

# How can you tell of a civilization's great power/wealth by simply looking at pictures?

“Those who had never seen Constantinople opened wide eyes now, for they could not believe that so rich a city could be in the whole world, when they saw her lofty (superior) walls and her stately (majestic) towers wherewith she was encompassed, and these stately palaces and lofty churches, so many in number as no man might believe who had not seen them, and the length and breadth (size) of this town which was sovereign over all other.”

- *Villehardouin*, a French Crusader (1203)

# Power of Constantinople

*"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.

# Terms, People, and Places

Constantinople:

Straits of the Bosphorus:

Black Sea:

Hagia Sophia:

Justinian:

Justinian's Code:

Autocrat:

Theodora:

Patriarch:

Icon:

Great Schism:

# Lesson Objectives

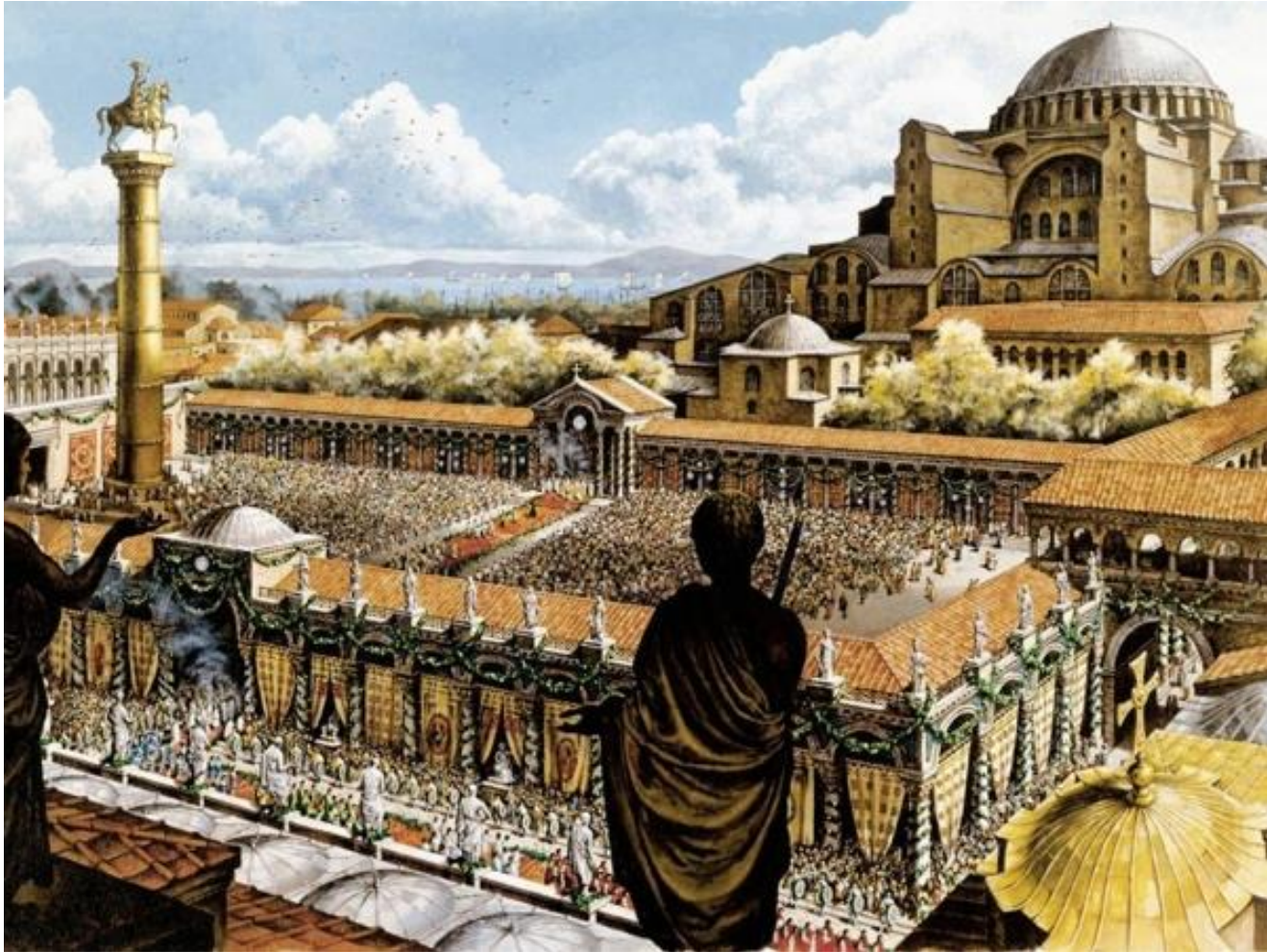
- Understand why Constantinople became known as the “New Rome”
- Summarize the ways in which the Byzantine Empire flourished under Justinian
- Analyze how Christianity in the Byzantine Empire differed from Christianity in the West
- Explain why the Byzantine empire collapsed and examine the empire’s lasting heritage

