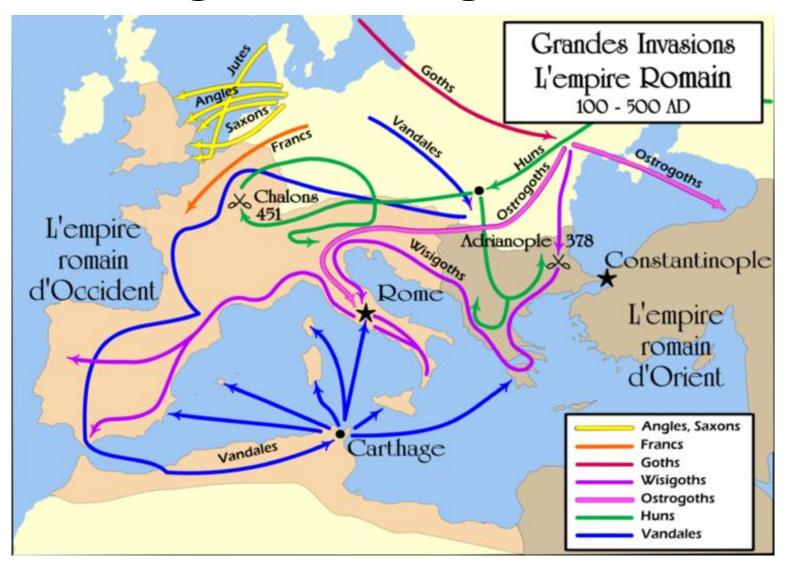
Europe and the Near East in the Middle Ages

