**Chapter 10: Chapter Outline**

The following annotated chapter outline will help you review the major topics covered in this chapter.

**Instructions:** Review the outline to recall events and their relationships as presented in the chapter. Return to skim any sections that seem unfamiliar.

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| I. Opening Vignette |
| A.  | In 1964, the Eastern Orthodox patriarch Athenagoras and Pope Paul VI met and rescinded the mutual excommunication decrees imposed by their respective churches in 1054. |
|   | 1.  Christianity had provided common ground for postclassical societies in western Eurasia |
|   | 2.  but Christendom was deeply divided: Byzantine Empire and West |
|   |   | a.  Byzantium continued Roman imperial traditions |
|   |   | b.  West tried to maintain links to classical world |
|   |   | c.  but Roman imperial order disintegrated in the West |
|   | 3.  Roman Catholic Church of the West established independence from political authorities; Eastern Orthodox Church did not |
|   | 4.  western church was much more rural than Byzantium |
|   | 5.  Western Europe emerged, at an increasing pace after 1000, as a dynamic third-wave civilization |
|   | 6.  Western Europe was a hybrid civilization: classical, Germanic, Celtic |
|   | 7.  in 500 c.e., only about one-third of all Christians lived in Europe |
|   |   | a.  many distinctive forms of Christianity in other regions |
|   |   | b.  many branches have survived throughout Afro-Eurasia; other branches were eliminated by spread of alternative religions |
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| II. Eastern Christendom: Building on the Past |
| A.  The Byzantine Empire has no clear starting point. |
|   | 1.  its own leaders saw it as a continuation of the Roman Empire |
|   | 2.  some scholars date its beginning to 330 c.e., with foundation of Constantinople |
|   | 3.  Roman Empire formally divided into eastern and western halves in late fourth century C.E. |
|   | 4.  western empire collapsed in fifth century; eastern half survived another 1,000 years |
|   | 5.  eastern empire contained ancient civilizations: Egypt , Greece , Syria , and Anatolia |
|   | 6.  Byzantine advantages over western empire |
|   |   | a.  wealthier and more urbanized |
|   |   | b.  more defensible capital ( Constantinople ) |
|   |   | c.  shorter frontier |
|   |   | d.  access to the Black Sea; command of eastern Mediterranean |
|   |   | e.  stronger army, navy, and merchant marine |
|   |   | f.  continuation of late Roman infrastructure |
|   |   | g.  conscious effort to preserve Roman ways |
| B.  The Byzantine State |
|   | 1.  the Byzantine Empire was much smaller than the Roman Empire |
|   | 2.  but it remained a major force in eastern Mediterranean until around 1200 |
|   | 3.  political authority was tightly centralized in Constantinople |
|   |   | a.  emperor ruled as God’s representative on earth |
|   |   | b.  awesome grandeur of court (based on ancient Persian style) |
|   |   | c.  was mostly concerned with tax collection and keeping order |
|   | 4.  territory shrank after 1085, as western Europeans and Turks attacked |
|   | 5.  1453: Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople , ended empire |
| C.  The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence |
|   | 1.  the Church was closely tied to the state: caesaropapism |
|   |   | a.  Byzantine emperor was head of both the state and the Church |
|   |   | b.  emperor appointed the patriarch, sometimes made doctrinal decisions, called church councils |
|   | 2.  Orthodox Christianity deeply influenced all of Byzantine life |
|   |   | a.  legitimated imperial rule |
|   |   | b.  provided cultural identity |
|   |   | c.  pervasiveness of churches, icons |
|   |   | d.  even common people engaged in theological disputes |
|   | 3.  Eastern Orthodoxy increasingly defined itself in opposition to Latin Christianity |
|   |   | a.  Latin Christianity was centered on the pope, Rome |
|   |   | b.  growing rift between the two parts of Christendom |
|   |   | c.  sense of religious difference reflected East/West political difference |
|   |   | d.  with rise of Islam, Constantinople and Rome remained as sole hubs of Christendom |
|   |   | e.  important East/West cultural differences (language, philosophy, theology, church practice) |
|   |   | f.  schism in 1054, with mutual excommunication |
|   |   | g.  Crusades (from 1095 on) worsened the situation |
|   |   | h.  during Fourth Crusade, Westerners sacked Constantinople (1204) and ruled Byzantium for next 50 years |
| D.  Byzantium and the World |
|   | 1.  Byzantium had a foot in both Europe and Asia , interacted intensively with neighbors |
|   | 2.  continuation of long Roman fight with Persian Empire |
|   |   | a.  weakened both states, left them open to Islamic conquests |
|   |   | b.  Persia was conquered by Islam; Byzantium lost territory |
|   | 3.  Byzantium was a central player in long-distance Eurasian trade |
|   |   | a.  Byzantine gold coins (bezants) were a major Mediterranean currency for over 500 years |
|   |   | b.  Byzantine crafts (jewelry, textiles, purple dyes, silk) were in high demand |
|   | 4.  important cultural influence of Byzantium |
