Chapter 11

Byzantines, Russians, and Turks
Interact 500-1500
Gallery Walk

• Class will be divided into six groups
• Each group will be given a topic (correspond to the sections of your foldable)
• Each group has 10 minutes to find the answers to the questions they are assigned and write the answers down on the paper you are given
• Gallery walk: sheets will be placed around the room, and you will visit each poster for about 5 minutes to read the question together and answer the questions ON YOUR FOLDABLE
Learning Objective 2: I will be able to explain the rise and fall of the Byzantine Empire.

Task #1: To learn this I will be able to read and take notes on the three main groups of people: Byzantines, Russians, and Turks with a series of foldables and notes templates.
Section 1: Byzantine Empire
How to create your foldable:
1. Take out three sheets of lined paper
2. Take one sheet of paper and fold over so that you have 19 lines below the fold.
3. Take out the second sheet of paper and fold over so that you have 11 lines below the fold.
4. Take out the third sheet of paper and fold over so that you have three lines below the fold.
5. Insert sheet three inside the second paper, and then insert both into the first paper. This will create six tabs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#1 The Byzantine Empire: Setting the Stage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#2 Emperor Justinian and his Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>#3 Imperial Capital: Constantinople (pg. 302-303)</td>
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<tr>
<td>#4 Fall of the Empire (pg. 304)</td>
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<td>#5 The Church Divides</td>
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<td>#6 Roman Catholicism vs. Eastern Orthodox</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
#1 The Byzantine Empire: Setting the Stage

- This part of history starts when the Roman Empire crumbles at the end of the 5th century because of invasions by Germanic tribes and it is divided into western and eastern empires.

- For the Eastern Empire, the capital moved east from Rome to the Greek city of Byzantium
  - This city would become known as Constantinople after its emperor Constantine who made it the capital in A.D. 330
  - Would last for about a thousand year after the collapse of the Western Empire
The Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire)

The Byzantine Empire went from a major to a minor power in the century and a half portrayed on this map. After the Turkish defeat at Manzikert in 1071, the Byzantines maintained effective control only a small fringe of Anatolia. In the Balkans, the new Serbian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian states grew to become powerful, even though the Byzantines claimed control over the region.
Emperor Justinian and his Code

- Saw himself as emperor of all Rome and wanted to bring back land that was once controlled by Rome
- Took the throne in 527 B.C
- Took control of North Africa, Rome, Italy, and parts of Spain
- Ruled with absolute power
  - Controlled state and church
  - Created panel of legal expert to regulate Byzantium’s complex society
Justinian Code

- Citizens of Eastern Empire spoke Greek
- Panel of experts created a single, uniform code known as **Justinian Code**
  - made of four works:
    - Code: contained nearly 5,000 Roman laws that were useful to Byzantine empire
    - Digest: quoted and summarized opinions of Rome’s greatest legal thinkers about the laws [made up of 50 volumes]
    - Institutes: textbook that told law students how to use the laws
    - Novellae: contained all legislations (laws) passed after 534
  - Answered questions about marriage, slavery, property, inheritance, women’s rights, criminal justices, etc.
  - Remain used for 900 years
#3 Imperial Capital: Constantinople

- Justinian’s goal was to rebuild city of Constantinople
  - Rebuilt fortifications along western land border
  - Constructed 14-mile stone wall along city’s coastline
• Focused on churches because they are the most visible sign of the close connection between church and state in his empire
• Built the Hagia Sophia: means “Holy Wisdom” in Greek
• Built baths, aqueducts, law courts, school, hospitals
• And preserved Greco-Roman culture: education was highly valued especially classical learning like Greek and Latin grammar, philosophy, Homer’s literature, geometry from Euclid, history from Herodotus, and medicine from Galen
Main street was known as the "Middle Way" with merchant stalls and products from Asia, Africa, and Europe.
• Free entertainment offered at the Hippodrome like wild chariot races and performance acts to 60,000 people at once
Before and after Justinian’s death in 565, empire suffered from: street riots, religious quarrels, palace intrigues, foreign dangers

