

BYZANTINE EMPIRE

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- Eastern part of the former Roman Empire = Byzantine Empire
- Western part goes into decline because all the money and power goes to the East
- Capital is Constantinople (named after whom?)
- Strong for almost 1000 years
- Most speak Greek and are Christian



JUSTINIAN dynasty

Constantine first Emperor- implemented Christianity

- Justin rise to power- army, commander, Senator, was voted into power
- Byzantine Emperor in 527 to 565
- Conquers much of entire old Roman Empire
- His wife Theodora is very influential in his reign- she was not in his social class, but he loved her and listened to her advice



JUSTINIAN DYNASTY

- Goes through all of old Roman Laws and simplifies
- Creates Justinian Code: Single, uniform code of about 5,000 laws
- Covers every aspect of Byzantine Life
 - Marriage, slavery, property, inheritance, criminal justice, women's rights
 - Widows allowed to buy and own land
 - Used for 900 years
- Justinian and the entire Byzantine Empire preserves Greek and Roman (Greco-Roman) culture
- Emphasis on education—Greek and Latin grammar, philosophy, literature, science
- Former western part of Roman Empire grows “dark” and doesn't really preserve this past, but Byzantine Empire does.

JUSTINIAN DYNASTY

- Constructed many public buildings in Constantinople
- Rebuilt fortifications (walls) around Constantinople
- Passion for Church building
- Hagia Sophia
- Built baths, aqueducts, law courts, schools, hospitals



TAKING ATTACKS FOR EUROPE

- Byzantine Empire protected Western Europe from attack by Persians, Arabs, Seljuk Turks, and for a time, the Ottomans.



THE NEW ROME

- Justin expanded Byzantine Empire to include Rome and restored it to how it was before the fall of the Empire
- However could not afford to defend territory
- Within a decade after Justin's death most of the land was lost



Decline of Byzantine Empire

- Grew too vast, ran out of money, economy in shambles
- Long, slow period of decline- all very similar to fall of Roman Empire
 - Other tribes would attack and conquer territory, further weakening the empire
 - Constantinople was no longer a large city of wealth- now a small city surrounded by poor people
 - The city was able to withstand attempts of invasion for quite some time
- Eventually the city fell to an invasion of Ottoman Turks which brought an end to the Byzantine Empire

RELIGION

CHRISTIANITY

- Made the official religion of both Roman and Byzantine Empires
- Bishop, or Pope, highest figurehead of the religion
- Leaders of Empire heavy hand in development of religion
- Rome- Pope is the leader
- Byzantine- Emperor equal to Pope
- Many disputes, one including the worship of icons in religion. Some felt against the 10 commandments (no graven images)

CHRISTIANITY

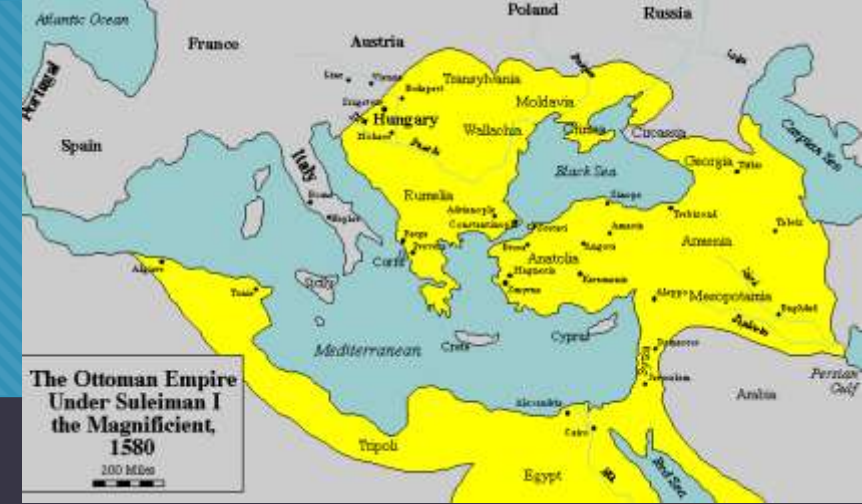
- Emperor Leo had all icons destroyed
- Iconoclast- supporter of the destruction of religious icons
- Not very effective- Rome interferes, Byzantine bitter
- Further divides the church
- Rome falls, vulnerable to attacks from the north, seeks help from Byzantine- they refuse, causes deep resentment
- Two churches are basically separate entities now
 - Holy Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox
- Pope excommunicates members from the East while the Eastern church excommunicates the Pope and members in the West

