**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.

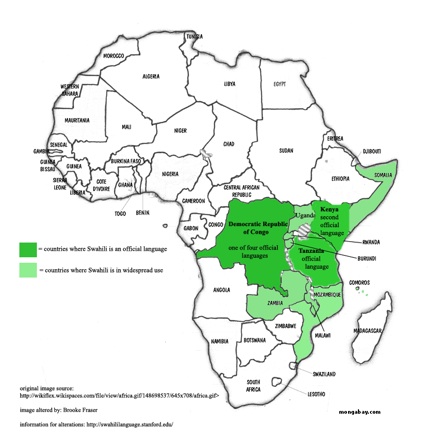
**600 to 1450 CE: China**

* 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