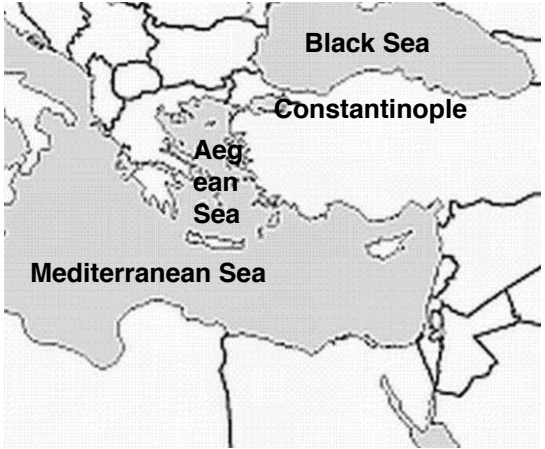





Byzantine Empire/Russia Notes

Byzantine Empire Geography	What have I learned?
<p>The capital of the Byzantine empire was the city of Constantinople.</p> <p>The Byzantine Empire had been the Eastern half of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>Constantinople's location on the straits known as the Bosphorus or Dardanelles gave them access to important trade routes.</p>	<p>Locate/Label the following on the map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Med. Sea • Black Sea • Aegean Sea • Sea of Marmara • Dardanelles/Hellespont • Bosphorus Strait • Balkan Peninsula/Greece • Anatolia Peninsula/Asia Minor 
Justinian	What have I learned?
<p>The Byzantine Empire's greatest ruler, Justinian ruled from 527 to 565 CE.</p> <p>Justinian had a love for all things "Roman" and wanted to make Constantinople the capitol of a "restored Roman empire."</p> <p>Justinian's primary goal was to reunite the Roman Empire.</p> <p>In his efforts to recreate Rome, Justinian sent out his general, Belisarius to recapture territories now ruled by the Vandals and Ostrogoths tribes.</p> <p>Justinian's most important contribution was the creation of Corpus Juris Civilis (Justinian's Code). Justinian gathered a panel of scholars to comb through & edit old Roman Laws.</p> <p>Justinian's Code remained effective for over hundreds of years, influencing the law codes of European and Western nations and the Catholic Church.</p>	<p>Looking at the map, what happened to the Byzantine Empire after the reign of Justinian?</p>  <p>It begins to contract (lose territory)</p> <p>Which of the following does not reflect achievements of Emperor Justinian?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Codification of laws B. Trade expansion C. Creation of Cyrillic alphabet D. Reuniting former Roman territories <p>The Justinian Code is considered a milestone because it</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. preserved many ancient Chinese legal decrees in writing B. served as a model for European legal systems C. became the first democratic constitution D. united Muslim and Roman thought