DIVIDE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

- Both claim to be original church of Christ
- West becomes Holy Roman Catholic Church
- East becomes Eastern Orthodox Church
- Importance of division: Disagree on Pope
 - Holy Roman Catholic- Pope is infallible
 - Eastern Orthodox- Pope is equal among everyone

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Founded by Osman I, a leader of the Turkish tribes in Anatolia in 1299.
- United many of the independent states of Anatolia under one rule.
- Osman established a formal government and allowed for religious tolerance over the people he conquered.
- Continued to expand the empire for the next 150 years.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TAKES CONSTANTINOPLE

- The most powerful empire in the land at the time was the Byzantine Empire (Eastern Roman Empire).
- In 1453, Mehmet II the Conqueror led the Ottoman Empire in capturing Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantium Empire.
- He turned Constantinople into the capital of the Ottoman Empire and renamed it Istanbul.
- A large number of scholars and artists fled to Italy- sparking the Renaissance
- It also caused the European nations to begin to search for new trade routes to the Far East, beginning the Age of Exploration
- For the next several hundred years the Ottoman Empire would be one of the largest and most powerful empires in the world.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

RELIGION

- Most of the Empire practiced Islam, however they were tolerant of Christians as well as Jews
- Lead to little rebellion, allowing for Ottoman's to rule successfully for so long

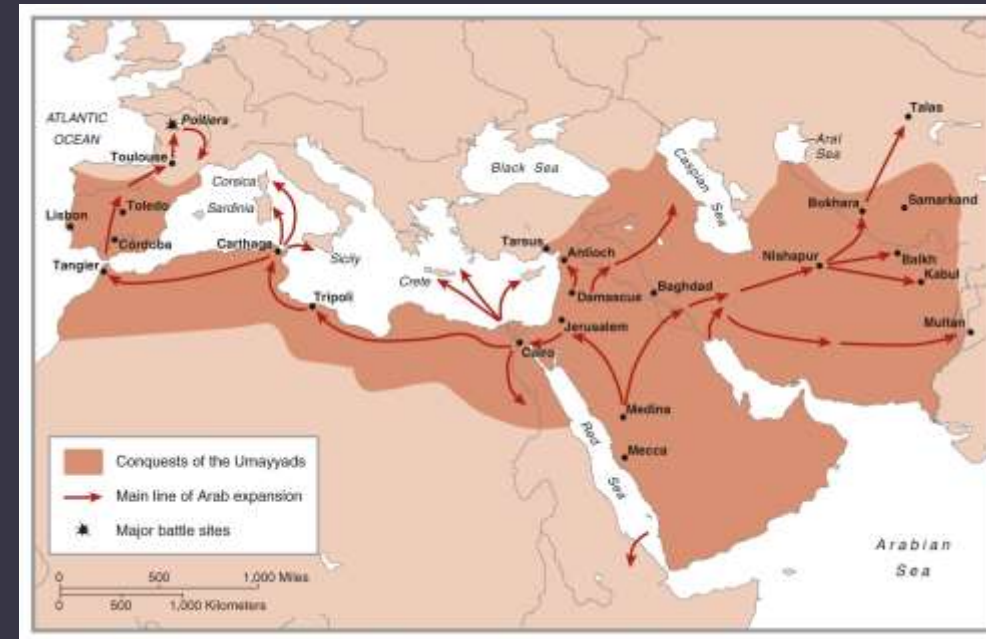
RULER

- Sultan
- Inherited by eldest son
- When son would come into power, send his brothers to prison where they would stay until the Sultan had a son of his own and then they would be killed

ARAB EMPIRE

ARAB EMPIRE

- Muslim armies were well disciplined and also took advantage of weak surrounding empires (Byzantine)
- Religious tolerance
- Umayyads- came into power, moved capital to Damascus, changed ways from simple to extravagant causing a divide
- Abbasids- overthrew the Umayyads, moved capital to Baghdad- ideal location for trade



CHINA

QIN DYNASTY

- Ruled by Emperors “divine authority”
- Qin Dynasty- Unifies states into country.
 - 4,000 miles of highways- trade
 - universal system of writing, laws, currency, weights and measures
 - High taxes and repressive government- force labor (Great Wall)
 - Falls apart with death of son



HAN DYNASTY

○ Han Dynasty

○ Central government

○ Lowers taxes and punishments

○ Expands west

○ Structured society

- Rich- Emperor and other state officials

- Poor- peasants, merchants, soldiers, and lastly slaves

○ Peasants paid taxes in form of crops, owed a month of military service or labor to the government each year

- Labor used to expand Great Wall and build canals, roads, and irrigation ditches