Theme 5
Andrii Pastushenko
PhDin Historical Sciences, associative professor

Large-scale migrations

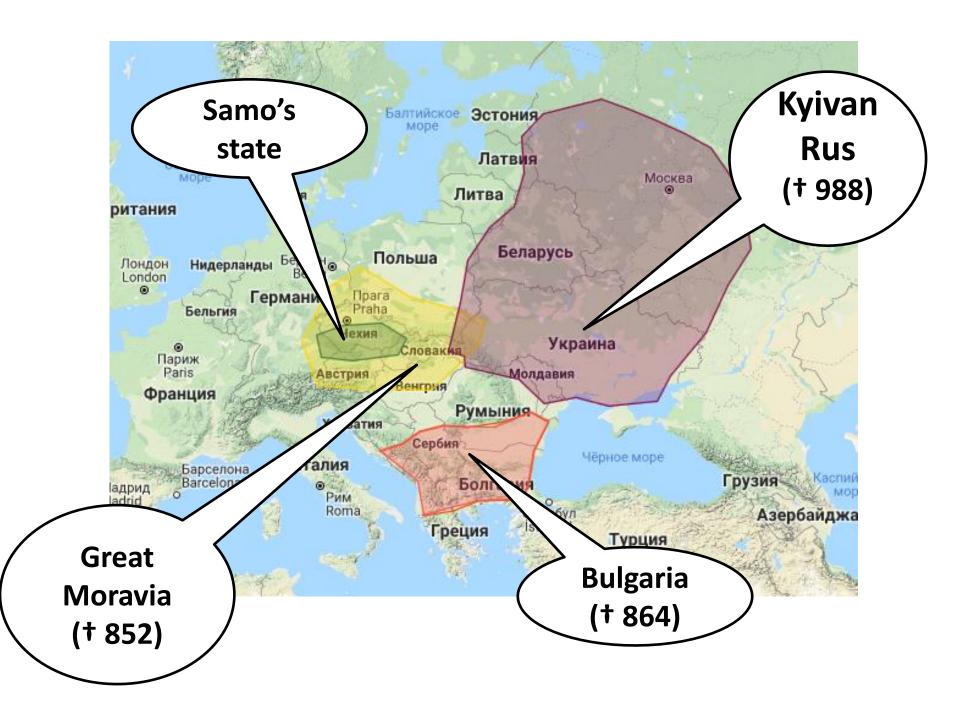


The Vikings

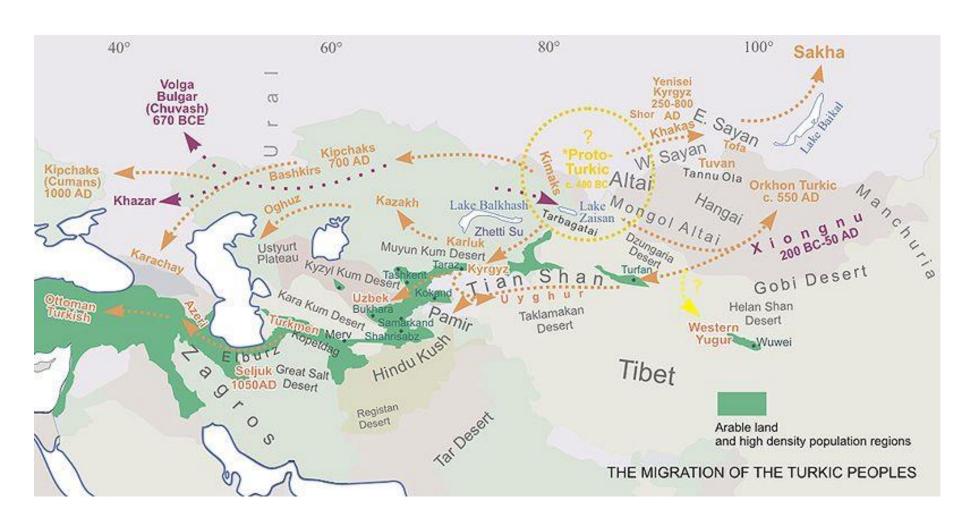


The 5th to 7th centuries migration of *Sclaveni* and *Antae*

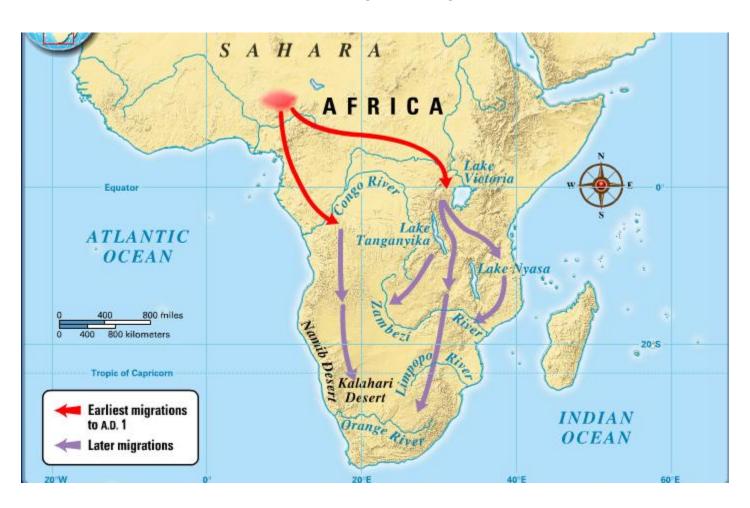




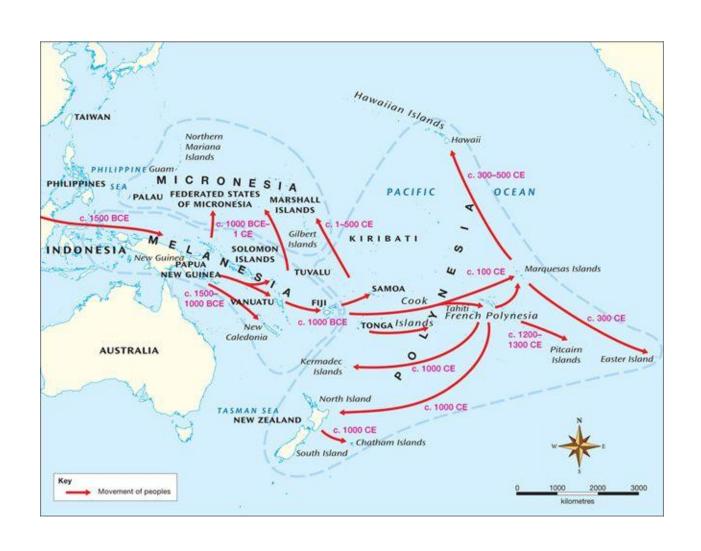
The Mongols, Seljuk Turks, Ottoman Turks and others

