artworks



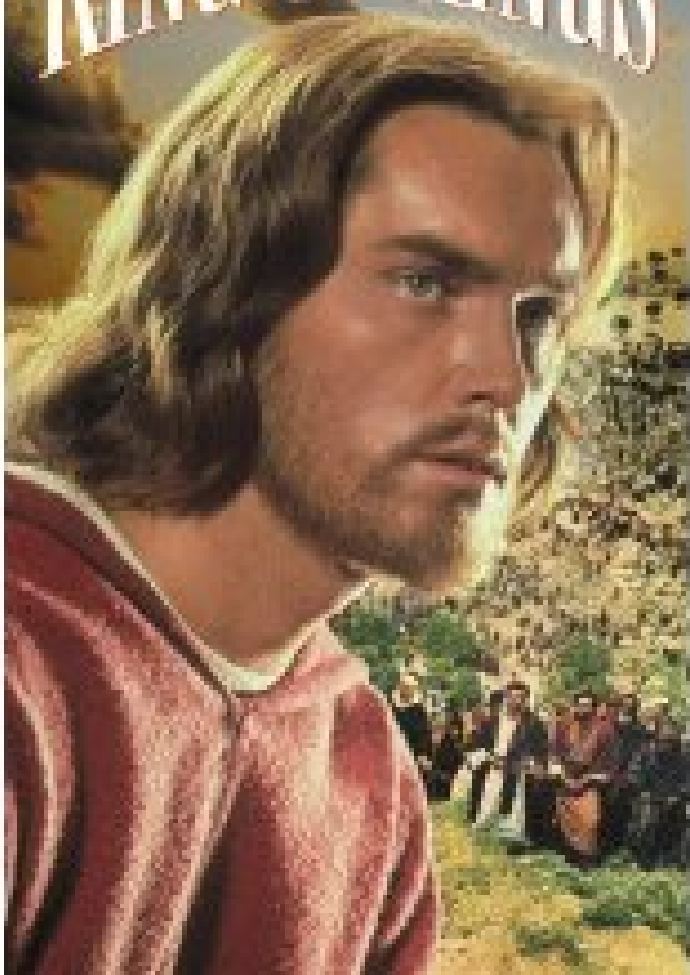


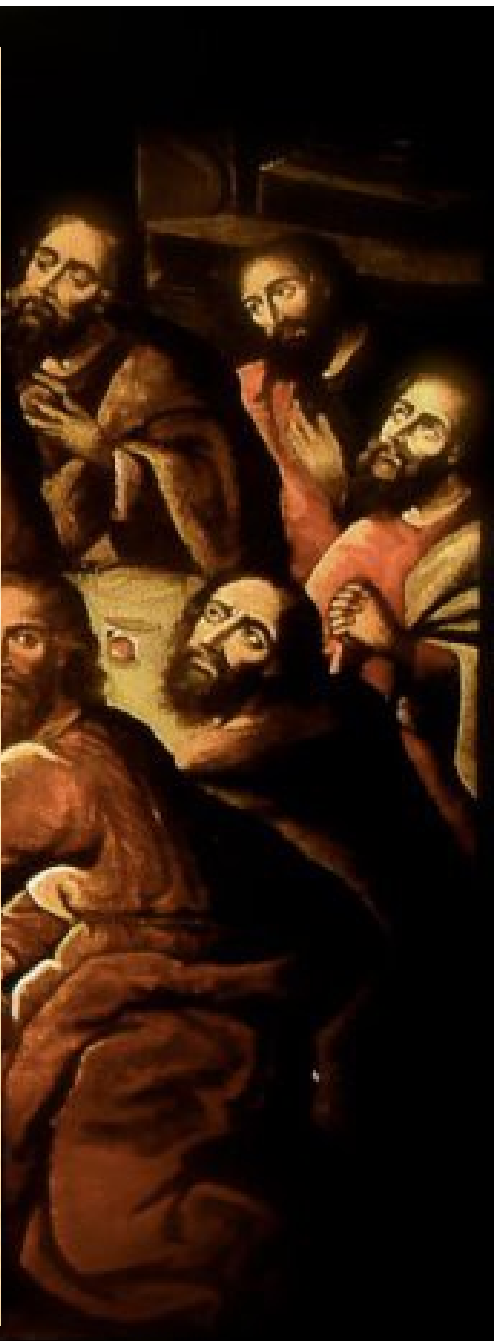


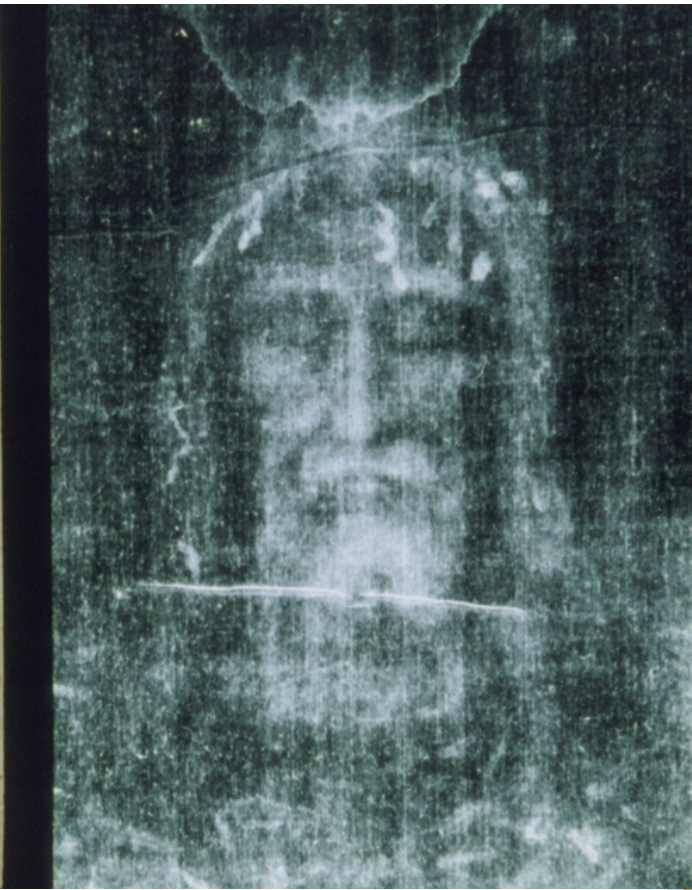


WARNER BROS. CLASSICS

KING OF KINGS

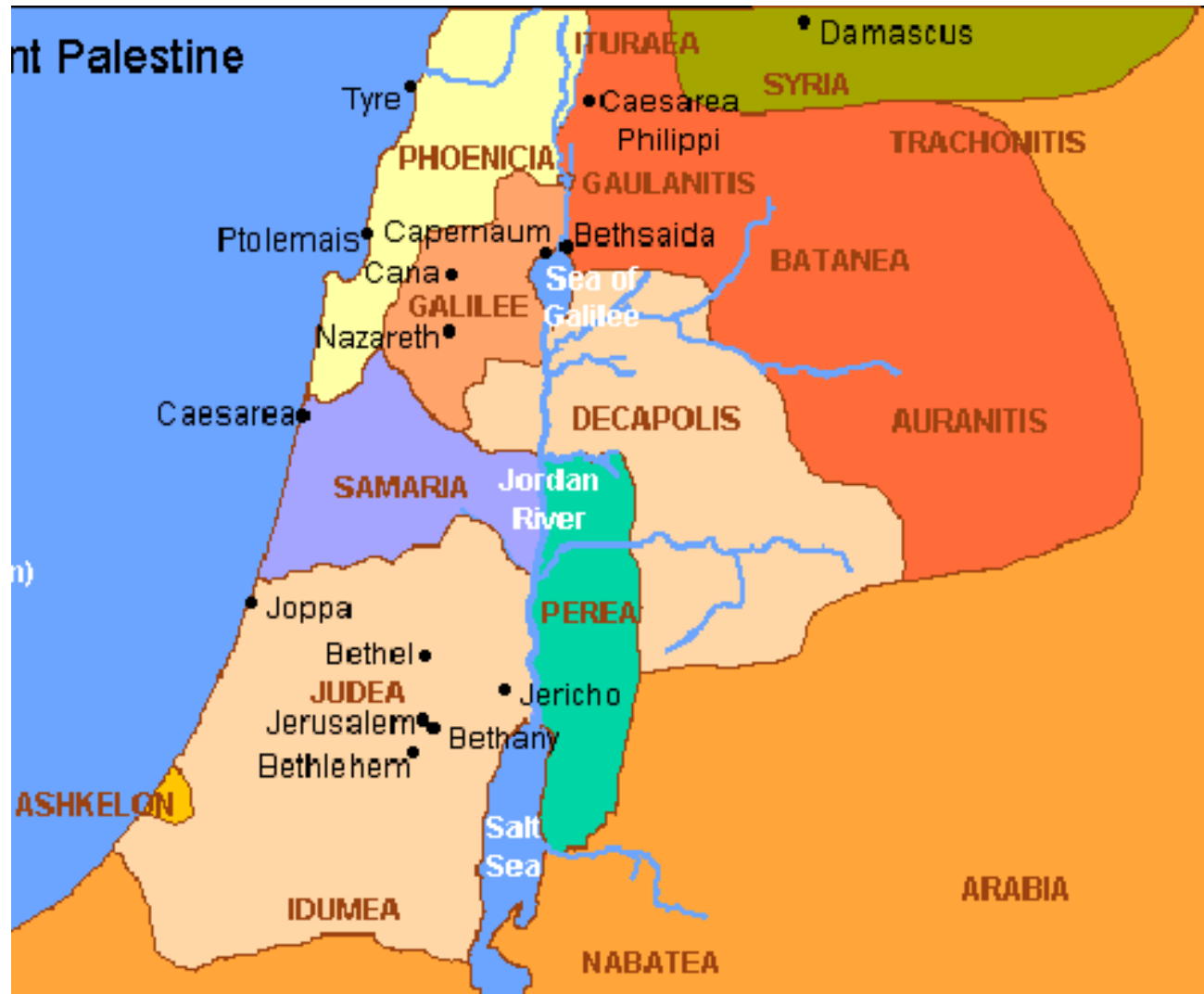




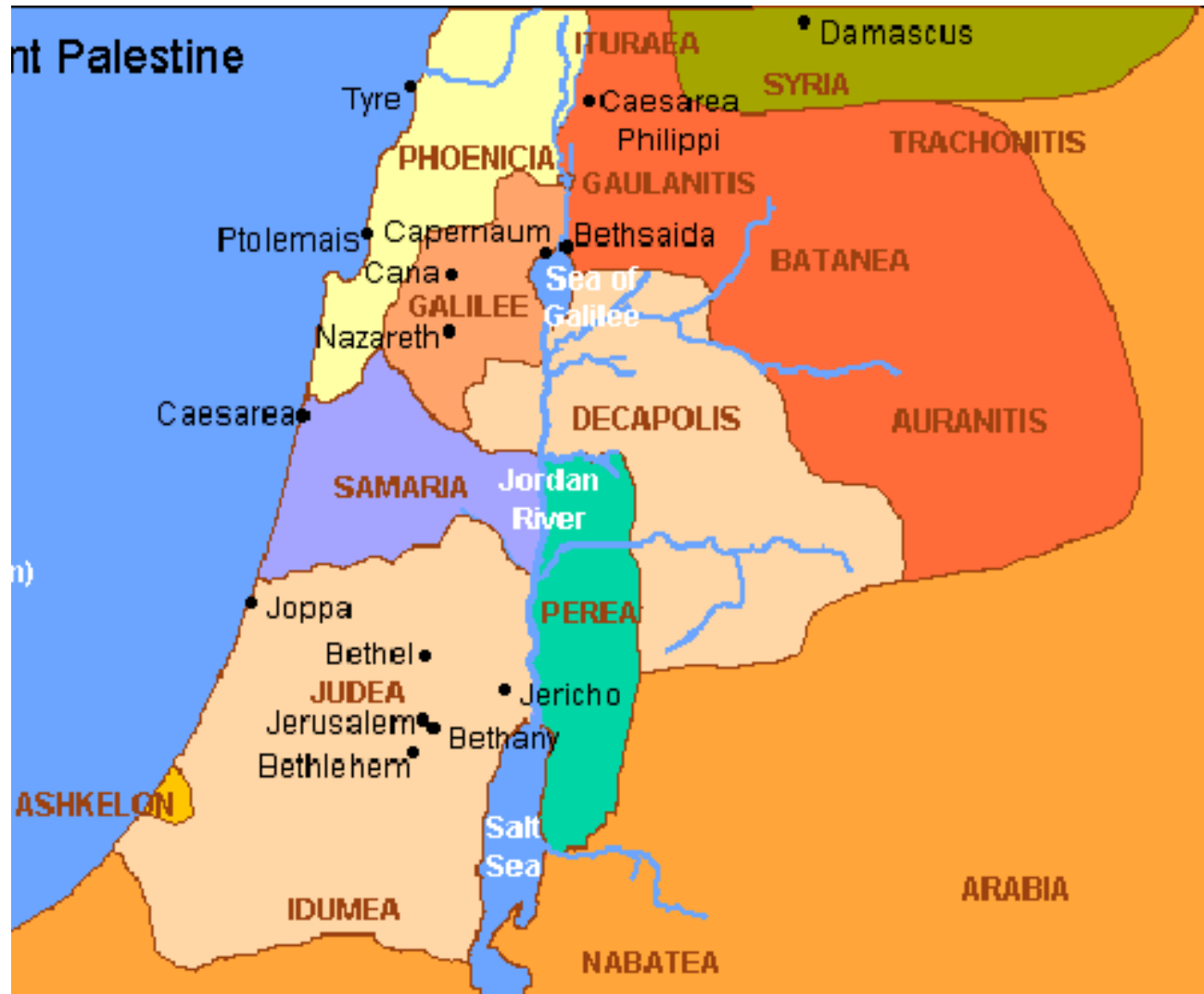


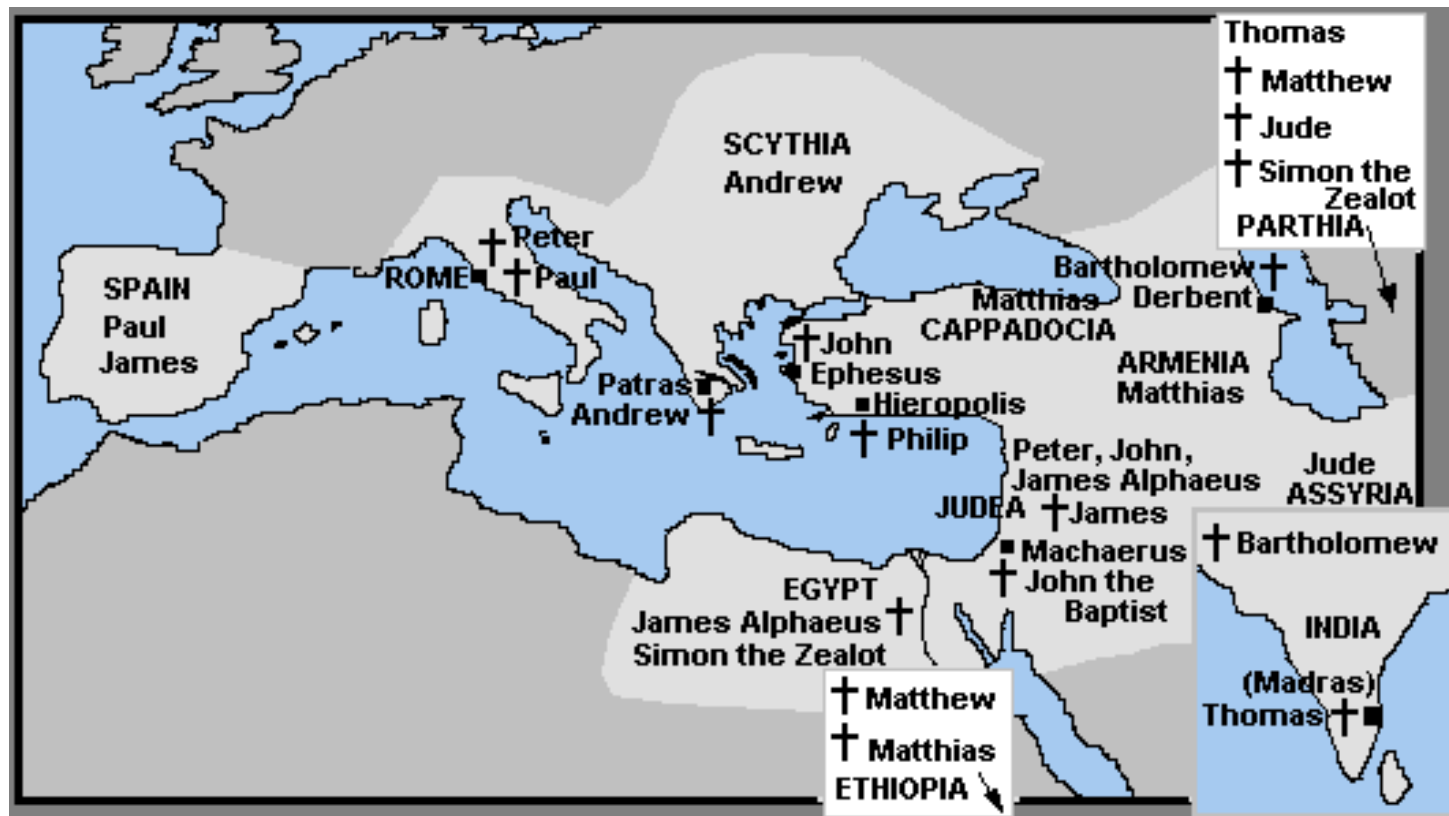
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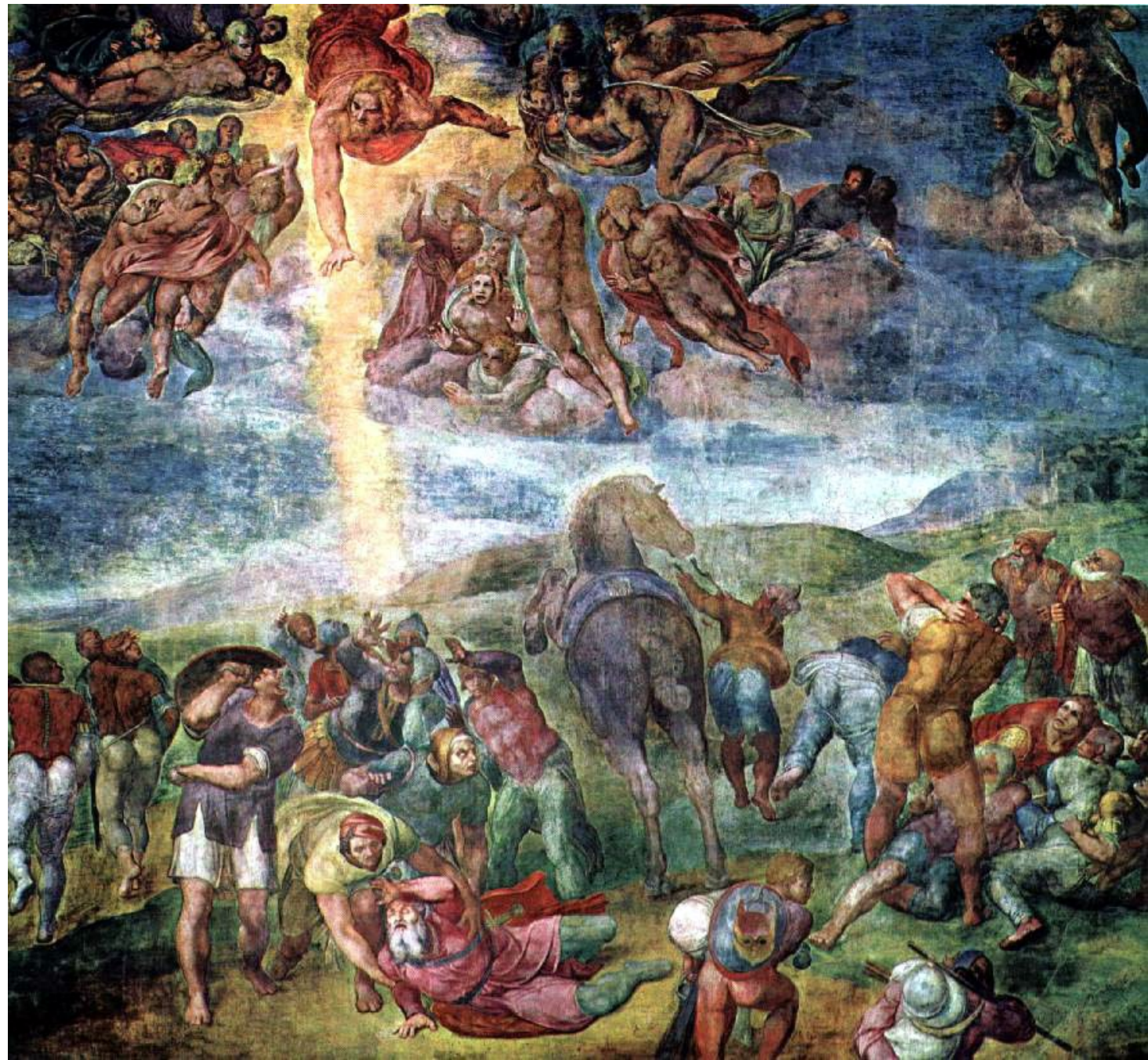








