



**Wayne E. Sirmon**  
**HI 103 – World History**

# History 103

## World History to 1500

**October 4** Review Session Ben May 3 (4-6 pm)

**October 5** Exam 2 (Ch. 5-7)

**October 6-8** Fall Break

**October 7** Lecture at USS AL by author of “Speed”,  
the biography of test pilot Bob Gilliland – first man to fly the SR-71

**October 13** On-line Quiz Chapters 8 & 9

**October 17** On-line Quiz Chapter 10

**October 22** Project Serve

**BOB GILLILAND** and **KEITH DUNNAVANT**

# **SPEED**

The Life of a Test Pilot and Birth of an American Icon



Foreword by **CHESLEY "SULLY" SULLENBERGER**



**October 7, 2021**  
**6:00 pm**

**Medal of Honor Aircraft Pavilion**  
**USS Alabama Battleship Memorial Park**

# Just War Theory

## St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo

Ordained a priest 391 AD at age 37

Ordained a Bishop after 5 years

Author of “Confessions” and  
“The City of God”

Established Just War Theory in the letter  
“The Correction of the Donatists”



# Just War Theory

**Proper Authority**

**Proper Cause**

**A reasonable chance for  
success**

**Proportional**



# *Islam – Sunni - Shiite*

## *After Muhammad*

### **Abu Bakr**

Prominent companion – 1<sup>st</sup> Caliph  
Father of Muhammad's 3<sup>rd</sup> wife

Umar – 2<sup>nd</sup> Caliph (assassinated)  
Father of Muhammad's 4<sup>th</sup> wife

Uthman – 3<sup>rd</sup> Caliph (assassinated)  
Husband of Muhammad's daughter

### **Ali**

Cousin and husband of Muhammad's step-daughter



# Expansion of Islam



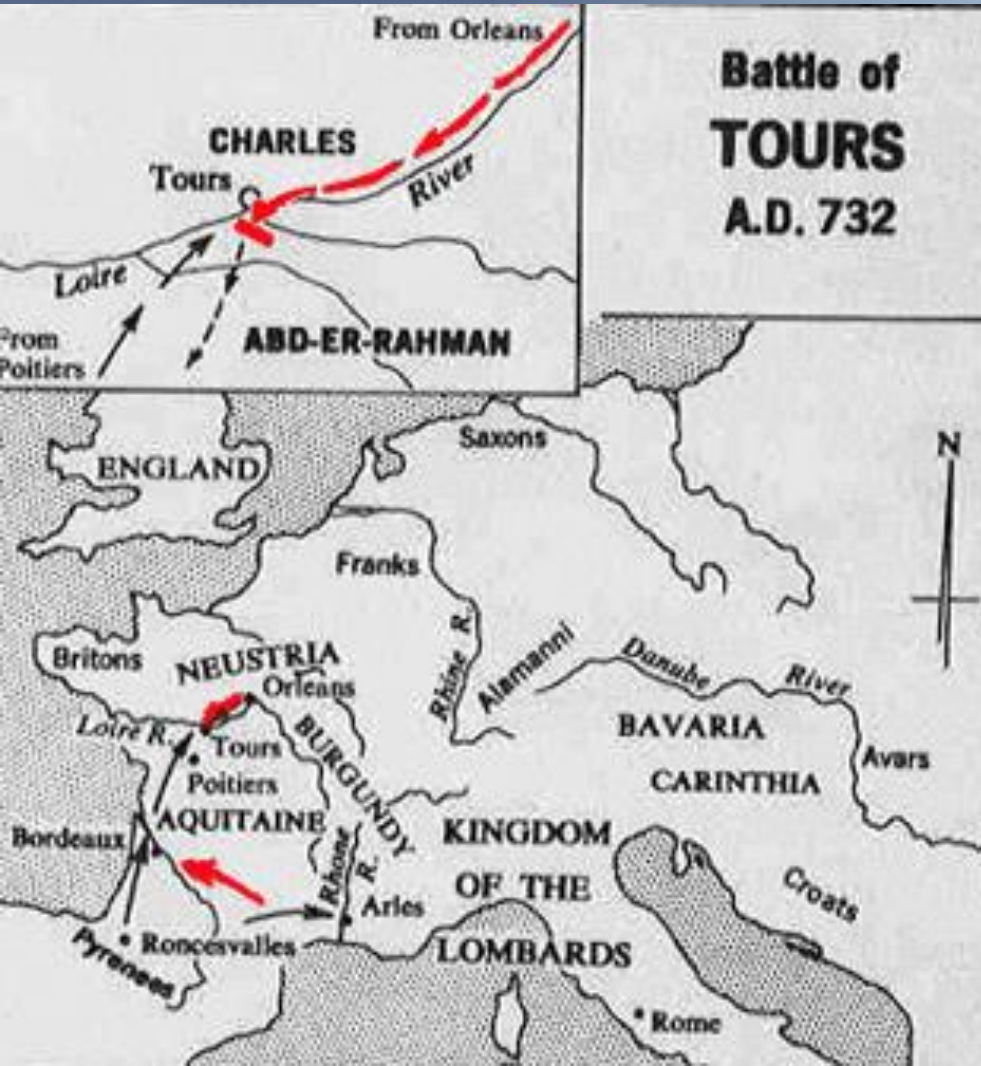
# *Expansion of Islam*





# The Battle of Tours

Charles Martel “the hammer”



Charles de Steuben's *Bataille de Poitiers en Octobre 732* depicts a triumphant Charles Martel (mounted) facing 'Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi (right) at the Battle of Tours.

