The Early Byzantine Empire

As the Germanic tribes carved up the western Roman empire, the Eastern empire remained intact.

- Challenges: Sasanids from Persia and Germans
Justinian and his legacy

In 527 Justinian became emperor of Byzantium and vowed to restore the full Roman empire; by 552, he regained Roman control of the Mediterranean.

His most important contribution - the **Body of Civil Law** - strict laws based on **JUSTICE**; it decided legal questions that regulated whole areas of life: marriage, slavery, property, inheritance, women's rights, and crimes.

He built the Hagia Sophia
Fall of Byzantium

Reasons:

- Disease
- Rise of Islam: Arab peoples conquered the Sasanid empire and part of Byzantium
- Crusades
• Byzantium survived partly because of Greek fire
• Constantinople would still remain medieval Europe largest city both in terms of population and commerce for hundreds of years afterwards.
• As the western end of the silk road, great wealth flowed into the city
• This wealth allowed many great public works reminiscent of Rome itself: baths, churches and the hippodrome.
Economy and Society

- Economy strongest when large class of free peasants (themes) existed; Economy weakened when large landholders consolidated and made peasants dependent.

- Constantinople was major site of crafts, industry, and trade; Glass, linen, textiles, gems, jewelry, gold, and silver; Silk developed into major industry in sixth century; secrets came from China.

- Bezant was the standard currency of Mediterranean basin.

- Banks supported commercial economy.

- Housing in Constantinople varied widely by class.
# The Church divides: Schism in 1054

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eastern Orthodox</th>
<th>Roman Catholic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Services conducted in Greek or local languages</td>
<td>• Services conducted in Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Patriarch/bishops head of church</td>
<td>• Pope has authority over all bishops and all kings and emperors</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Emperor claims authority</td>
<td>• Priests may not marry</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Priest may marry</td>
<td>• Divorce not permitted</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Divorce allowed under certain conditions</td>
<td>• Saints</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Byzantium in Eastern Europe

- Western Europe took parts of Byzantium
  - Normans in southern Italy and Sicily
  - Crusaders carved out states and sacked Constantinople (1204)
- Muslim Saljuq Turks invaded Anatolia, defeated Byzantines at Manzikert, 1071
- Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453, the end of the empire
Byzantium and Russia

- By 9th cent., the Slavic peoples of southeastern Europe and Russia were converted to Christianity by St. Cyril (Cyrillic Alphabet: alphabet for Slavic languages)
- 989, Prince Vladimir of Kiev, Orthodox Christian
- Russian culture flourishes from 11th century
- Moscow claimed to be world's "third Rome"
- The first Russian kingdom would be conquered by the Mongolians and not rise again for hundreds of years
Europe in the Middle Ages
Chapters 17, 20, 22

*** One characteristic of the early Middle Ages: there was less stability and progress
• Clovis, ruler of Franks and Frankish kingdom becomes first German King to convert to Christianity around 500 CE; Catholic church in order to gain power, supports Clovis; With new support, Clovis expands Kingdom from Northern Spain to Germany
Germanic Peoples Adopt Christianity

- As the Roman empire falls apart (in the 5th century), Christianity becomes the supreme religion of Europe, the church becomes the leading power in Western Europe - the church can own land, collect taxes, punish criminals). The Church organized a system known today (priest, bishop, pope).
- It becomes secular: worldly; provides a religious and social center
- In 6th cent. Gregory I strengthened the power of the papacy and the Roman Catholic Church. Catholic monks and missionaries spread Christianity throughout Europe
• Catholic monks and missionaries spread Christianity throughout Europe

• Missionaries: traveled & often risked their lives to spread Xnity

• Monasteries (monasticism): religious community of men (monks) who gave up their possessions to devote themselves to a life of prayer & worship (nuns, too)

• 520, Benedict, Italian monk, “Benedictine Rule”

** most perfect form of Xian life: Egyptian St. Anthony retired to the desert to live life as a godly hermit
The Carolingian Empire

