

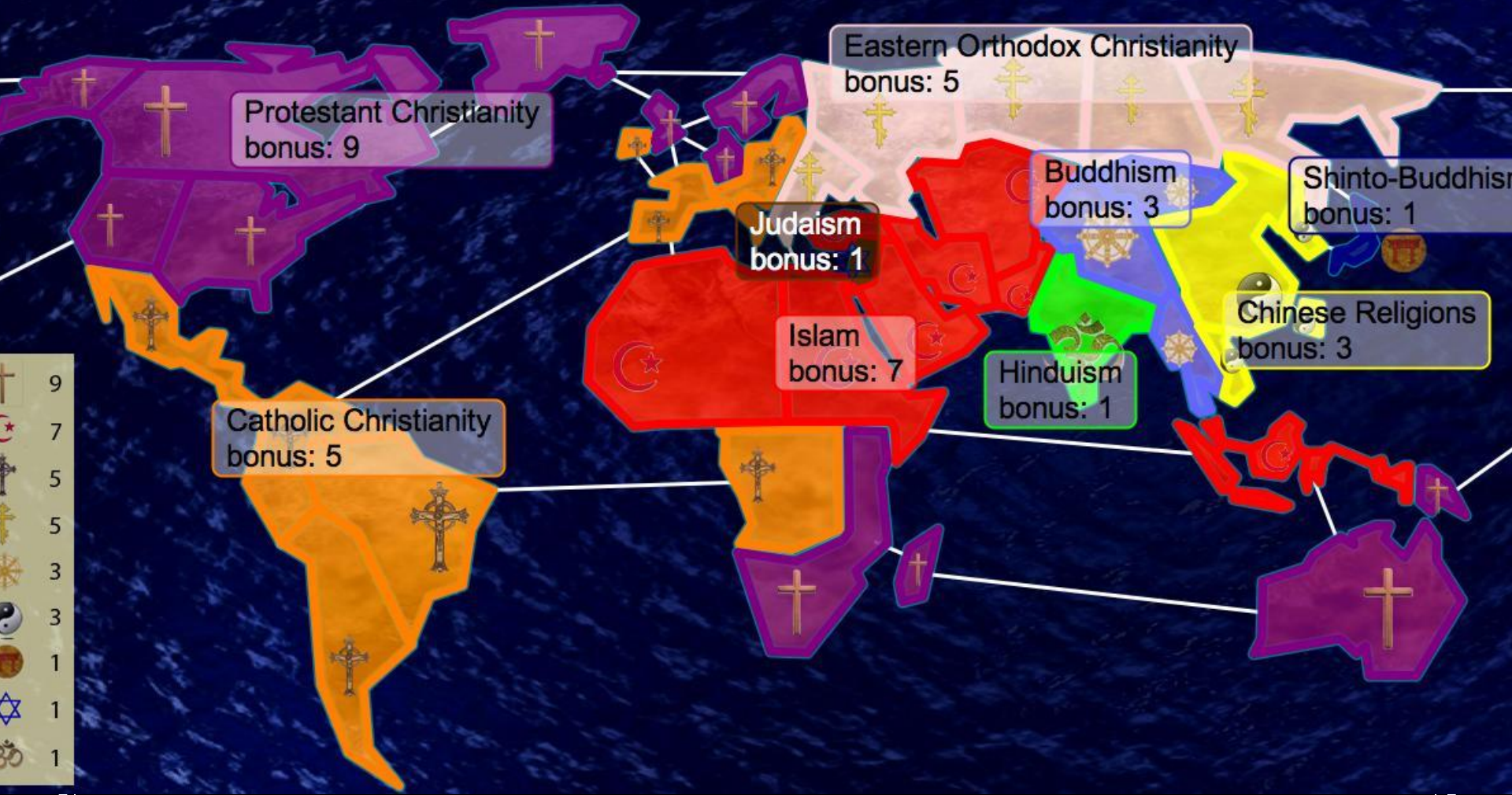
Civilization in Eastern Europe

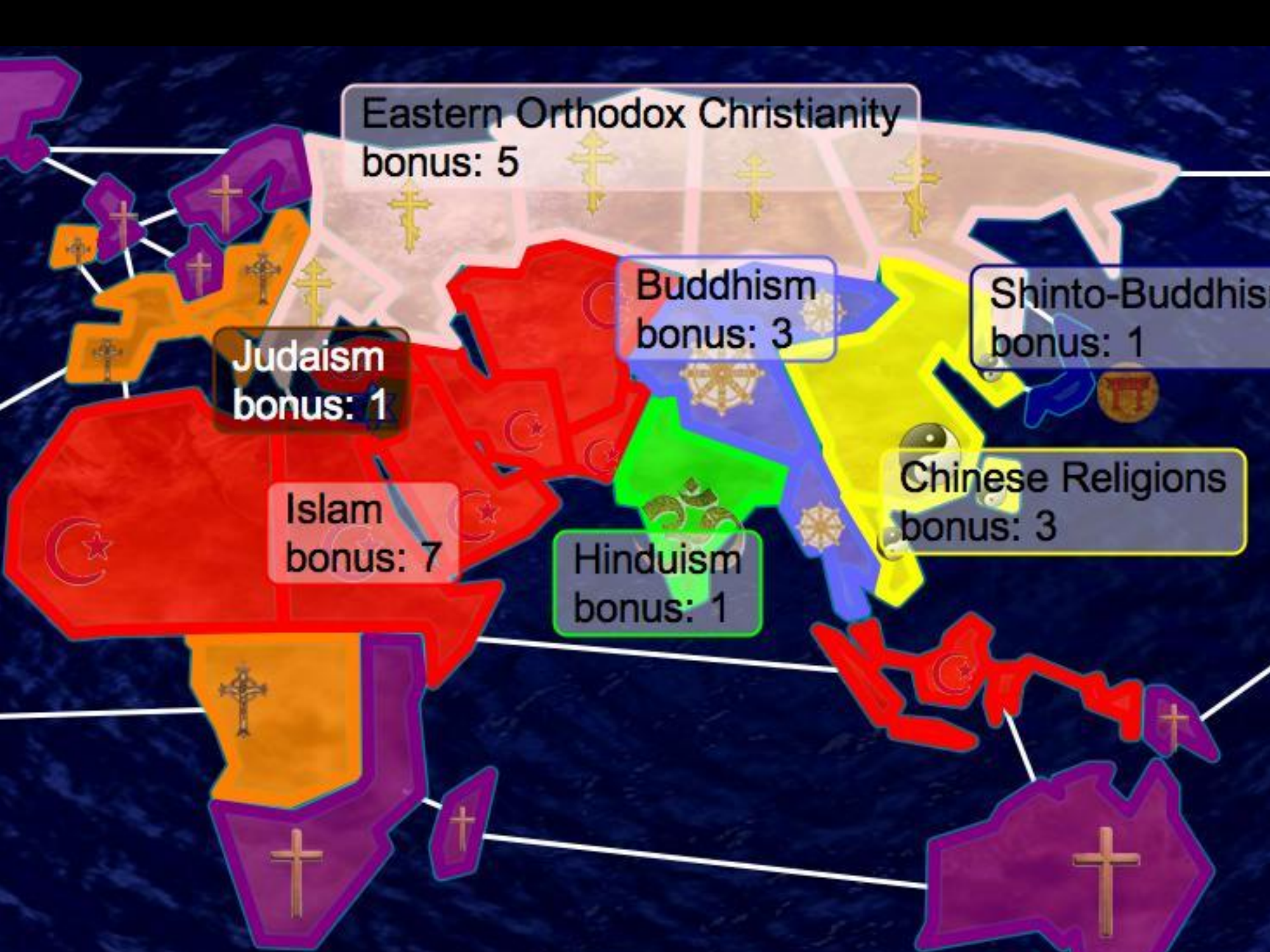
Byzantium and Orthodox
Europe

C O E I S T



The image features the word "COEIST" rendered in a stylized, glowing white font against a dark blue background. Each letter is replaced by a specific symbol: 'C' is a crescent moon with a five-pointed star; 'O' is a peace symbol; 'E' is a combined male and female symbol; 'I' is a Star of David with a pentagram above it; 'S' is a yin-yang symbol; and 'T' is a cross. The entire composition is framed by a white double-line border.