Hagia Sophia	What have I learned?
<p>In order to strengthen the Byzantine Empire's ties to Christianity, Justinian ordered the construction of its most famous church, the Hagia Sofia.</p> <p>Hagia Sophia means "Holy Wisdom." Hagia Sophia's architecture is an example of cultural diffusion. The dome is an element borrowed from the Romans. When the Islamic civilization took over Constantinople, prayer towers called minarets were added.</p>	<p>In this picture of Hagia Sophia, label the architectural elements borrowed from Rome & the architectural elements added by the Muslims.</p> 
Theodora & Justinian	What have I learned?
<p>Justinian's wife Theodora often acted as co-ruler, working alongside her husband.</p> <p>Theodora saved her husband's rule when she convinced her husband not to flee during the Nikia Riots Rebellion.</p>	<p>"Emperor, if you wish to flee well and good; you have the money, the ships are ready, the sea is clear. But I shall stay. I accept the ancient proverb: Royal purple is the best burial sheet." -Theodora</p> <p>What event is Theodora referring to in her words to Justinian?</p> <p>The Nikia riots.</p>
The Fall of the Byzantine Empire	What have I learned?
<p>After Justinian, the Byzantine empire began to slowly shrink in size. Several factors led to their decline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Captured by Christians in the Fourth Crusade (1204 AD). Finally capture Constantinople 2. The rise of Islam 3. Seljuk Turks conquer Anatolia 4. Rise of the Ottoman Turks <p>The empire will eventually fall to the Ottoman Turks in the year 1453.</p> <p>The Ottoman leader, Sultan Mehmed will rename Constantinople, Istanbul.</p>	<p>To what areas will the Ottoman empire eventually spread?</p> <p>The Balkans, North Africa, Persia, and southern Europe</p>  <p>• Captured the city of Constantinople in 1453 • Benefited from rich trade along the Mediterranean Sea • Ruled by Suleiman the Lawgiver</p> <p>Which empire best fits these descriptions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Roman Ottoman Mongol Byzantine
The Great Schism	What have I learned?
<p>The Great Schism refers to the 1st split in the Christian Church.</p> <p>The church in the west will become the Roman Catholic church.</p> <p>The church in the east will become the Eastern Orthodox church.</p>	<p>Why is the <u>Great Schism</u> significant in the history of the Christian religion?</p> <p>Because it marked the first divergence from the accepted and traditional practices of the Catholic Church, opening the door to differing interpretations of the faith.</p> <p>Christianity in Western Europe can best be classified as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greek Orthodox. Russian Christian. Roman Catholic. Byzantine Christian

The division of the Church was a result of 3 main issues:

1. The nature of Jesus
2. The use of icons
3. Political: Patriarchs unwilling to recognize Popes.

Icons = **Religious imagery**

The Byzantine Emperor **Leo** banned the use of icons because he believed they were equal to **Idol worship**.

Those who supported **Leo** became known as **iconoclasts** because of their destruction of the idols.

The **Patriarch Michael I** supported the use of **icons** & ordered Leo's **excommunication**. (declaring someone an outcast of the church)

In 843, Empress **Irene of Athens** (*not Justinian's wife*) lifted the ban on the use of icons

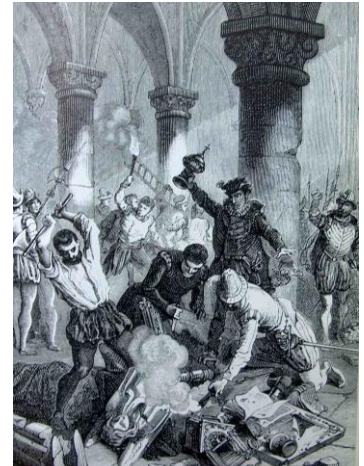
2 major disagreements between the Pope & the Byzantine Emperor were

- (1) Who should control the churches in the **Eastern Roman Empire**?
- (2) Who had the power to **select bishops and church officers**?

These disagreements resulted in the Great Schism in the year **1054**.

What do you think this image represents?

The destruction of religious icons and imagery.



What event led to the schism between the Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church?

- A. Justinian invaded Rome
- B. **the pope and patriarch excommunicated each other**
- C. the conversion of people in the Byzantine Empire to Islam
- D. the death of the patriarch

The main dispute between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church was over

- A. the location of their shared seat of power.
- B. the rule of Justinian.
- C. the translation of ancient texts.
- D. **the role of the pope**

Two New Churches

Roman Catholic

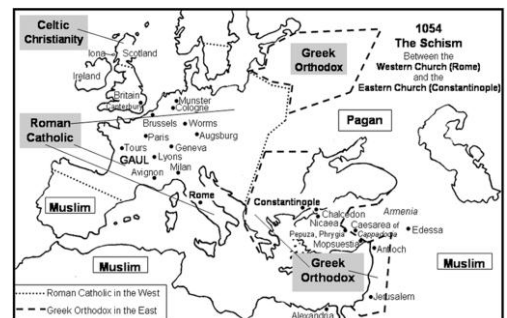
Eastern Orthodox

What have I learned?

