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Guideo	d Reading – Chapter 10-1		
1.	In A.D. 330 the Roman emperor built Constantinople at		
	a strategic place where Europe and Asia meet.		
2.	Located on a peninsula, Constantinople overlooked the, the		
	narrow strait between the Sea of and the Black Sea.		
3.	A second strait, the, connects the Sea of Marmara and		
	the Aegean Sea, which leads to the		
4.	The location of Constantinople offered from		
	attack.		
5.	At its height the Byzantine Empire was ruled by, the son of prosperous peasants from Macedonia.		
6.	was the wife of Justinian, who was beautiful, intelligent, and		
0.	ambitious. She was especially concerned with improving the		
7.	During Justinian's rule, the Empire was a growing		
	strength to the East.		
8.	Justinian appointed a to codify the empire's Roman laws. The		
	commission's work was recorded in a collection of books known as the		
	, or the		
9.	completed in A.D. 537, was built to symbolize both		
	Christianity's importance in the Byzantine Empire and the Byzantine emperor's authority.		
10	The Byzantine style eventually spread to other lands, such as		
10.			
	and that accepted Eastern Christianity.		
11	Both Byzantine – church officials, and – church		
11.			
	members who were not clergy, were intensely interested in religious matters. They		
10	often engaged in heated religious discussions.		
12.	A dispute broke out over the use of Those who objected to the		
	use of icons in worship argued that the Bible and the Ten Commandments		
	such images. Emperor ordered all		
	icons removed from the churches.		
13.	Major conflict occurred within in the church since the A.D. 300s. In 1054, doctrinal,		
	political, and geographical differences finally led to a, or		
	separation of the Church. The two churches are called the		
	and the Eastern		

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Guideo	l Reading – Chapter 10-2
1.	The was the center of social life for most Byzantines.
2.	Most Byzantines made a living through, or
	working as
3.	Constantinople's buy harbor was called
4.	The major Byzantine industry was
5.	Among the products of Byzantine culture were beautiful, jewel-crusted
	, and carved boxes for sacred items.
6.	The Byzantines also excelled in the art of, or pictures made of many tiny
	pieces of colored glass or flat stone set in plaster.
7.	Religious scholars of the Byzantine Empire created another art form, the
	These were books decorated with
	, beautiful lettering, and miniature paintings.
8.	The government-supported,
	established in A.D. 850, trained scholars and lawyers for government jobs.
9.	Near the end of the A.D. 300s, devout Christians throughout the Byzantine Empire formed
	religious communities called
10.	Monasteries and convents soon played an important role in Byzantine life. They helped the
	poor and ran hospitals and schools for needy children. They also spread Byzantine arts and
	learning. They sent to neighboring peoples to
	them to the Christian faith.
11.	From its founding, the Byzantine Empire suffered frequent attacks by invading armies.
	Among them were,
	, Bulgars, Persians, and
12.	By A.D. 626 the were at the walls of Constantinople.
13.	New invaders from central Asia, the, attacked the
	eastern provinces. By the late A.D. 1300s, the Byzantine Empire consisted of only
	Constantinople and part of Greece.
14.	With the fall of Constantinople, central Europe lay open to attack by
	forces.

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## Guided Reading – Chapter 10-3

1.	After the fall of Constantinople in A.D. 1453, the leadership of the Eastern Orthodox Church passed from the Byzantines to the
2.	One of the Byzantine trade routes ran north across the Black Sea and up the, then overland to the Baltic Sea.
3.	It is known that by about A.D. 500 the Slavs had formed into distinct
	groups and had settled in different parts of eastern
4.	Another group, known as theSlavs, settled in the
	Peninsula, and had frequent contact with the Byzantines.
5.	The Viking leader accepted the invitation. The Slavs called the
	Vikings and the area they controlled; the word <i>Russia</i> is probably derived from this name.
	Control of enabled Oleg to dominate the water trade route. By A.D.
	900, Kievan Rus had organized into a collection of city-states and
	, or territories ruled by princes.
7.	Rurik and his Viking warriors came from to what is
	now Russia and Ukraine in the A.D, perhaps there by native Slavic
	tribes constantly warring with each other.
8.	Because of contact with the Byzantine Empire, many Eastern Slavs were influenced by
	Easter Orthodoxy became the first member of the Kievan nobility to
	accept the faith.
9.	Acceptance of Eastern Orthodoxy tended to the Eastern Slavs
	from the outside world.
10.	A skilled diplomat, arranged for his daughters and sister to
	marry kings in Norway, Hungary, France, and Poland.
11.	For two centuries, rule isolated most of the Eastern Slavs from
	European civilization.
12.	By the late A.D. 1200s, Vladimir-Suzdal and were the
	strongest Eastern Slavic principalities.
13.	This victory earned him the nickname
	Alexander "of the Neva" and his victory established Novgorod as a strong, principality.
	In A.D. 1480 during the rule of, Moscow finally refused
	to pay taxes to the Mongols.
	In spite of Western influences on its construction, the became known for
	the typically Russian splendor of its onion-domed churches
	and ornately decorated