The Byzantine Empire
Byzantine Empire

- Marks the division of the Roman Empire
- 284 Split by whom?
  - (Diocletian)
    - Rome West-Rome.
    - Rome East-Constantinople:
      - center/seat of the Byzantine Emp.

- Eastern: Exists for 1000 years after Rome falls
  - Develops its own identity:
    - Politically, Economically, Socially, Religiously
Development of Constantinople

- Originally Greek fishing colony (600 BCE)
- Prosperous because of location (trade)
- Roman city established by Constantine
  - Christian Emperor
- 7th Century Muslim Influence

- Greek and Roman Influence
- Roman
- Religious Roots
- Empirical
- Warfare
- City Building and Planning
- Greek
- Language
- Philosophy/Religion: Eastern Orthodoxy will be the synthesis of Greek Christians who separated from Rome
Byzantium Characteristics

• **Principle 1:** RELIGION
• Religious center based on the Byzantine traditions
  – Splendor in architecture and faith.

• **Principle 2:** TOUGHNESS
• Sieged almost relentlessly
• Fell only 2 times
  – Due to the militaristic design of its cities inside the triple walls of Theodosius
The Great Schism

• Originates in Split of Roman Empire
• Eastern Christians accept word of patriarch vs pope (rights of leader)

• Different Traditions
  • Use of Icons (idolatry or not?)
    – Iconoclasm and Islam’s influence
  • Celibacy
  • Language of Mass
  • “Bread” used in mass
  • Celibacy
  • 1054
Byzantine Accomplishments

• 641 AD: Justinian began
  – Justinian’s Code: Basis for future European Legal systems.

• Advances in Military and Religious influence

• Major developments in Art and Architecture

• Emperor Leo: using GREEK FIRE twice turned back the Muslim Invaders

• Will eventually bring about the Crusades
Byzantine Decline

- Begins in 11\textsuperscript{th} Century
- Reasons?
- Taxation
- Trade from Venice: competition
- Too much expansion
- Religious controversies with Rome and within
- The Battle of Manzikert (1071)
- Ends in 1453 – Falls to Ottoman Turks (Empire)
- During this period of decline there is still a Byzantine influence in the region
Emergence of Kievan Russia

- Slavic Migrations
- Scandinavian/Baltic Influence
- 12th Century – Vladimir I
- Largest State
Evidence of Influence

- Kievan governments adopted Byzantine practices
- Laws, marriage
- Ruler rights
- Art
- Architecture
Decline of Kiev

- Lacked strong organized central power
- Led to their downfall when the Mongols invaded
- Russian Orthodoxy survived
Byzantine Empire

- Established by Constantine
  - 4th Century @ Constantinople
- Christian Emperor
- Language
  - Greek (would become a big issue)
  - Language of commerce and location makes Empire thrive
- Codified Laws
  - Justinian's code – codified set of laws based upon rome
  - Spreads to all of europe
- 7th Century Muslim Influence
  - Thwarts advances but loses key lands
- 10th Century
  - One of most powerful empires in world
Byzantine/Chinese Similarities

- **Emperor**
  - Ordained by god
- **Women**
  - Occasionally ruled
- **Aristocrats**
  - Dominate society
- **Commercial Connection**
  - Silk road ties them together
The Great Schism

- 1054
- Why did they split
- Rights of leaders
  - Language
- Bread used in mass
  - Celibacy
  - ...
- The Role of Eastern Europe in Christianity
Byzantine Decline

• Begins in 11\textsuperscript{th} Century with...
• The Battle of Manzikert
• Ends in 1453 – Ottomans
• During this period of decline there is still a Byzantine influence in the region
Emergence of Kievan Russia

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• Art
• Architecture
Decline of Kiev

• Lacked strong organized central power
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• Russian Orthodoxy survived
Emergence of Kievan Russia

- **Slavic Migrations**
  - Slavic people mainly populated what today is Eastern Europe

- **Scandinavian/Baltic and Byzantine Influence**
  - Contact brought culture, institutions, and architecture
  - Relyed upon Vikings for trade route protection
  - Invite Rurik to come and lead them (establish order)
    - Vikings at this time were no longer exploring as they once had
    - Many were Christian, political institution were forming
    - Trade was essential in region along rivers (esp. Dnieper)
  - Rus referred to either Slavic, Viking, or Blend of the people
  - (SEE PAGE 427 SPODEK)