The Plague of Justinian
- Disease came on ships from India infested with rats
- In 542 alone almost 10,000 people were dying each day
- Kept breaking out every few year until 700 when it faded

Attacks from East and West
- Attacked by Lombards from the West
- Attacked by Avars, Slavs, and Bulgars from the North
- Attacked by Persians from the East
- Attacked by Arab Muslims in 674 and 717
- Turks entered in the 11th century
- It shrank under the impact of foreign attacks and by 1350 it was reduces to the tip of Anatolia
- Constantinople held out for 100 years because of its walls, fleet, and strategic location; until it too fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453
During this time, Christianity began to develop differently in the Western and Eastern Roman Empires due to distance and lack of contact between the two regions until they split

**Eastern Christianity**
- Based on early Church fathers like Saint Basil and Saint John Chrysostom who was the patriarch, or leading bishop of the East
- Used icons, or images in their devotion
  - Banned by Emperor Leo III because he saw it as idol worship
- Became Orthodox Church in the East

**Western Christianity**
- Supported ban on idol and the pope excommunicated, or declared emperor outcast from the Church
- Became Roman Catholic in the West
#6 Roman Catholicism vs. Eastern Orthodox

**Services conducted in Latin**

- Pope has authority over all other Bishops
- Pope claims authority over all kings/emperors
- Priests may not marry
- Divorce is not permitted

**Faith based on Jesus/Bible**

- Sacraments like Baptism used
- Religious leaders are priests and bishops
- Seek to convert people

**Services conducted in Greek or other local languages**

- Patriarch and other bishops head the Church as a group
- Emperor claims authority over the patriarch/other bishops of the empire
- Priests may be married
- Divorce is allowed under certain conditions
Write it out!

- **Learning Objective 3**: I will be able to summarize, examine and evaluate historical maps, data, charts, graphs, photos, audio, clips and video footage to explain and understand the rise and fall of the Byzantine Empire.

  **Task 1**: To learn this I will be able to use maps to analyze how the geographic location of Constantinople was beneficial to the Byzantine Empire.

- **Learning Objective 4**: I will be able to summarize, evaluate and construct connections (to myself, the world and/or other topics we have studied) using a variety of primary and secondary documents.

  **Task 1**: To learn this I will be able to examine excerpts from historical documents to assess the importance of Constantinople.
OBJECTIVE: Use the maps and excerpts from historical documents to assess why the geographic location of Constantinople was strategic and/or advantageous.

- Study/read each of the Documents A-F and answer the corresponding questions assigned to each.
- Create a bubble map in which you list all the reasons why the geographic location of Constantinople was strategic (militarily/politically/socially) and/or advantageous (i.e. for its military or its economy)
- Complete the paragraph using the FIVE sentence stems provided
Section Two: The Russian Empire
1. Cut around the whole outer box; anchor tabs should be included so they are still attached

2. Take your cut, fold it down the middle hamburger style and cut it in half so it opens like a window.
Take the map glue down the two anchor tabs on the left and right hand side so that map opens up to two windows.
### Inside the Map’s Flaps: label the inside of map flaps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#1 RUSSIA’S BIRTH</th>
<th>When the flaps are opened, glue down the “Interpreting text and visuals” map questions 1-8.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>So the map windows open up to the map questions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2 KIEV’S POWER AND DECLINE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Label in the space Under the Map or on a separate paper

#3 Mongol Invasions
Create a bubble map like this and characterize the Mongol invasions of Russia

#4 Russia Breaks Free
Take notes on how Russia was able to break free of all its invaders
#1 Russia’s Birth

- The Slavs lived in what is today eastern Russia that was surrounded by the Ural Mountains and the Black Sea on the south, and the Baltic Sea on the north
  - They lived in forested areas
  - Worked as farmers and traders
  - Blended with the Vikings who moved into the area around the 800s
    - Started the cities of Novgorod and Kiev and became rulers of the land
    - Traded with Constantinople and sold them furs, timber, and Slavs [their subjects: world slave comes from Slav]
• Lines between the Slavs and Vikings disappeared as the two cultures merged

