

New Rome Chapter 10

The Byzantine Empire Section 1

- Greek
- Egyptians
- Syrians
- Slavs
- Arabs
- Armenians
- Jews
- Persians
- Turks

Considered 2nd Roman Empire

- leaders were Roman
 - upper crust came from Rome
- But
- Eventually spoke Greek and adapted Greek ways
 - Formed Eastern Orthodoxy apart from Christianity
 - Took also from Persia cultural ideas
 - Repository for knowledge

Most noted ruler- Justinian 527 A.D. Theodora (wife) improved social standing of women

Laws-

- Actually codify write down laws for 1st time in some order
 - Had commission review modify laws put into categories.
- Corpus of Civil Law (Justinian Code)

Arts and Technology-

- Roads, forts, aqueducts, buildings
- Religious Art Icon

Religion-

- Rulers considered Gods representative (not pope)
 - Head of the Church.
 - Appointed church officials
- * Justinian tried to unite all under the Christina faith.
- beginning of end because of this.

Schism

- Many views about Christian religion
- People engaged in debates (Icon)
- People said against commandments
- Emperor Leo III 726 A.D. Ordered all ICONS destroyed (Iconoclasts)
- Church leaders resisted and supported by Rome-Why?
- By 787 official use approved again.
- Also, Pope and Emperor didn't agree who was head of the Church.
- Rome being invaded by Lombards (German)
- Emperor wouldn't help

- Pope had Franks (German Catholics) help Charlemagne leader.
 - Pope gave title of emperor to Charlemagne and made things worse.
- By 1054 Split Completely

Byzantine Life Section 2

Family -

- Center of social life
- marriage was sacred
- discouraged divorced and remarriage
- women live partly secluded
- separate places in home and church
- Theodora helped

Economy-

- base agriculture
- much commerce (Why)
- geography (use map)
- traded furs & slaves (Germans)
- for silk and spices, gems
- major industry silk weaving Justinian sent spies (monks) to smuggle worms out of China

Art-

- Religious-
- ICONS (what are they?) Where used mosaic (where were they) (what were they made of?)
- Illuminated manuscripts

Education-

- Government/ Religious Universities
 - lawyers and scholar
 - priests theology medicine math music philosophy
 - Families had tutors (mostly for women)
- Women were usually not allowed education.

Literature-

- philosophic and religious morals- lives of Saints and miracles
- Copying Greek Roman texts.

Spread of Christianity

- Religious communities formed into monasteries
- Monks began to develop a spiritual way of life away from worldly distractions.
- Women entered into converts (nuns) separate from monasteries
- setup hospital/schools
- sent missionaries to convert
- Cyrila and Methodius brothers and famous missionaries
- Cyril converted Slavs in the North.
- developed Cyrillic alphabet to translate into Slavic language of the Bible (similar to Greek)

The Fall

- Always had threat of attack
- After Justinian died things happened

- Lombard's took most of Italy
- Slavs into Balkans
- Persians from the East.
- Arabs were Islamic
 - * Arabs were spreaders of Islam
 - * Arabs took African and mid. E. Territory of Byzantine
 - * were stopped at Constantinople.
- Seljuk Turks (Islamic) began to invade in 1071 and prompted Byzantine call for Help (Crusades)
- Crusaders interested in Palestine instead (WHY?)
- Crusades even sacked Constantinople
- Crusaders mostly there for individual gain
- Crusaders were knights needed wealth. (WHY?)
- Crusaders took over Constantinople and began ruling under Latin language and non-orthodox ways.

Final Blow-

- Ottoman Turks began attacking 1300s
- Byzantine empire only Constantinople and part of Greece
- Turks seized Constantinople for 6 weeks 1453.

* The fall opened Europe to Islamic attack.

Other Kingdoms around Byzantine

Armenia

- N.E.
- 700 BC
- became part Persian Empire Alexander the Great allowed semi Autonomy
- Independent country king Tigran II 95 B.C.
- Roman defeated him 69 B.C.
- King Tiridates III (Teer-up-dah)
- early 300's A.D. Armenia officially became Christian
- Armenia was the 1st country to do this.

The Fall

- 600 Arabs
- 1000s Seljuk Turks
- 1400s Ottoman Turks
- 1800s Ottoman- Persians- Russians
- Armenia was divided between Ottomans and Russians.

Georgia - N.E.

- 2 Kingdoms Colchis and Iberia
- 65 B.C. Roman rule
- rich trade "silk road" through them
- Were Christian but attacked by Byzantine and Persians
- Golden Age Queen Tamara 1200s
- Mongols, Persians, Ottomans, Russians 1800s

Bulgaria-

- Slavs and Bulgars = Bulgarians
- After Rome fell Bulgaria became independent
- Had Byzantine culture and religion
- Arose in 600 A.D. 1018 fell to Byzantine
- Regained freedom during Byzantine Decline
- 1300s Ottoman Turks took over.