The title pope comes from the Latin word papa, which means "father."

What other religions existed at the time of the Great Schism?


Celtic Christianity, Islam, Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Pagan.



The Patriarch was the accepted head of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

After the Great Schism, the Byzantine church became known as the

- a. Roman Catholic Church. c. **Eastern Orthodox Church.**
- b. Greek Patriarchal Church. d. Reformed Catholic Church.

Byzantine Influence on Russia – Cyrillic Alphabet	What have I learned?																																																																
<p>Byzantine missionaries began to spread Christianity to groups in the north called the Rus and Slavs.</p> <p>2 missionaries, 1. Cyril 2. Methodius</p> <p>Wished to translate the Bible into the Slavic language, but the Slavs had no alphabet.</p> <p>The missionaries used the Greek alphabet to create a new one called the Cyrillic alphabet.</p> <p>The Cyrillic Alphabet is used in languages today such as Russian.</p>	<p>What did Byzantine monks create to help newly converted Russians?</p> <p>A. Inexpensive Bibles B. The Cyrillic alphabet C. Mosques D. Hymnals</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1019 218 1487 611"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Russian letter - English analog</th> <th colspan="2">Russian letter - English analog</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>А а</td><td>A</td><td>Р р</td><td>R</td></tr> <tr><td>Б б</td><td>B</td><td>С с</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>В в</td><td>V</td><td>Т т</td><td>T</td></tr> <tr><td>Г г</td><td>G</td><td>У у</td><td>U</td></tr> <tr><td>Д д</td><td>D</td><td>Ф ф</td><td>F</td></tr> <tr><td>Е е</td><td>E</td><td>Х х</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>Ж ж</td><td>ZH</td><td>Ц ц</td><td>TS</td></tr> <tr><td>З з</td><td>Z</td><td>Ч ч</td><td>CH</td></tr> <tr><td>И и</td><td>I</td><td>Ш ш</td><td>SH</td></tr> <tr><td>Й ъ</td><td>I-short</td><td>Щ щ</td><td>SCH</td></tr> <tr><td>К к</td><td>K</td><td>Ъ ъ</td><td>- hard</td></tr> <tr><td>Л л</td><td>L</td><td>Ы ы</td><td>-(maybe y)</td></tr> <tr><td>М м</td><td>M</td><td>Ь ь</td><td>- soft</td></tr> <tr><td>Н н</td><td>N</td><td>Э э</td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>О о</td><td>O</td><td>Ю ю</td><td>IU</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Russian letter - English analog		Russian letter - English analog		А а	A	Р р	R	Б б	B	С с	S	В в	V	Т т	T	Г г	G	У у	U	Д д	D	Ф ф	F	Е е	E	Х х	H	Ж ж	ZH	Ц ц	TS	З з	Z	Ч ч	CH	И и	I	Ш ш	SH	Й ъ	I-short	Щ щ	SCH	К к	K	Ъ ъ	- hard	Л л	L	Ы ы	-(maybe y)	М м	M	Ь ь	- soft	Н н	N	Э э	E	О о	O	Ю ю	IU
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Russian Influences	What have I learned?																																																																
<p>3 Main groups influence Russian culture:</p> <p>1. Eastern Slavs 2. Veringians (Vikings) 3. Byzantines</p>	<p>Circle the area where Slavs originated?</p> 																																																																
The Slavs	What have I learned?																																																																
<p>The Slavic peoples originated from the area north of the Black Sea.</p> <p>The Slavic peoples were independent of one another (no political ties) but had a similar culture.</p> <p>The Slavs lived primarily in an open, treeless grassland region known as the steppes.</p>	<p>Read the passage to answer the following questions.</p> <div data-bbox="683 1129 1523 1528" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>The Steppe(s) is flat, semi-arid grassland between mountain ranges of Eurasia, running from modern Hungary to Mongolia, mostly in Central Asia. The Silk Roads run through this area. The Steppes produced nomads, horseback riders, and may have seen the origin of Indo-European languages (PIE). Steppe burial mounds, in Russia, near Kazakhstan, reveal this area as home to the Amazons. Steppe nomads are often described as warlike, which fits the Amazon image, as well as the better-known Steppe denizen, Genghis Khan leader of the Mongols or Tartars, and the Huns, led by Attila. The Steppe was better suited to livestock herding (pastoralism) than agriculture. Warriors migrated to the settled areas to the south, waging wars with the inhabitants, notably, the Chinese and Romans. Scythian nomadic horsemen, who lived from the Black Sea to Eastern Mongolia, waged wars against Greeks, Mesopotamians, and Persians, from the 8th century B.C. In the East, the threatening presence of Steppe nomads prompted the Chinese to build the Great Wall to try to keep them out.</p> </div> <p>How does the author describe the topography of the Steppe? Flat, semi-arid grasslands between Eurasian mountain ranges.</p> <p>How does the author describe the people of the Steppe? Nomads, great horsemen, war-like, pastoral,</p> <p>What 2 famous groups of people originated in the Steppes? Mongols and Huns</p>																																																																