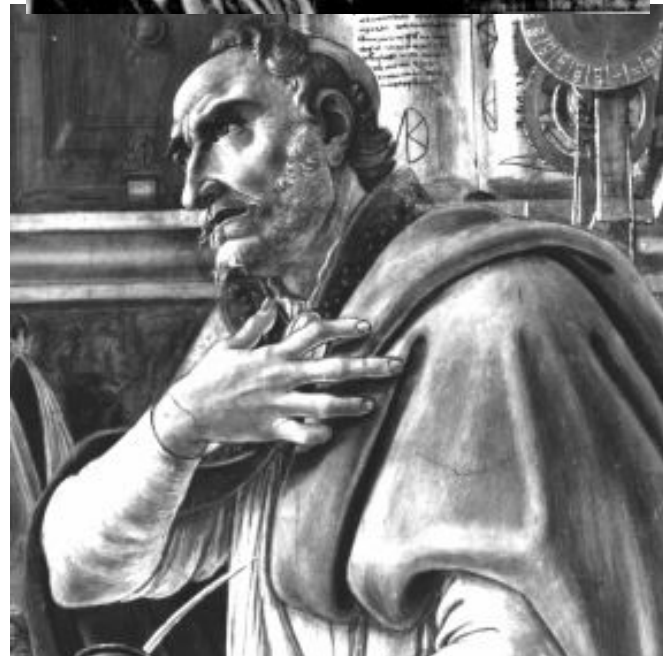














GERMAN OCEAN

BARBARIAN SEA

BRITANNIC OCEAN

CANTABRIC SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

EUXINE SEA

CASPIA SEA

© www.euratlas.com



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 were to become powerful, even though the Byzantines claimed control over the region.

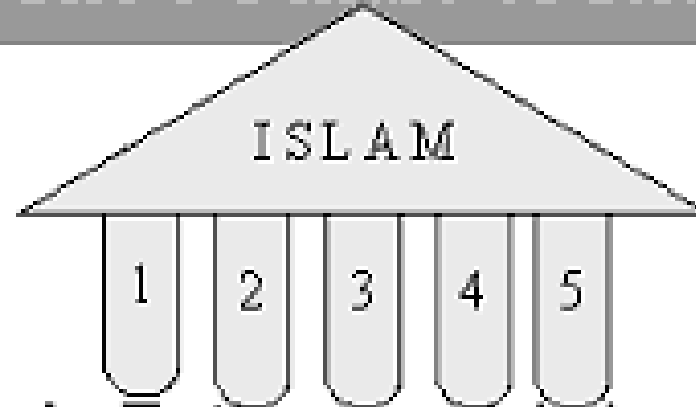




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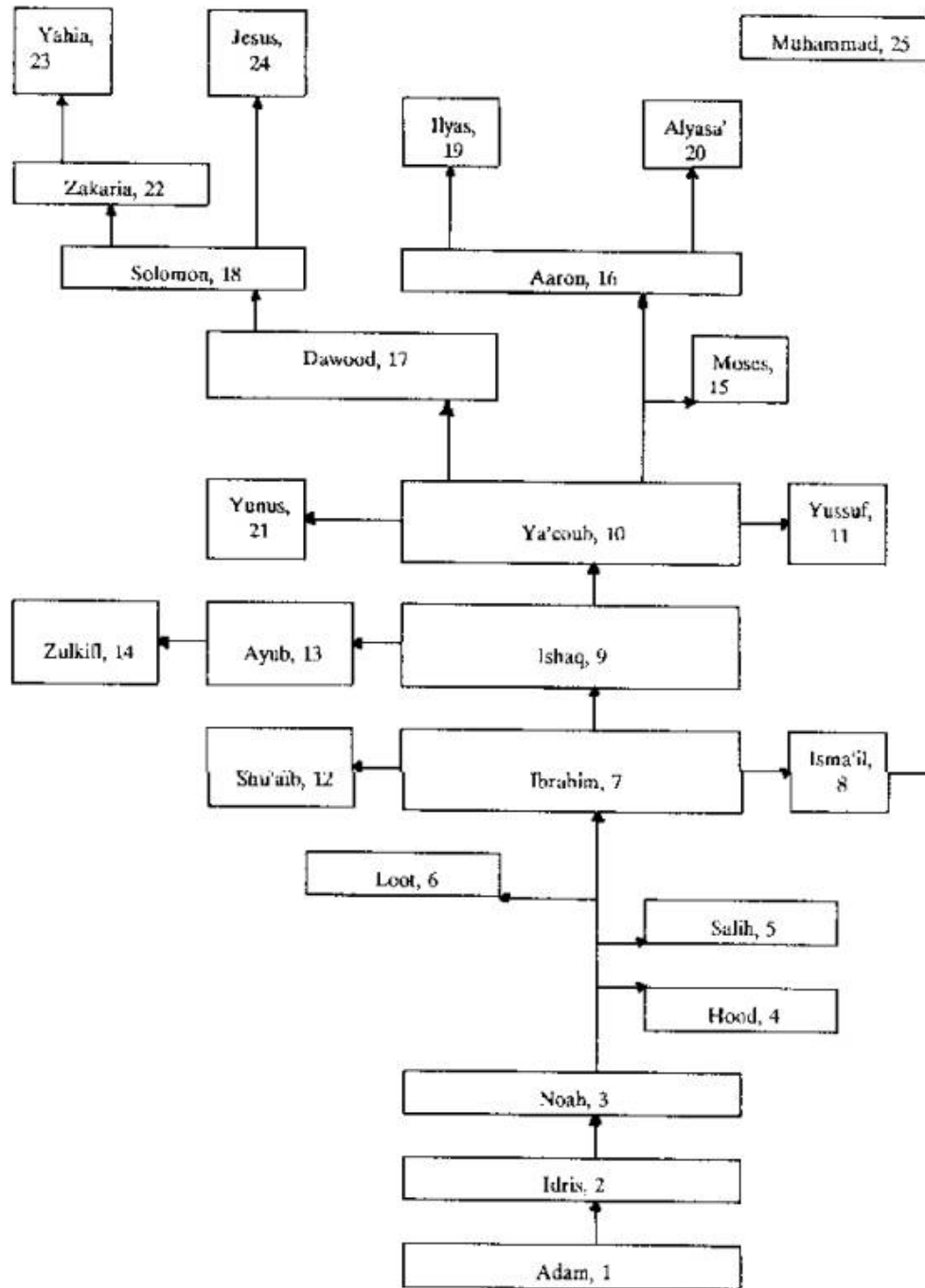
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•

The 5 Pillars of Islam



1. **Shahada**- Testimony and declaration of faith
2. **Salah**- Prayer 5 times a day
3. **Zakat**- 2 1/2% charity to the poor
4. **Saum**- Fasting during the month of Ramadan
5. **Hajj**- Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once a lifetime

• • • • •

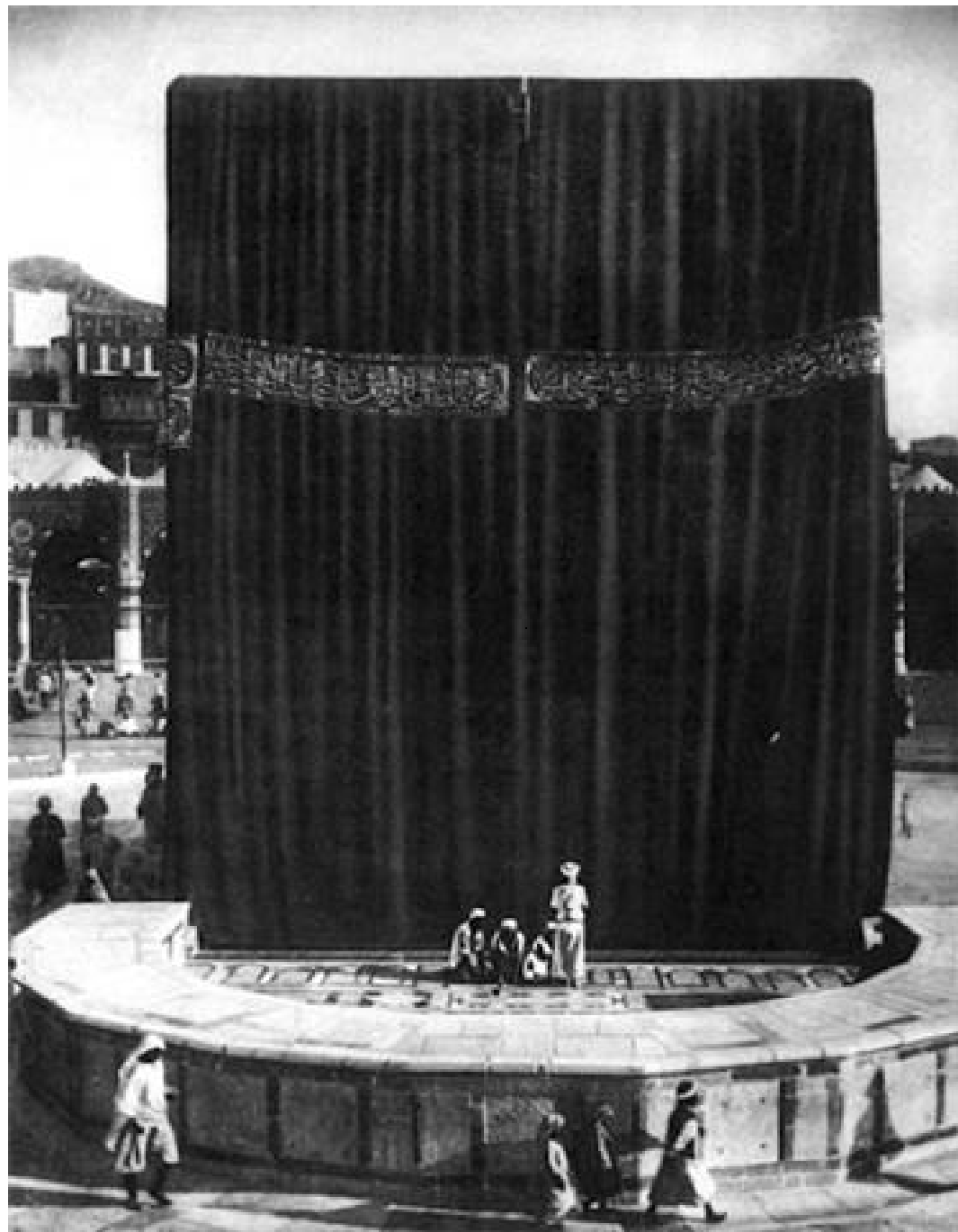




All the national borders of the Middle East have been drawn, since World War I.

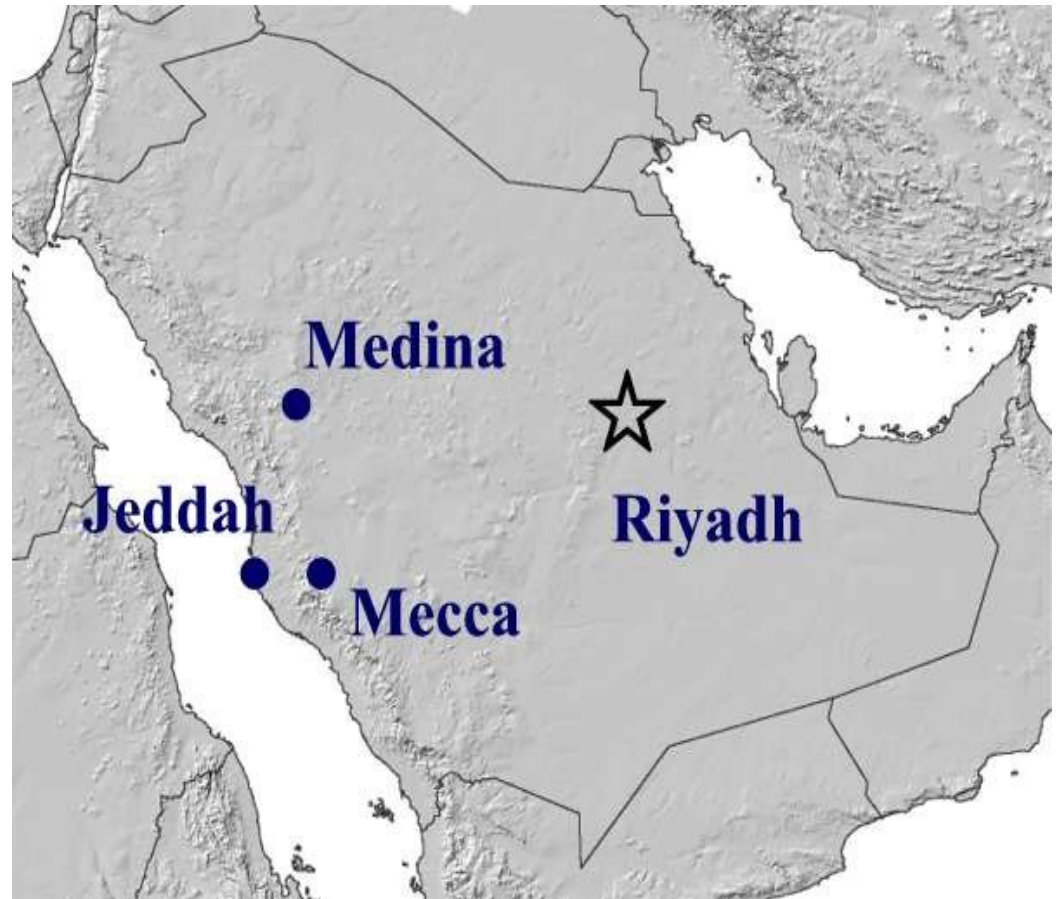
Pre Islamic life





570 C.E.

- Muhammad Ibn Abdullah
- Born in Mecca
- An Orphan
- Quraysh tribe
- Ka'ba



مغارہ کبردی اول کون کم جہاد اتوک غافل ایکن قاتی اولدی
رسول حضرت تک یورکی قتلتمدی ینہ دوندی کعبه طواقن



واردی یدی کعبه طواقن قادی رخ خدیجه خاتونک
متزلک واردی هرکم اشتمدی کورمشدی آنی خدیجه خاتون

Early Life

- Successful merchant
- Known for fairness
- Concern for social issues
- Caravan manager
- Strong leader



First revelation

- 610 C.E. (40ys old)
- Yearly retreats
- Cave of Hira
- Visited by the angel Gabriel
- Told to “Recite!”



Celestial Journey

3rd Holiest site in Islam



The Hijrah

- Start of the new Islamic year (lunar calendar of 354 days)



Medina

- Becomes 2nd holiest site in Islam
- Muhammad becomes more political
- Defensive Jihad



Battle of Badr

Muhammad planned to attack the largest caravan of the year coming from Mecca.