- Charlemagne assumes throne in 768 CE.; increased his territory to control most of Europe, known as Carolingian Empire.
- expanded the Frankish kingdom – The Carolingian Empire – which covered much of western and central Europe: northeast Spain, Bavaria, north Italy.
Due to power of his Empire, Charlemagne's named Emperor of Rome by pope in 800 CE

A Germanic King, crowned Roman Emperor by a spiritual leader, the pope, A new civilization had emerged: Modern Europe
• He had a strong desire to promote learning in his kingdom; His efforts led to a revival of learning and culture –
  -- Carolingian Renaissance
• was a great administrator, conqueror, and patron of learning
• His Govt:
  - Strengthened royal power by limiting the authority of the nobles; Counts: powerful landowners who governed their counties justly
- Created the *missi dominici* ("messengers of the king"): two men who were sent out to local districts to ensure that the counts (powerful landowners) were carrying out the king's wishes.

- He regularly visited every part of his kingdom, judged cases, settled disputes, rewarded faithful followers.

- Dividing the Empire: Treaty of Verdun, 843.

- In the 9\textsuperscript{th} and 10\textsuperscript{th} centuries, in fear of their lives, the people of Europe look to any for protection.
FEUDALISM shapes medieval society

Feudalism: European social, economic, and political system developed during middle ages, when royal governments were no longer able to defend their subjects; nobles offered protection and land in return for service.

**At the heart of feudalism were the vassals; Land is the most important gift one could give or receive.

In this period and for the next 500 years, the knight emerges and become the standard of the military.
How Feudalism Works

KING
Provides money, army on demand
Bestows land on his many Nobles

NOBILITY
Provides military service and protection on demand
Bestows land on his many Knights

KNIGHTS
Provides military service and food on demand
Bestows land on his many Vassals

SERFS/VASSALS
The Feudal Contract: Feudalism was based on mutual obligations. In exchange for military protection, a lord, or land owner, granted his vassal a fief (a piece of land/estate) – later became known as manor (agricultural estate run by a lord and worked by peasants; economic system).
• Peasants made up largest percentage— **the lord had the most political power**
• The unwritten rules were set in a feudal contract and it determined the relationship between the lord and his vassal. Feudalism depended on the control of land.
• Social Classes are well defined. In the feudal system, status determined a person’s prestige and power. Medieval writers classified people into three groups: those who fought (nobles and knights), those who prayed (men and women of the church), and those who worked (peasants). Social class was usually inherited. Most people were peasants, most of them were serfs.
* Serfs were people who were bound to the land, not slaves, yet they could not lawfully leave the place where they were born.
SOCIAL CHANGES

- **chivalry** - knights code of conduct, required knights to be brave, loyal, and true to their world; code of ethics & behavior considered appropriate for nobles

- **Eleanor of Aquitaine**: most celebrated woman of this time; Supported the troubadours (poet), good manners refinement, and romantic love

- **Guilds**: regulated the production and sale of goods w/in their jurisdictions
HIGH MIDDLE AGES:
1000-1500 C.E.
The Holy Roman Empire

- Otto I, a Saxon, was proclaimed emperor by Pope John XII in 962, giving birth to the Holy Roman Empire (strongest kingdom until 1100)

- Lay Investiture: the practice by which secular rulers both chose nominees to church offices and gave them the symbols of their office
REGIONAL MONARCHIES

the last Frankish king dies and the nobles appoint Hugh Capet the new king, 987, the Capetian Dynasty in the Kingdom of France lasted 3 centuries

• Though holding the title of King, the Capetians held little real power as the noble controlled France

WHY? b/c there is an absence of an effective imperial power, regional states emerged throughout medieval Europe
The Growth of Kingdoms: England

- The Normans invade Anglo-Saxon England and under William the Conqueror defeat them (and take their land) at the battle of Hastings 1066.
- William takes control of the English crown.
- The blending of Norman and Anglo-Saxon creates the modern England.
- Creates the first census in Europe since Roman rule.
England and the High Middle Ages

• In response to the fear of the growing power of the king, the English nobles banded together and force the King John to sign the Magna Carta in 1215: recognizes the mutual obligations between king and vassal and states the power of monarch is limited, not absolute

