

EUROPE THREATENED

662-1683

Muslim expansion into the Iberian Peninsula

Muslim invasion of France (Kingdom of the Franks)

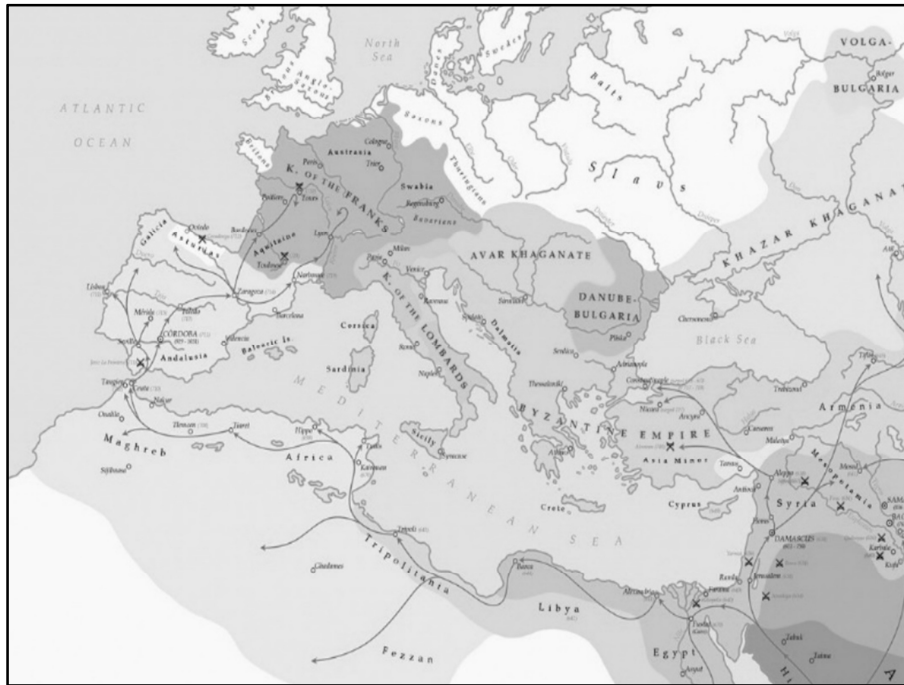
Battle of Tours

100 Years War

Fall of Constantinople

Siege of Vienna

Battle of Vienna



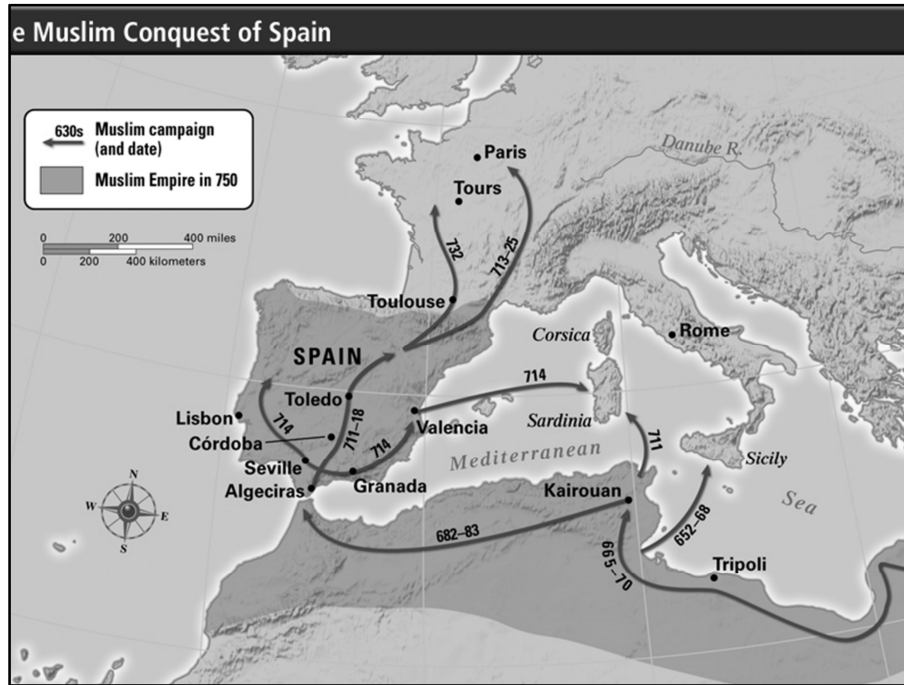
INVASION OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA 711

Muslim conquest of Hispania begins by the
Umayyad Muslims

In 711-18, Tariq ibn-Ziyad led forces across the Strait of Gibraltar to conquer the Visigothic Kingdom of Hispania.

