The image shows on left Guo Ziyi, a Chinese general of the Tang dynasty, meeting with Uighur nomads on the frontier of China.
2. Answer all parts of the question that follows.

Source for both: Abu Zayd in the library at Basura from “The Magamat” (the meeting) by Al-Hariri c. 1240.
C 16: The Two Worlds of Christendom:
The Commonwealth of Byzantium

Barbarian invasion of the Roman Empire
The Byzantine empire and its neighbors 527-554 C.E.

- Commercial, strategic location on Bosporus
- (Constantine Reigns: 280-337 CE)

- In Byzantium, Roman infrastructure in place (Roads, institutional hierarchies, lines of communication, lines of authority)

- Challenges from strong Persian empire (Sassanid dynasty, 226-641 CE)- border stabilized by 3rd C CE) and Germanic tribes to the North

Byzantine Empire inherits the Roman Empire after fall of Rome 476 CE

- Eastern territories remain major power until 13th c. CE
Justinian’s Empire at its Peak

Emperor Justinian: known for his politics, his building, his laws (Reign: 527-565 CE)

“New Rome”: NO boots, NO trousers, NO clothing from animal skins, NO long hairstyles
**Elaborate court:**
- Birds, mechanical throne, music – to inspire awe
- Royal purple
- ARMY to contain tax riots, centralize authority (theme system)
- Theodora: wife and influential advisor
When and why does the theme system begin to fall apart?
The Ladder of Divine Ascent: 12th Century Icon

St John Climacus described the Christian life as a ladder with thirty rungs. The monks are tempted by demons and encouraged by angels, while Christ welcomes them at the summit.
Hagia Sophia

For nearly 1000 years, it was the largest enclosed space in the world.

Central section measures 100 x 70 meters.
On the left, Emperor Justinian I presents a model of the church, the Hagia Sophia, to the Virgin Mary and Child. On the right, Emperor Constantine I presents a model of Constantinople, now Istanbul.
The Byzantine empire and its neighbors about 1100 C.E

Problems:
1. Wealthy landowners undermine the THEME system 
   buy up lands from peasants to create large estates
2. Free peasants become dependent agricultural laborers/ no incentive for them to be part of military under THEME system
3. Diminished tax receipts
4. Normans gain strength/ 4th Crusade sacks Constantinople
5. Saljuk/ Ottoman Turks gain strength/ take Constantinople in 1453
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Team A</td>
<td>Dan, Matt D, Dom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team B</td>
<td>Connor, Franchesca, Kirill, Durga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team C</td>
<td>Cathal, Mark, Colin, Matt C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team D</td>
<td>Cole, Maddie, Lizzie, Emma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team E</td>
<td>Cynthia, Jing, Nicole, Jalen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Team A: Brian, Justin, Josh, Katie, Kyle, Carly
Team B: Kenny, Alexey, Jessie, Ellen, Karina
Team C: Evan, Michael, Dennis, Frankie
Team D: Alex H, Ciera, Sammi, Harrison
Team E: Alex D, Dan, Lance
TH DEC 14: Silk Road/Indian Ocean Cultural Experience

1. Choose a Silk Road/Indian Ocean Trade item from the class list
2. Make an item using that food or bring a food that represents that item
3. Make enough to share but realize that we’ll have a lot of food! Small batches are ok
   (If you choose paper you will bring the plates)

4. On an index card, record:
   • Place of origin?
   • Uses of the item?
   • Any unique fun facts about your item?
   • Modern uses?

5. Be prepared to share!

10 points = food
10 points = report
Evaluate the extent to which Justinian’s government and policies received popular support in the Byzantine Empire.

---


As soon as Justinian came into power he turned everything upside down. Whatever had before been forbidden by law he now introduced into the government, while he revoked all established customs: as if he had been given the robes of an Emperor on the condition he would turn everything topsy-turvy. Existing offices he abolished, and invented new ones for the management of public affairs. He did the same thing to the laws and to the regulations of the army; and his reason was not any improvement of justice or any advantage, but simply that everything might be new and named after himself. And whatever was beyond his power to abolish, he renamed after himself anyway.
As an advisor to a prominent general in the Byzantine Army, it is natural for Procopicus to defend the military and their needs and to criticize Justinian for interfering in a military organization that preceded his rule. From his disparaging tone, it appears that Procopius and the army had more autonomy than when Justinian came to power and instituted an extremely centralized administration. This point of view would be an important consideration when assessing the popularity of Justinian’s policies.
The Quest for the Holy Land