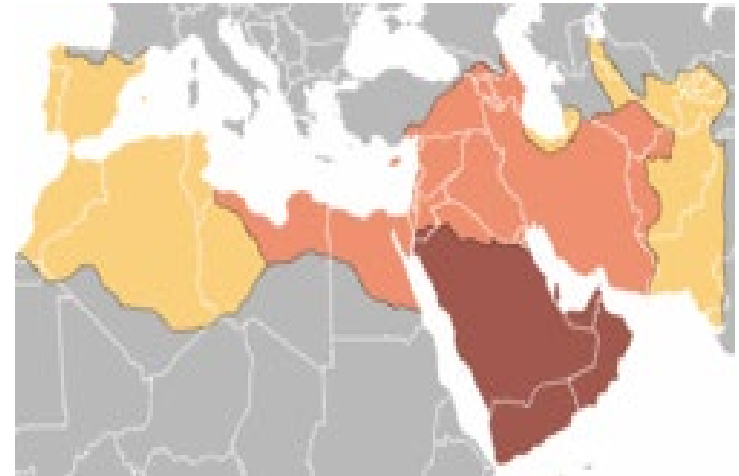
- Quraysh found out and sent an army of 1,000 men

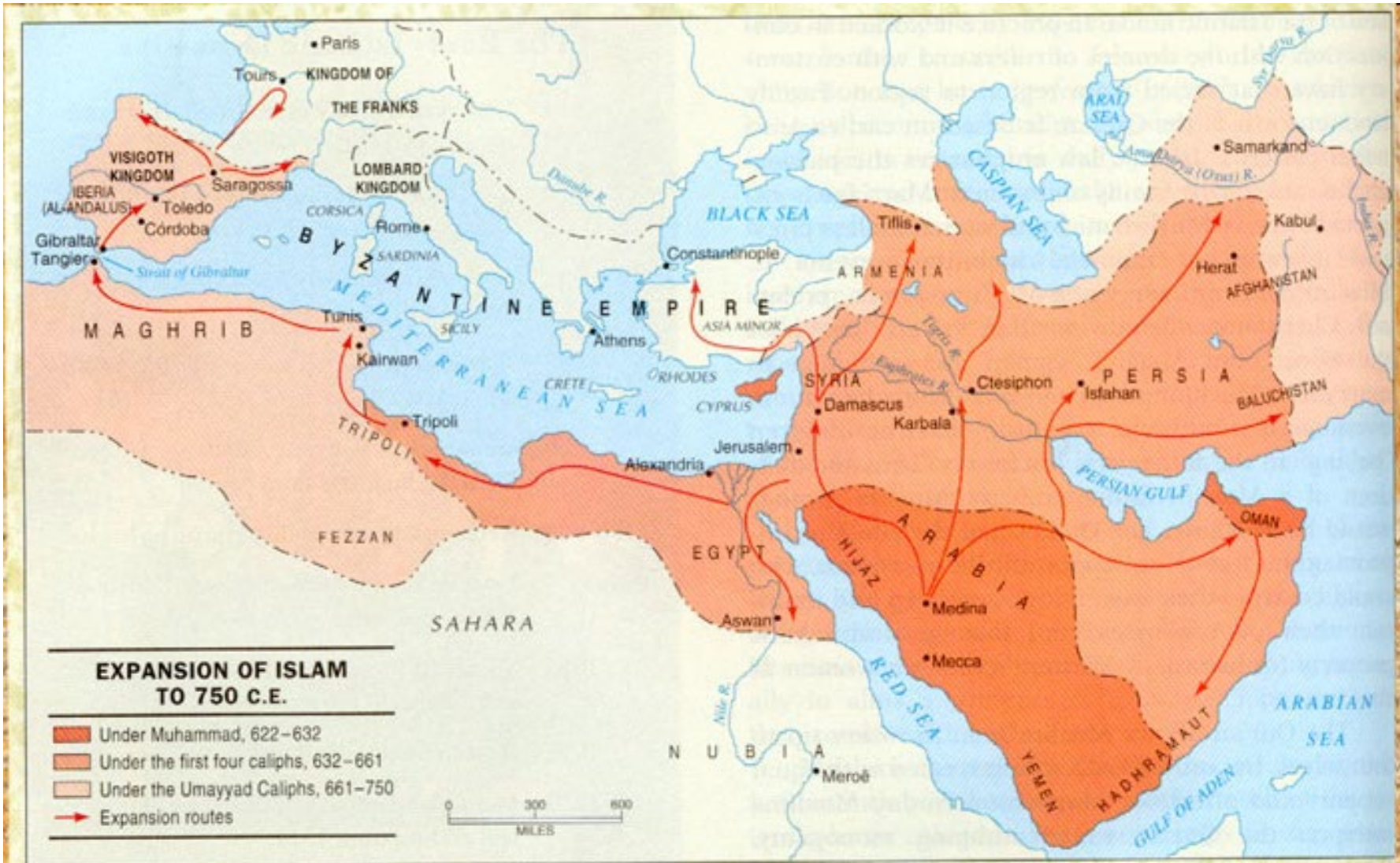
Muhammad was
Outnumbered 3 to 1



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.





900 AD



1000 AD

-



Faroer

Shetland

Staraya
Lagoda

820

Scandinavia

854

Novgorod

Dublin

795

793

York

820

Volga

Rhine

Kiev 882

Dnieper

Don

880

Normandy

911

Danube

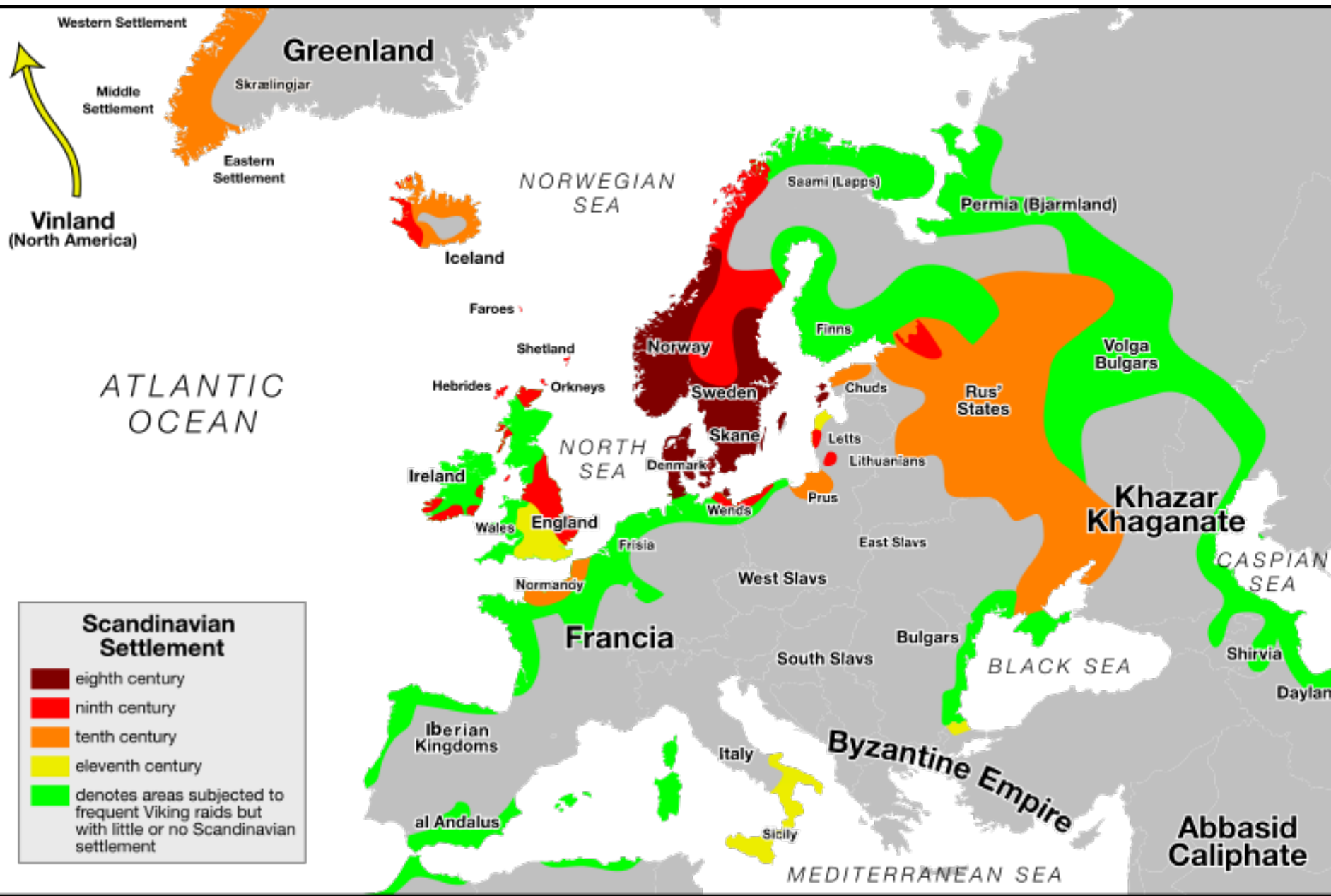
860

844

941

Miklagard

839



Greenland

Western Settlement
Middle Settlement
Eastern Settlement

Vinland
(North America)

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Scandinavian Settlement

- dark red: eighth century
- red: ninth century
- orange: tenth century
- yellow: eleventh century
- green: denotes areas subjected to frequent Viking raids but with little or no Scandinavian settlement

NORTH SEA

Francia

Byzantine Empire

Abbasid Caliphate

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

CASPIAN SEA

BLACK SEA

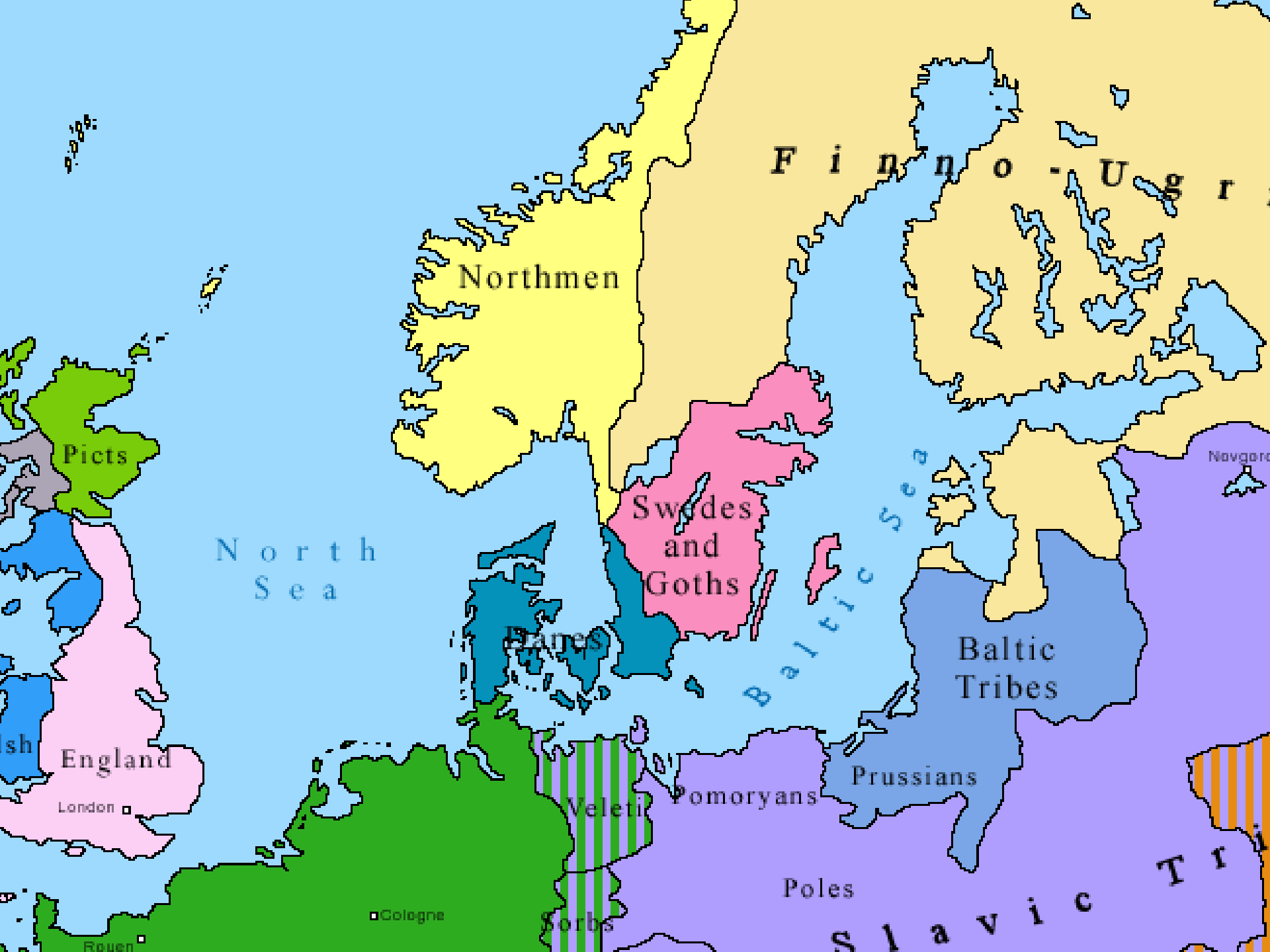
NORWEGIAN SEA











Northmen

Finno-Ugric

Picts

North Sea

Swedes and Goths

Danes

Baltic Sea

Baltic Tribes

English

London

Prussians

Veleiti

Pomoryans

Poles

Slavic Tribes

Cologne

Sorbs

Rouen





Greenland

982

Iceland

Faroer

Shetland

Scandinavia

Dublin

795

793

York

820

Normandy

811

Rhine

Vinland

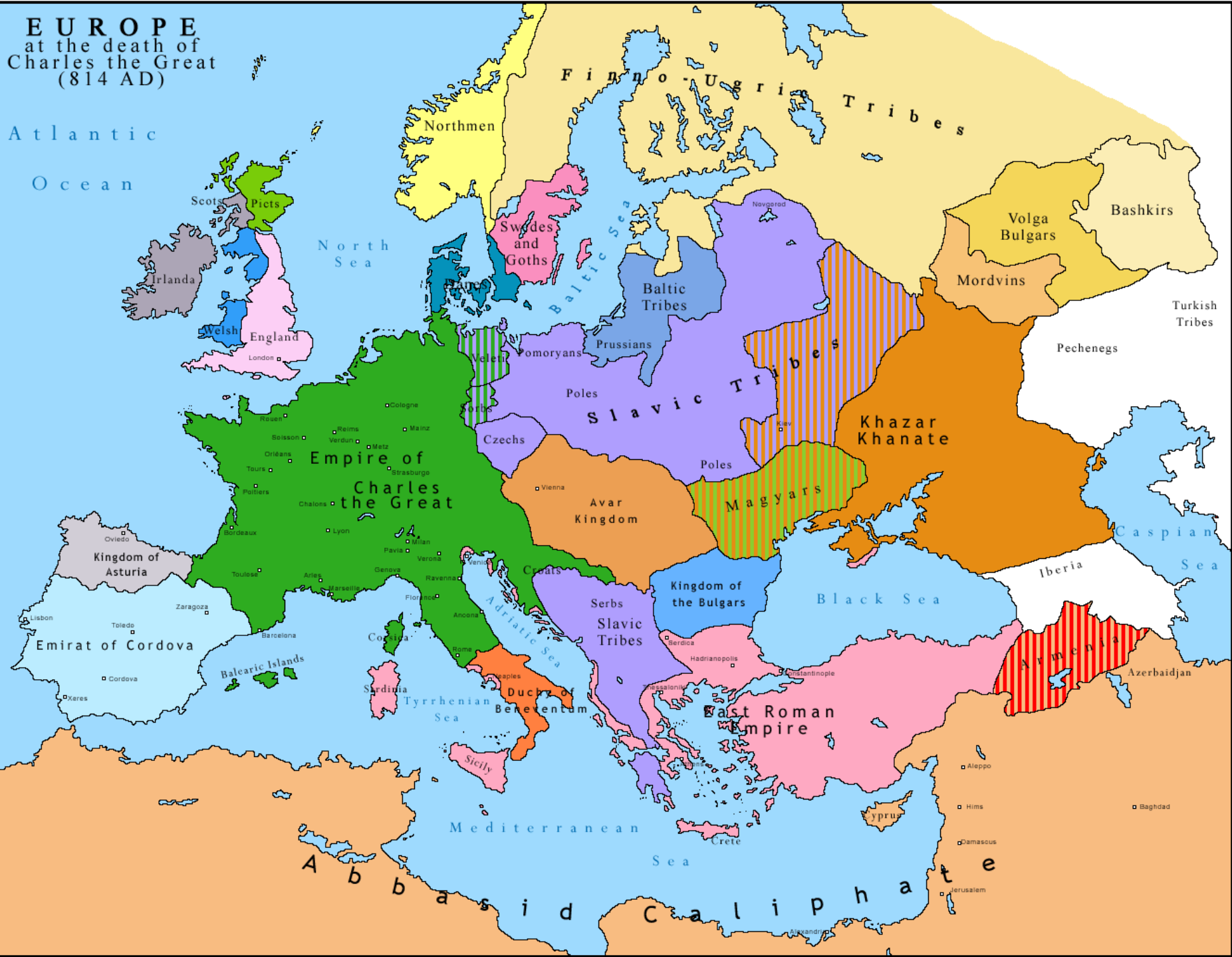
1000

Atlantic Ocean



EUROPE at the death of Charles the Great (814 AD)