**Date** October 10, 732  
**Location** Near Tours, France  
**Result** Decisive Frankish victory

### Belligerents

Carolingian Franks | Umayyad Caliphate

### Commanders and leaders

Charles Martel | 'Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi  
 †

### Strength

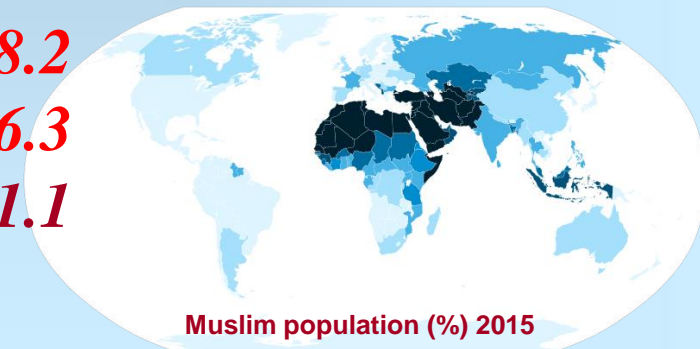
varying estimates 15,000 - 20,000, although other estimates range from 30,000 to 80,000 <sup>[1]</sup> | 20,000 - 25,000. Other estimates also range up to 80,000, with 50,000 not an uncommon estimate. <sup>[1]</sup>

### Casualties and losses

1100 | 12,000, notably Abdul Rahman Al Ghafiqi <sup>[2]</sup>

# *Modern distribution of Muslims*

<i>World Total</i>	<i>1,800,000,000</i>	<i>24.1%</i>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>37,025,000</i>	<i>99.7</i>
<i>Algeria</i>	<i>41,240,913</i>	<i>99.0</i>
<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>153,700,000</i>	<i>90.4</i>
<i>China</i>	<i>6,255,000–50,000,000</i>	<i>0.45–3</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>5,720,000</i>	<i>8.8</i>
<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>229,000,000</i>	<i>87.2</i>
<i>Iran</i>	<i>82,500,000</i>	<i>99.4</i>
<i>Iraq</i>	<i>38,465,864</i>	<i>95.7</i>
<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>202,650,000</i>	<i>96.5</i>
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>33,535,000</i>	<i>98.2</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>4,130,000</i>	<i>6.3</i>
<i>United States</i>	<i>3,450,000</i>	<i>1.1</i>

