

I. Neolithic in the “Fertile Crescent”

- A. **Neolithic** period: characterized by polished stone tools, use of agriculture and pottery; begins in the Near East by 7000 B.C.
- B. During the same period the first cities developed
 - 1. Cities like **Jericho** in Palestine relied on rain-fed agriculture
 - 2. Cities distinguished by walls; inhabitants still mostly farmers
 - 3. Walls gave protection, defined community
 - 4. Cities centers of trade, technological development
- C. By around 4000 B.C.: **Chalcolithic** period--copper and stone tools

II. **Mesopotamia** (= “land between the rivers” --**Tigris** and **Euphrates**)

- A. Beginnings of civilization
 - 1. In northern Mesopotamia in Neolithic
 - 2. By Chalcolithic in southern Mesopotamia
 - 3. Southern Mesopotamia relies on irrigation
- B. Around 3000 B.C. civilization in **Sumer** using bronze
 - 1. Large buildings (**ziggurats**)
 - 2. **Cuneiform** writing
 - 3. Cylinder seals
- C. **Sumerian** civilization divided into city-states
 - 1. Social structure included king (representative of city’s god), priesthood, nobility, commoners, slaves
 - 2. Cities contended for dominance of the region
- D. **Akkadian** Empire: conquests of **Sargon** king of Akkad in Northern Mesopotamia
 - 1. included Sumer (2331 B.C.), lands toward the Mediterranean
 - 2. Akkadians spoke a **Semitic** language, adopted cuneiform writing; lasted until about 2113 B.C.
- E. First **Babylonian** Empire of **Hammurabi** (1792-1750 B.C.)
 - 1. Semitic **Amorite** ruler
 - 2. Ruled from **Babylon** on the Euphrates
 - 3. Unified Sumerian and Semitic cultures
 - 4. Code of Hammurabi: earliest known code of laws
- 5. Babylonian Empire destroyed by **Hittites** and **Kassites** about 1600 B.C.

III. **Egypt**: Characteristics of Egyptian culture

- A. “Gift of the **Nile**”
 - 1. Need for irrigated agriculture
 - 2. Character of Nile flooding--results
- B. Egyptian monuments
 - 1. Building of stone (vs. brick in Mesopotamia)
 - 2. Large palaces and temples
 - 3. Sculpture
 - 4. Preservation of everyday objects in tomb cult
- C. Egyptian writing
 - 1. Literature found engraved, on papyrus
 - a. Religious and political texts
 - b. also more popular literature
 - 2. Use of **hieroglyphic** writing
 - a. Nature of hieroglyphics (see pp. 28, 41)
 - b. Decipherment--the **Rosetta Stone**
- D. Egyptian religion
 - 1. Optimism vs. Mesopotamian pessimism
 - 2. Cult of the God-King: king as incarnation of the sun god

IV. Old Kingdom

- A. Archaic period (3100-2660 B.C.): Unification of **Upper Egypt** (Aswan to the Delta, center at Thebes) and **Lower Egypt** (Nile Delta, center at Memphis) under one ruler
- B. Old Kingdom proper (2660-2180 B.C.)
 - 1. Government highly centralized; focus on **pharaoh** (king)
 - 2. **Pyramid** builders: 4th dynasty (26th century B.C.)
- C. First Intermediate Period (2180-2080 B.C.): time of political chaos

V. Middle Kingdom

- A. Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties (2080-1640 B.C.)
 - 1. Classic age of Egyptian culture
 - 2. More concern with public works, good of people
- B. Second Intermediate Period (1640-1570 B.C.)
 - 1. Rule by **Hyksos** in Lower Egypt (Semitic people)
 - 2. Influence of Near East Bronze Age culture
 - 3. Egyptian rulers continue at Thebes

VI. New Kingdom (18th-20th dynasties, 1570-1075)

- A. Extension of Egyptian Empire
 - 1. Conquest of Palestine, Syria, Sudan
 - 2. Militarization of the kingdom
 - 3. Introduction of horses about 1600 B.C. (Hyksos)
- B. **Akhenaten** (1367-1350 B.C.)
 - 1. New court religion Amen-Re to Aten
 - 2. King as Aten on earth
 - 3. Ends with Akhenaten's death
- C. Height of Egyptian power
 - 1. Investment in Empire in Syria
 - 2. **Rameses II** fought Hittites at Kadesh (1300 B.C.)
 - 3. Syria lost after 1200 B.C.
 - 4. Invasion of the "**Sea Peoples**" about 1200 B.C.
- D. Later dynasties
 - 1. Included Libyan, Nubian dynasties
 - 2. Egypt included in Assyrian Empire from 671 B.C.

VII. Indo-Europeans

- A. Group of related languages
 - 1. Similarities noted in 19th century
 - 2. Languages ranging from Europe to India
- B. Indo-European origins
 - 1. Probably north of Black Sea (Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania)
 - 2. Appear as distinct peoples by 3000 B.C.
 - 3. Branches disperse to Europe, India about 2000 B.C.
- C. Cultural characteristics
 - 1. Warrior societies
 - 2. King not a god but a war leader
 - 3. King rules with the aid of warrior aristocracy

VIII. The **Hittites**

- A. Appear in Asia Minor in 3rd millennium B.C.
 - 1. Mingle with earlier cultures (cities go back to Neolithic)
 - 2. Contact with Mesopotamia about 1600 B.C.
 - a. Destroyed Babylonian kingdom
 - b. Cooperation with Kassites, Hurrians, Mitanni (also Indo-Europeans)
 - 3. Early kingdom centered at Hattusas 1600-1400 B.C.
 - a. Adopted Akkadian cuneiform
 - b. Pattern of king, nobility, warrior assembly (*pankus*)
- B. Hittite Empire (1380 - 1200)
 - 1. Dominated Asia Minor to the Aegean
 - 2. Controlled Syria; fought with Egypt, then made peace
 - 3. Vanished without a trace about 1200 B.C.
- C. End of the Bronze Age disruption
 - 1. Invasion of the "Sea Peoples" vs. Hittites, Egypt
 - 2. Fall of empires (also first Assyrian Empire), cities
 - 3. Exodus of Israel, Dorian "invasion"
 - 4. Widespread introduction of iron

INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: Major branches with some living representatives

Germanic: Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, German, Dutch, English

Celtic: Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton

Italic: Latin; developed into Romance languages (French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, Romanian)

Albanian

Greek

Baltic: Lithuania, Latvian

Slavic: Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Czech, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian

Armenian

[*Anatolian*, including Hittite--all dead languages]

Iranian: Persian, Kurdish, Tajiki, Pushto

Indic: Sanskrit; developed into Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati, Oriya, Bengali, Nepali, Sinhalese

[Tocharian: dead Central Asian language, no descendants]

ISRAEL

IX. The "**Exodus**"

- A. Appearance of mixed group of Semitic people near Palestine
 - 1. Originated in Egypt: may be connected to Hyksos
 - 2. Traditions indicate origins in Mesopotamia
- B. Coincides with disturbances at the end of the Bronze Age
 - 1. Perhaps about 1270 B.C.
 - 2. Egyptian sources cite "Israel" in the late 13th century
 - 3. Some at least in Palestine by 1200 B.C.
- C. Came across Sinai Peninsula into Palestine
 - 1. Displaced "Canaanites" --various Semitic peoples, remnants of Hittites
 - 2. "Canaanites" remain to the north: **Phoenicians**

X. Nature and history of Israel

A. Source: Hebrew Bible or Old Testament

1. Distrusted as history in 19th century
2. Archaeological corroboration in mid-20th century
3. Even earliest books reflect old traditions

B. Israel as a nation

1. Not united by language, ancestry, or government
2. United by **covenant** with one God: **monotheism**
3. High ethical demands, separation from others
4. No god-king; religion not an extension of politics

C. Difficulty of maintaining monotheism

1. Kingship established about 1000 B.C.--Saul
2. Greatest political influence under **David** and **Solomon** (10th century B.C.)
3. Division into Israel and Judah about 925 B.C.
4. Prophetic tradition--reaffirmation of covenant

D. Rise of new empires in Near East

1. **Assyria** (Second Assyrian Empire) 883-612 B.C.
 - a. Capital at Nineveh on the Tigris
 - b. Conquered Syria, Egypt
 - c. Conquered northern kingdom (Israel) 721 B.C.
2. **Babylonian** (Neo-Babylonian or Chaldean) Empire 612-539 B.C.
 - a. Overthrew Assyrians with help of Medes and Persians
 - b. Destroyed Jerusalem 586 B.C.

XI. Influence of Israel

A. Not important politically or economically

B. Enduring religious tradition: Judaism, Christianity, Islam

C. Characteristics of ethical monotheism

1. One God superior to natural forces
2. Absolute moral requirements
3. God not identified with political arrangement
4. People identified by their religion

HOW TO USE THE REVIEW MATERIALS

After each topic outline, there will be some review questions and names and terms for possible identification. The questions that will appear on your exams will be drawn from these. You should be prepared to answer any of the review questions in a few paragraphs. The questions may appear rephrased, combined, or divided into parts. A good way to prepare for the tests would be to practice answering these questions without looking at the book, your notes, or the outline. Then go back and check to see if you have covered the question adequately and accurately. The more relevant detail you can provide to clarify and illustrate your answer, the better.

You should likewise be prepared to identify any of the names or terms listed. To identify means to describe who or what the name or term signifies in such a way that it could not be confused with something else. If you only say things about the person, place, or thing in question that could be said about some other person, place, or thing, then you have not identified it. Your identification should also indicate the importance of the object of the name or term for the course. An identification does not need to be long--one phrase or sentence is generally enough--but it needs to be adequate.

Describe the earliest civilizations in Mesopotamia: their agriculture, government, religion.

What geographical features made Mesopotamia a suitable place for a civilization?

Where was the Hittite empire?

Describe its political and religious life.

Describe the economy, government, and religion of ancient Egypt.

What were the major stages of Egyptian civilization?

Compare the geography, political systems, and religions of Egypt and Mesopotamia. What made the Israelites different from other peoples?

Describe what happened in the Near East and surrounding areas at the end of the Bronze Age.

What empires dominated the Near East in the early Iron Age?

Mesopotamia

Tigris

Euphrates

Babylon

Hammurabi

Sumerian

Amorite

Akkadian

Semitic

Hittite

Indo-European

Assyria

Persia

satrap

Hieroglyphic

Rosetta stone

Upper Egypt

Lower Egypt

Nile

pharaoh

Hyksos

Akhnaten

Rameses II

New Kingdom

Sea Peoples

Phoenician

Israel

Exodus

monotheism

David

I. Geography of Greece

- A. Features of the Greek peninsula
 1. Mountains; few plains or rivers
 2. Many harbors, islands along the coast, in the Aegean
- B. Neolithic inhabitants
 1. Little known of first inhabitants
 2. "Pelasgian" invasion from Asia Minor via Crete

II. Bronze Age Greece

- A. Early **Minoan** culture (about 2900 - 2100 B.C.)
 1. Culture centered on Crete
 2. Towns trading with one another, mainland Greece, Asia Minor
- B. Middle Minoan culture (about 2100 - 1575 B.C.)
 1. Center: the great palace at **Cnossus**
 - a. originally several buildings joined about 1800
 - b. wealthy, sophisticated, peaceful culture (not fortified)
 - c. technological achievements
 - d. writing: Linear A--not deciphered
 2. Archaeological evidence
 - a. trade with other Mediterranean cultures (Egypt)
 - b. religion: goddess statues with snakes, bull cult

C. Greek invasion

1. "Achaean" enter Greece about 1900 B.C.
 - a. Greek (Indo-European) speakers
 - b. establish small states or kingdoms
 - c. led by **Mycenae** from around 1650 B.C.
2. **Mycenaean** culture comes to dominate Greece
 - a. Palaces, graves built from stone
 - b. Adopted much of Minoan culture
 - c. Writing in **Linear B**: deciphered in 1950s
 - d. Records reflect military organization, palace life
3. Mycenaean conquer Crete about 1450 B.C.
 - a. Palace at Cnossus burned later
 - b. Mycenaean active in trade with Egypt, Hittites
 - c. Dominance ends after 1200 B.C.

III. Archaic Greece: the "Greek Middle Ages" or "Heroic Age"

- A. "Dorian invasion"
 1. Dorians also Greeks; different dialect
 2. No one invasion; perhaps no invasion at all
 3. coincides with other disruptions in Near East
- B. Greek society in the "Dark" or "Middle Ages"
 1. Low level of material culture, social organization
 2. Centered on courts of warrior-kings
 3. Pattern of king with noble council
 4. Less trade--life very localized

C. Evidence of poems of **Homer**: *Iliad* and *Odyssey*

1. Heroic tales of Trojan War (maybe about 1200 B.C.?)
2. Traditions from Bronze Age, some Iron Age culture
3. Focus on heroism, but also family life

D. Continuing features of Greek culture

1. Importance of group membership: family, lineage, locality
2. Status of guests, divine protection for strangers
3. Consciousness of Greece (*Hellas*) united by language
4. Reflects geographic, political division; cultural unity

IV. The **polis**

- A. Nature and origin

1. City but also political community
2. Source of identity
3. Develops by 800 B.C. as local courts become cities
4. Consists of city dwellers, also surrounding farmers
5. Often surrounded **acropolis**: fortified high ground

B. Government

1. Generally ruled by aristocracy; former warrior court
2. Farmers often reduced to poverty, peasant status
3. Kings reduced in power or abolished
4. Citizens still warriors; now upper and lower class

C. Relations among cities

1. *Synoikismos*: merging of city and villages (at Athens by 700 B.C.)
2. Formation of leagues of cities: often centered on religious shrines

D. Colonization

1. Period of colonization about 750 - 500 B.C.
2. Most colonies in Italy, Black Sea coast
3. Developed regular procedure
4. Noteworthy colonies: Syracuse (Corinth) in Sicily; Massilia (Phocaea) in Gaul; Byzantium (Megara)

V. Developments in government

A. Conflicts between classes

1. Poorer citizens (*demos*) vs. nobility
2. Importance of footsoldiers (*hoplites*) in war means *demos* more important
3. **Tyrants** supported by *demos*; seized power in many cities after 750 B.C.

