



How did the Byzantine Empire shape world history?

Document #1

From Buildings by Procopius,

Justinian created countless cities which did not exist before. And finding that the belief in God was ...straying into errors ...he brought it about that it stood on the firm foundation of a single faith. Moreover finding the laws obscure because they had become far more numerous than they should be ...He preserved them [in the Legal Code of Justinian]...

According to Procopius, what are two contributions of Justinian? _____

Document #2

From Buildings by Procopius,

"Whoever enters there to worship perceives at once that it is not by human strength or skill, but by the favor of God that this work had been perfected; his mind rises sublime to commune with God, feeling that He cannot be far off; but must especially love to dwell in the place which He had chosen; and takes this place not only when a man sees it for the first time, but it always makes the same impression upon him, as though he had never held it before."

How does Procopius describe Hagia Sophia? How does it make the worshipper feel? _____

Source: World History: Human Osysey, West Publishing, 1997

Document 3

The Legal Code of the Emperor Justinian, 529 AD

1. Any privilege or right that is not given to the defendant should not be given to the plaintiff...
2. No one may be forcibly removed from his own house...
3. In cases where the claims of the two parties appear to be equal in merit, the person who has possession of the object in dispute has the stronger claim...
4. No one must suffer a penalty because of what he thinks.
5. It is better for the crime of a guilty person to go unpunished than for an innocent person to be condemned...
6. In the case of a major offense, it makes a difference whether the crime was committed accidentally or on purpose...
7. The guilt or punishment of a father should not be carried over to his son...
8. The person who accuses someone must prove that his charge is true. This is not the obligation of the person denying the charge.

Adapted from: Peter Knots, Patterns of Civilization, 1973

Source : Global History 1 Resource Guide

According to document #3

How is the Code of Justinian similar to American legal principles? _____

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND EASTERN ORTHODOXY

Use the chart below to answer the questions that follow.

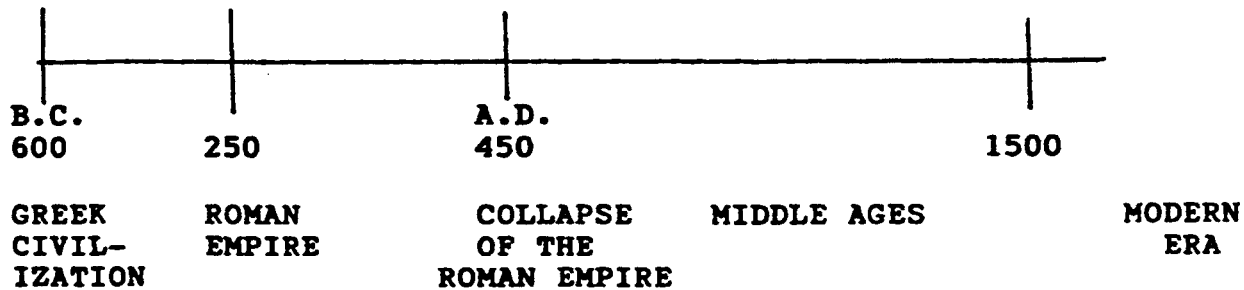
Roman Catholic	Eastern Orthodox
Services are conducted in Latin.	Services are conducted in Greek or local languages.
The pope has authority over all other bishops.	The patriarch and other bishops head the church as a group.
The pope claims authority over all kings and emperors.	The emperor claims authority over the patriarch and other bishops of the empire.
Priests may not marry.	Priests may be married.
Divorce is not permitted.	Divorce is allowed under certain conditions.

©McDougal, Littell

1. Which church seemed to allow for greater diversity among its members? Why?

2. Who would have more political power, the pope or the patriarch? Explain.

Look at the time line and answer the questions under it.



QUESTIONS:

1. Which event caused the start of the Middle Ages?
2. Which two historic periods are connected by the Middle Ages? How does this fact explain why the period is called the Middle Ages?
3. How many years did the Middle Ages last?

The Middle Ages began with the collapse of the Roman Empire. Do not think that the Roman Empire collapsed in one day, or even in weeks or months. It took years and it happened so slowly that most people didn't even know it was taking place. But slowly, Roman CULTURE ended. The period of time between the end of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the modern world, is known as the Middle Ages. There is no date to show when the Middle Ages ended. Most-historians agree that modern history began with the voyage of Columbus to America in 1492.

The Middle Ages is also known as the **MEDIEVAL** period because in Latin medius means middle. People who lived during this time did not call the period the Middle Ages. They simply lived from day to day. Today, historians look back and call the period the Medieval period.

Historians have also called this period the Dark Ages because trade and industry DECLINED. The Church was the center of new learning. There were no public schools. Most people did not know how to read or write. Europeans forgot what the Greeks and the Romans knew about the world. This was especially true in science, astronomy, navigation, art and literature. The term Dark Ages is used because it's as if the lights went out and people lived in **IGNORANCE** and fear of the world around them.

THE CRUSADES

My name is King Richard The Lion Hearted. I was the King of England during the twelfth century. In the year 1189 I led the Third Crusade against the Muslims. Our goal was to **RECAPTURE** the holy city of Jerusalem, which was taken by the Muslims under the leadership of Saladin. Jerusalem is very **SACRED** to Christians because it is where Jesus was crucified and where he went to heaven. The Third Crusade was the bloodiest of them all. More than 300,000 Christians and Muslims died.

I was glad to go on the Crusade because I was doing God's work. The First Crusade was called for by Pope Urban II in the year 1095. He ordered the Kings of Europe to capture the Christian Holy Land, called Palestine, from the Muslims. Knights and Kings who fought in the Crusades were forgiven for the sins by the Pope. The First Crusade did drive the Muslims out of the Holy Land. A Second Crusade in 1147 failed to stop the Muslims from getting back some of their land. There was even a Children's Crusade. In the year 1212, thousands of children from France and Germany traveled to Jerusalem. They believed Jesus Christ would help them capture the city from the Muslims. Many of them died or returned to Europe in failure.

