



## What Did We Learn About?

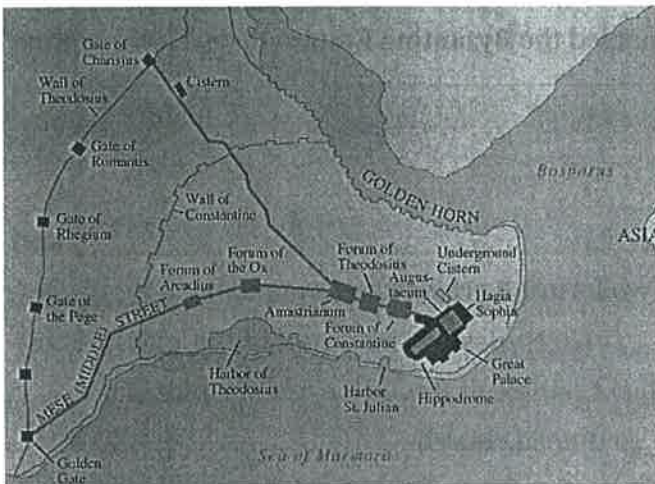
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- The establishment of Constantinople
- Contributions of Justinian
- Byzantine art and architecture
- The split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Church
- Impact of Byzantine culture on Russia and Eastern Europe

WHI.7a

**Essential Question:** Why was Constantinople established as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire?

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

Location of Constantinople

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

Role of Constantinople

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

WHI.7b

**Essential Question:** What was the influence of Justinian's codification of Roman law on the Byzantine Empire and later legal codes?

As the first to codify Roman law, Justinian provided the basis for the law codes of Western Europe. The law code was called Justinian's Code.

**Essential Question:** What was Justinian's influence on the expansion of the Byzantine Empire and its economy?

Under Justinian, the Byzantine Empire reached its height in culture and prosperity. He reconquered former Roman territories and expanded trade.

WHI.7c

**Essential Question:** What were the contributions of Byzantine art and architecture?

Greek Orthodox Christianity and imperial patronage enabled the Byzantine Empire to develop a unique style of art and of architecture.

Byzantine achievements in art and architecture

The inspiration for Byzantine art was provided by the Greek Orthodox Christianity and imperial patronage (government). Two forms of artwork were popular: Icons (religious images) and mosaics (images/designs made out of tile, glass, stone) found in public and religious structures. The most famous example of Byzantine architecture is the Hagia Sophia, a domed church.



Byzantine Icon



Byzantine Mosaic



Hagia Sophia

**Essential Question:** How did Greek and Roman culture survive within the Byzantine Empire?

Byzantine culture

The Greco-Roman traditions continued to flourish in the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantines spoke Greek (Latin was spoken in the West) and practiced Greek Orthodox Christianity (Eastern Orthodox). The Byzantines also preserved Greek and Roman knowledge in their libraries.

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WHI.7d

**Essential Question:** What factors produced the division within the 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. This division is called the Great Schism.

Eastern Church Greek Orthodox	Western Church Roman Catholic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Centered in <u>Constantinople</u></li><li>• Used <u>Greek</u> language in the liturgy</li><li>• Accepted the authority of the <u>patriarch</u></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Centered in <u>Rome</u></li><li>• Used <u>Latin</u> language in the liturgy</li><li>• Accepted the authority of the <u>Pope</u></li><li>• Practiced <u>celibacy</u></li></ul>

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WHI.7e

**Essential Question:** Why did the Byzantine Empire have so much influence on religion, culture, and trade in Russia and Eastern Europe?

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

## Influence of Byzantine culture on Eastern Europe and Russia

- Byzantine culture was spread to Russia and Eastern Europe by trade routes between the Black Sea and Baltic Sea
- Russia and Eastern Europe adopted Orthodox Christianity
- Russia and Eastern Europe adopted the Cyrillic Alphabet created by St. Cyril, which was based on the Greek Alphabet
- Russia and Eastern Europe also adopted Byzantine Church architecture and religious art

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Ч Ш Щ Ъ Ы Ь  
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Cryllic Alphabet



Russian Domes