**600 to 1450 CE: Byzantine Empire and Western Europe, Part 1**

* **Byzantine Empire**
* Eastern part of the Roman Empire
	+ Why split? Too big to rule
	+ Other part is Holy Roman Empire
		- West falls to the Goths (476)
	+ East will survive until 1453
* Justinian (Most important Byzantine Emperor)
	+ Gotta compare Justinian’s Code to Hammurabi’s
		- Influenced later law codes
	+ Builds Hagia Sophia (church)
		- Converted to mosque by Muslims
* Started making silk
	+ Outside of China
* Well defended by walls, forts
* Highly centralized while western Europe is very decentralized
* 1054 Holy Roman Church splits with Byzantine Church (Great Schism)
	+ Because of icons used by Byzantine Church
	+ Becomes the Eastern Orthodox Church
	+ Compare Schism to Sunni/Shia split and Catholic/Protestant split (Luther)
* Eastern Orthodox Church
	+ Icons
	+ Bible in vernacular
	+ Priests could marry
		- Compare all of that to Luther
* Huge influence on Russia
	+ EO moves to Russia after Muslims take over
	+ Moscow becomes “Third Rome” (After Rome and Constantinople)
* **Western Europe**
	+ Decentralized
		- Roman Empire never comes back
			* Charlemagne tries in 800, fails
			* Stays completely divided into separate countries
			* Compare to India/China
	+ Franks most powerful group to emerge
		- Charles Martel stopped Muslims at Tours
			* Charlemagne’s grandpa
	+ Charlemagne attempts to bring back the Roman Empire in the 800s.
		- Can't control the land
			* Loose connection
* Comparison of European and Japanese feudalism
	+ Knight/Samurai
	+ Chivalry/Bushido
	+ Lords/Daimyo
	+ Women in Europe mainly midwives and healers/ Some Japanese Samurai
		- European women were damsels in distress, in the home
	+ SEPPUKU! (Hari-kiri) – ritual suicide if you dishonor the daimyo
	+ Chivraly only for knights, bushido for men and women

**600 to 1450 CE: Byzantine Empire and Western Europe, Part 2**

* Western Europe
	+ Decentralized government but centralized religion
		- Glue that holds it together
* Gothic Architecture
	+ Tall spires, flying buttresses, stained glass
		- Pointing up to God, look @ heaven
* Churches
	+ Places of learning
		- Not allowed to dissect like Muslims
			* Banned by Church
* Vikings
	+ From Scandinavia, (Norway, Sweden) raided coastal areas not large urban centers
	+ Use of longships to raid coastal areas
		- They were sea-fairing
		- Longship with dragon head on front
	+ End up converting to Christianity and become docile
	+ William the Conqueror 1066
		- Viking that took over England
* Crusades
	+ Catholic Church wants to get the Muslims out of Holy Lands
		- After 1054 Schism
			* Wants to show that the Church was powerful and together
			* Wouldn't let Muslims hurt the Church like EO did
	+ Won the first Crusade, lost all the others
	+ Began in 1095 CE, tried but failed to bring unity to the Christian world
	+ Lasting impact was the return of knowledge from the Middle East to Europe
		- Antiquity works
		- Astrolabe, compass
		- Will spark the Renaissance
* Black Death
	+ Began in China and spread through trade routes
		- Silk Roads
			* Big part of spreading disease
			* Mongols played a big part
	+ Killed 1/3 of European population (circa 1348 CE)
	+ Collapses feudalism because serfs become more valuable
* Nation states develop
	+ England: William the Conqueror -1066 , Magna Carta -1215 and Parliament
		- King can’t raise taxes w/o consent of ppl
	+ Germany and Italy are city-states (NOT COUNTRIES UNTIL 1880s)
	+ France: 100 Years War
		- ENG v. FR over ENG taking FR land
			* FR wins w/ help of Joan of Arc
	+ Spain: Ferdinand and Isabella, Reconquista and their use of Catholicism
		- Country completely based on religion
	+ Russia: Mongol Horde eventually lose power, Moscow emerges
* Economics
	+ Hanseatic League
		- North Sea (Atlantic) trading alliance of countries
		- Leads Netherlands and England to become strong due to trade
* Reasons why Europe is lifted from the Middle Ages into the Renaissance
	+ Gunpowder, longbow, Crusades, Marco Polo’s Travels, Black Death and the Printing press.

