







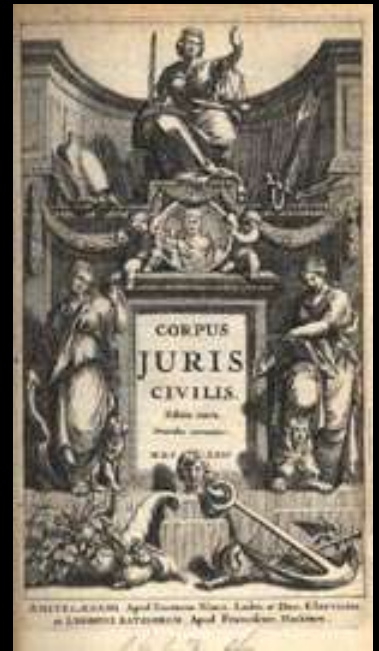
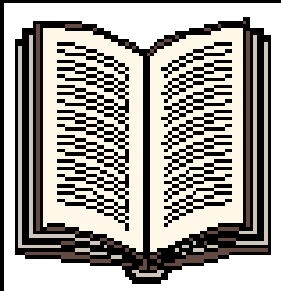


BENJAMIN CONSTANT

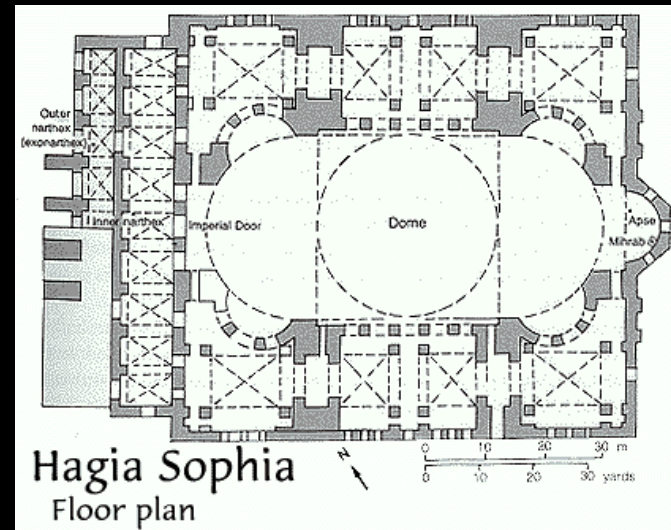
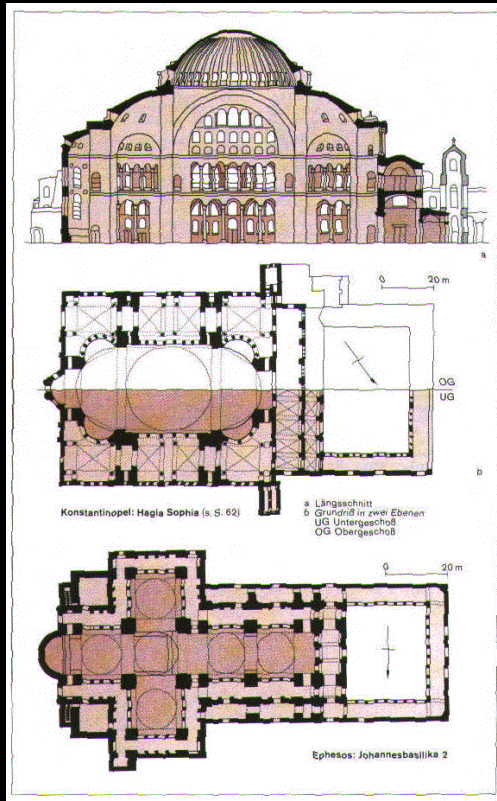