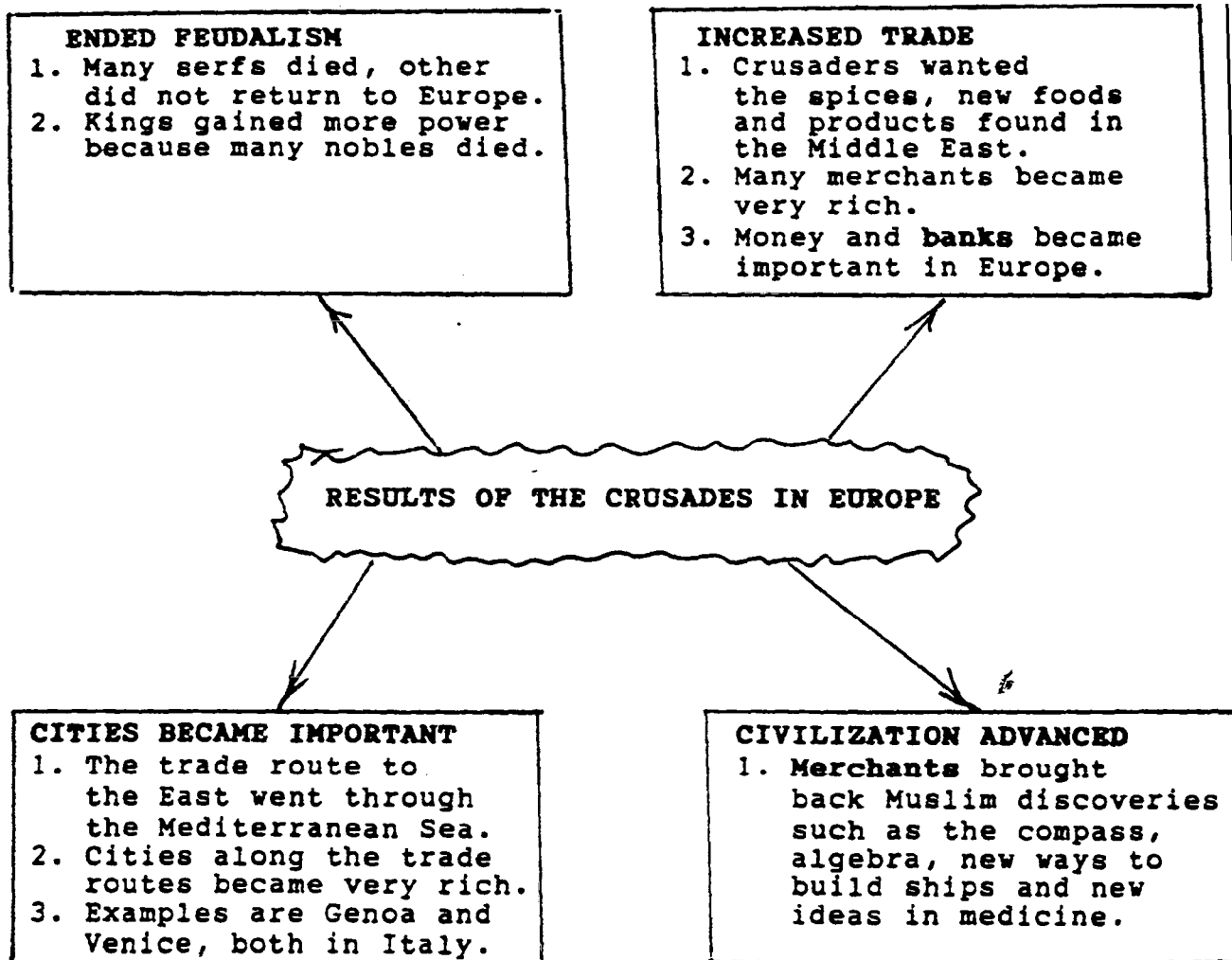
My name is Saladin. I united the Muslims in the year 1187 and captured Jerusalem from the Christians. Jerusalem is one of the most sacred cities in the Muslim religion. It is the place where the Prophet Mohammed made his trip to heaven. The Christians traveled 2,000 miles to take the city away from us. With the help of Allah we defeated the Christians and recaptured Jerusalem. We then defeated King Richard when he tried to recapture the city from us. I agreed to allow Christians to visit their holy places in the city. In the year 1291, almost 200 years after the First Crusade, we Muslims had control of the entire Holy Land. The Christian Crusades against us ended in failure.

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain why each of the following people was important during the Crusades. A) Pope Urban II, B) King Richard The Lion Hearted, C) Saladin.
2. Why is Jerusalem sacred to both Muslims and to Christians?
3. Which leader, Saladin or King Richard, do you agree with? Explain your answer.
4. If you were a Christian living in Europe at this time, would you have gone on a Crusade? Why?
5. If you were a Muslim, living in the Middle East at this time, would you have fought against the Crusaders? Why?

Results of the Crusades in Europe

The Crusaders never recaptured the Holy Land from the Muslims. However, the Crusades did have a great **EFFECT** on Europeans. Look at the chart below to see how the Crusades changed *Europe*.



QUESTIONS:

1. List four (4) ways the Crusades changed Europe.
2. If you lived in Europe during the thirteenth century, how would the results of the Crusades have changed your life?
3. Cultural diffusion means that ideas and cultures spread from one part of the world to another part. How did the Crusades cause cultural diffusion during the Middle Ages?