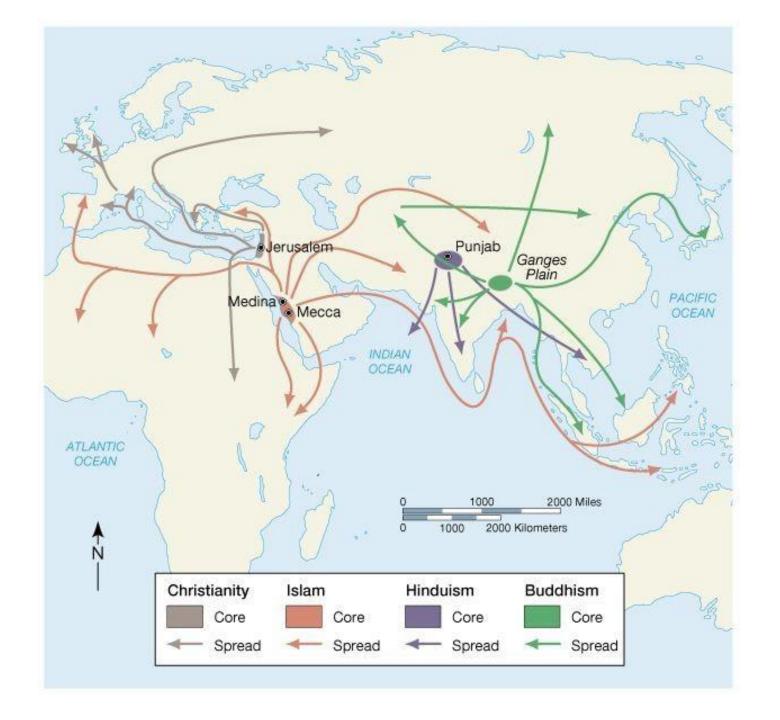


In sub-Saharan Africa, the farming **Bantu** peoples



The 3,000-year Polynesian migrations





Jibril's (Gabriel's) revelations to Mohammed

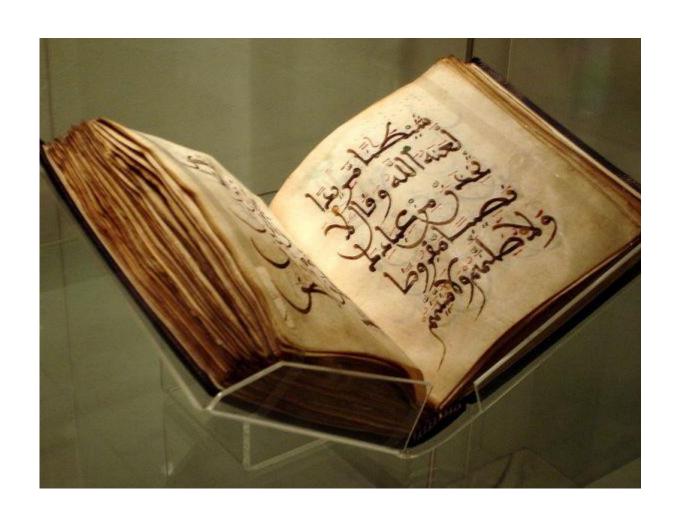




Hegira (Hijrah).