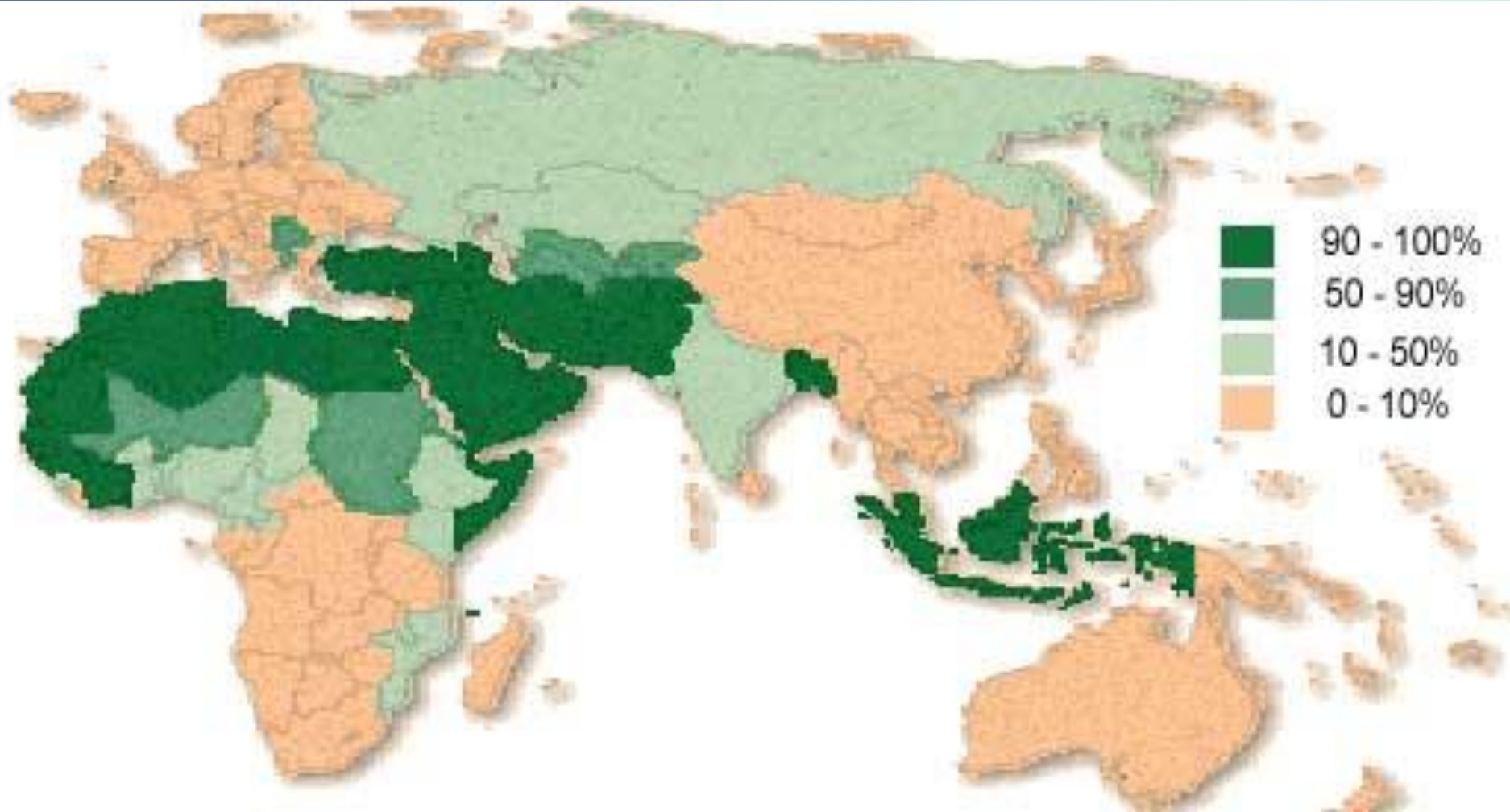


# *Modern distribution of Muslims As a percentage of countries*

*World Total*

*1,800,000,000*

*24.1%*



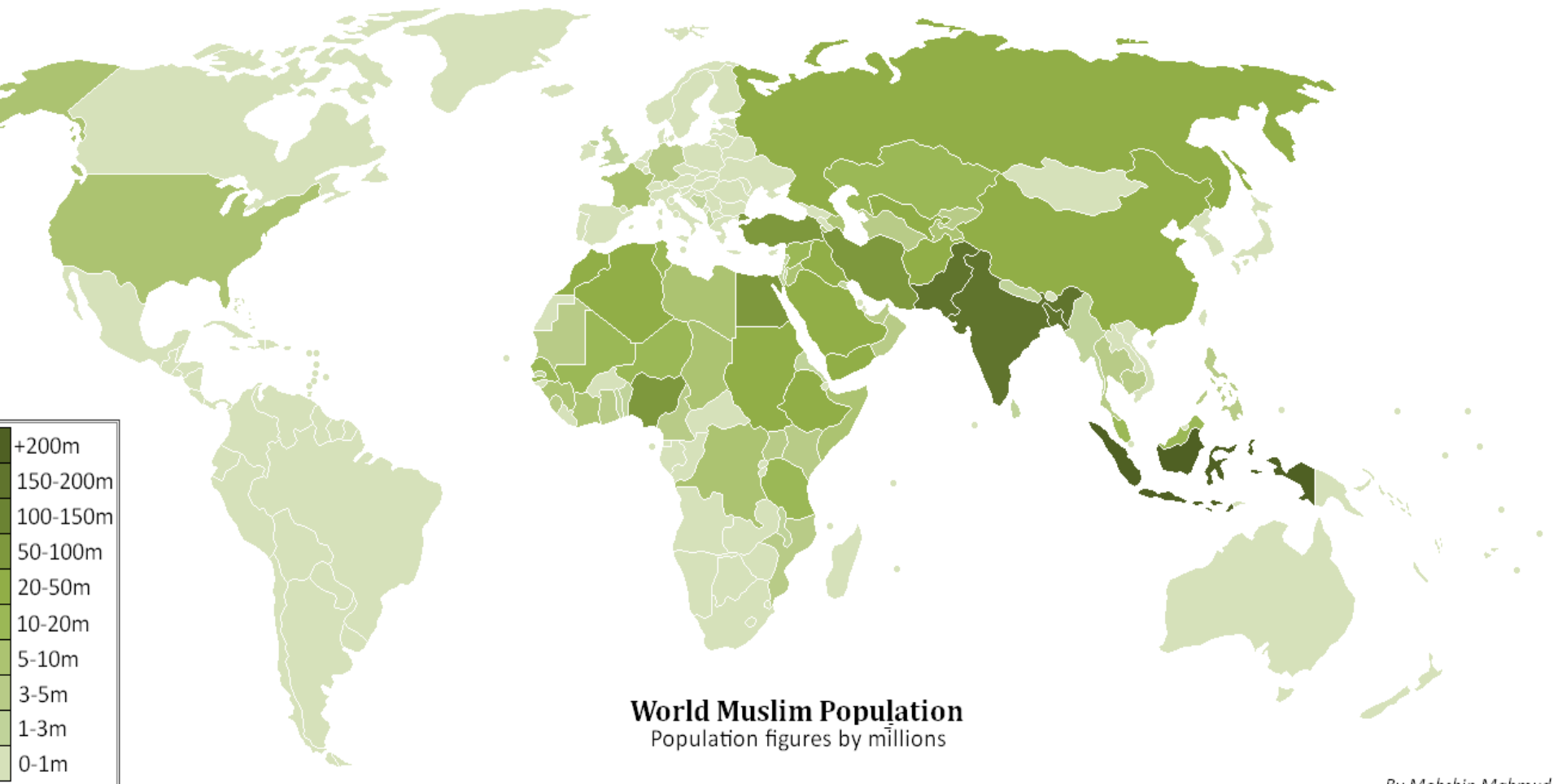
# *Modern distribution of Muslims*

## *Population of countries*

*World Total*

*1,800,000,000*

*24.1%*



**Sunni**

**Shiite**

**85%**

**15%**

**Islam — Sunni - Shiite**

**Sunni** "usual practice"

**Shiite (Shia)** "followers of Ali"



# The Crusades

## Eastern Situation

Caliph Abu Bakr leads conquest of Syria in 634

Jerusalem captured in 637

1009 - destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher

1039 - Byzantine Empire rebuilds  
Pilgrimages again allowed



# The Crusades

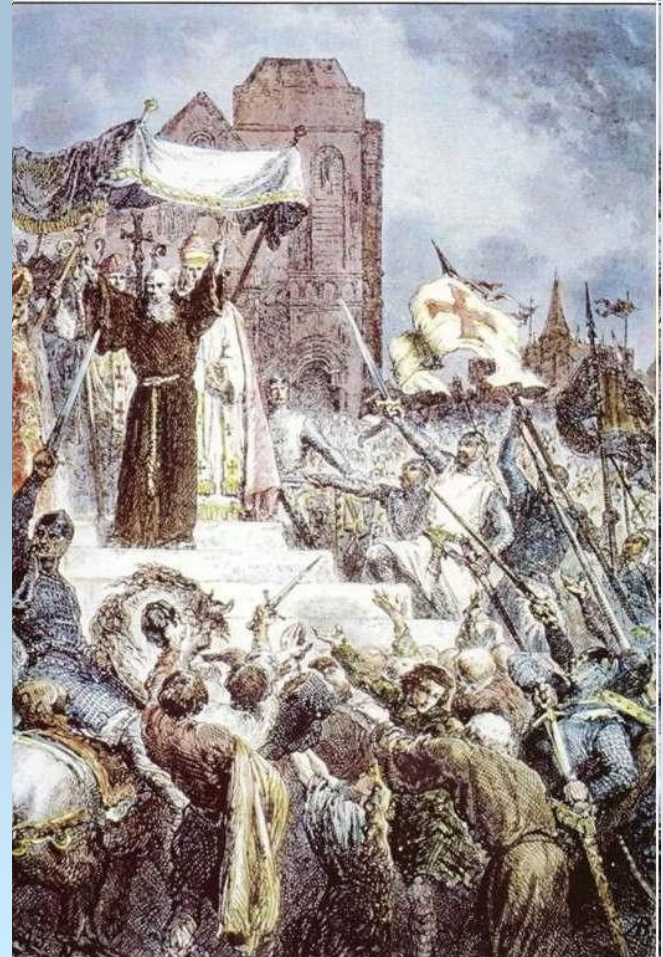
## Western Situation

Byzantine Empire receives a new wave of Seljuks (Turkish) Muslim attacks

stabilization of local European borders after the Christianization of the Vikings, Slavs, etc.

a large class of armed warriors whose energies were misplaced fighting one another

Pleas from the Byzantine Emperors, now threatened by the Seljuks



# The Crusades

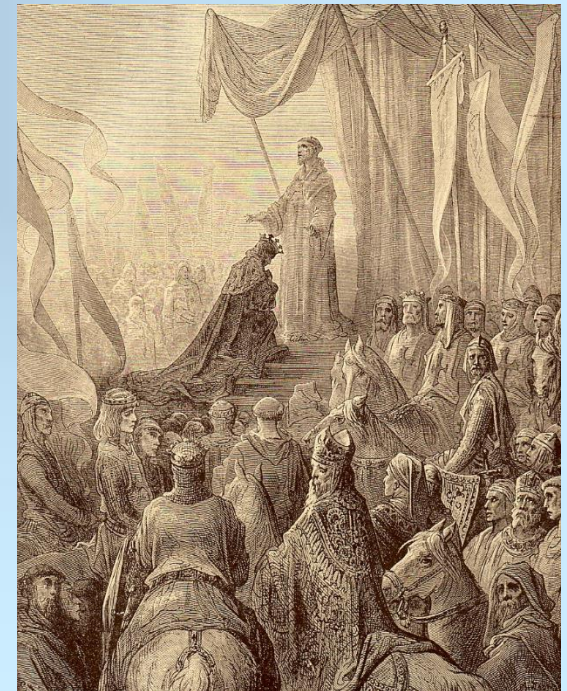
1095 Council of Clermont (France)

