SSWH 4

Analyze the impact of the Byzantine and Mongol empires.
Recap

- Roman empire - divided into Eastern and Western Empire
- Western Empire - weakens and collapses
  - The Byzantine empire continued to flourish for the next 1000 years.
- Power shifted to the east
● By 330 Emperor **Constantine** - built a new capital city in Constantinople
● The Byzantine empire arose from this site.
Constantinople was built on an stretch of land between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea to control trade.

Where is Constantinople?
Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires, include: the importance of Justinian and Empress Theodora.
- Byzantine empire reached its peak under the Emperor Justinian.
- Justinian was an autocratic ruler.
- Emperor Justinian is depicted as both king and priest, a representation of the blending of church and state.
The Reign of Justinian

- Emperor Justinian (r. 537-565) and his wife Empress Theodora (d. 548)
Empire’s Strength

• During Justinian’s reign
  • more than 1,500 cities
  • Constantinople - largest with 350,000 inhabitants
  • cultural crossroads of Asian and European civilizations.
Justinian’s Imperial Goal

• The imperial goal in the East was to centralize government and impose legal and doctrinal conformity.
• He wanted to regain territory in the WEST
Justinian’s Code

- Emperor Justinian known for his collection of ancient written laws known as Justinian’s Code
- Justinian’s most important political accomplishment was codifying Roman Law
- Emperor Justinian chose ten men to review 1,600 books full of Roman Law (Twelve Tables) and create a simpler legal code
Justinian’s Code

- These men were able to create the Justinian Code with just over 4,000 laws.
- Many of the laws reflected the point of view of his wife, Theodora.
- Byzantine Law was a continuation of Roman Law INFLUENCED by Christianity.
Justinian’s Code

- *Corpus Juris Civilis* (body of civil law)
  - Allowed Byzantine citizens to know what law governed them

- During Renaissance - provided the foundation for most European law
- became the basis today’s international laws.
Empress Theodora

- encouraged her husband to make new laws that were fairer to women
  - Laws allowing parents to leave property to daughters
  - Laws improving women’s rights
- assisted her husband in choosing government leaders
Empress Theodora

- believed jobs should be given based on ability and not social class
- Helped her husband put down a revolt that threatened his rule
- She worked to enact laws improving the status of women
Justinian’s Economy

- Justinian worked to build a strong economy.
- Constantinople was a meeting place for merchants from Europe and Asia.
- New industries – Silk
  - ordered silkworm eggs smuggled from China
  - This ended the monopoly China held on the world’s silk trade.
Justinian’s Economy

● HOWEVER, his attempts to unite the entire Roman Empire created anarchy, poverty, plagues, and a nearly bankrupt Byzantine Empire.

● immediately following the rule of Emperor Justinian, Constantinople lost control of trade in the region
Analyze the impact Byzantium had on Kiev, Moscow, and the Russian Empire.
Where is Constantinople located?
● architecture, Justinian blended Greek, Roman, Persian and Middle Eastern styles
● best known structure is the **Church of Hagia Sophia** whose name means “Holy Wisdom”
● Byzantine Empire heavily influenced others in art
● Byzantine Art focused on religious themes
● Icons were images of Jesus, the Virgin Mary and others.
● icons - create the sense that the holy person was actually present
Byzantine artists developed **Mosaics**

- Mosaics are pictures or designs formed by inlaid pieces of stone or other materials.
- Often displayed religious themes.
Byzantine empire hoped to preserve Greek and Roman culture
  ○ traditions, language, religion, and literature.
  ○ strongly influenced the first Russian state.

The earliest Russian kingdom can be traced to the city of Kiev.

Russia traded with the Byzantine empire
Byzantines influenced both Russian and eastern European development.

- The largest factor in the early development of Kiev was its trade relationship with the Byzantine Empire.
● Byzantines gave Russia a written language
● Two Byzantine missionaries (Cyril and Methodius) adapted the Greek alphabet
  ○ called the **Cyrillic alphabet** - still used in Russia today
Byzantine missionaries carried Orthodox Christianity to Russia and other Eastern European nations. The long-term impact of the Byzantine Empire is the spread of Eastern Orthodoxy into Russia.
Byzantine influence on Russia was that of an autocratic ruler. Autocratic rulers in Russia were known as czars. *Czar* is the Russian word for Caesar. Tsar Ivan III was the ruler of Russia during the fall of Constantinople. To legitimize his rule, Tsar Ivan III claimed that Russia was the "Third Rome." The claim was reasonable because his wife was the niece of the last emperor of the Byzantine Empire.
• Byzantine empire had its influence in the development of history.
• Byzantines developed a written set of law and strongly influenced art and architecture of the time.
• The Byzantine empire preserved the Greek, Roman and Persian achievements
• influenced the development of Russia and Eastern Europe

Byzantine religion, language, and architecture influenced the development of Russia.
Explain the Great Schism of 1054 CE.
Disputes concerning religious beliefs and traditions often caused conflicts in between the east and the west.

