

The Legacies of the Past

September-09-11
11:42 AM

- The Roman Empire, The Byzantine Empire, The Ottoman Empire, Russia.

Readings For This Lecture

- Winks, Robin W. & Lee Palmer Wandel, "Preface, The Value of History." *Europe in a Wider World, 1350-1650*, New York - Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003. ix-xv.
- Winks, Robin W. & Lee Palmer Wandel, "The Late Middle Ages in Eastern Europe." *Europe in a Wider World, 1350 - 1650*. New York-Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003. 1-27.

What is History?

- A series of arguments to be debated ... History is ongoing, you can always find new information and new angles to discuss history from. It is not a set of facts or data
- Controversy over historical interpretation is at its core

The Value of History

- A social necessity (gives us identity)
- How and why people behave as they do
- To understand how events in the past have effect modern day events
- "civilization" / "western civilization" (*bar-bar*)... These two terms are biased to some extent; the definition of civilized/civilization is not agreed up and it has over time. Where is west? Is west the same based on your position in the world. *Bar-bar* is a Greek word used to call people who didn't speak Greek. Lead to the word barbarians.
- The past leads to knowing ourselves, not entirely, but better

"For, if we ask no questions of our past, there may be no questions to ask about our future."

- Robin W. Winks

Modern Day European Union



Roman Empire



- Divided in half for administrative purposes
- River used as defense against Germanic tribes, who eventually over ran Rome.
- Easter part of Roman Empire (Constantinople) was still working until over run by Germans later.



- Romans encountered the Greeks through expansion. The incorporated Greek ideas into their lifestyle.
- Greek language would be used in this area of the empire.

Elements The Roman Empire During Classical Period:

- Unification of Europe (multicultural)... Administrating many different areas, languages, cultures, etc. successfully.
- The Rule of Law (the Roman Law)... Law applicable to all, gives protection, but also gives responsibilities. It was a privilege to become a citizen, and they were proud to announce that they were citizens during traveling.

- Language (*Historia Magistra Vitae*... History is a teaching of life)... Latin; English alphabet is the same as the Latin one, medicine and science relies on Latin, root words of English words.
- Architecture (roads, concrete)... Some original roads are still in use. Needed roads to govern empire; quickly dispatch Roman legions to protect borders or crush rebellions. Network was sophisticated and high quality. After the fall of the Roman Empire how to make and build concrete was lost for almost a thousand years.
- Literature, sculptures
- Peace (*Pax Romana*)... Roman legions went to different parts of Europe and established "peace". Emulated in the 19th century by the British, "Pax Britannia" and in the 20th century by the USA, "Pax Americana"
- Tolerance
- Christianity... Spread very quickly over the Empire. The Empire was the centre of Christianity.
- 395 A.D. (West-East)
- 476 A.D. (West Empire Collapsed)

Roman Empire incorporated elements of Greek civilization:

- Philosophy
- Arts (literature, sculpture, drama, theatre)
- Language
- Democracy... Not everyone; slaves, women, and non-Greek citizens could not vote.
- Sciences (math, geometry)
- The Olympic Games
- Christianity... Different form later.
- 476 A.D. (East Roman Empire falls)
- 1453 A.D. (The Byzantine Empire falls)

Attempts to Revive the Empire

- 476 Roman Empire
- 800 Rule of Charlemagne (Charles the Great), crowned in Rome on Christmas Day by the Pope as the Roman Emperor. Seen as an attempt to revive the Roman Empire. Not as successful as the Romans. Got control over parts of the Empire, but not the same attempt. He sponsored and protected Christianity. Provided a short lived boom for religion, education, and science. In 843, the empire was divided among his three sons... Led to the basic parts of France, Germany, and Italy.
- The Germanic tribes created the Holy Roman Empire (HRE). 1555 - 16th century. Usually the Emperor was a Hapsburg. In 1801, Napoleon dissolved the HRE, replaced by Austrian Emperor and later the German Emperor.

Eastern Roman Empire c. 395 A.D.

- Faced challenge from Islam... Spread Islam.
- Crusaders came to reclaim the Holy Land.
- Emperor Justinian... Justinian Codex, attempt to collect all laws and have them in one book.

The Crusades

- 1095 Pope Urban II, "Crusade" to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims
- Crusader (Latin) states, the military orders (Templars, Teutonic Knights, Hospitalers)
- Saladin (1187 Jerusalem)
- **Fourth Crusade** (1203/1204 Constantinople) (Brought the Byzantine Emperor into conflict with Christianity. The crusaders besieged and sacked Constantinople and set up temporary crusader states in the Middle East, very fragmented, difficult to administrate.)... Fatal blow to the Byzantine Emperor, turned it into Crusader States. Turks expanding from the East in the 12th Century.
- The Turks, Jerusalem (1244-1917)... Muslims recovered control of Jerusalem in 1244 and was under their control until 1917. The Christians were allowed to visit the Holy Land.
- Cross cultural exchange... Tariff (Arabic term), cotton introduced
- Venice, Flanders, Italian bankers... Financed the crusades
- The necessity coexistence

The Byzantium Emperor and It's Fall (1081 - 1453)

- 1204 - 1261 exile (the Latins - the Crusaders - took over)
- The Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church (supremacy)
- Venetians... formerly of the Empire, would establish itself as competitor. The exiles fleeing from the Turks would come to Venice, bring great scholars and ideas to Venice, leading to Renaissance.
- After 1261, recovery, rivalries
- *Hesychasm* (Greek *hesychai* - "quietude"), monastic revival, renaissance.
- Mongols somewhat slowed down the Turks on their way. Asian Minor under control of Turks.
- Also faced competition from Bulgaria, Serbia, etc.
- Turks established capitals near Constantinople, first time in Europe.

The Ottoman Turks

- Asia Minor ("switching sides", rather be ruled by Turks than Constantinople)
- 1363 Adrianople (Europe), the capital, encirclement of Constantinople by Turks... Many fled to Italy, particularly Venice.
- The Balkans (Bulgaria, Serbia)

- Nicopolis, 1396 (French-German Crusade)
- The Mongols, 1402
- Mehmet the Conqueror
- 1439 union of Western and Eastern...

Russia

- Kievan Russia (1200)
- The Tatars
- Ivan III (1462 - 1505), Moscow... Married niece of last Byzantium Emperor (Zoe) in 1472
- Recover ancient Russian lands under the Tatars