The kingdom survived until 711, when King Roderic (Rodrigo) was killed while opposing an invasion from the south by the Umayyad Muslims in the Battle of Guadalete on July 19. This marked the beginning of the Muslim conquest of Hispania in which most of the peninsula came under Islamic rule by 718.

The Battle of Tours followed 21 years of Umayyad conquests in Europe which had begun with the invasion of the Visigothic Christian Kingdoms of the Iberian peninsula in 711.

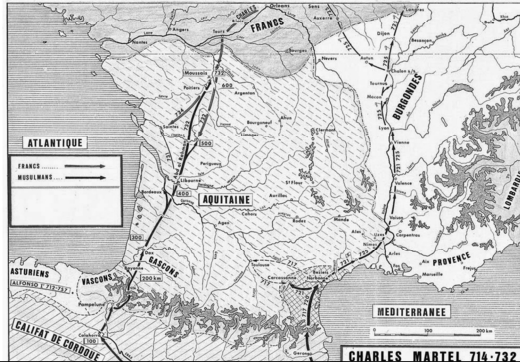


The Muslim empire under the Umayyads was now a vast domain that ruled a diverse array of peoples. It had destroyed what were the two former foremost military powers, the Sassanid Empire, which it absorbed completely, and the greater part of the Byzantine Empire, including Syria, Armenia and North Africa, although Leo the Isaurian stemmed the tide when he defeated the Umayyads at the Battle of Akroinon (739), their final campaign in Anatolia.^[35]

BATTLE OF TOURS

732

Victory by Christian forces at Tours is widely believed to have stopped the northward advance of Muslim forces



The Battle of Tours followed 21 years of Umayyad conquests in Europe which had begun with the invasion of the Visigothic Christian Kingdoms of the Iberian peninsula in 711. These were followed by military expeditions into the Frankish territories of Gaul, former provinces of the Roman Empire. Umayyad military campaigns had reached northward into Aquitaine and Burgundy, including a major engagement at Bordeaux and a raid on Autun. Charles's victory is widely believed to have stopped the northward advance of Umayyad forces from the Iberian peninsula, and to have preserved Christianity in Europe during a period when Muslim rule was overrunning the remains of the old Roman and Persian Empires.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS WAR (116 YEARS)



England vs France

Height of Chivalry

Thou shalt believe all that the Church teaches and thou shalt observe all its directions (Believe the Church's teachings and observe all the Church's directions).

Thou shalt defend the Church.

Thou shalt respect all weaknesses, and shalt constitute thyself the defender of them.

Thou shalt love the country in which thou wast born.

Thou shalt not recoil before thine enemy.

Thou shalt make war against the infidel without cessation and without mercy.

Thou shalt perform scrupulously thy feudal duties, if they be not contrary to the laws of God.

Thou shalt never lie, and shalt remain faithful to thy pledged word.

Thou shalt be generous, and give largesse to everyone.

Thou shalt be everywhere and always the champion of the Right and the Good against Injustice and Evil.^[13]

ONE HUNDRED YEARS WAR (116 YEARS)

End of Chivalry



Thou shalt believe all that the Church teaches and thou shalt observe all its directions (Believe the Church's teachings and observe all the Church's directions).

Thou shalt defend the Church.

Thou shalt respect all weaknesses, and shalt constitute thyself the defender of them.

Thou shalt love the country in which thou wast born.

Thou shalt not recoil before thine enemy.

Thou shalt make war against the infidel without cessation and without mercy.

Thou shalt perform scrupulously thy feudal duties, if they be not contrary to the laws of God.

Thou shalt never lie, and shalt remain faithful to thy pledged word.

Thou shalt be generous, and give largesse to everyone.

Thou shalt be everywhere and always the champion of the Right and the Good against Injustice and Evil.^[13]

*ONE HUNDRED YEARS WAR
1337-1453 (116 YEARS)*

*1415 Battle of Agincourt
BAND OF BROTHERS*



On the morning of 25 October 1415, shortly before the Battle of Agincourt, Henry V made a brief speech to the English army under his command, emphasizing the justness of his claim to the French throne and harking back to the memory of previous defeats the English kings had inflicted on the French. According to Burgundian sources

Defiance: French had boasted that they would cut off two fingers from the right hand of every archer, so they could never draw a string again.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS WAR 1337-1453 (116 YEARS)

