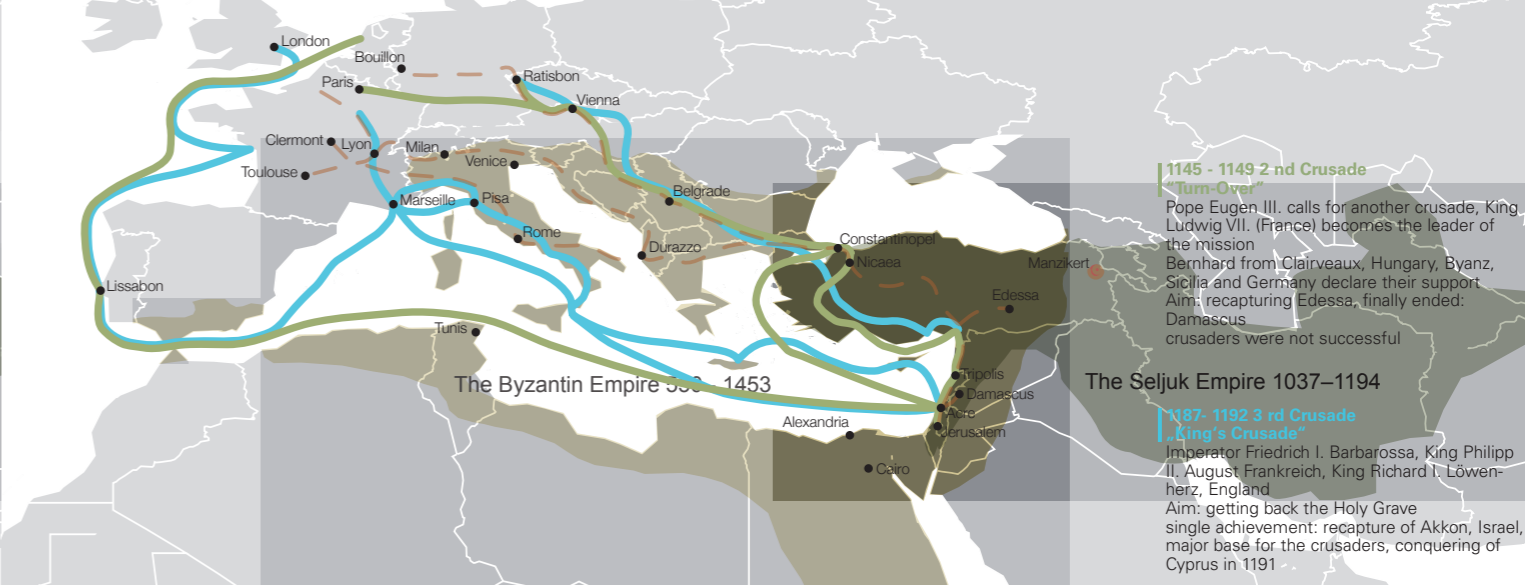
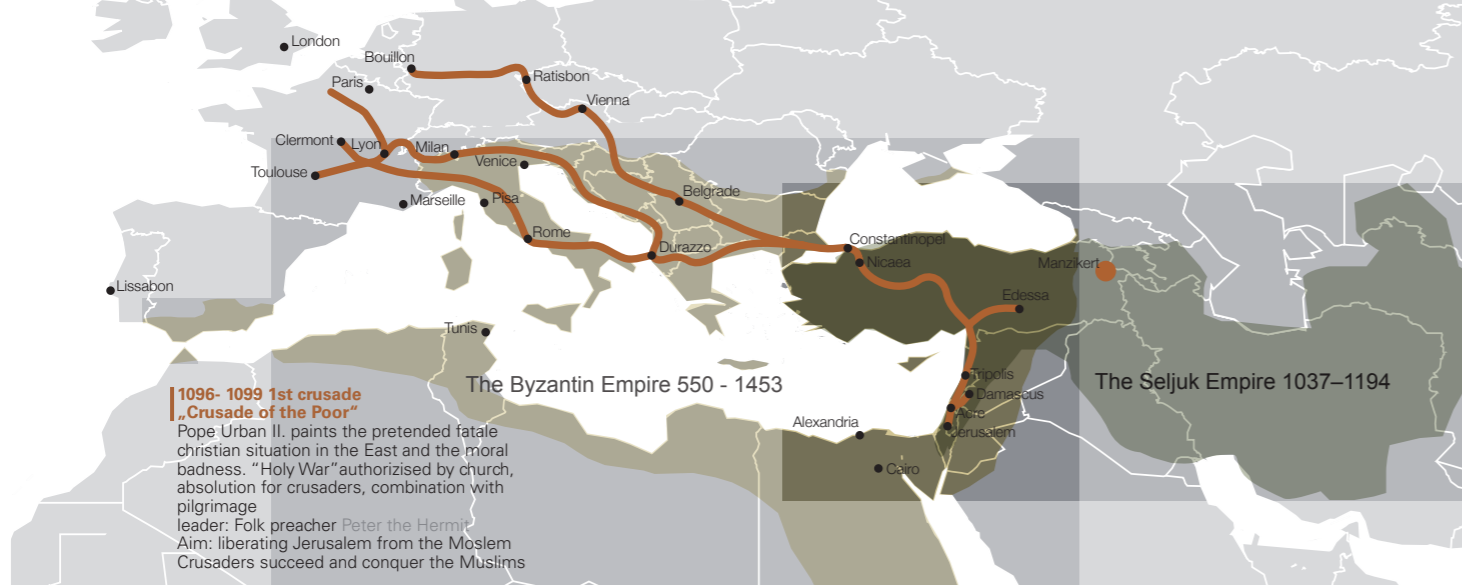