The Vikings in Russia

The **Vikings** began to migrate southward seeking routes to the **Black Sea**. In the process, they built forts along Russia's 3 main rivers:

1. The Don

2. The Volga

3. The Dnieper

Because of their lack of political unity, the Slavs often found themselves under attack by raiders. The Slavs near **Novgorod** asked the Viking ruler, **Rurik** to rule over & protect them.

The Slavic people soon regretted their decision to allow Vikings to rule.

What have I learned?

Use a colored pencil to trace the 3 main rivers the Vikings used to access the Black Sea.



Kiev

Kiev, as well as other Russian cities, becomes a **Principality** (kingdom ruled by a Prince)

Russia develops a rigid class structure with those of Viking descent becoming the **Noble class** known as **Dvor**.

956 CE, Princess **Olga** becomes the 1st Russian noble to adopt **Christianity**.

980, Olga's grandson **Vladimir** wants to choose a religion to unify his kingdom. After consideration of many religions, **Vladimir** chooses **Eastern Orthodox Christianity**.

What have I learned?

The development of Kiev and its culture was the result of the blended cultures of what two peoples?

- a. Slavs and Vikings
- b. Mongols and Kurds
- c. Vandals and Bulgars
- d. Poles and Slavs

Circle Kiev on the map. In what country is Kiev located today?



The faith adopted by Prince Vladimir of Russia was

- A. Christianity.
- B. Islam.
- C. Judaism.
- D. Buddhism

The Mongols in Russia

The Mongols came from the area of **Central Asia**.

Mongols attacked under the leadership of their greatest ruler, **Genghis Khan** In the year **1240**, Mongols under the leadership of Genghis' grandson **Batu Khan** attack & destroy Kiev.

Mongols will remain in power in Russia for over **200 years**.

The **Mongol Empire** in Russia is known as the **Khanate of the Golden Horde**

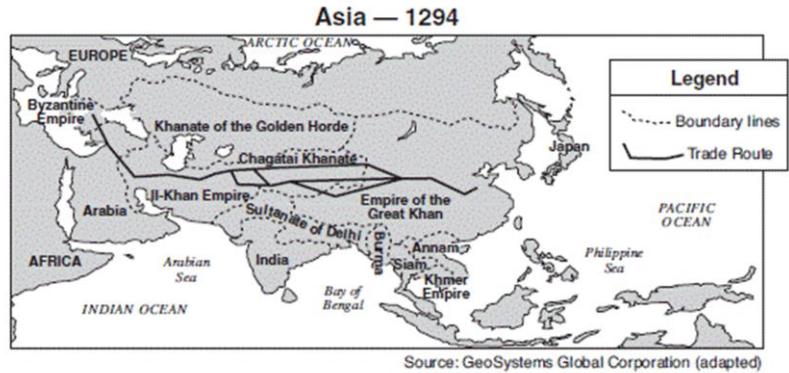
Khanate = Kingdom
Golden = Royal color
Horde = Camp

Russians under Mongol rule were allowed to follow their own **customs** but were forced to pay **tribute** (money used to support the Mongols)

Prince **Alexander Nevsky** of Novgorod convinced the other principalities to work with the Mongols in order to keep the princes in **power**.