1415 Battle of Agincourt

Defiance



On the morning of 25 October 1415, shortly before the Battle of Agincourt, Henry V made a brief speech to the English army under his command, emphasizing the justness of his claim to the French throne and harking back to the memory of previous defeats the English kings had inflicted on the French. According to Burgundian sources

Defiance: French had boasted that they would cut off two fingers from the right hand of every archer, so they could never draw a string again.



nicknamed "**The Maid of Orléans**" (French: *La Pucelle d'Orléans*) is considered a heroine of France for her role during the Lancastrian phase of the Hundred Years' War, and was canonized as a Roman Catholic saint. Joan of Arc was born to Jacques d'Arc and Isabelle, a peasant family, at Domrémy in north-east France. Joan said she received visions of the Archangel Michael, Saint Margaret, and Saint Catherine instructing her to support Charles VII and recover France from English domination late in the Hundred Years' War. The uncrowned King Charles VII sent Joan to the siege of Orléans as part of a relief mission. She gained prominence after the siege was lifted in only nine days. Several additional swift victories led to Charles VII's coronation at Reims. This long-awaited event boosted French morale and paved the way for the final French victory.

On 23 May 1430, she was captured at Compiègne by the Burgundian faction which was allied with the English. She was later handed over to the English,^[6] and then put on trial by the pro-English Bishop of Beauvais Pierre Cauchon on a variety of charges.^[7] After Cauchon declared her guilty she was burned at the stake on 30 May 1431, dying at about nineteen years of age.^[8]

*ONE HUNDRED YEARS WAR
1337-1453 (116 YEARS)*



Saint Joan of Arc

The Maid of Orleans

*Rallied support behind
Charles VII to recover
France from English
domination and paved
the way for the final
French victory.*

ONE HUNDRED YEARS WAR 1337-1453 (116 YEARS)

Joan of Arc (1412-1431) 19yrs

*Captured by the Burgundian
faction handed over to the
English and burned at the stake*



On 23 May 1430, she was captured at Compiègne by the Burgundian faction which was allied with the English. She was later handed over to the English,^[6] and then put on trial by the pro-English Bishop of Beauvais Pierre Cauchon on a variety of charges.^[7] After Cauchon declared her guilty she was burned at the stake on 30 May 1431, dying at about nineteen years of age.

So they trumped up charges of witchcraft, because she claimed to have heard voices. She claimed they were angels. The charges naturally claimed they were devils. She was eventually given the choice of being hanged if she would change into women's attire or being burned for wearing men's clothing. But, since she was going to die in any case, and she had led the armies of France dressed in men's armor, as a soldier herself, she chose to die as she had lived, and was burned for it. But when it comes right down to it, the English really only wanted to get rid of the leader of the French armies and would have done her in regardless -- dress or pants, voices or no voices.

FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE 1453

Constantinople fell after a 53-day siege
by the forces of the Ottoman Empire



The **Fall of Constantinople**; Turkish: *İstanbul'un Fethi* Conquest of Istanbul) was the capture of the capital of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire by an invading army of the Ottoman Empire on 29 May 1453. The Ottomans were commanded by 21-year-old Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, who defeated an army commanded by Byzantine Emperor Constantine XI Palaiologos. The conquest of Constantinople followed a 53-day siege that had begun on 6 April 1453.

SIEGE OF VIENNA 1529

First attempt by Suleiman the Magnificent of the Ottoman Empire to capture Vienna, Austria



The **Siege of Vienna** in 1529 was the first attempt by the Ottoman Empire, led by Suleiman the Magnificent, to capture the city of Vienna, Austria. The siege signaled the pinnacle of the Ottoman Empire's power and the maximum extent of Ottoman expansion in central Europe. Thereafter, 150 years of bitter military tension and reciprocal attacks ensued, culminating in the Battle of Vienna of 1683, which marked the start of the 15-year-long Great Turkish War.

BATTLE OF VIENNA *1683*

Holy Roman Empire(German Nations)

Holy League (Polish-Lithuanian
Commonwealth)

vs

Ottoman Empire



took place in Vienna on 11th and concluding on the 12th of September 1683 after the imperial city of Vienna had been besieged by the Ottoman Empire for two months. The battle was fought by the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nations in league with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (Holy League) against the invading Muslim Ottoman Empire and chiefdoms of the Ottoman Empire, and took place at Kahlenberg Mountain near Vienna. The battle marked the first time Poland and the Holy Roman Empire had cooperated militarily against the Turks, and it is often seen as a turning point in history, after which "the Ottoman Turks ceased to be a menace to the Christian world".^[19] In the ensuing war that lasted until 1698, the Turks lost almost all of Hungary to the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I.