

Abstract

The early medieval period was a time of great change in Europe. Politically three 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. Gramparment of the time (H) and (C) influenced agricultural changes and urban development. Urban populations were subject to taxation. R high population density caused severe malnutrition 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 standard of health. However, the impact of urban development on health and disease would be reflected in human remains by differences in health indicators between males

The research question is if urban populations were indeed