The Crusades
- definition: series of eight Christian military expeditions from Europe to Palestine
- dates: 1096-1270
- crusader: to take up the cross
- motivation: to recapture the Holy Land from the Muslims
- Palestine (the Holy Land): ancient region of southwest Asia, on east coast of the Mediterranean

Muslims
- Qur’an establishes claim that both Jews and Arabs are people of Abraham
- believe God’s gift of Holy Land to Abraham meant for Arabs (first Muslims), too
- site of Muhammad’s ascension into heaven

Jews
- Torah establishes claim to Holy Land
- believe Holy Land was gift from God to Abraham and Lot
- King David brought ark containing original Torah here
- site of King Solomon’s temple

Claims to the Holy Land
1071 CE: Battle of Manzikert
Byzantine Army LOST to Seljuk Turks

By 12th C: Turks control Anatolia

The Fourth Crusade—The Sack of Constantinople

1204 CE

Byzantines
- despite Pope’s opposition, crusaders attacked Zara, a Catholic Hungarian city
- crusaders then sacked the Byzantine city of Constantinople in A.D. 1204
- sacked not only Muslim quarter, but convinced that Byzantine Christians were traitors, attacked them and looted and set fire to the city

Crusaders
- called by Pope Innocent III to free Holy Land from non-Christians
- very enthusiastic after fiery sermon of Fulk of Neuilly
- Venice offered to supply crusaders in return for promise of half the wealth acquired
- focus of crusaders changed from religion to desire to pay off debt to Venice

Results
- crusade leaders who stayed soon died, the city was drained of wealth and strength
- when the Greeks regained the city in A.D. 1261, Constantinople was in ruins, having forever lost its splendor and glory
- permanent split between Latin and Greek Christian churches
Byzantine Empire Problems.....

• **Pressure from the WEST.....** (Normans, Western economy challenges Byzantine Empire when W Europe recovers AND the Crusades 12\textsuperscript{th}-13\textsuperscript{th} C)

• **Internal Decay.....** Generals and landowners become greedy/ when theme system shifts and does NOT offer free land in exchange for military service... (FREE PEASANTS REVOLT)

• **Pressure from the EAST ......**Muslim Saljuq (Seljik)Turks invade Anatolia (grain supply)- Turks defeat Byzantine Army in 1071 leads to steady decline/civil unrest AND FINALLY... Ottoman Turks capture Constantinople in 1453
City at a Crossroads

With its location where two continents meet and between two seas, Constantinople was well-placed for trade and communication. One aspect of the site, however, required a solution. Its only river was a small stream, so water had to be brought into the city and stored in more than 100 cisterns.

**Areas of Interest**
1. Harbors and Seawalls
2. Forum of Constantine
3. Hippodrome
4. Palace
5. Hagia Sophia

**Roads to Europe**
Roads extended west from Constantinople to European markets. Oil, wine, grain, and silk were among the products that merchants carried on these roads.

**City Walls**
About 13 miles of thick walls protected the city. Along the walls were 192 towers, some of which were 70 feet tall. A ditch beyond the walls could be flooded to create a moat.

**Golden Horn Chain**
When danger threatened from the sea, a huge chain was fastened across the mouth of the Golden Horn to keep out enemy ships.

**Istanbul Today**
Istanbul’s location keeps the city of 10 million a busy place. But it poses a new hazard. Some 5,000 oil and gas tankers go through the Bosporus each year making the city vulnerable to spills and accidents.

**The Byzantine Empire**

**Geography Skills**
1. Summarize: The site of Constantinople, now Istanbul, has probably been occupied for more than 2,600 years. Why has the location been so highly valued?

2. Predict: More than once, ships have invaded the Golden Horn in spite of the chain. How do you think they did it?
Constantinople 10\textsuperscript{th} c CE
There were three notable times when the chain across the Horn was either broken or circumvented. In the 10th century the Kievan Rus’ dragged their longships out of the Bosporus, around Galatia, and relaunched them in the Horn; the Byzantines defeated them with Greek fire. In 1204, during the Fourth Crusade, Venetian ships were able to break the chain with a ram. In 1453, Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, having failed in his attempt to break the chain with brute force, instead used the same tactic as the Rus’ towing his ships across Galata into the estuary over greased logs.
Light up a life

This holiday, share your light by giving the gift of opportunity.

