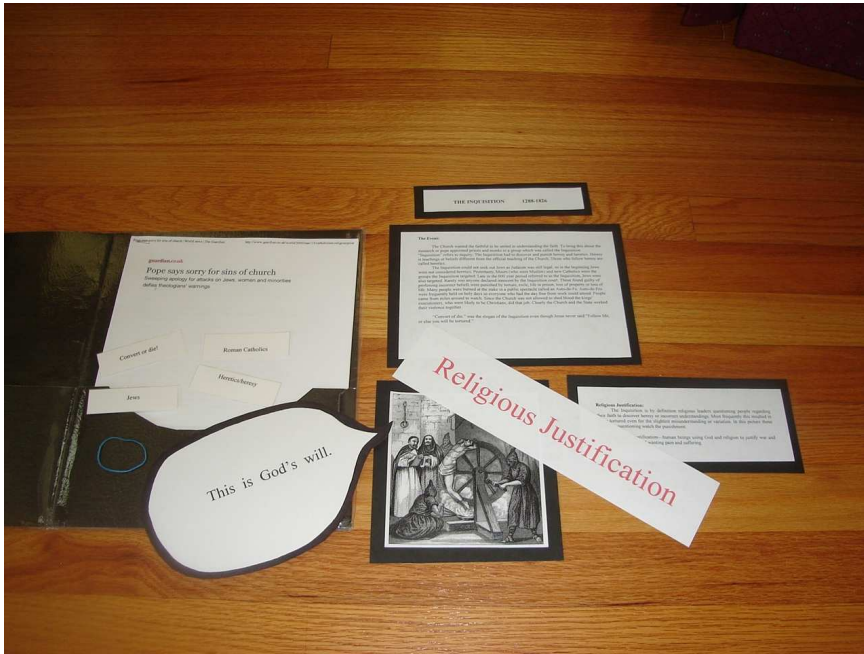


Rb Events in Isolation



This work centers around the **BLACK FOLDERS**

Print Event cards (below) in black ink on white paper and glue that paper to black cardstock. Most are set for half page size. (Place in corresponding labeled black folders.)

Black Folder Contents:

Event Summary card (which is this document)

Event label which includes the year (also this document)

Artist renditions or photos on black cardstock (Re-Religious Justification Pictures)

Religious Justification (Label) Cards, (Rf-document with other word cards)

Denomination cards by war/event (Rf-document with other word cards)

Dialogue balloon (Rd)

An apology from the Church—when possible

Other supporting materials such as for WWII there could be a chart of civilian deaths by country or the firebombing statistics comparing cities in the US with cities in Japan from the DVD Fog of War.

THE CRUSADES 1096-1270

The Event:

The Crusades were a series of “Christian” military expeditions over a period of almost 200 years. They were organized to recapture Palestine, the Holy Land, from the Muslims who had taken control of it from the Christians. The Holy Land was very important to Christians because that was where Jesus lived, died and was risen from the dead. The Crusaders came from Western Europe and were part of a broad Catholic/Christian expansion plan. An indirect outcome was that many crusaders increased their power, riches, and territory.

In 1212 a Children’s Crusade was launched. Thousands of children between the ages of 10 and 18 from France and Germany were caught up in this strange and tragic event in the history of the Crusades. The children were convinced they could recover Jerusalem. They believed God would deliver the holy city to them because they were poor and faithful. None of the children reached the Holy Land; many starved or froze to death along the way.

THE INQUISITION

1288-1826

The Event:

The Church wanted the faithful to be united in understanding the faith. To bring this about the monarch or pope appointed priests and monks to a group which was called the Inquisition. "Inquisition" refers to inquiry. The Inquisition, working mainly in France, Germany, Italy and Spain, had to discover and punish heresy and heretics. Heresy is teachings or beliefs different from the official teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. Those who follow heresy are called heretics.

The Inquisition could not seek out Jews as Judaism was still legal; so in the beginning Jews were not considered heretics. Protestants, Moors (who were Muslim) and new Catholics were the groups the Inquisition targeted. Late in this 600 year period referred to as the Inquisition, Jews were also targeted. Rarely was anyone declared innocent by the Inquisition court. Those found guilty of professing incorrect beliefs were punished by torture, exile, life in prison, loss of property or loss of life. Many people were burned at the stake in a public spectacle called an Auto-de-Fe. Auto-de-Fes were frequently held on holy days so everyone who had the day free from work could attend. People came from miles around to watch. Since the Church was not allowed to shed blood the kings' executioners, who were likely to be Christians, did that job. Clearly the Church and the State worked their violence together.