From the 11th Century until the Beginning of the Ottoman Empire

AN OVERVIEW OF THE INFLUENCE FOR / FROM THE MIDDLE EAST



REGIONAL | GREATER CONTEXT

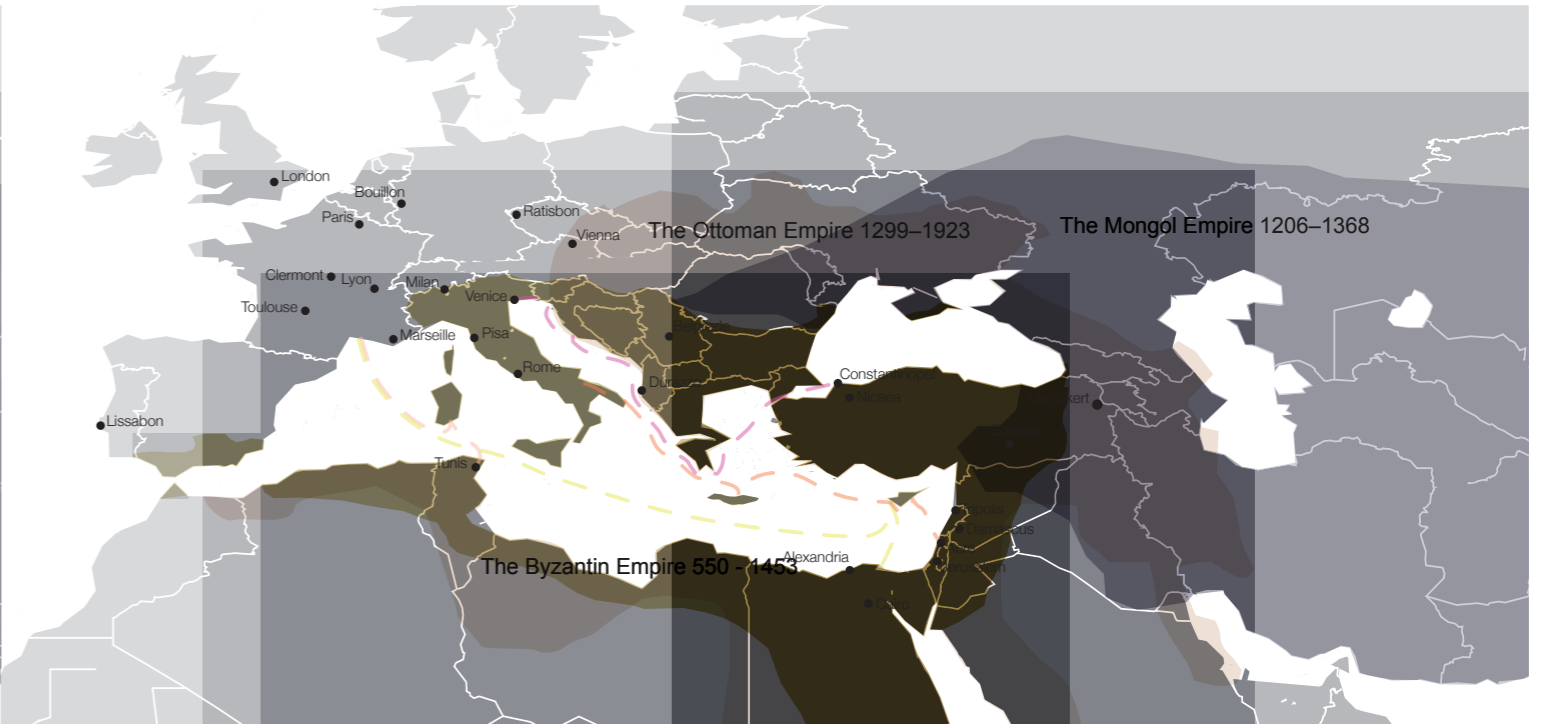
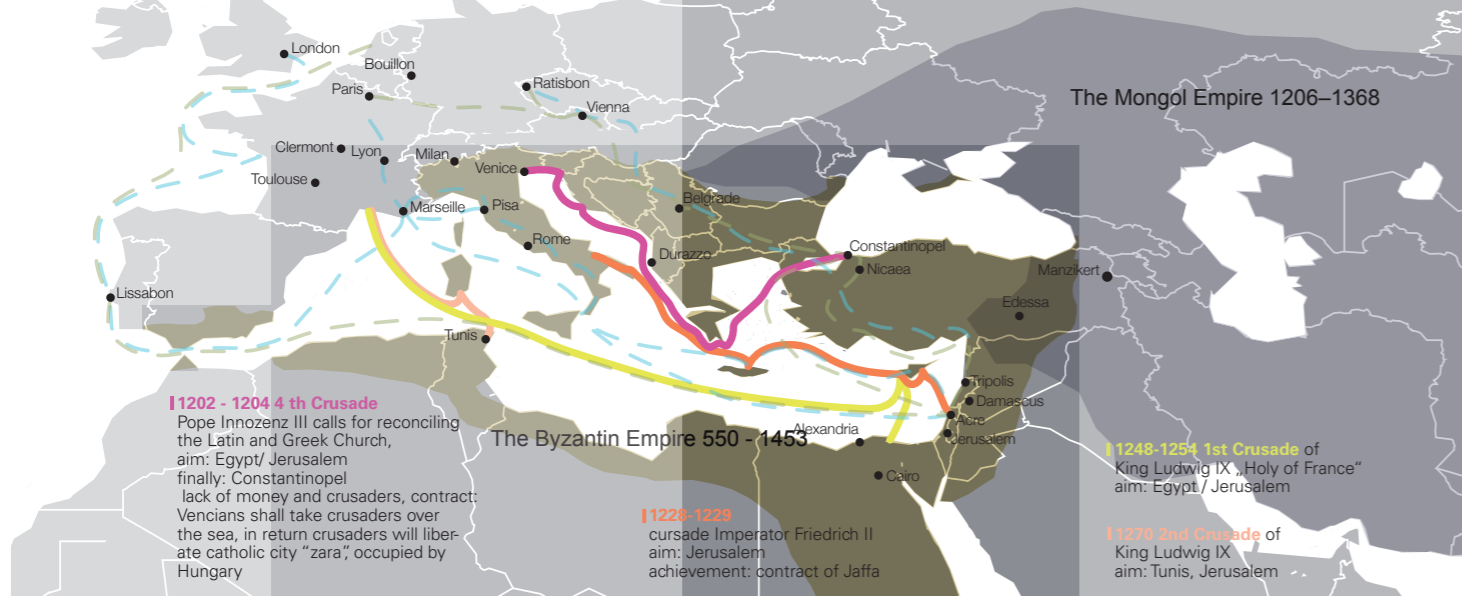
Empires Dynasties	505 - 1453 Byzantine Empire eastern part of the Roman Empire founder Constantin, combatant of the Seljuks capital Constantinople „Damascus: Streamlined City“	1037 - 1194 Seljuk and Atabek Empire Chief "Seljuk" of The Oghuz, sun of Duqaq, a turkish tribe from Asia, establishes the so named dynasty, Sunnite Muslims, big military power, invading in Muslimic territory, support Calif from Bagdad versus the Fatimids, „Damascus: City of Monuments“	1174 - 1260 Ayyubids Dynasty Sultan Salah Ad-Din "Saladin"	
	969 - 1171 Fatimid Dynasty Egypt, represent the schiit faith founded by Said ibn Husayn founded Cairo, 969 combatant of the Seljuks „Darhascus: City of Quarters“	1061 - 1163 Almoravid Dynasty established by Berber Dyrjasty in North Africa, Mauretania and Iberian Peninsula, Yusuf ibn Tashufin, leads a "holy war" to enlarge the "one true religion - the Islam" in Africa	1126 - 1262 Zengid Dynasty Mamluk Aq Sunqur al-Hajib foundes the turkish dynasty in North-Syria and North-Irak	
Politics	reconquista in Spain: Christians start recapturing the dominance in the Iberian peninsula who were displaced by arabic-muslimic conquerer since the 8th century	1055 The Seljuks take Baghad 1053 Pope Leo IX declares Christs, fighting against Normans, as matyr	1099-1291 Christian "Kingdom Jerusalem" 1122/1123 and 1171/1172 Conflicts between raising Venice and declining Byzantics, conflicts determine fourth crusade	1171 Saldin gets ruler of Egypt, unites the country with Syria, Kingdom Jerusalem ist now rounded by the the Muslims
Economy	bad connections between regions maks production of goods only for direct surroundings possible cities are places of trade and handcraft		Venice distributes trade privileges and makes ships available to charter leads to raising economy and prosperity Italy intensifies trade connections with the Levant (beginning 12th century)	
Science	about 950 gun powder is fabricated for signal and fireworks, China	"Oriental" medical and science knowlege is transferred to the "Western World", supports developments such as mechanics, knowlege of paper production and metall adaption	1071 Oxford University is founded when the English king orders all British studentes to return from France about 1085 Arabic is used as the common language	1130 alcohol production with destillation process 1141 Toledo (Spain) becomes a translation center (Arabic-Latin) for scientific knowledges from the Middle East, such as astrology 1180 Toledo becomes a scientific-center, based on Arabic models, islamic scientists
Culture		1054 The Eastern (Orthodox) Church splits from the Western (Catholic) Church 1059 settlement of pope election Seljuks (est. of celibacy)	about 1080 - 1270 activities of the "Assasine sect," fighting against establishment of Military Orders as a consequence for crusades inter-religion marriage gets prohibited increasing of cruelty during the battles between Christs and Muslims	1141 first translation of the Coran, assigned by Petrus Venerabilis, Abbot of Cluny