**600 to 1450 CE: China**

* Spread of Buddhism from India to China, Korea and then to Japan
* China
	+ Sui Dynasty (Grand Canal)
	+ Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE)
		- Expands Chinese territory
		- Kowtow shows Chinese dominance over places like Korea
		- Second Golden Age of the Silk Road
		- Letters of Credit (Flying money)
		- Gunpowder developed
		- Champa rice from Vietnam fuels population surge
	+ Song Dynasty
		- Iron manufacturing makes China manufacturing giant of the world at this time
		- Largest cities in the world
		- Golden Age of innovation with the compass and printing
		- Neo-Confucianism combines both Buddhism and Confucianism
		- Foot binding shows patriarchal society
	+ Yuan Dynasty
		- Mongol rule in China (prejudice towards the Chinese )
	+ Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE)
		- Kicked out the Mongols and Chinese culture reemerges
* Japan
	+ Shinto
	+ Feudal Japan and Feudal Europe comparison
	+ Shogun held all the power while the Emperor was a figurehead
* India
	+ Delhi Sultanate
		- Islamic rule in Northern India
	+ Hinduism remains a constant especially in Southern India

**600 to 1450 CE: The Mongols**

* Mongol Must Know Information:
	+ Largest continuous land empire in world history
		- Loss to Japan (tsunami) in East
			* JPN never attacked again until 1945
			* Thought gods protected them with Kamikaze (Divine Winds)
		- Ogedei died in Austria in West
			* All Mongols have to return to Mongolia to choose new Khan
	+ Nomadic and pastoral
		- Stunts Mongol culture (religion, written language etc)
		- Because w/o crops, culture is harder to foster
		- Think of culture as flowers growing in a garden
			* No garden = no flowers
	+ Facilitated the 3rd Golden Age of the Silk Road (Pax Mongolica)
		- Mongol peace
	+ Religiously tolerant
	+ Government = meritocracy
		- High positions come from good works, (nepotism) not who you know
* Mongol Khanates
	+ Golden Horde- Russia
	+ China- Yuan dynasty
		- Forbade the Chinese from marrying Mongols and learning the Mongol language
* Important Mongols
	+ Genghis Khan (Chinggis)
		- Started it
		- Kahn means “Ruler of the universe”
	+ Ogedei Khan
		- Genghis’ son
		- Died in Austria
	+ Kublai Khan
		- Genghis’ grandson
		- Focused on taking China
			* Yuan Dynasty
			* Receives Marco Polo

**600 to 1450 CE: Africa**

* Two areas where Christianity remained in Africa was Egypt and Ethiopia
	+ Coptic Christianity
* Remember gold and salt as the major products of Africa
	+ Salt for flavor and to replenish your body from sweating
		- See, it’s hot in Africa and you sweat a lot.
* East Africa
	+ Swahili is a mixture of Bantu and Arabic language
	+ Swahili city states thrived due to trade (gold, salt, ivory)
		- Kilwa, Mombasa, Sofala, Mozambique
* Swahili Culture Map
* Trans Saharan trade
	+ Camel saddle in the 300s CE and the motivation of gold accelerated trade
* Sub Saharan Africa
	+ Bantu migrations
		- Iron technology, farming techniques, influence of language
	+ Stateless societies (kinship groups)
		- Civilizations w/o formal governments (IMPORTANTE`!)
	+ Diffusion of bananas from Malaysia increases population
		- Major food
	+ Ghana
		- Islam and Gold
	+ Mali
		- Sundiata
		- Mansa Musa (pilgrimage)
		- Mosque at Jenne-Jenno
	+ Songhai
		- Sonni Ali (Founder)
		- Took large area
		- Took Timbuktu

**600 to 1450 CE: The Americas & Oceania**

* Americas
	+ Llama: only large domesticated beast of burden
		- Kept Americas from large scale agriculture and trade
			* Plows, transportation
		- Lack of agriculture stunts culture growth
			* See Mongols
	+ Maya (1000 BCE – 1500CE)
		- Very southern Mexico and Guatemala
		- Warring city states
		- Major cities
		- Tikal and Chichen Itza
	+ Aztec (1200 – 1500)
		- Capital Tenochtitlan
		- Central Mexico (Mexico City)
		- Expansionistic, warriors prized
		- Very capitalistic
			* Trade encouraged by government
			* Few trade restrictions
		- Chinampas showed agriculture advancement
			* Floating gardens in lakes
			* Like growing plants on lily pads
		- Like Mongols, collected tribute from conquered groups
	+ Incas (1200 – 1500)
		- In Peru
		- Major city: Machu Picchu
		- No written language (Quipu instead)
			* Like Mongols
		- Terrace farming
			* Because the land was mountains
		- Expansionistic
		- Established a bureaucracy unlike the Aztecs
		- State controlled all commerce (communistic)
		- Like Romans, built many roads and bridges
* Oceania
	+ Polynesian migrations (600 CE)
		- Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii and New Zealand
			* People migrating around these areas
			* Not connected to the rest of the world
		- Agricultural and fishing based
		- Regional kingdoms established