

## Regional Outline for Mediterranean

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
<b>Politics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Persian Empire: governors and law code</li> <li>- Greece: city states (Athenian democracy)</li> <li>- Roman Republic (510 - 23 BCE): Senate/Assembly</li> <li>- Roman Empire (23 BCE – 576 CE): bureaucrats</li> </ul>	Byzantine: absolute authority Secular rulers Justinian Code	Spain: Ferdinand + Isabella (Christian North + Muslim South) = nation state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unification of Italy – Victor Emmanuel (1870) (helped by Revolution of 1848) - Italy before (mid 1800s): foreign controlled small kingdoms – power of nationalism</li> <li>- Iberian colonies freeing selves</li> <li>- Italy: Triple Alliance</li> </ul>	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!
<b>Economy</b>	Trade – among Med (1 <sup>st</sup> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Byzantines not dominant</li> <li>- Iberian wave of exploration -start off strong, later replaced by more W. Europe</li> <li>- Got lots of wealth, but spent just as quickly</li> <li>- N. Italian city-states rich</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- N. Italy industrializes</li> <li>- Portuguese coastal settlements (esp. India), and quite harsh w/ African colonies</li> <li>- Italy – not really colonizing (humiliating loss to Ethiopia)</li> </ul>	Interwar period – global econ crisis Fascists want to protect enterprise Economic Globalization – Italy in G-8
<b>Social Class/Gender</b>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women: Overall Europe some awareness of injustices</li> <li>- limited opportunities</li> </ul>	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
<b>Science/Inventions</b>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (Muslims) Preserved past – added to math and science</li> <li>- Navigational tech</li> <li>- Scientific Revolution</li> </ul>	Many associated w/ Industrial Revolution	Mussolini – attempts to modernize Italy (brought medicine/tech to backward parts)
<b>Art/Architecture</b>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploration/colonization ensured spread of culture</li> <li>- Renaissance (esp. Italy) - Humanism</li> </ul>	Artists experimented with new styles New literary trends (Romanticism, realism)	Media used for propaganda (e.g. for war) – Advertisements More new styles (cubism)
<b>Empire</b>	Alexander the Great Collapse of Roman -split into east and west - internal/external factors East Roman → Byzantine (Justinian reconquest of N. Africa, Italy, Spain coast)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Byzantine</li> <li>- 800 CE Holy Roman Empire starts in West</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greece/Rome essentially forgotten</li> <li>- Weakening of Byzantine</li> </ul>	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
<b>Religion</b>	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

