Regional Outline for Eastern Europe

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|  | 8000 – 600 CE | 600 – 1450 CE | 1450-1750 CE | 1750 – 1914 CE | 1914 - Present |
| Politics | Religion based  Hierarchal system  Delegation of responsibility  Bureaucratic codification  6th century Justinian rule – restore Rome | Mongol invasion 1237-1241 - Russia divided into small kingdoms  Tartars control  - left day to day control to locals | Ivan III/IV - Free from Mongols – 1480  Empire expanded eastward  Russia – centralization of authority  Peter the Great – St. Petersburg as capital  Parliamentary government  Secret police  First Russian navy | Russia – tsar continued to be all powerful  Prussia – remained militaristic and authoritarian  Duma created, but no real power  Local rulers – zemstvoes regulate roads, schools  Military officers based on meritocracy | Tsarist regime falls apart  Army in full retreat  USSR formed – collapses following cold war Soviet troops occupy all of eastern Europe  Gorbachev tries to reform frees E. European nations updated authoritarian structure in reality |
| Economy | Byzantine empire  Most important western terminal of the Silk Road  Constantinople located on important trade routs | Trade lapsed under Tartars  North-south commerce never returned  Moscow – trade, tribute collector  Most part, remained agricultural  Trades with nomadic people | Key economy bound to agriculture  Devalued merchant class  Limited commercial exchange  Systemized tax system  Metallurgy and mining  Economics funded military | Backward position in trade  Exported some grain to W. Europe  Trade deficit lessened by increasing serf output, not improving industry  - realizes the need to industrialize  But sill doesn’t want to be materialistic | COMECON  Economies nationalized  Collectivization under state planned control  Soviet welfare system  Focus on heavy industry  Lenin’s New economic policy  Russia-five year plan |
| Social Class/Gender | Serfdom began in Middle Age  Original sin devalues women | Influx of jews  Monogamy replaced polygamy  Fairly free farmers  Boyars-aristocrats-less political power | Feudalism  Peter the Great encourages serfdom  Women and nobles forced to dress in western fashions  Men shaved beards – denial of Mongol tradition  Power to upper class women | Emancipating serfs 1861 -but most indebted, life doesn’t improve  Increased literacy  Some upper class women have access to new careers  Pogroms against Jews | Muslim population growth  Lenin’s New Economic Policy gave freedom to small businesses, peasant landowners – more power  Education started to spread – literacy |
| Science Inventions |  |  | Focus on Serfs-cheap labor force impeded invention or new scientific ideas  John Desarguliers builds first steam engine outside England | Western machinery imported  Outdated agricultural methods – hard to compete Mendel and some peas, Pavlov and his dog | Cold War – Arms race, space race Scientists highly respected  Research heavily funded  Direction/research determined by government – want applied science |
| Art/Architecture | Hagia Sophia  Mosaic  Religion based | Ornate churches  Icons, illuminated manuscripts  Religious art vs. local music, street performers & theater | Not part of Renaissance due to illiterate Mongols  Architecture of city done by serfs  Romanov Policy  - Italian artists/architects to work on churches/palaces | Beginning of some arts flourish  -Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Tchaikivsky  Nationalist pride through dictionaries, histories, folktales, music | Art-attacked western style  Classical arts  Literature walked line of angering government – still discussed patriotism/Russian |
| Empire | Byzantine Empire | Kievan Rus  could not replicate Byzantine  Kievan decline – rival princes set up regional governments  Rapid decline of Byzantium | Connection to Byzantine Empire - married niece of emperor  Expansion – fought Ottoman Empire  Fall of Byzantine Empire (1453) |  |  |
| Religion | Animist – gods of sun, thunder, wind and fire | Vladimir I convert to Christianity forced conversion  Splendor of Orthodox religious ceremonies  Religion allowed to have vernacular languages | Orthodox Christianity moved to Moscow  Romanov family – state control over Russian Orthodox Church | Russification – all Russians had to convert to Orthodoxy | Soviet schools taught religion as myth under Stalin  No church service to under 18 |