## Pope Urban II

Responds to a request from Byzantine emperor Alexius I for military assistance against the Seljuk Turks

Declared *Bellum Sacrum* against the Muslims who had occupied the Holy Land

**Deus Vult!** - “God wills it”





# The Crusades

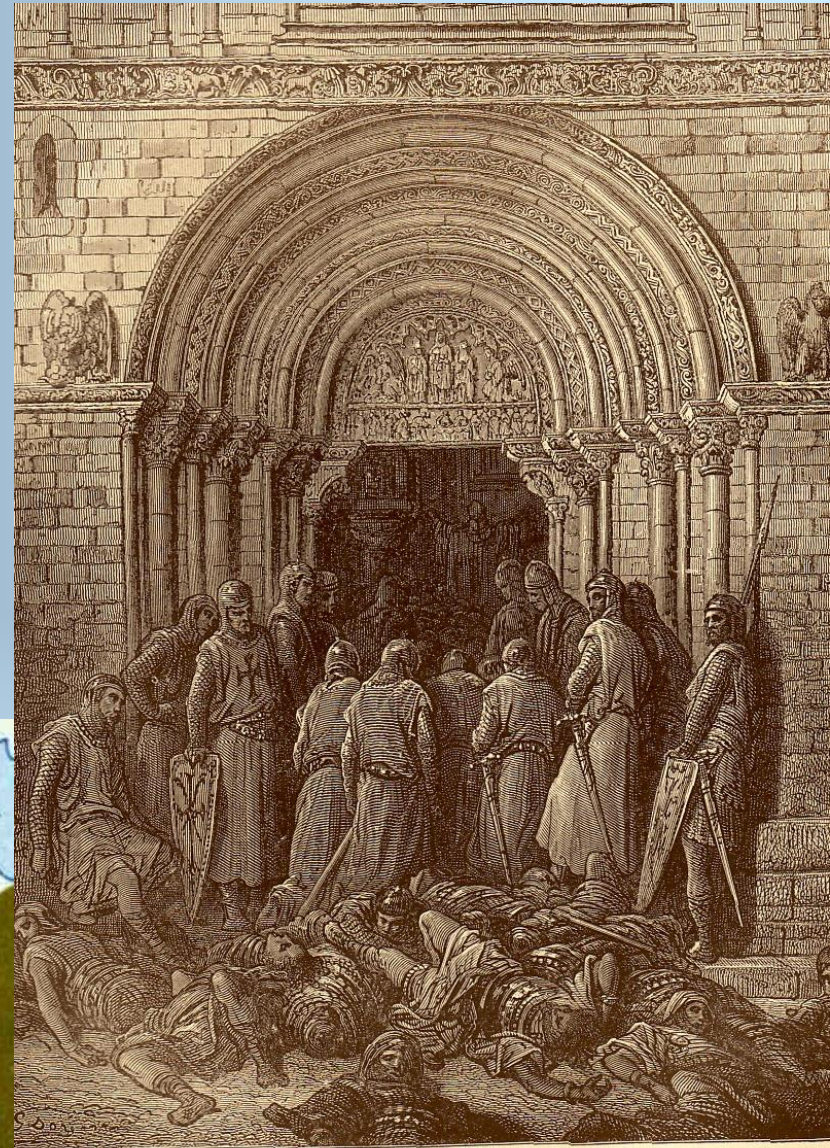
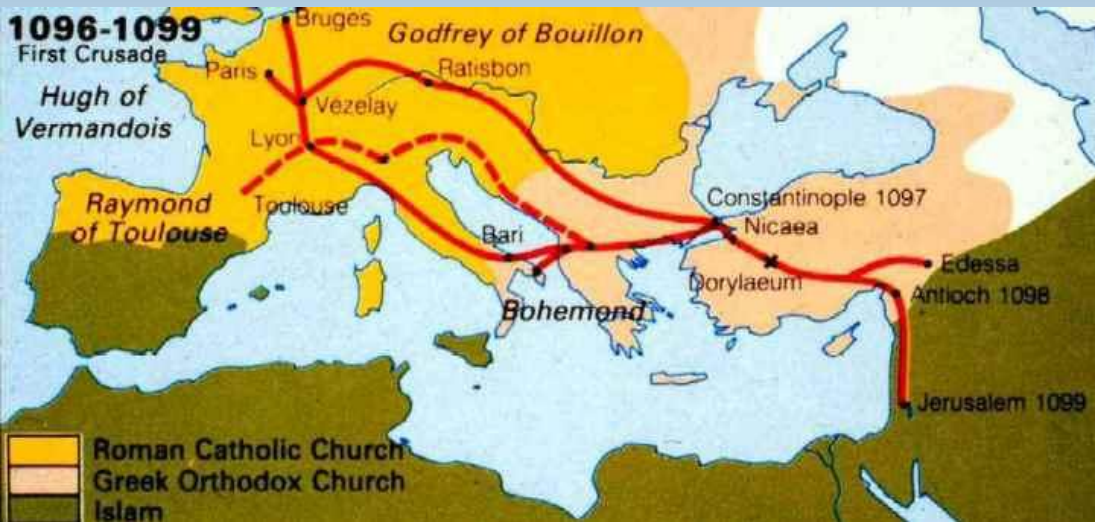
**1096 The First Crusade**  
**“Princes Crusade”**  
35,000 crusaders

