Abstract

The early medieval period was a time of great change in Europe. Politically thee empires ruled Europe: Charlemagne's Carolingian Empire, the Holy Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire. During this time early cities began to form in Europe, and new patterns of settlement developed. Gr parmpof the 21st (T-2s 21(a)ea pattern during changes and urban development. Urban populations are subject to much higher disease loads than rural populations, and nutritional stress than urban populations.

This thesis explores the impact of urban development on the health of the inhabitants of Great Moravia. As rural populations shared a similar agricultural profile, they were expected to reflect a similar health status. Urban populations, however, were expected to have a higher risk of food and nutritional stress and disease. This might be reflected in human remains by differences in health indicators between males and females.

The research question is if urban populations were indeed