622 CE

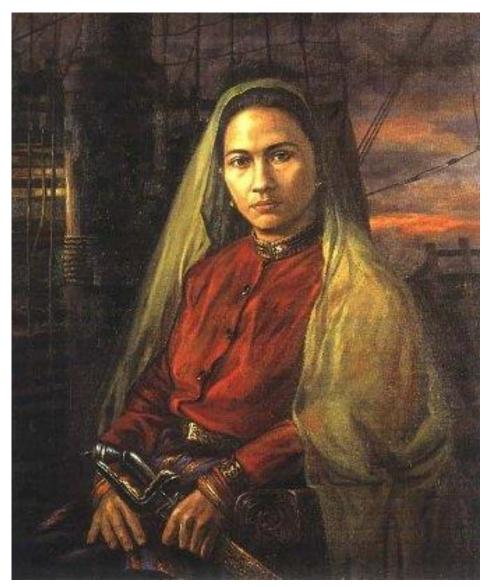
the Quran

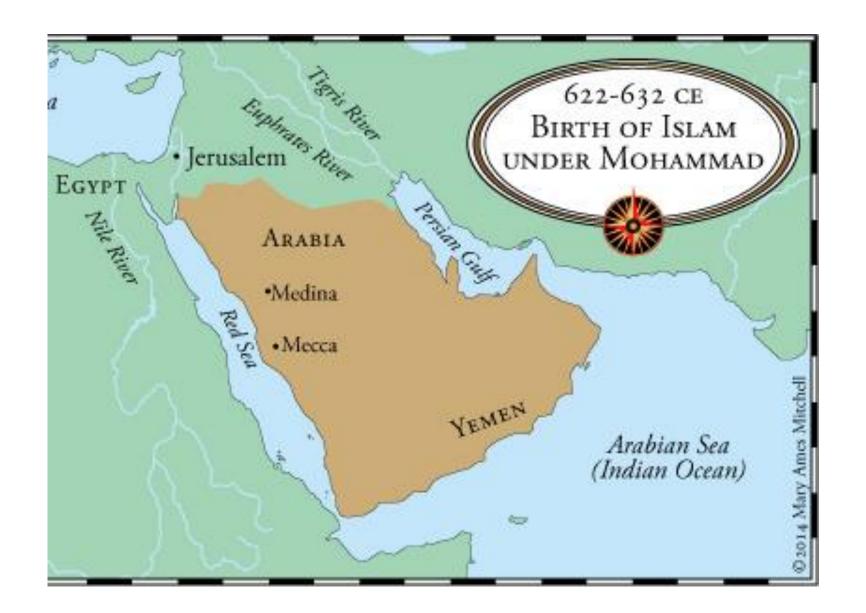


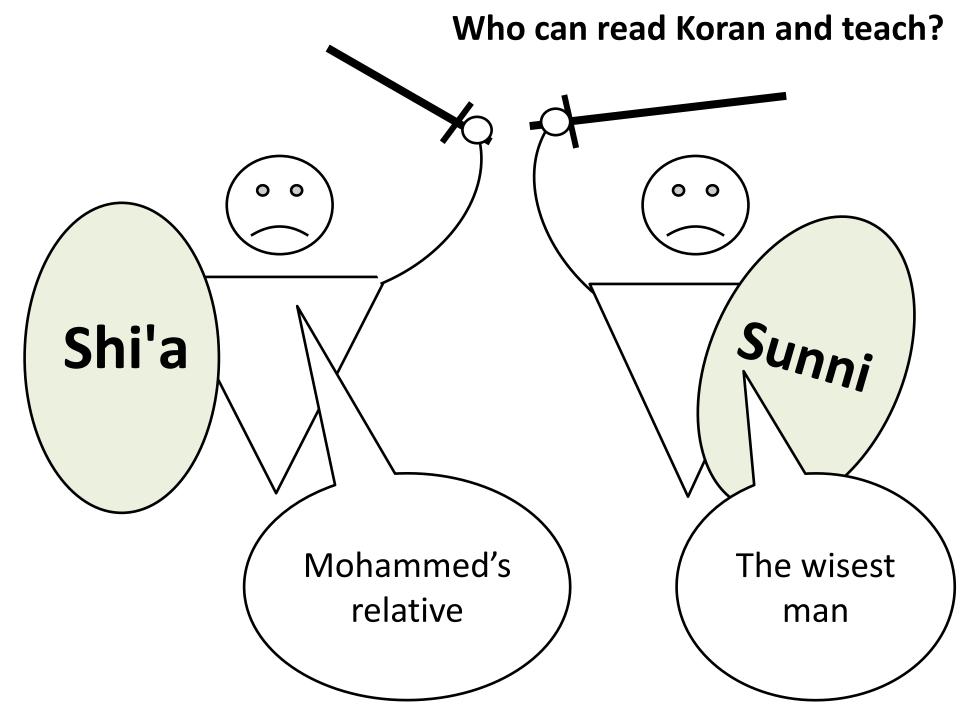
Five Pillars of Islam

Fasting in Compulsory Obligatory Declaration Pilgrimage the month of giving to Mecca of faith prayer Ramadan زكاة شها دة صلاة صوم

