

CHAPTER  
**9**  
SECTION 1

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE**

**Focus Question:** What made the Byzantine empire rich and successful for so long, and why did it finally crumble?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the table below to keep track of the sequence of events in the Byzantine empire. Some items have been completed for you.*

<b>The Byzantine Empire</b>	
330	Constantinople becomes the capital of the eastern Roman empire.
527–565	
532	
	Byzantine emperor outlaws the worship of icons.
	Western Christians help Byzantine empire in the First Crusade.
1453	

## CHAPTER

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## SECTION 1

## Section Summary

## THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

The Roman emperor Constantine rebuilt Byzantium and named it **Constantinople**. Constantinople got its wealth from trade. In 330, Constantine made Constantinople the capital of the Roman empire. In time, the eastern Roman empire became known as the Byzantine empire.

The Byzantine empire reached its peak under **Justinian**. His armies reconquered lost parts of the old Roman empire. However, these victories were only temporary. Later emperors lost these lands again. After a fire in 532, Justinian made Constantinople even grander, rebuilding the church of Hagia Sophia. Justinian also had the laws of ancient Rome organized into a collection known as **Justinian's Code**. He ruled the empire as an **autocrat**, or sole ruler with complete authority. His wife, **Theodora**, served as his advisor and co-ruler.

The Byzantine emperor controlled Church affairs. He appointed the **patriarch** in Constantinople. The patriarch, not the pope, was the highest Church official in the Byzantine empire. During the Middle Ages, eastern and western Christianity grew apart. This was due in part to a disagreement over **icons**, or holy images. In 1054, other disagreements caused a complete split known as the **Great Schism**. The Byzantine church became known as the Eastern Orthodox Church. The western church became known as the Roman Catholic Church.

By this time, the Byzantine empire was declining. In the 1090s, the Byzantine emperor asked the pope for help against the Muslim Seljuks. This started the First Crusade. In 1204, knights on the Fourth Crusade attacked Constantinople. The Byzantines lost control of trade and much of their wealth. In 1453, Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople. They renamed it Istanbul, and made it the capital of their empire.

The Byzantines left an important legacy. They combined Christian beliefs with Greek science, philosophy, and arts. Their scholars preserved Greek literature. They also produced their own great books, especially in history.

## Review Questions

1. Who controlled the Byzantine church?

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2. Who conquered Constantinople in 1453?

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## READING CHECK

What was the Great Schism?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *temporary* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? An antonym for this word is *permanent*. Use what you know about the meaning of this antonym to help you figure out what *temporary* means. Which of the phrases below is the correct definition of *temporary*?

1. lasting for a long time
2. lasting for a short time

## READING SKILL

### Recognize Sequence

Constantinople has also been named Istanbul and Byzantium. List the three names for this city in chronological order.

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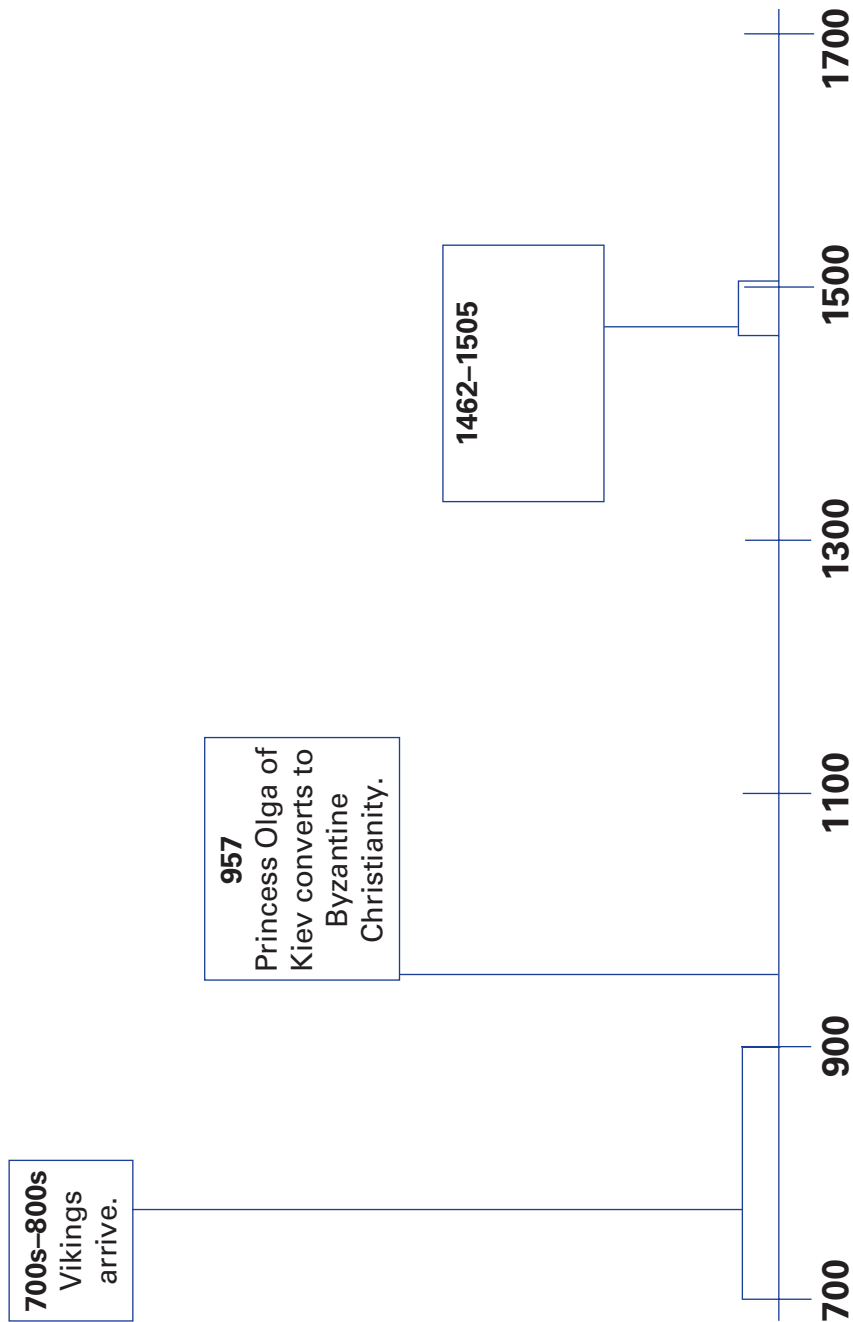
**CHAPTER**  
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**SECTION 2**