Benjamin Constant







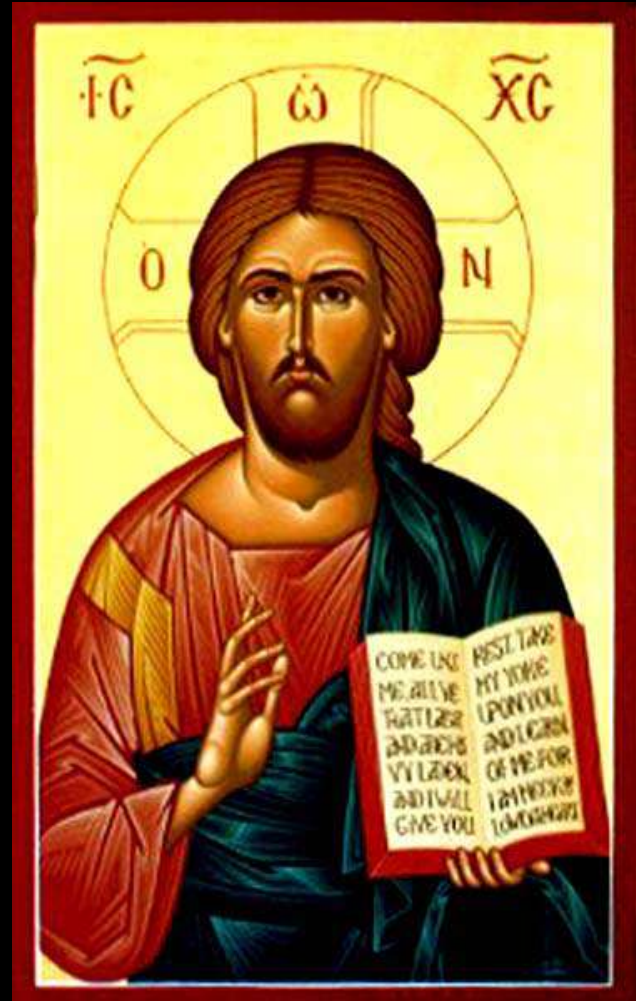
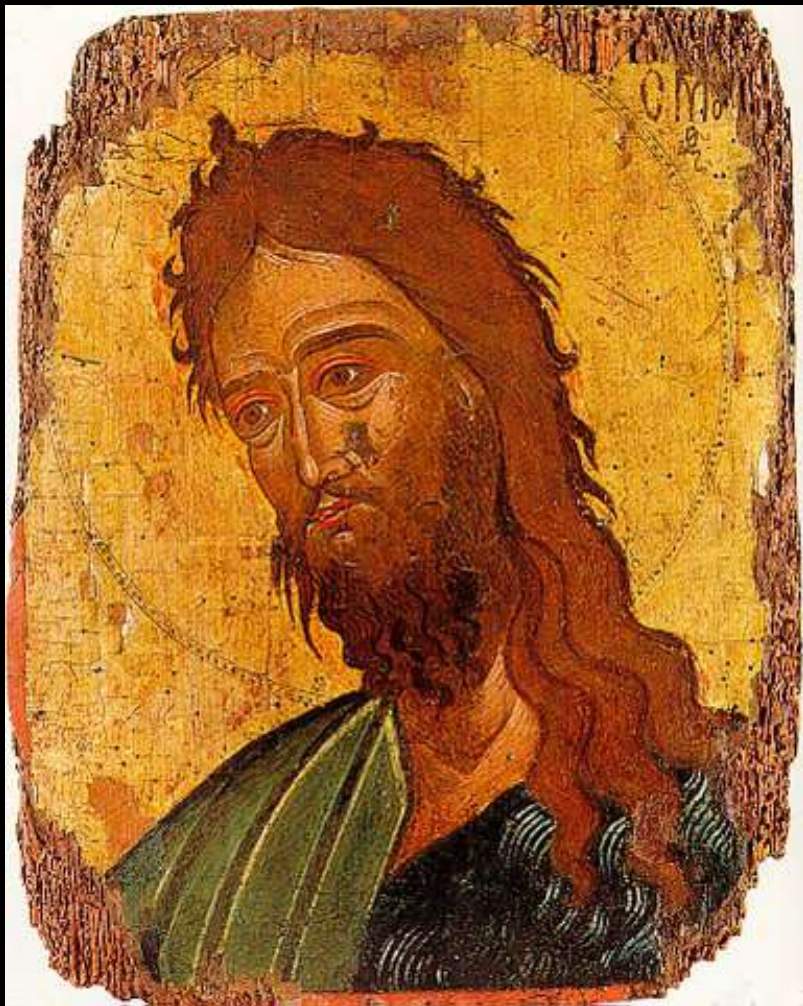
