Eastern Orthodox Christianity
bonus: 5

Buddhism
bonus: 3

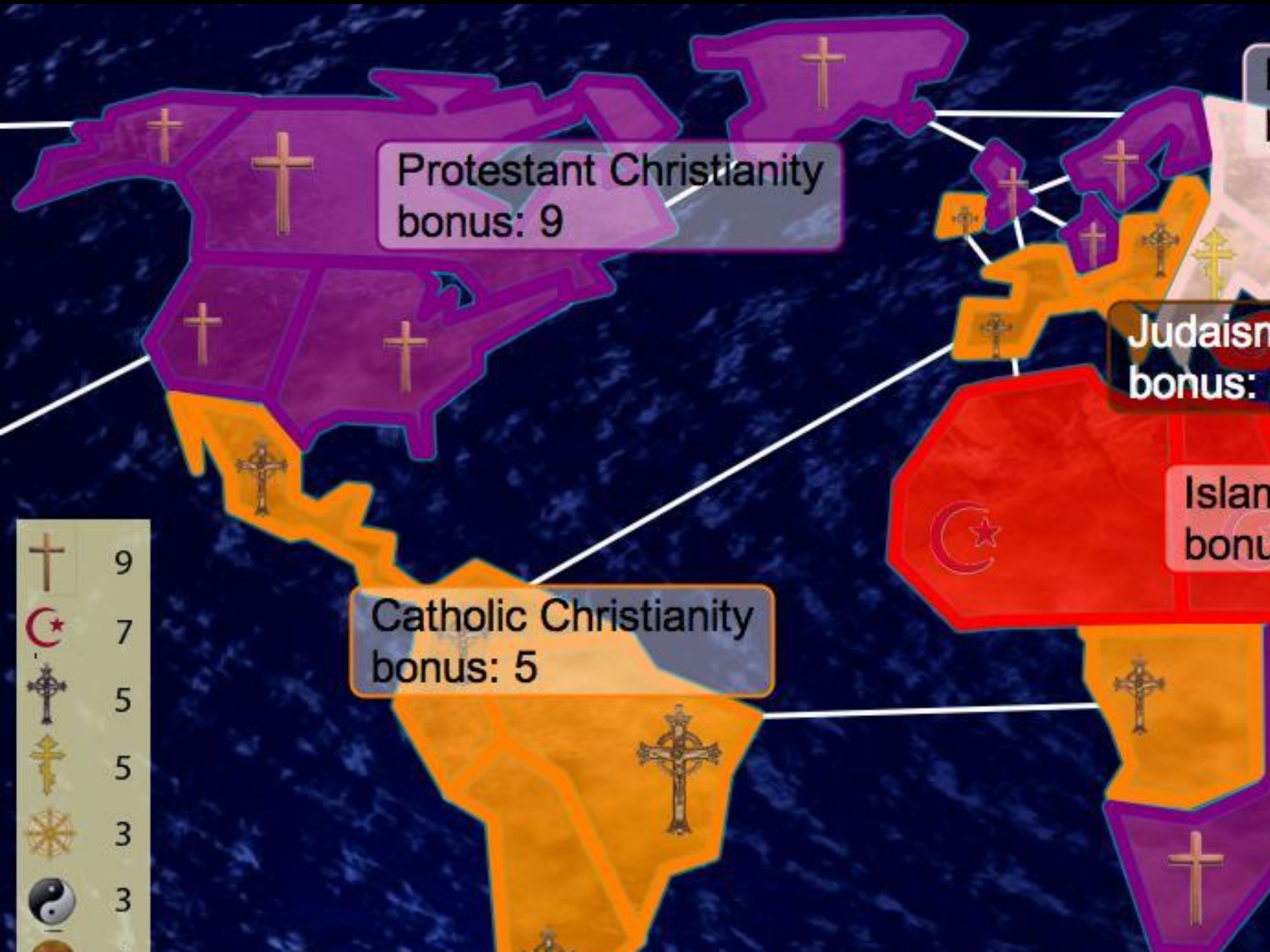
Shinto-Buddhism
bonus: 1

Judaism
bonus: 1

Islam
bonus: 7

Hinduism
bonus: 1

Chinese Religions
bonus: 3



The Grand Mosque in Makkah



The Byzantine Empire

One God, One Empire, One Religion



The Byzantine Empire

One God, One Empire, One Religion

The Eastern Empire

- As Western Europe succumbed to the Germanic invasions, imperial power shifted to the Byzantine Empire (the eastern part of the Roman Empire).



The Imperial Goal: **Unity**

- The imperial goal in the East was to centralize government and impose legal and doctrinal conformity.



**One God
One Empire
One Religion**

The Byzantine Court