HAN DYNASTY COMES TO AN END

- Large gap between rich and poor
- Tradition held that land was divided between male heirs
 - As time went on, family land got smaller and smaller
 - Eventually hard to grow food to sell and even for family
 - Take out loans at high interest rates to buy more land
 - Large land owners didn't have to pay taxes
 - Government needed money so small land owners needed to pay more
- =Social unrest
- By 220 CE, dissolves into kingdoms

EUROPE

THE STORY SO FAR

- Effects of Constant Invasions and Warfare
 - Germanic invaders overrun western Roman Empire in 400s
 - Fighting disrupts trade and government; people abandon cities
 - Marks the beginning of the Middle Ages—period from 500 to 1500
- The Decline of Learning - Dark Ages - 500-700A.D.
 - As cities are abandoned, level of learning declines
 - Knowledge of Greek language and culture is almost completely lost
- Loss of a Common Language
 - Introduction of German language changes Latin; dialects develop

GERMANIC KINGDOMS

○ 400-600

- Germanic kingdoms replace Roman provinces
- Continual wars change borders between kingdoms
- The Church provides order and security

○ Government

- Germans held together by family ties/loyalty, not government
- Small communities are governed by unwritten rules and traditions
- Germanic warriors pledge loyalty to their chief; live in lord's hall

THE FRANKS

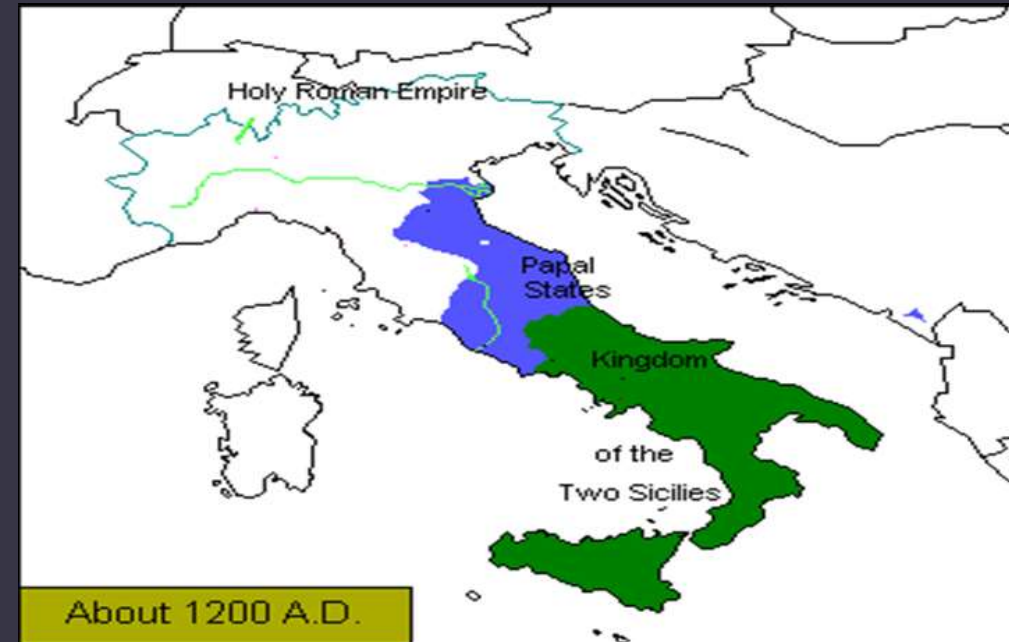
Clovis Rules the Franks

- Germanic people called Franks hold power in Roman province of Gaul
- Clovis, leader of the Franks, converts to Christianity in 496
- Leads warriors against other Germanic armies
- Unites Franks into one kingdom with Church's help by 511



GREGORY I

- In 590, Gregory I, also called Gregory the Great, becomes Pope
- Under Gregory, Church becomes secular—a political power
- Pope's palace becomes center of Roman government
- Uses Church money to raise armies, care for poor, negotiate treaties
- Establishes a Christendom—churchly kingdom fanning out from Rome



EUROPEAN KINGDOMS

- The Franks control largest and strongest of Europe's many kingdoms
- By 511, Frankish rule extends over what is now France
- Charles Martel Emerges
 - Most powerful official in kingdom is major domo—mayor of the palace
 - In 719, he becomes more powerful than king
 - Son, Pepin, begins Carolingian Dynasty—family that ruled 751–987

