

Chapter 1, Section 3	The Byzantine Empire
<b>The Rise of the Byzantines</b>	The Eastern Roman Empire was known as the Byzantine Empire. It included Greeks, Egyptians, Arabs, Armenians, Jews, Persians, Slavs, and Turks
<b>Why is Constantinople Important?</b>	It was the capital of the Byzantine Empire and is located between the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea. It was the crossroads of trade routes between Europe and Asia.
<b>Influence of Greek Culture</b>	People of early Constantinople followed Roman ways at first. They spoke Latin and enforced Roman laws. However, the Byzantine Empire became more influenced by the Greek culture and language. Soon the people became less Roman and more Greek. Between A.D. 500 and A.D. 1200 the Byzantines had one of the world's richest and most advanced empires.
<b>Emperor Justinian</b>	Justinian was the emperor of Byzantine Empire from A.D. 527 until A.D. 565. His wife <u>Theodora</u> helped her husband run the empire. She gave him advice and advocated for rights for Byzantine Women. Justinian tried to restore the Roman Empire by invading Western Europe and northern Africa.
<b>Justinian's Conquests</b>	Justinian wanted to reunite the Roman Empire and bring back Rome's glory. He ordered a general named <u>Belisarius</u> to strengthen and lead the Byzantine army.
<b>Justinian's Law Code</b>	Justinian thought the empire's laws were too disorganized and difficult to understand. He ordered a group of legal scholars headed by <u>Tribonian</u> to reform the law code. Over the years, the Justinian Code has had a great influence on the laws of almost every country in Europe.
<b>The Byzantine Church</b>	Under the leadership of the pope, the Latin churches of the Western Roman Empire became known as the Roman Catholic Church. In the East, the Roman Empire developed into the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantines' religion was known as the Eastern Orthodox Church.
<b>Church and State</b>	The church and government worked closely together in the Byzantine Empire. The emperor chose the patriarch of Constantinople, the leading church official.
<b>Religious Arguments</b>	Byzantines loved to discuss religion and they argued over religious questions. An argument over icons or images of religious figures, divided the Church. Emperor Leo III of the Byzantine Empire ordered all icons be removed from the churches. Most people disagreed with the emperor's order.
<b>Conflict between Churches</b>	Then an argument broke out over leadership of the church. The pope claimed he was the leader of all Christian churches, but the people thought the patriarch and other bishops were equal to the pope. Each church began refusing to help the other when outsiders attacked. The pope then gave the Frankish king, Charlemagne, the title of emperor, the Byzantines became very angry. After a great deal of tension, the pope and the patriarch of Constantinople excommunicated each other.
<b>Byzantine Civilization</b>	The Byzantine Empire lasted for about 1,000 years. Constantinople was its largest and wealthiest city. The empire depended on trade and was the center of trade between Europe and Asia. Silk weaving became a major industry.
<b>Byzantine Art and Architecture</b>	The Byzantine Emperors supported artists and architects. They ordered the building of churches, forts, and public buildings throughout the empire. One such building was the Hagia Sophia which was the religious

	<p>center of the Byzantine Empire and was a great architectural accomplishment. Inside the Hagia Sophia were <u>Mosaics</u> which are pictures made from many bits of colored glass or stone. Most mosaics showed saints, or Christian holy people.</p>
<b>Byzantine Women</b>	<p>Marriage and family were very important in the Byzantine way of life. Most women were homemakers and were <u>not</u> encouraged to lead independent lives. They were expected to stay home and take care of their families even though they did have some important rights thanks to Empress Theodora.</p>
<b>Byzantine Education</b>	<p>Byzantine women obtained some rights and became educated and often served as regents (people who stand in for rulers who are too young or too ill to govern). The Byzantine government supported education. Boys studied academic while girls did not attend school but were taught at home.</p>