- Caesaropapism – emperor rules not only as a **secular** lord, but also plays prominent role in *ecclesiastical* affairs
- Heavily jeweled crowns, silk robes of dark, rich **purple** (the color reserved for imperial use)
- Latin = language of the court; **Greek** = language of the people

ecclesiastical

- of or relating to the Christian Church or its clergy.

secular

- attitudes, activities, or other things that have no religious or *spiritual basis*.

The Reign of Justinian & Theodora



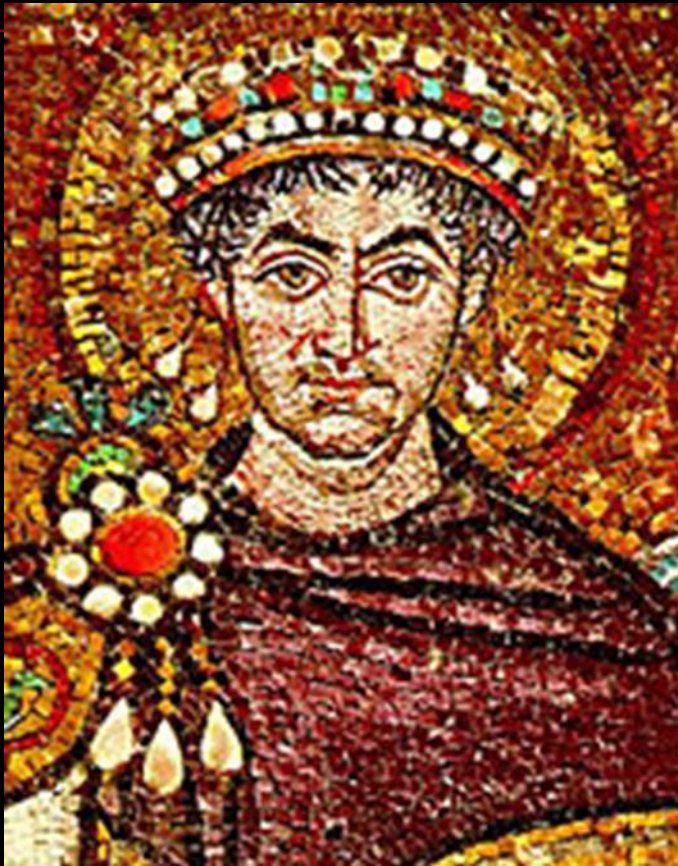
- The height of the first period of Byzantine history (324-632)

Parallels: Augustus & Livia



- The height of the first period of Byzantine history (324-632)

Justinian (527-565 CE)