Regain control of  
Jerusalem and the Holy  
Lands from the Muslims

**1099** Captured Jerusalem

Siege and Massacre

Established the  
Kingdom of Jerusalem



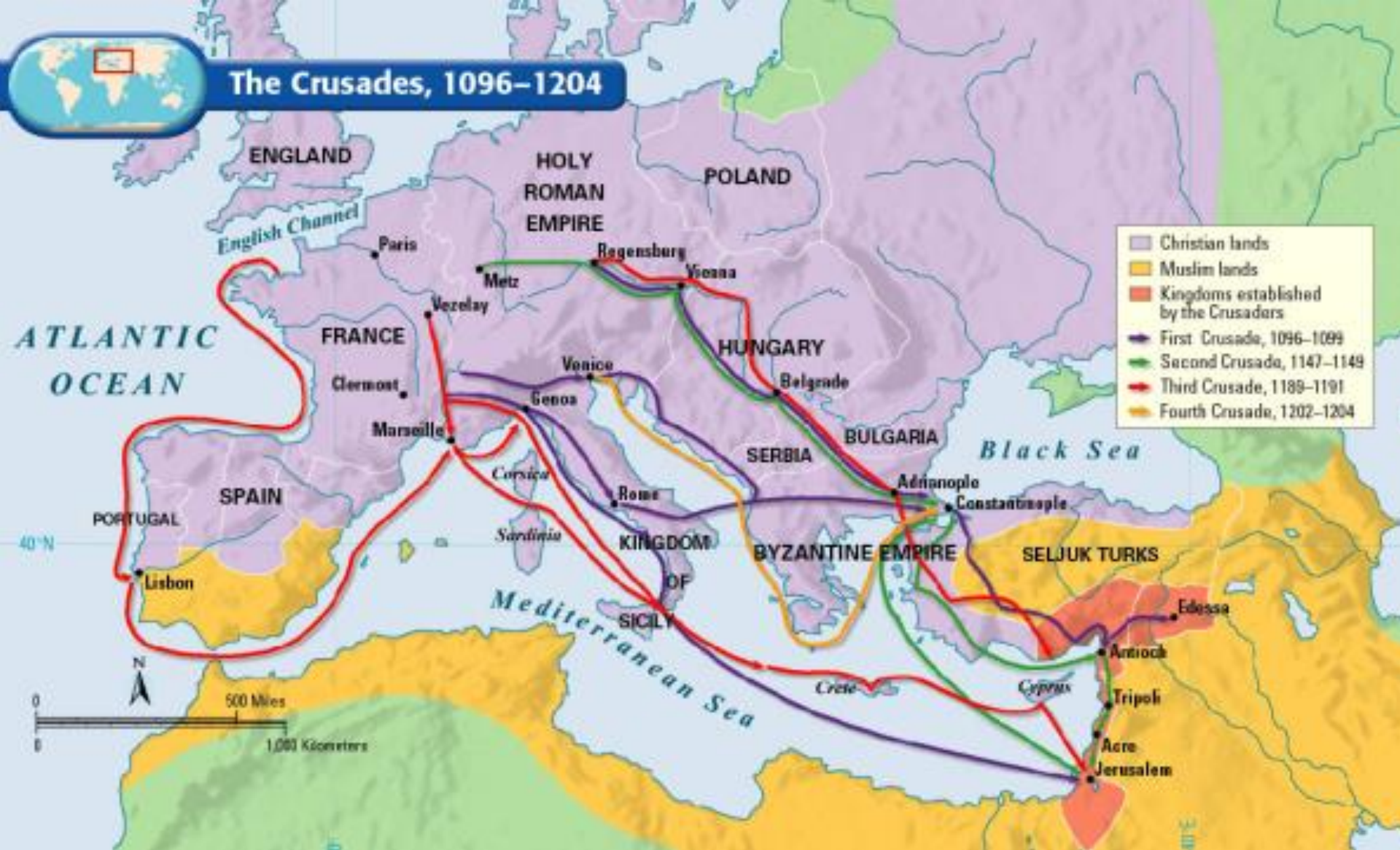
Te Deum After Victory

# The era of the crusades



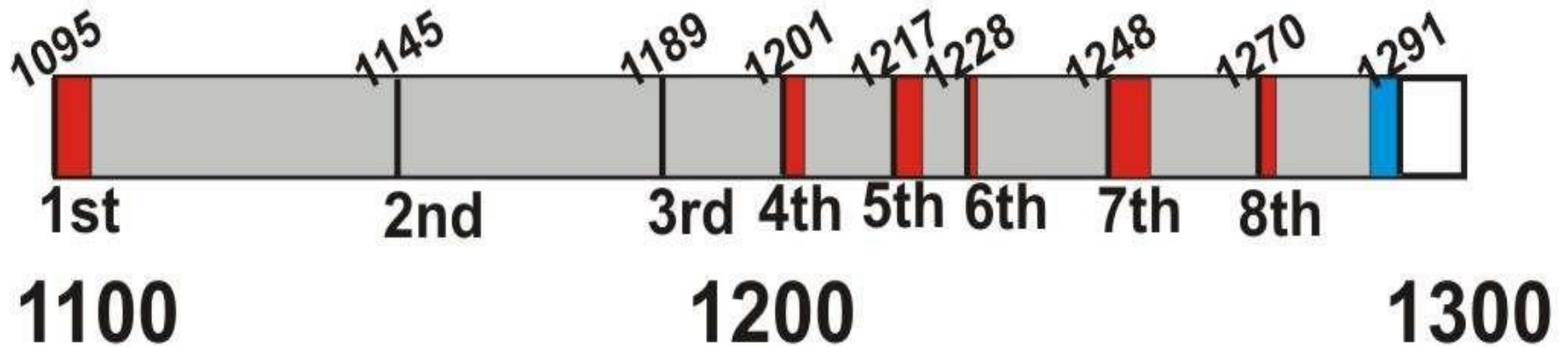
- **The Peasants' Crusade: 1096 (April to October)**  
To conquer the Holy Land
- **The First Crusade: 1096 to 1099**  
To conquer the Holy Land
- **The Years After the First Crusade: 1099 to 1144**  
Knights Templar and Hospitallers created
- **The Second Crusade: 1145 to 1149**  
To recapture the Holy Land
- **The Third Crusade: 1189 to 1192**  
To recapture the Holy Land
- **The Fourth Crusade: 1202 to 1204**  
To capture Constantinople
- **The Children's Crusade: 1212**  
To bring goodness and innocence to quest
- **The Fifth Crusade: 1217 to 1221**  
To establish secure base in Egypt
- **The Sixth Crusade: 1228**  
To recapture the Holy Land
- **The Seventh Crusade: 1248 to 1254**  
To capture a base in Egypt and regain the Holy Land
