During the 12th century, the civilization of the Byzantine Empire experienced a period of intense change and development. These changes were particularly significant in two areas of Byzantine cultural and intellectual achievement. These changes were particularly significant in two areas of Byzantine cultural and intellectual achievement. The book consists of four main sections, on economy and society, on finance, and on the circulation and production of money. Byzantine economic recovery in the early 9th century can be seen by the fact that Emperor Theophilos was able to leave 7,000,000 nomismata in the imperial treasury for his successor in 882. After Theophilos’ death his wife Theodora II continued his successful policies and even increased the imperial reserves to 7,048,800 nomismata.

Economic Expansion In The Byzantine Empire

The Economic Expansion in the Byzantine Empire, 900-1200. In this case the book shows that, contrary to what had previously been assumed, the 10th century did not see an end to the economic expansion of the Byzantine Empire, which continued up to the end of the 12th century, as it did in Western Europe.

Economic Expansion In The Byzantine Empire, 900-1200... Dr. Harvey's conclusions will affect all future interpretations of the general course of Byzantine history, and call for a reassessment of the whole nature and social structure of the Byzantine economic expansion (Economic Expansion in the Byzantine Empire, 900-1200 (Hardcover))

Economic Expansion In The Byzantine Empire, 900-1200... The Empire building up to Justinian's restoration in 527 was quite a long time. From 267 (first division of the Roman Empire to 565). This makes the stability of its monetary system and its long...