

Name _____

Date _____

The Byzantine Empire

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. When the Byzantine Empire was nearing its height of power, Justinian became emperor. Like Constantine, he was a fan of the Greeks and Romans and worked to restore the grandeur of Rome. He took back much of the land that the Roman Empire had lost in Italy, Africa, and Spain, and had his scholars dig up the old laws of Rome, the Twelve Tables. He made sure that there were no unchristian rules among them, and added his own. What resulted was called the Justinian Code. It officially granted people a new set of civil rights and paved the way for later documents like the Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights. Before becoming emperor, Justinian fell in love with Theodora, a woman who not only wasn't a noble, but was the daughter of a circus bear trainer. She'd joined the family business and performed in goofy and occasionally scandalous comedy shows. Determined to become her husband, Justinian changed the marriage laws so that emperors could marry actresses. Theodora ruled alongside Justinian and was very influential. She encouraged him to pass laws that promoted women's rights, including making it illegal for husbands to beat their wives. Theodora is probably most famous for convincing Justinian to stay and fight during the uprising in Constantinople in 532 instead of running and hiding. Together, they overcame the rebels and rebuilt the city.

Which of the following best describes the relationship between Emperor Justinian and his wife, Theodora?

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| A. Theodora influenced Justinian's politics, particularly around women's rights. | B. Theodora did not concern herself with her husband's rule or the lives of the citizens of Constantinople. |
| C. Theodora convinced Justinian to flee or surrender rather than fight uprisings. | D. Theodora tried to overthrow her husband so that she could rule on her own. |

2. The people of the Byzantine Empire were extremely religious. They were Christians, and they expressed their faith through their architecture, literature, and art. One art form that flourished during the Byzantine Empire was the mosaic. Made from small tiles of ceramic or glass that sparkled or reflected light, mosaics typically depicted Christian scenes. When mosaics or paintings were portraits of important Christian figures, such as Jesus or saints, they were considered icons. Often painted with slightly elongated faces against a gold background, icons became very important in the Church. In Constantinople, it was common to cover walls and ceilings with them. Many people in the empire considered icons windows into heaven, and believed icons offered a direct connection to the person pictured. People who prayed to these images even claimed that they granted miracles.

Which of these is an example of an icon?

- A. A poem about love written during the time of the Byzantine Empire
- B. A big church in Constantinople
- C. A mosaic in a Byzantine church depicting Jesus
- D. A landscape of a meadow in Istanbul

3. Some religious leaders weren't fans of icons. They believed that praying to an icon was a violation of the second commandment, which says not to worship images of God. These people were called iconoclasts, and the battle over icons became known as the iconoclastic controversy. In 726, Byzantine Emperor Leo III outlawed the worship of icons, even though the Pope thought icons were fine. The Pope was, and still is, the leader of the Catholic Church, ruling from Rome. He favored icons because most Europeans couldn't read; he thought icons helped them connect with their faith. The Pope declared opposition to icons to be a heresy, something that went against Church doctrine. Saying or doing something that is a heresy made you a heretic. This was no small thing; at various times in history, people have been killed and tortured for being heretics. But the Pope wasn't about to kill or torture anyone. Instead, he threatened iconoclasts with excommunication, which kicked you out of the church. The iconoclastic controversy added to the tension between the Church leaders in Constantinople and Rome. The two cities were far apart and culturally different, which led to many disagreements about how things should be. In 1054, these tensions resulted in the Great Schism, during which the Christian Church split in half. In the West, it was the Roman Catholic Church, and in the East, the Eastern Orthodox Church. The two churches remain separate to this day.

What was the result of the Great Schism of 1054?

- A. Emperor Leo III excommunicated the Pope and banished him from the Byzantine Empire.
- B. The Pope moved the seat of the Catholic Church from Rome to London.
- C. Differences between Church leaders in Constantinople and Rome were resolved and Catholicism in the Byzantine Empire grew stronger.
- D. The Christian Church split into the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church.