- **The Eighth Crusade: 1270-1291**  
To convert Bay of Tunis to Christianity and recapture holy places in the Holy Land

# The Crusades, 1096–1204



The first half of the Kingdom of Jerusalem

# Crusades in the Holy Land



# The Crusades

Total deaths during Crusades (1096-1270)  
are estimated at 1.5 million.

900,000 Moslems deaths

600,000 Christian deaths

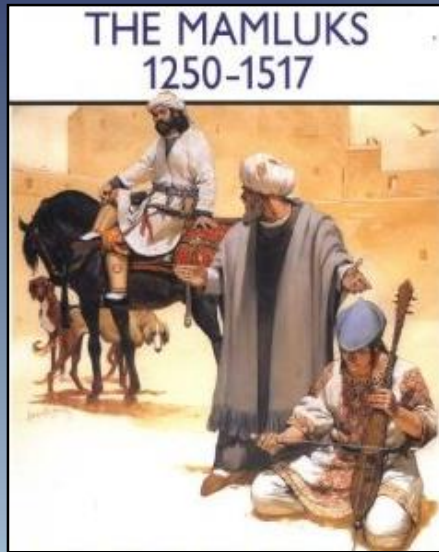
10,000 Jewish deaths

Many deaths are attributed to starvation and disease.

*Additional information on the  
Crusades located in Chapter  
12 (pages 352-354)*



# Chapter 7 – *The Rise of Islam*



## THE ARABIC SLAVE TRADE AND THE ROLE OF ISLAM IN AFRICAN Slavery



## Islamic Slave Trade

- + After the 8<sup>th</sup> Century, Muslim merchants from north Africa & the Middle-East sought African slaves for trade in the Mediterranean basin, southwest Asia, India, and as far away as southeast Asia and China
- + The Islamic slave trade lasted into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and resulted in the deportation of as many as 10 million Africans