- **Principalities as political units**
  - Kievan Russia controlled by a grand prince
    - Principalities (city-states) ruled by a prince and assisted by councils of merchants and boyars (landed nobles)

- **12th Century – Vladimir I: Viking or Rus**
  - Kiev becomes more organized and the leader, Vladimir I converts to Orthodox Church

- Became Largest European State
Evidence of Influence

- Kievan governments adopted Byzantine practices
  - Vladimir (ruled 980 – 1015) sent out people to observe all different religions and he was most impressed with Eastern Orthodox Church

- Height of Kievan Russia under Yaroslav (Vladimir’s Son)
  - Ruled 1019

- Political, Cultural, and Height
  - Looked to by Europeans coming out of the Middle Ages as a model society

- Laws, marriage
  - Justinian’s Code and laws of monogamy

- Ruler rights
  - Liked the strong central ruler concept of Byzantium

- Art
  - Use of icons

- Architecture
  - Similar to Constantinople
Decline of Kiev

• Lacked strong organized central power
  – Yaroslav divided lands toward the end of his life
    • No clear rules of succession and heirs battled
• Led to their downfall when the Mongols invaded
• Russian Orthodoxy survived
Medieval Europe
Merovingian and Carolingian Family Tree

- **Merovingians** – Clovis
- **Carolingians**
  - **Charles Martel** ("the Hammer")
    - Pippin the Short
      - Carloman
      - Charles the Great (Charlemagne)
      - Louis the Pious
        - Lothair
        - Louis the German
        - Charles the Bald
          » Charles the Fat
Medieval Europe

- Clovis
  - Consolidated Frankish Kingdoms
  - Converted (493)
    - Unified “converted” people
    - Increased stability
  - Lack of literacy
    - Only monks literate
  - Practice of land divided amongst sons
    - He had 4 and did this
    - No longer as powerful

- Charles Martel
  - Battle of Poitiers/Tours
    - 732 pushed out Muslims

- Pippin the Short
  - Elected as king and solidified position in 754 by entering in alliance with Pope (Donation of Constantine)
  - Becomes a line of “emperors”

- Carloman and Charles
  - Carloman doesn’t want to inherit and becomes a monk
  - Charles becomes Charlemagne

- Charlemagne – 800 becomes “emperor”
  - Palace schools – educate men. Mainly it prepared them for life as a clergymen
  - Empire powerful because of backing
  - Charlemagne dies
    - Louis the Pious in power
      - When he dies, Lothair is to take over by there is fighting
        - Brothers, Charles the Balk and Louis the German want land

- Treaty of Verdun
  - Lothair asks for peace
  - Land divided
  - Charles the Fat 40 years later reunified most of the empire
economic

- Manorialism
  - System of economic and political relations between landlords and their peasant laborers
- Taille
  - At tax levied upon the people to be paid to the king
- Corvee
  - Labor owed by a serf to his landowner
- Three field system
  - System of crop rotation
  - TWO-FIELD system used prior to this
  - ALLOWS FOR only 1/3 of filed to be FALLOW
• Roman church/Pope
  – At this time (c. 600), Europe is in flux
    • No solid organizing force in Europe
  – Catholic Church closest to unifying force
  – Big disagreement by Byzantine west and east
  – The pope is attempting to spread the religion all over
    • North to N. Germany and Scandinavia
  – Conversions become an advantage
  – Missionaries

• Clovis and the Franks
  – Clovis, a warrior chieftain, converted and was recognized as the leader of the Franks (496 CE)

• Monastic orders-Benedictine
  – Benedictine order strengthens the role of the church in western Europe
  – Rules developed Benedict of Nursia

• Monastic schools
  – Promote
    • Education, literacy, agricultural skills
  – Improved society
Carolingian

