

## Chapter 12: Kingdoms and Christianity

### 12.1- The Byzantine Empire

Emperors Rule in Constantinople	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Constantinople was the seat of the Eastern Roman Empire from 395-1453</li><li>• Justinian I, the Byzantine emperor dreamed of restoring the original Roman Empire</li><li>• Belisarius, Justinian's top general recaptured Northern Africa in 534</li><li>• Nika Revolt tried to oust Justinian and Theodora, but would not back down</li><li>• There was significant damage to Constantinople, but this gave Justinian the opportunity to rebuild the city</li><li>• Built Hagia Sophia church which still stands today</li><li>• Justinian accomplished much in his reign, but he left the empire bankrupt</li></ul>
Byzantine Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The emperor and Christianity affected all aspects of Byzantine culture</li><li>• Emperor could change religion and language</li><li>• Art, especially Christian art increased during this empire with mosaics</li><li>• The use of icons were used in Byzantine art and were a source of controversy as well</li><li>• The church split between the Roman Catholic Church and the Orthodox Church</li></ul>
The Empire Declines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Egypt and Syria fell to Muslims</li><li>• Leo III stopped Muslim advancement in the 700's, but his successors would fail</li><li>• Experienced two centuries of peace under the Macedonian dynasty</li><li>• Internal weaknesses between promoting culture or a military</li><li>• Turks defeated the Byzantine army in 1071</li><li>• By 1391 the empire consisted of just Constantinople</li><li>• 1453 Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks</li><li>• Renamed Constantinople Istanbul</li></ul>