• First document like this in the world, becomes the basis of the English and later American constitutions
Economic Growth

• Improved agricultural techniques:
  - Crop rotation methods
  - Three-field system
• New tools and technology:
  - water & wind power
  - iron tools – plow, ax, hoe, saw, hammers, nails
  - horse collar, horse shoes
• New food supplies:
  - more meat, dairy products, fish, vegetables, legumes
  - Spain, Italy, Mediterranean; got new foods through Islamic world: hard durum wheat, rice, spinach, artichokes, eggplant, lemons/lime/oranges, melons

• The revival of towns and trade:
  - Urbanization: peasants and serfs flocked to cities and town
  - bourgeoisie: merchants, industrialists, professionals
• Improved business techniques:
  - Bankers issued letters of credit to merchants
  - *guilds*: crafts people who organized business organizations
  - *apprentice*: one who learns a craft from a master

**Money economy**: economic system based on $ rather than barter

**Commercial capitalism**: an economic system in which people invest in trade goods to make profits
Medieval education

University Education

Scholasticism: philosophical theological system that tried to reconcile faith and reason; purpose - to harmonize Christian teachings w/the works of Greek philosophers

Vernacular: literature written in the language of everyday speech in a particular region
European Christianity

- New religious orders -- Franciscans, Dominicans: Francis of Assisi: separated himself from the world to live and preach in poverty
- Devotion to the saints and relics
- Inquisition: a court established by the catholic church in 1232 to discover & try heretics; used in SPAIN by Ferdinand and Isabella (united Castile & Aragon) to run out the Muslims during the Reconquista
- Popular heresy: the movements of Waldensians and Cathars
Architecture

**Romanesque**: replaced flat roofs w/long round stone arched vault in shape of a cross

**Gothic**: stained glass windows; flying buttresses created a feeling of upward movement (new style)
THE CRUSADES

With the heart of the Byzantine empire bleeding, Emperor Alexius I calls out for help

At the Council of Clermont in 1095, pope Urban II, calls upon Europe to answer his call and free the holy land. Crusades: holy wars, to regain the Holy Land from the Infidel (Non-Christians); liberation of Jerusalem from the hands of the infidel, of course, they are lands full of riches.

Concern is out of Muslim expansion into Catholic Europe, not out of concern of the Byzantine Empire.
The First Crusade

In 1096, The first crusaders take up the charge, not for greed or glory, but in duty to Christ and the Church. Pope Urban states that any one who make the trip for the glory of God, not for wealth, will have all their sins forgiven. The first crusade was so successful because of the condition of Islam. After many more battle and seven weeks of siege, crusaders capture Jerusalem in July 1099.
The Second Crusade

- Leading the Muslims forces is Saladin, a formidable general.
- During this era, Crusading has lost its religious zeal and become a secular matter, including taxes, land, titles and wealth.
- In the Spring of 1187, Saladin capture Jerusalem, Crusaders would never hold the city again.
The Third Crusade

In response to the fall of Jerusalem, a new wave of crusader leave Europe to capture the holy city once again. Kings Richard of England, Philip of France and Barbarossa of Germany would lead this crusade. This movement both won and lost many battle, but was never able to regain Jerusalem. Barbarossa would die, Philip eventually left and Richard fought until he secured a treaty that allowed Christian pilgrims access to Jerusalem. Richard would leave the holy land in September 1192, ending this movement.
Reasons to participate in a Crusade:

• New **trading opportunities** (Venice & France)
• **Adventure** and a chance to **fight**
• **Opportunities to gain territory**
• **Territory full of riches**
• **Opportunity for a title**

[Map of Crusades with key events and locations]
Effects of the Crusades:

- increased trade with the Middle East and Byzantine Empire
- Growth of money economy
- Increased power of the monarchs and the Church
- Wider world view
- Reconquista in Spain - Muslims and Jews forced to leave or convert.
Late Middle Ages

the late middle ages was a period of decline in Europe, marked by disease, corruption and war.