- Carolingians took over Frank lands in 8th century
- Charles Martel
  - “the Hammer”
  - Responsible for defeating the Muslims at the battle of Tours in 732 (cue reading)
- Charlemagne
  - 800AD
  - Substantially increases power
    - Looks as if will create a new Roman Empire
  - Palace schools
    - Church based education
    - Prepares them for life as clergy
  - Empire
  - Treaty of Verdun
    - Divides Carolingian empire (initially to Charlemagne’s son, Louis the pious
    - 840 – Pious dies and warfare breaks out between his sons (Lothair, Charles the Bald and Louis the German)
      - Lothair gets most land
      - Other two ally against their half brother for his land and title
    - Lothair defeated
      - Bald – kingdom of West Franks
      - German – east Franks
      - Lothair – middle (Lorraine and Papal States) and title of HRE
  - Empire continues to grow but after Charlemagne, not greatest leaders and power declines
• 814CE-Charlemagne’s death
• No universal language
  – Language of the Church was LATIN
  – Impact
    • Germanic and French emerge as local versions of Latin (VERNACULARS) creating “national unity” for those areas
    • Increasingly strong regional monarchies tied religiously by not necessarily politically
  – HRE
    • Pope and papacy appoint one to serve a the military mite of the church
      – However, other people do this and creates a conflict
        » Name themselves HRE
  – Italy =city-states
    • Once city state is the papal states
    • Church becomes a big holder of land and city states of Europe will eventually become countries
New Technology

• (Many new technologies emerge as a result of interactions with Asians and eastern Europeans)
• Horse Collar (Harness)
  – Keeps horses healthy and can therefore do more work
  – No choking
• Stirrups
• 3 field system
  – On a 900 acre plot, now 600 acres cultivated instead of only 450 on a two field because one lies fallow
• Plow
  – Moldboard
  • Turned up the land and allowed access for nutrients and easier for horse to plow
Trade

- (10\textsuperscript{th} Century)
  - Viking raids are tapering off and stability is up
    - Strength of regional monarchies helped this to happen
- New crops
  - Durum – from N. Africa
    - (form of WHEAT) and main ingredient of pasta
  - Alfalfa – from Persia
- Towns appear
  - The focus in Europe begins to turn to a \textbf{commercial and market oriented} life and you need towns for this
  - Urbanization increased to nearly 20% by the end of the 13\textsuperscript{th} century
    - Previously 5%
    - Asia much more urbanized (Asia – 52 cities of 100K, Europe – few)
    - Cities become important centers of learning and cultural diffusion
- Carnivals
  - Places where goods were exchanged and people were entertained (much like modern malls)
- University of Paris
  - Desire for knowledge grew and there was a need for fulltime educators
  - Universities developed
  - 12\textsuperscript{th} Century – University of Paris developed \textbf{specializing in training clergy}
    - Served as an example to other schools
    - Around this time, art and architecture soared
- Learning reintroduced
Feudalism

- Charlemagne’s role
  - Developed because as his empire grew he couldn’t afford to pay everyone
- Land = wealth
- Fief=land grant
- Lord/vassal
- Subinfeudation
- Taille/corvee
- Vassals with horses=knights
- System of combined responsibility
- Christianity frowned on trade for profit
“Business is in itself an evil, for it turns men from seeking true rest, which is in God”
St Augustine
Feudal monarchy

- King of France (Capetain family)
  - Had power of multiple manors and began to tax them all and grew into a feudal monarchy
- France power evolved to point that the king taxed the church
- Norman dynasty in England was abrupt
  - 1066
    - Duke of Normandy (aka William the Conqueror) had a feudal monarchy and decided to bring it to England with the Norman Conquest
    - Sheriffs to help administer
      - In charge of insuring that justice was carried out
    - Royal courts
      - Centralizes power
      - Why would monarchs prefer middle class for bureaucratic positions?
        - Easter to control
        - Fewer possessions
        - Glad to have power
        - Establish codes of law to control
Limitations on monarchs

• Religious
  – Some monarchs were still controlled by the HRE and there was little that they could do

• Magna Carta 1215 AD
  – King John defeated when he faced opposition to his taxation practices
  – Group of nobles defeat him in war and forced to sign Magna Carta
    • confirmed feudal rights against monarchs claims

• Parliament (1265) House of Lords/House of Commons
  – House of Lords represents nobles and church officials
  – Commons represents wealthy citizens of towns

• Parliaments on the continent-3 estates
  – Estates-general
  – Parliament members represented interest groups and not really individual voters
  – 3 Estates
    • Church, Nobles, Urban Leaders
      – Not really representative but it formed a foundation for future governments
Was limited monarchy a democracy?