LOCAL CONTEXT



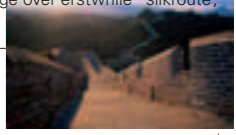
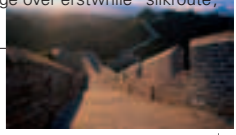
Politics	1009 destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, by Caliph Al-Hakim from 969 on Syria is embattled by three powers: Byzantines, Fatimids and Buyids	1055 Seljuk Turks take control over Syria, end of Fatimid era, 1079 Damascus. Tutush I.	1071 Seljuk Turks defeat the Byzantine Empire, Manzikert (today Malazgirt, Turkey) take over of Jerusalem Syria falls victim to rivaleries between Seljuk princes Duqaq and Radwan, country is split in two parts	1099 Crusader Gottfried from Bouillon sieges Jerusalem, end of jewish community, establishment of "Christian Kingdom Jerusalem" brother Balduin becomes first Latin King 1098 first crusader's state, County Edessa, Balduin Boulogne 1092 Atabeg Dynasty in Syria	1140 Assasins make Margab their headquarter 1144 Imad ad-Din Zangi (son of Zengid Dynasty founder) obtains Edessa during his fight versus the crusaders in North Syria 1146 Nur Ad-Din destroys and depopulates Edessa, leads to let the crusaders change their mind to siege Damascus	1174-1193 Ayyubids (Saladin) rule Syria
Economy				hospitals become important centres for scientific learning		1171-1250 Egypt has monopol of sea-trade with India
Science	10th century: all Greek sciettific texts are trasnated into Arabic	1031 begin of the construction of "Crac des Chevaliers", Emir from Homus	Arabic astronoms advance the "Astrolabium" medical knowlege distributed to the West is pathbreaking for local medical developments	1109 first mentioning of an interpreter for Arabic-Latin, the interpret of the bishop from Nazareth "Martin"		"fondachis" (trade bases) being established at the coasts
Culture			about 1080 establishment Johanniter Hospital, Jerusalem			1160 King Almarich lets reconstruct the Church of the Holy Sepulchre
Beirut Damascus	Fatimids are responsible for the urban structure of Damascus (ahouses were built close together, quarters with fortified fences for protection, inner infrastructure and defeding guards)		1076 the Seljuks take control from the Fatmids	Seljuk and Atabeg eras bring an artistic and architectural revival to Damascus. Nour ad -Din's building programm reinvigorated the old city and became an imprint for the city.	1128 Zengids (seldjuk dynasty) take over control, first attack at Damascus 1148 crusaders build big defend fortresses as „Marqab“ 1148 crusaders siege Damascus	1154 the world's most advanced hospital "Bimaristan Nuri" is built 1154 Nur ad-Din arrives, defeats the crusaders, inhabitants welcome their new ruler, uses D. as his military base Auyyubid advancement: Mosques are built inside Marqab 1174 Saldin becomes ruler of Damascus period of Ayyubids: several buildings are constructed, population starts to raise 1189 German Order foundation, by Germah traders, sieging Akkon

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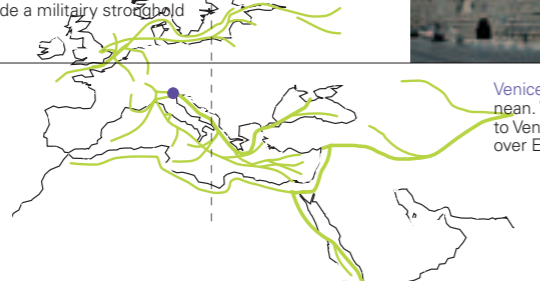