For Russia, the main problem with the 200-year rule of the Mongols is that it kept them **isolated** from their counterparts in western Europe.

What have I learned?



Circle the 4 Khanates which made up the Mongol Empire:

- Khanate of the Golden Horde
- Chagatai Khanate
- Il-Khanate
- Empire of the Great Khan (Yuan Empire)

What is the name of the major Trade Route that flourished under Mongol rule?

The Silk Road

Economically, why would it be beneficial for the Mongols to encourage trade through their lands?

Because they get a cut of any deals that are made

Which of these statements is true about the Mongol rule of medieval Russia?

- Mongols destroyed trade routes between China and Eastern Europe.
- Mongol rule strengthened ties between Russia and Western Europe.
- Russian rulers continued the Mongols' use of absolute power.
- Mongol rule isolated Russia from the nations of Western Europe.**

Power moves to Moscow

Moscow's strategic location near 3 main rivers made it a center for trade.

Moscow had become the favorite principality of the Mongols because their leader **Ivan I** had offered to **collect tribute** from other principalities.

The Mongols gave **Ivan I** the title **Great Prince**

What have I learned?

Trade wise, why would Moscow be preferable to Kiev?

Moscow is located at the nexus of three river trade routes and is centrally located.



Moscow became the religious center as well when the **Patriarch** of the **Orthodox** Church moves its center to the city.

Ivan III of Moscow cemented his importance by marrying the niece of the last **Byzantine** emperor & **unites** all the Russian principalities.

Ivan III begins to call himself **Czar** (Russian word for Caesar) & proclaims Moscow as the “**Third Rome**”.

Ivan III refuses to pay **tribute** to the Mongols & after a bloodless standoff, Russia gains **independence** from the Mongols.

Name this structure located in Moscow.

The Kremlin



Whose heritage was Ivan III claiming when he used the title Czar?

Caesar

Russia achieved liberation from Mongol rule after

- A. the Russian and Mongol armies refused to fight, and both sides went home
- B. the Russian army defeated the Mongols after three days of fighting
- C. the Mongol army went bankrupt from maintaining its large army
- D. the Russian state paid a huge tribute to the Mongol Empire

The Byzantines saw themselves as guardians of the cultures of

- A. Mesopotamia and Egypt. C. India and China.
- B. Persia and Assyria. D. Greece and Rome.

In this excerpt, a Russian monk sees special meaning in the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

“The third Rome . . . shines like the sun . . . throughout the whole universe. . . Two Romes have fallen, and the third one stands, and a fourth one there shall not be.”

—Philotheos, quote in *Tsar and People* (Cherniavsky)

Refer to the excerpt in which a Russian monk writes about the fall of Constantinople in 1453. What “two Romes” is the monk referring to in the excerpt? In what way does Russia represent the “third Rome?”

