

Byzantine Empire STAD Terms

Constantine – Roman emperor who built Constantinople in 330 on the peninsula where Europe and Asia meet.

Constantinople – the capital city of the Byzantine Empire.

Strait – a narrow passage of water connecting two seas or two large areas of water

Peninsula – a land mass that is surrounded by water on three sides

Justinian – emperor of the Byzantine Empire at the height of its power

Theodora – wife of Justinian, improved the social standing of women

Justinian Code – set of Roman laws that preserved Rome's legal heritage and became the basis for most European legal systems.

Hagia Sophia – symbolized the importance of Christianity in the Byzantine Empire and the emperor's authority.

Clergy – church officials; priests, bishops

Laity – church members who do not hold an official position

Schism – the separation or split of the Church

Ottoman Turks – new invaders from central Asia who conquered Constantinople and renamed the city Istanbul.

Steppe - wide, grassy, semiarid plains of Eurasia, from the Black Sea to the Altai Mountains

The Slavs - among the largest groups living in Eastern Europe who had been in close contact with the Byzantine Empire.

Dnieper River - significant river that aided in the relationship between the Slavs and the Byzantine Empire. The roots of early Slavic civilization stems from this river.

Kiev - located on the Dnieper River; major city of the Slavic region

Olga - princess of Kiev; became the first member of Kievan nobility to accept Christianity.

Vladimir - grandson of Olga; abandoned the old beliefs and adopted a new religion that he thought would help the Eastern Slavs become a powerful nation.

Yaroslav - son of Vladimir; the ruler of Kiev during its Golden Age.

The Mongols - defeated the armies of the Eastern Slavic princes and conquered most of the country.

Moscow - became the center of the Eastern Orthodox Church after the fall of Constantinople; located in Russia.

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Practice Quiz

- _____ 1. church members who do not hold an official position
- _____ 2. symbolized the importance of Christianity in the Byzantine Empire and the emperor's authority.
- _____ 3. the separation or split of the Church
- _____ 4. a land mass that is surrounded by water on three sides
- _____ 5. church officials; priests, bishops
- _____ 6. new invaders from central Asia who conquered Constantinople and renamed the city Istanbul.
- _____ 7. emperor of the Byzantine Empire at the height of its power
- _____ 8. a narrow passage of water connecting two seas or two large areas of water
- _____ 9. Roman emperor who built Constantinople in 330 on the peninsula where Europe and Asia meet
- _____ 10. the capital city of the Byzantine Empire
- _____ 11. wife of Justinian, improved the social standing of women
- _____ 12. set of Roman laws that preserved Rome's legal heritage and became the basis for most European legal systems
- _____ 13. grandson of Olga; abandoned the old beliefs and adopted a new religion that he thought would help the Eastern Slaves become a powerful nation.
- _____ 14. among the largest groups living in Eastern Europe who had been in close contact with the Byzantine Empire.
- _____ 15. defeated the armies of the Eastern Slavic princes and conquered most of the country.
- _____ 16. became the center of the Eastern Orthodox Church after the fall of Constantinople; located in Russia.
- _____ 17. son of Vladimir; the ruler of Kiev during its Golden Age.
- _____ 18. wide, grassy, semiarid plains of Eurasia, from the Black Sea to the Altai Mountains
- _____ 19. located on the Dnieper River; major city of the Slavic region

_____ 20. aided in the relationship between the Slavs and the Byzantine Empire. The roots of early Slavic civilization stems from this river.

_____ 21. princess of Kiev; became the first member of Kievan nobility to accept Christianity.

- A. Constantinople
- B. Strait
- C. Theodora
- D. Peninsula
- E. Constantine
- F. Justinian Code
- G. Clergy
- H. Schism
- I. Laity
- J. Justinian
- K. Ottoman Turks
- L. Hagia Sophia
- M. Steppe
- N. The Slavs
- O. Dnieper River
- P. Kiev
- Q. Olga
- R. Vladimir
- S. Yaroslav
- T. The Mongols
- U. Moscow

ANSWER KEY:

I L H D G K J B E A C F R N T U S M P O Q