B. **Sparta**: an unusual city

1. Capture of Messenia about 730 B.C.: the helots
2. Reforms of Lycurgus about 600 B.C.
 - a. All Spartans equal
 - b. Helots property of the state
 - c. Men totally devoted to warfare
 - d. Rule by citizens, council of elders
 - e. Kings still leaders in war
3. Peloponnesian League formed 550-505 B.C.
 - a. Sparta military leader
 - b. Corinth economic center
 - c. Most cities had aristocratic governments

C. **Athens**

1. Government by archons 683 B.C.
2. Reforms of **Solon** 594 B.C.
 - a. Cancellation of debt slavery
 - b. Development of olive growing
 - c. Classes now based on taxes not land
 - d. Government still dominated by highest classes
3. **Pisistratus** becomes tyrant 560 B.C.
 - a. Redistributed some land
 - b. Hated by nobility
 - c. Died 527, sons **Hippias** and Hipparchus succeeded
 - d. Hipparchus killed 514
 - e. Hippias overthrown with help from Sparta 510

4. New constitution of **Cleisthenes** 508 B.C.
 - a. City organized by demes and tribes
 - b. Council of 500 proposed measures
 - c. Assembly (all citizens) voted
 - d. Offices filled by lot
 - e. Executive: archons and generals
 - f. Introduction of **ostracism**

VI. Persian Empire

A. Formation of Persian Empire

1. Medes and Persians (Indo-European peoples) helped Babylonians overthrow Assyria 612 B.C.
2. **Cyrus** king of Persians overthrew Medes 550 B.C.
3. Conquered Lydia 548-46 B.C.--main power in Asia Minor
4. Conquered Babylon 539, died 529
5. Son Cambyses (529-522) added Egypt
6. Successor **Darius** (521-486) conquered both east and west

B. Nature of Persian Empire

1. Largest to date
2. Divisions ruled by **satraps**: royal family or nobles
3. Local customs usually kept: example of the Jews
4. **Zoroastrian** religion: conflict of light and darkness
5. King not divine but responsible to god Ahura Mazda

C. Contacts with Greeks

1. Cities in Asia Minor (Ionia); had been under Lydia, now Persian
2. Kept Greek customs; ruled through local tyrants
3. Much contact between Greece and Persia: "Great King"

VII. The Persian War

A. Origin

1. Revolt of Ionian cities 499 B.C.: appeal to Athens
2. Revolt crushed by 494 in spite of Athenian help
3. Hippias in exile at Darius' court
4. Athenian response
 - a. Army built up by Miltiades
 - b. Navy built up by **Themistocles**

B. First Persian invasion

1. Invasion of Thrace 492-91; demands to rest of Greece
2. Persians defeated at **Marathon** 490
3. Results:
 - a. Greece not subjected to Persia
 - b. Strengthened Athenian democracy
 - c. Greeks aware of danger

C. Politics at Athens

1. Miltiades died of wounds 489
2. Themistocles now leader: democratic party
3. Made archons chosen by lot
4. Generals now real executive
5. Preparations for new invasion: alliance with Sparta

D. Second Persian invasion

1. **Xerxes** son of Darius (485-465)
2. Assembled a large army, crossed the Hellespont
3. Battle of **Thermopylae** 480
4. Athens evacuated
5. Battle of **Salamis** 480: navy defeated
6. Final Persian defeat at **Plataea** 479

Describe the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations.

When and how did the Greeks come into Greece?

Describe the society and religion of the Greeks.

Describe Greek colonization.

What was the polis and what was its significance in ancient Greek society?

How was the polis governed?

How was Spartan society unusual?

What was Greek democracy like?

How did it develop in Athens?

Describe the Persian empire.

Describe the events of the Persian Wars.

Minoan

Crossus

Mycenaean

Linear B

Homer

Hesiod

Sappho

polis

tyrant

Athens

Sparta

Corinth

Peloponnesian League

Solon

Pisistratus

satrap

Darius

Marathon

Thermopylae

Salamis

Xerxes

Themistocles

GROWTH OF THE ATHENIAN EMPIRE

478: **Aristides**, Athenian general leads in founding of **Delian League**; Aristides leader of democratic party; **Cimon** leader of aristocratic party

Delian League defeats Persia at Eurymedon 467

Members of the Delian League were “allies” but revolts of Naxos (468) and Thasos (465-63) were put down by force

Themistocles ostracized 471; Cimon in power until 464; he helped Sparta after an earthquake 464;

Ephialtes new democratic leader 464; strips aristocratic courts of power; assassinated 462; **Pericles** becomes leader of democrats; Cimon ostracized 461

460: First conflict between Athens and Peloponnesian League: Athens defeats Corinth, takes over Megara, Boeotia 458; Sparta tries to recover Boeotia 457, defeated by Athens

Pericles strengthens defenses, Delian League; Long Walls to Piraeus built 458; expedition to Egypt defeated 454; treasury moved to Athens

Cimon returned to power 451; killed in battle in Cyprus 450; peace with Persia 449

448: Pericles in power in Athens, begins building program, extension of democracy (pay for Assembly duty)

Megara deserts Athens 446; Thirty Years' Peace 445: Athens gives up territory in Boeotia

Delian League now becoming an Athenian Empire

THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

435: revolt in Epidamnus brings in Corcyra; conflict between Corcyra and Corinth; Athens and Corcyra defeat Corinth; further conflict with Peloponnesian League over Megara 432; Peloponnesian League declares war (See map page 80)

431: invasion of Attica; plague 430; Pericles dies 429

Fighting during 420s: Athenian general Cleon attacks Pylos 425; Spartan leader Brasidas attacks Amphipolis 423; both killed at Amphipolis 422

Peace of Nicias 421

Melos forcibly added to Delian League 416

Expedition of **Alcibiades** to Syracuse 415; Alcibiades deserts, expedition defeated 413; Persia and Sparta allied, Athenian allies revolt

Athenian officers try to set up oligarchic constitution; unsuccessful; Alcibiades recalled, elected general; Lysander now general for Sparta

Alcibiades took Byzantium 408; voted out, refused to return; Athenian Empire under great strain; fleet destroyed at **Aegospotami** 405; Athens surrenders 404

CLASSICAL CULTURE: Period before and during Peloponnesian War was the classic age of Greek culture, mainly centered at Athens

Building projects of Pericles, e.g. **Parthenon** (see pp. 84, 85)

Drama:

Tragic poets: **Aeschylus** (525-456), **Sophocles** (496-406), **Euripides** (480-406); greatest comic poet **Aristophanes** (445-386)

History:

Herodotus (485-425): *Histories* of the Persian War; **Thucydides** (460-400) *Peloponnesian War*

Philosophy:

Sophists, professional teachers of rhetoric; one of the best known Protagoras (490-420) in Athens 427; “man is the measure of all things”

Socrates (470-399) called a Sophist; different idea of virtue, purpose of philosophy; condemned to death by Athenian jury; left no writings, known by his followers, especially **Xenophon** (434-355) and Plato

Plato (427-347) founded Academy, left a body of dialogues and other writings; reality is in the “forms” perceived by reason; political philosophy *The Republic*. state in which each lives for the whole, ruled by philosophers

Aristotle (384-322) studied with Plato, founded his own school; works on logic, metaphysics, natural science, politics, ethics, and aesthetics; emphasis on observation

GREEK POLITICS AFTER THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR

Lysander set up “30 Tyrants” in Athens 404; Spartan hegemony in Greece; democracy restored in Athens 403
 “Expedition of the Ten Thousand” against Persia 401; recorded by Xenophon

Agesilaos leads Spartan war against Persia 400-387; Athens, Corinth, Thebes attack Sparta in Corinthian War 395-386
 Athens establishes a new confederation 378

Epaminondas leads Thebes to victory over Sparta at **Leuctra** 371; Thebes now leader of Greece; killed at Mantinea 362

Philip king of **Macedonia** 359; Begins pressure on Greece 355; involved in the Sacred War over Delphi (356-346);
 final invasion 338; wins battle of **Chaeronea** against Athens and Thebes; Greek cities organized into League
 of Corinth under Macedonian leadership

Philip dies 336, succeeded by son **Alexander** (age 20); Alexander already an experienced general, had studied with
 Aristotle

ALEXANDER’S CONQUEST

Invasion of Persia 334; battle of Issus 333; in Egypt 332, founded Alexandria; battle of Gaugamela 331, destruction
 of Persian Empire; at the Khyber Pass 327; returned to Persepolis 324, then died at Babylon 323 (33 years
 old)

Nature of his Empire: used Persian method of satrapies; deliberate spreading of Greek culture (Hellenism);
 encouraged intermarriage, founded Greek-style cities

Successors of Alexander: generals who had held satrapies; got rid of Alexander’s widow, son, and brother; took over
 parts of the empire

I. Major **Hellenistic** successor kingdomsA. **Seleucid** Empire (founded by Seleucus): originally from Asia Minor to India

1. Lost eastern lands early
2. conquered Palestine 198 B.C.
3. Syrian coast main center: **Antioch** largest city
4. Policy of Hellenization
 - a. Building of theaters, temples, gymnasia
 - b. **Syncretism**: combination of local and Greek religion
5. Failure of Hellenization in Palestine (Judaea)
 - a. Unification policy of Antiochus Epiphanes (175-164)
 - b. Attempted syncretism: Temple dedicated to Zeus
 - c. Revolt of the Maccabees 165 B.C.
 - d. Allied with Rome 161
 - e. Became semi-independent state under priesthood

B. Ptolemaic Egypt (dynasty founded by **Ptolemy**)

1. Used Egyptian form of government
 - a. All land to the king
 - b. Absolute government; improved bureaucracy
 - c. Peasants reduced to serfdom
2. Success of Ptolemies
 - a. Many industries royal monopolies
 - b. Wealthiest of Hellenistic states
3. **Alexandria**: center of Hellenistic world
 - a. Largest city in Mediterranean area
 - b. Museum, library, famous schools
 - c. Diverse community, including 2000-3000 Jews

II. Other parts of Hellenistic world

A. Macedonia under Antigonids (descendants of Antigonus)

1. Dominant military power in Greece
2. Kings involved in Greek and Asian politics

B. Greek cities

1. Retained some independence
2. Athens: educational center
3. Sparta: independent kingdom
4. **Aetolian League**: cities mainly north of Corinth
5. **Achaean League**: mainly in the Peloponnesus

C. Magna Graecia

1. Greek cities in southern Italy, Sicily
2. Syracuse the largest; controlled much of Sicily

D. Asia Minor

1. Various small kingdoms, some Greek, some not
2. Invasion of **Celts** 279; settled in Galatia
3. Pergamum largest kingdom; came to dominate Asia Minor after Attalus defeated Celts

E. Eastern regions

1. Greek kingdoms for awhile
2. **Parthia**: slightly Hellenized Persians; kingdom founded 247; gradually took over East from Seleucids

III. Hellenistic culture

A. Greek language and culture

1. *koine*: common Greek language of eastern Mediterranean
2. Culture centered in Greek cities
3. Cities governed by wealthy oligarchies, royal administrators

B. Education and science

1. Centered at Alexandria and Athens
2. **Eratosthenes** (285-204): measured circumference of the earth
3. **Archimedes** of Syracuse (287-212): engineer, inventor, physicist

C. Philosophy: center at Athens

1. **Stoicism**: founded by Zeno: live in accordance with nature; high moral standards
2. **Epicureanism**: founded by Epicurus: object of life is pleasure; intellectual pleasure the highest
3. **Cynics**: rejection of social convention, luxury
4. Schools of Aristotle and Plato still survive

D. Religion

1. Official civic gods
2. Syncretism: encouraged by Seleucids; also Egyptian cults of Isis and Serapis
3. Mystery religions
4. Astrology: combination of Babylonian and Greek
5. Ruler worship

How did Athens rise to power in Greece?

Describe the events of the Peloponnesian Wars.

Describe the achievements of Athenian culture (literature, philosophy, art) in the classical period.

Describe developments in Greece after the Peloponnesian Wars.

How did Alexander come to power?

What were the effects of his conquest?

What were the major Hellenistic kingdoms?

How were they governed?

What happened to the Jews in the Hellenistic period?

What developments in philosophy, religion, and science occurred in the Hellenistic period?