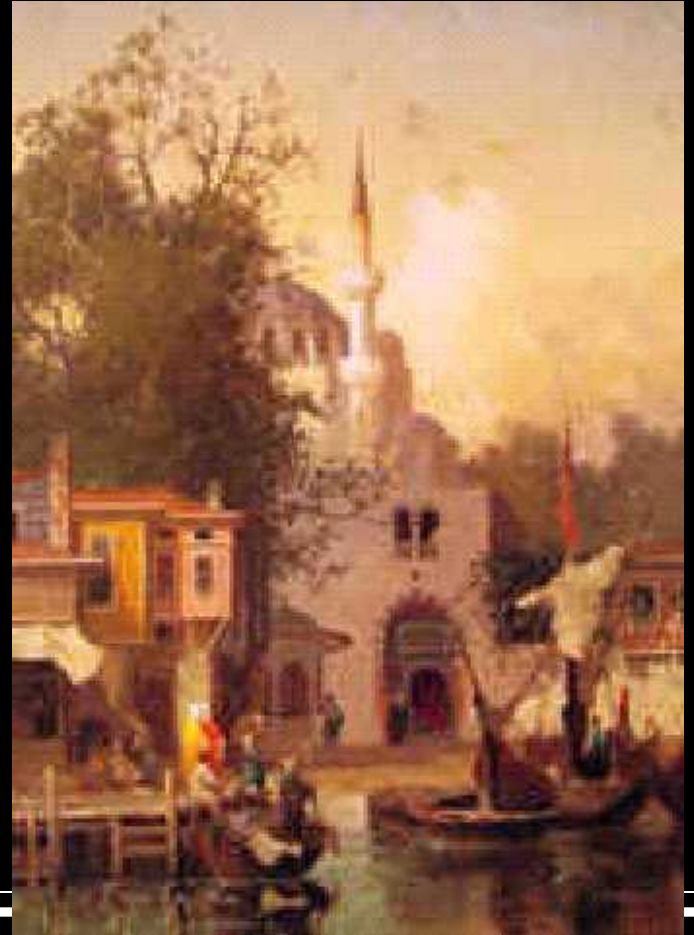
- “the sleepless emperor”
- **Hagia Sophia** – one of world’s greatest examples of Christian architecture
- **Justinian Code**
 - Systematic review and improvement of Roman law
- Makes **Greek** official language
- Unsuccessfully tries to **expand the empire**



The Byzantine empire in 565, at its largest expansion ever.