famine – serious food shortages
Black Death aka Bubonic Plague: most devastating natural disaster in European history causing a decrease in population, and economic, social, political, and cultural upheaval

–Originated in Central Asia and was brought in to Europe by merchants, they started dying on the way back

–Bubonic Plague: was spread by black rats infested with fleas who were the host of the deadly bacteria
Plague reaches Europe in 1347-1351, the following year it spreads through Spain, France, the Southern Germany

- There was Mass burial; Estimated deaths: in four years, 19-38 million people in Europe died from 75mill 1:3
- The plague didn’t end: major outbreaks again in 1361-62 and 1369; New species of brown rat replaced the black rat
- People BLAMED Jews

** Serfdom ends → now they will enjoy better living conditions and wages, less taxes**
Hundred Years’ War
– England v. France (Both want French land)
– Joan of Arc leads French to several victories
– She inspired the French with her faith; the French Army found new confidence in themselves and she had brought the war to a decisive turning point
– Five centuries later, in 1920 she was canonized
– War ends two decades later
– France defeats England; England faced more disaster in the War of the Roses
Renaissance and Reformation
1350-1600
Renaissance

Late in the Middle Ages, a long period of wars, epidemics, and economic upheaval in Europe came to an end.

** A new spirit of optimism, confidence, and *creativity* took hold.

RECOVERY was followed by REBIRTH.
The word “renaissance” means rebirth; it refers to the rediscovery, by scholars (called humanists), of the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Humanists: focused on worldly subjects rather than religious issues; had a profound effect on education.

* Most important change: the way people viewed themselves and their world.
Why did it begin in Italy?

1- it was the center of ancient Roman history (cities: Florence, Milan, Venice, Genoa)
2- Italy had wealthy merchants and bankers. Florence produced a dazzling number of gifted poets, architects, scholars, and scientists
3- the Medici Family organized a banking business and became patrons of the Renaissance

patron: one who provides financial support for the arts
The renaissance reached its most glorious expression in its paintings, sculpture, and architecture---and technology!

* Parents of Renaissance Italy carefully arranged marriages often to strengthen family ties
Features of Renaissance art

* individualism
* balance and proportion
* new-tempera paint
* frescoes
Geniuses of the ART

The High Renaissance was dominated by the work of three artistic giants: Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michelangelo.

- **Masaccio**
- **Raphael: (1483-1520)** *School of Athens*
- **Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)** *Mona Lisa* and *Last Supper*
- **Michelangelo (1475-1564)** *Statue of David, La Pietà (1498), Sistine Chapel*
Renaissance Literature

- **Printing Press**—Before the printing press books were hand written and cost a lot of money.
- Niccolo Machiavelli: *The Prince*
- Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales*: used English vernacular
- Dante’s *The Divine Comedy* 1321
- Thomas More’s *UTOPIA*
- William Shakespeare 1564-1616
- Desiderius Erasmus: best known of all Christian humanists
PROTESTANT REFORMATION

• The Church had become increasingly caught up in worldly affairs.

• The church increased its fees for religious services such as marriage & baptism.

• It also sold indulgences (pardon for sins in exchange for money)

• By the 1500s, many Christians wanted to reform the church.
How did Martin Luther challenge the Church?

- Martin Luther (German monk) protested the sale of indulgences.
- He believed that people must repent sincerely for their sins.
- He developed new ideas opposed the Church (He publicized them in his Ninety-Five Theses).
- Attacked the abuses in the sale of indulgences.
Who was John Calvin?

John Calvin was also a reformer who followed Luther

• He believed in **predestination** (the idea that God had long ago determined who would gain salvation)

• Lutheran ideas spread
What was the English Reformation?

• The final break with the Catholic Church was not by the work of religious leaders, but of the English king: **King Henry VIII**

• **Mary I** (Queen of England): Daughter of king Henry VIII and Catherine Aragon; Catholic Mary was known as “Bloody Mary” because during her reign, Mary had more than 300 Protestants burned at the stake for heresy.

• **Elizabeth I**: Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn; Queen of England and Ireland; never married; no children; remembered as the Virgin Queen.

• Elizabethan Era: While she was ruling England