Themistocles

Delian League

Peloponnesian League

Pericles

Parthenon

Alcibiades

Socrates

Plato

Aristotle

Xenophon

Macedonia

Philip of Macedonia

Alexander

Hellenistic

Seleucid

Ptolemy

Antioch

Alexandria

Archimedes

Aetolian League

Achaean League

Stoicism

Zeno

Eratosthenes

Epicurean

Gaul

Celtic

I. Early Rome

A. Roman people

1. Speakers of **Latin**; part of Italic group of Indo-European
2. First appear about 1500 B.C.; settle near Rome about 1000 B.C.
3. Related Italic tribes in Central Italy
4. Celtic peoples in north, Greek cities in south

B. The **Etruscans**

1. Immigrants (from Asia?) 1000-800 B.C.
2. Not Indo-European
 - a. Used Greek alphabet (adapted)
 - b. Language not fully deciphered
3. Urban culture with local oligarchies
4. Dominated Rome and area north of Rome (Etruria)
5. Influences on Roman religion, especially divination

C. Rome under the kings

1. Traditional date of founding: 753 B.C.
2. Mixture of Latins and Sabines
 - a. originally several villages on seven hills
 - b. All within the boundary (*pomerium*) are citizens
3. Society similar to Greek cities
 - a. Citizen army formed assembly
 - b. Arranged in "centuries" in 6th c. B.C. (Centuriate Assembly)
 - c. Classed by property
4. Legend of seven kings: all but last 2 doubtful
5. Etruscan control about 600 B.C.--Tarquin dynasty

D. Roman society and religion

1. Centered on the family
 - a. **Paterfamilias**: head of family, had absolute power
 - b. Gods of the hearth, pantry, doorway, etc.
2. Relations with gods based on exact observation of ritual
3. Public religion
 - a. Indo-European sky and earth gods
 - b. Analogies to household gods
4. Influenced by Etruscan and Greek religion

II. Early Republic

A. Republican government

1. Traditional date for the overthrow of the last Etruscan king: 509 B.C.
2. Government in the hands of **patricians** (=wealthy)
3. Magistrates
 - a. **Consuls**: 2 elected a year; replaced kings as war leaders; had **imperium** outside the city
 - b. **Praetor**: stood in for consuls, later judges
 - c. Other offices added later
4. Senate (elders)
 - a. Originally patrician
 - b. Consulted on all matters, reviewed finances
 - c. Later **plebeians** added if wealthy enough
5. Assembly (the people)
 - a. As in Greece: elected magistrates, reviewed death sentences
 - b. Arranged in military units (centuries)

6. The Plebs (plebeians): those not patricians
 - a. Originally had few rights
 - b. Secession of the plebs about 471 B.C.: begin to gain rights
 - c. Tribal assembly dominated by plebs; right to make laws for plebs
 - d. **Tribunes** leaders of the tribal assembly, represented people
 - e. 287 B.C. Tribal Assembly can make laws for all citizens
- B. Dominance in Italy
 1. Neighboring cities (Latium): the Latin League
 2. Celtic invasion (Gauls)
 - a. Rome sacked 390 B.C.
 - b. Latium reconquered by 350
 3. Samnite Wars (343-290 B.C.); Oscans, Etruscans conquered
 4. Greek cities dominated by Rome
 - a. **Pyrrhus** king of Epirus tried to oppose Rome
 - b. War 280-275
 - c. Treaty with Egypt 273 recognizes Roman dominance
 5. Administration of Italy
 - a. Roman colonies
 - b. Latin, Italian allies
 - c. Worked through city institutions
- III. Punic Wars: long rivalry of Rome and **Carthage**
 - A. Carthage strongest power in Western Mediterranean
 1. Phoenician (Semitic) colony
 2. City ruled by wealthy aristocrats
 3. Slave-worked agriculture
 4. Commercial dominance of Spain, islands
 - B. First Punic War (264-241 B.C.)
 1. Conflict in Sicily
 - a. Carthage helping Syracuse against Messina
 - b. Rome helping Messina
 2. Course of the war
 - a. Rome dominated on land
 - b. Fleets about equal at sea--stalemate
 - c. **Hamilcar Barca** tried to rally Carthage; removed by political enemies at home
 - d. Rome won battle of Aegata Islands 242
 3. Peace treaty
 - a. Rome gets Sardinia, Corsica, western Sicily
 - b. Carthage retains Spain
 - C. Developments between the wars
 1. Organization of **provinces** (conquered areas)
 - a. Governed by magistrates or ex-magistrates (proconsuls)
 - b. Governor had imperium in the province
 - c. Taxes collected by local tax-farmers (*publicani*)
 - d. Extortion Court to audit governors' accounts
 2. Conquest of northern Italy from the Gauls (225-222)
 3. Protectorate over Illyricum--first move toward Greece
 4. Reorganization of Centuriate Assembly

D. Second Punic War (218-202 B.C.)

1. Conflict over Spain
 - a. Carthage expanding under Hamilcar, Hasdrubal (son-in-law), and **Hannibal** (son)
 - b. Rome allied with Massilia (Greek colony)
2. Hannibal's invasion 218
 - a. By land over the Alps
 - b. Q. Fabius Maximus made dictator: delayed but did not fight
 - c. Success led allies to defect (including Syracuse)
 - d. Roman attack at **Cannae**: total defeat 216
3. Hannibal unable to conquer Rome
 - a. Romans conquered Syracuse 211
 - b. P. Cornelius **Scipio** went to Spain, then Africa
 - c. Hannibal returned to face him
 - d. Battle of **Zama** 202; Hannibal defeated
4. Peace settlement
 - a. Rome gets Spain, rest of Carthaginian empire
 - b. Carthage cannot make war without Rome's consent

E. Third Punic War (151-146 B.C.)

1. Inspiration of Cato: "Carthage must be destroyed"
2. City destroyed, becomes Roman province

IV. Wars in the East

A. Macedonian Wars

1. First Macedonian War (215-205): Macedonia allied with Hannibal
2. Second Macedonian War (200-196)
 - a. Macedonians defeated at **Cynoscephalae**
 - b. Rome becomes protector of the Greek Leagues
3. Third Macedonian War (172-168)
 - a. End of Macedonian kingdom
 - b. Becomes a province 148 B.C.
4. Greek revolt during 3rd Punic War
 - a. Corinth destroyed 146 B.C.
 - b. Greece becomes Roman province

B. Wars against Seleucids

1. End Seleucid power in Asia Minor 188 B.C.
2. Parthian Empire takes over in the East
3. Pergamum bequeathed to Rome 133 B.C.

V. Effects on Roman society

A. Economic effects

1. Increase in slavery
 - a. Slaves from prisoners of war
 - b. Position of slaves in Roman society
2. Growth of **latifundia**
 - a. Large estates worked by slaves
 - b. Small farmers driven off the land
 - c. Landowners leased land belonging to the State
3. The *proletarii*
 - a. Peasants driven off land
 - b. Congregated in Rome
 - c. Could not serve in the regular army

- B. Roman politics
 - 1. More power to the Senate during the wars
 - 2. "People" accepted the Senate's lead
 - 3. Rise of the **equites** or knights (equestrians)
 - a. Class just under Senators
 - b. Many involved in business and trade
 - c. Profited from provincial administration
 - C. Influence of Greek culture on Rome
 - 1. Greek art and architecture
 - 2. Greek philosophy
 - 3. Greek and Hellenistic religious cults
 - 4. Old-fashioned Romans opposed
 - D. Roman roads and other engineering feats
- VI. Social struggles of the late Republic--*nobiles* (nobles, wealthy: led by Senate) vs. *populares* (people)
- A. **Gracchus** brothers
 - 1. Tiberius Gracchus (Tib. Sempronius Gracchus) tribune 133-31 B.C.
 - a. Redistribution of state land
 - b. Opposed by the senate
 - c. Killed 131 B.C.
 - d. Land reform continues
 - 2. Gaius Gracchus (C. Sempronius Gracchus) tribune 123-122 B.C.
 - a. Alliance with knights (Equestrian Order)
 - b. Laws to benefit poor farmers
 - c. Proposed rights for Italian allies
 - d. Killed 122 B.C.
 - 3. Gracchus brothers revered by the people after death
 - B. Gaius **Marius** and L. Cornelius **Sulla**
 - 1. Marius
 - a. A "new man" --from outside noble ranks
 - b. Fought in war with Jugurtha (111-104)
 - c. Elected consul 107, 104-100
 - d. Fought against Germans in northern Italy
 - 2. Reforms in the army
 - a. Legions led by professional soldiers
 - b. Enlisted proletarians in army
 - c. Gave land to veterans
 - d. Marius driven from power 100 B.C.
 - 3. Social War (90-88 B.C.)
 - a. Revolt of Italian allies
 - b. Difficult to suppress
 - c. Italians got full Roman citizenship
 - 4. Rise of Sulla
 - a. First war with Mithridates (88-83 B.C.)
 - b. Mithridates king of Pontus attacking Rome in Asia Minor and Greece
 - c. Sulla and Marius both wanted command
 - d. Senate gives Sulla command; people try to take away
 - e. Sulla takes Rome by force, then leaves for the East
 - f. Marius returns, elected consul 86 B.C., then dies

5. Sulla in charge
 - a. Sulla returns after defeating Mithridates 83 B.C.
 - b. Enters Rome by force 82 B.C.; made dictator
 - c. Changes constitution to favor the Senate
 - d. Retired 79 B.C.; died the next year
6. Second War against Mithridates (74-69 B.C.)
 - a. Romans led by L. Licinius **Lucullus**
 - b. Mithridates defeated but not eliminated
 - c. Lucullus removed 69 B.C.

VII. The First Triumvirate

A. New generation of leaders

1. M. Licinius **Crassus**
 - a. Extremely rich, supporter of Sulla
 - b. Suppressed slave revolt under **Spartacus** 73-71 B.C.
2. **Pompey** (Cn. Pompeius Magnus)
 - a. Had served under Sulla, later in Spain
 - b. Returned from Spain, elected consul with Crassus 70 B.C.
 - c. Defeat for Sulla's constitution
 - d. Pompey took command 69 B.C. against Mithridates
 - e. Conquest of the East (Syria, Judea) 69-62 B.C.
3. C. **Julius Caesar**
 - a. Old patrician family; related to Marius by marriage
 - b. Sided with *populares*, made alliance with Crassus 66 B.C.
 - c. Opposed by senators, Pompey, Cicero
4. Marcus Tullius **Cicero**
 - a. Originally from equestrian family (knights)
 - b. Famous as orator, lawyer; elected consul 63 B.C.
 - c. Supported alliance of knights and senators
 - d. Exposed conspiracy of Cataline 62 B.C.
 - e. Became political leader of the senatorial party

B. The **First Triumvirate**

1. Formation of the Triumvirate
 - a. Pompey scorned by the Senate on his return 62 B.C.
 - b. Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus form Triumvirate
 - c. Caesar consul in 59 B.C.
 - d. Enemies of the Triumvirate banished 58 B.C.--including Cicero
 - e. Caesar went to Gaul, Crassus to the East
 - f. Crassus died fighting Parthia 53 B.C.
 - g. Caesar conquered all Gaul by 52 B.C.
2. Civil War
 - a. Pompey moving closer to the Senate and Cicero
 - b. Senate moved to impeach Caesar 50 B.C.
 - c. Caesar crosses the Rubicon, 49 B.C.; Pompey flees to the East
 - d. Pompey defeated 48 B.C.; dies in Egypt
 - e. Caesar goes to Egypt, meets **Cleopatra**
3. Caesar in command
 - a. Elected dictator; dictator for life 44 B.C.
 - b. Had power of tribune and censor
 - c. Extended Roman citizenship
 - d. Settled veterans in colonies
 - e. Reform of the calendar (Julian calendar, 46 B.C.)
 - f. Caesar murdered 44 B.C. by senatorial conspiracy

VIII. End of the Republic

A. The conspirators in power

1. Leaders M. Junius **Brutus** and C. **Cassius** Longinus
2. Members of conspiracy took over provinces
3. **Mark Antony** (Marcus Antonius) Caesar's deputy was consul; won support of the people
4. Caesar's heir his grand-nephew **Octavian** (originally C. Octavius Thurinus; adopted as C. Julius Caesar Octavianus)
5. Cicero attacked Antony in speeches; Senate supported Brutus and Cassius against Antony

B. The **Second Triumvirate**

1. Antony and Octavian form triumvirate with M. Aemilius **Lepidus** (Caesar's cavalry commander) 43 B.C.
2. Enemies proscribed and killed, including Cicero
3. Brutus and Cassius defeated at **Philippi** 42 B.C.
4. Octavian returned to Italy; Antony stayed in the East, met Cleopatra
5. Antony and Octavian agree to share power 40 B.C.; Antony marries Octavia
6. Octavian pacifies the west, returns to East 36 B.C.

C. Breakup of the triumvirate

1. Antony campaigns in East
2. Antony marries Cleopatra, divorces Octavia 32 B.C.
3. Octavian declares war on Cleopatra
4. Antony and Cleopatra defeated at **Actium** 31 B.C.; commit suicide
5. Octavian goes to Egypt 30 B.C.; takes control for Rome

What were the origins of the Romans?

How was the Republic governed?

How did the Romans come to dominate Italy?

What were the causes and effects of the Punic Wars?

How did Rome acquire an empire?

How did Greek culture affect Rome?

Describe the social and political struggles of the late Republic.

Latin

Etruscan

paterfamilias

genius

patrician

plebeian

Gaul

Celtic

Pyrrhus

Carthage

consul

senate

imperium

tribune

province

Hannibal

Scipio

Gracchus

Marius

Sulla

Julius Caesar

Pompey

Crassus

Cicero

Mark Antony

Octavian

I. The Age of Augustus

A. Octavian in charge after Actium

1. Surrendered powers to the Senate, October 27 B.C.
2. Got new powers
 - a. Consul each year to 23 B.C.
 - b. Proconsular imperium
 - c. Powers of a tribune
 - d. The name **Augustus**
3. Combination of powers for the rest of his life
 - a. Some changes: censorial power
 - b. Became Pontifex Maximus (high priest)
 - c. Division of provinces with the Senate
 - d. A god in the East; his genius worshiped in the West (deified after death)

B. New Roman government and society

1. Republic transformed into Empire
 - a. Emperor (*princeps*) now in charge
 - b. Senate retains a role in government
 - c. Old offices filled
 - d. Provincial officials agents of the Emperor
2. Accomplishments of Augustus
 - a. Peace: end of civil and most foreign wars
 - b. Expansion of the Empire
 - c. Rebuilding of Rome
 - d. Economic revival
 - e. Campaign for moral reform, family life
3. Opportunities for mobility
 - a. Role of knights in government
 - b. Opportunities for proletarians
 - c. Extension of citizenship: 20 million out of 70 million by 14 A.D.
4. Literary achievements
 - a. Augustus as a patron of literature
 - b. **Vergil** (P. Vergilius Maro) 70-19 B.C.: The *Aeneid*
 - c. **Horace** (Q. Horatius Flaccus) 65-8 B.C.
 - d. **Livy** (T. Livius) 59 B.C.-17 A.D.
 - e. **Ovid** (P. Ovidius Naso) 43 B.C.-17 A.D.

