Aim: How did the Byzantine Empire play an important role in history?

I. Background

* Byzantine Empire = former E. part of Roman Empire
* Constantinople = capital
* located near Mediterranean + Black Sea 🡪 ↑ trade

II. Government

* centralized gov’t = central authority controls the state
* emperor/given authority to rule by god 🡪 head of church + state

III. Justinian

* 527-565 CE/ Justinian = Emperor of Byzantine Empire
* Theodora = Justinian’s wife/ ↑ women rights
* Justinian’s Code (Corpus Juris Civilis) = collection of laws/ modeled after Ancient Rome
* ex. = ppl. = innocent until proven guilty + ↑ rights of women
* law code = foundation of Eur. law + legal practices
* law code 🡪 order in Byzantine Empire
* preserved Greco-Roman culture 🡪 golden age
* improved art + arch.
* Hagia Sophia = great Basilica = church/ combined Roman + Byzantine styles

IV. Decline

* end of Justinian’s reign 🡪 decline
* Constant wars + weak leaders 🡪 fall/1453

Aim: How did feudalism rise in Western Europe?

I. Medieval Europe

* 500-1500/ Middle Ages
* 771/ Charlemagne = ruler of the Franks
* 772/ ↑ army 🡪 launches 30-year mil. campaign + defeats enemies
* 800/ Charlemagne crowned Holy Roman Emperor
* Spread Christianity through ↑ edu. + forced conversions
* 814/ Charlemagne dies 🡪 Eur. in chaos.
* new gov’t = feudalism/ offered protection + order

II. Feudalism

* developed after fall of Roman Empire
* pol. sys. based on social ranking
* decentralized gov’t = power to govern is distributed among different groups
* reciprocal relationship/ king granted fiefs = land + protection to subjects for loyalty + mil. service

III. Feudal Hierarchy

* King = top of the hierarchy
* nobles supplied land + made laws
* knights = medieval soldiers/ offered mil. service + protected the manor
* code of chivalry = knight’s code of behavior/ honor + bravery
* also learned to dance + play chess 🡪 developing necessary skills
* peasants worked the land + provided food
* serfs/ bound to the land + lord for life/ played important role in food production

IV. Manorialism

* Manorialism = eco. system
* manor = self-sufficient estate controlled by lord
* self-sufficient = provide everything it needs for itself
* manor consisted of villages +  church + mill + bakery + lord’s manor house
* Manor System 🡪 stability + safety

Aim: What was the role of the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages?

I. Background

* Roman Catholic Church = most powerful + influential institution in Eur./Middle Ages
* provided ppl. w. edu. + salvation
* 313/ Edict of Milan = permitted rel. freedom for Christians/Roman Empire
* 392/ Christianity = official rel./ Roman Empire

II. Catholic Church Influence

a) Political

* Pope = leader/Catholic Church
* had power to crown kings + excommunicate
* excommunication = person is no longer considered a member of the Christian faith + denied sacraments + salvation

b) Economic

* lands + taxes 🡪 Church 🡩 wealth
* tithe = tax/ 1/10 of a person’s annual income/ contributed to Church
* wealth 🡪 building of convents + monasteries + cathedrals
* buildings 🡪 ↑ rel.

c) Social

* Parish Church = focal point for ppl.
* clergy = educated + taught followers
* tended to the sick + needy
* Church = stabilizing + unifying influence

Aim: How did the Abbasid Dynasty create conditions for a Golden Age?

I. Background

* 661-750/ Umayyad Dynasty/Caliphate controlled areas in M. E.
* rel. + pol. opposition 🡪 downfall
* 750-1258/Abbasids take control of empire

II. Abbasid Dynasty/Caliphate

* rule 🡪 Golden Age of Islam
* controlled territory in M. E. + parts of N. Afr.
* rule 🡪 achievements

III. Literature

* based on the Qur'an
* most famous work = *The Thousand and One Nights =*collection of stories + fairy tales + legends

IV. Math + Science

* studied Greek + Indian mathematics
* skilled in astronomy
* ex = studied eclipses + rotation of planets + calculated circumference of Earth

V. Medicine

* hospitals/separate areas for trauma cases 🡪 today’s emergency rooms
* treatments/ herbal remedies
* mix syrups with medicine
* Al-Razi = dr./ treated diseases = small pox + measles
* encyclopedia of medical knowledge = standard medical text used throughout Eur.

VI. Art + Architecture

* used calligraphy = stylized handwriting
* built minarets = slender towers
* arabesque = design w. intertwined flowing lines
* adapted Byzantine domes + arches
* painted ppl. + animals in non-rel. art

Aim: How did the Tang and Song Dynasties affect China?

I. Tang Dynasty

* 618/Tang Dynasty founded/rebuilt China 🡪 golden age
* Confucian ideas/civil service exams 🡪 stable gov’t
* built roads + improved waterways 🡪 ↑ trade
* achievements = gun powder + block printing +smallpox vaccine
* 765/turmoil + uprisings 🡪 907/fall

II. Song Dynasty

* 960/Song Dynasty founded 🡪 golden age
* used Confucian ideas/ gov’t
* built dams + bridges + canal sys. 🡪 ↑ trade + ↑ jobs
* movable type printing press/ helped create books
* compass/helped ships navigate
* spent money on arts 🡪 ↓ mil.
* foot-binding = women’s feet/bound at an early age 🡪 keeping small
* smaller feet = more beautiful
* 1234/ Mongols = nomads from North / invaded China
* 1279/ Mongols superior mil. overthrow Song Dynasty

Aim: How did the Mongols build a Eurasian Empire?