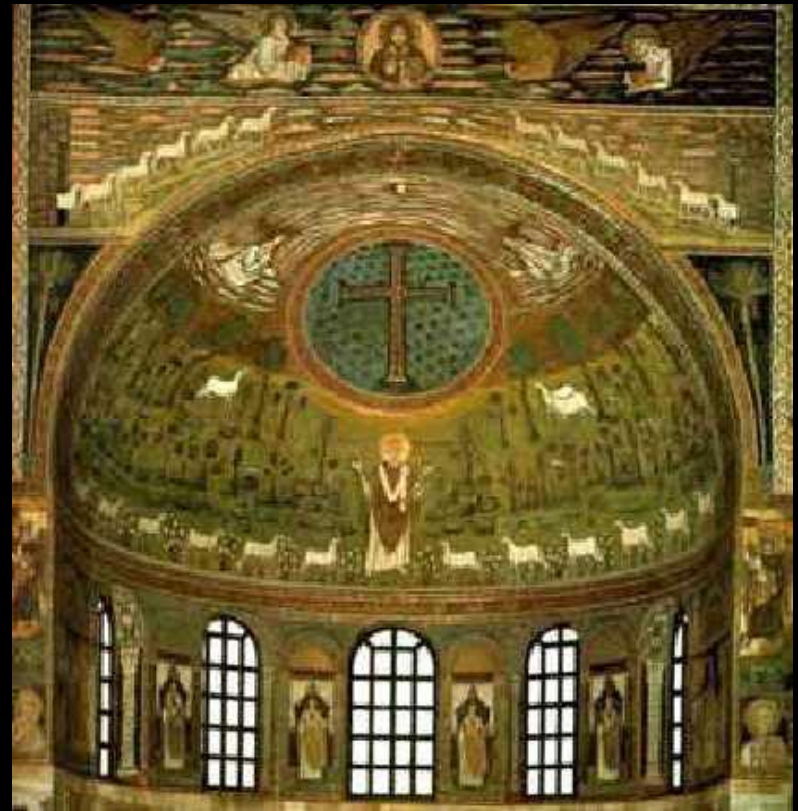
Strong Cities

- During Justinian's reign, the empire's strength was its more than 1,500 cities. The largest with 350,000 inhabitants, was Constantinople, the cultural crossroads of Asian and European civilizations.



Increase in **Church Wealth**

- Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem acquired enormous wealth in the form of land and gold.



-
- *"Not since the world was made was there . . . so much wealth as was found in Constantinople. For the Greeks say that two-thirds of the wealth of this world is in Constantinople and the other third scattered throughout the world."*
 - --Robert of Clari, a French crusader who witnessed the pillage of the city in 1204, describing Constantinople.

Hagia Sophia











Cistern Basilica

Loyal Governors and Bishops

- Between the 4th and 5th centuries, councils were made up of local wealthy landowners, who were not necessarily loyal to the emperor.
- By the 6th century, special governors and bishops replaced the councils and proved to be more loyal to the emperor.



Increase in **Clergy**

- The **prestige** and comfort that the clergy enjoyed swelled the ranks of the clergy in the Eastern Church.





Independent Thinking

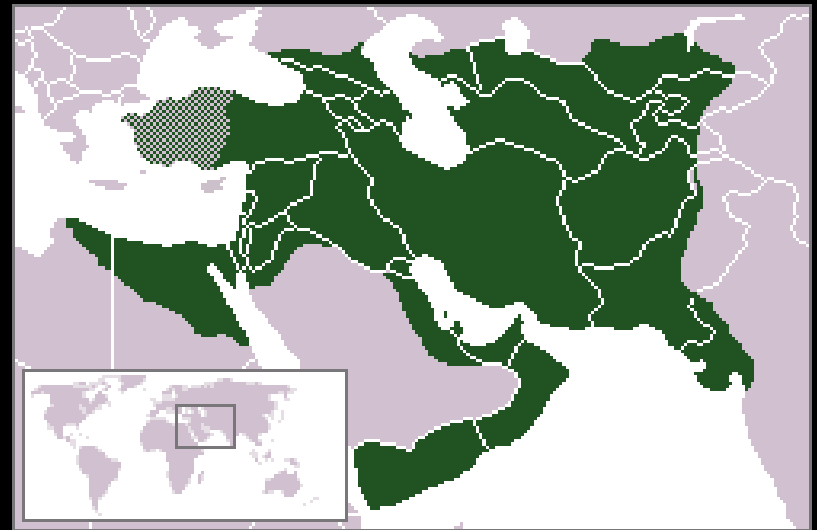
- Ideas thought to be heresies by the Roman Catholic Church received imperial support:
 - denied that Father and Son were equal and coeternal
 - **Iconoclasm** forbid the use of images (icons) because it led to idolatry.

Iconoclasm

- Icons – particularly popular in Byzantine churches
 - Inspired the popular imagination and encouraged reverence for holy personages
 - Emperor Leo believed veneration of religious images was sinful
 - 726 orders iconoclasm – breaking of icons
- Also disagree over
 - Sacrament of communion
 - Whether priests should be allowed to marry
 - Use of local languages in church

The Struggle with the Persians

- Greeks won this round, but both sides were exhausted and **vulnerable to invaders**



New external pressures

- Focus on defending the eastern empire
- What group is about to debut?
 - They attack 717-718 CE and the Byzantines have a secret weapon...