Serbia- N.W.

- Slavic groups 500 and 600 settled
- 1100s Serbs accepted orthodoxy and became a state
- fought off Byzantine 1300s
- Greatest leader Stefan Qusan
- After his death heirs could not keep it together
- 1389 Turks Ottoman defeated them at Kosovo
- Serbs were Orthodox
- Croats were Muslim

Section 3 Eastern Slavs

- Eastern Orthodox beliefs went to Slavs after Byzantine fell
- Slavs between Europe and Asia (Influenced by both)
- Geography
 - Steppe is a long plane North of the Black Sea.
 - much same weather as Canada
 - short and poor growing season
 - much forests
 - Volga and Dnieper R. Trade route.

The People- 3 main groups settled

- Western Slavs.
 - marshlands/plants/Mts. E. Europe
 - fought Germans and Scandinavians
 - area now
 - Poland
 - Czech Rep.
 - Slovakia
 - Ties to Roman Catholic Church and Western Europe
- Southern Slavs
 - Balkan Peninsula
 - much Byzantine contact
 - Area now
 - Serbs/Croats/Slovenes/Bosnians (Islam)
 - ties to Rome and Orthodox
- Eastern Slavs (largest)
 - Ukrainians/ Russians/ Belarussians
 - North Black Sea

Way of Life

- villages of families

- agriculture oats, wheat, rye
- hunted
- slash and burn or sea of flame
- by homes very decorative
- rivers trading routes and trading towns
 - Baltic to Black Sea

People- Eastern Slavs

- 800 A.D. Relied on Vikings
 - military aid
 - protect trade routes
 - asked to rule the area
 - Rurik 1st Viking to rule
 - called Rus (Vikings)

Rise of Kiev-

- 880 Prince Oleg
- conquered village fortress Kiev (Ukrainian)
- high bluff (forest met steppe)
- strategic on Dnieper R.
- other towns along R. fell in line.
- Kiev rulers (Grand Princes)
 - raid against Constantinople
 - trade treaty

Government Kiev-

- 900 A.D. Kievan Rus
 - city-states and principalities or territories ruled by princes)
 - local self- government
 - All paid respect and tribute Grand Prince Keiv
 - G. Prince
 - defeated territory
 - administer justice
 - assisted by councils
 - wealthy merchants
 - nobles (boyars)
 - Assemblies represented free adult males.
 - daily affairs
 - accept/ remove Princes
 - Princes/ council/ Assembly
 - Power varied from territories
 - eventually princes limited power of assemblies

Arrival of Christianity-

- Prior 900s Slavs/nature spirits
- mother goddess
- lightning and thunder
- princess Olga of Kiev
 - was the 1st nobility to accept Orthodox
 - grandson Prince Vladimir
 - decided Orthodox would make Kiev stronger.

- ordered mass baptism
- Byzantine culture to Kiev sent advisors
- Due to schism - separated from Europe
 - lost most contact
- Bible into their language
 - not force to learn Greek/Latin
 - not study classical work
 - focused on own tradition

Golden Age

- Vladimir- expanded empire (Poland/Baltic Sea)
- Yaroslav son of Vladimir became grand prince
 - 1st Library
 - Organized legal system (with better law merchants)
 - daughters married royalty in Europe
 - strength

Decline

- Yaroslav dies - gives kingdom to sons
 - no clear succession
- Latin Christian Byzantine weakened trade
- Mongols invaded
 - Mongols "Tatars"
 - sacked towns
 - taxed instead of imposing new culture
 - did not take Novogorod
 - required conscription

Rise of Moscow

- escaped Mongols
 - spring thaw too muddy to invade
 - many slavs migrated to Novogorod
- Swedes and Germans attacked to convert to Catholicism
 - Prince Alexander defeated them
- his son became ruler of Moscow (small but prosperous)
- word marriages expanded territory
- 1325 Metropolitan moved to Moscow
- 1380 Muscovites defeated Mongols
 - next 100 years Mongols drove out
- 1480 Ivan III refused pay taxes
- known as Ivan the Great
- brought to her principalities under rule

3rd Rome-

- Constantinople fell
 - Metropolitan moved there
 - Ivan married niece of last Byzantine emperor
 - took title of czar "Caesar"
 - 2 headed Byzantine eagle symbol of rule
 - Orthodox Church called Moscow 3rd Rome
 - Ivan successor of Byzantine emperor and protector of church

Culture-

- church shaped culture
 - stressed obedience to czar and government

- submission to authority peoples duty
- West influences not too much influence
- architectural drawn from West and Traditional

STONEKING'S NOTES - DO NOT USE TO MAKE YOUR OWN