The Byzantine Empire went from a major to a minor power in the century and a half portrayed in this map. After the Turkish defeat at Manzikert in 1071, the Byzantines maintained effective control only a small fringe of Anatolia. In the Balkans, the new Serbian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian powers became powerful, even though the Byzantines claimed control over the region.





А а (A)

Б б (B)

В в (V)

Г г (G)

Д д (D)

Е е (E)

Ё ё (YO)

Ж ж (ZH)

З з (Z)

И и (I)

Й й (Y)

К к (K)

Л л (L)

М м (M)

Н н (N)

О о (O)

П п (P)

Р р (R)

С с (S)

Т т (T)

У у (U)

Ф ф (F)

Х х (KH)

Ц ц (TS)

Ч ч (CH)

Ш ш (SH)

Щ щ (SHCH)

Ъ (-)

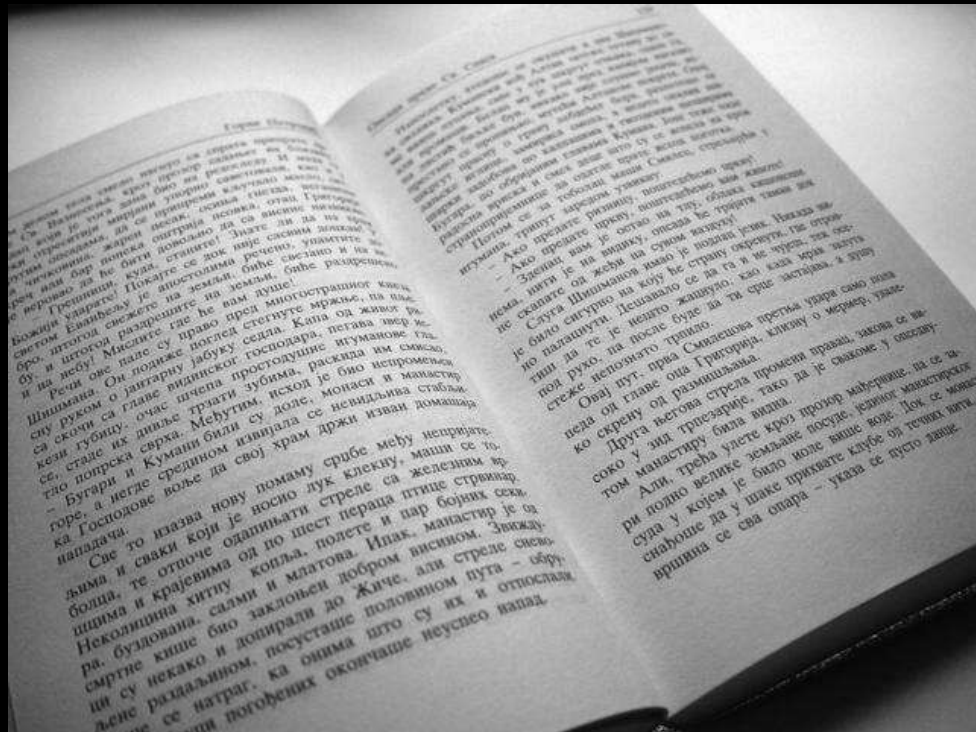
Ы (Y)

Ь (-)

Э э (E)

Ю ю (YU or U)

Я я (YA or IJA)







- The Byzantine empire had its influence in the development of history. Emerging out of the once strong Roman empire, the Byzantines develop a written set of law and strongly influence art and architecture of the time.
- The Byzantine empire preserved the Greek, Roman and Persian achievements as well as influencing the development of Russia and Eastern Europe.