Atlantic
Ocean



Finn-Ugric Tribes

Scots
Picts

Irlanda
Welsh
England
London

Northmen

Swedes and Goths

Baltic Tribes

Volga Bulgars

Bashkirs

Mordvins

Turkish Tribes

Pechenegs

Slavic Tribes

Khazar Khanate

Empire of Charles the Great

Avar Kingdom

Magyars

Caspian Sea

Iberia

Black Sea

Kingdom of the Bulgars

Kingdom of Asturias

Emirat of Cordova

Balearic Islands

Duchy of Beneventum

Sicily

East Roman Empire

Armenia

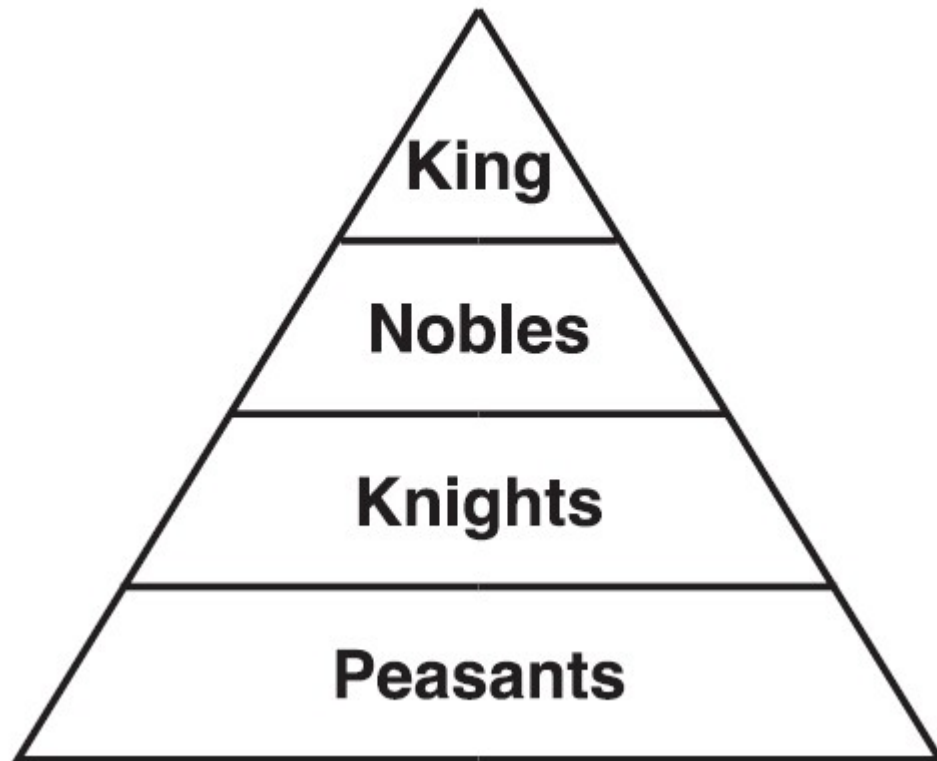
Azerbaijan

Mediterranean Sea

Abbasid Caliphate

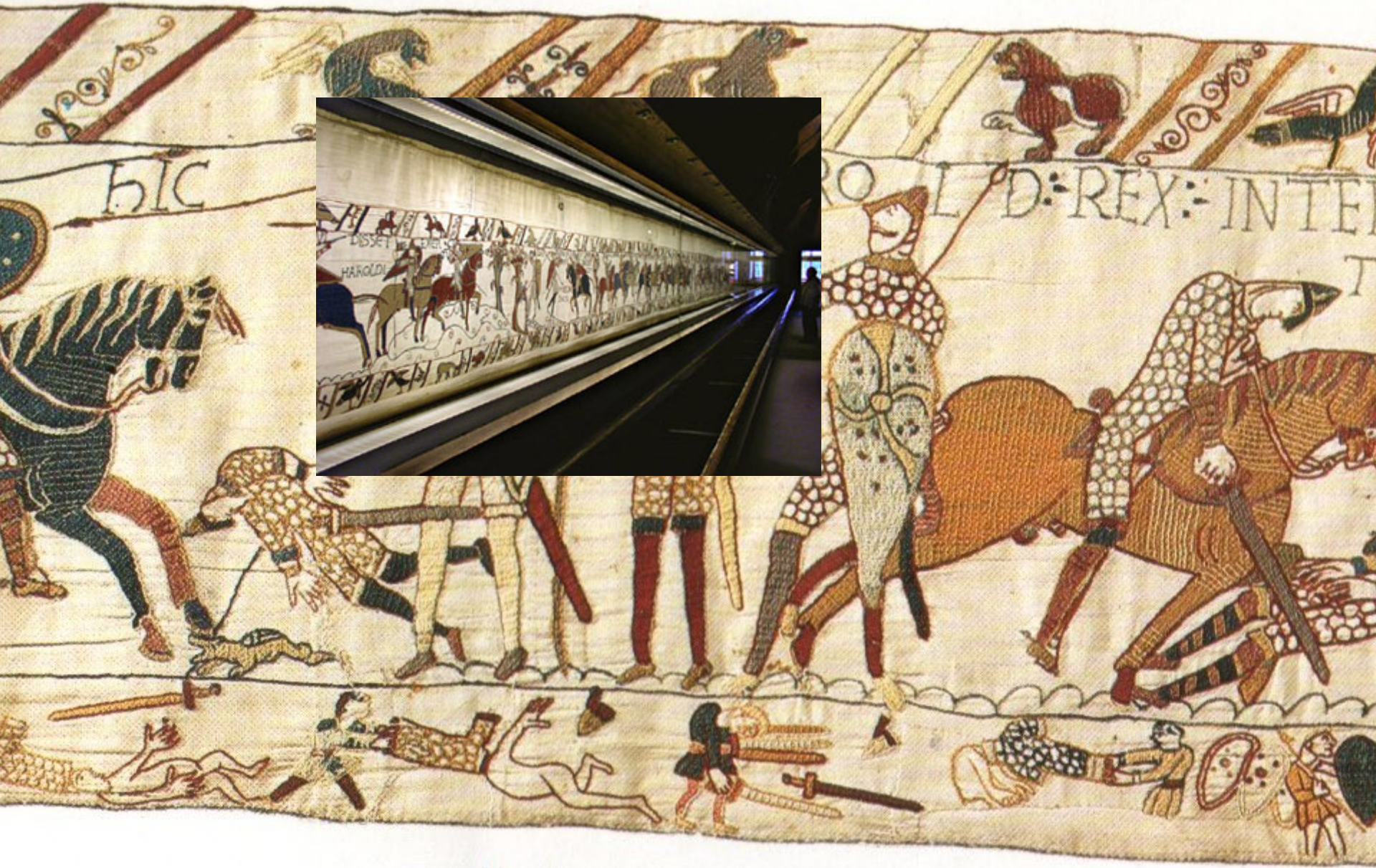
Aleppo
Hims
Baghdad
Damascus
Jerusalem
Cyprus
Crete

European Feudal System



**EUROPE
DURING THE RISE OF
SCANDINAVIAN STATES
910 A.D.**



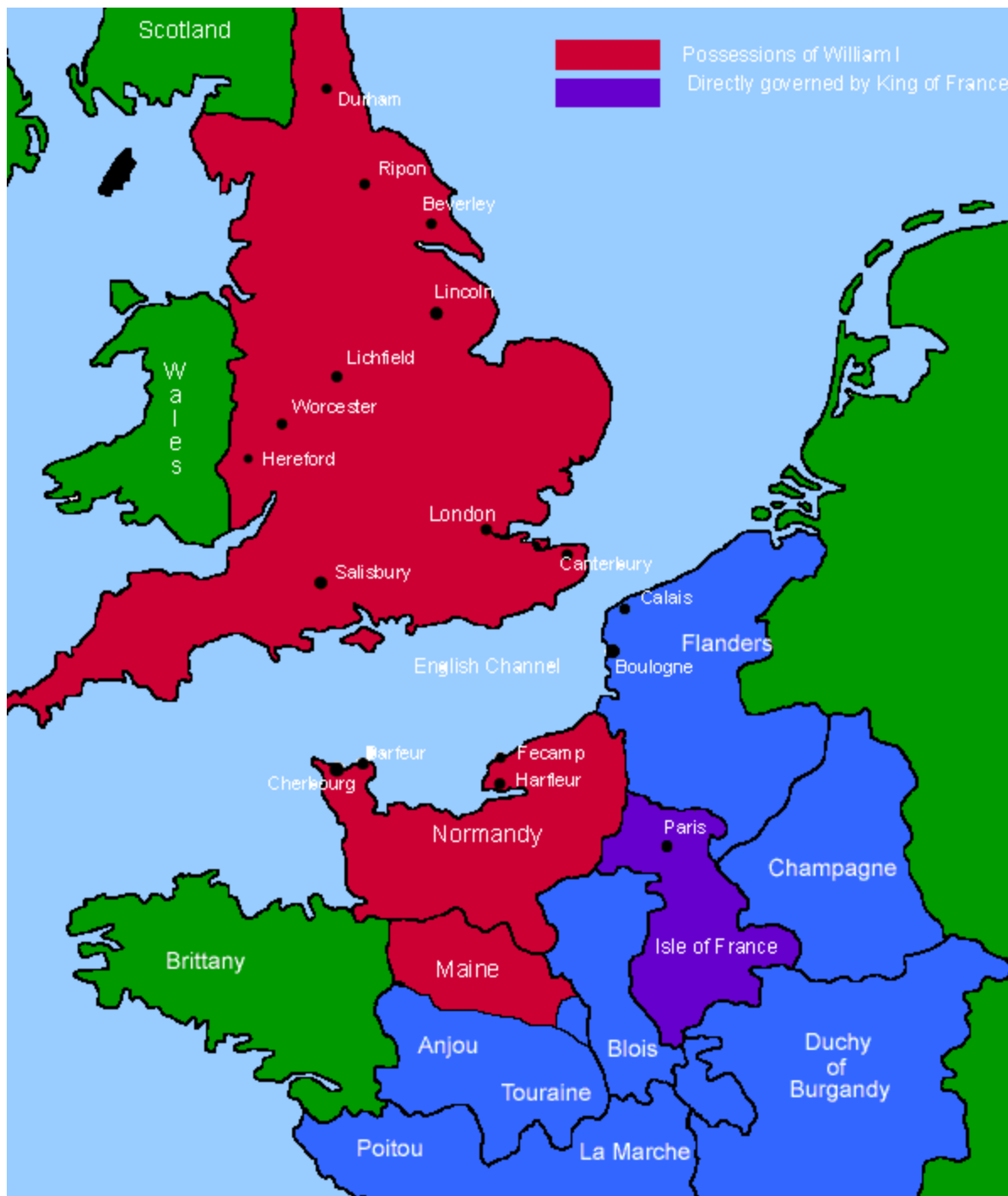


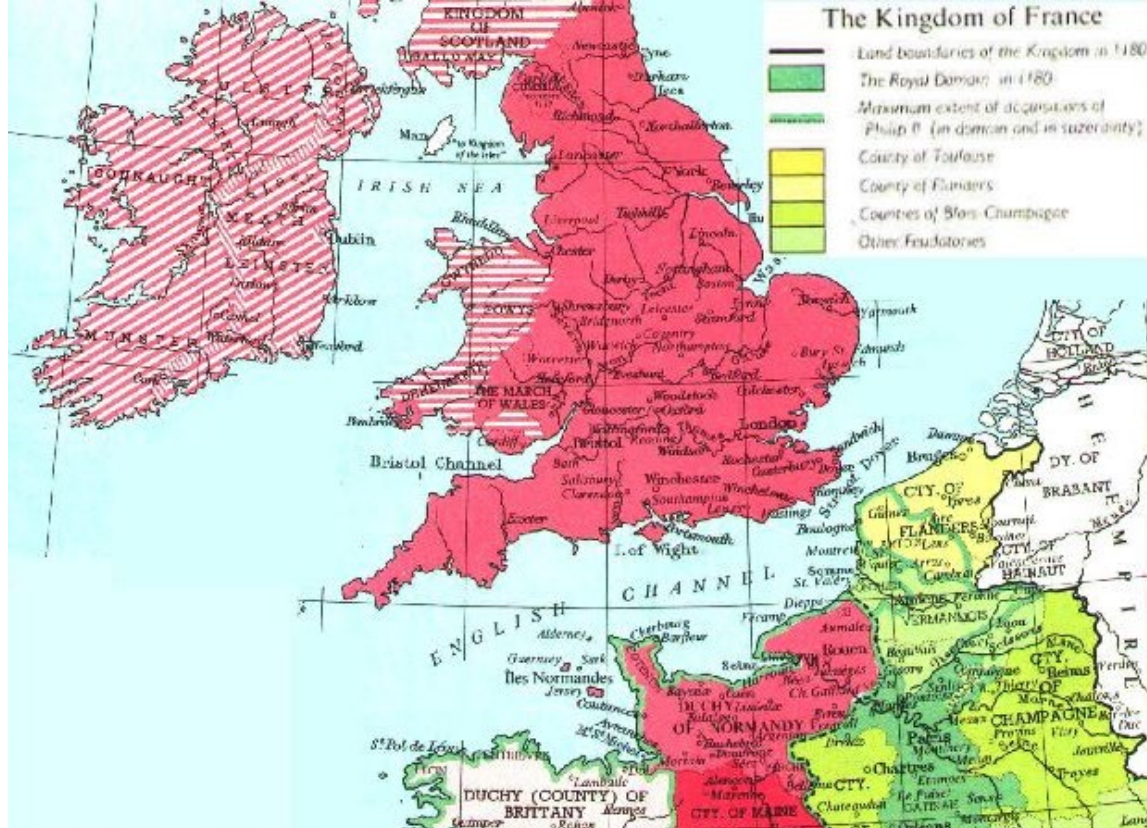
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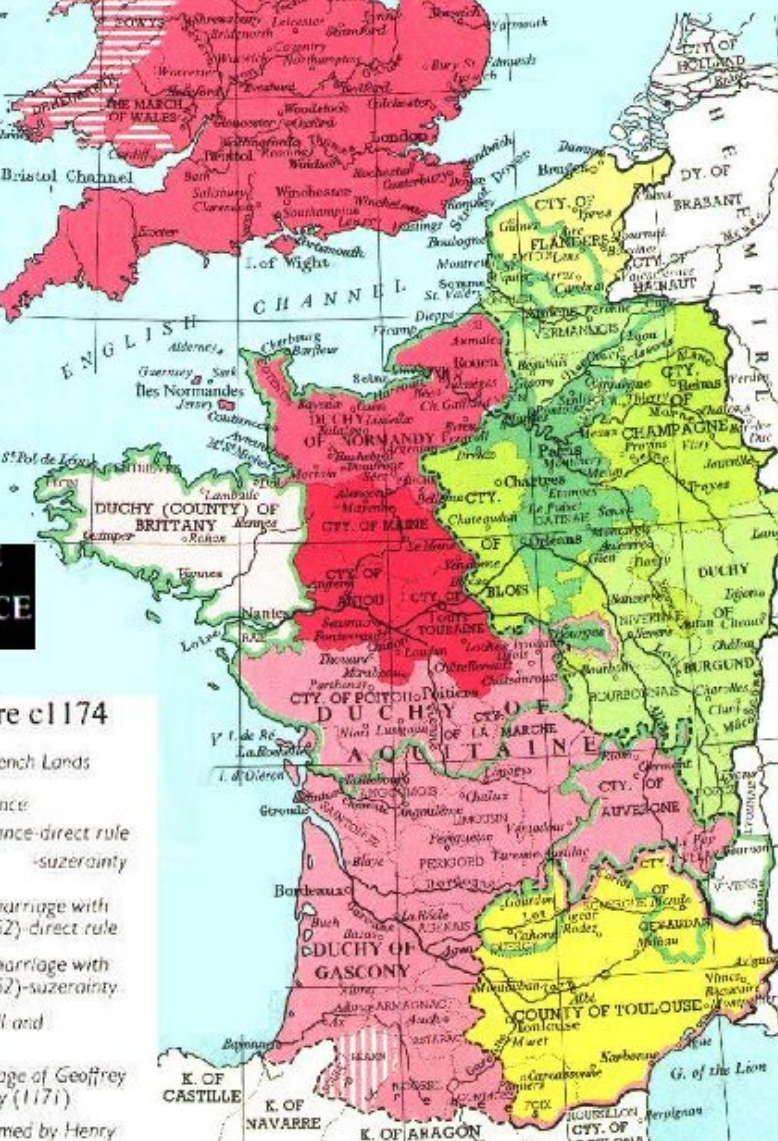




ANGEVIN EMPIRE & THE KINGDOM OF FRANCE 1154-1220

The Angevin Empire c1174

- Boundary of Henry II's French Lands
- Henry's paternal inheritance
- Henry's maternal inheritance-direct rule
- Henry's acquisitions by marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine (1152)-direct rule
- Henry's acquisitions by marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine (1152)-suzerainty
- Acquisitions by Papal Bull and conquest (1169-72)
- Henry's control by marriage of Geoffrey and Constance of Brittany (1171)
- Lands unsuccessfully claimed by Henry





MANUSCRIPT IN A SINGLE COLUMN OF GOTHIC SCRIPT
The text is written in a dense, single column of Gothic script on a rectangular parchment leaf. The script is dark and uniform, filling most of the page area. There are some faint markings and a small initial at the top left. The parchment shows signs of age, including some staining and a small tear near the bottom center.









POPE VS. KING

kasolis
impaint

magnis
Annus. 142

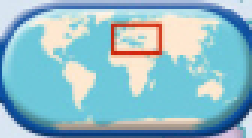
EUROPE

IN 1519

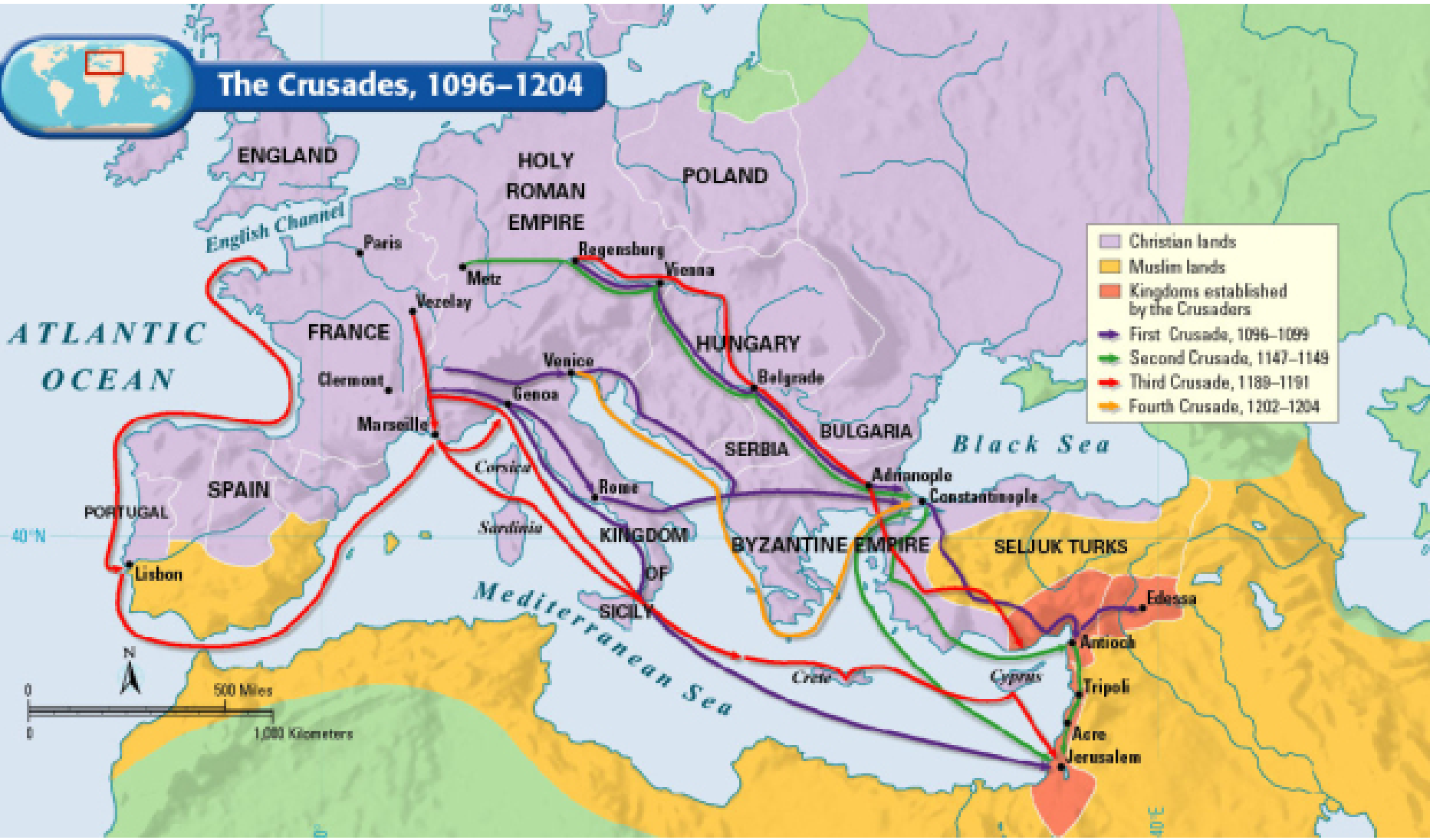
Scale Map
140 180 220

- Boundary of the Holy Roman Empire
- Division of the House of Habsburg
- Brandenburg
- Lands of the Union of Calmar
- Church Lands
- Bourbon Lands





