Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit Seven: From Rome to Byzantium Notes Outlines

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Our study of the Roman and Byzantine Empires will start with the examination of the rise of the Roman Empire, the society and culture at the height of the empire, and finally, by exploring the decline of Roman power and analyzing the fall of the Roman Empire. We will then move into our study of the Byzantine Empire, as the growth of Constantinople and the development of the eastern provinces allowed the Byzantine Empire to grow into one of the most powerful empires ever to exist. We will study these in the following sections:

1. Rise of the Roman Empire
2. Roman Society and Culture
3. Fall of the Roman Empire
4. Rise of the Byzantine Empire
5. Byzantine Achievements
6. Rise of Russia

Section One: Rise of the Roman Empire

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Roman Government**

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REPUBLIC:

**Governing Bodies in Rome**

SENATE:

POPULAR ASSEMBLIES:

MAGISTRATES:

The Senate also controlled public funds and made foreign policy decisions. They could propose a dictator during a time of emergency in the Republic. An important feature of the republic
was the Senate, whose 300 members were elected by citizens to make laws & taxes.

**Roman Consuls**

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VETO:

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**Roman Officials**

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PRAETORS:

CENSORS:

**Conflict of the Orders**

PATRICIANS:

PLEBIANS:

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**Twelve Tables**

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By the 3rd century BC, the Romans had conquered the Italian peninsula and began to exert their power over the Mediterranean world. But, the growth of Rome threated Carthage, the superpower of the Mediterranean world, that lay on the north African coast. In a series of battles known as the Punic Wars, Rome defeated Carthage and began their hold as the dominant power in the Mediterranean.After the Punic Wars ended, Rome conquered new territories and gained great wealth. One of the generals who led Rome’s expansion was a politician named Julius Caesar.

**First Triumverate**

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**Julius Caesar**

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**“E tu, Brute?”**

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The assassination of Julius Caesar led to another civil war led by Caesar’s grand-nephew Octavian & his best general, Marc Antony. In 43 BC, Octavian, Marc Antony and Lepidus formed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Within 10 years, Lepidus had been pushed out of the Triumvirate and sent into exile. Octavian and Antony divided the Roman world – Octavian took the west and Antony took the east. Antony went to Egypt and joined with Cleopatra.

**The Revered One**

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**The Julio-Claudians**

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**The Good Emperors**

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Section Two: Roman Society and Culture

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Government and the Provinces**

The period of time from Augustus’ reign to the death of Aurelius, 27 BC through 180 AD, is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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AQUADUCTS:

**Roman Law**

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**Roman Army**

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PRAETORIAN GUARD:

**Trade & Transportation**

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COLONUS:

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**Living Conditions**

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**Amusements**

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**Science, Engineering & Architecture**

The Romans applied scientific knowledge from the Greeks. They planned cities, built water and sewage systems and improved farming. The biggest contribution in architecture was from Roman architects with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in constructing large buildings.

**Education**

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**Literature & Language**

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Section Three: Fall of the Roman Empire

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Jews and the Roman Empire**

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**Rome’s Economy Declines**

The Roman Empire began to decline at the end of the reign of the last of the Good Emperors, Marcus Aurelius. The rulers that followed were brutal and incompetent.

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**Military Upheaval**

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MERCENARY:

**Diocletian’s Reforms**

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**The New Capital**

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**Invaders Overrun the Empire**

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**The Last Emperor**

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Section Four: Rise of the Byzantine Empire

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Because of the difficulties of communication between the eastern and troubled western parts of the empire, they were officially divided in two in 395. Despite this separation, Constantine’s successors in the East continued to see themselves as Roman emperors. In 527, a high-ranking Byzantine nobleman named Justinian succeeded his uncle to the throne of the eastern empire.

**Justinian: A New Caesar**

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**Justinian Code**

To regulate a complex society, Justinian set up a panel of 10 legal experts. Between 528 and 533, they combed through 400 years of Roman law and legal opinions. Some of those laws had become outdated. Some repeated or contradicted other laws. The panel’s task was to create a single, uniform code.

The result was a body of civil law known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Justinian Code**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

**Legacy of the Code**

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**Creating the Capital**

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**Hagia Sophia**

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**Hippodrome**

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**Education Preservation**

Byzantine families valued education and sent their children to monastic or public schools or hired private tutors. Basic courses focused on Greek and Latin grammar, philosophy and rhetoric. The classics of Greek and Roman literature served as textbooks. Students memorized Homer. They learned geometry from Euclid, history from Herodotus and medicine from Galen. The modern world owes Byzantine scholars a huge debt for preserving many of the great works of Greece and Rome.

**The Church Divides**

Distance and lack of contact between the new Byzantine Empire and the Western church in Rome slowly caused the doctrines and rituals of Western and Eastern Christianity to diverge. The Church would eventually split into the Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches.

**Iconoclastic Controversy**

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ICONS:

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ICONOCLASTS:

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CLERGY:

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**The Great Schism**

Differences between the Eastern and Western churches, however, continued to grow. In 1054, matters came to a head when the pope and Byzantine patriarch excommunicated each other in a dispute over religious doctrine. After this schism, Christianity was permanently divided between the Roman Catholic Church in the West and the Orthodox Church in the East.

EXCOMMUNICATE:

SCHISM:

**Byzantine Missionaries**

As West and East grew apart, the two traditions of Christianity competed for souls. Missionaries from the Orthodox Church, for example, took their form of Christianity north to the Slavs. Two of the most successful eastern missionaries, Saint Methodius and Saint Cyril, worked among the Slavs in the 9th century. Cyril and Methodius invented an alphabet for the Slavic languages. With an alphabet, Slavs would be able to read the Bible in their own tongues. Many Slavic languages, including Russian, are now written in what is called the Cyrillic Alphabet. The Orthodox missionaries opened up highways for Byzantine influence in Slavic lands. As these missionaries were carrying out their work among the Slavs, a new Slavic nation was forming.

Section Five: Byzantine Achievements

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Byzantine Art Characteristics**

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**Byzantine Icons**

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Section Six: Rise of Russia

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Blending Traditions**

Midway through the 9th century, the Slavs began trading with Constantinople. As they traded, they began absorbing Greek Byzantine ideas. Russian culture grew out of this blending of Slavic and Greek traditions.

SLAVS:

Russian legend says that the Slavs invited the Viking chief Rurik to be their king in the 9th century. In 862, Rurik founded Novgorod.

NOVGOROD:

**Welcome to Kiev**

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PRINCIPALITY:

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BOYARS:

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**Kiev Becomes Orthodox**

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**Rise and Decline of Kiev**

The rise of Kiev marked the appearance of Russia’s first important unified territory.

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**Mongol Invasions**

In the mid-1200s, Mongols fought their way into Russia. They had exploded onto the world scene at the beginning of the 1200s under Genghis Khan, one of the most feared warriors of all time.

MONGOLS:

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**Mongol Rule in Russia**

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**Russia Breaks Free**

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**An Empire Emerges**

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