

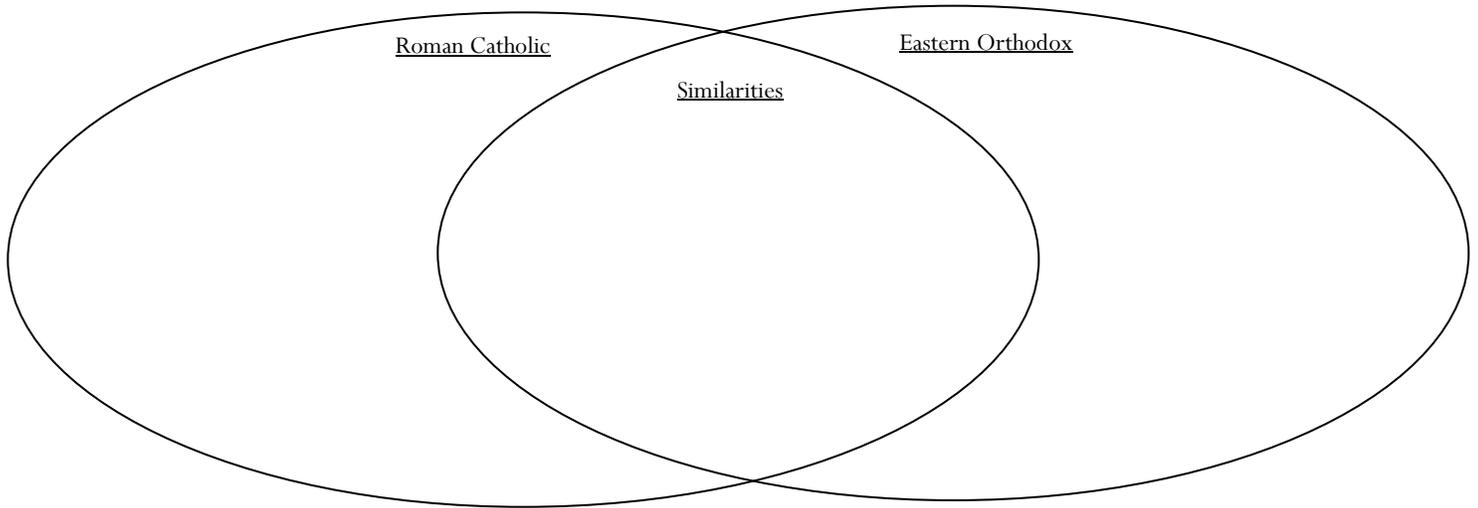
UNIT 3: EMPIRES OF FAITH
Reading Guide 16: The Second Rome and Third Rome

11.1: The Byzantine Empire

- **Objective A: Describe Byzantine politics and the rise of the Emperor Justinian.**
 1. In 527 AD, _____ succeeded to the throne of the Eastern Empire. He sent his best general, _____, to recover North Africa from Germanic tribes.
 2. How could Justinian claim to be a new Caesar?
 3. Byzantine emperors ruled with absolute power heading not just the _____ but the _____ as well.
- **Objective B: Describe Justinian's achievements and life in Constantinople.**
 4. How did citizens of the Byzantine Empire differ from those of the old Roman Empire?
 5. A panel of legal experts created a single uniform code of law known as the _____.
 6. Justinian had Constantinople's defenses strengthened and built _____, perhaps the most splendid church in the Christian world. He also enlarged his palace and built _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
 7. Basic courses for Byzantine students focused on _____ and _____ grammar, and philosophy.
 8. What happened at the Mese?
 9. What happened at the Hippodrome?
 10. How many died during the Nika Rebellion?
 11. Who was the most powerful women in Byzantine history?
- **Objective C: Identify causes of the Byzantine Empire's collapse.**
 12. In 542, _____ people were dying every day from plague.
 13. Which groups of people attacked Byzantium (hint: eight total)?
 14. The city of Constantinople finally fell to the _____ Turks in the year _____.
- **Objective D: Explain why the Eastern and Western churches created two traditions.**
 15. Saint Basil said "He who approaches God ought to embrace _____ in all things ..."
 16. Saint John Chrysotom was the _____, or leading bishop of the east.
 17. What are icons?
 18. In 1054, Christianity official split between the Roman Catholic Church and the _____ Church.
 19. Two successful Eastern missionaries, Saint _____ and Saint _____, converted the _____ and invented a system of writing known as the _____ alphabet.

- **Objective E: Explain the differences between the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church of the 11th century (AD 1001-1100).**

20. See p. 305 to complete the Venn Diagram below:



11.2: The Russian Empire

- **Objective A: Summarize the Slavic, Greek, and Viking roots of Russia and Russian culture.**

21. The blending of _____ and _____ traditions produced Russian culture.
22. Three great rivers, the _____, _____, and _____ run to the Black and Caspian Seas.
23. In the 800s Varangians, or _____, were Vikings who built forts on the rivers and settled among the Slavs.
24. The Viking chief _____ was the first Slavic king.
25. The first capital was the city of _____. From the city of _____, Vikings could sail to Constantinople.
26. What four religions did Vladimir consider adopting?
27. What convinced Vladimir to adopt Byzantine Orthodoxy?

- **Objective B: Describe the Kievan state.**

28. What crucial error did Yaroslav make?

- **Objective C: Explain how the Mongols conquered and ruled Russia.**

29. Who led new Mongol threat that emerged from central Asia in the 1200s?
30. In 1240, the Mongols destroyed Kiev and ruled all of southern Russia for _____ years. The empire's official name was:
31. The Mongols demanded two things:

- **Objective D: Describe Russia's rise to independence.**

32. As tax collector for the Mongols, Grand Prince Ivan I earned the nickname "_____."
33. Ivan III took the name _____, the Russian version of _____, and publically claimed his intent to make Russia the "_____." In 1480 he made a final break with the Mongols.