The Crusades, 1096-1204



- Christian lands
- Muslim lands
- Kingdoms established by the Crusaders
- First Crusade, 1096-1099
- Second Crusade, 1147-1149
- Third Crusade, 1189-1191
- Fourth Crusade, 1202-1204

40°N

0 500 Miles
0 1,000 Kilometers

40°E

EUROPE at the death of Charles the Great (814 AD)

Atlantic
Ocean

North
Sea

Finnno-Ugrian Tribes

Northmen

Scots
Picts

Irlanda
Welsh
England
London

Swedes
and
Goths

Baltic Tribes

Volga
Bulgars

Bashkirs

Mordvins

Turkish
Tribes

Pechenegs

Veneti
Pomorians

Prussians

Slavic Tribes

Novgorod

Khazar
Khanate

Empire of
Charles
the Great

Czechs

Avar
Kingdom

Magyars

Caspian
Sea

Iberia

Black
Sea

Kingdom of
Asturia

Emirat of Cordova

Balearic Islands

Croats

Kingdom of
the Bulgars

Serbs
Slavic Tribes

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Duchy of
Beneventum

East Roman
Empire

Sicily

Mediterranean
Sea

Constantinople

Aleppo

Hims

Damascus

Jerusalem

Baghdad

Cyprus

Crete

Alexandria

Abbasid Caliphate

1096-1099




First Crusade

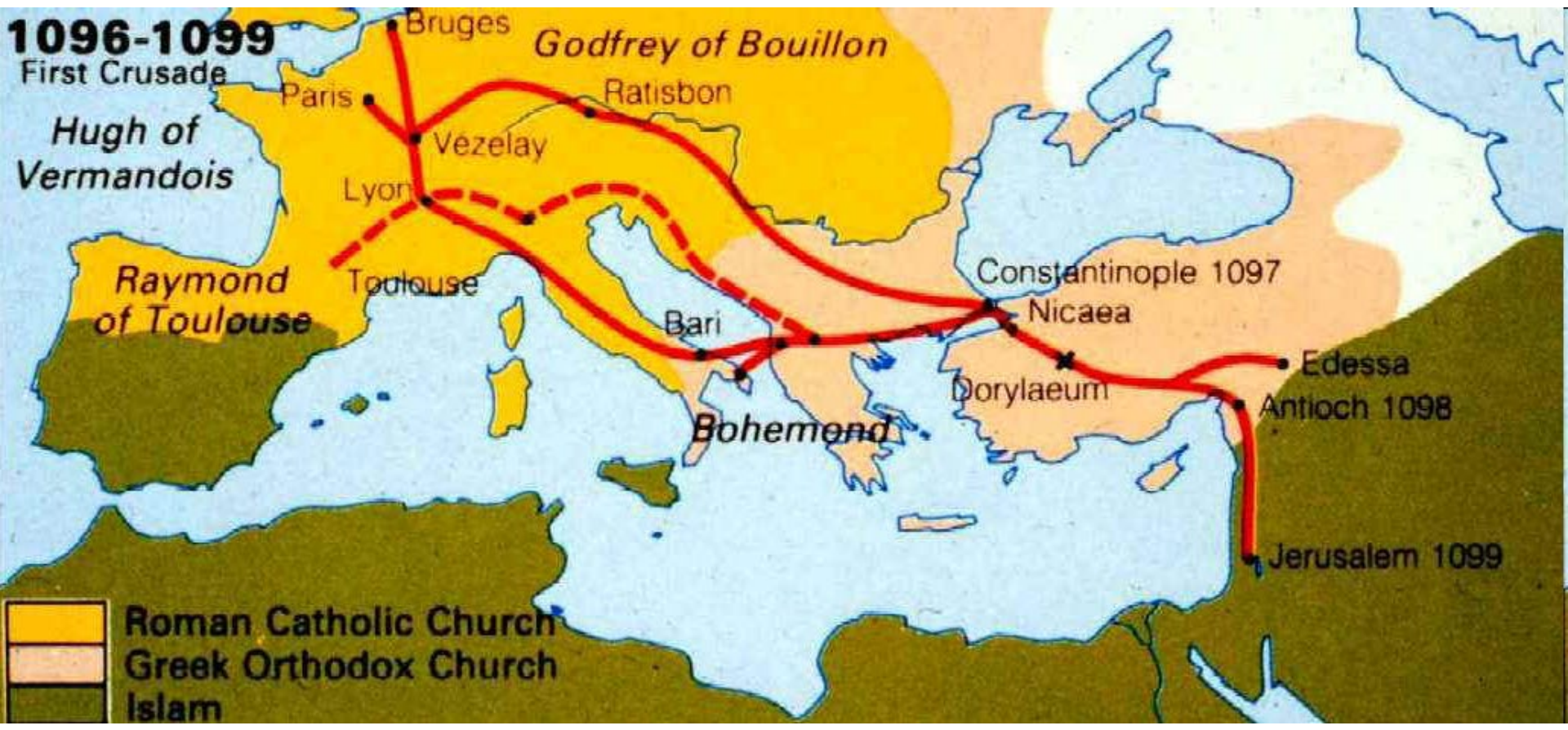
Hugh of Vermandois

Godfrey of Bouillon

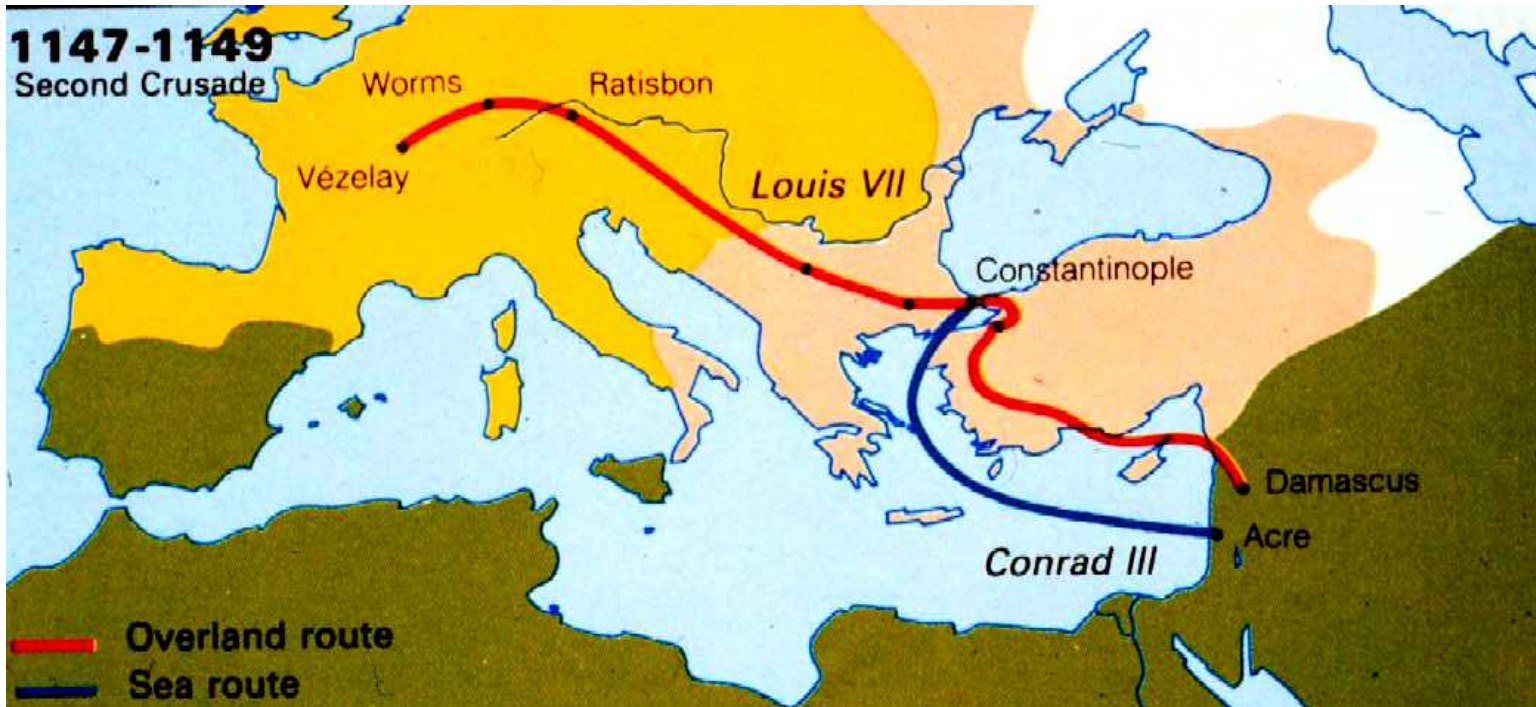
Raymond of Toulouse

Bohemond

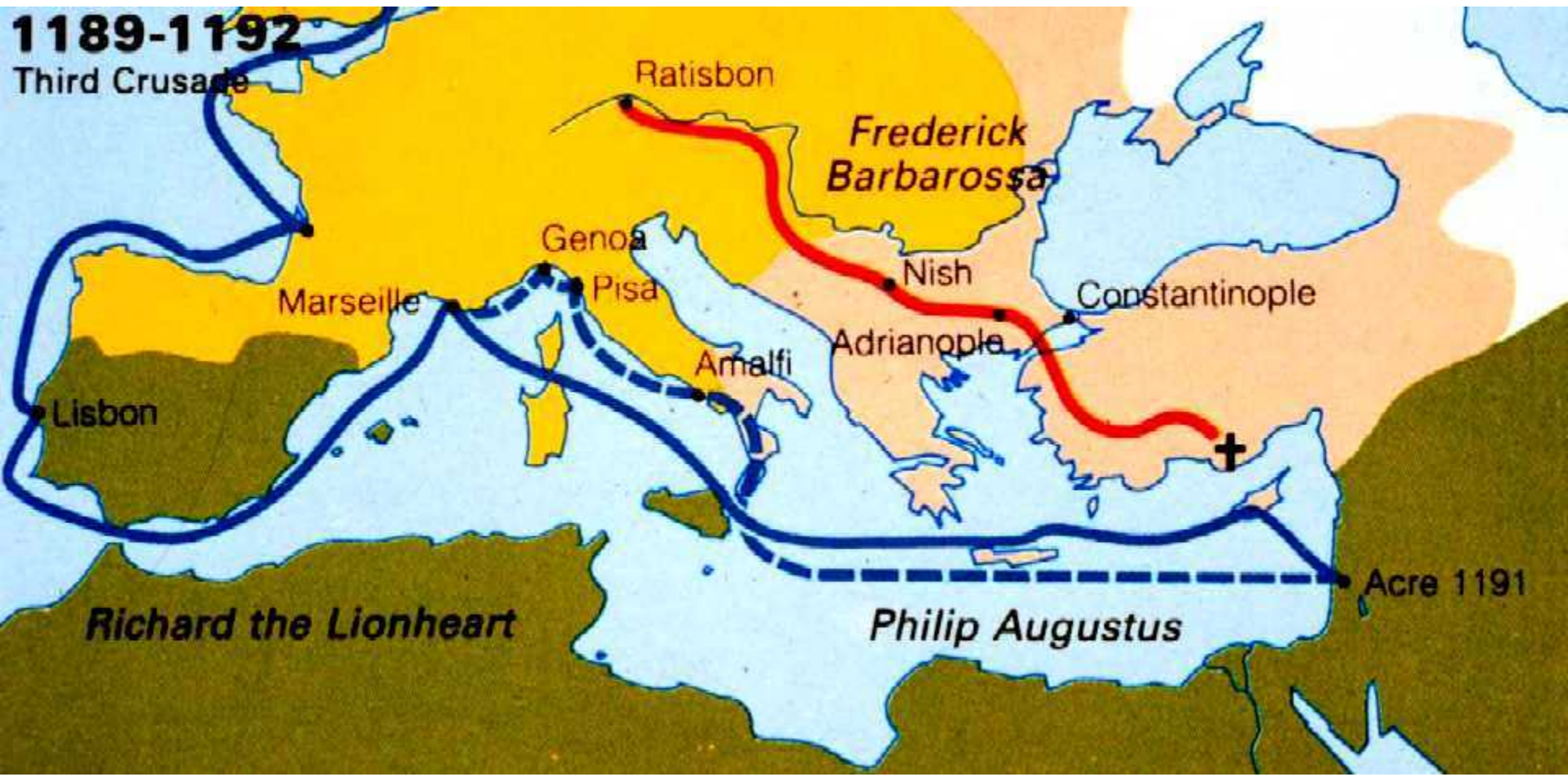
-  Roman Catholic Church
-  Greek Orthodox Church
-  Islam