• In 957 Princess Olga of Kiev converted to Christianity after a visit to Constantinople: her grandson Vladimir came to the throne in 980, also converted to Byzantine Christianity
  • Held a baptism to convert all the people of Kiev in 989 and started to look towards Byzantium for trade AND religious guidance
  • Imported teachers to instruct the people in the new faith
  • Adopted Byzantine idea that the emperor was also supreme ruler of the Church
Kievan Russia:
- Vladimir expanded country west into Poland and north almost to the Baltic Sea
- His son Yaroslav the Wise took over and made trading alliances with western Europe by marrying off his daughters
  - Created a new legal code for their commerce (trade) and crimes against property
  - Built the first library
  - Built over 400 churches

Kiev’s Decline:
- Started with the death of Yaroslav in 1054
  - He divided his realm among his sons rather than letting it go to his oldest son; at his death, the sons fought over which piece they wanted
  - Crusades which would be between Muslims and Christians for control over the Holy Lands beginning in 1095 disrupted trade for Kiev
  - Mongol Invasions

Kiev was the appearance of Russia’s first important unified territory
#3 Mongol Invasions

Geghis Khan

Mongol Warriors

Extent of Mongol Invasions
Mongol Invasions

1. They are a ferocious group of horsemen from Central Asia under Genghis Khan
2. Known to be savage and brutal
3. Empire stretched from Yellow Sea to the Baltic Sea and from Himalayas to northern Russia
4. Attacked and took Kiev in 1240 under Batu Khan: complete slaughter
5. Ruled northern Russia for 200 years
6. Russians can follow own local culture as long as they don’t rebel
7. Demand: absolute obedience and massive amounts of tribute: payments
8. Russians isolated from rest of Europe: no new ideas or inventions
City of Moscow: founded in 1100s, small village protected by a log wall but near the Volga, Dnieper, and Don rivers that made it strategic

- Anyone that could control Moscow could control nearly all of European Russia and challenge the Mongols

- A Russian prince named Ivan I earned the gratitude of Mongols for crushing a Russian revolt against Mongol rule - in return, they made him tax collector of all the Slavic lands they conquered and title of “Grand Prince”

- Convinced Patriarch of Kiev, leading bishop of Eastern Europe, to move to Moscow

  - Improved city’s prestige and gave him a new ally, the Church

  - Used land purchases, wars, trickery, and marriages to gain greater control over the small states around Moscow
Russia becomes an empire during the 43-year reign of Ivan III who challenged Mongol rule

- He took the name of czar which is the Russian version of Caesar and claimed his intent to make Russian the “Third Rome”
- 1480: refused to pay Mongols any more tribute, so they faced off at the Ugra River
  - Both sides refused to fight, turned around and went home
    - Mongols marched back home to China and crushed an empire along the way known as the Turks
Section Three: Turkish Empires Rise in Anatolia
### Chapter 11 Section Three: Turkish Empires Rise in Anatolia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Outcome/Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In 945, Persian armies move into Baghdad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In the tenth century, large numbers of Turks known as Seljuk migrate into the Abbadid Empire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Seljuks march on the Byzantine Empire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Seljuks choose a Persian city, Isfahan, as their capital city.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Turks adopt Persian as the language of culture and adopt features of the Persian way of life.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Malik Shah, the last of the strong Seljuk leaders, dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. The Seljuk fight back against the Crusaders after a century of domination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Further Crusades occur, but each is weaker than the last one.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Take detailed notes to describe the outcome/effect of each action or situation that need to the rise then decline of the Turkish Empire in Anatolia.
How the notes are set up

• You were given 8 KEY EVENTS in the history of the Turkish empire
  • These events are listed as EVENT #___
  • For each event, THE EFFECTS ARE WRITTEN IN RED
Setting the Stage