Give a Kiva gift

96.9%
Loan repayment rate

82
Countries where Kiva works

1.7 million
People who've made a loan on Kiva

Charity Navigator's highest award rating

⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐
Evaluate the extent to which the Byzantine Empire is a continuity of the policies and practice of the Western Roman Empire

Write

- A thesis statement (a claim)
- At least two topic sentences
- Three discrete points of evidence that you can argue in support of each topic sentence
- A Contextualization statement

Find a friend or two–DO THIS BY YOURSELF – regular lined paper
Emperor and family lived lavish lives: conspicuous consumption

**Theme generals and rich aristocrats made alliances that created trouble for empire:** free peasants under pressure, serfdom =
Fewer free peasants = no tax base = no military recruits

**Political Systems**

- Constantine (r. 280-337 CE)
- Justinian (r. 527-565 CE)  (Belisarius recaptures most of W Roman E/ but can’t hold on)
- Leo III (r. 717-741 CE)
- Sack of Constantinople 1204 CE/ recaptured 1261 CE
- Fall of Constantinople 1453 CE (Ottoman Turks)

**Caesaropapism / Theme system**

**Interaction with Environment**

The Greek fire was first used by the Byzantine Navy during the **Byzantine-Arab Wars**

**STRONG AGRICULTURAL BASE**
## Cultural Systems

Constantine = *caesaropapism* / claimed divine favor/ exalted rule

**TENSION** in the Christian Church: Challenges to authority of the church leads to problems. Emperor Leo III (8-9\(^{th}\) C) *(Iconoclasm??)*

**Council of Nicea (325 CE)??**

**Schism** 1054 CE

Monasteries

PILLAR SAINTS?

Wording, beards, icons, unleavened bread,

Doctrine: Father, Son and Holy Ghost??

Seat of faith: Rome or Constantinople?

Birds and thrones that moved??

---

SILK/Libraries, public baths, museums, marble palaces, mansions, gold

(Justinian: r. 527-565CE) Fountains, peacocks, **HAGIA SOPHIA**, Hippodrome,

**Justinian's Code**/ EDUCATION SYSTEM to support bureaucracy

“Greek fire” (sulpher, lime and petroleum) **Byzantium and Russia**

Crafts, jewelry, mosaics, BEZANT, Banking/ reading, writing, grammar, law,

philosophy (Greeks)

---

## Economic Systems

Bezant

**Economy strongest when the free peasantry is strongest**

Standardization, banks, partnerships, specialized production

Silk, glass, linens, gems, jewelry, gold and silver crafts = **Big industrial base** (AGRICULTURAL surplus supported manufacturing)

(location, location, location)

WEALTHY through CONTROL of trade/ taxes **(SO $$ no taxes for 2 yrs)**

Regulations allowed people to participate in only one aspect of Silk craft so no one entrepreneur could control entire production
During the Postclassic period, Western Europe developed an agricultural economy with a decentralized political order in which political authority was invested in local and regional governments.

Three Developments Changed Western Europe in the Middle Ages by 10th C:

1. Restoration of political order
2. Economic recovery based on increasing amount of land under cultivation
3. Institutional framework for stability came from the (Roman) Christian Church
Fall of the Roman Empire 476 CE = Germanic people gradually displaced Roman authority and institutions: **survive as independent states**

Agricultural
Decentralized

Focus shifts from Italy to France

Germanic Successor States 500 CE

Lombards replace the Ostrogoths
The Franks emerge as the dominant military and political power (center of economic gravity moves).

**Clovis** (r. 481-511 CE)
Conversion to Roman Christianity *(EFFECTS?)*

**Carolingian Empire**
(replaces Clovis...)
Charles “The Hammer” Battle of Tours 732 CE *(EFFECTS?)*

**Carolingian Empire**
Charlemagne (r. 768-814 CE)
Pope Crowned Charlemagne Holy Roman Emperor: Dec. 25, 800

Missi dominici? How do they relate to Charlemagne’s administration of the empire? Fears regarding the Byzantine Empire and why would Charlemagne NOT want to call himself emperor?

Harsha? What is his Legacy?

Abu al-Abbas
Clovis and Charlemagne's Conversion to Christianity = strong alliance with Roman Christianity

*St. Benedict* = Uniform rules for Christian monasteries
*St. Scholastica* = Uniform rules for Christian nuns

MONASTERIES: effective agents in the spread of Christianity (WHY?)

Scriptoria: effect of Charlemagne’s support of Scholarship and the church
Dissolution of the Carolingian Empire

Why did it fail?

Invasions

Problems With Succession (Louis the Pious and Civil War among his sons)

Empire divided in 843
How did Europe respond to this onslaught?

