**Step One—Read the Chapter and Take Notes As You Go**

This outline reflects the major headings and subheadings in this chapter of your textbook. Use it to take notes as you read each section of the chapter. In your notes, try to restate the main idea of each section.

**Chapter 10: The Worlds of Christendom: Contraction, Expansion, and Division, 500–1300**

I. Christian Contraction in Asia and Africa

A. Asian Christianity

 1. The challenge of Islam, yet many cases of tolerance

 2. Nestorian Christians in the Middle East and China

 3. Mongols and Christians

B. African Christianity

 1. Coptic Church in Egypt

 2. Nubia

 3. Ethiopia

II. Byzantine Christendom: Building on the Roman Past

A. The Byzantine State

 1. A smaller but more organized Roman Empire

 2. Wealth and splendor of the court

 3. Under attack from the West and East, 1085–1453

B. The Byzantine Church and Christian Divergence

 1. Caesaropapism

 2. Intense internal theological debates

 3. Orthodox/Catholic divide

 4. Impact of the Crusades

C. Byzantium and the World

 1. Conflicts with Persians, Arabs, and Turks

 2. Long-distance trade, coins, and silk production

 3. Preservation of Greek learning

 4. Slavic world and Cyrillic script

D. The Conversion of Russia

 1. Kievan Rus

 2. Prince Vladimir of Kiev

 3. Doctrine of a “third Rome”

III. Western Christendom: Rebuilding in the Wake of Roman Collapse

A. Political Life in Western Europe, 500–1000

 1. What was lost with the fall of Rome?

 2. What aspects of Rome survived?

 3. Charlemagne as a Roman emperor, 800

B. Society and the Church

 1. Feudalism and Serfdom

 2. Role of the Roman Catholic Church

 3. Spreading the faith

 4. Conflicts between church and state

C. Accelerating Change in the West

 1. New security after 1000

 2. High Middle Ages (1000–1300)

 3. Revival of long-distance trade

 4. Urbanization and specialization of labor

 5. Territorial kingdoms, Italian city-states, and German principalities

 6. Rise and fall of opportunities for women

D. Europe Outward Bound: The Crusading Tradition

 1. Merchants, diplomats, and missionaries

 2. Christian piety and warrior values

 3. Seizure of Jerusalem, 1099

 4. Crusader states, 1099–1291

 5. Iberia, Baltic Sea, Byzantium, and Russia

 6. Less important than Turks and Mongols

 7. Cross-cultural trade, technology transfer, and intellectual exchange

 8. Hardening of boundaries

IV. The West in Comparative Perspective

A. Catching Up

 1. Backwards Europe

 2. New trade initiatives

 3. Agricultural breakthroughs

 4. Wind and water mills

 5. Gunpowder and maritime technology

B. Pluralism in Politics

 1. A system of competing states

 2. Gunpowder revolution

 3. States, the church, and the nobility

 4. Merchant independence

C. Reason and Faith

 1. Connections to Greek thought

 2. Autonomous universities

 3. A new interest in rational thought

 4. Search for Greek texts

 5. Comparisons with Byzantium and the Islamic World

IV. Remembering and Forgetting: Continuity and Surprise in the Worlds of Christendom

A. Christendom’s legacies

B. Misleading history?