|   |   | a.  transmitted ancient Greek learning to Islamic world and West |
|   |   | b.  transmission of Orthodox Christianity to Balkans and Russia |
| E.  The Conversion of Russia |
|   | 1.  most important conversion was that of Prince Vladimir of Kiev |
|   | 2.  Orthodoxy transformed state of Rus; became central to Russian identity |
|   | 3.  Moscow finally declared itself to be the “third Rome ,” assuming role of protector of Christianity after fall of Constantinople |
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| III. Western Christendom: Constructing a Hybrid Civilization |
| A.  Western Europe was on the margins of world history for most of the postclassical millennium. |
|   | 1.  it was far removed from the growing world trade routes |
|   | 2.  European geography made political unity difficult |
|   | 3.  coastlines and river systems facilitated internal exchange |
|   | 4.  moderate climate enabled population growth |
| B.  Political Life in Western Europe , 500–1000 |
|   | 1.  traditional date for fall of western Roman Empire is 476 C.E. |
|   | 2.  with Roman collapse: |
|   |   | a.  large-scale centralized rule vanished |
|   |   | b.  Europe ’s population fell by 25 percent because of war and disease |
|   |   | c.  contraction of land under cultivation |
|   |   | d.  great diminution of urban life |
|   |   | e.  long-distance trade outside of Italy shriveled up |
|   |   | f.  great decline in literacy |
|   |   | g.  Germanic peoples emerged as the dominant peoples in West |
|   |   | h.  shift in center of gravity from Mediterranean to north and west |
|   | 3.  survival of much of classical and Roman heritage |
|   |   | a.  Germanic peoples who established new kingdoms had been substantially Romanized already |
|   |   | b.  high prestige of things Roman |
|   |   | c.  Germanic rulers adopted Roman-style written law |
|   | 4.  several Germanic kingdoms tried to recreate Roman-style unity |
|   |   | a.  Charlemagne (r. 768–814) acted “imperial” |
|   |   | b.  revival of Roman Empire on Christmas Day 800 (coronation of Charlemagne); soon fragmented |
|   |   | c.  another revival of Roman Empire with imperial coronation of Otto I of Saxony (r. 936–973) |
| C.  Society and the Church, 500–1000 |
|   | 1.  within these new kingdoms: |
|   |   | a.  highly fragmented, decentralized society |
|   |   | b.  great local variation |
|   |   | c.  landowning warrior elite exercised power |
|   | 2.  social hierarchies |
|   |   | a.  lesser lords and knights became vassals of kings or great lords |
|   |   | b.  serfdom displaced slavery |
|   | 3.  Catholic Church was a major element of stability |
|   |   | a.  hierarchy modeled on that of the Roman Empire |
|   |   | b.  became very rich |
|   |   | c.  conversion of Europe ’s non-Christians |
|   |   | d.  most of Europe was Christian (with pagan elements) by 1100 |
|   | 4.  Church and ruling class usually reinforced each other |
|   |   | a.  also an element of competition as rival centers of power |
|   |   | b.  right to appoint bishops and the pope was controversial (the Investiture conflict) |
| D.  Accelerating Change in the West, 1000–1300 |
|   | 1.  a series of invasions in 700–1000 hindered European development |
|   |   | a.  Muslims, Magyars, Vikings |
|   |   | b.  largely ended by 1000 |
|   | 2.  weather improved with warming trend that started after 750 |
|   | 3.  High Middle Ages: time of clear growth and expansion |
|   |   | a.  European population in 1000 was about 35 million; about 80 million in 1340 |
|   |   | b.  opening of new land for cultivation |
|   | 4.  growth of long-distance trade, from two major centers |
|   |   | a.  Northern Europe   |
|   |   | b.  northern Italian towns |
|   |   | c.  great trading fairs (especially in Champagne area of France ) enabled exchange between northern and southern merchants |
|   | 5.  European town and city populations rose |
|   |   | a.  Venice by 1400 had around 150,000 people |
|   |   | b.  still smaller than great cities elsewhere in the world |
|   |   | c.  new specializations, organized into guilds |
|   | 6.  new opportunities for women |
|   |   | a.  a number of urban professions were open to women |
|   |   | b.  widows of great merchants could continue husbands’ business |
|   |   | c.  opportunities declined by the fifteenth century |
|   |   | d.  religious life: nuns, Beguines, anchoresses (e.g., Hildegard of Bingen and Julian of Norwich) |
|   | 7.  growth of territorial states with better-organized governments |
|   |   | a.  kings consolidated their authority in eleventh–thirteenth centuries |
|   |   | b.  appearance of professional administrators |
|   |   | c.  some areas did not develop territorial kingdoms (Italian city-states, small German principalities) |
| E.  Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition |
|   | 1.  medieval expansion of Christendom after 1000 |
|   |   | a.  occurred at the same time that Byzantium declined |
|   |   | b.  clearance of land, especially on eastern fringe of Europe |
|   |   | c.  Scandinavian colonies in Newfoundland , Greenland , Iceland |
|   |   | d.  Europe had direct, though limited, contact with East and South Asia by thirteenth–fourteenth centuries |
|   | 2.  Crusade movement began in 1095 |