- Born into an estate
- representation
CRUSADES

• Holy wars-why?
  – Arabs captured Jerusalem in 638 but allowed pilgrimages, allowed Jews to return
  – Battle of Manzikert
  – Pope’s opportunity to unite Europe against a common enemy

• 1099-Christians captured and killed all Muslim residents, turned Dome into a church
  – 2 main groups
    • Knights
    • Peasants (led by Peter the Hermit) – they passed the knights and saw them killing

• Turned al-Aqsa mosque into residence
Effect of advancement

- Crusades
  - Urban II (1095)
    - Calls for the crusades
    - Essential to reclaim the holyland
    - All who fought in Crusades would be forgiven of sins which = HEAVEN
  - Military outlet, religious, salvation
- Germans to the east
  - Germans move eastward changing the balance of population and cut down trees
- Reconquista
  - 11th c
    - Christian forces invades Muslim Spain and take over
    - Caliphates power was disintegrating
      - Power vacuum opened room for the reconquista
        » 1085 King Alfonso VI began to push the remaining Muslims out
  - 1492: Granada
    - Ferdinand and Isabella come to power
    - 1391: Spanish inquisition – Christianity became intolerant to others and forced Muslims or Jews to either convert, leave, or die
    - 1492: Second inquisition while trade and culture flourish
      - Ibn Rushd (aka Averroes) linked rationalist thought to Greek and contemporary Christianity though
• Muslim leadership divided until Saladin
• Recaptured Jerusalem 1187
• 3rd Crusade Richard “the lionhearted” captured Acre and massacred men, women and children
• 1291 Acre recaptured
Feudal allegiance, responsibility?

- 100 Years war: France vs. England
  - 14th Century (1337 – 1453) Series of fights
  - Over English territories in France (feudal terr)
  - Introduction of new technology and professional soldiers
    - “Prancing knights” ineffective were ineffective
      - Needed pro-fighters
      - Periods of fighting were longer than corvee
    - Intro of longbow and crossbow
    - Edward III led fight
    - Later kings continue the English dominance until Henry V died 1422
  
Over next 30 years French won back all of land holdings
What is the impact of this contact?

- Exposes European desire for dominance and new ideas and cultures
- New products
- New architecture
- Revival of learning
- Italy gains significance
Growth of power

• Ferdinand and Isabella
• Vikings to Iceland
• Spanish and Italians into the Mediterranean
Church reform

• Roman Catholic Church showed signs of corruption
• New monastic orders
• Gregory VII
  – Celibacy
  – Investiture
  – Heresy
  – Church and state separation
What drove intellectualism?

- Debates
- Universities
- Desire to combine science and philosophy with faith
- Crusades
- Thomas Aquinas: scholasticism
- Summa Theologica
Aristolean-Ptolemaic system

- Geocentric
- No knowledge of gravity
- How did this support the church?
Roger Bacon

- Inspired by the Muslims
- Researched optics
- Eyeglasses would be the by product
Religion in the Middle Ages

• Popular expression
  – The rise of cities and

• Veneration of Mary: merciful side of Christianity vs the sternness of God
  – New hopes for salvation

• Worship of saints = Intermediaries

• Pagan combined with Christian (Chaucer)

• Art and architecture to glorify God
Painting

- On wooden panels
- Stiff stylized figures
- Birth, life and suffering of Christ
- Takes on realistic human form
BIBLES OF THE POOR
BAYEAUX TAPESTRY
Romanesque to Gothic
Cathedrals

- Cruciform
- Relics-reliquary
- Ambulatory
- Pilgrimages: Santiago d’Compostela, Rome, Jerusalem
- trade
END OF ENTER THE NEEDLE
Societal changes

• Technology impacts production
  – allowed peasants to escape their debts and begin to become free farmers