REGIONAL | GREATER CONTEXT

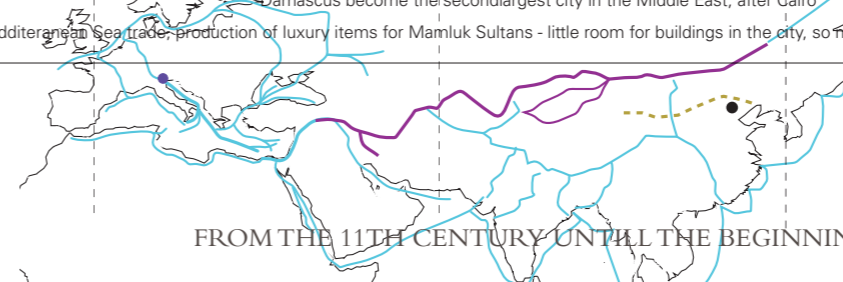
Empires Dynasties	<p>1206 - 1368 Mongol Empire eastern part of the Roman Empire Dschingis Khan unites the Mongols and begins to build a huge empire</p> 	<p>1299- 1922 Ottoman Empire Osman Gazi establishes a 600 year lasting empire</p> 	
Politics	<p>1203 Latins conquer Constantinople as revenge for throwing out Venecian traders (1182) and in order to help the rushed emperor Isaak II.</p> <p>1211 The Mongols invade Northern China</p> <p>1229 compact of Jaffa Friedrich II effects that Muslims leave "holy cities" to the Christs for 10 years</p> <p>1250 Sultan Baybar establishes a new sophisticated administration system, governor appointment from Cairo (citadel) or the Memluk princes (city)</p> <p>1258 Mamluk conquer and destroy Bagdad, final end of Abbasid era</p> <p>1261 united Byzantin troupes recapture Constantinople and reconstruct the Byzantine Empire</p> <p>1291 The Mamluk army defeats the last rest of crusader states in the Middle East, fall of Akkon</p> <p>1323 The Mamluks conclude a peace treaty with the Mongols</p> <p>1339 The Hundred Years War begins between England and France</p> <p>1368 - 1644 Ming Dynasty replaces the Mongol Yuan-Dynastie ruling in China, close trade routes and culture exchange over erstwhile "silkroute", expand the "great wall"</p> 	<p>1279 The Mongols capture Southern China</p> <p>1291 The Mamluk army defeats the last rest of crusader states in the Middle East, fall of Akkon</p> <p>1306 Jews are expelled from France</p> <p>1312 language distribution leads to the establishment of professorchips for oriental languages in Vienne, France</p> <p>1323 The Mamluks conclude a peace treaty with the Mongols</p> <p>1339 The Hundred Years War begins between England and France</p> <p>1368 - 1644 Ming Dynasty replaces the Mongol Yuan-Dynastie ruling in China, close trade routes and culture exchange over erstwhile "silkroute", expand the "great wall"</p> 	
Economy	<p>1211 Genua and Marseille conclude a contract for exclusion Germany from the Mediterranean Sea trade</p> <p>1271 Marco Polo starts his first trip, Asia, leads to open the trade routes to China</p> <p>1290 Jews are expelled from England</p> <p>1306 Jews are expelled from France</p> <p>1369-1401 Tamerlane king of Samarkand builds up a great dynasty in Asia, takes Bagdad in 1401 and defeats the Ottoman