

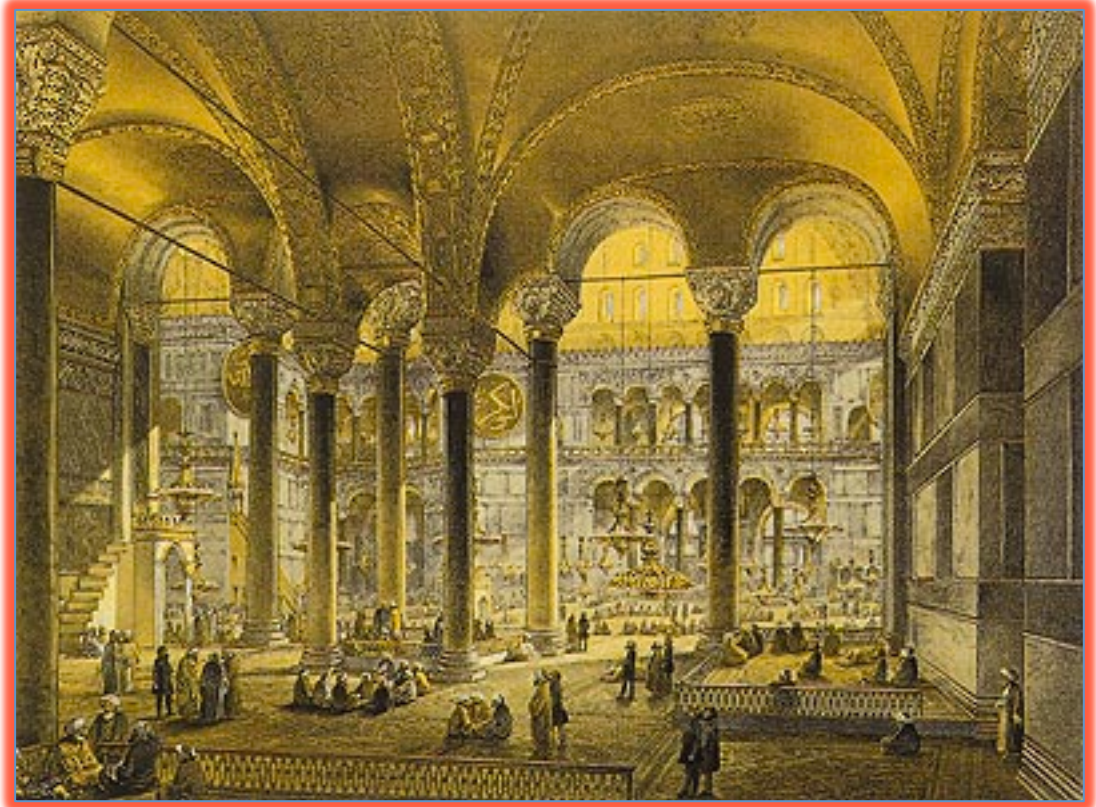
Byzantine Civilization

Ch.14/Sec.3



A Unique Culture

- Byzantine people produced a great civilization
 - Produced its own style of architecture
 - Byzantine librarians and monks copied and preserved manuscripts of Ancient Rome and Greece



Justinian's Code



- System of law—Published 529 AD
- Gave great power to the emperor
- Example: Discriminated against Jews and other non-Christians
 - Allowed women to inherit property
 - You don't need to write this...
“The penalty [for robbery] is three times the value of the property, and this whether the robber be caught in the act or not. [However], if a man by mistake thought that property was his own...he cannot be convicted of robbery.”

The Empire's Influence

- Violent rulers
 - Known for its plots and power struggles
 - Some rulers were blinded or poisoned by rivals
- Constantinople—very wealthy
 - Merchants came to trade
 - Scholars came to study
 - Artists came to work
 - Byzantine leaders: impressed visitors with elaborate ceremonies, jewels, and rich clothing



Spreading the Faith

- Culture was also spread by Eastern Orthodox missionaries
 - Traveled to Southeastern Europe a lot—home to the Slavs
 - Many Slavs converted to Christianity
 - Many Eastern Europeans today are Orthodox Christians
 - Missionaries developed an alphabet for the Slavs—mainly used today for the Russian and Bulgarian languages



Early Russia

- Early history of Russia influenced by Byzantine empire
 - The Russian empire considered itself the “third Rome”
 - Russian emperors chose the title *tsar*, the Russian version of Caesar, which was a title used by Roman and Byzantine emperors.

