

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Successors of Rome: Relative Strengths and Weaknesses
- II. The Eastern Roman Empire and Byzantine Civilization, 476–1453
 - A. Shifting fortunes but stable features
 - B. History of the Byzantine Empire
 1. Rulers and ruling dynasties
 - a) Justinian
 - b) The Macedonian dynasty and the Golden Age of Byzantium, 867–1081
 - c) The Comneni dynasty
 - d) The Paleologian dynasty
 2. Civilizing mission in eastern Europe
 3. Patterns of social change
 4. Surrounded by enemies in later years
 - C. Byzantine culture: Christianity and Classicism
 1. Conflict inherited from Rome
 2. The Orthodox religion
 - a) The office of patriarch
 - b) Differences between Orthodox and Western Christianity
 - c) Religious disputes
 - (1) Iconoclastic Controversy
 - (2) Other dissension
 - d) Monasticism
 3. Law and History
 - a) Heir to Roman law
 - b) The Justinian Code
 - (1) Principles
 - (2) Influence
 - c) Anna Comnena, the *Alexiad*
 4. Architecture and mosaics
 - a) The Byzantine style
 - (1) Elements of Byzantine architecture
 - (2) The pendentive
 - (3) The dome
 - b) Outstanding buildings and their characteristics
 - (1) The church of Hagia Sophia, Constantinople
 - (2) The church of San Vitale, Ravenna
 - (3) The church of Sant' Apollinare in Classe
 - c) Mosaics
 - (1) Contrast with the Roman style

- (2) The portrayals of Justinian and Theodora and their courtiers
 - d) Impact of the Iconoclastic Controversy
 - (1) Destruction of past art
 - (2) Inauguration of a theological art
- III. The Islamic World, 600–1517
- A. Overview of Islamic civilization
 - 1. Meaning of *islam* and *muslim*
 - 2. Geographic setting
 - 3. The pre-Islamic Arabs
 - a) Desert Bedouins
 - b) Urban Arabs
 - 4. Jewish and Christian neighbors
 - B. History of Islam
 - 1. Life and teachings of Muhammad
 - a) The Quraish tribe
 - b) The cities of Mecca and Medina
 - c) Jihad and the expansion of Islam
 - d) The purification of the Kaaba
 - 2. The Islamic Empire and Muhammad's successors
 - a) Theocracy and the role of the Caliph
 - b) The Abbasid dynasty, the golden age of Islam, 754–1258
 - c) Collapse of the caliphate and the rise of mutually hostile Islamic states
 - C. Islamic religious and cultural developments
 - 1. Brilliance of Islamic civilization
 - a) Brief survey
 - b) Central role of religion in Islamic life
 - 2. Islamic religion
 - a) Two central beliefs
 - b) Relation to Jewish and Christian prophetic tradition
 - c) The Koran
 - d) The Hadith, or the Tradition
 - e) Five Pillars of the Faith
 - (1) The affirmation of faith
 - (2) Prayer
 - (3) Fasting
 - (4) Alms-giving
 - (5) Pilgrimage
 - f) The Shari'a, or holy law
 - 3. History
 - a) Various types

- b) The pioneering work of Ibn Khaldun
 - 4. Science
 - a) Link between Roman science and medieval Western science
 - b) Original contributions
 - (1) Medicine
 - (2) Mathematics
 - c) Adaptations from Hindu science
 - 5. Art and architecture
 - a) Complex adaptations of sources
 - (1) Greco-Roman influence
 - (2) Byzantine influence
 - (3) Persian influence
 - (4) Impact of the koranic prohibition against figurative art
 - b) Decorative art
 - (1) Arabesques
 - (2) Calligraphy
 - (3) Mosaics
 - (4) Other
 - c) The dominant structure: the mosque
 - (1) A typical mosque
 - (2) The congregational mosque: Ibn Tulun Mosque, Cairo
 - (3) The teaching mosque
 - (4) The Minbar
 - d) Persian miniatures
 - (1) Origins
 - (2) Characteristics

IV. The Early Medieval West

- A. Explanation of *medieval*
- B. The Early Middle Ages: A Romano-Germanic Christianized world
 - 1. Western life after the fall of Rome
 - 2. Growing stability
 - a) Tribes and kingdoms
 - b) The kingdom of the Franks
 - (1) The Merovingian dynasty
 - (2) The Carolingian dynasty
 - c) Charlemagne's empire
 - (1) Geographic expansion
 - (2) The coronation in Rome
 - (3) Governmental apparatus
 - (4) Breakup

- C. The political chaos of the ninth and tenth centuries and the rise of new states
 - 1. The beginning of modern France: Hugh Capet as the king of the western Franks
 - 2. The beginning of modern Germany: Otto the Great as emperor of the Germans and Saxons
- D. Religion and culture in the Early Middle Ages 1.
 - Christianity: leadership and organization
 - a) The papacy
 - (1) Gregory the Great
 - (2) The intractable problem of secular power over church affairs
 - b) The regular clergy
 - (1) The Benedictine reforms
 - (2) Monastic contributions to cultural life
 - 2. Literature, history, and learning
 - a) Scholars and historians
 - (1) Boethius
 - (2) Gregory of Tours
 - (3) Bede
 - b) The Carolingian Renaissance
 - (1) Characteristics
 - (2) The palace school
 - (3) Alcuin of York
 - (4) Einhard
 - (5) Carolingian minuscule
 - c) A tenth-century playwright: Hrotswitha
 - 3. Music
 - a) Gregorian chants
 - b) Polyphony
 - 4. Architecture
 - a) Related to decline in living conditions
 - b) Charlemagne's building program
 - (1) Palaces and a royal residence
 - (2) Palace chapel in Aachen
 - 5. Painting: illuminated manuscripts and Bibles
 - a) The Carolingian style
 - b) The German Reichnau school
- V. The Legacy of Byzantium, Islam, and the Early Medieval West