# Summary

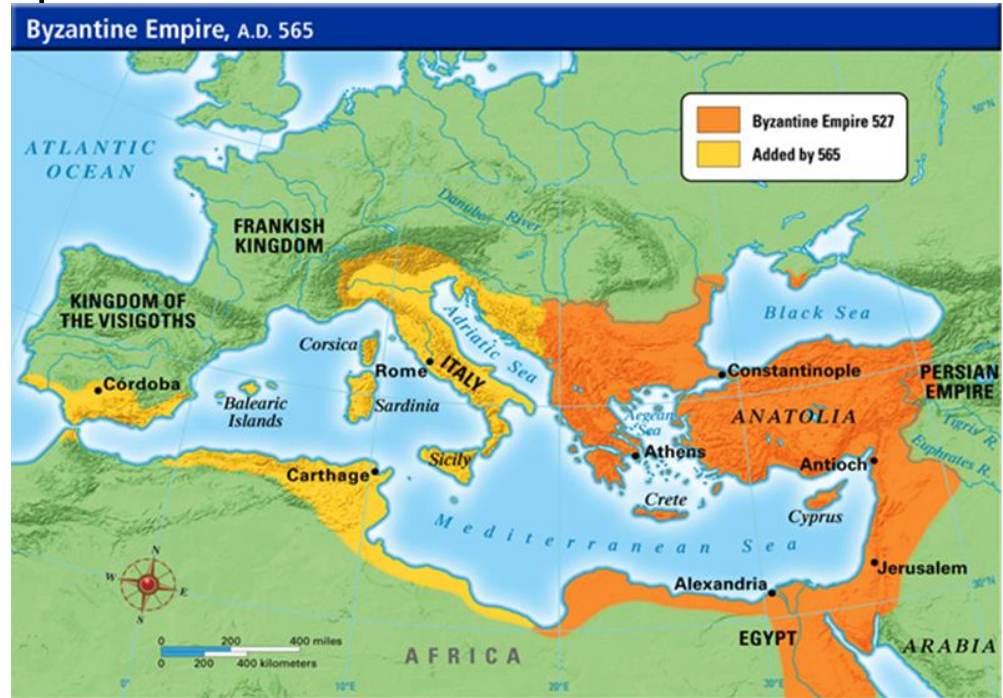
## “The Byzantine Empire”

After the fall of Rome, the Greco-Roman heritage survived in the Byzantine Empire. The emperor Justinian expanded the Byzantine Empire, put up grand buildings, and established a code of laws.

# Aim #23: How does the Byzantine Empire prosper & fall?



# Byzantine Empire (330-1453)



# Constantinople



This wall protects the city from invaders who come from inland

The city is surrounded by water on all three sides which makes it very easy to protect.



