Regional Outline for Eastern Europe

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 8000 – 600 CE | 600 – 1450 CE | 1450-1750 CE | 1750 – 1914 CE | 1914 - Present |
| Politics | Religion based  Hierarchal system  Delegation of responsibility  Bureaucratic codification  6th century Justinian rule – restore Rome | Mongol invasion 1237-1241  - Russia divided into small kingdoms  Tartars control  - left day to day control to locals  -Mongol Golden Horde subjugated Russia and Europe (Mongols were called Tartars- people from hell)  -Only successful invasions into Russia were in the winter  -Mongols destroyed cities that resisted (Ryazan, Moscow, Vladimir, Kiev)  -Fall of Kiev initiated nearly 2 and a half centuries of Mongol dominance  -Moscow grew in strength, Battle of Kulikova Russians defeated Golden Horde | Ivan III/IV -  Free from Mongols – 1480  Empire expanded eastward  Russia – centralization of authority  Peter the Great – St. Petersburg as capital  Parliamentary government  Secret police  First Russian navy | Russia – tsar continued to be all powerful  Prussia – remained militaristic and authoritarian  Duma created, but no real power  Local rulers – zemstvoes regulate roads, schools  Military officers based on meritocracy | Tsarist regime falls apart  Army in full retreat  USSR formed – collapses following cold war  Socialism, Vladimir Lenin  Soviet troops occupy all of eastern Europe  Joesph Stalin takes control after Lenin  Gorbachev tries to reform  frees E. European nations  updated authoritarian structure in reality |
| Economy | Byzantine empire  Most important western terminal of the Silk Road  Constantinople located on important trade routs | Trade lapsed under Tartars  North-south commerce never returned  Moscow – trade, tribute collector  Most part, remained agricultural  Trades with nomadic people | Key economy bound to agriculture  Devalued merchant class  Limited commercial exchange  Systemized tax system  Metallurgy and mining  Economics funded military | Backward position in trade  Exported some grain to W. Europe  Trade deficit lessened by increasing serf output, not improving industry  - realizes the need to industrialize  But sill doesn’t want to be materialistic | COMECON  Economies nationalized  Collectivization under state planned control  Soviet welfare system  Focus on heavy industry  Lenin’s New economic policy  Russia-five year plan |
| Social Class/Gender | Serfdom began in Middle Age  Original sin devalues women | Influx of jews  Monogamy replaced polygamy  Fairly free farmers  Boyars-aristocrats-less political power | Feudalism  Peter the Great encourages serfdom  Women and nobles forced to dress in western fashions  Men shaved beards – denial of Mongol tradition  Power to upper class women | Emancipating serfs 1861  -but most indebted, life doesn’t improve  Increased literacy  Some upper class women have access to new careers  Pogroms against Jews | Muslim population growth  Lenin’s New Economic Policy gave freedom to small businesses, peasant landowners – more power  Education started to spread – literacy |
| Science  Inventions |  |  | Focus on Serfs-cheap labor force impeded invention or new scientific ideas  John Desarguliers builds first steam engine outside England | Western machinery imported  Outdated agricultural methods – hard to compete  Mendel and some peas, Pavlov and his dog | Cold War – Arms race, space race Scientists highly respected  Research heavily funded  Direction/research determined by government – want applied science |
| Art/Architecture | Hagia Sophia  Mosaic  Religion based | Ornate churches  Icons, illuminated manuscripts  Religious art vs. local music, street performers & theater | Not part of Renaissance due to illiterate Mongols  Architecture of city done by serfs  Romanov Policy  - Italian artists/architects to work on churches/palaces | Beginning of some arts flourish  -Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Tchaikivsky  Nationalist pride through dictionaries, histories, folktales, music | Art-attacked western style  Classical arts  Literature walked line of angering government – still discussed patriotism/Russian |
| Empire | Byzantine Empire | Kievan Rus  could not replicate Byzantine  Kievan decline – rival princes set up regional governments  Rapid decline of Byzantium  Mongol Golden Horde | Connection to Byzantine Empire  - married niece of emperor  Expansion – fought Ottoman Empire  Fall of Byzantine Empire (1453) |  | USSR (Soviet Union) |
| Religion | Animist – gods of sun, thunder, wind and fire | Vladimir I convert to Christianity  forced conversion  Splendor of Orthodox religious ceremonies  Religion allowed to have vernacular languages  Mongols had religious toleration which allowed the Orthodox church to grow in power  Mongol rule resulted in isolation from Christian lands farther west | Orthodox Christianity moved to Moscow  Romanov family – state control over Russian Orthodox Church | Russification – all Russians had to convert to Orthodoxy | Soviet schools taught religion as myth under Stalin  No church service to under 18 |