

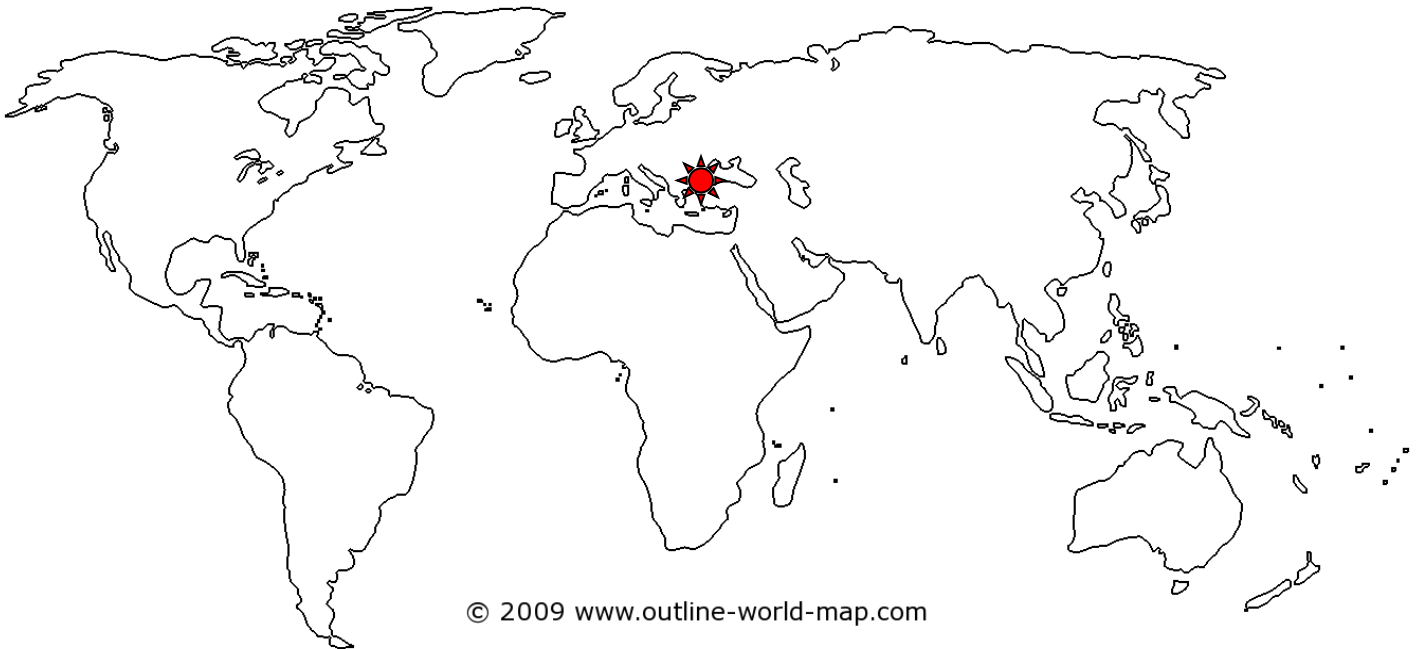
Unit 7: Byzantine Empire & Russia

Standard(s) of Learning:

WHI.7 – The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Byzantine Empire and Russia from about 300 to 1000 AD by

- a) Explaining the establishment of Constantinople as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire
 - b) Identifying Justinian and his contributions, including codification of Roman law, and describing the expansion of the Byzantine Empire and economy
 - c) Characterizing Byzantine art and architecture and the preservation of Greek and Roman traditions
 - d) Explaining disputes that led to the split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Church
 - e) Mapping and assessing the impact of Byzantine influence and trade on Russia and Eastern Europe
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WHI.7a – Location and Geography of the Byzantine Empire



Locate Constantinople on the map – Color it RED

WHI.7a – Location and Geography of the Byzantine Empire

- The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire was changed to **Constantinople** to provide political, economic, and military advantages.

Location of Constantinople

- **Protection** of the eastern frontier
- Distance from Germanic **invasions** in the western empire
- Crossroads of **trade**
- Easily fortified site on a **peninsula** bordered by **natural harbors**

Role of Constantinople

- Seat of the Byzantine Empire until **Ottoman Conquest**
- Preserved classical **Greco-Roman** culture
- Center of **trade**

WHI.7b – Emperor Justinian



- Under **Justinian**, the Byzantine Empire reached its height in culture and prosperity.