II. Augustus' successors (see the list of emperors)

A. The Julio-Claudians

1. Tiberius: continued one-man rule
2. **Caligula**: a pattern for bad emperors
3. Claudius: regular administration, conquest of Britain (good emperor pattern)
4. **Nero**: overthrown, followed by civil war

B. Later emperors

1. Flavian dynasty: **Vespasian** (69-79) and sons
2. Choice by the Senate and the army
3. Expansion and consolidation up to **Trajan** (98-117)
4. **Marcus Aurelius** (161-180) philosopher-emperor (*Meditations*)
5. After Commodus (overthrown 192) new civil war
6. Severan dynasty (193-235) from Syria

C. Social changes

1. All free inhabitants citizens 212
2. Division between *honestiores* and *humiliores*
3. Decline of old Roman upper class
4. Importance of the army: settled on the frontiers
5. More occupations become hereditary burdens
6. Free farmers become *coloni*

D. Fifty years of civil war 235-285

1. Problems at home
 - a. Military revolts create anarchy
 - b. Inflation, debasement of currency
2. Foreign threats
 - a. Rise of **Sassanian** Persia (replaced Parthia 224)
 - b. Shapur I captured Antioch 253; later retaken
3. Attacks by Goths and Germans
 - a. Fighting on Rhine and Danube frontiers
 - b. Claudius II and Aurelian fought off **Goths** and Germans
4. Final civil war 275-285: ends with Diocletian

How was the Roman imperial government established?

What were the problems of the early empire?

Why was the age of Augustus considered a golden age?

Describe the development of the Roman Empire after Augustus.

What social and economic changes took place between the reigns of Augustus and Diocletian?

Augustus

Vergil

Livy

Ovid

Caligula

Nero

Vespasian

Trajan

Marcus Aurelius

Sassanian

Goths

Julio-Claudians

27 B.C. Augustus (C. Julius Caesar Octavianus)

14 A.D. Tiberius I

37 Gaius Caligula

41 Claudius I

54 Nero

68 Galba

69 Galba; Otho, Vitellius

Flavians

69 Vespasian

79 Titus

81 Domitian

"Five Good Emperors"

96 Nerva

98 Trajan

117 Hadrian

138 Antoninus Pius

161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus

169 Marcus Aurelius alone

180 Commodus

193 Pertinax; Julian I

Severans

193 Septimius Severus

211 Caracalla and Geta

212 Caracalla alone

217 Macrinus

218 Elagabalus

222 Alexander Severus

235 Maximinus I the Thracian

238 Gordian I and Gordian II; Pupienus and Balbinus

238 Gordian III

244 Philip the Arab

249 Decius

251 Gallus

253 Aemilian

253 Valerian and Gallienus

258 Gallienus alone

268 Claudius II Gothicus

270 Aurelian

275 Tacitus

276 Florian

276 Probus

282 Carus

283 Carinus and Numerianus

284 Diocletian

	WEST	EAST
286	Maximian	Diocletian
305	Constantius I	Galerius
306	Constantine I; Maxentius	
307		Galerius and Licinius
311		Licinius; Maximin II Daia
312	Constantine I alone	
313		Licinius alone
324		Constantine I alone
337	Constantine II and Constans I	Constantius II
340	Constans I alone	
350	Constantius II alone	
361	Julian II (the Apostate)	
363	Jovian	
	WEST	EAST
364	Valentinian I	Valens
367		Gratian and Valens
375	Gratian and Valentinian II	
378		Gratian and Theodosius I
383	Valentinian II alone	Theodosius I alone
394		Theodosius I alone
395	Honorius	Arcadius
408		Theodosius II
423	Valentinian III	
455	Maximus, Avitus	Marcian
456	Avitus	
457	Majorian	Leo I
461	Severus	
467	Anthemius	
472	Olybrius	
473	Glycerius	
474	Julius Nepos	Leo II
475	Romulus (Augustulus)	Zeno
476	Romulus Augustulus deposed by Odoacer; end of the Empire in the West	

I. Origins of Christianity

A. Situation of Judaism

1. Dispersion (Diaspora)
2. Divisions (**Pharisees**, Sadducees, Essenes)
3. Influence of Greek and Persian ideas
4. Expectations of a **Messiah**

B. Judaism in the Roman Empire

1. Political relation: Herodian family
2. Continuing resistance to Hellenization
3. Jewish revolts
 - a. 60s and 70s A.D.: Vespasian and Titus
 - b. Final dispersion 131 A.D. under Hadrian
4. Roman-Jewish accommodation
 - a. Philo Judaeus (30 B.C.-45 A.D.)
 - b. Flavius **Josephus** (died about 100 A.D.)
 - c. Influence of Plato
 - d. Admiration for Jewish morals, monotheism

C. Jesus

1. Known from the four **Gospels**: a different kind of history
2. Much teaching not new: similar to Pharisees
3. Gospel presentation
 - a. Messianic claims and evidence (**Christ**=Messiah)
 - b. Simplification of legalism
 - c. Death and resurrection
4. Work continued by twelve **apostles**

D. Early spread of Christianity

1. Within Judaism in Palestine
2. Jewish communities of the Diaspora
3. To non-Jews (Gentiles): work of **Paul**
4. Rejection by Judaism

II. Early Christian Church

A. Geographical and social spread

1. First in cities with Jewish communities
2. Jews, later Gentiles attracted to Judaism
3. Socially: mostly lower middle class

B. Organization

1. Based on Jewish community organization
2. Burial societies (*collegia*) in Roman law
3. Headed by **bishops** in each city
4. Bishops in touch throughout the Empire
5. Christian communities tightly bound
 - a. Catechumenate preparing for baptism
 - b. Secret meetings for Eucharist
 - c. Most beliefs secret for centuries

III. Christianity in the Roman Empire

A. Paganism in the early centuries A.D.

1. Official religion
 - a. Traditional gods
 - b. Emperor cult: genius of the Emperor
2. Philosophical beliefs
 - a. Stoicism
 - b. Platonism as religious system
 - c. Cynics
3. Mystery religions
 - a. Mystery cults: Cybele, Mithras
 - b. **Gnosticism**
4. Mystery cults and Christianity
 - a. Divine union through knowledge
 - b. Quest for salvation
 - c. Syncretism: Judaism and Christianity excluded

B. Reactions to Christianity

1. Appeal of Christianity
 - a. High moral standards
 - b. Healing and exorcism
 - c. Different results of pagan and Christian miracles
2. Persecution
 - a. With the Jews under Claudius
 - b. Nero; fire in Rome 64
 - c. Trajan's letter to Pliny 112
 - d. No great persecutions until the Severi
3. Reasons for persecution
 - a. "Atheism"
 - b. Lack of patriotism
 - c. Accusations of cannibalism, sexual immorality

C. Early Christian writers

1. Early bishops
 - a. **Clement of Rome** (d. 100)
 - b. Ignatius of Antioch (d. 107)
 - c. Polycarp of Smyrna (d. 155)
2. Apologists
 - a. **Justin Martyr** (d. about 163)
 - b. Use of philosophy, especially Plato
3. Confrontation with **heresy**
 - a. **Irenaeus** of Lyon (d. about 200)
 - b. Dealing with Gnosticism
 - c. Establishment of authoritative teaching
4. Advantage of the network of bishops

What were the origins of Christianity?

What was the position of Christians in the Roman Empire?

What appeal did Christianity have in the Roman world? Why were Christians persecuted?

Messiah

Jesus

Paul

bishop

Gnosticism

heresy

apostles

Clement of Rome

Justin Martyr

Irenaeus

I. Diocletian (285-305)

A. Reorganization of Empire

1. The Tetrarchy

- a. Two Emperors (Augusti), two Caesars
- b. Plan for smooth succession
- c. Empire divided:

WEST

Prefecture of Italy under Maximian Augustus at Aquileia

Prefecture of Gaul under Constantius (Chlorus) Caesar at Trier

EAST

Prefecture of the East under Diocletian Augustus at Nicomedia

Prefecture of Illyricum under Galerius Caesar (at Sirmium ?)

2. Provincial reorganization

- a. Prefectures, Dioceses, Provinces
- b. Provinces now much smaller
- c. Italy also divided into provinces

B. Other measures

1. Attempt to control prices
2. Persecution of Christians 298-305
 - a. Begins by excluding Christians from government
 - b. Demands for handing over Scriptures
 - c. Serious persecution begins about 302
3. Diocletian abdicates 305; Maximian follows

II. Constantine

A. Early life

1. Born in Naissus (now in Serbia)
2. Father Constantius Chlorus, Caesar under Maximian
3. Constantius succeeded as Augustus 305, died 306
4. Constantine proclaimed by troops in Britain

B. Civil war

1. Valerius Severus (Constantius's Caesar) rival in the West
2. Maximian and his son Maxentius also make claim
3. Galerius, Maximin Daia, and Licinius fighting in the East
4. By 312: Licinius in the East, Constantine and Maxentius West

C. "Conversion"

1. Constantine already tolerated Christianity, worshiped the Unconquered Sun (Sol Invictus)
2. Battle at Milvian Bridge outside Rome 28 October 312: Maxentius killed
3. Troops enter Rome 29 October with XP emblem
4. Story of vision before the battle
5. Constantine officially tolerated Christians; convinced Licinius to do the same
6. Constantine sole ruler in 324

D. Effects of the conversion

1. End of persecution, restoration of property
2. Constantine became a Christian only gradually (baptized on his deathbed in 337)
3. Emperors now patrons of the Church
4. Paganism disappears slowly: disestablished in 382
5. Emperor the arbiter of the Church

III. Developments in Constantine's reign

A. The **Arian** controversy

1. Doctrinal dispute in Alexandria
 - a. Arius (preacher) vs. bishop Alexander
 - b. Is the Word (Logos, the Son, Christ) equal to the Father?
 - c. Influence of Platonic philosophy
2. **Council of Nicaea** 325
 - a. Called by Constantine: advised by Western bishops
 - b. Father and Son "of one substance" (*homoousion*)
 - c. Arius condemned as heretical
3. Aftermath of the Council
 - a. Some bishops did not accept
 - b. Attempts to compromise
 - c. **Athanasius** succeeds Alexander
 - d. Constantine later changed sides: baptized an Arian

B. Monasticism (ascetic movement)

1. Mood of the time
 - a. Pagan parallels: "philosophical life"
 - b. Earlier Christian ascetics
2. Beginnings with **St. Anthony** of Egypt (about 250-356)
 - a. From most Christian part of the Empire
 - b. Need for greater perfection
 - c. Became a hermit about 269
3. Popularity of monasticism
 - a. Spreads after the end of persecution
 - b. The "Desert Fathers"
 - c. Athanasius an admirer of Anthony
 - d. Monks become a mainstay of the Church
 - e. Introduced in the West by St. Martin of Tours (335-97)

C. Founding of **Constantinople** (New Rome)

1. Site of the Greek colony of Byzantium
 - a. Strategic location on the Bosphorus
 - b. Close to Persian and Danube frontiers
2. Given a Senate, public buildings, public dole
3. Founded as a Christian city
 - a. No temples; planned around churches
 - b. Bishop a **patriarch**
 - c. Order of patriarchates: Rome, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria

IV. The Empire after Constantine

A. Successors of Constantine

1. Sons Constantine II (d. 340), Constans (d. 350), Constantius II (d. 361)
 - a. Western Empire (Constans) Catholic (Nicene)
 - b. East divided; Constantius (Arian) persecuted Catholics
 - c. Constantine's nephew Julian Caesar 355, co-Augustus 360
2. Julian II "the Apostate" 360-63: last of Constantine's family
 - a. A pagan; tried to revive paganism
 - b. Tolerated Christians and enemies of Christianity
 - c. Fought Persians; mortally wounded in battle
3. Jovian (a Catholic) 363-64
4. Valentinian I (d. 367) and Valens (d. 378) (brothers)
 - a. Both Arian: Valentinian tolerant, Valens persecuted
 - b. Valentinian succeeded by sons Gratian and Valentinian II
 - c. Gratian d. 383; Valentinian II killed by general Arbogast

B. Germanic barbarians

1. Western Germans

- a. Alemanni, Marcomanni, **Franks**
- b. Contact with Rome since first century B.C.
- c. Agricultural people, mobile but not nomadic
- d. Tribes with kings, warrior aristocracy
- e. Influenced by trade with Roman Empire
- f. Some had joined the Roman army

2. Eastern Germans

- a. **Goths (Visigoths, Ostrogoths)** moved from Sweden to north of the Black Sea
- b. Related peoples: **Vandals, Burgundians, Lombards**, Alans, Sueves
- c. Visigoths converted to Arian Christianity in early fourth century; other East Germans followed

3. Movements in the fourth century

- a. Pressure from the **Huns**: central Asian people
- b. Visigoths on the Danube by 370
- c. Allowed to cross and settle as “federates” 376
- d. Too many crossed; looking for land
- e. Battle of Adrianople 378; Valens killed

C. Invasion of the Empire

1. Theodosius I (East 378-95; West 392-95)

- a. Last ruler of the whole Empire, Catholic
- b. Disestablished paganism 382, stopped sacrifices 391
- c. Influence of bishops: **Ambrose** of Milan

2. Honorius and Arcadius, sons of Theodosius I

- a. Young and incompetent at succession
- b. Real ruler in the West: general **Stilicho** (a Vandal)

3. Invasion of the West

- a. Visigoths under **Alaric** in Italy 401
- b. Stilicho fought and negotiated; mistrusted by aristocrats
- c. Vandals, Burgundians, Alans, and Sueves invade Gaul 406
- d. Stilicho murdered 408
- e. Alaric sacks Rome 410

Visigoths move on and settle in Gaul in 412; they eventually move to Spain and take over there.