|   |   | a.  | wars at God’s command, authorized by the pope, for which participants received an indulgence (release from penalty for confessed sins) |
|   |   | b.  amazingly popular; were religious wars at their core |
|   | 3.  most famous Crusades aimed to regain Jerusalem and holy places |
|   |   | a.  many waves of Crusaders to the Near East |
|   |   | b.  creation of four small Christian states (last fell in 1291) |
|   |   | c.  showed Europe ’s growing organizational ability |
|   | 4.  Iberian Peninsula Crusade |
|   | 5.  Baltic Crusade |
|   | 6.  attacks on Byzantine Empire and Russia |
|   | 7.  Crusades had little lasting political or religious impact in the Middle East |
|   | 8.  Crusades had a significant impact on Europe |
|   |   | a.  conquest of Spain , Sicily , Baltic region |
|   |   | b.  Crusaders weakened Byzantium |
|   |   | c.  popes strengthened their position for a time |
|   |   | d.  tens of thousands of Europeans made contact with the Islamic world |
|   |   | e.  hardened cultural barriers |
|   |   |   |
| IV. The West in Comparative Perspective |
| A.  Catching Up |
|   | 1.  the hybrid civilization of Western Europe was less developed than Byzantium , China , India , or the Islamic world |
|   |   | a.  Muslims regarded Europeans as barbarians |
|   |   | b.  Europeans recognized their own backwardness |
|   | 2.  Europeans were happy to exchange with/borrow from more advanced civilizations to the east |
|   |   | a.  European economies reconnected with the Eurasian trading system |
|   |   | b.  Europeans welcomed scientific, philosophical, and mathematical concepts from Arabs, classical Greeks, and India |
|   |   | c.  the most significant borrowing was from China |
|   | 3.  Europe was a developing civilization like others of the era |
|   | 4.  by 1500, Europe had caught up with China and the Islamic world; surpassed them in some areas |
|   | 5.  500–1300 was a period of great innovation |
|   |   | a.  agriculture |
|   |   | b.  new reliance on nonanimal sources of energy |
|   |   | c.  technological borrowing for warfare, with further development |
|   |   | d.  Europe developed a passion for technology |
| B.  Pluralism in Politics |
|   | 1.  Europe crystallized into a system of competing states |
|   | 2.  political pluralism shaped Western European civilization |
|   |   | a.  led to frequent wars and militarization |
|   |   | b.  stimulated technological development |
|   | 3.  states still were able to communicate economically and intellectually |
|   | 4.  rulers were generally weaker than those to the east |
|   |   | a.  royal-noble-ecclesiastical power struggle allowed urban merchants to win great independence |
|   |   | b.  perhaps paved the way for capitalism |
|   |   | c.  development of representative institutions (parliaments) |
| C.  Reason and Faith |
|   | 1.  distinctive intellectual tension between faith and reason developed |
|   | 2.  intellectual life flourished in the centuries after 1000 |
|   |   | a.  creation of universities from earlier cathedral schools |
|   |   | b.  scholars had some intellectual freedom at universities |
|   | 3.  in the universities, some scholars began to emphasize the ability of human reason to understand divine mysteries |
|   |   | a.  also applied reason to law, medicine, and world of nature |
|   |   | b.  development of “natural philosophy” (scientific study of nature) |
|   | 4.  search for classical Greek texts (especially Aristotle) |
|   |   | a.  were found in Byzantium and the Arab world |
|   |   | b.  twelfth–thirteenth centuries: access to ancient Greek and Arab scholarship |
|   | 5.  deep impact of Aristotle |
|   |   | a.  his writings were the basis of university education |
|   |   | b.  dominated Western European thought between 1200 and 1700 |
|   | 6.  no similar development occurred in the Byzantine Empire |
|   |   | a.  focus of education was the humanities |
|   |   | b.  suspicion of classical Greek thought |
|   | 7.  Islamic world had deep interaction with classical Greek thought |
|   |   | a.  massive amount of translation in ninth–tenth centuries |
|   |   | b.  encouraged a flowering of Arab scholarship between 800 and 1200 |
|   |   | c.  caused a debate among Muslim thinkers on faith and reason |
|   |   | d.  Islamic world eventually turned against natural philosophy |
|   |   |   |
| V. Reflections: Remembering and Forgetting: Continuity and Surprise in the Worlds of Christendom |
| A.  Many features of medieval Christendom have extended into the modern era. |
|   | 1.  crusading motivated Spanish and Portuguese explorers |
|   | 2.  merchants’ freedom helped lead to capitalism and industrialization |
|   | 3.  endemic military conflict |
|   | 4.  ongoing “faith and reason” controversy |
|   | 5.  Eastern Orthodox/Roman Catholic division of Christianity remains |
|   | 6.  universities were a medieval creation |
| B.  We need to beware of the notion that the course of medieval European civilization determined the future. |
|   | 1.  some historians have argued that Europe ’s global domination in the nineteenth century grew from its unique character after 1000 |
|   | 2.  in reality: Europe ’s recent development was a great surprise |
|   | 3.  such a view minimizes the way people at the time understood their world |