**Viking Raids:** double edged, iron swords, axes, shields

**England** built navy, Fortified cities: Forced consolidation of Angles, Saxons under King Alfred I (r. 871-899) (England converted to Christianity 800 CE)

**Germany** = King Otto I defeats Magyars = HRE 962 (really a kingdom not an empire)

**France** = no centralized authority, survive as independent local states

Stability viable only after 10th C
Important Effect: serfdom led to the elimination of the slave class (How did this happen??)

Important Effect: serfdom led to the elimination of the slave class (How did this happen??)

Potential For Instability??

Could pass on land to heirs, but couldn’t move from land: encouraged Growth of the MANOR.
Manorialism: (ECONOMIC)
- System that established relationships between landlords/peasants
- Hierarchy of reciprocal obligations

Feudal System: (POLITICAL)
Social organization: exchanged land grants for formal oaths of allegiance and promises (military service)
Population Growth of Europe, 200-1000 CE

Roman Empire

No plague yet.....
A Medieval Manor

- Land cultivated for the lord
- Common fields
- Road

Self-Sufficient!!
1. The feudal governments of the early Middle Ages evolved into centralized monarchies through a variety of methods.

2. The Roman Catholic Church retained its significant social and political position in spite of challenges to its power.

3. Increased agricultural production, urbanization, manufacturing, and trade transformed Europe into a powerful society and drew it once again into commercial relationships with distant lands.

4. During the High Middle Ages, women in Western Europe enjoyed more rights and opportunities than ever before although they were still denied routes to public and political authority.
Pope Gregory I provided direction for the Church (penance, missionaries, monasteries) then ........

SCHISM in 1054

Roman Christianity VS Eastern Orthodox

Roman

- Separation between political and religious leaders
- Competition between popes and kings for political power
- Religious art conveyed Jesus as suffering for the sins of mankind
- Priests can not marry
- Gothic architecture was used for churches
- Theology was less influenced by Greek philosophy

Eastern

- Union between political and religious leaders (caesaropapism)
- Religious art conveyed Jesus as majestic and divine
- Priests can marry
- Church architecture was inspired by ancient Rome (domes, arches)
- Theology was more influenced by Greek philosophy
German princes established a confederation of states = Holy Roman Empire (Otto I HRE 962CE)

Investiture Controversy?
Concordat of Worms 1122

Iberian Peninsula = 5 separate regional kingdoms

Granada was that last vestige of Islam in Europe until 1492 (RECONQUISTA?)

Western monarchs consolidate power over France and England

C19: Increasing Influence of Europe: High Middle Ages:
Political consolidation/ Economic Recovery/ CHURCH

• Late 11th - 12th C
• Clashes between church and state over practice of lay investiture
• Pope Gregory VII excommunicates HRE Henry IV: wanted to make the Church independent of secular rulers
• German people rebel
• Henry IV stands for 3 days in snow asking for forgiveness
• power of the Church is confirmed

states: By 12th C church control displaced in N. Italy
FRANCE: Hugh Capet succeeds last Carolingian emperor in 987

Similarities between France and England?:
Both established regional monarchies based on the relationship between the lords and their retainers/
Both faced challenges from their retainers

ENGLAND: Norman (William the Conqueror) defeated the Anglo-Saxon king Harold at The Battle of Hastings 1066
- Recognized English government and maintained strong, stable authority/ more centralized than France
King John I

“Great Charter”

monarchs were not above the law.

kings had to consult a council of advisors.

kings could not tax arbitrarily.

We not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right.
Growth of Agricultural Economy = Revival of Towns and Trade

Urbanization
Specialization of Labor
Mediterranean Trade
MERCHANTS DEMAND CHARTERS = NO MORE FEUDAL OBLIGATIONS

The Three Estates:
“Those who pray: clergy
Those who fight: knights
Those who work: peasants”

“City air makes you free” (a year and a day...)

European Population Growth, 800-1300 CE

Medieval Trade Routes
Hanseatic Routes
Venetian Routes
Genoese Routes
Overland Connections

Millennia
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80

City air makes you free” (a year and a day...)

