

Regional Outline for Mediterranean

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 Justinian Code	Spain: Ferdinand + Isabella (Christian North + Muslim South) = nation state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 (1 st 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"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 (Justinian reconquest of N. Africa, Italy, Spain coast)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Byzantine - 800 CE Holy Roman Empire starts in West 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 WWII 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