• Higher taxes
  – people had higher “incomes”
  – eventually this would cause conflict for hundreds of years
  – plight of the peasant improved during this later part of the middle ages

• Banking – letters of credit, partnerships
  – Banking and moneymaking through trade became more common

• First banks were in ITALY, and then Germany, Low Countries (BeNeLux)

• More widespread use of money
  – Banking and moneymaking through trade became more common
  – Investors purchase ships to be used for trade (Jacques Coeur)
  – push to use some sort of currency other than bartering trade

• Christian thinkers criticized money and prices and investment
  – Highly Criticized by the church as this was a corrupting force
  – Thomas Aquinas felt that all prices should be just (prices should not exceed what was used to create)
Trade

• Products
  – Luxury – Asian imports and Africa
  – Spices – Meats
  • VERY EXPENSIVE & IMPORTANT
    – Small supply, needed to cure
  – West produced cloth for trade
  – Timber and grain from N Europe exchanged for metal and cloth from Low Countries and Italy
  – England traded raw wool for finished cloth
Hanseatic League 13th – 17th Century

- N German towns
- Scandinavia
  - Trade over the Baltic Sea
  - Primary goods for trade were timber, furs, resin (or tar), flax, honey, wheat and rye from the east to Belgium and England with cloth and increasingly manufactured goods going in the other direction. Metal ore (principally copper and iron) and herring were sent south from Sweden.

- Investment for profits-risk vs. profit
  - Higher risk yields higher profits but a greater chance of loss
  - Hanse cities were safe-havens for trade members

- Joint stock companies
  - Shares the risks and increases power

- Best example of investor= Jacques Coeur
  - Gained monopoly and was able to immensely profit but this ended up hurting him

- Weak govt. led to more freedom in trade
- Towns lead to middle class (later allies to monarchs)
• Merchants developed laws and courts
  – Merchants were backed by courts and often served on city councils/governments
• Guilds: same trade, “womb to tomb”
  – Limited membership
  – Regulated to assure good training and limit wealth
• Guilds regulated trade and merchants
  – Collective investment – regulated profits and losses
  – Similar to what was already developed in Asia
• Ignored improvements
  – Guarantee quality to ease consumers
• Cottage industry
  – Capitalists provide people with raw materials
  – Towns grew
Women in Medieval Europe

• Christian equality of souls
• Mary veneration counterbalanced misogyny
  – Mary is good BUT Eve is the source of evil
• Nunneries
• Women were less segregated religiously than in Islam
• All in all female status declined
Decline of Postclassical (Medieval) Europe

- 1337-1453: 100 Yrs. War
- Crossbow, gunpowder, cannon, castle
- Joan of Arc
- Food supply down
- Plagues
- Chivalry and pageantry
Church

- Babylonian Captivity (Avignon)
- Conciliarism – consensus vs pope
- Jan Hus
- Church denied rationalism – turned people away
- Humanism
Olmecs

- South-Central Mexico (800 – 400 BCE)
- Progenitors of Mesoamerican civilization
  - Perhaps 1st to:
    - Play ball court game
    - Obsess with mathematics and calendaring
    - Spiritual focus on death and sacrifice
    - Organize around city-states
- No written language but developed civilization
  - Monumental architecture
- Realistic Art (Jaguars & Colossal Heads)
- NO CLEAR REASON for disappearance
Toltecs

- After Maya and before Aztecs
  - 900 CE – 1100 CE
- Temple builders
- Large influence on Aztec culture
- Tula - capital
The Aztec Empire

- Toltec collapse and Aztec emergence
- Competition for power
- *Mexica*
- Language
- Dislike of Aztecs
- They developed diplomatic ties and came to politically dominate the region by 1428
Aztecs

- Subjects of the Aztec Empire
- Rewriting histories
- Divided into 7 *capulli* or clans
- Local life was based upon these political structures
Aztec Religion

- 128 major deities
- City Deities and gender
- Human Sacrifice
- “Precious Water”
- Had a fatalist outlook on life
Tenochtitlan

