

CHAPTER
9
 SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide
THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Focus Question: What made the Byzantine empire rich and successful for so long, and why did it finally crumble?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the table below to keep track of the sequence of events in the Byzantine empire.

The Byzantine Empire	Constantinople becomes the capital of the eastern Roman empire.								
	330								

CHAPTER

9

SECTION 1

Section Summary

THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

The Roman emperor Constantine rebuilt the city of Byzantium and renamed it **Constantinople**. Constantinople grew wealthy from trade. In 330, Constantine made Constantinople the new capital of the Roman empire. In time, the eastern Roman empire became known as the Byzantine empire.

The Byzantine empire reached its peak under **Justinian**. Byzantine armies reconquered North Africa and parts of southern Europe. However, these victories were only temporary, as Justinian’s successors later lost these lands. After a fire in 532, Justinian made Constantinople even grander. One of his most important achievements was rebuilding the church of Hagia Sophia. Justinian also had a commission collect and organize the laws of Rome. This collection became known as **Justinian’s Code**. It helped unify the empire, which Justinian ruled as an **autocrat**, or with complete authority. His wife, **Theodora**, served as his advisor and co-ruler.

Christianity was practiced differently in the Byzantine empire than in the West. The Byzantine emperor controlled Church affairs and appointed the **patriarch**, or highest Church official in Constantinople. Byzantine Christians rejected the pope’s claim to authority over all Christians. During the Middle Ages, the eastern and western branches of Christianity grew further apart, partly due to a dispute over the use of **icons**, or holy images. In 1054, other controversies caused a complete split known as the **Great Schism**. The Byzantine church became known as the Eastern Orthodox Church. The western branch became known as the Roman Catholic Church.

By this time, the Byzantine empire was in decline. In the 1090s, the Byzantine emperor asked the pope for help in fighting the Muslim Seljuks. This started the First Crusade. In 1204, knights on the Fourth Crusade attacked Constantinople. The Byzantines lost control of trade and much of their wealth. In 1453, Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople, renamed it Istanbul, and made it the capital of their empire.

The Byzantines left an influential heritage. Their civilization combined Christian beliefs with Greek science, philosophy, and arts. Byzantine artists created unique religious icons and mosaics. Byzantine scholars preserved Greek literature and produced their own great books, especially in the field of history.

Review Questions

1. How did Constantinople become a wealthy city?

2. How did the Crusades help to weaken the Byzantine empire?

READING CHECK

What was the Great Schism?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *temporary* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that the victories were “only temporary” because Justinian’s successors later lost these lands. Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of *temporary*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence List in chronological order the three names that Constantinople has had.

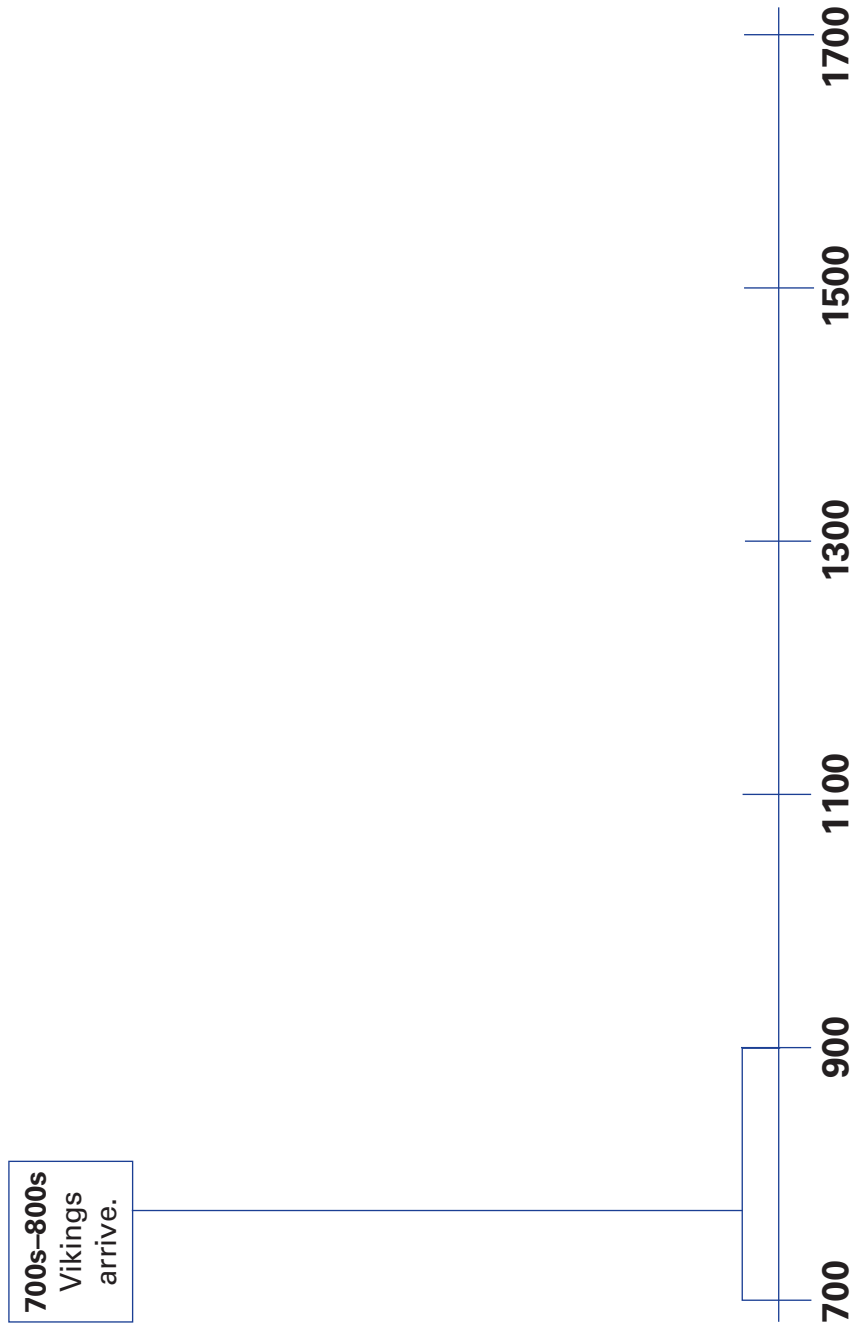
CHAPTER
9
SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide

THE RISE OF RUSSIA

Focus Question: How did geography and the migrations of different peoples influence the rise of Russia?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the timeline below to sequence the events in the rise of Russia from the 700s to the 1500s.



CHAPTER

9

SECTION 2

Section Summary

THE RISE OF RUSSIA

Russia has three main geographic regions that shaped early life there. The northern forests have poor soil and a cold climate. A band of fertile land farther south attracted farmers. The southern **steppe**—an open, treeless grassland—provided pasture for herds. It allowed nomads to migrate easily from Asia into Europe.

Since ancient times, Slavic peoples had lived in areas that later became part of Russia. Vikings came from Scandinavia. The Vikings traveled south along Russia’s rivers, trading with the Slavs and with Constantinople. The city of **Kiev** was at the center of this trade.

Russians date the origins of their country to 862, when a Viking tribe called the Rus began ruling from Novgorod in the north. Rus lands expanded to include Kiev, which became their capital.

In the 800s, Constantinople sent missionaries to Russia. Two Orthodox monks, Cyril and Methodius, developed the **Cyrillic** alphabet, which is still used in Russia. During the reign of the Rus king Vladimir, Orthodox Christianity became the religion of the Rus and they aligned themselves with the Byzantines.

Between 1236 and 1241, Mongols advanced into Russia. They were known as the **Golden Horde**. They burned Kiev and ruled Russia for the next 240 years. However, as long as they received tribute, the Mongols let Russian princes rule and they tolerated the Russian Orthodox Church. Although trade increased under the Mongols, Mongol rule cut Russia off from Western Europe at a time when Europeans were making great advances.

The princes of Moscow gained power under the Mongols, and Moscow became Russia’s political and spiritual center. In 1380, these princes led other Russians in defeating the Golden Horde at the battle of Kulikovo. A driving force behind Moscow’s successes was Ivan III, or **Ivan the Great**. Between 1462 and 1505, he brought much of northern Russia under his rule. He tried to limit the power of the nobles, and sometimes called himself **tsar**, the Russian word for Caesar. His grandson, Ivan IV, became the first Russian ruler officially crowned tsar. However, Ivan IV became unstable and violent. The ways in which he used his power earned him the title **Ivan the Terrible**.

Review Questions

1. Why do Russians consider 862 the year when their country began?

2. What Russian ruler first called himself *tsar*?

READING CHECK

What was the Golden Horde?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *tolerated* mean in the underlined sentence? Think about the fact that although the Mongols were not Christians, they *tolerated* the Russian Orthodox Church. Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of *tolerated*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence Identify the three groups mentioned in the Summary that either lived in or invaded Russia. Sequence them in the order in which they appeared.