• To the east of Constantinople and south of Russia was the mighty empire of the Abbasids that had been ruling since the 8th century but would later be replaced by the Turks.
The Rise of the Turks

- **Abbasids:**
  - Constantly in a struggle to maintain control of their empire
  - Set up their capital in Baghdad
  - Lost land in Morocco, Tunisia, Persia and Egypt
  - **Event #1:** Ended when they were attacked by Persian armies in 945
    - Caliph continued as religious leader but gave up all political power to the new Persian ruler
    - Persians lost control after to a group known as the Seljuks
The Conquering Seljuks

• Turks are sometimes references as the Tu-Kiu and they were nomads who rode their horses over the vast plains, herded goats and sheep, lived in tents, used camels to carry goods, and raided and traded along the northeastern frontiers

• Turkish children used to be bought by the Abbasids
  • Bought as salves, trained as soldiers, and employed as bodyguards
  • These were called the mamelukes
Event #2: In the 10th century: large numbers of Turks known as Seljuks migrate into the Abbasid Empire

- began to convert to Islam
- and when they grew in number and strength, they attacked and captured Baghdad in 1055 from the Persians
Event #3: Twenty years late, the Seljuks march on the Byzantine Empire

- At the Battle of Manzikert in 1071, they crushed the Byzantine and occupied most of Anatolia (eastern part of Byzantium)
- Brought them closer to the capital of Constantinople
Turks Secure Persian Support: How?

- Event #4: Chose Persian city of Isfahan as the capital of the new Seljuk Empire
- Appointed Persians as government officials
  - Ex: Persian man named Nizam al-Mulk appointed as vizier [prime minister] for Malik Shah [most famous Seljuk sultan]
- Adopted Persian as the language of culture
- Seljuk rulers called shahs, Persian word for king
- Prompted Persian writers like Jalaludin Rumi [often wrote of his desire to achieve a personal experience of God]
- Supported Persian artists/architecture

EFFECTS:
- Almost complete disappearance of the Arabic language except for those that study the Quran
- Won strong support from the Persians
- Improved upon own Seljuk traditions/cultures that were lacking
• Malik Shah was the last strong Seljuk leader:
  • Event #6: Malik Shah, the last of the Seljuk leaders, dies at 37 years old in 1092:
    • no capable shah was able to take after him
    • Empire disintegrated into a collection of minor kingdoms
    • West launched a counterattack against the Turks and Muslims for control of the Holy Land of the Middle East
The Seljuks and the Crusaders

- Pope Urban II launched the First Crusade in 1095 to drive Turks out of Anatolia and recover Jerusalem from Muslim rule
  - 1099: Crusaders captured Jerusalem, massacred Jewish/Muslim inhabitants and established a Latin Christian Kingdom that lasted about a century
- Event #7: Seljuks fight back against the Crusaders after a century of domination
  - Re-gathered control under Kurdish captain Saladin and recovered Jerusalem in 1187
  - Signed a truce with King Richard I of England and it gave Jerusalem to the Muslims and granted Western pilgrims access to Christian holy places
- Event #8: Further Crusades occur, but each is weaker than the last one
  - Other popes attempted later crusades but all failed
  - Christians no longer are a threat to the Muslims
  - Mongols would become new threat
Seljuks Face the Mongols

- 1258: Genghis’s grandson Hulagu led troops to Baghdad that was surrounded by a defensive wall
  - Burned down caliph’s palace
  - Had tens of thousands of people killed
  - Mongol belief forbade spilling of sacred blood so executed the last Abbasid caliph by having him wrapped in a carpet and trampled to death by horses
  - Built largest land empire in history
  - Bad at administering territory so crumpled within a generation
  - Rise to a new group of Turks called the Ottomans whose empire would last until the 20th century
Learning Objective 4: I will be able to summarize, evaluate and construct connections (to myself, the world and/or other topics we have studied) using a variety of primary and secondary documents.

Task 2: To learn this I will be able to read and annotate an excerpt of Pope Urban II’s call for a Crusade and answer questions.