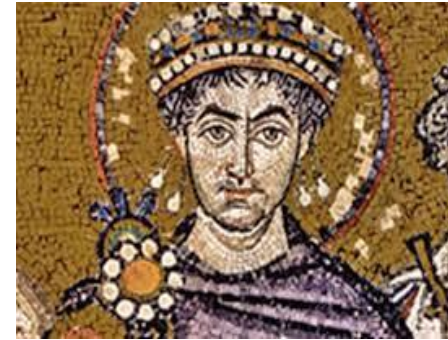




## **Checkpoint**

Why did Constantinople become known as the “New Rome”?

# Byzantium Flourished under Justinian



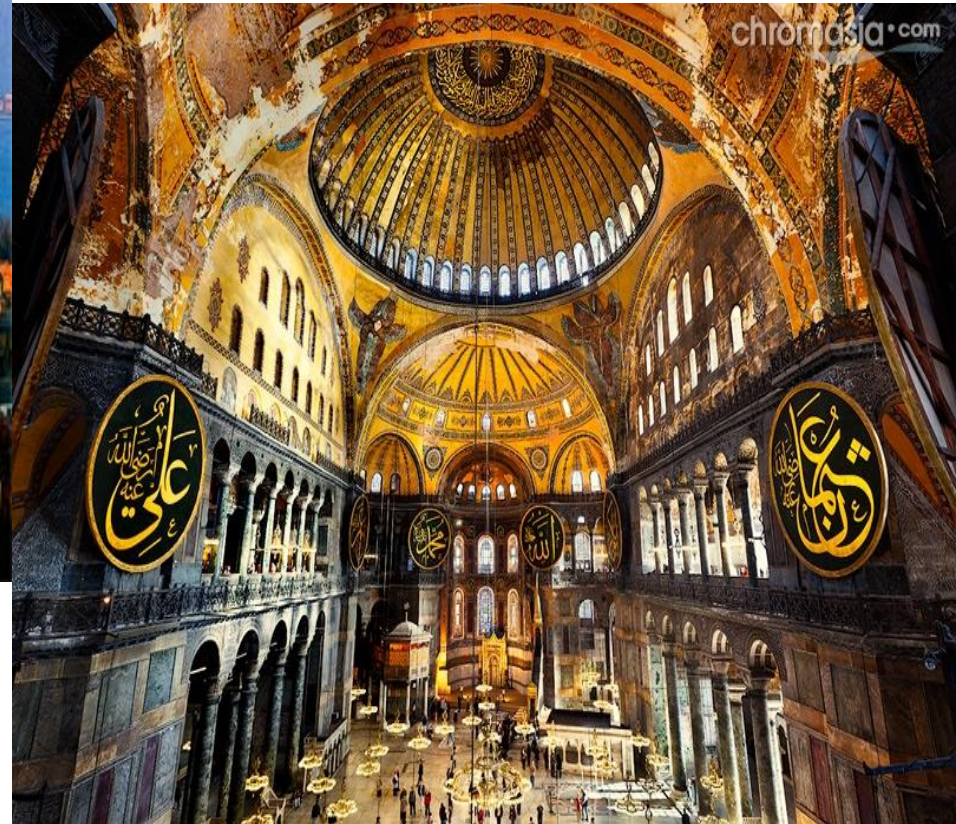
482-565 (r. 527-565)



Byzantine Empire, A.D. 565



# Hagia Sophia (“Holy Wisdom”)



# Justinian



**One Empire, One Laws**  
*Corpus Juris Civilis* “Body of Civil Law”

## THE JUSTINIAN CODE

- To oversee his new empire, Justinian ordered legal experts to consolidate old Roman laws into a single law code
  - The Justinian Code served as the legal basis for criminal justice, marriage, property, slavery, & women’s rights
  - The law code became one of the most important legacies of the Byzantine Empire & served as the basis for laws for the next 900 years



**Greek Fire**



## **Checkpoint**

How did the Byzantine Empire flourish under Justinian?