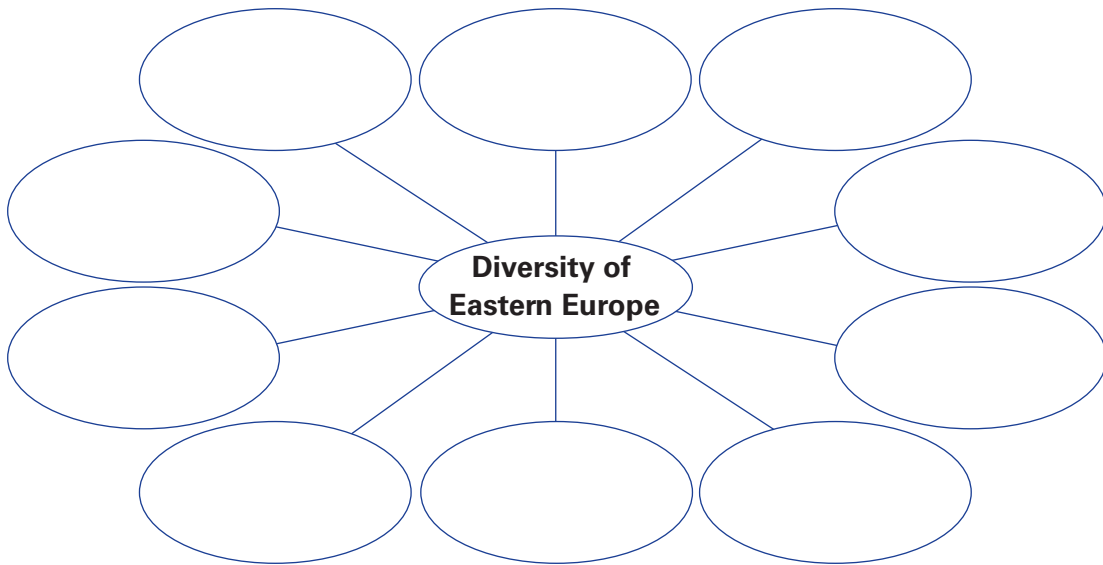
CHAPTER
9
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

SHAPING EASTERN EUROPE

Focus Question: How did geography and ethnic diversity contribute to the turmoil of Eastern European history?

A. As you read "Geography Shapes Eastern Europe" and "Migrations Contribute to Diversity," complete the concept web to record the conditions and events that led to the diversity of peoples and cultures in Eastern Europe.



B. As you read "Three Early Kingdoms Develop," complete the chart below to help you sequence the events in the history of these countries.

Important Events in Eastern Europe		
Poland	Hungary	Serbia
• _____ _____	• _____ _____	• _____ _____
• _____ _____	• _____ _____	• _____ _____
• _____ _____	• _____ _____	• _____ _____
• _____ _____	• _____ _____	• _____ _____
• _____ _____	• _____ _____	• _____ _____

CHAPTER
9
SECTION 3

Section Summary
SHAPING EASTERN EUROPE

Eastern Europe lies between Central Europe to the west and Russia to the east. Included in this region is the **Balkan Peninsula**. Both goods and cultural influences traveled along its rivers.

Many ethnic groups settled in Eastern Europe. An **ethnic group** is a large group of people who share the same language and culture. The West Slavs settled in Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe, while the South Slavs occupied the Balkans. Asian peoples, like the Magyars, as well as Vikings and other Germanic peoples also migrated to Eastern Europe. At times, some groups tried to dominate the region.

Many cultural and religious influences spread to Eastern Europe. Byzantine missionaries brought Eastern Orthodox Christianity and Byzantine culture to the Balkans. German knights and missionaries brought Roman Catholic Christianity to Poland and other areas. In the 1300s, the Ottomans invaded the Balkans and introduced Islam. Jews who were persecuted in Western Europe fled to Eastern Europe, especially to Poland, where their liberties were protected.

During the Middle Ages, Eastern Europe included many kingdoms and small states. The marriage in 1386 of Queen Jadwiga of Poland to Duke Wladyslaw Jagiello of Lithuania made Poland-Lithuania the largest state in Europe. However, power gradually shifted from the monarch to the nobles. The nobles met in a **diet**, or assembly, where a single noble could block passage of a law. Without a strong central government, Poland-Lithuania declined and eventually disappeared from the map.

The Magyars settled in Hungary and became Roman Catholics. The Hungarian king was forced to sign the **Golden Bull of 1222**, which strictly limited royal power. The Mongols overran Hungary in 1241, killing half of its people. Although they soon withdrew, the Ottoman Turks ended Hungarian independence in 1526.

Some of the South Slavs who settled in the Balkans became the ancestors of the Serbs. Most Serbs became Orthodox Christians and set up a state based on a Byzantine model. Serbia reached its height in the 1300s but could not withstand the advance of the Ottoman Turks. It was conquered by the Ottomans in 1389.

Review Questions

1. Why did Poland-Lithuania decline?

2. What group ended Hungarian and Serbian independence?

READING CHECK

What is an ethnic group?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *dominate* mean in the underlined sentence? The word comes from the Latin word *dominus*, which means "master" or "lord." Use this word-origins clue to help you understand what *dominate* means.

READING SKILL

Recognize Multiple Causes

Jews migrated from Western Europe to Poland for two main reasons. List the two reasons below.