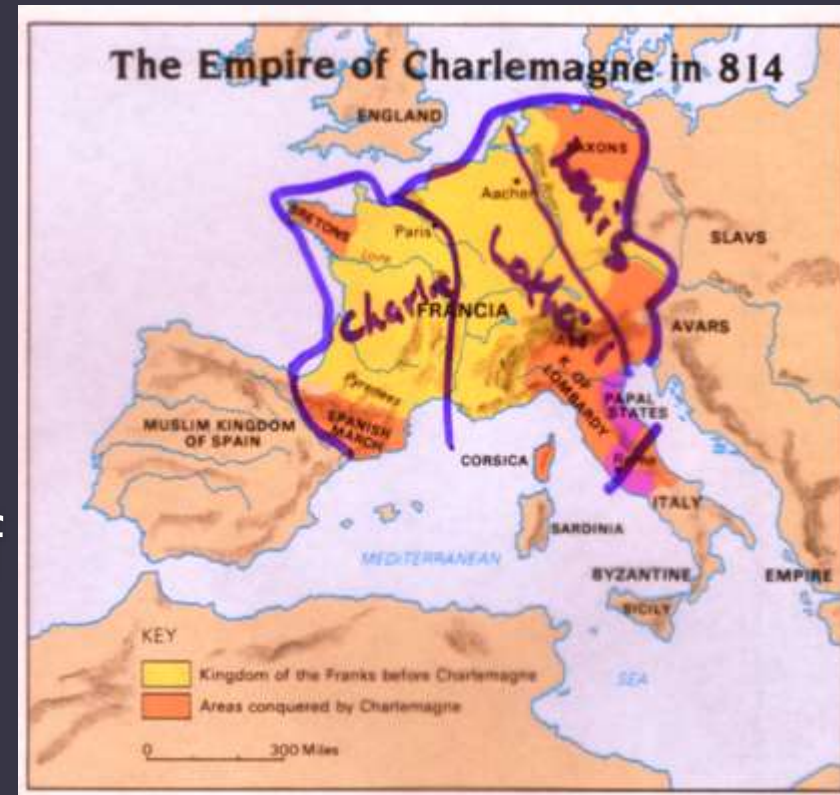
ENTER CHARLEMAGNE

- Pepin dies in 768, leaves kingdom to two sons
- One son dies, leaving second son, Charlemagne (Charles the Great), to rule the kingdom
- Charlemagne's armies reunite western Europe, spread Christianity
- In 800, Charlemagne travels to Rome to protect Pope Leo III from mobs
- Pope crowns Charlemagne emperor; gives him title, "Roman Emperor"
- Germanic power, Church, heritage of Roman Empire now joined together



CHARLEMAGNE

- Charlemagne limits nobles' power by governing through royal agents
- Encourages learning and orders monasteries to open schools
- Charlemagne dies in 814; his son, Louis the Pious, rules poorly
- Louis's three grandsons fight for control of empire
- In 843 they divide empire into three kingdoms; sign Treaty of Verdun