Also in 412: beginning of invasion of Britain by **Angles** and **Saxons**

Honorius (emperor 395-423) in control by 418: most barbarians settled down; Huns reached the Danube frontier.

Valentinian III, emperor 423-455, son of Honorius's sister Galla Placidia. She was the real ruler of the empire.

Vandals cross to Africa 427; conquest completed 439; in 442 the Empire recognizes the existence of the Vandal kingdom in Africa. Also by 442: Britain overrun by Angles and Saxons (Anglo-Saxons).

By 443 Huns under **Attila** had put together an empire of various German tribes; defense of the Empire in the hands of general Aetius. Huns invade Gaul 451, Italy 452. Attila dies 453. Most of the Huns return to Asia.

Aetius dies 454, Valentinian III in 455. Emperors backed by various German generals until the last, Romulus (called Augustulus, “little Augustus”), a boy. He was deposed by **Odoacer** in 476. He took the title “king of Italy” and asked for recognition by the Emperor in Constantinople. This is the traditional date for the fall of the Roman Empire in the West.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CHURCH IN THE FIFTH CENTURY

I. **Augustine** of Hippo (354-430)

A. Life

1. born in Africa to Christian mother, pagan father
2. trained in rhetoric; professor in Milan 384
3. became a Manichaean; met **Ambrose** bishop of Milan
4. Converted to Christianity 386
5. made bishop of Hippo 396

B. Writings

1. Influenced by Plato, rhetorical tradition
2. *Confessions*: first spiritual autobiography
3. *On Christian Doctrine*: relation of Christianity and pagan learning
4. *The City of God*: longest and most complicated
 - a. Occasion: sack of Rome in 410
 - b. Human history story of two cities, two loves
 - c. No human empire or state is the absolute good
5. Writings against **Pelagian** heresy: God's grace is necessary

II. Christological controversies (over the nature of Christ)

A. **Nestorian**

1. Doctrine of Nestorius, patriarch on Constantinople
2. Opposed by Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria
3. **Council of Ephesus**, 431
 - a. Nestorians condemned as heresy
 - b. Declared: Human and divine in Christ are united; His mother Mary the *Theotokos* (bearer of God)
4. Nestorianism survived in Syria and outside the Empire esp. Persia

B. **Monophysite**

1. Doctrine of Eutyches, monk from Constantinople: Christ's only nature divine
2. Tome of Leo (**Leo the Great**, pope 440-461): Christ fully human and fully divine
3. **Council of Chalcedon**, 451: accepted Tome of Leo
4. Monophysitism survived in Armenia, also Egypt and Syria: division of the Church in these areas
5. Numerous attempts to compromise; some emperors Monophysite or partly Monophysite
6. Orthodox (Chalcedonian) faith remains faith of Empire

C. Relations between East and West

1. Christological heresies affected East only
2. Primacy of patriarchates: Constantinople second after Rome
3. Differing political situations of Rome and Constantinople
4. Increasing misunderstanding

III. Developments in the West

A. Conversion of Ireland by **Patrick** (385-461)

1. Went to Ireland to preach 431
2. Most of Ireland converted by his death 461
3. Special nature of Irish church: role of monasteries
4. Irish monks become missionaries to Britain and continent

B. **Benedict** (480-547); organizer of Western monasticism

1. Abbot of Monte Cassino in Italy
2. Wrote Benedictine Rule for ordering life of monasteries
3. Monks' lives to be devoted to work and prayer at fixed times of day

What were the effects of the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine?
What were the major groups of barbarians who invaded the Roman Empire?
How did they bring about the end of Roman power in the West?
Where did they settle?
What were the major developments in the Church in the fifth century?
Describe the life and contributions of Augustine of Hippo

Diocletian
Constantine
monasticism
patriarch
Arian
Athanasius
Council of Nicaea
Visigoths
Ostrogoths
Vandals
Huns
Franks
Angles
Saxons
Theodosius
Attila
Stilicho
Alaric
Odoacer
Ambrose
Augustine
Monophysite
Nestorian
Benedict
Patrick

Emperor Zeno (475-491): never recognized Odoacer but tolerated him.

Emperor Anastasius (491-518): worked to keep the Empire together; a moderate Monophysite. Fought to keep **Ostrogoths** led by **Theodoric** under control in the Balkans.

Ostrogoths invade Italy; Theodoric kills Odoacer 493 and sets up kingdom; king of Italy until 526
Theodoric maintained many Roman institutions, used Romans in government.

Examples:

Boethius (later executed) also a writer, philosopher; wrote *Consolation of Philosophy*

Cassiodorus: resigned to become a monk; introduced manuscript copying to monasteries

Emperor Justin (518-527); peasant background, rose through the army

Justinian Emperor 527-565: revival of the empire

He was nephew of Justin; Orthodox (Chalcedonian); his wife Theodora, former actress, was Monophysite

I. "Nika" riot 532

A. Protest against corrupt administration; destroyed much of Constantinople

B. Justinian able to rebuild Constantinople

C. New style of government; more personal control by emperor; "Byzantine" style

II. Codification of Roman law; built on earlier work

A. First Code, 529; final revised Code, 534

B. Liberalizing of Roman law: improved status of women, freeing of slaves easier, less power to *paterfamilias*

C. Basis for much future Western law

III. Reconquest of the West

A. Conquest of Vandal kingdom (Africa) 533--general **Belisarius**

B. Conquest of Italy

1. Disputed succession to Theodoric--Empire intervenes

2. Belisarius takes Rome 536

3. Goths counterattack under Totila

4. Belisarius recalled; Narses in command

5. Italy conquered by 562

C. Southern Spain conquered 550-551

IV. Persian Wars

A. Nature of Sassanian Persia

B. Wars of Justinian

1. First conflicts; "perpetual peace" 532

2. Persian king Khusro I Anoshirwan invaded Syria 540

3. Wars continue to 562

V. New troubles

A. Invasion of Balkans

1. Slav and Bulgar raids since 529

2. Bulgar invasion 540; Slavs in Greece 545

3. Other barbarian groups

4. Slavs settle in Balkans

B. Great Plague: 541, 543; continued until 570

C. **Lombard** invasion

1. Used against Goths

2. Begin to occupy Northern Italy 565

Eastern Roman Empire after Justinian usually called "**Byzantine Empire**"

Successors of Justinian:

Justin II	565-578
Tiberius	578-582
Maurice	582-602
Phocas	602-610
Heraclius	610-641

Lombards take Italy; Slavs in the Balkans; dissension at home

Wars with Persians

Final Persian invasion: Khusro II Aparwez invades 603; takes Antioch 613, Jerusalem 614, Egypt 619, near Constantinople by 620

Heraclius counterattacked 627; Khusro murdered 628; Roman (Byzantine) Empire retook Near East

The Arabs and Islam (see map p. 230)

Arab states in the Hejaz; polytheistic religions, some Christian and Jewish influence; **Mecca** a center of pagan cults

Mohammed, merchant from Mecca, begins to preach a new religion 610:

monotheistic, no physical representation of God

called **Islam** (submission to God) (followers called **Muslims**)

Mohammed's teaching collected in **Qur'an** (Koran)

Mohammed forced out of Mecca to Medina 622 (the Hegira); became ruler; returned to Mecca 630

By his death in 632 most of Arabia converted to Islam

Mohammed's successors called **caliphs**:

Abu Bekr 632-634

Umar 634-644

Arabs invaded Byzantine and Persian Empires:

Battle of Yarmuk 636 -- Byzantines defeated;

Antioch captured 637, Alexandria 642

Battle of Qadesiya 637 -- Persian Empire collapses

Whole Near East, Egypt under Muslim control

Constantinople besieged 677, 717

Muslims move West: Carthage taken 698; Muslims in Spain 711

What were the major internal and external problems of the Empire in the East after the fall of Rome?

How did Justinian attempt to revive the Empire?

What was the outcome of the wars with Persia?

Describe the rise of Islam and its effects on the Byzantine and Persian Empires.

Theodoric

Boethius

Cassiodorus

Justinian

Belisarius

Heraclius

Mohammed

Islam

Mecca

Qur'an

caliph

Bulgars

Anglo-Saxons

Lombards

THE FRANKS AND THE CONVERSION OF THE BARBARIANS

The **Franks** (see map p. 216)

Western Germanic people, had been settled in Northern Germany, northeastern Gaul since 3rd century

Moved into northern Gaul in the mid 5th century

Clovis (Chlodewech, Louis) became king of all the Franks 482

Defeated Syagrius and took over all of Northern Gaul 485; went on to try to conquer other Germanic tribes

Religious situation of the barbarian kingdoms

Almost all Burgundians (SE Gaul), Visigoths (SW Gaul & Spain) were Arians; most remaining Romans Catholic (those who remained in cities); some barbarians also Catholic

Franks were pagan; Clovis married to Clotilda, Catholic Burgundian princess

At some point Clovis became Christian and Catholic (496 traditional date, may have been as late as 503)

Given title "Consul" by Anastasius; ally of Empire and Popes against heretical Goths and others

Clovis conquered most of Visigoth area of Gaul

Burgundians became Catholics 500-510; Visigoths in Spain about 589

Clovis's successors: **Merovingian** dynasty

Kingdom divided among sons in each generation; main division into Austrasia (east) and Neustria (west);

Gaul now "Francia" — "land of the Franks"

Lombards in Italy from 565

many monasteries sacked including Monte Cassino in 577

Rome held out against Lombards; refuge for monks and others

Pope **Gregory the Great** (590-604) aristocrat, had been prefect of Rome; became a monk (Benedictine) 575; rallied Church against invasion

Wrote many works including a biography of St. Benedict (information from monks fleeing the Lombards)

Works on pastoral care, organizing of church music (Gregorian chant)

Missionary activity:

Lombards: in touch with wife of Lombard king Agilulf

England: sent Augustine to Britain 596

Anglo-Saxon Britain (or England = "land of the Angles")

pagan Anglo-Saxons conquered in 5th century from Christian Roman-Celtic population; Celts (Britons) remained in the West, some Irish monks

by 590s: about 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England; some Frankish (Christian) influence

Augustine came to Kent, converted king, first bishop as bishop (later archbishop) of Canterbury (therefore known as **Augustine of Canterbury**)

By 650: all kingdoms of England converted; 664 Synod of Whitby reconciles Celtic and English Christians

7th-8th centuries: Anglo-Saxon culture centered on monasteries; most famous writer **Bede** the Venerable (673-735)

Anglo-Saxon monks active as missionaries to Germany after 690; **Boniface** (English name: Winfred) first bishop in Germany 747-754

Lombards become Catholic beginning about 653, complete by reign of king Perctarit (671-688)

Lombard laws--late 7th-early 8th century: example of integration of Germanic and Roman law; typical features:

use of blood price (*guidrigild*, English **wergild**)

use of **ordeal**, trial by battle

goal of preventing feuds and vendettas

Similar law codes among Franks, Anglo-Saxons, Visigoths

Franks in the 7th century: fighting among kingdoms; real power passes to **mayor of the palace**; last powerful king Dagobert (died 639); later kings known as *rois fainéants* “do-nothing kings”

Pippin II (687-714) mayor of Austrasia and Neustria; from Arnulfing family (descendants of Arnulf of Herstal); supporter of Church, missions in Germany

Charles Martel (714-741) his son; also sponsored missions, expected support from Church leaders; greatest challenge from Arabs

Arabs came into Spain 711; had conquered most of the peninsula by 718; moved on into Southern Gaul

Charles Martel defeated Arab invasion at Tours in 732; at his death in 741 sons Carloman and Pippin III mayors of Austrasia and Neustria; Carloman retired 747; in 750 Pippin deposed Childeric III, last Merovingian king, took crown himself with support from the Pope (crowned 754); Pippin conquered Southern Gaul from Arabs and Visigoths, died 768; his son was Charles, known as **Charlemagne** (Charles the Great).