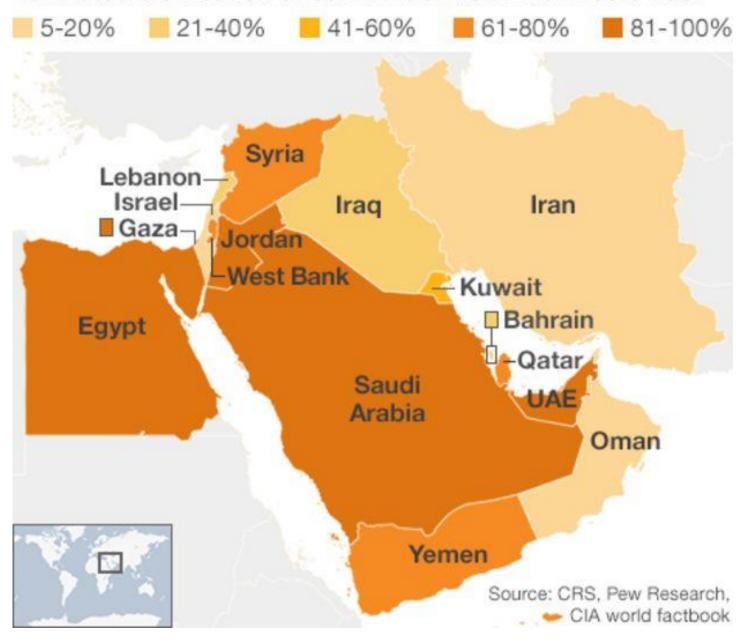




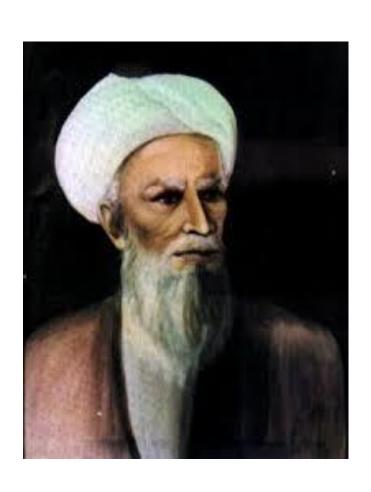


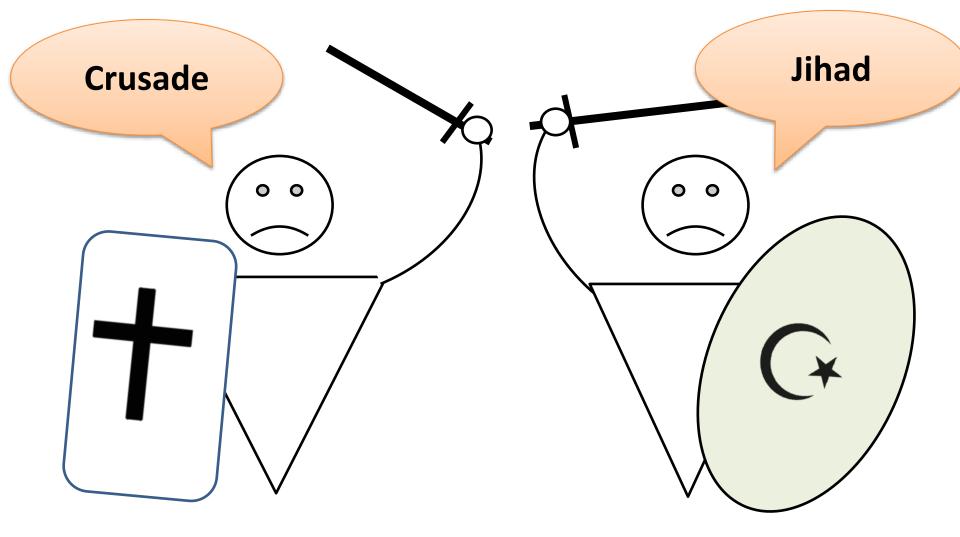


Estimated distribution of Sunni Muslims in the Middle East



Abu Bakr – first Caliph (the 7th century CE)





