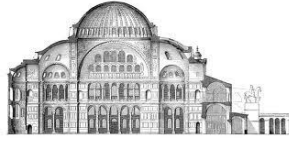


## Byzantine Empire & Russia Vocabulary



### Key Terms:

Justinian Code: A unified code of law consisting of 4 parts; based on Roman laws

Hagia Sophia: Church built by Justinian; located in Constantinople (Istanbul)

Icons: Religious images

Mosaic: Pictures or designs made from stone, glass, or tile

Excommunication: To make an outcast of the Church

Cyrillic Alphabet: Alphabet created by Christian monks; used to translate the Bible into Slavic languages

Iconoclastic Controversy: A dispute over the use of icons in worship between the Eastern and Western Church

Pravada Russika: Russian law code created by Yaroslav the Wise

Czar: Russian for Caesar; became the official title for the Russian ruler

“Third Rome”: Name given to Moscow by Ivan III

Steppe: Area of dry grassland located in Eurasia where nomadic people lived and traded

### Important People:

Justinian: Nobleman who became the emperor of the Byzantine Empire

Belisarius: Justinian’s general who conquered North Africa, Italy, and parts of Spain

Theodora: Wife and advisor of Justinian

Ottoman Turks: Group of people from Anatolia who conquered Constantinople in 1453

Patriarch: Leading bishop of the Eastern Orthodox Church

Slavs: Group of people from north of the Black Sea who are the ancestors of Eastern Europeans

Rurik: Viking chief who became king of the Slavs and founded the city of Novgorod

Vladimir: Prince who converted to Byzantine Christianity and made Kiev a Christian state

Yaroslav the Wise: Russian prince who created Russia’s law code and built many churches

Mongols: Nomads from Central Asia who conquered Russia

Ivan I: Russian prince who ruled as “Grand Prince” under the Mongols

Ivan III: Known as “The Great;” Russian prince who challenged Mongol rule

Genghis Khan: Leader of the Mongols who conquered Russia

Ivan IV: Known as “The Terrible;” First to officially use the title of czar

Boyars: Russian nobles

**\*\*Extra Credit: Create flashcards for ALL vocabulary words – 10 pts\*\***