BYZANTINE EMPIRE
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500 A.D. – 1500 A.D.
Roman Empire
• 27 B.C. – 476 A.D.
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Also known as the EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE!!
BYZANTINE EMPIRE

500 A.D. – 1500 A.D.
BYZANTINE EMPIRE
STANDARD WHI.7a

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Byzantine Empire and Russia from about 300 to 1000 A.D. (C.E.) by

• a) explaining the establishment of Constantinople as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire.
Essential Understandings

The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire was changed to Constantinople to provide political, economic, and military advantages.
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The city "Byzantium" was renamed "Constantinople" by Emperor Constantine.

Importance of Constantinople
The city “Byzantium” was renamed “Constantinople” by Emperor Constantine.
Eastern Roman Empire = Byzantine Empire
Byzantine Empire

• Why was the location of Constantinople important?
• Protection of the eastern frontier (boundary)
• Distance from Germanic invasions in the western empire
• Crossroads of trade
  – Many ships from many lands passed through the waters
Easily fortified (protected) site on a peninsula and bordered natural harbors
Easily fortified (protected) site on a peninsula and bordered natural harbors
Role of Constantinople
Role of Constantinople

- Seat (capital) of the Byzantine Empire until Ottoman conquest
Role of Constantinople

• Seat (capital) of the Byzantine Empire until Ottoman conquest

• Preserved classical Greco-Roman culture
Role of Constantinople

• Center of trade
Role of Constantinople

- Center of trade
Essential Questions

Why was Constantinople established as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire?
STANDARD WHI.7b
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Byzantine Empire and Russia from about 300 to 1000 A.D. (C.E.) by

– b) identifying Justinian and his contributions, including the codification of Roman law, and describing the expansion of the Byzantine Empire and economy.
Essential Understandings

As the first to codify Roman law, Justinian provided the basis for the law codes of Western Europe.

Under Justinian, the Byzantine Empire reached its height in culture and prosperity.
Justinian and His Contributions
Justinian and His Contributions

- Justinian – An Emperor of the Byzantine Empire
Justinian and His Contributions

• Codification of Roman law
  – (it became the foundation of European legal codes)
Justinian Code

The body of the Roman civil law collected and organized by the Byzantine emperor Justinian
Re-conquered former Roman territories
Justinian and His Contributions

- Expanded trade throughout the empire
Your Code

• A code is a group of rules or laws.
• Write your own school code.
  – You must include five rules.
• Include WHY the rule was made.
Essential Questions

What was the influence of Justinian’s codification of Roman law on the Byzantine Empire and later legal codes?

What was Justinian’s influence on the expansion of the Byzantine Empire and its economy?
STANDARD WHI.7c
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Byzantine Empire and Russia from about 300 to 1000 A.D. (C.E.) by

– c) characterizing Byzantine art and architecture and the preservation of Greek and Roman traditions.
Essential Understandings

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

Greek and Roman traditions were preserved in the Byzantine Empire.
Byzantine Art and Architecture
Byzantine Achievements in Art and Architecture

- Inspiration came from the **Christian religion** and **imperial power**
The Byzantines developed the use of “Icons” – religious images
Icon

Religious image used by eastern Christians
They put many Mosaics in Public and Religious Structures
A mosaic is the art of creating images with an assemblage of small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other materials.
A mosaic is the art of creating images with an assemblage of small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other materials.
Hagia Sophia
Byzantine domed church (built by Justinian)
Elaborate Christian church built in Istanbul by emperor Justinian.

Hagia Sophia
Hagia Sophia

Elaborate Christian church built in Constantinople by emperor Justinian
Byzantine culture
Byzantine culture

• Continued the flourishing of Greco-Roman traditions
Byzantine culture

- The Byzantine Empire used the **Greek** language (the West still used **Latin**).
Byzantine culture

- Greek Orthodox Christianity
  - Same religion, but different practices!
Byzantine culture

- Greek and Roman knowledge preserved in Byzantine libraries
Essential Questions

What were the contributions of Byzantine art and architecture?

