The Romans spread Greek culture throughout their own empire.

Middle east became a trading hub center.

Bedouin Wanderers who traveled from place to place.

Muhammad died without leaving someone in control.

“Rightly Guided” Caliphs (Successor) used the urban and Muhammad’s actions as the guides for leadership.

First four Caliphs - “Caliphate”

Abu-Baker

Umar

Utman

Ali

The islamic empire greatly expands.

The expansion of Islam was military and religious as well as cultural and political.

Reasons for success

a common religion and central power in the caliphate

Jihad

re relative weaknesses of the Byzantine and Persian empires.

bold and efficient military methods: use of horses and camels.

The fact that Muslims were often viewed as liberators.

A shared cultural identity among Muslims.

The religious split Umayyad family takes control.

move capital to Damascus

surround themselves with wealth and ceremony

creates religious and political opposition.

Religious divide

Sunni (Majority)

Believe rulers should follow Muhammad’s example.

Believe the first four caliphs were “Rightly Guided”

Shi‘as (Minority)

Believe that Ali should have been named successor.

Rulers should have defended from Muhammad.

Abbasids take control.

Move capital to Baghdad, Iraq.

on a key trade route.

developed huge bureaucracy.

treasury of money.

department for the army.

Foreign Diplomats.

Consulted with religious leader.

Leadership fails because territory is too large.
Worst years of invaders attacks were 850-950
During this time, rulers and warriors made similar agreements in many parts of Europe
The system of governing and landholding called feudalism.
Based on mutual obligations
Power in feudal system much like a pyramid, with the king at the top, kings served by nobles who are served by knights; peasants at the bottom
At the top is the king (the lord)
The vassals to the king are wealthy nobles
Below the wealthy nobles are knights
A knight would then be a vassal to a wealthy nobleman
The knight would pledge his support to his lord (wealthy nobleman)
The bottom of the pyramid were the landless peasants referred to as serfs.
Serfs could not legally leave his lord’s estate, but they could not be bought or sold.
Status determined a person’s prestige and power
People were placed into 3 groups
Those who fought - nobles and knights
2. those who prayed - men and women of church
3. 3) Those who worked - the peasants
4. Social class was usually inherited
5. Serfs are the majority of people in Europe.
6. Most peasants were serfs.
7. Manor - the lords estate
8. The manor system was the basic economic arrangement
9. lord provided the serfs and peasants with housing, strips of farmland and protection from bandits.
Everything needed for daily life was produced on the manor
- crops
- fuel
- cloth
- leather goods
- lumber
the only outside purchases were salt, iron, and a few unusual objects like millstones - stones used to grind flour.
Since it was considered a privilege to live on the manor, peasants paid a high price
paid a tax on all grain found on the lord’s mill
Was considered a crime to avoid paying taxes.
Paid a tax on marriage - weddings, and even death. plus the tithe.
No taxation without representation
a jury trial
The protection of the law
In order to hang on to the last remaining lands in France,
King Edward I summons two burgesses from every borough and two nights
from every county to serve on Parliament in order to raise taxes for the military
campaign.
This is called the Model Parliament because it represented a new model for later
kings.
Eventually the two groups form what is now known as the house of commons
and the house of lords.
This system under King Edward I eventually weakens the power of the lords.
Hugh Capet becomes monarch of France in 987
Feudal lords are not threatened by his rule
Hugh and his heirs slowly increase their power. He does this by:
Making the throne hereditary
playing nobles against one another
Developing a system of tax collection
Capetians rule France from 987 to 1328
Paris becomes pivotal as the center of power
Most powerful of Hugh’s heirs was Philip II or Philip Augustus
Main goal: to recover lands lost to England
Philip was a crafty, unprincipled, a ‘willing-to-do-anything-necessary-to-
accomplish-his-goal-leader.
He is successful against King John of England earning the name Augustus latin
for majestic
recovering land from England, he triples the land holding and for the first time
becomes the most powerful French king over his vassals
In addition to the power he establishes a stronger central government. Creates
the post of bailiff a royal official that travels throughout the kingdom enforcing
the king’s court and tax collection.
Takes on the control of the Catholic church in France
Demanded that the church priests pay taxes and the Pope refuses
seeks to expand the support of his decisions by including commoners in his
court meetings
Expands the Estates-General to include a third estate
First Estate - the church leaders
Second estate - Lords and Nobles
Third Estate - Commoners that mainly included artisans, tradesman, merchants.
Eventually become known as the Bourgeoisie
The Northern Renaissance
Began after the Italian Renaissance when big cities appeared in North
Focused more on the spread of literature and ideas.
Began in Germany because it was the center of trade in Northern Europe.
Italian traders spread art and ideas throughout major German trading cities.
Northern Renaissance spread throughout Europe
Gutenberg invented printing press
Erasmus humanist; tried to blend Christianity with Renaissance ideas,
but unintentionally convinced people to rebel against the Catholic Church
Thomas More- wrote Utopia about the ideal society.
More wrote Utopia to compare life in Europe with that in an ideal society
Wrote that European governments were corrupt
Argued that owning land caused unneeded conflict between people
In utopia all male citizens were equal
Everyone worked to support the society.
Utopia now means a perfect society.
People were portrayed more realistically than they were in Italy.
Subjects in art had flaws.
More engravings were used.
More portraits of everyday people were made.
Therefore, no middle class developed. The same companies that started in Middle Ages still dominated business. Old fashioned methods and high prices were common. Spaniards turned to France, England & the Netherlands for cheaper goods. This only made the other countries richer. These countries were Spain’s enemies. In order to finance wars, Spain had to borrow money. Spain borrowed money from German and Italian bangers. They sent shiploads of silver to repay the debts. Philip had to declare Spain bankrupt three times. Spain had to keep an army in the Spanish Netherlands to keep the people under control. Spain = Catholic; Dutch = Calvinist. Spain = poor economy; Dutch = prosperous middle class. Philip raised taxes in the Netherlands and tried to crush Protestantism. In 1566 Protestants swept through Catholic churches. Philip sent an army to punish the rebels. 1,500 Protestants and suspected rebels were executed in a single day. The Dutch and Spanish fought for 11 more years. Netherlands won and set up seven new provinces. They began to practice religious toleration. They formed a republic. The middle class had power. Absolutism in Europe. Philip lost his Dutch possessions, he was a forceful ruler in many ways. He tried to control every aspect of his empire’s affairs. Absolute Monarchy
Their goal was to control every aspect of society. Growing middle class supported the monarch because they promised a peaceful supportive climate for business. Church authority broke down and gave monarchs greater control.
Marching Toward War