1147-1149
Second Crusade



1189-1192
Third Crusade



Frederick Barbarossa

Richard the Lionheart

Philip Augustus

Acre 1191

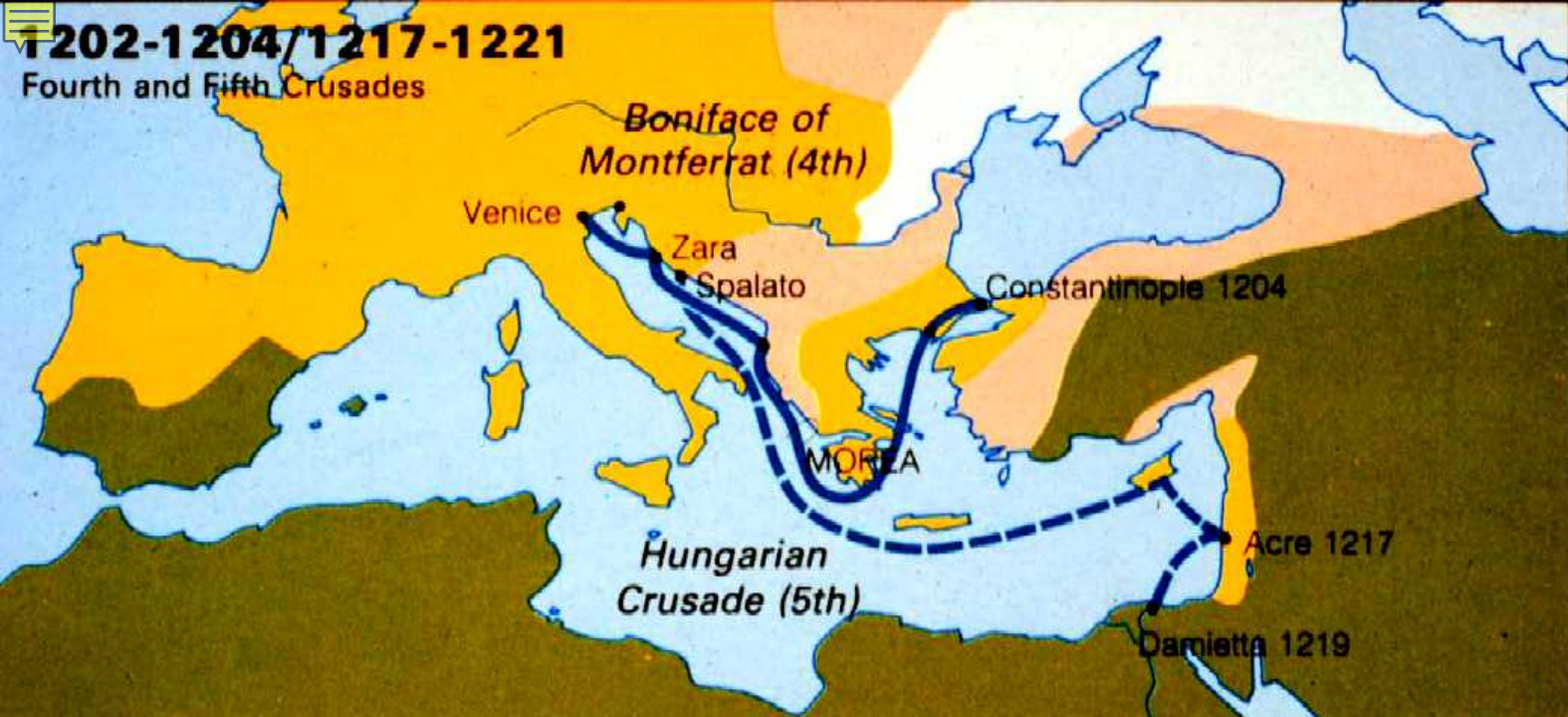


The Fourth Crusade, 1202–04



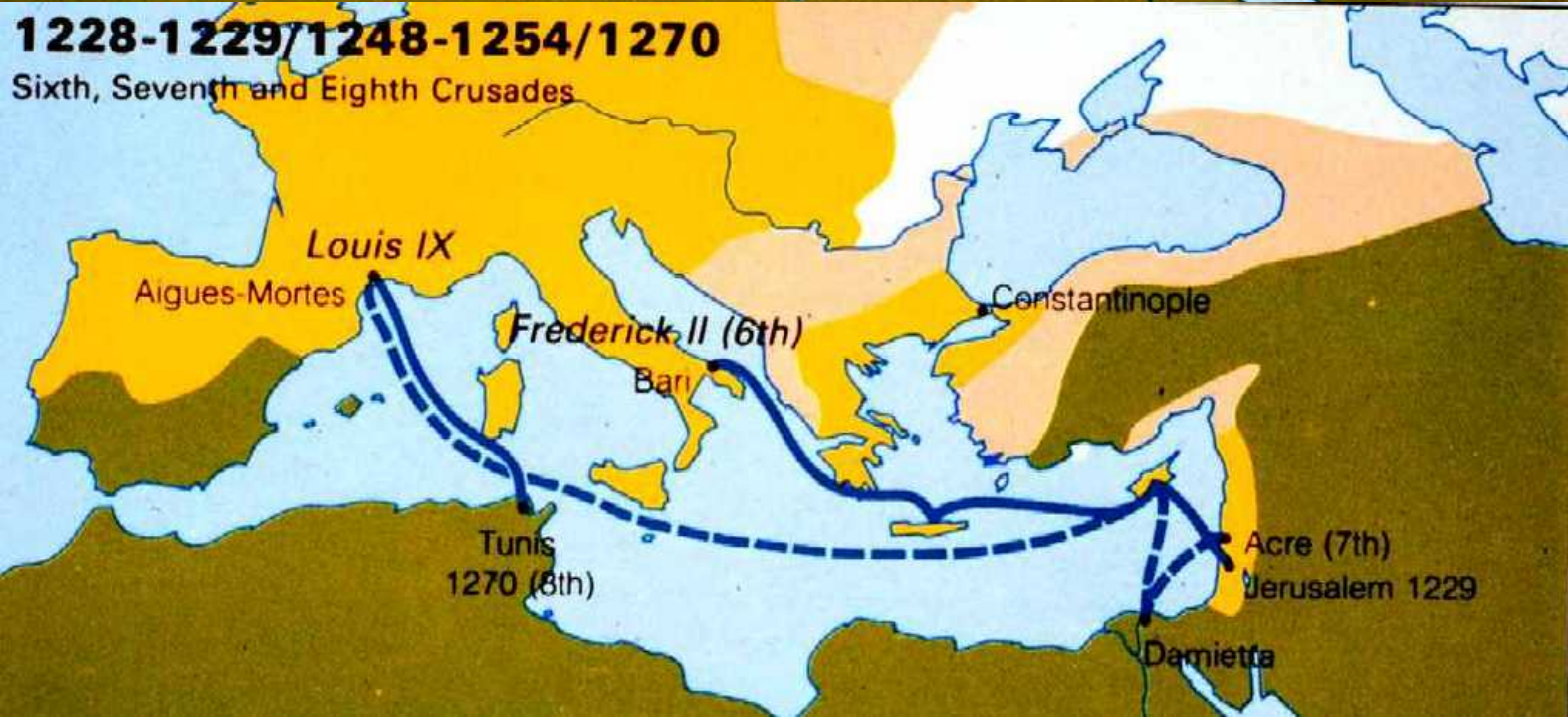
1202-1204/1217-1221

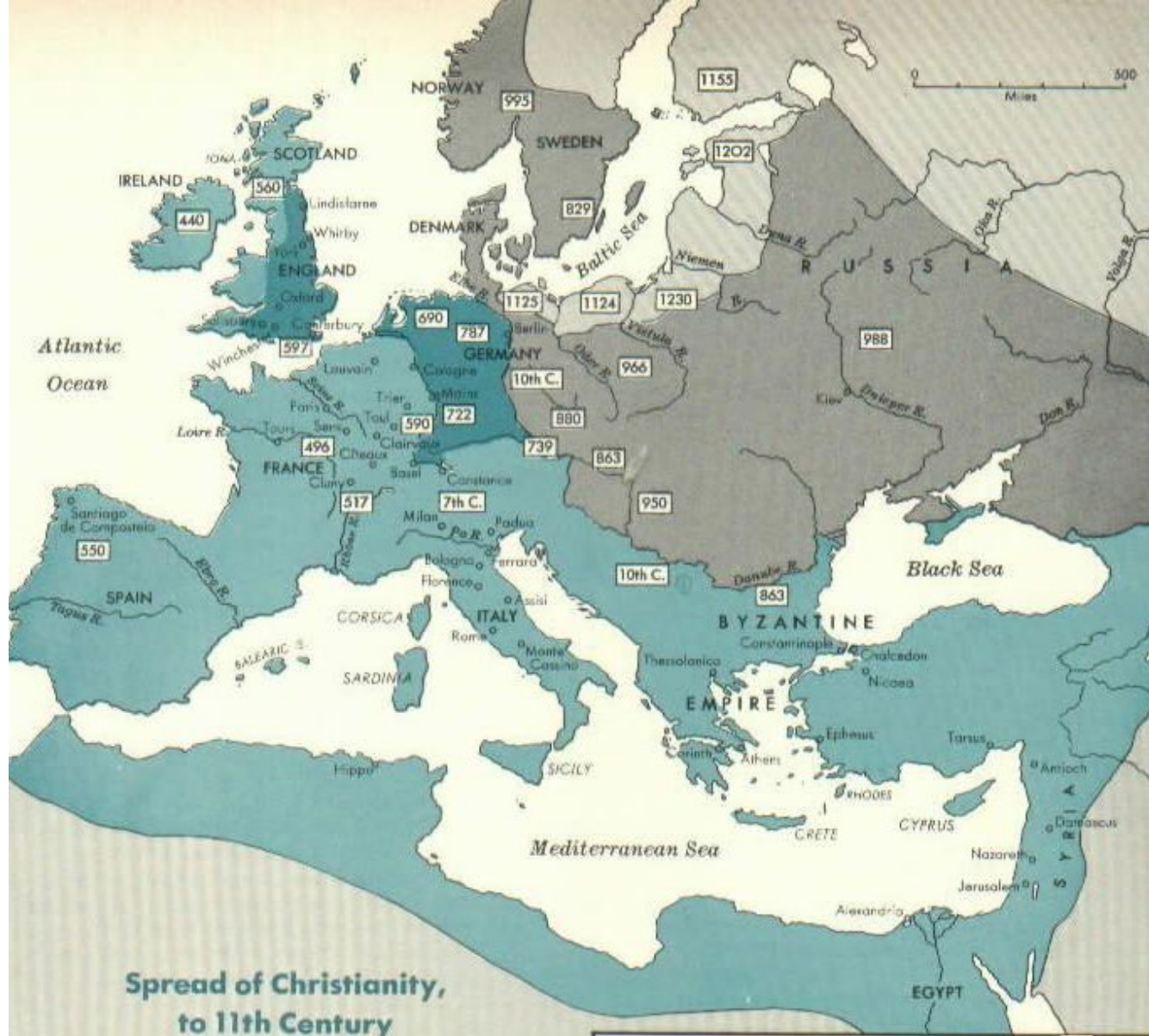
Fourth and Fifth Crusades



1228-1229/1248-1254/1270

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Crusades

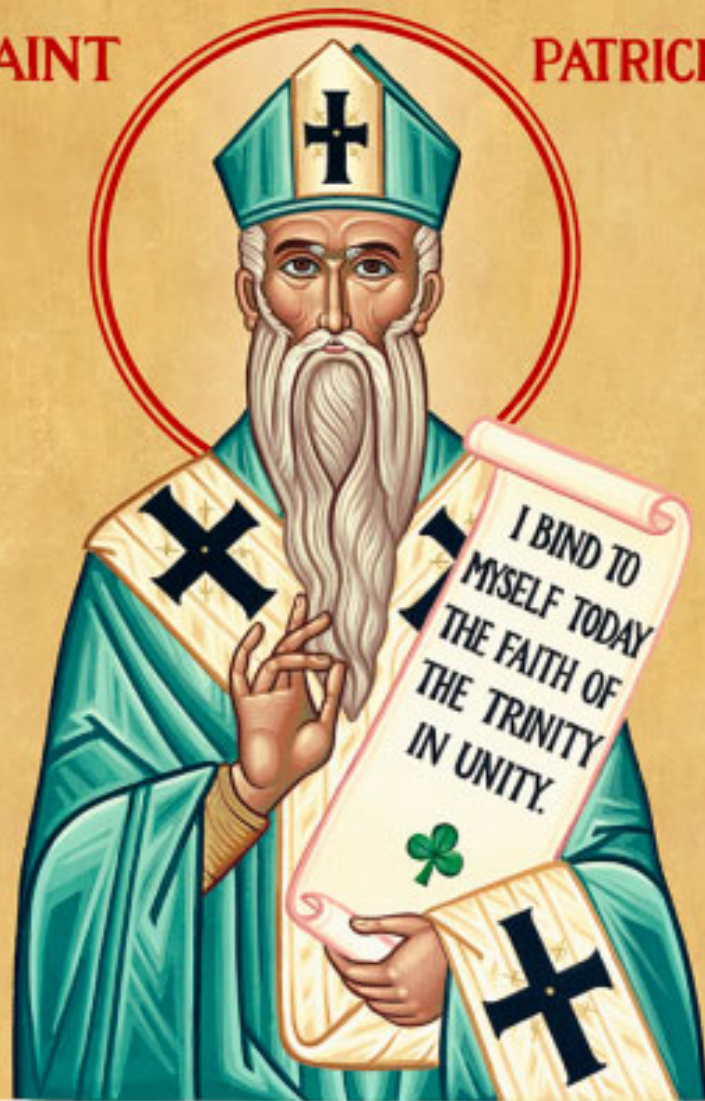




*In some cases part of the population remained pagan for some time thereafter; other areas Arise Christianity

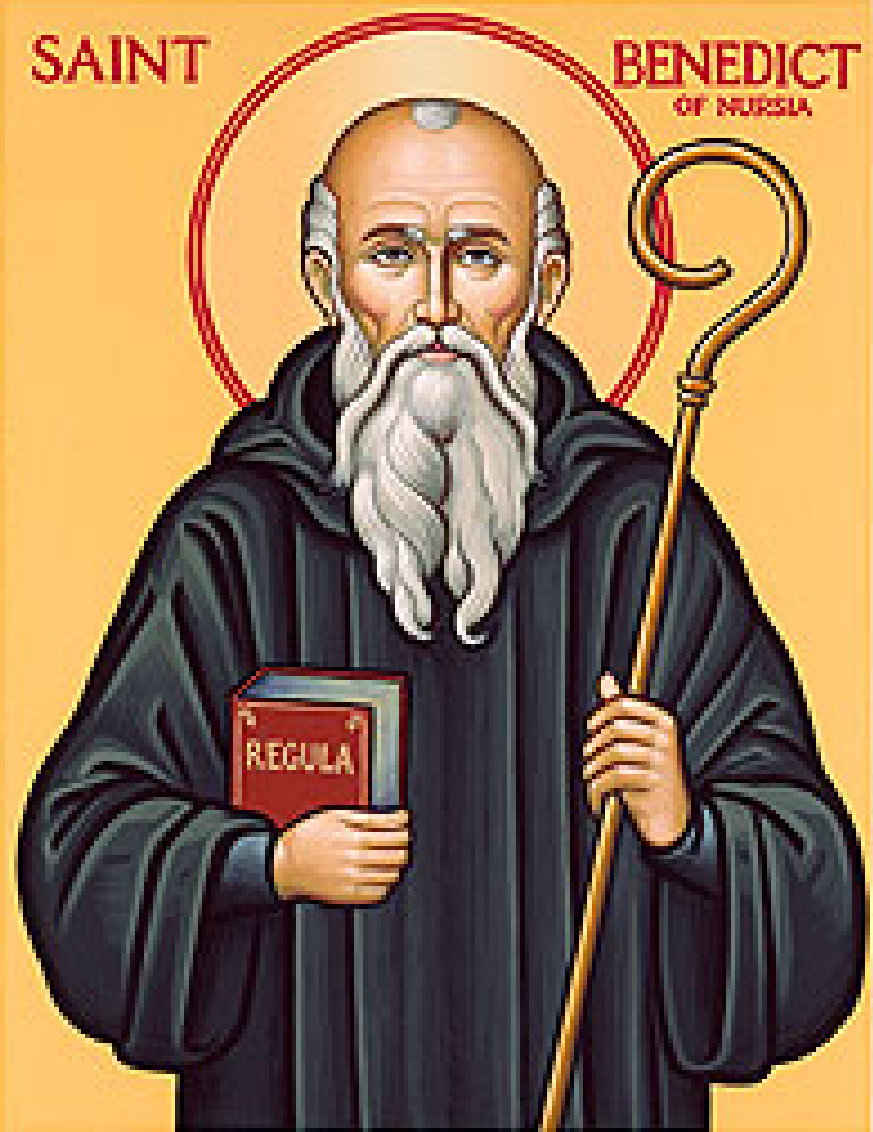
SAINT

PATRICK



SAINT

BENEDICT
OF NURSIA







Spread of Christianity

1. Monastic missionary conversion

I. St. Patrick

2. Standard conversion

I. St. Benedict

3. Monarchical forced conversion

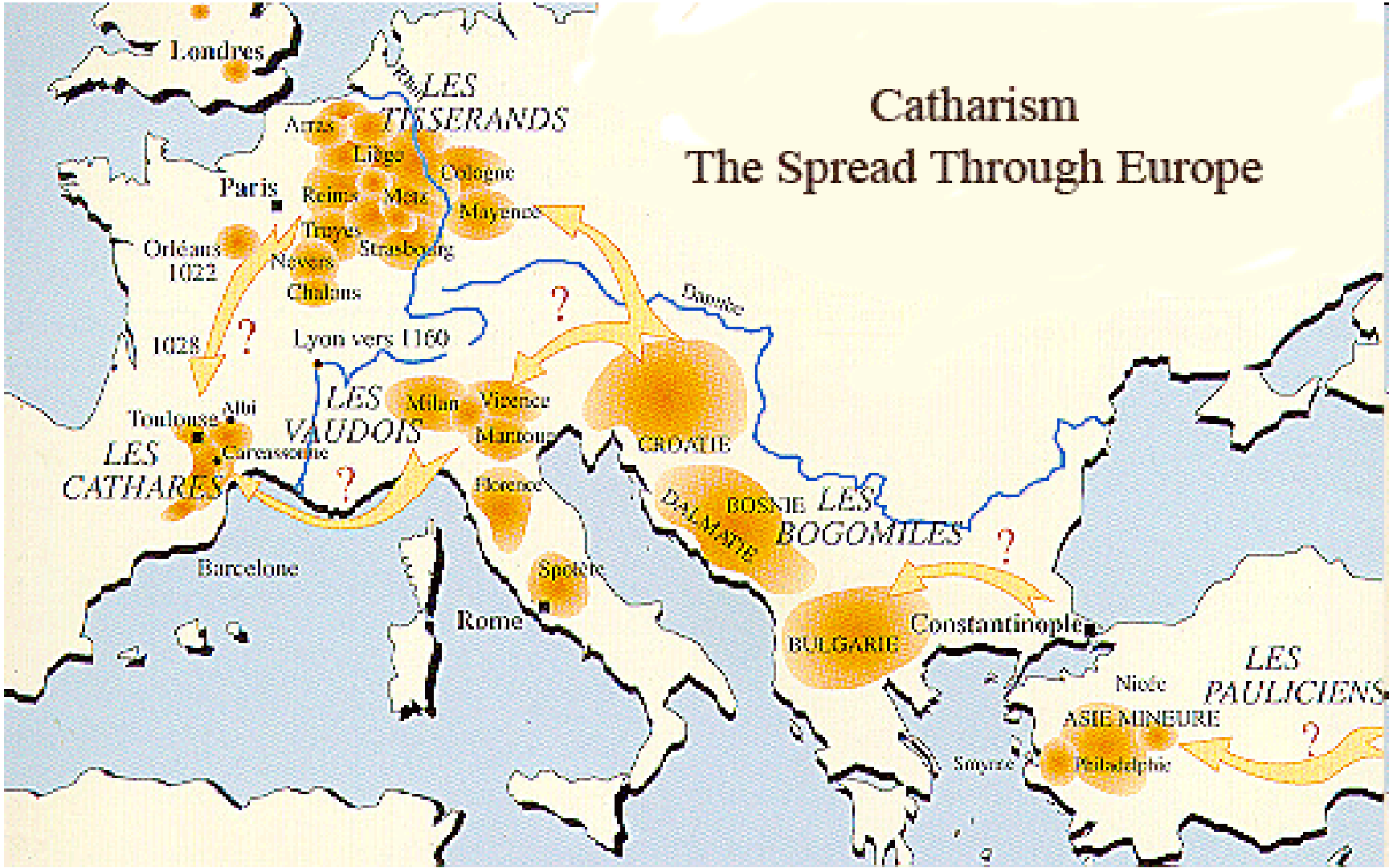
I. Charlemagne

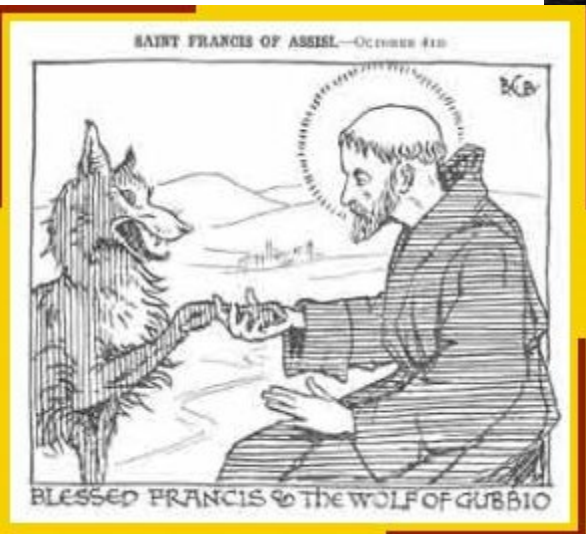
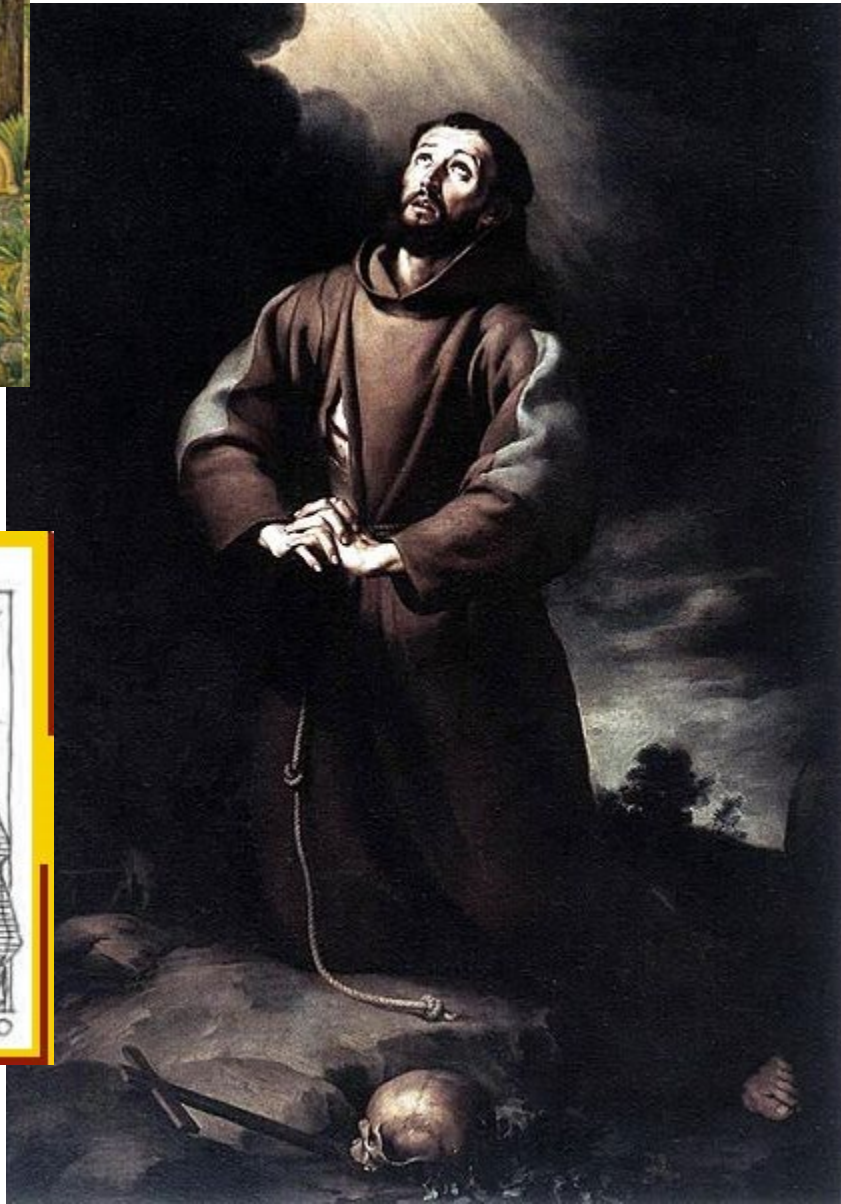
-
- Consolidation (800-1054)
 - Standardization (1198-1305)