One argument concerned the use of icons in religious worship and prayers.
In 1054, a permanent split or **schism** occurred between the Orthodox Christian Church in the East and the Roman Catholic Church in the West.
Pope Leo IX of Rome and the Patriarch Michael Cerularius of Constantinople mutually excommunicate each other.

They are not allowed to receive sacraments and have no hope of entering heaven, according to Christian beliefs.
Eastern Orthodox

- Based in Constantinople
- Official language – Greek
- Few people could read or write, believed the use of icons was a good way to teach about Christianity
- Scriptures were the final authority on all matters

Western Roman Catholic

- Based in Rome
- Official language – Latin
- Rejected the use of icons - thought this was a form of worshipping idols
- Only Pope and Bishops could interpret the scriptures
Eastern Orthodox Church

- Church led by a Patriarch referred to as a Bishop
  - Emperor or political ruler was above the Bishop
- Bishops couldn’t marry
- Priests could marry prior to the job

Roman Catholic Church

- Church led by a Pope
  - Supreme head of the Church - above any political ruler
- Church leaders could not marry

One the biggest reasons the two factions split was because there was no consensus on the papal primacy.
The Great Schism divided Christians along a geographical line.
Where is Orthodox Christianity mostly located?
Explain the decline of Byzantium and the impact of the fall of Constantinople in 1453 CE/AD.
Factors that led to the Fall of Constantinople

- Lacked Allies
  - Western Europeans saw those in the East as heretics
- Islam began to rise
  - Islamic groups pushed into Byzantine territory
- Economy began to crumble
- Multiple battles with Arab nations
  - Loss of land
  - Strain on resources
- Series of weak rulers
• The biggest factor in the decline of the Byzantine empire came with the onset of invading armies.
• The final blow came at the hands of the Ottoman Empire (Turks) in 1453.
In 1453 - the city was permanently conquered by the Ottoman Turks
renamed Istanbul
Byzantine culture, law, and administration came to its final end.
Mehmed II camps outside the land wall early April 1453. Bridges across the outer moat are burnt by the Byzantines.

April 9th the Ottoman Admiral Pasha makes an unsuccessful attempt to break through the defenders.

April 12th of April, the Turks begin bombarding the Theodosian Walls. The artillery fire continues for six weeks.

April 18th, Mehmed, moved part of his fleet into the Golden Horn. The city is blocked. In the city fighting among themselves begins.

On April 20th, Baltoghlu fails to defeat a fleet of Italian ships sailing to the city with grain supplies.

On May 7th the Turks make a night attack but no advance is made.

On May 18th the Byzantines burn the Turks siege tower in a night raid. By May 23rd underground tunnels are eliminated.

On May 29th the final attack comes. The Turks find a small gate open, people began to flee, the city is overrun.
Here’s a story or a man named Mehmed:

Mehmed II started his siege of Constantinople in early April 1453, with an army of 120,000 men against a defender force of 12,000.

However by May 29th he only had the 12,000 Janissaries. At 01:30 Mehmed launches a final assault, his troops find a small gate, Kerkaporta, open. Mehmed rushes as many troops as he can inside of the city.

The Italians begin to flee due to their commander Giustiani Longo had been hurt. Constantine XI was killed in the fight defending the city. Mehmed finally won the battle.
After Mehmed’s Victory:

- gave permission to his troops to loot the city
- many sacred Eastern Orthodox relics are taken
- Most of the citizens sold into slavery
- moved the capital from Edirne to Constantinople - eventually renamed Istanbul
- church Hagia Sophia was turned into a mosque
Moscow took the place as head of the Orthodox church

Italians gain all of the Byzantine trade, *triggers the Renaissance*

Power shifts to Western Europe

**RESULT OF THE FALL OF Constantinople:**
- Trade was blocked with Asia
- European countries (and explorers) began searching for new routes to Asia
Describe the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China, and the Middle East, include: the role of Chinggis (Genghis) Khan in developing the Mongol Empire.
The Mongols

- nomadic, fierce warriors, expert horsemen from Asia
- Lived in kinship groups called clans
- Around 1200, Temujin (Genghis Khan) united Mongols under his leadership
- The **stirrup** gave Mongol horseback riders an edge in land battle, allowing them to fire crossbows while in motion.
Genghis Khan

- Title means “universal ruler”
- Brilliant organizer and warrior
- Built an empire by combining a superior cavalry with a confederation of tribes and clans
- Used cruelty and fear as weapons
- Died in 1227, but his successors continued to expand empire
This map shows **the Mongol Khanates**.