Justinian's Contributions:

1. **Codification of Roman law** – provided the basis for the law codes of Western Europe
 - Organized law code into 4 parts:
 - 1) **Code** – contained 5,000 Roman laws that were still considered useful
 - 2) **Digest** – summarized opinions of Rome's greatest legal thinkers
 - 3) **Institute** – textbook used by law students
 - 4) **Novellae** (New Laws) – contained laws passes after 534 AD
2. **Public Works Projects** – set out to rebuild Constantinople
 - Constructed a 14-mile **stone wall** along city's coastline
 - Repaired massive **fortifications** along its western land border
 - Built several churches, including **Hagia Sophia**
 - Built baths, aqueducts, law courts, schools, and hospitals
3. **Reconquest of former Roman territories**
 - With the help of **Belisarius**, his best general, Justinian set out to reconquer and unite former **Roman territories**



4. **Expansion of trade** – Byzantine Empire controlled trade routes between **Asia** and **Europe**

Decline of the Byzantine Empire

- After the death of Justinian in 565 AD, the Byzantine Empire suffered many **wars** and **conflicts** with outside powers
- In 1453 AD, the **Ottoman Turks** captured Constantinople, ending the Byzantine Empire

WHI.7c – Byzantine Art, Architecture, & Culture



- **Greek Orthodox** Christianity and **imperial patronage** enabled the Byzantine Empire to develop a unique style of art and architecture.
- **Greek** and **Roman** traditions were preserved in the Byzantine Empire.

Byzantine Achievements in Art & Architecture

- Inspiration provided by **Christian religion** and **imperial power**
- **Icons** – religious images
- **Mosaics** – pictures or designs made from small pieces of stone, glass, or tile - in public and religious structures
- **Hagia Sophia** – Byzantine domed church

Byzantine Culture

- Continued flourishing of **Greco-Roman** traditions
 - Education was based on Greek and Roman models – students studied Greek and Latin languages and Greek and Roman philosophy and texts
- **Greek** language (contrasted with Latin in the West)
- **Greek Orthodox Christianity**
- Greek and Roman knowledge preserved in Byzantine **libraries**

WHI.7d – Division of Christian Church



- The cultural and political differences between the Eastern and Western Roman Empires weakened the unity of the Christian Church and led to its division.

Division Between Western and Eastern Churches

- Christianity had begun to develop differently in the Western and Eastern Roman Empires, due largely to the distance and lack of contact between the two regions.

Iconoclastic Controversy

- Dispute over the use of **icons** – religious images - in worship
- In 730 AD, the use of icons was **banned** in the **East** by Emperor Leo III
- The **Pope**, in the west, **supported** the use of icons and **excommunicated** Emperor Leo III
- Icons were banned in the Eastern Church until **843 AD** (more than 100 years) when Empress **Theodora** restored them

The Great Schism

- Conflicts continued until 1054 AD when the Christian Church officially divided into the **Roman Catholic Church** in the west, and the **(Greek) Orthodox Church** in the East.

	Roman Catholic Church	(Greek) Orthodox Church
Location	<u>Rome – Vatican City – farther from the seat of power</u>	<u>Constantinople – close to the seat of power</u>
Language	<u>Latin in liturgy</u>	<u>Greek in liturgy</u>
Clergy (Celibacy)	<u>Not allowed to marry</u>	<u>Allowed to marry</u>
Icons	<u>Worship of icons allowed</u>	<u>Worship of icons banned, but later allowed</u>
Leadership	<u>Pope was the supreme power – even over emperor</u>	<u>Patriarch was the leader – still under authority of emperor</u>
Trinity	<u>Accepted that the Holy Spirit combines both the Father and Son</u>	<u>Maintained the supremacy of the Father in the Trinity</u>