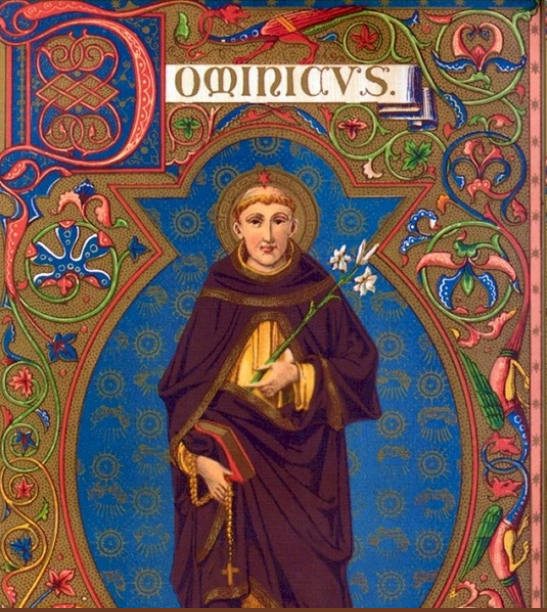


Catharism

The Spread Through Europe







ST. DOMINIC



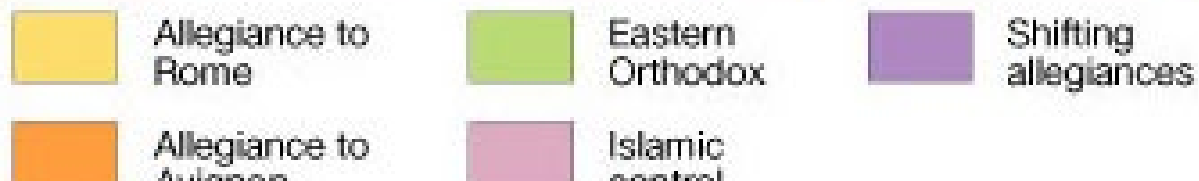


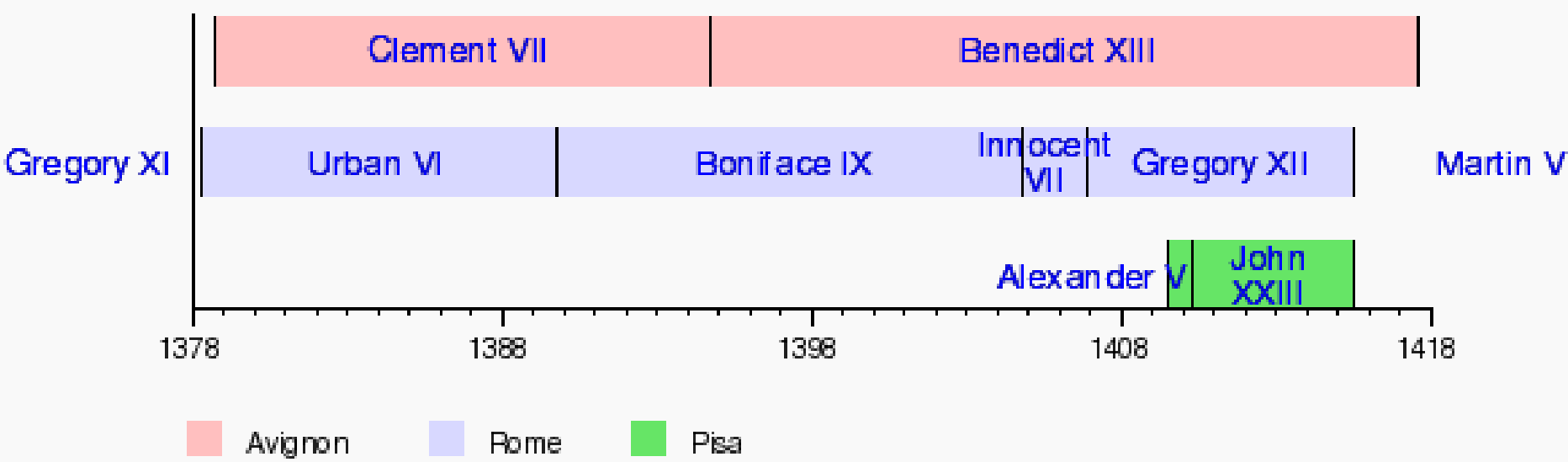


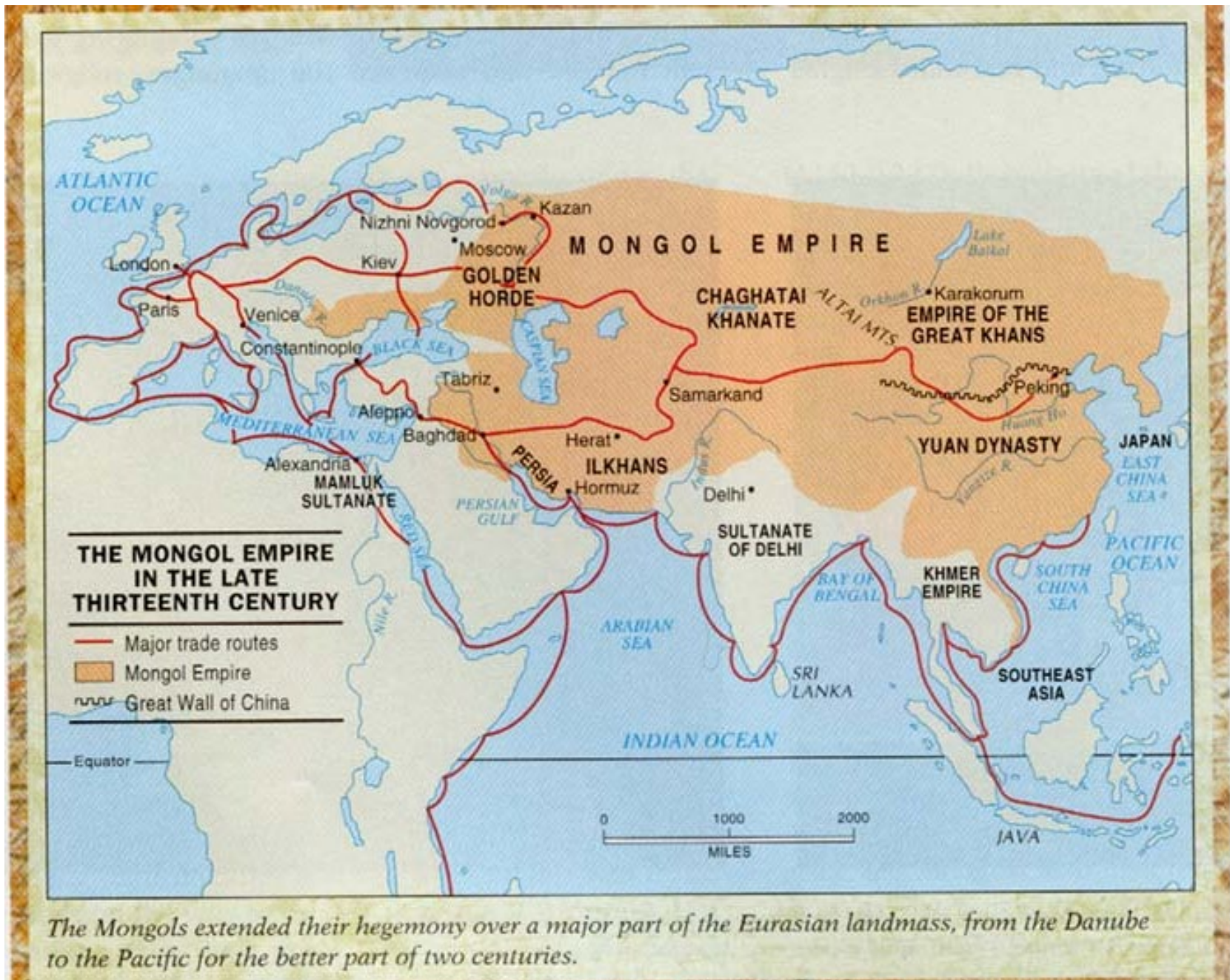
Urban VI



Clement VII

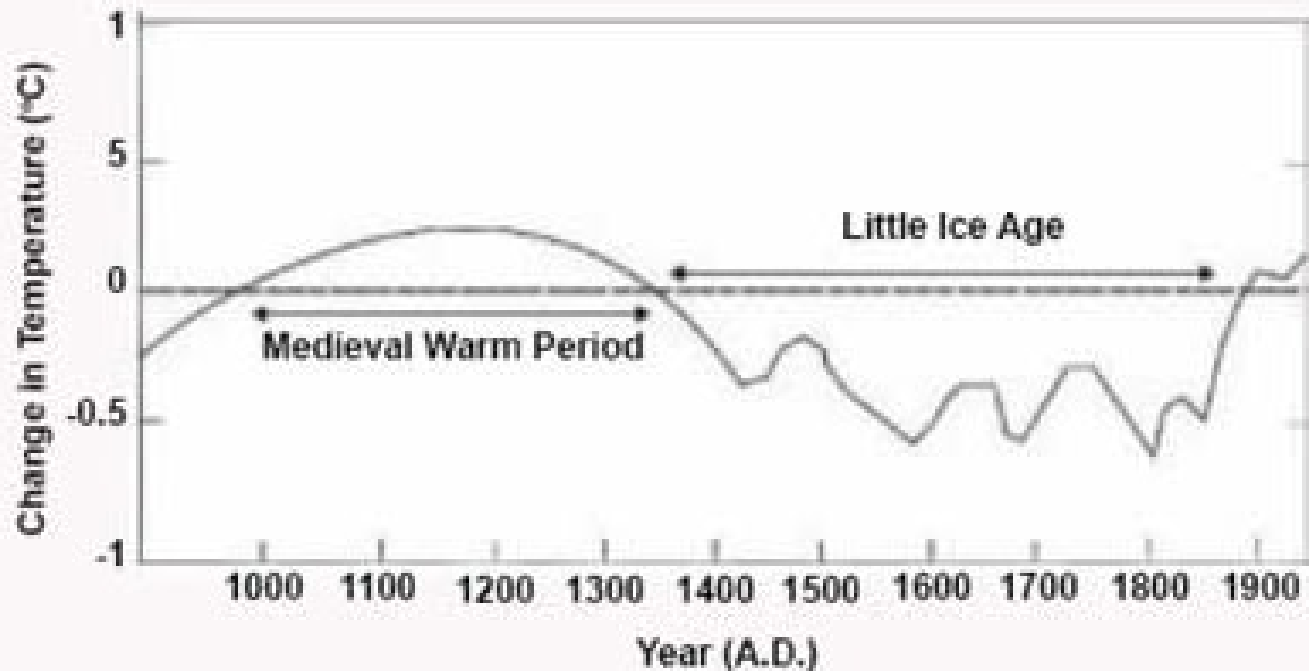






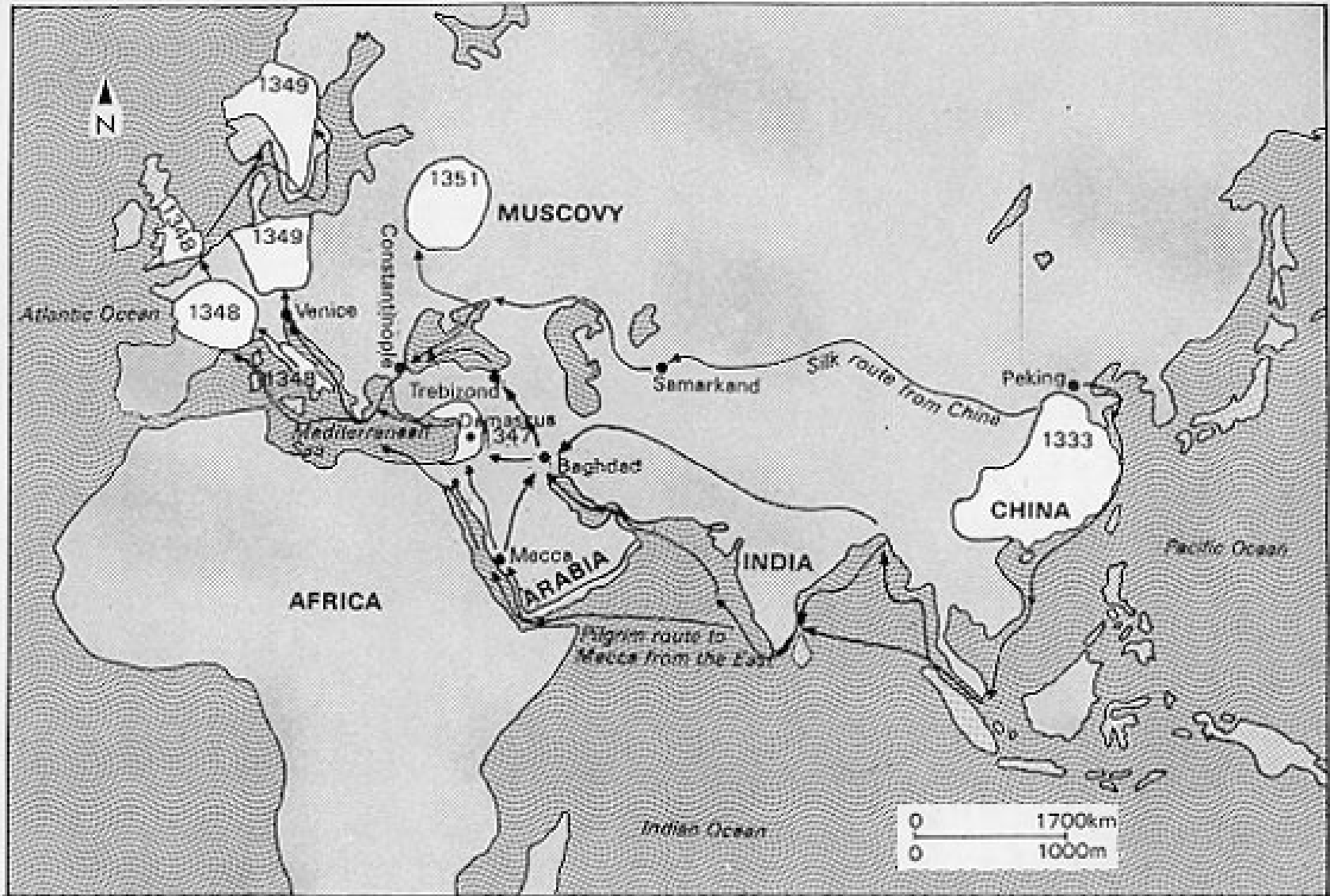
The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.

FIGURE 1
Climate Cycle

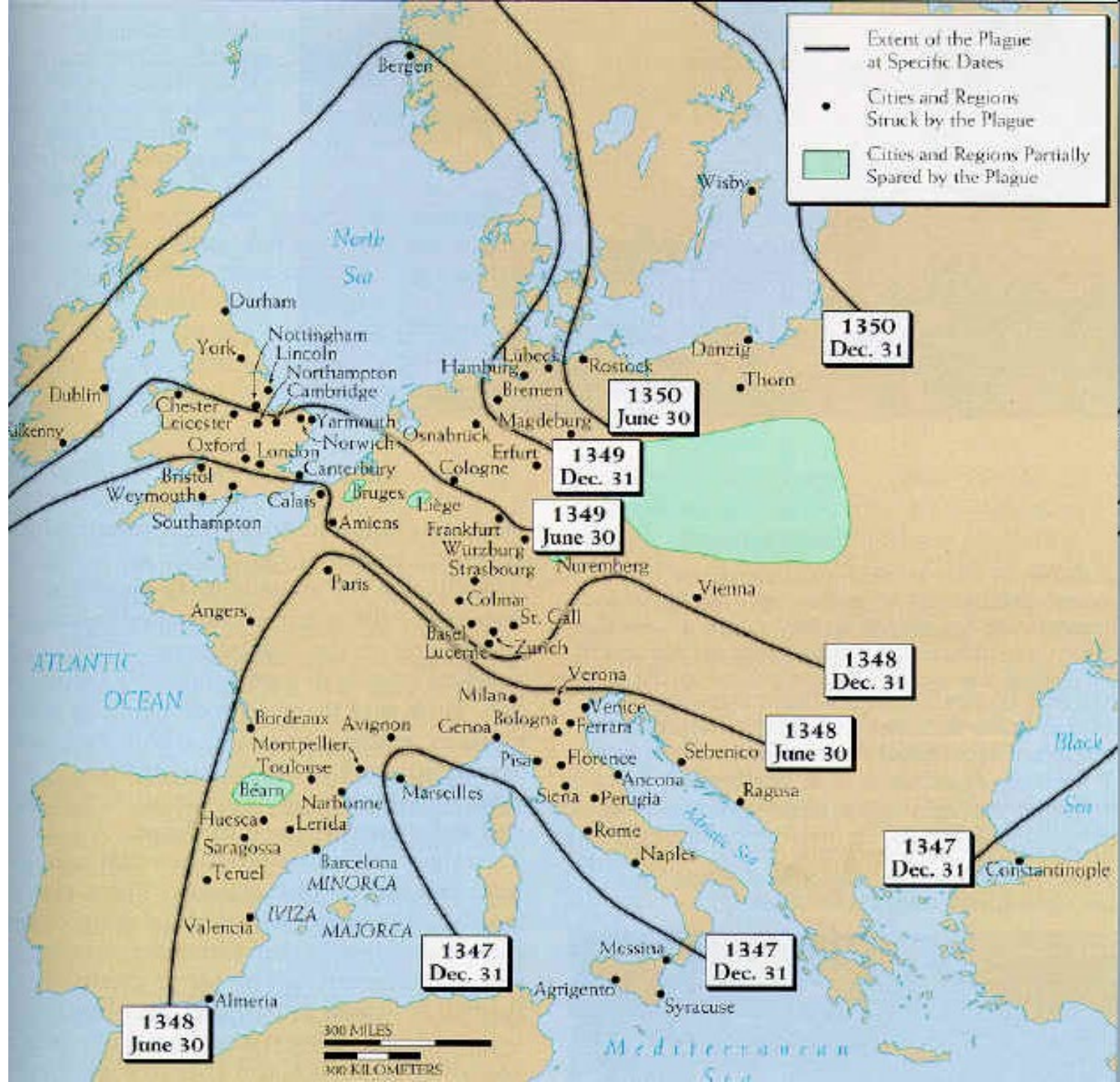


Source: Thomas J. Crowley (1996, <http://www.gcrio.org/>). Compiled by R. S. Bradley and J. A. Eddy (*EarthQuest*, vol. 5, no. 1, 1991) based on J. T. Houghton et al. (1990).