"Convert or die." was the slogan of the Inquisition even though Jesus never said "Follow Me, or else you will be tortured."

HUNDRED YEARS WAR

1337-1453

The Event

Take a minute to think about the name of this war. 100 Years War. As the name of this war says, for about 100 years French Roman Catholics fought against the English Roman Catholics for control of France. (The word “fought” doesn’t quite tell us the reality. Catholics were killing people, destroying homes and families, making people sad, causing pain that lasted the rest of each person’s life. Both sides had their archers and infantry slain.) What happens in 100 years? Think of one family with a couple getting married and starting a family at the beginning of a new century. About 20 years later a new couple (like the son of that first couple) is getting married and starting a family. How many families would be started in 100 years? If a war is going how many families might be effected by that war if the war lasts for 100 years?

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY MASSACRE

AUGUST 24, 1572

The Event

From 1562-1598 a series of 8 wars between Catholics and Protestants (French Huguenots) raged in France. The goal was to exterminate all Protestants. Both sides had their military operations fully engaged. After the first three wars erupted the bloody St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre occurred—named because it occurred on the feast of the apostle Bartholomew—August 24th. It so happened that in this particular event the Catholics massacred the Huguenots killing men, women and children. But Protestants took their turn leading the bloodshed. Over the next several weeks the violence spread to over a dozen cities in France killing thousands. Five more wars called the French Wars of Religion continued after this massacre. Warring finally ended in 1598.

THIRTY YEARS WAR

1618-1648

The Event

This was the last of the major religious wars of Europe. Both sides were Christian—Roman Catholics and Protestant. The conflict which started out as a civil war in Germany between Protestants and Catholics ended with most European nations involved. It was a violent struggle for territory and political power. The results of the war were numerous: much of Germany was demolished, many people were killed, those who survived saw ruin everywhere they looked as entire cities, villages and farms had disappeared. Germany took nearly 200 years to recover from this war.

U.S. CIVIL WAR

1861-1865

The Event

People in the northern part of the United States (Northerners) disagreed with people of the southern part of the United States (Southerners). These disagreements were largely about economic concerns—about the money needed and spent to run factories, run farms, purchase goods from other countries, have and hire workers for the factories and farms. These issues were factors in what each side thought was right and wrong. Slavery was a significant issue in this war. Was it right, good or acceptable to “own” human beings for the work they could do?

The U. S. Civil War began in April of 1861 and continued for four full years. Between 600,000 and 700,000 men and boys lost their lives in those four years.

WORLD WAR I

The Event

Politicians thought this was the war to end all wars. This war is called the Great War because such a large number of the countries of the world were fighting in so many places. The Great War started in Europe in 1914 and continued until 1918. Countries outside of Europe became involved—some by sending soldiers and some because fighting occurred within their boundaries. Over 21 million people died in this war. Civilians, people who were not trained to fight, helped the war by growing food for the soldiers or making weapons. Because this helped those fighting on one side, the other side tried to kill even the civilians so the factories would produce less and farms wouldn't provide food for the soldiers. In this war 13 million civilians were killed. Eventually this war became known as World War I because a second war of similar magnitude started in 1939—the Second World War (WWII). (See Usborne Introduction to the First World War by Ruth Brocklehurst and Henry Brook; 2007)

WORLD WAR II

The Event

The hope that the Great War that raged throughout the whole world would be the war to end all wars was dashed on Sept. 1, 1939, with the onset of a second massive war. Problems which were not resolved in the first war—war doesn't really solve problems—surfaced again with more pain and suffering behind them. Many nations of Europe were in conflict with each other; many nations at the edge of the conflict became involved supplying weapons, people (soldiers) or resources such as food to the warring parties. The Axis powers were Germany, Italy, Japan and six other nations. The Allied powers were the United States, Great Britain, China, the Soviet Union and 46 more nations. Nearly 73 million people died in this war. Over 42 million of those deaths were civilians.