I. Charlemagne's career (see map p. 245)

- A. King of the Franks 768 along with brother Carloman
- B. Allied with Lombards to defeat Carloman
 1. Married daughter of Lombard king Desiderius
 2. Carloman died 771 before fighting broke out
- C. Conquest of Lombard kingdom
 1. Charles repudiated Desiderius's daughter; Carloman's son sought help from Lombards
 2. Charles invades 773; captured Pavia 774, crowned king of the Lombards
- D. Other wars against Saxons (in Germany), Arabs, Avars, Bretons, Northmen
- E. Imperial title
 1. Byzantine emperor Leo IV died 780; widow Irene regent for son Constantine VI
 2. Constantine of age 797; deposed and blinded by Irene; she claimed imperial title; could a woman be emperor?
 3. Pope Leo III attacked by factions in Rome 799; appealed to Charles; Charles reinstated him 800
 4. Christmas Day, 800; Leo III crowned Charles as emperor (Augustus) (see quotation p. 246)
 5. Title claimed was Roman Emperor; Byzantines did not recognize; Irene overthrown by Nicephorus; eventual compromise
 6. Title did not add to Charlemagne's power, but symbolized headship of the Christian world

II. Charlemagne's Empire

- A. Organization
 1. Kingdoms divided into regions ruled by dukes or counts; mainly for military purposes
 2. Deliberate attempt to integrate Germanic peoples, Romans
 3. Dukes and counts (military leaders) given authority over territory in return for military and administrative service
 4. Use of *missi dominici* to enforce king's will
 5. Revision of laws; issuing of capitularies
 6. Capital at Aachen from 798; built to be a New Rome
- B. Role of the Church
 1. Tradition in Charlemagne's family (Carolingians)
 2. Integrated into government; use of bishops, abbots as *missi*, advisors
 3. Gifts of land to bishops, monasteries
 4. Church important in education
- C. The **Carolingian Renaissance**
 1. Charles a patron of learning; religious and political reasons
 2. Schools in monasteries, at Aachen
3. **Alcuin**, Anglo-Saxon monk from York, Charlemagne's minister of education (from tradition of Bede)
 4. Nature of the “Renaissance”
 - a. Preservation of pagan & Christian classics
 - b. Bible, writings of Augustine especially important
 - c. Copying of manuscripts
 - d. Writing deliberately unoriginal; attempt to preserve and interpret the past

CHARLEMAGNE'S SUCCESSORS

Louis the Pious (814-840); could not control the Empire as well as Charlemagne; territory divided among his sons by treaty of Verdun 843 (see map p. 255):

Charles the Bald (West Francia = France)

Lothair (Emperor; Italy, Burgundy, territory in between)

Louis the German (East Francia = Germany)

Lothair died 855, territory divided among his sons (Emperor Louis II [Italy], Charles [Burgundy], Lothair [area in north])

After the death of younger Lothair his territory (Lotharingia) divided between Louis the German and Charles the Bald (Treaty of Mersen, 870)

Charles the Bald Emperor 875-77: title increasingly meaningless

Frankish kingdom divides into East and West (France and Germany); Italy divided into numerous counties and duchies

East and West Frankish kingdoms also fragment

East Franks (kingdom of Germany): last Carolingian king (Louis the Child) died 911; rise of the **stem duchies** (tribal duchies): Saxony, Bavaria, Franconia, Swabia, and Lorraine; later kings elected by nobility:

Conrad of Franconia (911-918); Henry "the Fowler" of Saxony (919-936)

West Franks (France): after Charles the Bald, country divided among counts; last Carolingian king died 987;

Hugh Capet, count of Paris, elected king; most powerful counts: **Anjou, Aquitaine, Normandy**.

All parts of Europe suffered from new wave of invasions

NEW INVASIONS (see map p. 259)

Saracens (Muslims) mainly from North Africa; attacked Italy, southern France; took over Sicily by 900, sacked Rome 946, established bases in Italy, southern France

Magyars (originally from Central Asia) began attacks 890, raided France, Germany; defeated at **Lechfeld** by Otto I in 955; settled down in Hungary; converted to Christianity 997 under king Stephen

Vikings or Norsemen--most feared invaders of the period

Germanic people from Scandinavia, traveled by boat

Began attacks on Ireland 798, England and Gaul 810

In Ireland: Controlled up to half the country in early 9th century; established first cities; Dublin, Waterford

In England: By 878 Danes had conquered almost whole country; king Alfred (871-899) united English, regained control of over half; English kings gradually reconquered by 939; Norse established kingdom in north England for a while around 920; New Danish invasion from 991 under Olaf Tryggvasson, Swein Forkbeard, and Swein's son Cnut; King Ethelred Unraed recognized Cnut as successor: he ruled England, Denmark, and Norway 1016-1035

In the East: Vikings sailed down rivers of present-day Russia and Ukraine; some served as fighter in the Byzantine army; about 830 Swedish chief **Rurik** established the state of Rus near Kiev

In France: Viking raids throughout 9th century; in 911 king Charles the Simple gave Viking chief Rollo territory in northern Neustria if he would settle down and convert to Christianity; this became the duchy of **Normandy**; within a few generations the Normans had become French

Vikings as traders: Viking trade routes extended from Baltic to Black and Caspian seas, in contact with Arab and Persian traders; part of a trade route extending from India and southeast Asia to Frankish ports of Quentovic and Dorestad as early as Charlemagne's time

How were the Western barbarian kingdoms converted to Catholic Christianity?

What happened to the various kingdoms in Gaul, Spain, Britain, and Italy?

What sort of laws governed these kingdoms?

Describe the development of the Frankish kingdom.

How did Charlemagne come to power?

How did he become emperor?

How did he govern his empire?

What was the Carolingian Renaissance?

What happened to Charlemagne's empire after his death?

What new invasions did Western Europe experience in the ninth and tenth centuries?

Lombards

ordeal

wergild

Clovis

Merovingian

Gregory the Great

Anglo-Saxons

Boniface

Bede

Charles Martel

Charlemagne

Alcuin

Louis the Pious

Charles the Bald

Louis the German

Lothair

stem duchies

Vikings

Magyars

Rurik

Normandy

Anjou

Aquitaine

In the Middle Ages, most people were involved in agriculture as peasant farmers; yields were very low, surpluses rare

Roman times

methods imported from Mediterranean: lightweight plow, square fields; not well suited to northern Europe
 From 5th to 9th centuries, several innovations in agriculture:

Moldboard plow: heavier, often wheeled, with a moldboard; originated with Slavs; used by the Franks 7th century
 made deep furrow and high ridge
 needed more oxen, iron plowshare
 led to fields in strips, communal plowing
 open field system

Use of horses: horses are faster, more enduring than oxen; but they have delicate feet and you can't yoke them

Horseshoe: introduced from Asia about 900; help horses in wet ground; needed iron

Horsecollar: also around 900, maybe from Asia

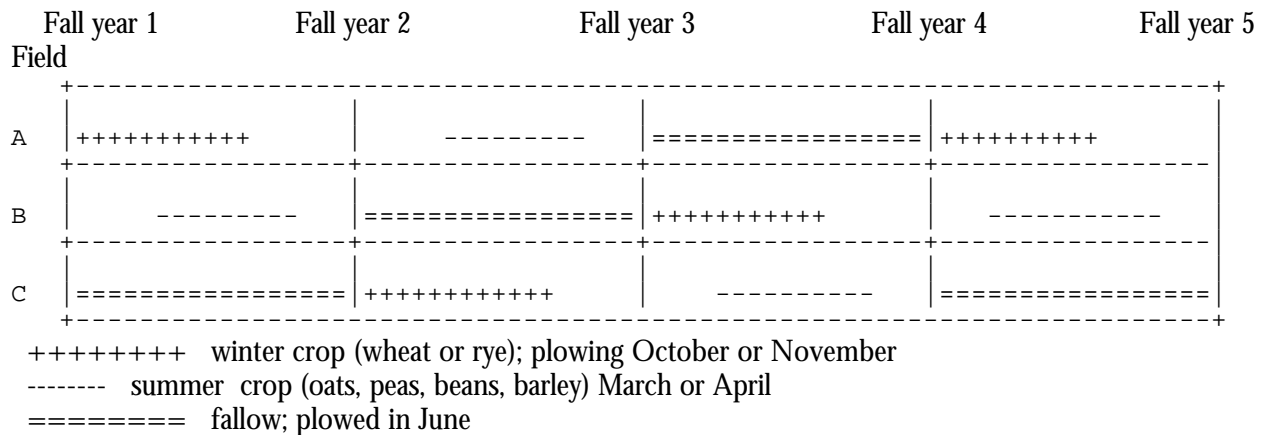
Horse caught on slowly; oxen always used in some places (England until 1200)

More land could be cultivated per village

Three-field system

combined Roman and Northern two-field systems (plant one field each year, leave the other fallow)

3-field system: two sets of crops, winter and summer alternating with fallow, about like this:



Advantages: more land cultivated with the same effort; oats for horses; peas, beans--extra protein sources for humans
 "Medieval take-off" begins about 1000: more land under cultivation; lowered age at marriage; population increase
 aided by: ending of invasions, new methods of agriculture, probably also improved climate

Feudalism: a political system in which political jurisdiction is divided among those who hold land in return for service; deals with relations among lords (all free men)

Manorialism: an economic system in which those who work the land owe labor services as well as rents to their lords and are also subject to the lord's personal jurisdiction; deals with relations between lords and peasants (some free, some serfs)

FEUDALISM

vassal: A warrior who does homage to a lord, becoming his personal follower; in fully developed feudalism, he receives a fief in return

homage: The act of becoming another's "man"

fealty: Sworn loyalty

fief: Something granted to the vassal in return for homage and fealty; usually land, with both the income from it and the jurisdiction over it

investiture: The act of conveying a fief by giving some symbol of it following the swearing of homage and fealty

Origins of feudalism

Germanic custom: companions of the chief (*gesind*)

Late Roman army, Celtic parallels

Growth of **commendation** during barbarian invasions (both free and unfree)

Charlemagne recognized ties of vassalage in his army

As the Empire declined after Charlemagne, vassals become more independent

Fiefs become hereditary after time of Charles the Bald

Duties of vassals:

1) Military service, with horse, equipment, and his own vassals (if any)

2) Attendance at court

3) Payment of "aids" --normally limited to special occasions--and "relief" (payment on taking up a fief)

In return the lord had to protect the vassal against attack, care for his widow and children if he died

MANORIALISM (see drawing p. 295: a late medieval manor)

manor: a portion of agricultural land held by one lord, whose customs define the personal and economic obligations of tenants

tenement: the portion of a manor held by one tenant, free or unfree, including his house and a portion of fields

demesne: the portion of a manor belonging directly to the lord

Origins of manors:

Division of Roman estates

Commendation by free peasants

Late Roman slaves become serfs bound by law to the soil; in Frankish times this becomes a personal tie to the lord

Manors were not universal, but normal in France, Britain, southern and eastern Germany

Peasants not merely “free” or “serf”: there were various gradations of personal status and changes over time

Duties of peasants, especially serfs or villeins:

- 1) payment of rent, either a share of the harvest or money
- 2) labor service, usually work on the demesne
- 3) tallage (money tax), relief (payment on taking up a tenement), sometimes other payments

Peasants (sometimes only villeins) were subject to the lord in criminal and civil cases; free peasants might be subject only to the king

Distinctions between vassal homage and servile homage

Vassal: originally only for life, free, reciprocal, usually involved military service

Servile: always hereditary, unfree, could only be changed by the lord, usually involved agricultural work

Changes in manorialism as a result of the medieval take-off:

decline of labor service: from a few days a week to a few days a year

increase in freedom; fewer personal restrictions on peasants

use of demesne farming: leases in return for money rents

increase in general use of money

increasing role for royal justice

personal tie of lord and peasant becomes more purely economic: landlord and tenant

Describe the changes in agriculture during the early middle ages.

What was the three-field system?

What do historians refer to as the “medieval take-off”?

Describe the manorial system.

What was feudalism?

How did vassalage develop?

What were relations between lords and peasants like? Between lords and vassals? Why did kings try to change the feudal system?

manor

fief

demesne

tenement

homage

fealty

vassal

investiture

commendation

RULERS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY DURING THE MIDDLE AGES

Kings of England

Ethelred II Unræd	978 - 1016
Edmund II	1016
Canute (Cnut)	1016 - 1035
Harold I	1035 - 1040
Harthacnut	1040 - 1042
Edward the Confessor	1042 - 1066
Harold II	1066
William I	1066 - 1087
William II	1087 - 1100
Henry I	1100 - 1135
Stephen	1135 - 1154
Henry II	1154 - 1189
Richard I	1189 - 1199
John	1199 - 1216
Henry III	1216 - 1272
Edward I	1272 - 1307
Edward II	1307 - 1327
Edward III	1327 - 1377
Richard II	1377 - 1399
Henry IV	1399 - 1413
Henry V	1413 - 1422
Henry VI	1422 - 1461

Kings of France

Hugh Capet	987 - 996
Robert II	996 - 1031
Henry I	1031 - 1060
Philip I	1060 - 1108
Louis VI	1108 - 1137
Louis VII	1137 - 1180
Philip II Augustus	1180 - 1223
Louis VIII	1223 - 1226
Louis IX (Saint)	1226 - 1270
Philip III	1270 - 1285
Philip IV (the Fair)	1285 - 1314
Louis X	1314 - 1316
John I	1316
Philip V	1316 - 1322
Charles IV	1322 - 1328
Philip VI of Valois	1328 - 1350
John II	1350 - 1364
Charles V	1364 - 1380
Charles VI	1380 - 1422
Charles VII	1422 - 1461

Kings of Germany and Emperors

Henry I the Fowler	king, 919
Otto I (the Great)	king, 936; emperor, 962
Otto II	king and emperor, 973
Otto III	king, 983, emperor, 996
Henry II	king, 1002, emperor, 1014
Conrad II	king, 1024, emperor, 1027
Henry III	king, 1039, emperor, 1046
Henry IV	king, 1056; emperor, 1084
Henry V	king, 1106; emperor, 1111
Lothair III	king, 1125; emperor, 1133
Conrad III	king, 1138
Frederick I	king, 1152; emperor, 1155
Henry VI	king and emperor, 1190
Philip of Swabia	king, 1198 (rival of Otto IV; died 1208)
Otto IV	king, 1198; emperor, 1209
Frederick II	king, 1212; emperor, 1220 (king of Sicily, 1197)
Conrad IV	king, 1250

(After Conrad's death in 1254, there was no undisputed king until 1273 and no emperor until 1312)