The 7th – 15th centuries

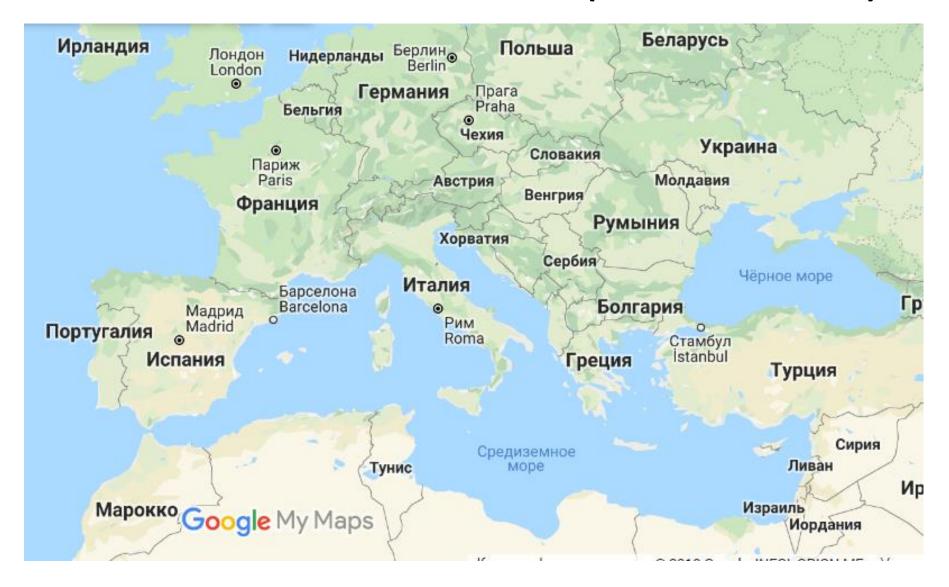
The Christians' takeovers

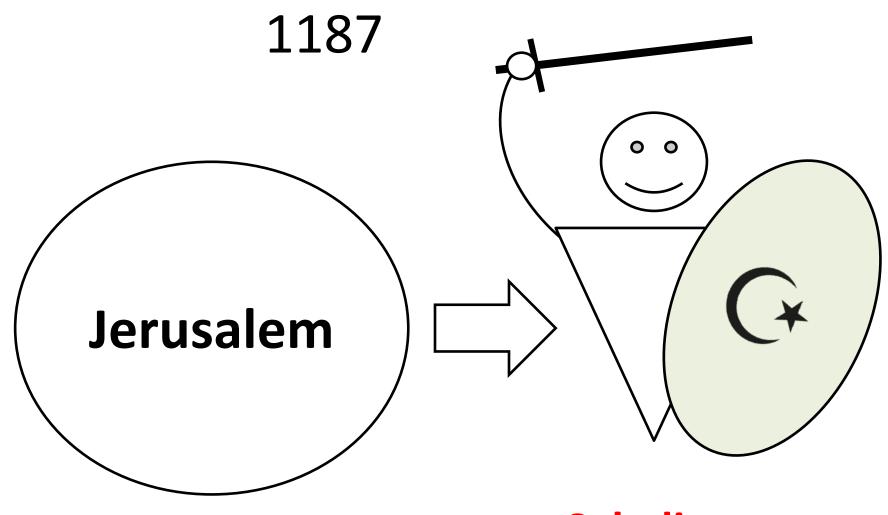


The First Crusade (1095–1099)



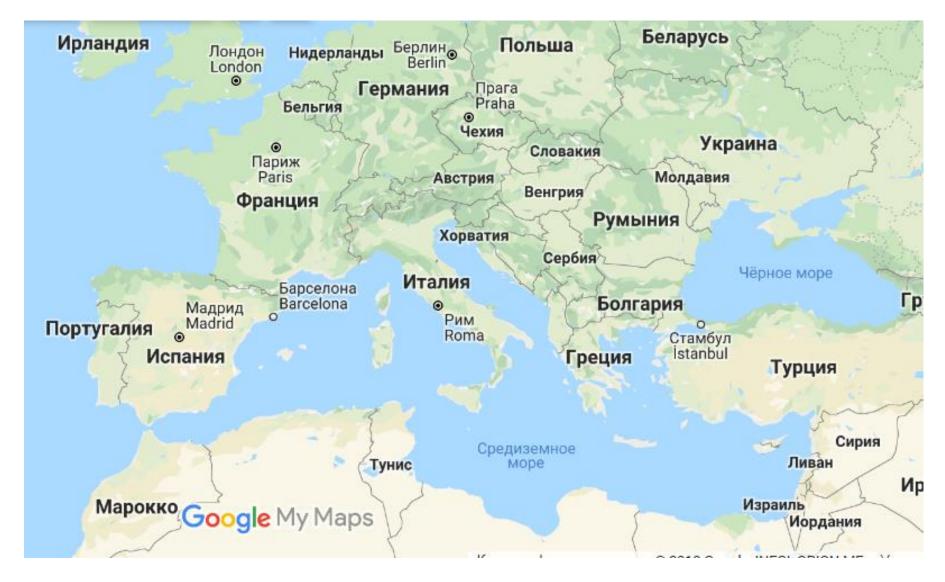
The Second Crusade (1147–1149)