In Europe, military buildup, nationalistic feelings, and rival alliances set the stage for the continental war. Ethnic conflict in the Balkan region, which helped start the war, continued to erupt in that area in the 1990s for about 30 years. Europe had been at peace. The last war was between Germany and France, and France lost. Efforts were made to outlaw war and achieve permanent peace. By 1900, there were hundreds of peace organizations. Some Europeans believed that was a thing of the past. Yet Europe was on the edge of a massive war.

The Rise of Nationalism

Imperialism and Militarism

Tangled Alliances

Militarism

Alliances

Nationalism

Imperialism

Assassination

Nationalism can be a unifying force, but it can also cause intense competition. By the turn of the 20th century, a fierce rivalry had developed among Europe’s Great Powers: Germany, Austria-Gu agency, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, and France.

I. competition for materials and markets
II. Territorial disputes
III. Nationalism led to demands for independences.

European nations had been competing for colonies in Africa and Asia. This competition led to increased rivalries and mistrust.

A dangerous arms race had developed.

Nations believed that to be great you must have a powerful military. By 1914 all of Great Powers, except Great Britain, had large standing armies.

Militarism - the policy of glorifying military power and keeping an army prepared for war.

A race to build a bigger stronger military than your neighbor.

Growing rivalries and mutual distrust led to the creation of several military alliances.

Alliance system had been designed to keep peace in Europe. Instead it helped push the continent to war.

How long had Europe been at peace?

What does Mania stand for?
Agreed to many demands
Austria would not negotiate and declared war.
Russia ordered the mobilization of troops toward the Austria Hungarian borders.