POPES, 1050 - 1378

Leo IX	1049-1054
Victor II	1055-1057
Stephen X	1057-1058
Nicholas II	1059-1061
Alexander II	1061-1073
Gregory VII	1073-1085
Victor III	1087
Urban II	1088-1099
Paschal II	1099-1118
Gelasius II	1118-1119
Calixtus II	1119-1124
Honorius II	1124-1130
Innocent II	1130-1143
Celestine II	1143-1144
Lucius II	1144-1145
Eugenius III	1145-1153
Anastasius IV	1153-1154
Adrian IV	1154-1159
Alexander III	1159-1181
Lucius III	1181-1185
Urban III	1185-1187
Gregory VIII	1187
Clement III	1187-1191
Celestine III	1191-1198
Innocent III	1198-1216
Honorius III	1216-1227
Gregory IX	1227-1241
Celestine IV	1241
Innocent IV	1243-1254
Alexander IV	1254-1261
Urban IV	1261-1264
Clement IV	1265-1268
Gregory X	1271-1276
Innocent V	1276
Adrian V	1276
John XXI	1276-1277
Nicholas III	1277-1280
Martin IV	1281-1285
Honorius IV	1285-1287
Nicholas IV	1288-1292
Celestine V	1294
Boniface VIII	1294-1303
Benedict XI	1303-1304
Clement V	1305-1314
John XXII	1316-1334
Benedict XII	1334-1342
Clement VI	1342-1352
Innocent VI	1352-1362
Urban V	1362-1370
Gregory XI	1370-1378

OTTONIAN REVIVAL

Revival of the Empire (in Germany) and of the Papacy

Henry I (the Fowler) king of Germany (919-936)

had been duke of Saxony (descendants known as the Saxon emperors
began eastward movement against the Slavs (*Drang nach Osten*)
fought the Magyars

He was not emperor; imperial title held by various Italian princes

Otto I (the Great) king of Germany (936-973) emperor 962

used support of the Church

got the duchies into the hands of his family by conquest or marriage

defeated Magyars at Lechfeld 955

Invaded Italy 951, 961: reformed papacy and received imperial title

State of papacy in 10th century: very bad; corruption, intrigues by noble families; John XII pope in 962 particularly bad; Otto called synod and deposed; had his own candidate (Leo VIII) elected; Romans restored John, then he was murdered; Benedict V elected; Otto restored Leo VIII; several more years of conflict before peace was restored

Rome regarded as the center of the church in the West; popes had claims to authority but did not actually administer the church; Rome was a center of pilgrimage (tombs of Saint Peter and Saint Paul)

Popes after 962 closely tied to Saxon Emperors

Otto II (king and emperor 973-83)

extension of duchies to the East

married to Theophano, a Byzantine princess

Otto III (king 983-1002, emperor 996)

influenced by Byzantine ideas of Empire; lived in Rome

tutor **Gerbert of Aurillac** later Pope Sylvester II (999-1003)

Slavs (Poland and Bohemia), Hungarians converted to Christianity; Otto recognized kingdoms

Henry II (king 1002-1024, emperor 1014)

descendant of Henry the Fowler, cousin of Otto

supporter of the Church; gave counties to bishops and abbots

encouraged reforms (later canonized as a saint)

Church and Empire closely intertwined; under the Saxon emperors, Church supported attempts to improve administration of the Empire, emperors helped reform the Church.

POPE AND EMPEROR: THE INVESTITURE CRISIS

Conrad II of the Salian family

used relatively low-born officials called **ministerials** in government
acquired control of the stem duchies

Henry III son of Conrad II

relied on the nobility rather than ministerials
lost control of the duchies
took advice from bishops and other clergy
helped reform the papacy; got his cousin Bruno elected pope as Leo IX
supported the reform program of the monks of **Cluny** (Cluniacs)

monastery of **Cluny** -- Benedictine monastery in France founded in 910

subject only to the Pope
famous for its monastic discipline and worship
started "daughter houses" all over Western Europe
sponsored a program of reform in Church and society:
 Truce of God -- **Peace of God**: curbing feudal violence
 opposition to **simony** (buying of Church office)
 and to **concubinage** (marriage by priests)
Cluniac program supported by popes and some rulers
Vision of the church as holy, separate from politics
opposition to **lay investiture** of bishops

investiture: giving someone the symbols of office

investiture with a scepter--for a fief under the Emperor
investiture with ring and staff--symbols of being a bishop
bishops in the Empire were also vassals, held fiefs
Emperor claimed the right to choose and invest them

popes during the 11th century tried to enforce the Cluniac program

support of cardinals (central administration of the Church)
Nicholas II decreed in 1059: Pope to be elected by cardinals

Pope **Gregory VII** greatest reformer of the period

before he was pope was an influential cardinal (Hildebrand)
held meetings of bishops to combat simony, concubinage, lay investiture
considered that Pope could declare oaths of fealty void--subjects did not have to obey an immoral ruler

Henry IV son of Henry III

practiced simony, used ministerials--resented by great nobles

Gregory met with bishops in 1075, condemned lay investiture of bishops by the emperor

Henry got bishops supporting him to condemn Gregory in 1076

Gregory declared Henry excommunicated and deposed; princes of the empire forced him to give in

Henry did penance at **Canossa** in 1077--3 days in the snow

Princes elected Rudolph of Swabia king; civil war followed

Gregory decided in Rudolph's favor; fighting went on to his death (1080)

Henry tried to depose Gregory; invaded Italy, crowned emperor (1084)

Gregory appealed to his allies the Normans; they sacked Rome

Gregory fled and died at Monte Cassino 1085

Gregory's successors continued his work
 fighting between Henry IV and the nobles
 Henry's son joined the rebels, elected king 1105

Henry V recognized as king in 1106 after his father's death
 preliminary agreement with Pope Paschal II in 1111
 final treaty in 1122: **Concordat of Worms**

Concordat of Worms provided:

1. All bishops would be freely elected by their clergy in the king's presence; he could decide disputed elections.
2. The king would invest the new bishop with the scepter symbolizing his fief.
3. Other bishops would consecrate the new bishop and give him the ring and the staff.

The final result of the investiture struggle was a compromise. Neither the secular power (the emperor) or the Church emerged as the supreme power in the Christian world.

THE FIRST CRUSADE

Situation in the East

Jerusalem conquered by Arabs in 638
 part of the caliphate of Damascus (Umayyads)
 Christians "second-class citizens"
 Emperors in Constantinople considered protectors of Christians
 Umayyads replaced by **Abbasids** 750--capital Baghdad
 Greatest of Abbasid caliphs **Haroun al-Rashid** in contact with Charlemagne
 Cultivated Franks as a counterweight to Byzantines
 Pilgrimage to Jerusalem becomes more popular in the West
 Abbasid caliphate began to break up in the 10th century
 Byzantine Empire revived--reconquered parts of Syria
 Christians in Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine under caliphs of Egypt
 Church of the Holy Sepulchre burned in 1009, rebuilt by Byzantines 1036-1046

Turkish invasion

Turks native to Central Asia, converted to Islam in the 10th century
 moved west into Persia, Mesopotamia, destroyed Abbasid caliphate by 1050
 Began attack the Byzantine Empire through Armenia
 Emperor Romanus tried to attack them at **Manzikert** in 1071, defeated and killed
 Turks moved into Asia Minor (now Turkey)
 Also took over parts of Syria, Palestine
 Byzantine Empire revived under **Alexius Comnenus** (emperor 1081-1117)
 Pilgrimage to Jerusalem still possible, but more difficult

Situation in the West

Reform led by Cluniac monks and Gregory VII

Truce of God, Peace of God: attempts to control feudal violence

No fighting on certain days

No attacks on priests, women, other noncombatants

Encouragement to recover Muslim territories instead of fighting Christians

Pope **Urban II** (1088-1099)--had been a Cluniac monk

Tried to repair the breach with the Eastern church; in touch with emperor Alexius Comnenus

In 1095, held a Council at Clermont in France, called for recovery of the holy places

Crowd enthusiastically responds; Crusading army begins to form

Mostly knights and lords from France and nearby areas, Normans from Sicily

One leader **Godfrey of Bouillon** from what is today Belgium

People's Crusade under **Peter the Hermit**--no official support

Crusaders set out (see map on page 274)

Peter the Hermit and his people left April 1096

Other Crusaders left in the summer

Most groups arrive in Constantinople spring 1097: 50,000 in army

Start fighting the Turks in June 1097; Turks defeated in July

Crusaders reach south coast of Asia Minor by September

One group goes to conquer **Edessa**

Rest go on to Antioch, take the city in June 1098

Army moves south from Antioch January 1099

at Jerusalem in June, city falls in July

Godfrey takes the title "Protector of the Holy Sepulchre"

Godfrey dies in 1100, **Baldwin of Flanders** chosen as king of Jerusalem

Crusaders set up feudal principalities in the conquered territory (orange on the map)

Subsequent Crusades

Second Crusade: directed at Edessa, 1147 -- no result

rise of **Saladin**, Muslim leader in Syria and Egypt. He captured Jerusalem in 1187

Third Crusade, 1189-92; failed to take Jerusalem

Fourth Crusade, 1202-1204; took Constantinople instead

Fifth Crusade, 1219; directed at Egypt

Sixth Crusade, 1229; recovered Jerusalem by treaty

Jerusalem lost again 1244

Last Crusader state fell in 1291

What was the Cluniac movement?

What did the reform led by the Cluniacs and Gregory VII attempt to change?

What was the investiture controversy?

How did the Crusades start and what did they accomplish?

How did Otto I revive the Empire?

Describe his relations with the Papacy.

How did conditions in the Church in Rome change during his reign?

stem duchies

Henry the Fowler

Otto I

Cluny

Gregory VII

ministerials

simony

investiture

Urban II

Peace of God

Turks

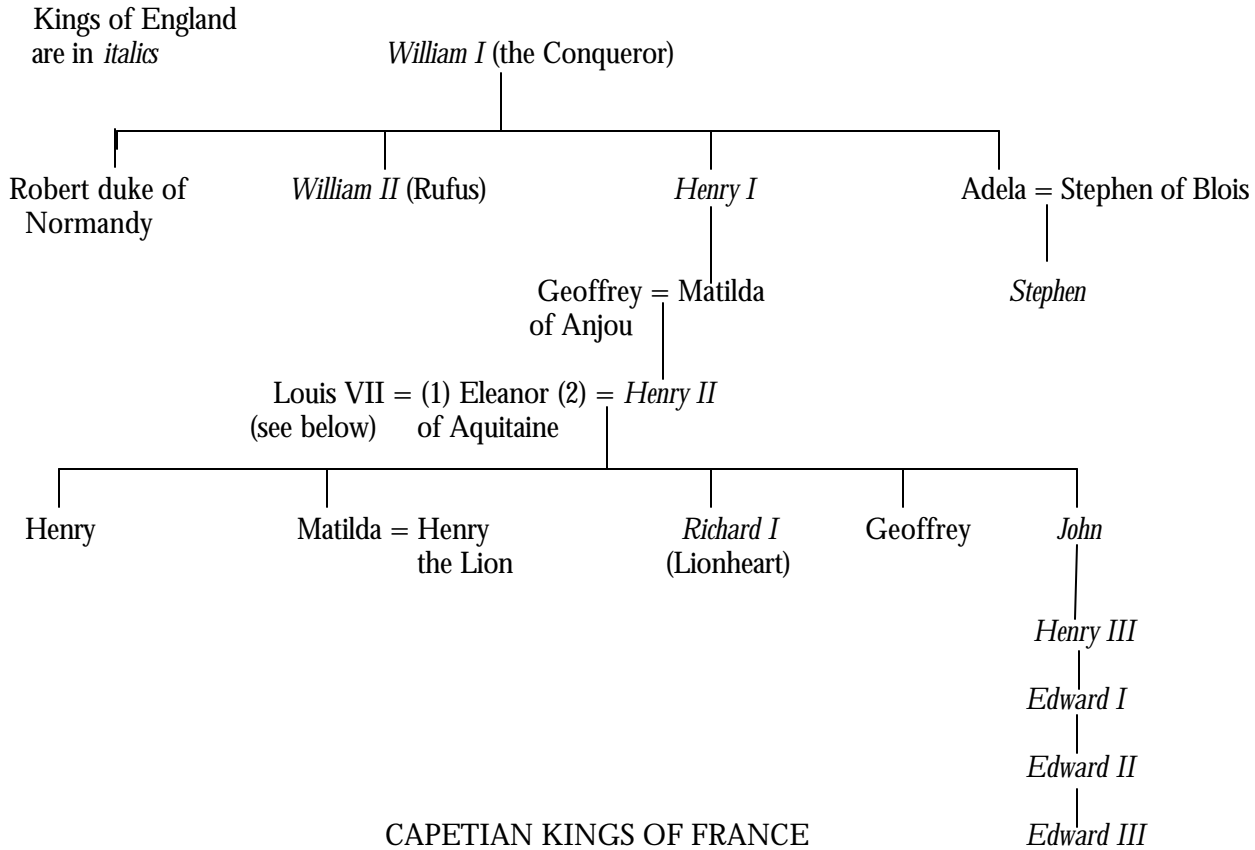
Manzikert

Godfrey of Bouillon

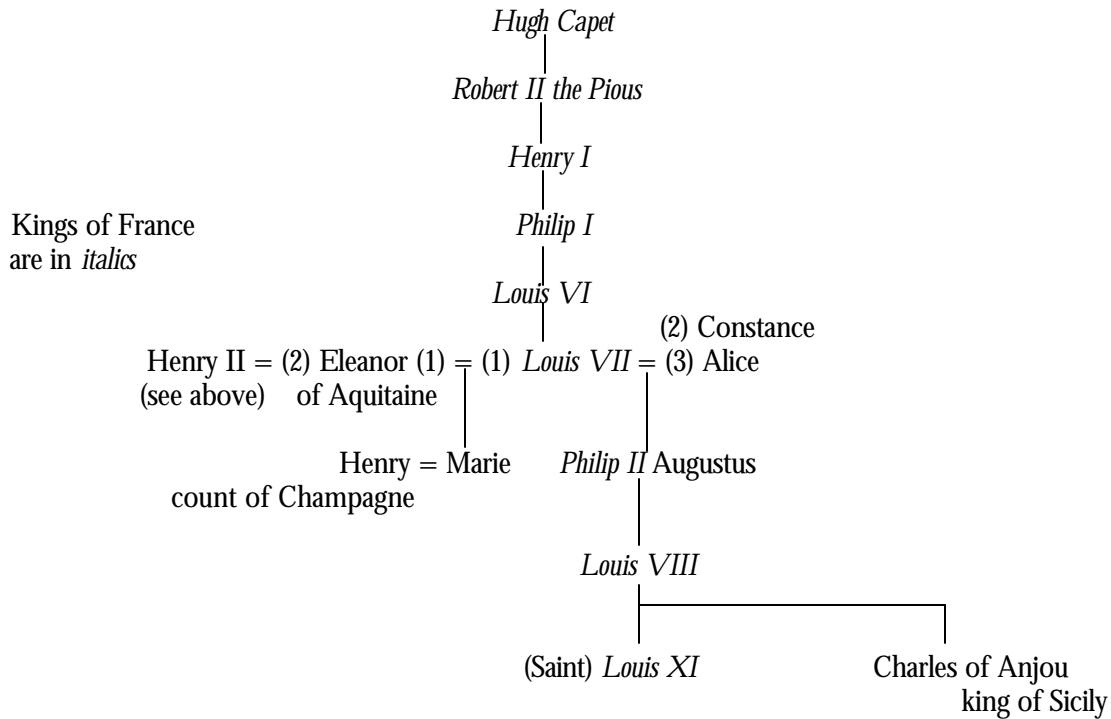
Baldwin of Flanders

Saladin

NORMAN AND ANGEVIN RULERS OF ENGLAND



CAPETIAN KINGS OF FRANCE



FRANCE: THE FOUNDING OF THE CAPETIAN MONARCHY

Hugh Capet (count of Paris) elected king 987; King of France had little real power, but Hugh's descendants (the **Capetian** family) able to hold on to the throne and eventually become real rulers