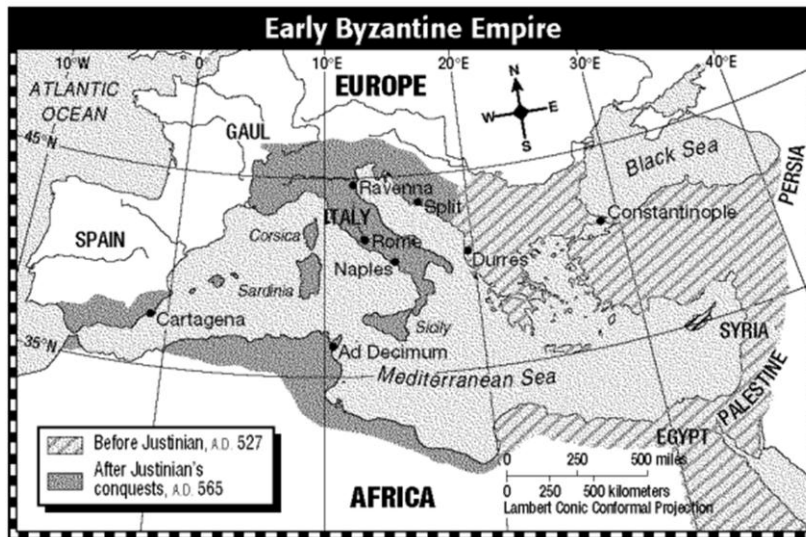
The Western Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire. Russia claims its lineage through Cyril and others who bring the Roman/Byzantine culture and bloodline into the Rus.

This author would most likely agree with the idea that the

- A. Size of Constantinople limited trade
- B. Cities of western Europe were more impressive than Constantinople.
- C. Location of Constantinople contributed to its prosperity.
- D. Government of Constantinople failed to provide order.

. . . The circumference of the city of Constantinople is eighteen miles; one-half of the city being bounded by the continent, the other by the sea, two arms of which meet here; the one a branch or outlet of the Russian, the other of the Spanish sea. Great stir and bustle prevails [dominates] at Constantinople in consequence of the conflux [meeting] of many merchants, who resort thither [come there], both by land and by sea, from all parts of the world for purposes of trade, including merchants from Babylon and from Mesopotamia, from Media and Persia, from Egypt and Palestine, as well as from Russia, Hungary, Patzinakia, Budia, Lombardy and Spain. In this respect the city is equaled only by Bagdad, the metropolis of the Mahometans. . . .

— Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela



During Justinian's reign as emperor, he recovered much of the territory that once belonged to the Roman Empire. What is the farthest west that Justinian was able to stretch his empire?

- A. Gaul C. Spain
- B. Persia D. Palestine

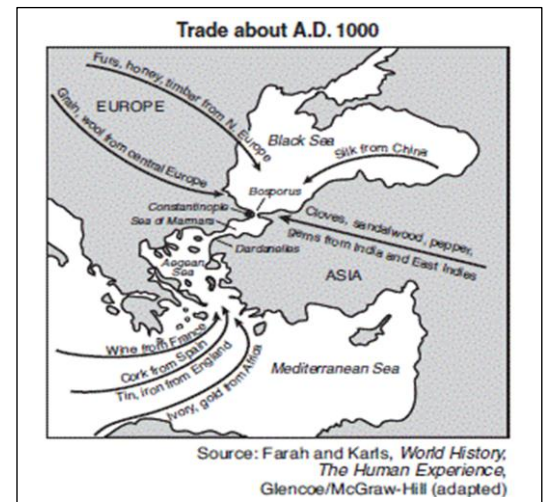
When Justinian began to expand his empire, around what body of water did he focus his efforts?

- A. Black Sea C. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Mediterranean Sea D. All of the above

Based on the information provided by this map, which statement about Constantinople is accurate?

- A. Africans traded more goods in Constantinople than in any other area.
- B. Constantinople was a city located on the Mediterranean Sea
- C. Gold was the primary commodity that China sent to Constantinople.
- D. Constantinople was an important trading center.

Make a list of the goods that found their way into Constantinople & the countries/regions from which they originated.



Furs, honey, timber from Northern Europe/ Grain, wood from Continental Europe/Cloves, sandalwood, pepper from India and East Asia/ Silk from China/ Wine from France/Cork from Spain/Tin from England/Ivory and gold from Africa.