- “Foundation of heaven”
- Highly organized
- Center – religious/government
- Gardens for the enjoyment of royalty
- 1519 – covered 5 square miles and population of 150,000
- Located in the “middle” of a lake (marshy area)
- Where present day Mexico City is
- Overall population 15 – 25 million
Aztec Political Breakdown

- City-State rule
- Great speaker
- Prime minister
- Governing council
- Conquered areas
- Aztecs ruled absolutely
Aztec Economy

- Based on agriculture and tributes
- 20,000 acres of Chinampas constructed
- Aztec communities were in charge of making sure crops were raised
Social Structure and Women

- People were broken into capulli
- Most Nobles
- Military units
- Land holding nobles
- Scribes, artisans, and healers made up the middle class

The Role of Women

- Peasant women
- Polygamy vs. Monogamy
- Marriages arranged
- Women could inherit property
- Subordinate to men
Technology

- Technology - Processing of grains
- Time of Processing
The Incan Empire (Tahuantinsuyo) – 1300 CE

- Location
- Emergence
- Language
- Cuzco

1438 – United under the Inca

- Population
Incan Religion

- Temple of the Sun
- The Inca
- Beliefs were based on animism
Incan Rule

- Ruled by the Inca
- Political Division
- State governments
- Local rulers (curacas)
- Newly conquered areas
- Road Systems
  - Tambos
New Territories

- Conquered people
- Created massive irrigation systems
- “Tribute”
- Essential to control
- Relations between the two were beneficial for both
Women and Gender Relations

- Women wove cloth for courts
- Some were taken as concubines and temple servants
- Worked in fields
- Rights and property passed by women to daughters and men to sons
- Emphasis on military kept men in a dominant position above women
Social Structure and Cultural Achievements

• Selection of Rulers
• All residents of Cuzco were nobles
• NO merchant class
• Cultural Achievements
• NO WRITTEN LANGUAGE
• Land management and water management
• Extensive road system

• Compare and contrast Aztecs and Incas (pg 417 of World Civilizations book)
The Aztec Empire

• Toltec collapse and Aztec emergence
  – Following the collapse of the Toltec Empire around year 1150, the power center of Mexican civilization was centered around a large chain of lakes and marsh areas

• Competition for power
  – Heated
  – The Aztecs emerged as the dominant power

• Mexica
  – Aztecs called themselves
  – Group of people who migrated to the shores of Lake Texcoco in the central valley around 1325 and founded the city of Tenochtitlan

• Language
  – In this region following the collapse of this empire was Nahuatl

• Dislike of Aztecs
  – Because of their violent ways

• They developed diplomatic ties and came to politically dominate the region by 1428
  – Diplomacy by negotiation or conquest
Aztecs

- Subjects of the Aztec Empire
  - empire were forced to pay tribute and provide military service.
  - Similar to talle and corvee
- Rewriting histories
  - During the 1400s, histories were rewritten
  - Why? To glorify Aztecs
- Divided into 7 capulli or clans
- Local life was based upon these political structures
Aztec Religion

- 128 major deities
  - many were based upon preexisting Mesoamerican gods
- City Dieties and gender
  - Cities had masculine and feminine aspects and associations
- Human Sacrifice
  - High focus on human sacrifice
  - For religious reasons and for terror
  - Control of people
- “Precious Water”
  - Blood was known as the “precious water” to sustain the gods
- Had a fatalist outlook on life
  - Certain things are predetermined
  - Earth had been destroyed and recreated 4 times
Tenochtitlan

- “Foundation of heaven”
- Highly organized
- Center – religious/government
  - Surrounded by residential and markets
  - Large markets for trade
- Gardens for the enjoyment of royalty
- 1519 – covered 5 square miles and population of 150,000
- Located in the “middle” of a lake (marshy area)
- Where present day Mexico City is
- Overall population 15 – 25 million
  - High density
  - Intimidating to foes
Aztec Political Breakdown

- City-State rule
  - City-states ruled by a speaker of nobility status
  - Reported to the Great Speaker in Tenochtitlan
- Great speaker
  - Like an emperor
  - The Great Speaker had an exquisite court
  - "Elected" from the same royal family
- Prime minister
  - from the royal family
- Governing council
  - controlled by emperor
- Conquered areas
  - Were not integrated
  - Developed into city-states that paid a tribute
- Aztecs ruled absolutely
  - Their downfall was brought about by the stresses of internal weakness
  - Resistance to the tribute system contributed to downfall
Aztec Economy