FEUDALISM

- 850-1400s Feudalism—political system based on land control

The Feudal Pyramid

Power in feudal system much like a pyramid, with king at the top

- Kings served by nobles

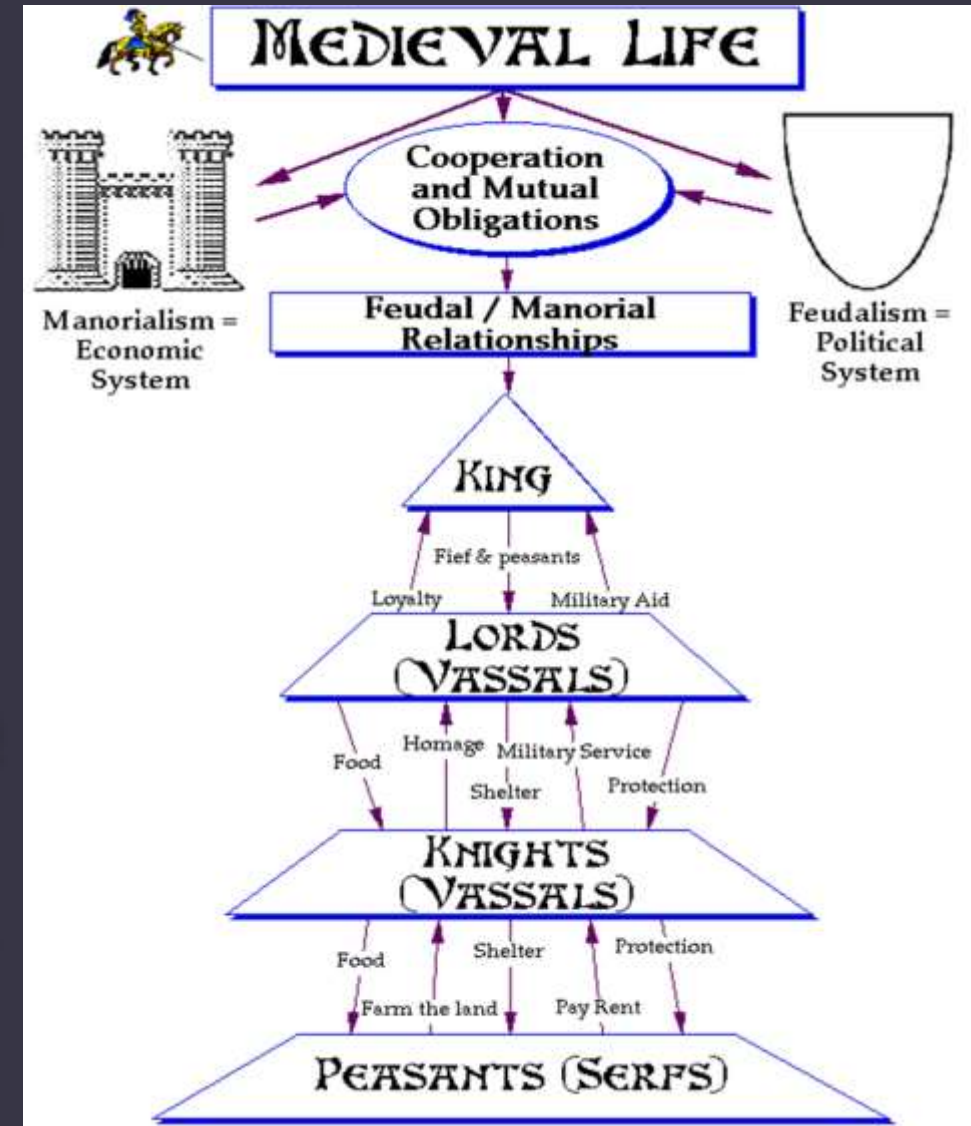
- Nobles served by knights

- Peasants at bottom

- Lord- a landowner who gives fiefs (land grants) in exchange for services

- Knights—horsemen—defend their lord's land in exchange for fiefs

- Vassals—people who receive fiefs—become powerful landholders

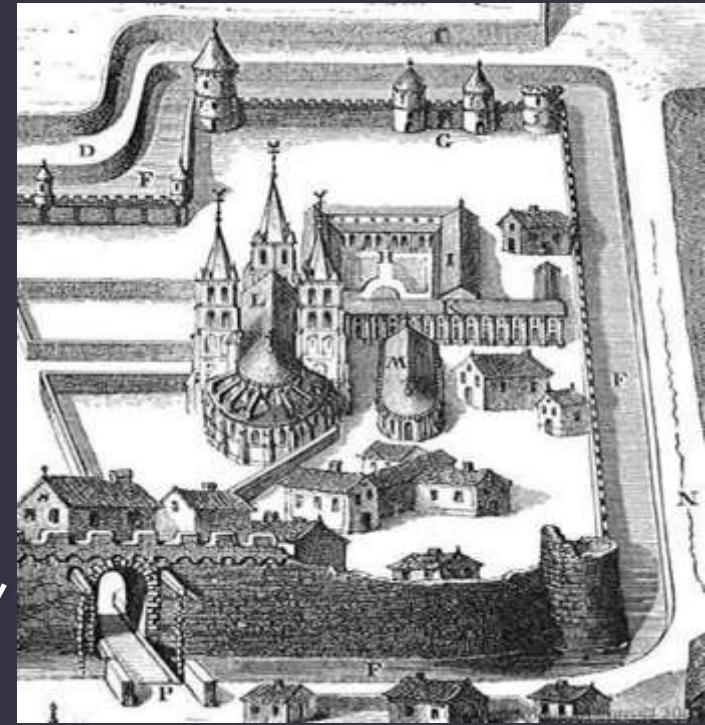


SOCIAL CLASSES

- Medieval feudal system classifies people into three social groups:
 - those who fight: nobles and knights
 - those who pray: monks, nuns, leaders of the Church
 - those who work: peasants, horseless, weaponless, powerless
- Social class is usually inherited; majority of people are peasants
- Most peasants are serfs—people lawfully bound to place of birth
- Serfs aren't slaves, but what they produce belongs to their lord

MANOR LIFE

- The Lord's estate, a manor- has an economic system (manor system)
 - Serfs and free peasants maintain the lord's estate, give grain
 - The lord provides housing, farmland, protection from bandits
- Medieval manors include lord's house, church, workshops, village
- Manors cover a few square miles of land, are largely self-sufficient