WHI.7e – Byzantine Influence

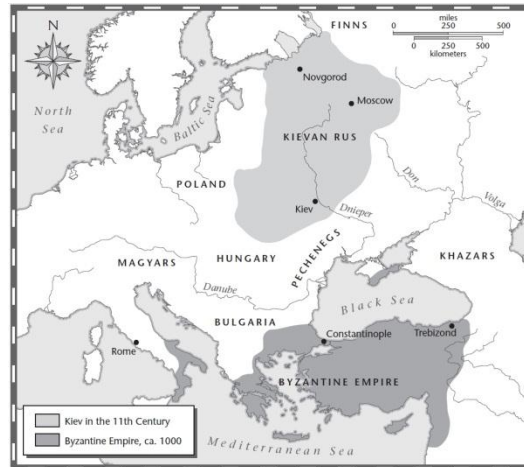


- Byzantine civilization influenced Russian and Eastern European civilizations through its religion, culture, and trade.

Influence of Byzantine Culture on Eastern Europe and Russia

- Trade routes between **Black Sea** and **Baltic Sea**
- Adoption of **Orthodox Christianity** by Russia and much of Eastern Europe
- Adoption of Greek alphabet for the Slavic languages by St. Cyril (**Cyrillic Alphabet**)
- Church **architecture** and **religious art**

The Rise of Russia



Location & Geography

- Russia's first unified territory was settled by the **Slavs** – tribes of farmers and traders who spoke similar languages, but had no political unity
- Located west of the Ural Mountains between the **Black Sea** and **Baltic Sea**
- 3 major rivers, the **Dnieper**, the **Don**, and the **Volga** helped promote trade, especially with the **Byzantine Empire**

The Birth of Russia

- In the 800s, small groups of Vikings known as **Rus** (name Russia comes from Rus), began to settle amongst the Slavs
- In 862, a Rus chief named **Rurik**, became the king of the Slavs and established Russia's first important city – **Novgorod**
- In 880, the city of **Kiev** was established as a **principality** – small state ruled by a prince
- Kiev prospered due to its location along trade routes between **Constantinople** and the **Baltic Sea**
- In 989 AD, Kiev became a Christian state when Prince **Vladimir** converted to **Orthodox Christianity**

Yaroslav the Wise

- Kiev continued to prosper under the leadership of Yaroslav the Wise, Vladimir's son
- Expanded **trade** through marriage and building alliances
- Created Russia's **legal code** – **Pravda Russika** (Russian Justice)
- Built Kiev's first **library** and 400 **Christian** churches
- When Yaroslav died in 1054, the kingdom was divided amongst his 3 sons and civil war broke out

Mongol Conquest

- The Mongols were fierce **nomads** from the steppes of **Central Asia**
- The Golden Horde, led by **Ghengis Khan**, conquered Russia
- Massive **destruction** occurs: Towns are destroyed – including **Kiev** - and people are killed
- Mongols demand absolute **obedience** and large **tributes** (payments) from conquered peoples
- Russia declines under Mongol rule and is cut off from **Western Europe**
- The city of **Moscow** grows in importance after the destruction of Kiev
- **Church** grows more powerful, since the Mongols tolerate **Eastern Orthodox** Christianity
- Trade routes between **China** and **Eastern Europe** open up

Russia Emerges

- **Princes** gain more power under Mongol rule and adopt the Mongol leadership model of **absolute rule**
- **Ivan I** was given the title of “**Grand Prince**” and appointed tax collector of the Mongol Empire
- **Ivan III (Ivan the Great)** rejects Mongol rule and unites Russia under his leadership
 - Establishes **Moscow** as the capital and declares it the “**Third Rome**”
 - Takes the title **czar** (Russian for Caesar) and vows to carry on the traditions of **Rome** (1st Rome) and **Constantinople** (2nd Rome)
 - Became the first ruler of an independent state called **Russia**

Ivan IV

- In 1533, at the age of 3, Ivan IV (**Ivan the Terrible**) becomes the ruler of Russia
- Because of his youth, the **boyars** controlled Russia
- In 1547, Ivan IV takes power for himself and declares himself czar
 - Built a Russian **monarchy** with **absolute** power
 - Developed a modernized **legal code**
 - Renewed trade with **Western Europe**
 - Opened the vast territory of **Siberia** to Russian settlement
- He was a cruel leader – used **secret police** to murder people who opposed him
- In 1581 AD, he murdered his son during an argument
- After his death, the **Romanov Dynasty** came to power and ruled Russia for the next 300 years