How did Greek and Roman culture survive within the Byzantine Empire?
STANDARD WHI.7d
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Byzantine Empire and Russia from about 300 to 1000 A.D. (C.E.) by

– d) explaining disputes that led to the split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Church.
Essential Understandings

The cultural and political differences between the Eastern and Western Roman Empires weakened the unity of the Christian Church and led to its division.
Eastern Church
- Centered in Constantinople
The Eastern Church became close to the seat of power after Constantinople became the capital of the empire!
Use of Greek language in the liturgy...
(The Roman Catholic Church uses Latin)
Western Church

Centered in Rome
Farther from the seat of power after Constantinople became capital.
Use of Latin language in the liturgy...
(The Eastern Orthodox Church uses Greek)

Quac potest homini esse polito delectatio, cum aut homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur aut praecrala bestia venabulo transverberatur? quae tamen, Si videnda sunt, saepe vidisti; neque nos, qui haec spectamus, quicquam novi vidimus. Extremus elephantorum dies fuit. In quo admiratio magna vulgi atquae turbae, delectatio nulla exstitit; quin etiam misericordia quaedam consecuta est atque opinio eius modi, esse quamdam illi beluae cum genere humano societatem.
Division between Western and Eastern Churches
Division between Western and Eastern Churches

- Authority of the Pope eventually accepted in the West
Division between Western and Eastern Churches

- Authority of the **Patriarch** accepted in the East
A principal bishop in the eastern branch of Christianity is called a Patriarch.
Patriarch

A principal bishop in the eastern branch of Christianity
Division between Western and Eastern Churches

• Practices such as celibacy eventually accepted in the West
  – Celibacy = unmarried
Essential Questions

What factors produced the division within the Christian Church?
STANDARD WHI.7e
The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Byzantine Empire and Russia from about 300 to 1000 A.D. (C.E.) by
   – e) mapping and assessing the impact of Byzantine influence and trade on Russia and Eastern Europe.
Essential Understandings

Byzantine civilization influenced Russian and Eastern European civilizations through its religion, culture, and trade.
Influence of the Byzantine Empire

- Trade routes started between the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea
• Russia and most of Eastern Europe adopt **Orthodox** Christianity
• Cyrillic Alphabet created by St. Cyril based on the Greek language

• It became used by the Slavic languages
Cyrillic Alphabet

- Same look and sound as in English:
  - Аа Аа
  - Бб Бб
  - Вв Вв
  - Гг Гг
  - Ее Ее
  - Ё Ё
  - Жж Жж
  - Зз Зз
  - Ии Ии
  - Йй Йй
  - Кк Кк
  - Лл Лл
  - Мм Мм
  - Нн Нн
  - Оо Оо
  - Пп Пп
  - Рр Рр
  - Сс Сс
  - Тт Тт
  - Хх Хх
  - Цц Цц
  - Чч Чч
  - Шш Шш
  - Щщ Щщ
  - Ъъ Ъъ
  - Ээ Ээ
  - Юю Юю
  - Яя Яя

- Sound-alikes but different look:
  - Бб Бб
  - Пп Пп
  - Цц Цц
  - Гг Гг
  - Фф Фф
  - Шш Шш
  - Дд Дд
  - Ии Ии
  - Ё Ё
  - Зз Зз
  - Лл Лл
  - Юю Юю
  - Яя Яя

- Look-alikes but different sound:
  - Вв Вв
  - Сс Сс
  - Зз Зз
  - Уу Уу
  - Нн Нн
  - Чч Чч
  - Пп Пп
  - Рр Рр
  - Хх Хх

- New look and sound:
  - Ьъ Ьъ
  - Ьъ Ьъ
Cyrillic Alphabet

Alphabet for the writing of Slavic languages, devised by saints Cyril and Methodius
Church architecture and religious art became important
Essential Questions

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