Regional Outline for Mediterranean

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 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 rulersJustianian 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 BalkansItaly 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 enterpriseEconomic Globalization – Italy in G-8 |
| Social Class/Gender | Classes:- citizens (adult males)- free people (no pol rights)- noncitizens, slavesor patricians, plebians, slavesWomen: inferior (marry in teens) but role in religion | SerfdomWomen: 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 distinctionsWomen: roles changed during war - suffrage |
| Science/Inventions | MedicineAstronomy (Ptolemy)Engineering (Roman roads, aqueducts)Philosophy\*slavery – applied sci behind  | Printing press – Gutenberg (1436): increased impact of new ideas1252: 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 IconsCathedrals – Romanesque, Gothic | - Exploration/colonization ensured spread of culture- Renaissance (esp. Italy) - Humanism | Artists experimented with new stylesNew literary trends (Romanticism, realism) | Media used for propaganda (e.g. for war) – AdvertisementsMore new styles (cubism) |
| Empire | Alexander the GreatCollapse 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 movementsEastern Question – decline of Ottoman | Spanish Civil War (training ground for new weapons) – not so directly involved in WWNo 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 ChurchWest = Roman Catholic Church(1054 Great Schism)  | Spain –ties w/ Catholic churchSpanish Inquisition for hereticsProtestant 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 |