



AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY COURSE INFORMATION FORM

Course Title		East-West Relations in the Middle Ages							
Course Code		TRH521		Course Level		Second Cycle (Master's Degree)			
ECTS Credit	5	Workload	124 (<i>Hours</i>)	Theory	3	Practice	0	Laboratory	0
Objectives of the Course		<p>Two of the most characteristic events in the Middle Ages were the emergence of Christianity and the birth of Islam in the 7th century with the emergence of Byzantine as the official religion in the 4th century. Christianity, after becoming an official religion of the Byzantine Empire in 379, it began to spread rapidly in Europe and soon became influenced by Europe's religious, political and socio-economic character. The Islam that emerged in the Arabian peninsula reached a dimension that threatened Europe, which represented Christianity by expanding its domain of dominance in line with its policy of conquest. Although the struggle for domination of the two divine religions occurred in different stages of the Middle Ages, this situation reached its peak with the Crusades. The aim of this course is to reveal the nature of East-West relations in medieval world in the context of Christianity and Islam in the Middle Ages as two divine religions and to provide students to understand the reasons behind the historical background of these struggles.</p>							
Course Content		<p>Christianity, which gained liberation in the Byzantine Empire with the Milanian Edict of 313, was accepted as the official religion of the empire during the Great Theodosius period. Christianity, which spread to Europe through Roman-Byzantium, blended with the ancient Greek culture and constituted one of the most important elements of European culture and civilization. Christianity, which has shaped the religious, political, economic and social structure of Europe in a short period of time, has been the most important motor power of the struggle against the East, which represents Islam by breaking the crust when the 11th century.</p> <p>Islam, representing the East, was not only able to reach wide borders with its conquest movements since the 8th century, but also made a great impact on science and technology. In a short period of time, Islam moved to Europe and established a state in Europe and institutionalized its presence there and reached a position that threatened Christian Europe. The political, economic and social competition between Christianity and Islam, which represents two different geographies, is characteristic of the religion format, and has been marked by history as the greatest struggle of the East and the West in the Middle Ages, like the Crusades. Starting from 1096 up to 1291, the Crusades, which have emerged as the most characteristic struggle of the East and the West for nearly two centuries, is a process that needs to be examined in detail from the political, economic, social and psychological perspectives with the consequences of today's world.</p>							
Work Placement		N/A							
Planned Learning Activities and Teaching Methods				Explanation (Presentation), Discussion, Case Study					
Name of Lecturer(s)									

Assessment Methods and Criteria

Method	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Midterm Examination	1	40
Final Examination	1	60

Recommended or Required Reading

1	- Fulcher of Chartres, Chronocicle of the First Crusade, Oxford, 1941.
2	Steven Runciman, Haçlı Seferleri Tarihi C. I-II-III, Çev: Fikret Işıltan TTK, Ankara, 2008.
3	Willermus Tyrensis, Haçlı Kroniği: Başlangıçtan Kudüs'ün Zaptına Kadar, Çev: Ergin Ayan, Ötüken Yayınevi, İstanbul, 2016.
4	Aziz S. Atiya, Crusade, Commerce and Culture, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1962.
5	W.B. Stevenson, The Crusades in the East, Cambridge University Presss, 1907.

Week	Weekly Detailed Course Contents	
1	Theoretical	The birth of Christianity and the policies of the pre-Constantin Byzantine
2	Theoretical	Christianity to obtain freedom in the Byzantine Empire and its development
3	Theoretical	Christianity to become the official religion of the Byzantine Empire
4	Theoretical	Theological struggles in Christian faith and separation of churches
5	Theoretical	The birth and development of Islam
6	Theoretical	The spread of Islam and its relations with Byzantium
7	Theoretical	Establishment of the Umayyad Empire of Andalusia
8	Intermediate Exam	Midterm Exam



9	Theoretical	The emergence of the Seljuk State
10	Theoretical	European-Byzantine relations and Byzantine call for help
11	Theoretical	European-Byzantine relations and Byzantine call for help
12	Theoretical	Religious, economic and social reasons of the Crusades
13	Theoretical	Religious, economic and social reasons of the Crusades
14	Theoretical	The formation of the Crusades and the Clermont Council
15	Final Exam	Final Exam

Workload Calculation

Activity	Quantity	Preparation	Duration	Total Workload
Lecture - Theory	14	2	1	42
Assignment	1	28	1	29
Individual Work	1	28	1	29
Midterm Examination	1	8	1	9
Final Examination	1	14	1	15
Total Workload (Hours)				124
[Total Workload (Hours) / 25*] = ECTS				5

*25 hour workload is accepted as 1 ECTS

Learning Outcomes

1	Students learn the influence of Christianity on European Culture and Civilization.
2	They learn about the rise of Islam and the encounter with Christian Europe.
3	They learn about the religious, political, economic and social structure of Europe in the process leading to the Crusades.
4	They learn the beginning of the Crusades and the reaction of the Islamic world against it.
5	Theoretical knowledge obtained from course can be used in their research and able to make their own analysis.

Programme Outcomes (History Master)

1	To teach the methods of historical investigation.
2	To improve his/her ability in review of literature and analysis.
3	To know the historical terminology in particular and other social sciences terminology in general and make use of them in prose.
4	To teach the language of archival sources of interest area.
5	Make them conscious of their contribution to the area of research and its impact upon the society.
6	
7	
8	
9	Providing students with the expertise in their respective field at an international level
10	To give the students a basic understanding of academic ethic.

Contribution of Learning Outcomes to Programme Outcomes 1:Very Low, 2:Low, 3:Medium, 4:High, 5:Very High

	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5
P1	3	3	2	4	4
P2	4	4	3	4	3
P3	4	4	1	4	2
P5	5	5	5	5	5
P6		4	1	3	1
P7	5	5	5	5	5