# Byzantine Declines & Falls

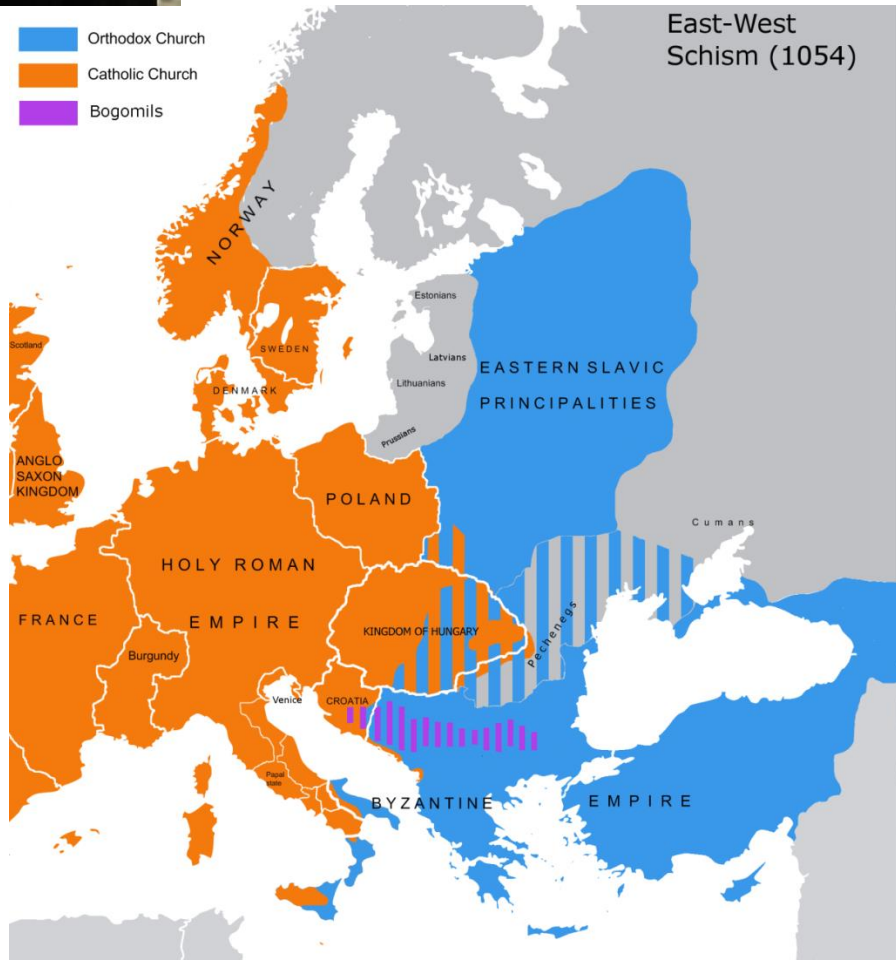




# Checkpoint

Why did the Byzantine Empire collapse?

# Great Schism 1054





## Roman Catholicism

Separation between political and religious leaders (but competition b/n popes and kings for pol. Pwr)

Religious art conveys Jesus as suffering for the sins of mankind

Priests could not marry

Gothic architecture

Theology less influenced by Greek philosophy

## Eastern Orthodoxy

Caesaropapism

Union b/n political and religious leaders

Religious art conveyed Jesus as majestic and divine

Priests could marry

Inspired by ancient Rome (arches and domes)

Theology more influenced by Greek philosophy



# Checkpoint

How did Christianity split?