I. Mongols

* Mongols = nomads/N. China
* clans = groups of family members
* 1200/Temujin = Mongol clan leader/unified the Mongols
* 1206/Temujin = Genghis Khan = “universal ruler”/creates Mongol Empire

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II. Mongol Expansion

* Genghis Khan’s rule 🡪🡩 Mongol Empire
* Mongol army = “Mongol War Machine”/used adv. weapons + techniques
* 1227/ Genghis Khan dies 🡪 sons + grandsons conquer new land
* est. world’s largest land empire/areas in Rus. + China + Korea + parts of E. Eur. + India + M.E.
* 1260/Mongols divide empire into khanates = regions
	1. Khanate of the Great Khan = Mongolia + China
	2. Khanate of Chagatai = Central Asia
	3. Ilkhanate = Persia
	4. Khanate of the Golden Horde = Russia
* descendant of Genghis Khan ruled each of the khanates

III. Impact of Empire

* 🡩 empire 🡪 stability + order/Asia
* single gov't 🡪 peace 🡪 golden age = Pax Mongolia = Mongol Peace
* safe passage/traders + travelers 🡪 🡩 trade + cultural diffusion

Aim: How did the Yuan Dynasty impact the world?

I. Kublai Khan

* 1260/Kublai Khan = grandson of Genghis Khan = Great Khan
* 1264/Mongols conquered all of China 🡪 Yuan Dynasty
* strong central gov’t + placed Mongols into positions of power
* practiced Chinese philo. + rel. + traditions 🡪 ↑ Chinese culture

II. Marco Polo

* Marco Polo = explorer/Venice
* traveled/Mid. East 🡪 court/ Kublai Khan
* 1266/ named governor of China
* Book = *The Travels of Marco Polo*/ showed wealth + brilliance of Chinese tech. 🡪 ↑ interest in Asian goods + markets
* inspired explorers to find a new route to Asia

III. Downfall

* 1294/ Kublai Kahn dies/ followed by weak rulers
* mid-1300s/Black Death 🡪 millions of deaths + food shortage
* 1368/revolts 🡪 emperor fleeing + Mongols forced back to Mongolia 🡪 Ming dynasty/China
* many areas (ex = Russia) remained under Mongol control/1480s

Aim: How did geography affect the development of Japan?

I. Geography

* Japan = archipelago = chain of islands
* located/ Ring of Fire = a zone of earthquake + volcanic activity/ Pacific Ocean
* experience tsunamis = large wave/ caused by undersea earthquake or volcanic eruption
* volcanic soil = fertile
* isolation 🡪 ethnocentrism = belief that one’s culture is superior to others

II. Economy

* based on fishing + agriculture
* terrace farming = carving step terraces on mountainsides 🡪 ↑ farmland
* irregular coastline 🡪 many natural harbors / fishing

III. Religion

* impact of nature 🡪 worshipping the forces of nature
* Shintoism = ‘the way of the gods”
* all things in nature have a spirit
* ancestors protected ppl. + land
* shrines built all over Jap. for worship

Aim: How did Chinese culture influence Japan?

I. Korean Influence

* workers settled in Jap./ brought skills + tech. 🡪 ↑ Jap.
* 500 C.E./ missionaries introduced Buddhism + Chinese customs/Jap.
* interaction 🡪 knowledge of Chinese writing + culture 🡪 ↑ Jap. interest/ Chinese civ.
* Korea = cultural bridge btwn. Jap. + China

II. Chinese Influence

* 600s/Prince Shotoku sent nobles to study in China
* nobles spread Chinese thought + tech. + arts
* adopted Chinese customs + culture = drinking tea + speaking Chinese + wearing Chinese clothing
* selective borrowing = only adopting elements of culture that were liked
* pagoda = rel. building w. many tiers
* Zen Buddhism = Buddhist sect /emphasized self-reliance + meditation + devotion to duty
* Jap. rulers = Heavenly Emperor + claimed total power
* filial piety = respect for your parents + elders
* influence 🡪 Jap. = strong country

Aim: How did feudalism rise in Japan?

I. Origins

* turmoil/Jap. 🡪 12th c./feudalism = pol. sys. based on social ranking

II. Top of Hierarchy

* emperors = top/Jap. feudal sys.
* shogun = mil. commander/ had real power
* shogun distributed lands to lords = daimyo/ provided shogun w. armies
* daimyo/ granted land to samurai

III. Samurai

* samurai = warriors/ heavily armed + trained/fighting
* code of bushido = samurai code of behavior/ honor + bravery + loyalty
* losing in battle 🡪seppuku = ritual suicide

IV. Rest of Hierarchy

* peasants = 75%/feudal society/ main purpose = cultivate crops/ samurai
* artisans = armorers + sword makers/provided necessary goods/samurai
* merchants = lowest rank