

Learning Target & Success Criteria:

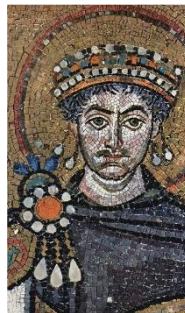
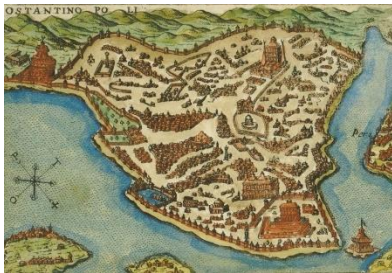
I can identify and describe the \_\_\_\_\_ and effects of the rise and fall of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire as well as the \_\_\_\_\_ to modern society by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

**Western Roman Empire Falls – Eastern Roman Empire Thrives**

- After the fall of the \_\_\_\_\_ Roman Empire in 410 CE, Emperor Constantine moved the capital to the city of Byzantium which he renamed to \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Roman Empire, later known as the Byzantine Empire, would thrive for more than \_\_\_\_\_ years

**Constantinople**

- City of \_\_\_\_\_ rebuilt and renamed for Emperor Constantine, becomes \_\_\_\_\_ of Eastern Roman Empire (aka Byzantine Empire)
- Geographically it is in a great spot
  - Easily \_\_\_\_\_ (large walls and great harbors)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ crossroads (connecting Europe and Asia)

**Justinian**

- Byzantine Emperor from 527-565, almost \_\_\_\_\_ years
- Wanted to revive the \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome and conquered former Roman territories from the Germanic tribes that had taken over
- Held absolute \_\_\_\_\_ over church and state (both religion and government)

**Justinian Code**

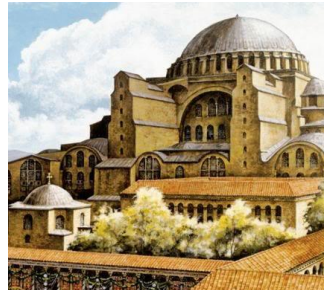
- List of civil laws and reference guide, still the basis of laws for much of \_\_\_\_\_ today
- 4 Parts:
  - Code: kept 5,000 \_\_\_\_\_ laws that were still useful (got rid of the rest)
  - Codification of Laws: collected, revised, and \_\_\_\_\_ all of Rome's laws
  - Digest: summaries from Rome's greatest thinkers on law
  - Institute: \_\_\_\_\_ for law students
- Novellae (\_\_\_\_\_): legislation created after 534 CE (the end of Justinian's reign)

**Empress Theodora**

- \_\_\_\_\_ of Emperor Justinian
- Raised in poverty and became an actress
- Becomes most \_\_\_\_\_ woman in Byzantine history
- \_\_\_\_\_ together with Justinian, met with foreign leaders, passed laws, and protected women's \_\_\_\_\_

**New Golden Age**

- Justinian and Theodora ruled during the “New Golden Age”
- \_\_\_\_\_ the capitol Constantinople
- Added \_\_\_\_\_ works such as aqueducts, bath houses, courts, schools, and \_\_\_\_\_
- Hagia Sophia was built in 537 CE which was the largest Christian \_\_\_\_\_ in the world for over 1,000 years with a famous “onion dome”
  - Now a mosque and can still be visited in \_\_\_\_\_ today (Constantinople was renamed Istanbul after the fall of the Byzantine Empire)



**Expansion of the Byzantine Empire**

- Emperor Justinian will add \_\_\_\_\_ to the empire over his rule
- Much of the original Roman Empire was \_\_\_\_\_



**Great Schism**

Schism = \_\_\_\_\_ or break

Differences emerged in the Christian Church over 500 years regarding:

- Church \_\_\_\_\_ (Pope)
- Location (Vatican is in Rome, distance was too far for many to feel a connection in Constantinople)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Latin masses in Rome, Greek masses in Constantinople)
- Lifestyle of priests
- Use of \_\_\_\_\_ (images of saints or religious figures)

Great Schism – permanent split in \_\_\_\_\_

- Eastern \_\_\_\_\_ Church (Constantinople)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Catholic Church (Rome)

**Roman Catholic vs Eastern Orthodox**

- Use of religious \_\_\_\_\_ was the major issue that caused the Great Schism

Roman Catholic = \_\_\_\_\_ Eastern Orthodox = \_\_\_\_\_

- Other splits would happen later to further split the Christian religion into different \_\_\_\_\_



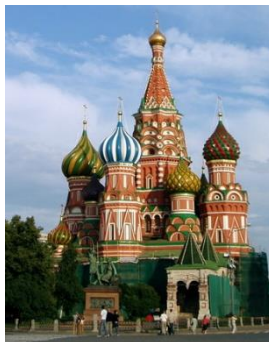
## Decline in Byzantine Empire

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- Gradual downfall began around \_\_\_\_\_ CE after Justinian and Theodora's reign and would continue over the next 600 years
  - \_\_\_\_\_ invasions from the North
  - Arab Muslim invasions from the \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ to retake the Holy Lands (Christians fighting for control of Jerusalem from Muslims)

## Fall of the Byzantine Empire & Legacy

- Constantinople was first sacked during the 4<sup>th</sup> Crusade in \_\_\_\_\_ CE
- Ottoman Empire laid siege to Constantinople in \_\_\_\_\_
  - 7 weeks later the city of Constantinople fell and was \_\_\_\_\_ to Istanbul, culturally changed to a \_\_\_\_\_/Arab city, the Hagia Sophia was changed from a Christian church into a \_\_\_\_\_
- Lasting impacts:
  - Greek and Roman \_\_\_\_\_ were preserved in Byzantine Empire
  - Greek language, \_\_\_\_\_, Justinian's Code (many laws in Europe and America are based on these), Roman alphabet and \_\_\_\_\_ system
  - \_\_\_\_\_ fled Constantinople and would lead the Renaissance in Europe
  - Architectural influences still seen in \_\_\_\_\_ with onion domes on churches and cathedrals



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Answer the following questions as you watch the 4.5 Review video:

## “The Rise and Fall of the Byzantine Empire”

1. When did the Byzantine Empire begin?
2. How long did Emperors rule over the Byzantine Empire?
3. What aspects of Ancient Roman culture carried over into the Byzantine Empire?
4. What new developments were created in the Byzantine Empire?
5. Which Ottoman Emperor finally took over Constantinople in 1453 marking the end of the Byzantine Empire?