

# WARM UP

- What brought about the end of the Roman Empire

# RECAP

- Western Roman Empire overrun by Germanic tribes
- Byzantium becomes capital of Roman Empire in East

# Essential Questions

1. What was the role of Constantinople as a religious and trading center?
2. What is the significance of Justinian's law code?
3. What was the influence of the Empress Theodora on Emperor Justinian's rule and law code?
4. What was the result of the Schism in the Christian Church?

# The Byzantine Empire

World History

Unit 2

- **SSWH4 Analyze impact of the Byzantine and Mongol empires.**
- a. Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires, include: the importance of Justinian and Empress Theodora.
- b. Analyze the impact Byzantium had on Kiev, Moscow, and the Russian Empire.
- c. Explain the Great Schism (East-West Schism) of 1054 CE/AD.
- d. Explain the decline of Byzantium and the impact of the fall of Constantinople in 1453 CE/AD.
- e. Describe the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China, and the Middle East, include: the role of Chinggis (Genghis) Khan in developing the Mongol Empire.

# Invasions of the Roman Empire 100 - 500 CE

Western  
Roman  
Empire

Eastern Roman  
Empire

Chalons  
451

Hun  
Capital

Adrianople 378

Constantinople

Rome

Carthage

- Angles, Saxons
- Franks
- Goths
- Visigoths
- Ostrogoths
- Huns
- Vandals



# The Byzantine Empire

- After the split in the Roman Empire, the eastern half of the empire came to be known as the Byzantine Empire
- -The city of Constantinople served as the capital and center of the Empire



# Constantinople- The New Rome

- Surrounded on 3 sides by water- what's the advantage?
- -Became a major shipping and trading center
- -Founded by Constantine as a Christian city
- -Controlled the Bosphorus Strait between the Black Sea (Russia) and the Mediterranean Sea







# Constantinople- The New Rome

- Connected 3 continents (Europe, Africa, and Asia) and dozens of major trade routes (The Silk Road)
- -Combined Christian, Greek, Roman, and Middle Eastern art, architecture, and culture
- -Survived centuries of riots, wars, and 88 rulers
- -Seized by Turkish armies in 1453- renamed Istanbul







# Essential Question

- What was the role of Constantinople as a religious and trading center?
  1. It had a strategic location for trade along the Bosphorus Strait, connecting the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara / Aegean Sea / Mediterranean Sea.
  2. Christianity was the official religion of the Byzantines. Justinian built many churches, including the remodeled Hagia Sophia.

# Essential Question

- What is the significance of Justinian's law code?

# The Emperor Justinian (527-565 AD)

- Ruled the height of the Empire
- Retook most of Rome's territory from the barbarians, except the city itself
- Acted as the head of church and state
- Created massive public works projects (Hagia Sophia)



# Rebuilding Constantinople

- Revival of Greco-Roman culture
  - Education
  - Philosophy
  - Arts
  - Math
  - Hippodrome for chariot races
    - Held 60,000 spectators



# General Belisarius able to reclaim northern Africa, Italy and part of Spain



- Most people different than Old Rome
- Speak Greek not Latin
- Used to separate governments
- Justinian needed to set up legal panel of experts

# Justinian's Code (Corpus Juris Civilis)



- Legal scholars compiled and unified 400 years of Roman laws
- Served the Byzantine Empire for 900 years
- Influenced future Western law codes

# Justinian Code

- The *Code*-5000 old Roman laws still used
- The *Digest*-summarized opinions of legal advisors
- The *Institutes*-textbook that told how to use laws
- The *Novellae*-new laws



# Essential Question

- What is the significance of Justinian's law code?
  - Outdated or contradictory laws were eliminated by a panel.
  - The panel created a single uniform code with 4 sections (Code, Digest, Institutes, Novellae).
  - Justinian Code decided legal questions that regulated whole areas of Byzantine life.
  - Influence of Western Laws

- EQ: What was the influence of the Empress Theodora on Emperor Justinian's rule and law code?

# Empress Theodora

- Justinian's wife
- Born into the lower class (daughter of a bear-keeper)
- Equaled and sometimes surpassed Justinian in political skill and wisdom
- convinced Justinian to expand women's rights
- started programs to help the poor and homeless
- convinced Justinian to put down rebellions violently (Nika Rebellion)
- Historians agree that it was Theodora's courage and determination that saved Justinian's empire



- Nika Rebellion- “victory”
  - Supporters of hippodrome races not treated fairly during riot
  - Protested against this in attempt to overthrow Justinian
  - Belisarius steps in and kills 30,000 protesters
  - Justinian attempts to flee-wife makes him stay



# Empress Theodora (cont.)

- Theodora may well be considered a noble pioneer of the women's liberation movement. - She passed on laws
  - Prohibiting forced prostitution and established homes for prostitutes
  - passed rights that granted women more rights in divorce cases
  - instituted the death penalty for rape
  - established laws allowing women to own and inherit property.
  - Empress Theodora died on 28th June, 548.

EQ: What was the influence of the Empress Theodora on Emperor Justinian's rule and law code?

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# Essential Question

- What was the result of the Schism in the Christian Church?

# Hagia Sophia- The Church of the Holy Wisdom



# Hagia Sophia (cont.)



- Built by Justinian over a 5 year period
- Called the most splendid church in the Christian world
- Becomes a mosque when Constantinople falls to the Turks
- Architecture
  - Plain exterior symbolizes earthly life
  - Ornate, designed interior – spiritual life
  - Columns and domes- Roman
  - Intricate geometric designs- Middle Eastern
  - This style spreads to Russia along with Eastern Orthodoxy

# The Great Schism

- Meaning: a division or a split, usually between people belonging to an organization or movement, most frequently applied to a break of communion between two sections of Christianity that were previously a single body
- East-West Schism: a split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church in the eleventh century; sometimes referred to as *The Great Schism*.
- Between 800 and 1000 eastern and western Christians fought over icons and spiritual power

# The Great Schism (cont'd)

- Christians in the Holy Roman Empire used icons because few people could read
- Some Christians in the Byzantine Empire disapproved of showing devotion to icons.
- Byzantines also struggle with Rome over power
- In 1054, the Christian church split into two churches forever.





# The Great Schism (cont.)

- What was the result of the Schism in the Christian Church?

Roman Catholic	Similarities	Eastern Orthodox
Services are conducted in Latin	They base their faith on the gospel of Jesus and the gospel	Services are conducted in greek or local languages
The pope has authority over all over bishops	They use sacraments such as baptism	The patriarch and other bishops head the church as a group
The pope claims authority over all kings and emperors	Their religious leaders are priests and bishops	The emperor claims authority over the patriarch and other bishops of the empire
Divorce is not permitted	They seek to convert people	Priests may be married – divorce is allowed under certain conditions

# What was the result of the Schism in the Christian Church?

## West-Catholic Church

- Catholic is Latin for “universal”
- Masses conducted in Latin
- Pope thought to be supreme religious authority
- Clergy were celibate

## East-Orthodox Church

- Orthodox is Greek for “correct belief”
- Masses conducted in Greek: Bible translated into various languages
- Patriarch appointed by Byzantine emperor
- Bishops celibate; priests could marry

# Empire Falls

- Started before Justinian's death-565
- Bubonic plague type disease brought by rats from India
  - At peak, killed 10,000 a day
- Foreign invaders
  - Lombards in West
  - Avars, Slavs, Bulgars in North
  - Persians in East
  - Arabs, Russians, Turks

476





A.D. 737