MANOR LIFE

- Peasants pay taxes to use mill and bakery; pay a tithe to priest
- Tithe—a church tax—is equal to one-tenth of a peasant's income
- Serfs live in crowded cottages with dirt floors, straw for beds
- Daily grind of raising crops, livestock; feeding and clothing family
- Poor diet, illness, malnutrition make life expectancy 35 years
- Serfs generally accept their lives as part of God's plan

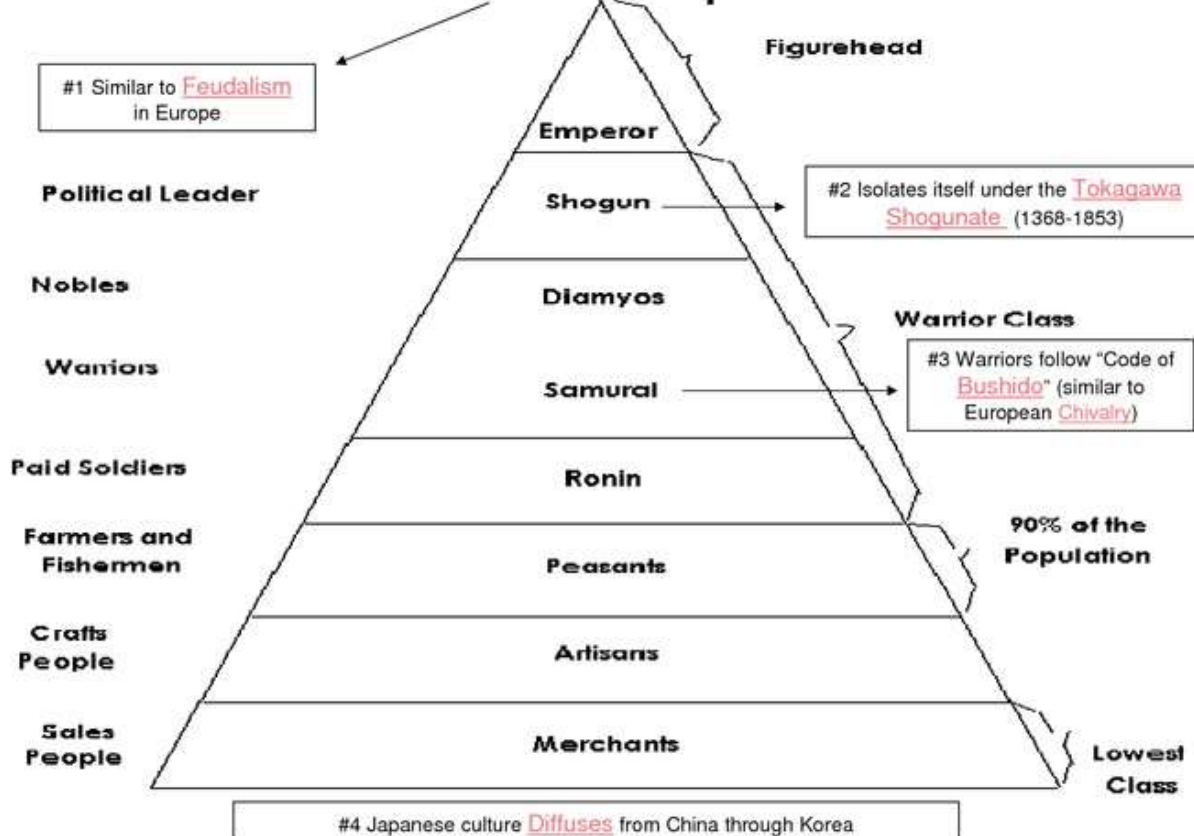
JAPANESE FEUDALISM

- Due to constant change of powers and civil wars, Japanese leaders held little power and the country turned to a system of feudalism similar to that of Europe
- Shogun- powerful warlord
- Daimyo- land owning lords
- Samurai- landowning warriors that pledged their alliance to a daimyo and protected their land
- Peasants- paid taxes to stay on daimyo land and be protected by the samurai, poor working class

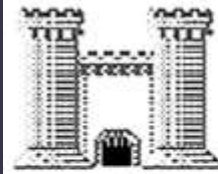
EUROPEAN VS JAPANESE FEUDALISM

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Feudal Japan



MEDIEVAL LIFE



Manorialism = Economic System



THE CRUSADES

PROBLEMS IN THE CHURCH

Spiritual Revival

- Starting in 900s, monasteries help bring about a spiritual revival
- Reformers help restore and expand Church power