800 CE  1000  1100  1200  1300 CE

Millions
Pope Urban II (1095) Calls for the First Crusade: To Liberate Jerusalem from Muslim Control

Pope Urban II wanted to increase his personal power as pope

The Quest for the Holy Land

**First Crusade** 1096-1099:
Captures Jerusalem

Saladin recaptures Jerusalem in 1187

**Five Crusades** by mid 13th C:
one successful

**Fourth Crusade** sacks Constantinople 1202-1204
Role of primogeniture? Unemployed peasants?

1096-1270 CE
EFFECTS of The Crusades:

On Christians:
- exposure to Muslim culture, feudal system weakened, increased use of money, kept control of Mediterranean, Greek and Latin churches are permanently split, failure of crusades produced bitter feelings towards Muslims

On Muslims:
- controlled most of Asia Minor but lost Spain (Reconquista), political fragmentation after the death of Saladin, generally respected Christians as "people of the Book"

On Cultural Diffusion:
- exchange of languages, Muslims adopted European military tactics, Muslim scholarship spread, Muslims revived spirit of ancient Greece and Rome, Muslims introduce Europe to paper, chess, arch etc., European textile manufacturing adopted by Muslims

Saladin: vs. King Richard (Third Crusade)
social classes:
Lawyers, doctors, artisans, merchants
GUILDS = Commercial Monopoly:

- Controlled membership
  - apprentice → journeyman → master craftsman

- Controlled quality of the product
  [masterpiece]

- Controlled prices

Women were admitted to most guilds
NEW economic opportunities for women
Some guilds were for women only
Pointed arches.
High, narrow vaults.
Thinner walls.
Flying buttresses.
Elaborate, ornate, airier interiors.
Stained-glass windows.

Notre Dame: “Our Mother”

“Flying” Buttresses
Medieval Universities

Develop from tradition of cathedral schools

(Why wasn’t education emphasized in the Early Middle Ages?)

Academic guilds develop
By 12th C

Curriculum?

Increased wealth and stability makes education possible
Eleanor of Aquitaine
Code of Chivalry
Troubadours

Inspiration comes from where? What effect does it have on the role of women in medieval life?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Systems</th>
<th>Population increased to 79 million (1300 CE) (Paris, London, Toledo, Bergen) Society continues to be marked by inequality (those who pray-fight-work) Feudal lords lose influence with urbanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theme 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Systems</td>
<td>Regional States in Italy (Christian) and Iberia (Christian and Muslim) <strong>RECONQUISTA</strong> Regional Monarchies in France and England HRE (neither holy, nor Roman, nor Empire: Voltaire) Expansion of political control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction with Environment</td>
<td>Agricultural production suffered from poor soil conditions temperate climate rivers, natural harbors and ports Clearing of forest land/ man made lakes/ horse collars/ horse shoes/ manure ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Economic Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Theme 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Theme 4</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Culture</strong></td>
<td><strong>Economic Systems</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved Agriculture with Crop Rotation/ Increased land under Cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Available food supplies and <strong>variety (not only grains now)</strong> (horse shoes, nitrogen, watermills, trade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased interest in towns and trade (Fairs at Champagne) <strong>urbanization</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>textiles/ Hanseatic League/ banking (limited partnerships)/ merchant class Guilds</td>
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<tr>
<td>RC Church exerts authority (Pope Gregory VII)</td>
<td><strong>Improved Agriculture with Crop Rotation/ Increased land under Cultivation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investiture controversy/ excommunication (Henry IV)</td>
<td><strong>Available food supplies and variety (not only grains now)</strong> (horse shoes, nitrogen, watermills, trade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popular elements = sacraments/Eucharist/relics/pilgrimages/saints/Virgin Mary</td>
<td><strong>Increased interest in towns and trade (Fairs at Champagne) urbanization</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Thomas Aquinas/ scholasticism (influence of Aristotle)</strong></td>
<td>textiles/ Hanseatic League/ banking (limited partnerships)/ merchant class Guilds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dominicans/ Franciscans</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increased interest in towns and trade (Fairs at Champagne) urbanization</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities (Paris, Bologna, Salerno)</td>
<td><strong>Improved Agriculture with Crop Rotation/ Increased land under Cultivation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral schools (Paris, Bologna)</td>
<td><strong>Available food supplies and variety (not only grains now)</strong> (horse shoes, nitrogen, watermills, trade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link the church to <em>chivalrous</em> behavior</td>
<td><strong>Increased interest in towns and trade (Fairs at Champagne) urbanization</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRUSADES</strong> = Pope Urban II</td>
<td><strong>Improved Agriculture with Crop Rotation/ Increased land under Cultivation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristotle=rational thought</td>
<td><strong>Available food supplies and variety (not only grains now)</strong> (horse shoes, nitrogen, watermills, trade)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conscious agent that set the world in motion (Church: that agent is God)</td>
<td><strong>Increased interest in towns and trade (Fairs at Champagne) urbanization</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Prague Castle: St. Vitus Cathedral