First Incidence of Black Death in Europe and Asia, 1333-1369



- Areas of outbreaks of plague, with first known dates
- Trade routes along which the Black Death spread from China

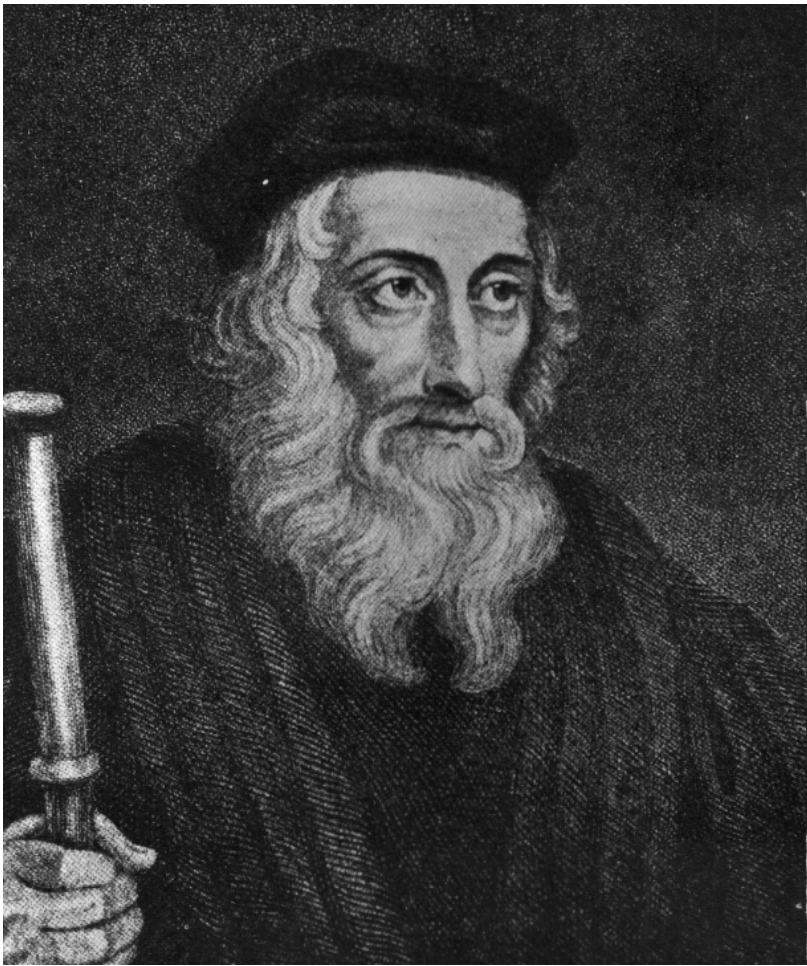






Another recurrence of plague in Naples in 1656 inspired this depiction of dead being hauled away.





John Wycliff



Jan Hus





Johann Tetzel

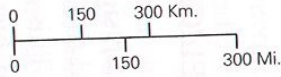


CIO ET SPE ERIT

FORTITVDO VESTRA

Predominant Religion in 1555

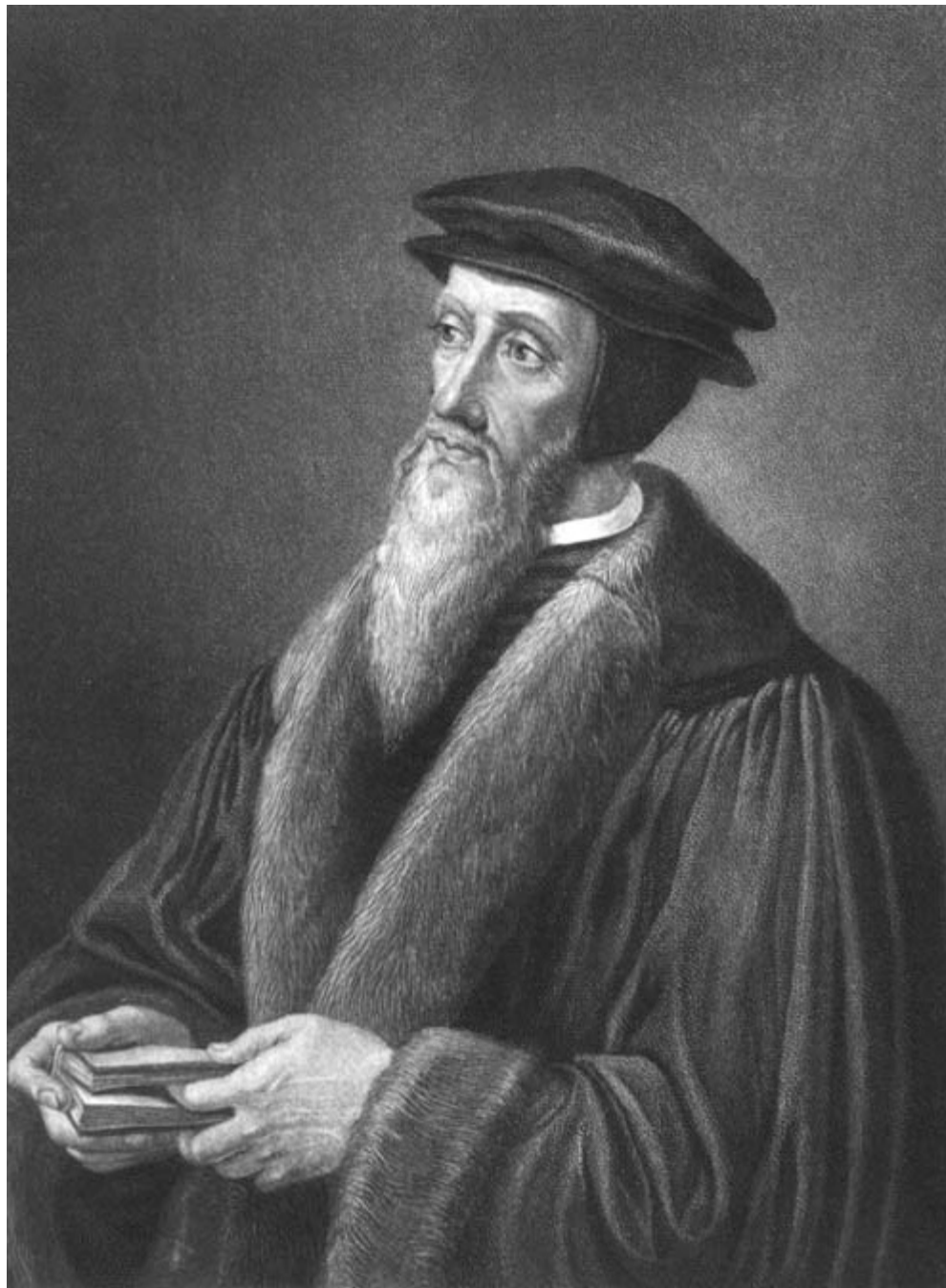
- Lutheran
- Calvinist (Reformed)
- Church of England
- Roman Catholic
- ▲ Huguenot centers
- ← Spread of Calvinism







John Calvin



ANNO · ETATIS ·

· SVÆ · XLIX ·

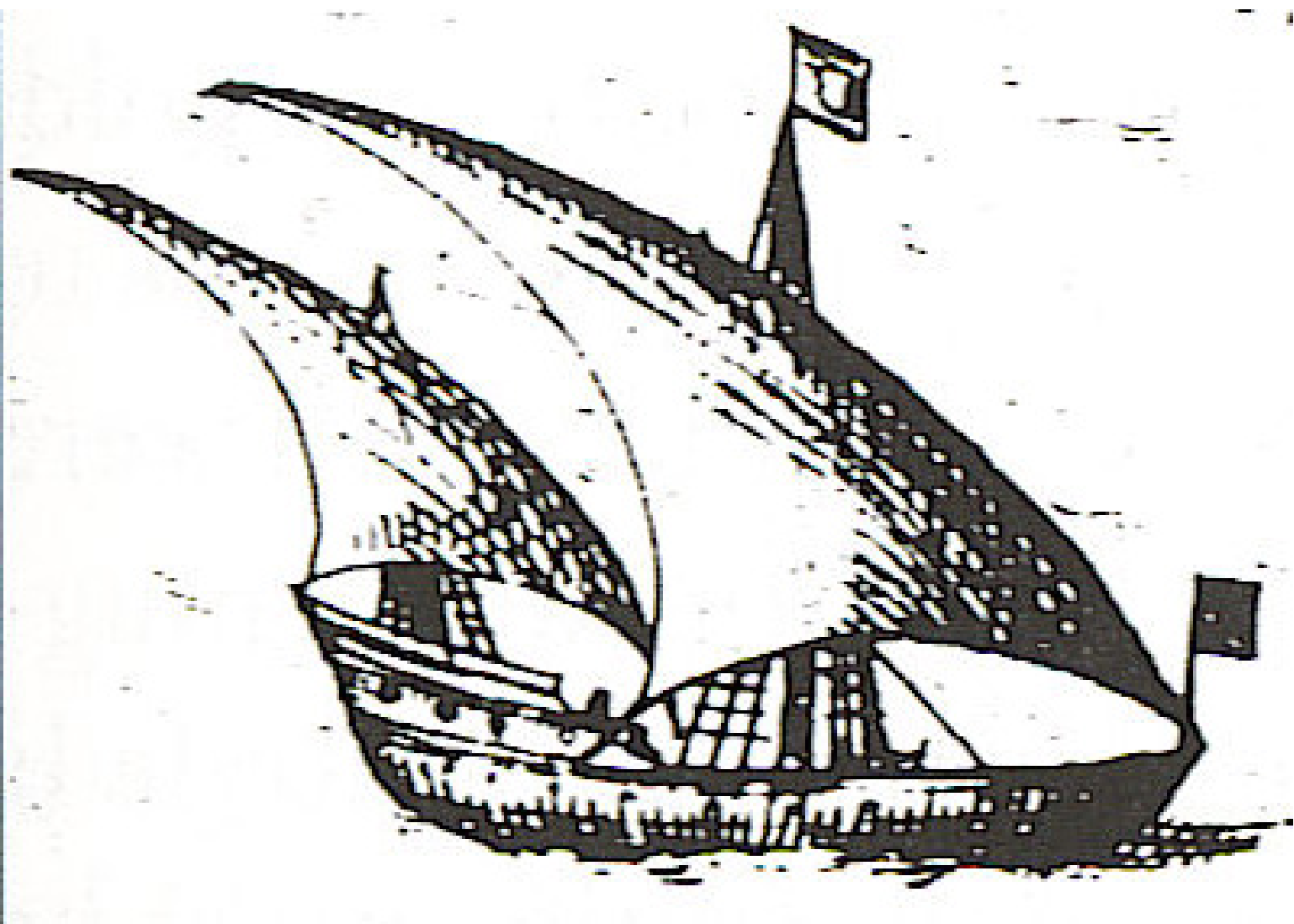


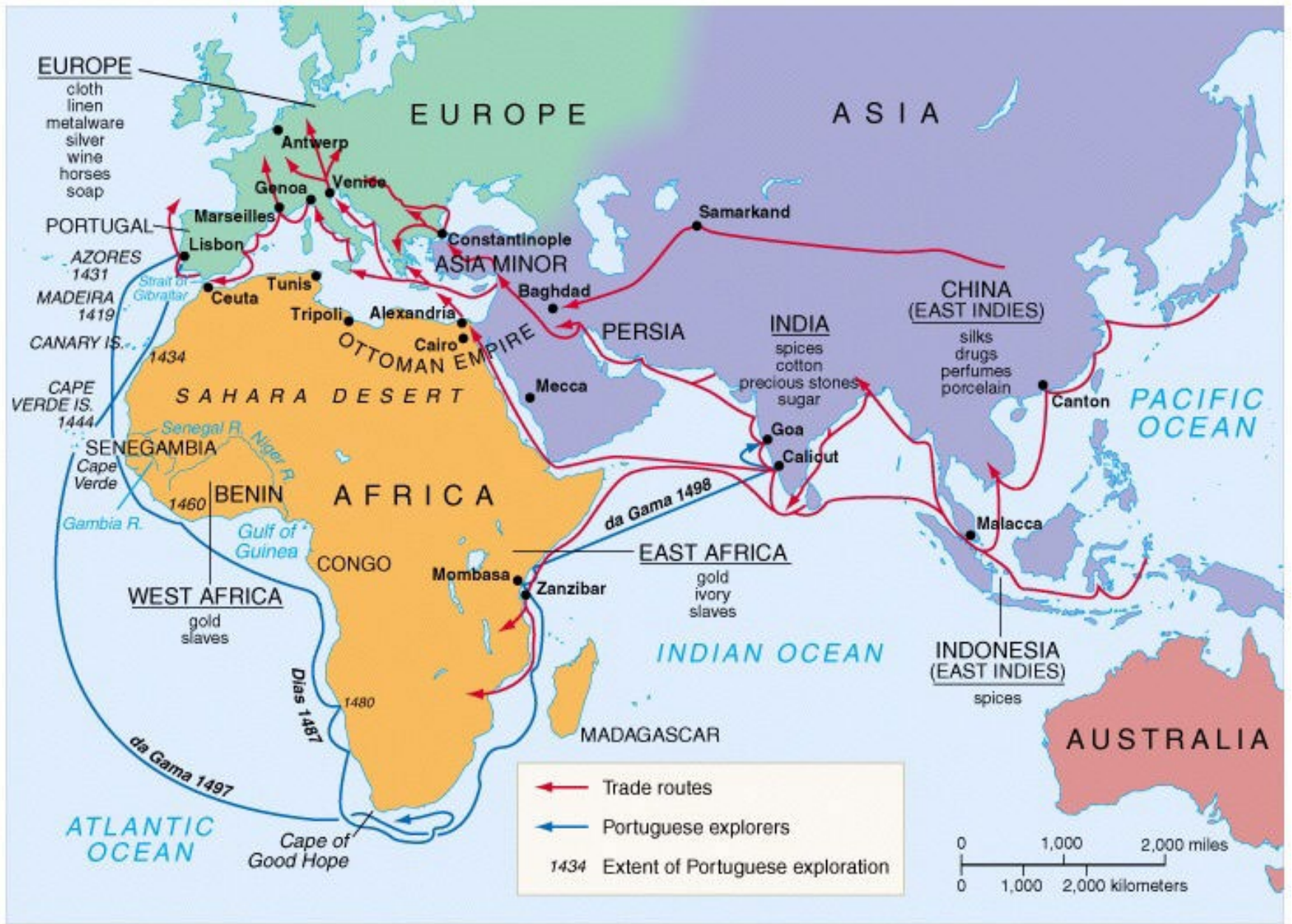


Image credits: tudorhistory.org

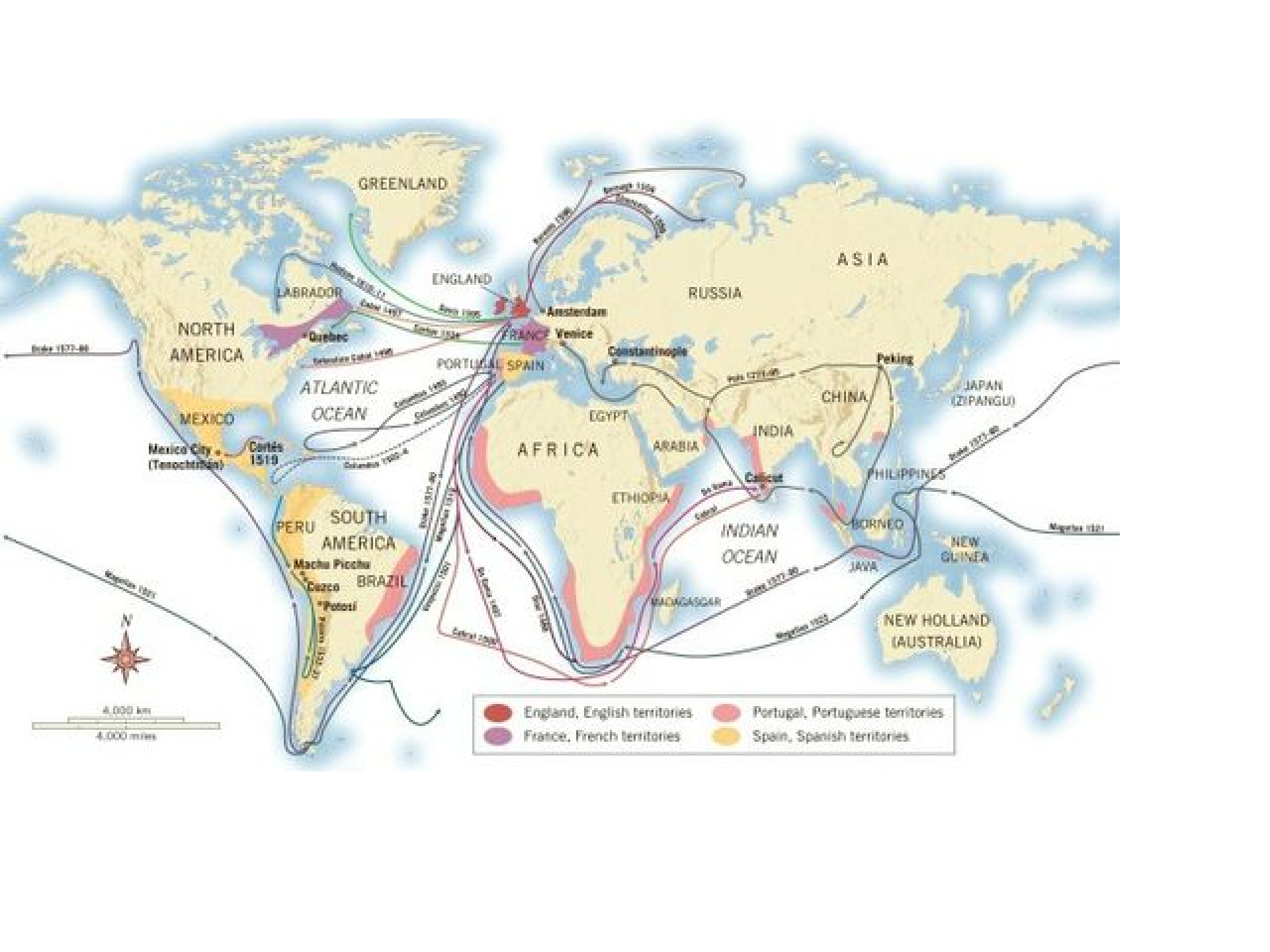


St. Ignatius Loyola









GREENLAND

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

Mexico City (Tenochtitlan)

Cortés 1519

PERU SOUTH AMERICA

Machu Picchu

Cuzco

Potosí

BRAZIL

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1507 Martin Waldseemuller)

