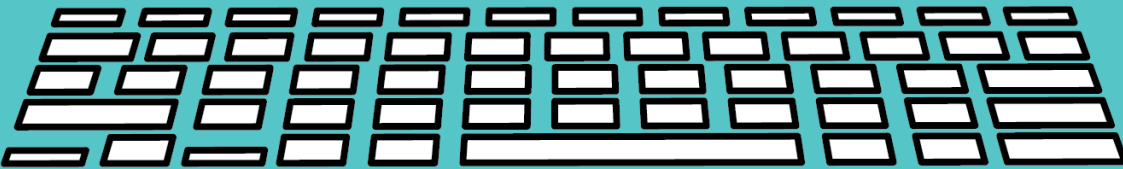
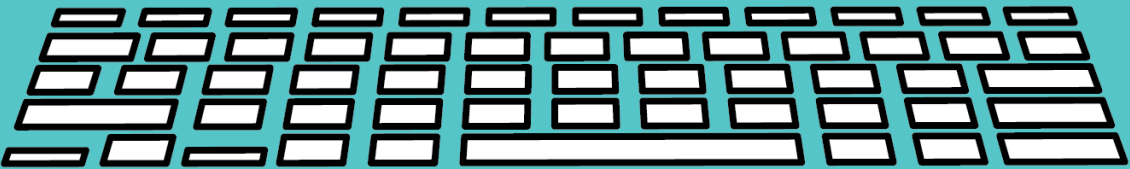


HE HAD LEFT
BEHIND A LOT
OF DEBT
(MONEY OWED)
AFTER HIS
DEATH

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What are colorful pictures made of broken bits of stone?	
2. What was build for chariot races and betting?	
3. What did Constantine rename the capital?	
4. What empire captured Constantinople?	
5. What was the first encyclopedia called?	
6. What does Hagia Sophia mean?	
7. Who invented Fryktories?	
8. What year did Constantine die?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What are colorful pictures made of broken stone?		9. Justinian I was also known as Justinian the ____.	
2. What was built for chariot races and betting?		10. Hagia ____ was a church that inspired Hagia Sophia.	
3. What did Constantine rename the capital?		11. Constantine I ruled as Roman Emperor for ____ years.	
4. What empire captured Constantinople?		12. Byzantines began using the ____ language.	
5. What was the first encyclopedia called?		13. Justinian's book was called the ____ of Civil	
6. What does Hagia Sophia mean?		14. ____ Roman Empire was known as the Byzantine Empire.	
7. Who invented Fryktories?		15. Constantine chose ____ as the official religion.	
8. What year did Constantine die?		16. The Western Roman Empire collapsed in ____ BC.	



BYZANTINE EMPIRE

For hundreds of years, the Roman Empire ruled over parts of Europe and Northern Africa. Emperor Constantine I ruled as Roman Emperor for 20 years. In 330, he decided that Byzantium would be the new capital of the Roman Empire. So, Constantine moved the capital of the Roman Empire to the part of Turkey that connects Asia to Europe. He renamed the capital Constantinople. When Constantine died, the Roman Empire split east and west into two empires: the Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire, also known as the Byzantine Empire. The Western Roman Empire (including Rome) collapsed in 476 BC. However, the Byzantine Empire prospered for 1,000 years.

The Byzantine Empire ruled Eastern Europe for 1,000 years. It extended east to west from the Middle East to Southern Spain. The empire included parts of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and the Mediterranean Sea. The location of Constantinople helped Byzantines set up a trade network, which made the Byzantine Empire rich.

Justinian I, also known as Justinian the Great, became emperor and ruled from 527 to 565. He reviewed and updated laws and created a legal system. His book of laws, called the Corpus of Civil Law, or the Justinian Code, lasted hundreds of years. During Justinian's reign, the Byzantine Empire was at its peak with power, influence, and wealth.

Justinian promoted the arts, including music, drama, and art. He also created bridges, roads, aqueducts, and churches. Additionally, Justinian granted women the right to buy and own land. Yet, he is most known for building one of the largest and most beautiful cathedrals - the Hagia Sophia (which means Holy Wisdom). Legend says Hagia Sophia was hanging from heaven by an invisible chain.

Constantine chose Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire. Therefore, when the Byzantine Empire began, Christianity was already established. By 1054, the Byzantine church

separated from the Christian churches of the West. During this time, the Byzantine church transitioned to the Eastern Orthodox church.

The Byzantine Empire used a feudal system. The government gave land to rulers in exchange for military service.

Byzantines began using the Greek language. Also, they built large domed buildings, churches, and palaces. They created mosaics which are colorful pictures made of broken bits of stone. Byzantines focused on art, literature, and philosophy. Leo was a mathematician who invented Fryktories, the first optic telegraph in history. He also invented the machine and robots - a roaring lion and a throne that could levitate. Another philosopher, Photios of Constantinople, created the Bibliotheca, the first encyclopedia.

Byzantine society focused on the family. Women and mothers were important. As a result, they could get rich. Women participated in public roles and commercial activities. In society, peasants could own land and work the land. Sadly, there were also slaves in this empire.

The Byzantine Empire had some remarkable architecture. For example, Hagia Sophia was a church that inspired Hagia Sophia. Other structures include Basilica of San Vitale and Basilica of Sant' Apollinare Nuovo, which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites today. First, the Hippodrome of Constantinople was built for chariot races and racing.

There were many Holy wars between Christians from Europe and Muslims from the Middle East during the Middle Ages. Both parties fought for control of the eastern Mediterranean. They argued about who should rule specific areas during the First Crusades. Byzantines asked for help and Holy Roman Emperor for help to control the Holy Land. The Byzantines became weaker, which meant they had to do what the Turks said. They also asked for help from Christians to help the Turks fight their wars. During the 15th century, Christians took over Constantinople. The Byzantines never recovered and began to fall apart. By 1453, the Ottoman Empire from the Middle East captured Constantinople. The Byzantine Empire came to an end.



**PLEASE VIEW
THE VIDEO TO
SEE HOW THIS
PRODUCT WORKS**