Saladin

The Third Crusade (1189–1192)



The Fourth Crusade (1202–1204)

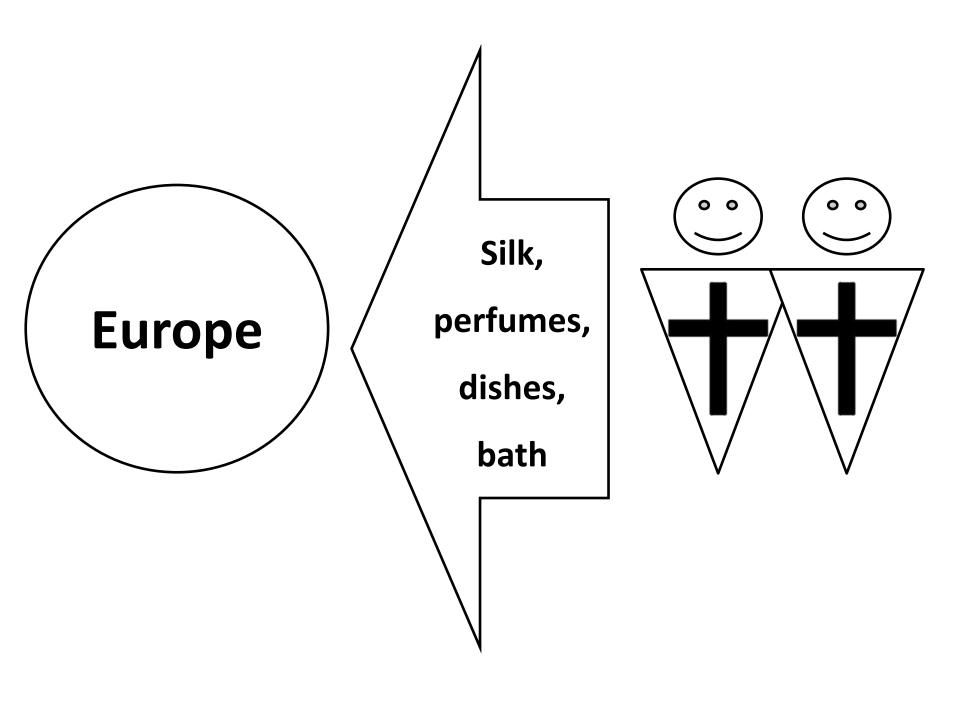


Plunder of Constantinople in 1204



The Latin Empire (1204–1261)





Orders of knights



Knights Hospitaller



Knights Templar

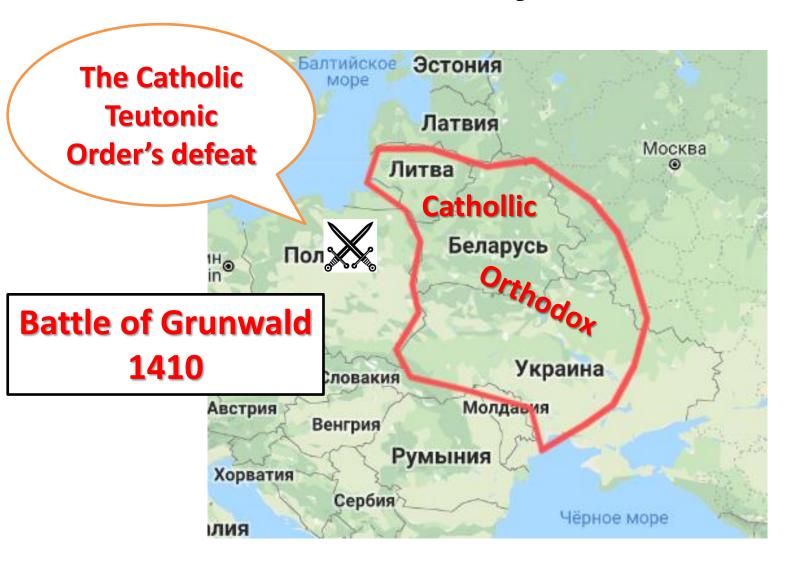


Calatrava & Santiago



the Teutonic Knights

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania



During the Middle Ages

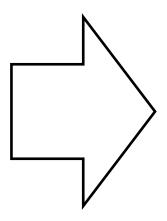
The Crusade IV

(1204)

The Teutonic

Order's

expansion



Barrier between

Catholicism and

Orthodoxy