Empire in Turkey in 1402</p>	<p>1271 Marco Polo starts his first trip, Asia, leads to open the trade routes to China</p> <p>1290 Jews are expelled from England</p> <p>1306 Jews are expelled from France</p> <p>1369-1401 Tamerlane king of Samarkand builds up a great dynasty in Asia, takes Bagdad in 1401 and defeats the Ottoman Empire in Turkey in 1402</p>	<p>1369-1401 Tamerlane king of Samarkand builds up a great dynasty in Asia, takes Bagdad in 1401 and defeats the Ottoman Empire in Turkey in 1402</p>
Science	<p>crusades lead to knowledge distribution</p> <p>1202 Leonardo Fibonacci writes abouts his knowledge of Arabic Chiffres</p> <p>delegation of missionars start to spread the Christian faith and to get information about the military strength of the Tatars</p>	<p>1202 Leonardo Fibonacci writes abouts his knowledge of Arabic Chiffres</p> <p>delegation of missionars start to spread the Christian faith and to get information about the military strength of the Tatars</p> <p>1288 first cannon, China</p> <p>1312 language distribution leads to the establishment of professorchips for oriental languages in Vienne, France</p> <p>1340 First gun-use in a battle</p> <p>1347 - 1351 Europe is ravaged by the Black Death</p>	<p>1312 language distribution leads to the establishment of professorchips for oriental languages in Vienne, France</p> <p>1340 First gun-use in a battle</p> <p>1347 - 1351 Europe is ravaged by the Black Death</p> <p>Medditeranean sea-trade grows. European enterprises establish more and more branch offices</p> <p>tax-rates grow</p>
Culture	<p>1203 valuable art treasures -such as the Quadriga for the Markus-Church are taken from Constantinople to take them to Venice</p> <p>1229 compact of Jaffa Friedrich II effects that Muslims leave "holy cities" to the Christs for 10 years</p> <p>1244 Christs lose Jerusalem to the Muslims</p> <p>conflicts between Ayyubid sultans in Cairo and Damascus lead 1260 to the invasion of Mongols in Syria</p> <p>establishment of Coran-Schools during the Ayyubid-period</p>	<p>1288 first cannon, China</p> <p>1340 First gun-use in a battle</p> <p>1347 - 1351 Europe is ravaged by the Black Death</p>	<p>1340 First gun-use in a battle</p> <p>1347 - 1351 Europe is ravaged by the Black Death</p> <p>Medditeranean sea-trade grows. European enterprises establish more and more branch offices</p> <p>tax-rates grow</p>