- Based on agriculture and tributes
  - Aztecs built *chinampas* for agriculture
    - Beds of aquatic weeds, mud, and earth rooted to the lake floor that made floating islands
    - *Chinampas* had high yields due to the availability of water
  - 20,000 acres of *Chinampas* constructed
    - four corn crops per year in some cases
  - Aztec communities were in charge of making sure crops were raised
    - The state controlled the flow of products and tributes
Social Structure and Women

• People were broken into **capulli**
  
• Most Nobles
  – were born into a class
  – Controlled priesthood and military leaders

• Military units
  – the eagle, jaguar,
  – Dying while attempting to take prisoners for sacrifice ensured the highest levels of heaven

• Land holding nobles
  – Brought about the development of a serf-like class
  – Their status was low but still above slaves

• Scribes, artisans, and healers made up the middle class

The Role of Women

• Peasant women
  – Helped in fields but primarily assumed household duties
  – Cleaning, child care, cooking, weaving

• Polygamy vs. Monogamy
  – existed in noble classes but working classes were monogamous

• Marriages arranged
• Women could inherit property
• Subordinate to men
Technology

- Technology - Processing of grains
  - Completed by hand by women
    - In Europe, animals and mills completed the job of hundreds of women
- Time of Processing
  - 30 – 40 hours per week needed to produce milled grains such as maize
The Incan Empire (Twantinsuyu) – 1300 CE

• Location
  – In the Andes mountains
  – Eventually 3000 miles long

• Emergence
  – Grew out of old Andean civilizations
  – Infused new practices and organization

• Language
  – Quechua
  – Developed from Quechua-speaking clans of the Andean highlands

• Cuzco
  – These clans organized in the city of Cuzco

• 1438 – United under the Inca
  – Their ruler (Inca) Pachacuti
  – Pachacuti led their initial expansion/conquest
  – Over the next 60 years this continued

• Population
  – between 9 and 13 million
Incan Religion

• Temple of the Sun
  – Located in Cuzco very important
• The Inca
  – Considered a representative of the Sun God
• Beliefs were based on animism
Incan Rule

• Ruled by the Inca
  – Ruled from his court in Cuzco
• Political Division
  – Divided into four great states
  – Headed by governors
• State governments
  – Dominated by nobles
• Local rulers (curacas)
  – kept positions in exchange for loyalty
  – Tribute exempt
  – Sons taken to Cuzco to be educated (taught Quechua)
• Newly conquered areas
  – usually were “ruled” by mitmaq(colonists)
    • Served as an example of what the empire should be like
• Road Systems
  – Complex roads were developed to move throughout the empire
  – Tambos, or way stations, were spread along these roads
    • Roughly 10,000 tambos
    • Established a mail system that moved as fast them as it does today (between Cuzco and Lima)
New Territories

• Conquered people
  – Paid tribute and served in the army
• Created massive irrigation systems
• “Tribute”
  – Did not demand tribute like Aztecs but extracted labor
  – They were expected to complete public work projects
• Essential to control
  – The aim was to make self-sufficient states loyal to and dependent on the Empire
• Relations between the two were beneficial for both
Women and Gender Relations

- Women wove cloth for courts
- Some were taken as concubines and temple servants
- Worked in fields
- Rights and property passed by women to daughters and men to sons
- Emphasis on military kept men in a dominant position above women
Social Structure and Cultural Achievements

- **Selection of Rulers**
  - Chosen from political division and deemed nobility
- **All residents of Cuzco were nobles**
  - Nobles dressed differently
- **NO merchant class**
  - Long distance trade mainly spanned the empire
  - What people needed they traded
- **Cultural Achievements**
  - Metal working, pottery, and weaving
  - Used knotted strings for numerical record – like an abacus
- **NO WRITTEN LANGUAGE**
- **Land management and water management**
- **Extensive road system**
  - 2500 mile long

• Compare and contrast Aztecs and Incas (pg 417 of World Civilizations book)