# *Chapter 7 – The Rise of Islam*

## Naval technologies that advanced Arab sea trade

**Dhow**

**Latten sails**  
(a la trina: triangular)



# Chapter 7 – *The Rise of Islam*

## Naval technologies that advanced Arab sea trade

Compass

Astrolabe

Kamal



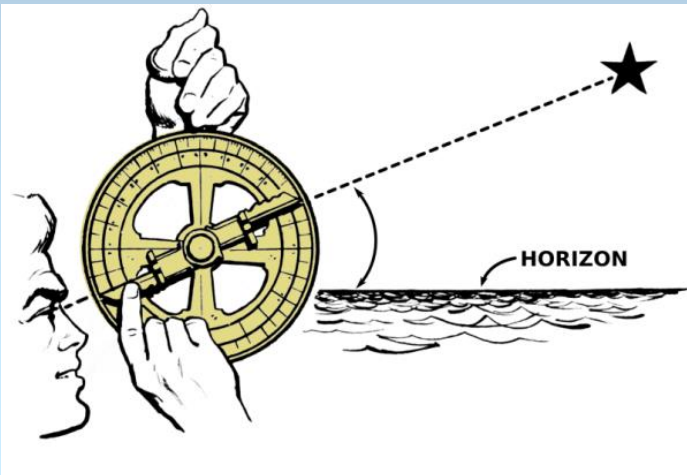


## Chapter 7 – *The Rise of Islam*

# Naval technologies that advanced Arab sea trade

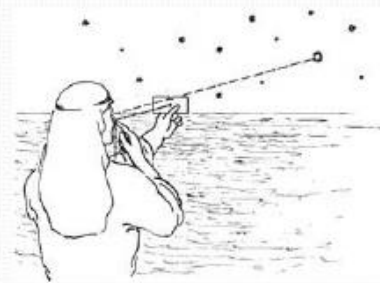
Astrolabe

Kamal

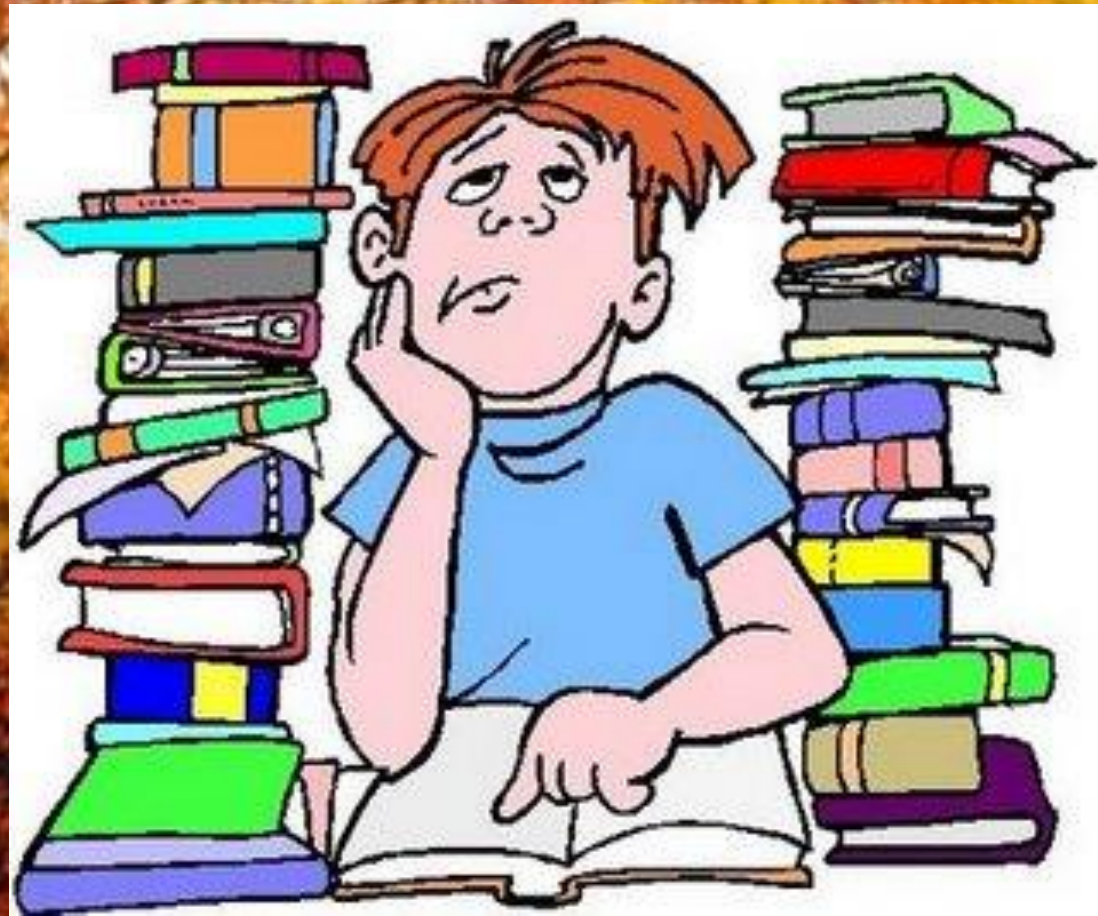


## Kamal-navigational tool

- The Kamal is a simple navigation device used by Arab navigators in the Indian Ocean since ancient times.
- It consists of a small, rectangular card with knotted cord passed through it
- The purpose of the Kamal was to determine the distance between the horizon and a particular star at the same time each night.
- An alternative –or the original- method for the same purpose involved the use of fingers held parallel to the horizon
- A navigator would hold the card at a measured distance from his face by means of a series of knots in the cord attached to the card.
- The Kamal, or measurement with the fingers, was especially well suited to crossing the Indian ocean on the monsoon wind.
- The pilot's job was to aim for certain latitude where he knew the city was, in this way the knots in the cord would delineate the latitude needed to reach a series of specific places.



# *Next Up... Exam 2*



**Review Session**

**Monday**

**4-6 pm**

**Ben May room 3**