- When Muslims tried to invade Byzantium, the Byzantine forces used a weapon called “**Greek fire** – against the fleets and ground forces
- Greek fire even burns as it floats on water – very hazardous to **wooden ships**



The Fall of Constantinople?



During 4th Crusade
Constantinople is
attacked

- Plundered and burned
- Ruled for 50 years
- Empire never quite recovers, Venetian merchants gain upperhand

Conquered by the **Ottoman** **Turks**

- In 1453, the city was finally and permanently conquered by the Ottoman Turks and renamed Istanbul. Byzantine culture, law, and administration came to its final end.





Contribution to Western Civilization

- Throughout the early Middle Ages, the Byzantine Empire remained a **protective barrier** between western Europe and hostile Persian, Arab, and Turkish armies.

Contribution to Western Civilization

- The Byzantines were also a major conduit of **classical learning** and science into the West down to the Renaissance.
- While western Europeans were fumbling to create a culture of their own, the cities of the Byzantine Empire provided them **a model** of a civilized society.

Work period!

- Next up:
 - Byzantines go North: Kiev & Russia
 - Meanwhile in Europe: The Merovingians
 - HOMEWORK: Read pp 19-24,
 - Answer Qs: 1,3 4 a&b.
 - Hand in everything Friday
 - Friday: Vocab quiz! > Move to end of Chapter?

Bias: definition

- a tendency to believe that some people, ideas, etc., are better than others that usually results in treating some people unfairly
 - West vs. East in Histiography (how history is written)

The Rise of Russia

- HUGE
- Borders both Europe and China, touches the Baltic Sea and the Pacific Ocean

Kievan Rus'

- Kiev becomes a midpoint between Scandinavia and Constantinople
- Cyril and Methodius
 - Missionaries from Constantinople, adapt Greek alphabet to Slavic language – develops Cyrillic (still used in Ukraine and Russia)
- Byzantine Christianity
- Onion domes from *Byzantium!*

Kievan Rus'

- First ruler – prince Rurik
- Russia is coined by the Scandinavians, could be from Greek word for “red”
- Vladimir I (r. 980-1015)– converts to Christianity on behalf of all his people
 - Organizes mass baptisms for his subjects, forced conversions
 - Russian Orthodox Church soon develops

Yaroslav the Wise

- 1019 – 1054
- Improved code of law
- Arranged marriages between his kids and the royal families of Western Europe



Mongol Conquest

- A young leader united the nomadic Mongols of central Asia
- Overrun lands from China to Eastern Europe – dubs himself “Genghis Khan” – “world emperor”



МОНГОЛЬСКИЕ ЗАВОЕВАНИЯ В XIII ВЕКЕ



Всемирная история в лицах
<http://rulers.narod.ru>



The Golden Horde

- 1236-1241 – Batu, Genghiz's grandson leads Mongol armies into Russia
- “Golden Horde” because of the color of their tents
- Also called Tatars in the Russian tradition
- Loot and burn Kiev and many other Russian towns
- “no eye remained to weep for the dead”
- Rule from a capital on the Volga for the next 240 years
 - ***This is Russia's dormant/stagnant period***

240 Years of Mongol Rule

- Women become especially subservient to their husbands. (Husbands can even sell their wives into slavery to pay family debts)
- Absolute power Mongols have will serve as an inspiration for Russian rulers later on
- Mongols severed Russian ties to Western Europe at a time when Europeans were making rapid advances in the arts and sciences

Moscow

- Steadily becomes a political and spiritual center
 - Princes in Moscow slowly gain pwr against Mongols
 - Became the capital of the Russian Orthodox Church



1054 – Great Schism

Split into

West: Roman Catholic

East: Greek Orthodox

Ivan the Great

Ivan III – 1462-1505

Adopted the rituals of the fallen empire's traditions to emphasize Russia's role as the heir to Byzantine power

- Double-headed eagle symbol

Titles himself Czar (Russian for caesar)

- “the czar is in nature like all men, but in authority he is like the highest God”



The More You Know