Problems in the Church

- Some Church officials marry even though the Church objects
- Some officials practice simony—selling religious offices
- Kings use non-ordained men as bishops
 - Reformers believe only the Church should appoint bishops

THE CRUSADES

- In 1093, Byzantine emperor asks for help fighting the Turks
- Pope Urban II issues a call for a Crusade—a “holy war”

Goals of the Crusades

- Pope wants to reclaim Jerusalem and reunite Christianity
- Kings use the Crusades to send away knights who cause trouble, young sons hope to earn land or win glory, later merchants try to gain wealth through trade by traveling with Crusades

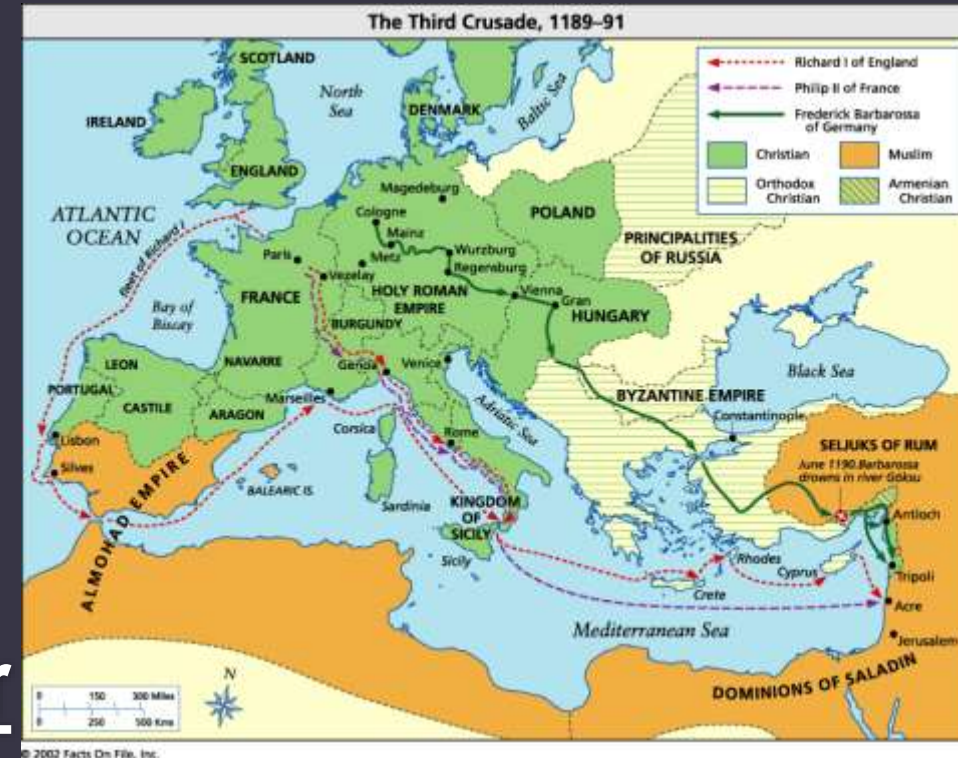
THE FIRST AND SECOND CRUSADES

- Pope promises Crusaders who die a place in heaven
- First Crusade: three armies gather at Constantinople in 1097, capture Jerusalem two years later
- Captured lands along coast divided into four
- Muslims take back territory, Second Crusade fails to retake it
- In 1187 Jerusalem falls to Muslims lead by Saladin



THE THIRD CRUSADE

- Led by three powerful rulers
- One is Richard the Lion-Hearted—king of England
- Richard and Saladin make peace after many battles
- Saladin keeps Jerusalem but allows Christian pilgrims to enter city



