Byzantines, Russians, and Turks Interact, 500-1500

Byzantine, Russian, and Turkish cultures develop, while Christian and Islamic societies fight over religious issues and territory.
Byzantines, Russians, and Turks Interact, 500-1500

SECTION 1  The Byzantine Empire
SECTION 2  The Russian Empire
SECTION 3  Turkish Empires Rise in Anatolia
The Byzantine Empire

After Rome split, the Eastern Empire, known as Byzantium, flourishes for a thousand years.
The Byzantine Empire

A New Rome in a New Setting

The Eastern Roman Empire

- Roman Empire officially divides into East and West in 395
- Eastern Empire flourishes; becomes known as Byzantium
- Justinian becomes emperor of Byzantium in 527
- His armies reconquer much of former Roman territory
- Byzantine emperors head state and church; use brutal politics
Life in the New Rome

New Laws for the Empire

- Justinian seeks to revise and update laws for governing the empire
- **Justinian Code**—new set of laws consisting of four main parts
- Code regulates much of Byzantine life; lasts for 900 years

Creating the Imperial Capital

- Justinian launches program to beautify capital, Constantinople
- Constructs new buildings; builds magnificent church, **Hagia Sophia**
- Byzantines preserve Greco-Roman culture and learning
Life in the New Rome \textit{continued}

\textbf{Constantinople’s Hectic Pace}

- City becomes trading hub with major marketplace
- Giant Hippodrome offers chariot races and other entertainment
- Racing fans start riots in 532; government restores order violently
- Empress Theodora—powerful wife and adviser to Justinian
The Empire Falls

Years of Turmoil
- Justinian dies in 565; empire faces many crises after his death

The Plague of Justinian
- Bubonic plague repeatedly sweeps empire; kills many residents

Attacks from East and West
- Byzantium faces attacks from many different groups
- Empire survives through bribery, diplomacy, and military power
- Constantinople falls in 1453; brings an end to Byzantine Empire
The Church Divides

A Religious Split

• Christianity develops differently in Eastern and Western Roman Empires
• Two churches disagree over many issues, including use of icons
• Icons are religious images used to aid in prayer
• Leading bishop of Eastern Christianity known as patriarch
• In the West, pope excommunicated emperor—banished him from the Church

Continued . . .
The Church Divides  \textit{continued}

A Religious Split

- Pope and patriarch excommunicate each other over religious doctrines
- Eastern and Western churches officially split in 1054
- West—Roman Catholic Church; East—Orthodox Church

Byzantine Missionaries Convert the Slavs

- Eastern Orthodox missionaries seek to convert northern peoples, Slavs
- Missionaries create \textit{Cyrillic alphabet}—basis of many Slavic languages
- Alphabet enables many groups to read the Bible
Chapter 11

Section-2

The Russian Empire

Russia grows out of a blending of Slavic and Byzantine cultures and adopts Eastern Orthodox traditions.
Chapter 11

World History: Patterns of Interaction

Section-1

The Russian Empire

Russia’s Birth

Emergence of Russian Culture

- Byzantium trades with Slavs—groups living north of Black Sea
- Eventually Slavic and Greek traditions produce Russian culture

Geography of Russia

- Russian territory: west of Ural Mountains, Black Sea to Baltic Sea
- Forests in north, hilly grasslands in south; three great rivers

Slavs and Vikings

- In 800s, Vikings settle among Slavs; move to Kiev
- Vikings and Slavs mix cultures, become one

Continued...
Russia’s Birth \{continued\}

**Kiev Becomes Orthodox**

- Princess Olga of Kiev visits Constantinople; converts to Christianity
- Her grandson, Vladimir, becomes leader of Kiev around 980
- In 989, Vladimir has all Kiev citizens baptized in Dnieper River
- Beliefs and traditions of Orthodox Christianity flourish in Kiev
Kiev’s Power and Decline

**Kievan Russia**
- Vladimir expands Russia into Poland, and north to Baltic Sea
- Vladimir’s son, **Yaroslav the Wise**, rules Kiev in 1019
- Forges alliances, creates legal code, builds churches

**Kiev’s Decline**
- Yaroslav divides realm between his sons; causes civil war
- Kiev’s commerce is further weakened by the Crusades
- The Crusades—clash between Christians and Muslims over Holy Lands
The Mongol Invasions

The Mongols

- Mongols, nomads from central Asia, begin conquests in early 1200s
- Kiev falls in 1240 to Genghis Khan’s grandson, Batu Khan
- Mongols rule much of Russia for the next 200 years

Mongol Rule in Russia

- Mongols give Russians many freedoms, but demand obedience, tribute
- Russian nobles such as Alexander Nevsky support Mongols
- Mongol rule isolates Russia from rest of Europe
Russia Breaks Free

The Rise of Moscow

- Moscow founded in 1100s—located near Russia’s three main rivers

Moscow’s Powerful Princes

- Moscow’s princes grow strong under Mongol rule throughout the 1300s

An Empire Emerges

- Late 1400s Ivan III becomes prince of Moscow; challenges Mongol rule
- Takes the name czar, Russian for “Caesar”, and vows to restore Russia
- Russian and Mongol armies face off at Ugra River in 1480
- Both armies retreat and Russia gains freedom from Mongol rule
Turkish Empires Rise in Anatolia

Turkish people convert to Islam and establish new empires that renew Muslim civilization.
The Rise of the Turks

Decline of the Abbasids

- Powerful Abbasid Empire faces many attacks during 700s and 800s
- Persians conquer Abbasid capital, Baghdad, in 945

The Conquering Seljuks

- Turks are a nomadic group living along western border of China
- Group led by Turkish family—the Seljuks—seizes Baghdad in 1055
- In 1071 Seljuk sultans crush Byzantine Empire at Battle of Manzikert
- Seljuks take most of Anatolia; bring Turks close to Constantinople

Continued...
The Rise of the Turks {continued}

The Turks Secure Persian Support

- Turks seek support of Persians and embrace Persian culture
- Give Persians key posts, including that of *vizier*, or prime minister
- Adopt Persian language and religion—Islam
- **Malik Shah** was one of the most famous Seljuk rulers, or shahs
- He and other shahs support Persian artists; build mosques
Seljuks Confront Crusaders and Mongols

Malik Shah Dies

- In 1092 Malik Shah dies; no capable shah replaces him
- Seljuk Empire disintegrates into loose collection of minor kingdoms

The Seljuks and the Crusaders

- Crusades begin in 1095—Christians drive Turks out of Anatolia
- In 1099, Crusaders capture Jerusalem; massacre Muslims and Jews
- Fragment of Seljuk Empire fights back, Muslims recover Jerusalem
- Captain Saladin allows Western pilgrims access to Christian holy places

Continued...
Seljuks Confront Crusaders and Mongols \(\text{continued}\)

**Seljuks Face the Mongols**
- Mongol armies under leader Hulagu capture Baghdad in 1258
- Hulagu, Genghis Kahn’s grandson, burns palace, kills Abbasid caliph
- Ends Turkish rule with much bloodshed
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