

CHAPTER II SECTION I

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Characteristics

- Lasted from 330 to 1453; 1400 years
- Considered themselves _____ (_____), not Byzantines
- Very impressive militarily, political flexibility, and had a role in the critical _____ of the ancient world and the modern world

Justinian (527-565)

- _____ parts of North Africa, Italy & Spain
- Wanted to restore _____ to its former Glory
- Absolute _____
- _____ Code - _____
- Rebuilt _____
- Built _____

Nika Revolt

- Hippodrome
- _____ between fans
- Government responded _____
- Riot turned into a _____

Theodora

- Justinian's _____
- Advised Justinian not to _____
- Urged Justinian to change law to affect _____ (divorce, land etc)

The Empire Falls

- The Plague- in 542 _____ people died every day (reoccurrences until 700)
- _____ from East & West
- By _____ it was extremely small

The Church Divides

- Christianity began to _____ differently in the East and the West of the Roman Empire.
- So in 1054 the West and East Church split.
 - East-Eastern _____
 - West-Roman _____

The Great Schism 1054

Roman Catholic

- No married _____ allowed
- Icons accepted
- Roman _____ - supreme church authority
- _____ claims authority over all kings and emperors
- Holy _____ combines both Father & Son (Trinity)
- _____ is not permitted

Eastern Orthodox

- Married _____ allowed
- Icons initially rejected, later accepted
- The _____ and bishops head Church as a group
- _____ claims authority over the patriarch and other bishops
- Maintained supremacy of the _____ in the Trinity
- _____ is allowed under certain conditions

Byzantine Icons - Windows Into Heaven

- _____ - image or likeness (symbol)
- Where are they used?
 - _____, chapels
 - _____ Places
 - Homes

Vanishing Point Perspective

Applying the art of Perspective we see that:

- Distant objects become _____ as they become closer

- Objects must come over the _____, they do not simply become larger

Inverse Perspective (used in Iconography)

- _____ are usually neglected; the viewer becomes the focal point of the activity - you are invited in

Sec. 2 Russia's Birth

- _____ & _____
- City of _____ becomes Orthodox
- _____ converted to Christianity

Sec. 3 Turkish Empires Rise in Anatolia

- Abbasids-Persians-Turks
- Turks- nomadic group that converted to _____
- Turks ruled _____
- Seljuks Confront _____ & _____
- Pope _____ II - 1st Crusade
- Allowed Christians/Jews access to _____ lands
- _____ (Mongol) conquered China
- His grandson Hulagu conquered _____

Standard 2

Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of medieval civilizations (Byzantine Empire, Western Europe, Japan)

- Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire. SS.912.W.2.1
- Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure. SS.912.W.2.3
- Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire. SS.912.W.2.4
- Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire. SS.912.W.2.5
- Describe the causes and effects of the iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome. SS.912.W.2.6
- Analyze causes (Justinian's plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians", the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire. SS.912.W.2.7