

As a result of the reorganization of the Empire's economic system, which led to an increase in the demand for crafts and imported articles, a noticeable stabilization of the market occurred. It made favorable development of the monetary-commercial economy in the Eastern Roman state possible during the 5th and 6th centuries. Nevertheless, in the long run the symptoms of a revived market led to a situation in which cash, especially gold, having become a generally sought after symbol of wealth, was thesaurized by private individuals or exchanged for consumer goods at an ever increasing rate. Soon, this phenomenon greatly contributed to the worsening economic problems of both the barbarian Western states that had risen on the lands of the former Empire and the Byzantine Roman Empire.