The empire originally created by Genghis Khan splintered into four kingdoms in the decades following his death.
Mongol Rulers

• were always chosen from the 'Golden Family' of Temujin

• Tolerant rulers in times of peace

• Imposed stability, law and order across Eurasia
  (Pax Mongolica)
  ● Pax Mongolica: created a time of stability & law, guaranteed safe travels on the Silk Roads, religion, ideas, & culture spread

• Provided safety for trade between Europe and Asia
Effects of the Mongol Rule

- Genghis Khan invaded China
- captured Peking
- Created an empire that reached from the Pacific to the Volga river
- Mongols were highly mobile and skilled in horsemanship
- unification of Asia reestablished trans-regional trade between Europe and Asia (aka EURASIA) by making travel safer and easier along the Silk Roads
Kublai Khan

- Grandson of Genghis
- Moved the capital from Mongolia to China (few Mongolians)
- advanced far into eastern Europe and established in 1251 the rule of the Golden Horde in Russia
- Overtaxed the Chinese – spent too much money in the treasury
- Empire was too large for one man to rule
Map represents the height of the Mongol Empire
Mongols and Russia

- Ruled by a loosely unified group of princes
  - most of the power concentrated in the city of Kiev
- Loose confederation failed to unify in the face of the Mongol threat
  - Result - it was easily conquered
- Southern princes in the city of Kiev offered the strongest resistance
  - Result - Largely eliminated
- Northern princes were more cooperative
  - Result - power in the region shifted north to Moscow
Mongols and Russia

- Muscovite princes became agents of the Mongol Khanate of the Golden Horde that now ruled Russia.
- The Mongol rulers of Russia
  - mostly concerned with extracting tribute and profiting from trade
  - left much of the administration of the Khanate to Muscovite princes who served as local administrators
- The Mongol tax burden was severe and led to an economic downturn
Mongols and Russia

- To reinforce the power of the Mongols
  - provided generous support for the Russian Orthodox Church
  - secured Orthodoxy as the dominant faith of Russia
- the use of Russian princes supported by the Orthodox Church also served to centralize political power in the hands of Muscovite princes
Mongols and Russia

- With centralized political power now in Moscow, the population of Russia began to migrate north.
- Under Mongol rule, Russia experienced a cultural decay and isolation from Europe.
- Eventually the Russians, under the guidance of Ivan III, defeated the Mongols.
Mongols and China

- Mongols of China thoroughly integrated themselves into Chinese society
  - established a short lived but impactful dynasty, the Yuan.
- The Mongols of China adopted many Chinese cultural traditions including Confucianism and Buddhism.
Mandarin, the dominant spoken language of Northern China is a hybridization of Mongolian and Chinese.

Mongol power acted to finally unify China into the state it is today, breaking down old cultural differences and laying the foundations for the modern Chinese Nation-State.

Beijing became the capital under the Yuan dynasty and early construction on the Forbidden City began.
Mongols Cultural Imprint on China

- facilitated intellectual and economic diversification.
- the government was largely controlled by Mongol overlords aided by a bureaucracy of Central Asian and Middle Eastern administrators.
  - brought foreign expertise into China aiding scientific advances.
- Exclusion of Chinese nobility from their traditional role as bureaucrats forced many families to become merchants.
Mongols Cultural Imprint on China

- This facilitated the development of corporate business arrangements and urbanization.
- However, like Mongols in other regions, the Mongols of the Yuan instituted economically repressive taxes on the population made worse by the introduction of paper money which in time led to their decline.
Mongols and Middle East

- Mongols of the Middle East preferred to rule from afar
- Mongolian armies tended to assume power in a region by killing much of the local nobility.
  - a major blow to the unifying power of the position in the Muslim world
- Mongol rule however, would place Baghdad at the heart of the empire spanning almost all of Asia.
  - Baghdad soon became the center for intellectuals from all over Asia
Mongols and Middle East

- This led to major developments in:
  - the disciplines of history, painting, algebra, trigonometry, and astronomy
  - led to advances in calendars, predicting eclipses, and navigation.
- But, like all regions controlled by the Mongols, over taxation made worse by the introduction of paper money led to economic decline.
● Italian trader & friend of Kublai Khan
● Learned several languages, ran errands for Kublai’s govt.
● Spread knowledge of China and Mongolians
● Hangzhou was a central trade city in the Mongol Empire.
  ○ amazed by the amount of commerce and trade