Regional Outline for Mediterranean

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|  | 8000 – 600 CE | 600 – 1450 CE | 1450-1750 CE | 1750 – 1914 CE | 1914 - Present |
| Politics | - Persian Empire: governors and law code  - Greece: city states (Athenian democracy)  - Roman Republic (510 - 23 BCE): Senate/Assembly  -Roman Empire (23 BCE – 576 CE): bureaucrats | Byzantine: absolute authority  Secular rulers  Justianian Code | Spain: Ferdinand + Isabella (Christian North + Muslim South) = nation state | - Unification of Italy – Victor Emmanuel (1870) (helped by Revolution of 1848) - Italy before (mid 1800s): foreign controlled small kingdoms  – power of nationalism  - Iberian colonies freeing selves  - Italy: Triple Alliance | WWI - Conflict in Balkans  Italy changes sides for alliances  – want N territories controlled by Austria (later got some, but not all they wanted)  Interwar – Fascist Italy, Mussolini – aggression  \* no absolutes! |
| Economy | Trade – among Med (1st controlled by Phoenicians/ Greeks), and also with Africa (Trans-Saharan) and Silk Roads (connected to China)  -necessary b/c large scale agriculture impossible | East Byzantine: trade  - at crossroads  - commercial, cultural connections | - Byzantines not dominant  - Iberian wave of exploration  -start off strong, later replaced by more W. Europe  - Got lots of wealth, but spent just as quickly  - N. Italian city-states rich | - N. Italy industrializes  - Portuguese coastal settlements (esp. India), and quite harsh w/ African colonies  - Italy – not really colonizing (humiliating loss to Ethiopia) | Interwar period – global econ crisis  Fascists want to protect enterprise  Economic Globalization – Italy in G-8 |
| Social Class/Gender | Classes:  - citizens (adult males)  - free people (no pol rights)  - noncitizens, slaves  or patricians, plebians, slaves  Women: inferior (marry in teens) but role in religion | Serfdom  Women: domestic participate in trade/craft | - Women: Overall Europe some awareness of injustices  - limited opportunities | Women: some movement to equality (esp. industrialization)  - also w/ indus.: changes in classes (rise of middle) | Fascists (unlike Communists) don’t want to eliminate private property, class distinctions  Women: roles changed during war - suffrage |
| Science/Inventions | Medicine  Astronomy (Ptolemy)  Engineering (Roman roads, aqueducts)  Philosophy  \*slavery – applied sci behind | Printing press – Gutenberg (1436): increased impact of new ideas  1252: Gunpowder to Europe  -Muslims in Spain maintained Greek/Roman learning | - (Muslims) Preserved past – added to math and science  - Navigational tech  - Scientific Revolution | Many associated w/ Industrial Revolution | Mussolini – attempts to modernize Italy (brought medicine/tech to backward parts) |
| Art/Architecture | Classical – pillars, arches  - realistic human statues  - literature (Homer)  Rome borrowed from G | -Greek Orthodox Church:  Blend of Greek & Roman elements  Domes  Icons  Cathedrals – Romanesque, Gothic | - Exploration/colonization ensured spread of culture  - Renaissance (esp. Italy) - Humanism | Artists experimented with new styles  New literary trends (Romanticism, realism) | Media used for propaganda (e.g. for war) – Advertisements  More new styles (cubism) |
| Empire | Alexander the Great  Collapse of Roman  -split into east and west  - internal/external factors  East Roman 🡪 Byzantine (Justianian reconquest of N. Africa, Italy, Spain coast) | - Byzantine  - 800 CE Holy Roman Empire starts in West | - Greece/Rome essentially forgotten  - Weakening of Byzantine | Splitting into different countries (e.g. new nation of Italy)  Greece, Egypt launch independence movements  Eastern Question – decline of Ottoman | Spanish Civil War (training ground for new weapons) – not so directly involved in WW  No longer a unifying empire, but separate countries  – hard to make generalizations |
| Religion | Originally polytheistic  - Constantine: Edict of Milan (313 CE) legal status to Christianity | Byzantine = Greek Orthodox Church  West = Roman Catholic Church  (1054 Great Schism) | Spain –ties w/ Catholic church  Spanish Inquisition for heretics  Protestant Reformation/ Catholic Reformation | Mostly continuities – e.g. Scientific Rev. challenged aspects of Roman Catholicism, but people learned to be both | Now most of the area = Roman Catholic, but some Eastern Churches (Orthodox, etc), some Sunni Muslim |