# Byzantine Heritage

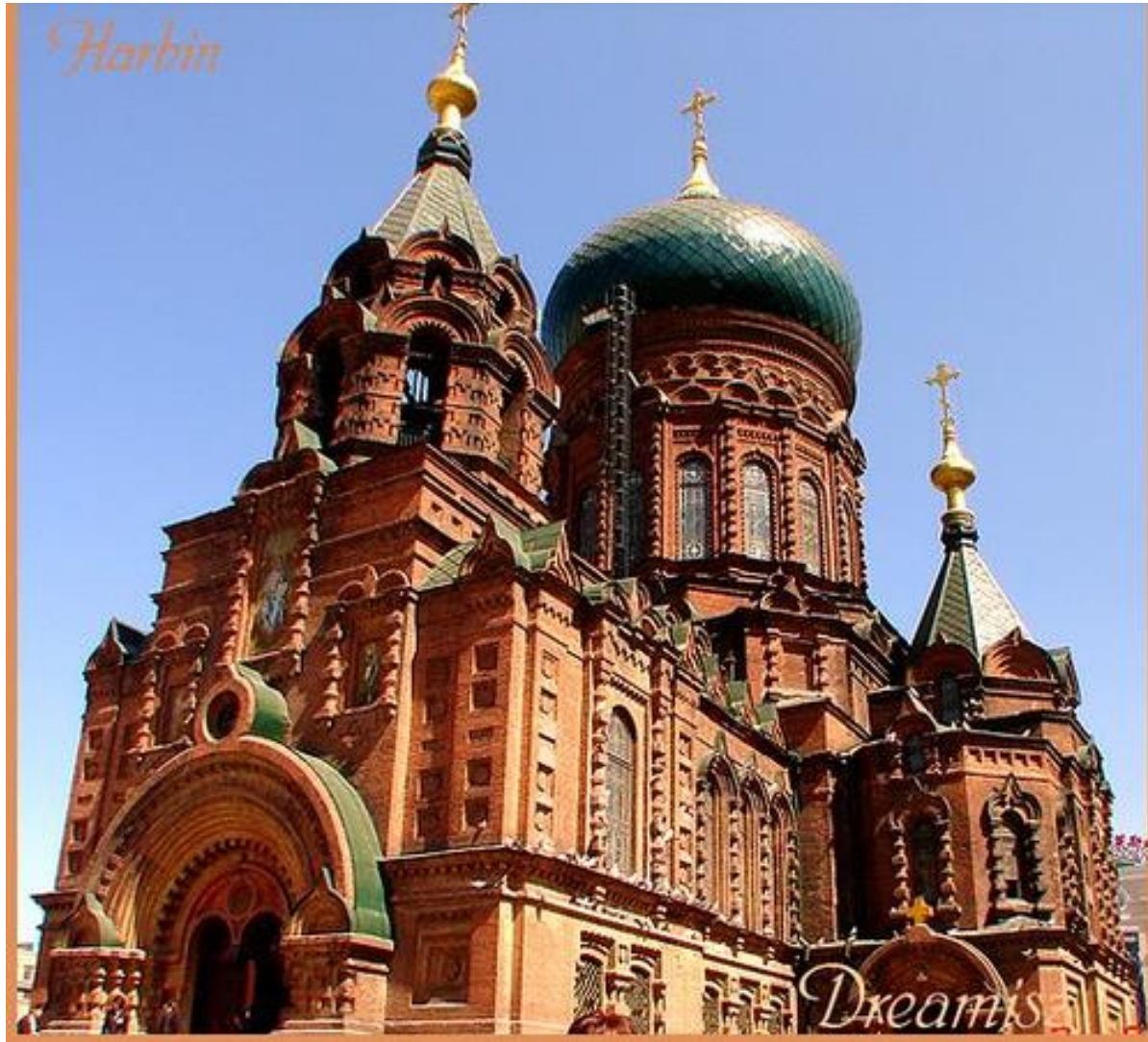


# Byzantine Art



icons & mosaics to portray personal contact w/ god  
& bible scenes

# Byzantine Architecture



Blended Roman, Greek, & Persian styles



# Checkpoint

What is the lasting heritage of the  
Byzantine Empire?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD  
Please jot down what you  
have gotten from today's  
lesson and what you still  
have questions on.