LOCAL CONTEXT

Politics	<p>1203 attack of Constantinople and destruction of the Haghia Sophia</p> <p>1229 compact of Jaffa Friedrich II effects that Muslims leave "holy cities" to the Christs for 10 years</p> <p>1244 Christs lose Jerusalem to the Muslims</p> <p>conflicts between Ayyubid sultans in Cairo and Damascus lead 1260 to the invasion of Mongols in Syria</p> <p>1291 Mamluks take over Beirut</p> <p>1359-1389 Sultan Murad I. expands the Ottoman Empire over the Balkans and Anatolia</p>	<p>1291 Mamluks take over Beirut</p> <p>1400 brutal desolation of Damascus by (Tamerlane: ambition to reconstruct the Mongol Empire, slavery and fire raising, deports Damascus best craftsman to his capital Samarqand, Uzbekistan)</p>
Economy	<p>The raising of the Mongol Empire causes a change of the great trade routes and leads to a "Guerilla Zone" between Syria and Mesopotania</p> <p>laws for the way of curing leprosy "Livre au Roi"</p>	<p>Damascus becomes capital of the Mamluk empire</p> <p>1260 Mongols conquer fortress Marqab, headquarter of Assassins</p> <p>1260 Mamluks take over Damascus</p> <p>1260-1516 Damascus grows rapidly and profits from the Mediterranean Sea Trade</p> <p>Damascus become the secondlargest city in the Middle East, after Cairo</p>
Science	<p>laws for the way of curing leprosy "Livre au Roi"</p>	<p>Damascus become the secondlargest city in the Middle East, after Cairo</p>
Culture	<p>establishment of Coran-Schools during the Ayyubid-period</p>	<p>Damascus is important origin for the Haj-Caravans which start from there to their pilgrimages to Al-Makkah (Mekka) and Al-Madina (Medina)</p> <p>Damascus become the secondlargest city in the Middle East, after Cairo</p>
Beirut Damascus	<p>after the death of Saladin his empire is dived between his three sons, family feuds allow the crusaders to recapture Damascus</p> <p>1206 Damascus Citadel was built to house the ruler and to provide a military stronghold</p> <p>Damascus becomes capital of the Mamluk empire</p> <p>1260 Mongols conquer fortress Marqab, headquarter of Assassins</p> <p>1260 Mamluks take over Damascus</p> <p>1260-1516 Damascus grows rapidly and profits from the Mediterranean Sea Trade</p> <p>Damascus become the secondlargest city in the Middle East, after Cairo</p>	<p>1400 brutal desolation of Damascus by (Tamerlane: ambition to reconstruct the Mongol Empire, slavery and fire raising, deports Damascus best craftsman to his capital Samarqand, Uzbekistan)</p>



Venice has the largest commercial and military fleets in the Mediterranean. Venetian traders travelled widely through these areas and returned to Venice with large cargoes of valuable goods from Asia. Traders from all over Europe brought their goods to the Venetian markets to trade.



The Mongols have the monopoly in the effective area of the silk route. They control the relations of the Middle East and Eastern Asia. Closing the "silk-route" by the Silk-Dynasty leads to a route-displacement to the southern Chinese coast. Missing trade- and money cash-flow leads the inhabitants leaving their cities, their budhism sanctums and abbeys and ends in a turn to the islamic faith. The Venetian trade is badly harmed.