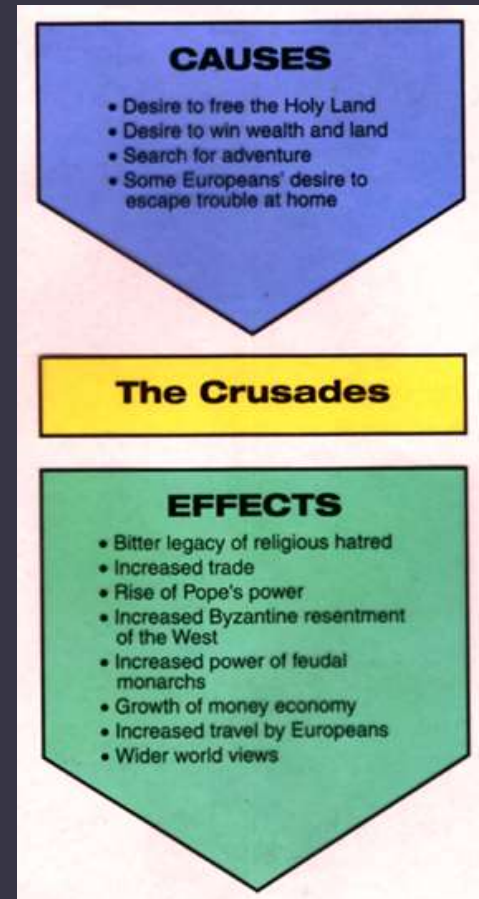
SPANISH CRUSADES



- Most of Spain controlled by Moors, a Muslim people
- Christians fight Reconquista—drive Muslims from Spain, 1100 to 1492
- Spain has Inquisition—court to suppress heresy; expels non-Christians

RESULT OF CRUSADES

- Crusades show power of Church
 - convincing thousands to fight
- Women manage the estate and business affairs
- Merchants expand trade
 - Southwest Asia
- Failure of later crusades weakens Pope and nobles, strengthens kings
- Crusades create lasting bitterness between Muslims and Christians



THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR AND THE PLAGUE

MEANWHILE IN ENGLAND...

- Henry II 1154-1189
- Formed common law: basis of many English-speaking countries today including the US
- John, Henry's son, becomes King after both his father and brother die
- Terrible military leader, cruel to subjects; constant taxing
- Nobles revolted; forced John to sign MAGNA CARTA: guaranteed basic political rights, safeguarded feudal rights and limited king's powers



THE GREAT SCHISM

Pope and King Collide

- In 1300, Pope Boniface VIII asserts authority over France's Philip IV
- Philip has him imprisoned; Pope dies soon after

Avignon and the Great Schism

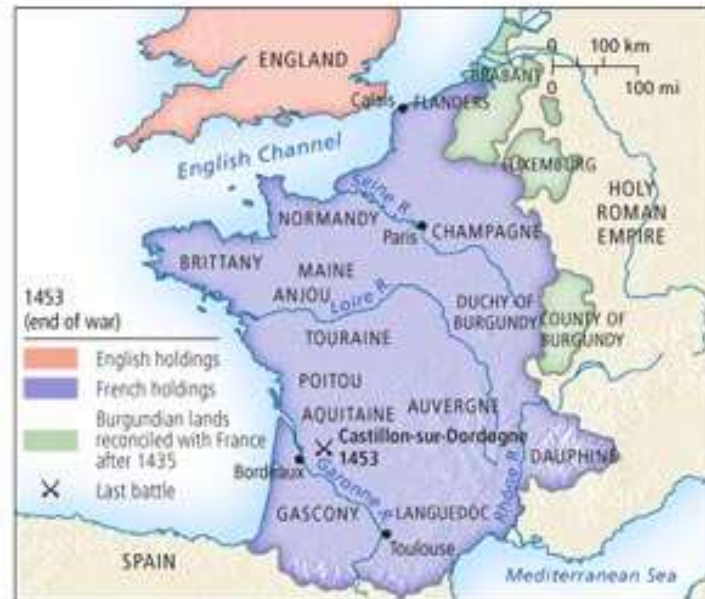
- In 1305, French Pope is chosen; moves to Avignon—city in France
- In 1378, two Popes chosen—one in Rome, one in Avignon
- Each declares the other false, causing split called Great Schism
- In 1417, Council of Constance ends schism, chooses Martin V as pope

THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR

- Lasted from 1337–1453, between England and France
- English king Edward III claims French throne
- Various issues continue the fighting- trade and land disputes mainly

IMPACTS!:

- Establishes borders of France and England
- War marks the end of medieval society
- Change in style of warfare
- Reliance on longbow means less reliant on knights
- England begins period of turmoil
 - War of the Roses- two families fight for the throne



THE PLAGUE



Origins and Impact of the Plague


- In 1300s, Europe suffers bubonic plague—extremely deadly disease
- Begins in Asia; spreads to Italy and other countries over trade routes
- FLEAS ON RATS
- About one-third of Europe's population (20 million) dies in the epidemic

Effects of the Plague

- Town populations fall, trade declines, prices rise
- Some serfs leave manors for paying work
- Many Jews blamed and killed; Church suffers weakened stature

Black Death
How it Changed European Society!

1. One fourth of the population was killed
(25 million deaths) 
2. Religious intolerance (non-believers blamed)
3. Standards of behavior wiped out.
4. Europe's economy change. The manor was abandoned.
5. Church authority suffered.
People questioned the church · The Reformation Begins.
6. Contributed to slavery in the Americas.
(25 million deaths in Europe) 1348-1352 
7. The worst natural disaster in human history.


Black Death



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