In 11th and 12th centuries, most power in hand of counts and dukes; most powerful: duke of **Aquitaine**, count of **Anjou**, duke of **Normandy**; all practically independent rulers; Capetians had only a small territory of their own

Advantages of the Capetian kings:

The title of king; symbolic importance of coronation and anointing

Theoretically feudal overlord of all counts and dukes

Support of the Church; control of appointment of bishops and monasteries founded by Charlemagne and others

Spiritual authority; "touching for the King's evil"

Long lives and competent sons; five kings in 150 years; principle of primogeniture established by 1137

But Capetians only slowly established their control

ENGLAND: NORMAN AND ANGEVIN RULERS

English king Ethelred Unraed married Emma, daughter of duke Richard I of Normandy (after he died Cnut married her); after death of Cnut's second son in 1042, Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma, became king; he was influenced by Normans, in conflict with English earls, especially Godwin of Wessex; William, son of Edward's cousin Robert duke of Normandy, wanted to succeed him; first he, then Godwin's son Harold appointed; when Edward died in 1066, Harold elected; faced invasions from Norway (Harold Hardrada) and William; defeated Harold Hardrada but killed in battle with William at Hastings, Oct. 1066

William the Conqueror now king of England (William I); replaced English aristocracy with Normans

Anglo-Saxon kings had fairly good control of kingdom; William the Conqueror reorganized kingdom on a feudal basis with Norman nobility; as in Normandy, he kept vassals under control, only allowed a few castles

William succeeded by sons William II (Rufus) (1087-1100) and Henry I (1100-1135); Henry succeeded by nephew Stephen (1135-1154); succession disputed by Henry's daughter Matilda, wife of Geoffrey count of Anjou; civil war in England from 1039; Matilda in England, Geoffrey conquered Normandy 1145; died 1149

Their son Henry succeeded as count of Anjou and duke of Normandy 1149; Stephen recognized him as his heir 1153; king **Henry II** of England 1154

Henry married to **Eleanor of Aquitaine** 1152:

She was the daughter and heir of William duke of Aquitaine; she married Louis VII of France 1137; unhappy marriage dissolved 1152; she married Henry almost at once

Thus Henry controlled Anjou, Normandy, and Aquitaine as well as England (the "Angevin Empire"); Eleanor lived mostly in France after 1166; she lived until 1204, continued to be active in politics and literature

Major developments of Henry II's reign:

- 1) Conflict with **Thomas Becket**; Becket from London, well educated, made chancellor (chief of legal system) by Henry; king in conflict with Church over control of elections, jurisdiction over clergy; Becket made archbishop of Canterbury 1162, took Church's side; Henry issued Constitutions of Clarendon 1164; Becket went to France, met with Pope; Pope condemned Constitutions; Becket returned to England 1170, murdered 29 December 1170; Shocked reactions: Becket canonized a saint, Henry did penance; compromise agreement by 1180
- 2) Conquest of Ireland begins 1171; Pope recognizes Henry as "Lord of Ireland 1172
- 3) Development of English law; built on earlier foundation of Anglo-Saxon kings, William I, Henry I:
 - use of **sheriffs** (king's representative in county) and **writs** (written orders to sheriff to take care of some matter); also judges traveling around the kingdom to hear cases
 - royal **Exchequer**: office for collecting payment due to king; becomes organized, with written procedures; collected aids due to king, payments from estates, also **scutage**--payment from vassals instead of military service

Henry II's decrees concerning legal system:

Three writs for civil cases (Novel Disseisin, Mort d'Ancestor, and Darrein Presentment): decreed 1166-79; could be used to settle property disputes

Assize of Clarendon (1166): sheriffs to investigate crimes using a **jury** of free men

Grand Assize: suppression of trial by battle

Henry organized royal government as an institution subject to the king but operating on its own, by fixed rules; brought more matters under king's justice instead of feudal law

- 4) Conflict with his sons: He had 4 sons: Henry, Richard, Geoffrey, and John: each (except John) to inherit part of dominion; Philip II of France (**Philip Augustus**) king 1180; intrigued with Geoffrey and Richard (made duke of Aquitaine 1167) against their father; Henry "the young king" and Geoffrey died young; by Henry II's death (1189) Richard and John both fighting him

Richard I ("Lionheart") king 1189-99; Crusader, visited England only once; captured by Emperor, released

John ("Lackland") king 1199-1216; not well liked by anyone; lost Normandy, other northern French fiefs to Philip Augustus:

married Isabelle of Angoulême; she was engaged to a vassal; appeal to Philip as overlord; John condemned, lost fiefs 1202; Philip had conquered by 1204

dispute with Pope led to interdict on England 1213; John forced to back down

revolt of English barons 1214-15; John forced to sign **Magna Carta** 1215 limiting his power, safeguarding feudal rights; he tried to annul, revolt continued until his death 1216

Succeeding kings not always in control, but royal government continues

CAPETIAN MONARCHY

After Philip Augustus, French kings stronger; use of official to oversee royal interests; feudal victories (as over John); king as peacekeeper among vassals

Support of Church: kings as crusaders (2nd, 3rd, 7th Crusades) also **Albigensian Crusade** (against Albigensian or Cathar sect) in southern France 1209-1223; all southern France conquered by 1271

Reputation of Louis IX (1226-1270): Crusader; later a Saint; extension of king's justice, administration

Establishment of towns under royal charter: outside feudal system

How did the kings of England and France build their power in their kingdoms?

Describe the development of English law and government under Henry II and his successors.

Hugh Capet

Capetian

Anjou

Aquitaine

William the Conqueror

Eleanor of Aquitaine

Henry II

Thomas Becket

Exchequer

writs

sheriffs

Assize of Clarendon

John Lackland

Philip Augustus

Magna Carta

Albigensian Crusade

I. The medieval economy

A. Agriculture

1. Medieval takeoff from about 1000
2. Reached limits 1275-1325

B. Trade

1. Early medieval trade
 - a. Europe relatively “underdeveloped”: slave trade
 - b. Mediterranean trade: Italian cities
 - c. Northern trade--role of the Vikings
 - d. Wandering merchants: luxury goods
 - e. Bulk goods: salt, fish, & wine (also furs, hides, & wax): by water
2. Revival of trade led by woolen cloth
 - a. Produced in Frisia, later Flanders
 - b. Fairs in Flanders, in Champagne from about 1100
 - c. Fairs established by kings, local lords

C. Problem of money

II. Revival of cities

A. Formation of cities

1. Early medieval population centers
 - a. Surviving Roman cities
 - b. Castles, monasteries
2. Problem of security in the ninth and tenth centuries
 - a. The building of the **burg** (*burgus*, borough)
 - b. Revival of trade: the *portus*
3. Planned cities in Eastern Europe

B. City institutions: the Italian case

1. Bishops take the authority of counts
 - a. Opposition of leading citizens: Gregorian reform
 - b. Formation of the **commune** 1060-1130
 - c. Alliance with bishops against counts
 - d. Emperors make concessions to gain support
2. **Frederick Barbarossa** (1152-1190)
 - a. Tried to reclaim **regalian rights** from cities
 - b. The **Lombard League**
 - c. Battle of Legnano 1176, Peace of Constance 1183
 - d. Cities gain regalian rights:
 - (1) Elect consuls
 - (2) Govern the county (**contado**)
 - (3) Make local laws
3. Conflict within the cities
 - a. Government by consuls and assembly
 - b. Consulate controlled by noble families
 - c. Merchants, artisans (**popolo**) formed **guilds**
 - d. Government by *podestà* about 1190-1225
 - e. From about 1210: *popolo* against nobles
 - f. Guilds in control by 1300

C. Outside Italy

1. Developments similar to Italy
 - a. Germany: Frederick II gave regalian rights about 1220
 - b. Each city different: merchant guilds, artisan guilds
 - c. By 1300, most governed by guildsmen
2. Cities and feudal monarchy
 - a. Cities enfranchised by kings or lords
 - b. Rights to organize guilds, hold markets
 - c. Outside feudal and manorial system
 - d. "City air makes you free"
 - e. Cities allied with kings against nobles

III. Cities and the Church

A. The **mendicant** (begging) orders (**friars**)

1. Religious climate of cities
 - a. Most monasteries outside cities
 - b. Religious tensions from business, trade
 - c. Conflict between families, social groups
2. **Francis of Assisi** (1182-1226): the **Franciscans** (Friars Minor)
 - a. Merchant background
 - b. Conversion: desire for poverty 1206
 - c. Approved by pope 1210
 - d. Grew to thousands by Francis's death
3. **Dominic** (1170-1221): the **Dominicans** (Friars Preachers)
 - a. Priest from Spain; worked against the Cathars
 - b. Order designed for preaching, adopted poverty
4. Characteristics of mendicant orders
 - a. Many others (Carmelites, Augustinians)
 - b. Had orders of nuns, "third orders" for lay people
 - c. Main influence in cities
 - d. Preaching, religious revival
 - e. Became active in education

B. Education

1. Early medieval education
 - a. Most schools in monasteries and cathedrals
 - b. Focus on rhetoric, grammar, study of the Bible
 - c. Main philosophical influence Plato via Augustine
2. Revival of logic (10th-11th centuries)
 - a. **Gerbert of Aurillac** (d. 1003) (Pope Sylvester II)
 - b. **Anselm** (1033-1109): "Faith seeking understanding"
 - c. Paris becoming a center of study
 - d. **Abelard** (1079-1142) *Sic et non* ("Yes and no")
3. The universities
 - a. Originally a guild (*universitas*) of licensed teachers
 - b. Took over licensing authority from bishops in 13th century
 - c. **Faculties** of arts (philosophy); theology, law (civil & canon), medicine
 - d. Mendicants get involved in universities from the 1230s
4. Course of studies (at Paris)
 - a. Student in arts faculty, bachelor at 18, master at 20
 - b. Teaching in arts faculty about 6 years
 - c. Study in higher faculty (like theology)
 - d. Master of theology usually 34, Doctor around 40
 - e. Methods: lecture, disputation

C. Scholastic theology

1. Early scholasticism
 - a. **Peter Lombard** (d. 1160) *Sentences*
 - b. Method based on *Sic et non*
 - c. Only Aristotle's logic known
2. Revival of Aristotle
 - a. From Arab sources early 13th century
 - b. Commentaries of **Avicenna** (d. 1036) and **Averroës** (d. 1198)
 - c. Problem of "two truths"
3. Responses to Aristotle
 - a. Attempts to ban
 - b. **Thomas Aquinas** (1225-1275): Dominican, trained in Paris
 - c. Not two truths; two sources of knowledge
 - d. Not accepted at once: Condemnation of 1277

IV. The end of the takeoff

A. Conditions by 1300

1. Limit of expansion reached about 1275
2. Already famines, end of population growth
3. Labor service, other conditions harder
4. Probable climatic change

B. The **Black Death**

1. Epidemic of **bubonic plague**
2. Spread by fleas living on rats
3. Appeared in Italy 1347; France and England 1348; Germany 1349
4. Death rates from 25% to 50%: overall about 1/3 of Europe
5. Immediate effects

C. Aftermath of the Black Death

1. Decline of population: slow recovery
2. Economic effects
 - a. Fall in price of grain
 - b. Rise in price of manufactured goods
 - c. Attempts to control wages
 - d. Peasant revolts
3. General pessimism: had begun earlier

What was the economic situation of Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire?

How did the medieval "take-off" affect it?

How did cities develop in Western Europe?

What was the relationship of towns to the feudal and manorial systems?

What were the economic and political functions of guilds?

How did the growth of towns affect the Church and education?

How did universities arise?

Frederick Barbarossa

burg

commune

Lombard League

regalian rights

popolo

guild

mendicant

Franciscans

Dominicans

Francis of Assisi

Dominic

faculties

Gerbert of Aurillac

Anselm

Abelard

Peter Lombard

Averroës

Thomas Aquinas

bubonic plague