Chapter 10

The Byzantine Empire and Russia (330–1613)
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Section 1: The Byzantine Empire

Section 2: The Rise of Russia

Section 3: Shaping Eastern Europe
Chapter 10, Section 1

The Byzantine Empire

- How did Justinian extend Byzantine power?
- What were the key elements of Byzantine Christianity?
- Why did the Byzantine empire collapse?
- What was the heritage of the Byzantine empire?
Chapter 10, Section 1

Byzantine Empire to 1000
Justinian ruled the Byzantine empire from 527 to 565. During his reign, Justinian

- recovered provinces that had been previously overrun by invaders.
  The Byzantine empire reached its greatest size under Justinian.
- launched a program to beautify Constantinople.
  The church of Hagia Sophia improved on earlier Roman buildings.
- reformed the law.
  Justinian’s Code was a model for medieval monarchs, the Roman Catholic Church, and later legal thinkers.
- used the law to unite the empire under his control
  Justinian ruled as an autocrat, or sole ruler with complete authority. He also had power over the Church.
Chapter 10, Section 1

Christianity in East and West

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byzantine Christianity</th>
<th>Western European Christianity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byzantine emperor controlled Church affairs</td>
<td>Pope controlled Church affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People rejected pope’s claim to authority over all Christians</td>
<td>People accepted pope’s claim to authority over all Christians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy kept right to marry</td>
<td>Clergy prohibited from marrying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek was language of the Church</td>
<td>Latin was language of the Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter was main holy day</td>
<td>Christmas was main holy day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperor outlawed the use of <strong>icons</strong>, or holy images</td>
<td>Use of holy images permitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1054 – Differences between east and west provoked a schism, or permanent split, between the Eastern (Greek) Orthodox and the Roman Catholic Church.
Decline of the Byzantine Empire

**EXTERNAL FACTORS**

- **Invasions**
  - Normans conquer southern Italy.
  - Seljuk Turks advance through Asia Minor.

- **Crusades**
  - Trade rivalries lead to conflict with Venice.
  - Knights capture Constantinople during Fourth Crusade.

- **Ottoman Attack**
  - Constantinople is captured by Turks.
  - Constantinople is transformed into Muslim Istanbul.
For 1,000 years, the Byzantines built on the culture of the Hellenistic world. Byzantine civilization blended Christian beliefs with Greek science, philosophy, arts, and literature.

- The Byzantines extended Roman achievements in engineering and the law.

- Byzantine artists made unique contributions that influenced western styles from the Middle Ages to the present.

- Byzantine scholars preserved the classic works of ancient Greece. They also produced their own great books, especially in the field of history.
• How did geography help shape early Russia and the growth of Kiev?

• How did the Mongol conquest affect Russia?

• Why did Moscow emerge as the chief power in Russia?
Russia’s varied climate zones helped shape early Russian life:

- A band of fertile land in the south was home to Russia’s first civilization.
- The **steppe** provided a highway for nomads migrating from Asia to Europe.

A network of rivers provided transportation for both people and goods. Major rivers ran north to south, linking Russia to the Byzantine world in the south.

The city of Kiev was located at the heart of the vital trade network linking Vikings, Slavs, and Constantinople. Kiev would later become the center of the first Russian state.
Chapter 10, Section 2
Growth of Russia, 1330–1584
In the early 1200s, Mongol armies, led by Ghengis Khan, conquered Russia. The Mongols ruled Russia for 240 years.

- Kiev and other Russian towns were destroyed.
- Many Russians were killed.
- The Mongols tolerated the Russian Orthodox Church, which grew more powerful.
- Russians adopted Mongol practice of subjugating women.
- Trade routes opened up between China and Eastern Europe.
- Absolute power of the Mongols served as a model for later Russian rulers.
- Russia was cut off from Western Europe at an important time.
During the Mongol period, the princes of Moscow steadily increased their power.

Moscow benefited from its location near important river trade routes.

Moscow was made the capital of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Ivan the Great and Ivan the Terrible centralized power and recovered Russian territories.
How did geography influence developments in Eastern Europe?

Why did Eastern Europe become a cultural mix of people?

What threats did the early kingdoms of Europe face?
Several geographic features contributed to developments in Eastern Europe:

• Much of Eastern Europe borders on the steppes of southern Russia.

• Trade and travel routes linked the Balkans with the Byzantine Empire and, later, the Muslim Ottoman empire.

• In contrast, the northern regions of Eastern Europe forged closer ties with Western Europe.
Eastern Europe’s geography made it a cultural crossroads.

The ease of migration encouraged many peoples to seek homes, as well as power, in the region.

As a result, Eastern Europe now includes a wealth of languages and cultures.
During the Middle Ages, Eastern Europe included many kingdoms and small states. Sometimes empires absorbed national groups. Alliances or royal marriages bound others together for periods of time.

**Poland** reached its height of power when Queen Jadwiga married a Lithuanian duke. However, it declined when its rulers were unable to maintain a strong central government.

**Hungary** was overrun, first by Mongols, and then by Ottoman Turks.

**Serbia** was overrun by Ottoman Turks.
Chapter 10, Section 3

Jewish Migrations in Europe

[Map showing migrations and expulsions in Europe]