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE RISE OF RUSSIA**

**Focus Question:** How did geography and the migrations of different peoples influence the rise of Russia?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the timeline below to sequence the events in the rise of Russia from the 700s to the 1500s. Some items have been completed for you.*



## CHAPTER

## 9

## SECTION 2

## Section Summary

## THE RISE OF RUSSIA

Russia has three main regions. The northern forests are cold, with poor soil. In the south, fertile land made farming possible. The **steppe** is an open, treeless grassland. It provided pasture for herds and allowed nomads to move from Asia into Europe.

Since ancient times, Slavic peoples had lived in areas that later became part of Russia. Vikings traveled south along Russia's rivers, and traded with the Slavs and with Constantinople. The city of **Kiev** was at the center of this trade. Russians date the start of their country at 862, when a Viking tribe called the Rus began to rule. Kiev was their capital.

In the 800s, Constantinople sent missionaries to Russia. Two Orthodox monks developed the **Cyrillic** alphabet, which is still used in Russia. During the reign of the Rus king Vladimir, Orthodox Christianity became the religion of the Rus. Russians soon began to follow other aspects of Byzantine culture.

Between 1236 and 1241, Mongols invaded Russia. They were known as the **Golden Horde**. They controlled Russia for the next 240 years. They demanded tribute, but let Russian princes continue to rule. They also tolerated the Russian Orthodox Church. Trade increased under the Mongols. However, Mongol rule cut Russia off from Western Europe, where many advances were being made.

In 1380, the princes of Moscow led other Russians to a victory against the Golden Horde. Moscow then became Russia's political and spiritual center. **Ivan the Great**, who ruled between 1462 and 1505, took control of much of northern Russia. He tried to limit the power of the nobles and sometimes called himself **tsar**. This is the Russian word for Caesar. His grandson, Ivan IV, became the first Russian ruler officially crowned tsar. However, Ivan IV became unstable and violent, earning the name **Ivan the Terrible**.

## Review Questions

1. What region of Russia allowed nomads from Asia to move into Europe?

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2. When did the Rus adopt Orthodox Christianity?

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### READING CHECK

What does the word *tsar* mean?

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### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *tolerated* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? The previous sentence states that the Mongols "let the Russian princes continue to rule." If they "also tolerated" the Russian Orthodox Church, do you think they let the Russian people continue to practice their beliefs? Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of the word *tolerated*.

### READING SKILL

**Recognize Sequence** Three groups are mentioned in the Summary: the Mongols, the Slavs, and the Vikings, or Rus. List these groups in the order in which they came to Russia.

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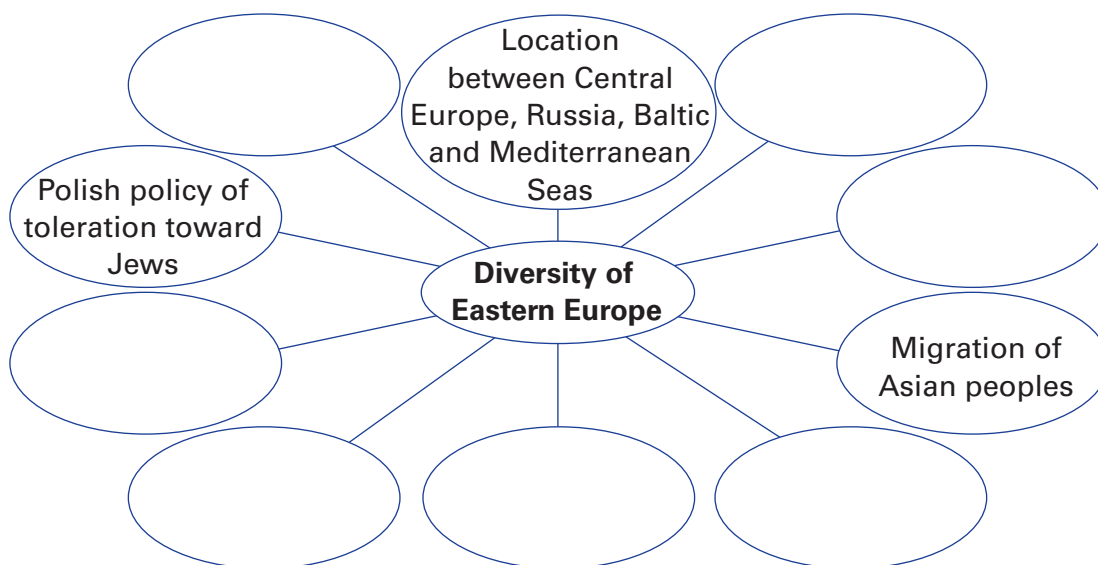
**CHAPTER**  
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**SECTION 3**

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**SHAPING EASTERN EUROPE**

**Focus Question:** How did geography and ethnic diversity contribute to the turmoil of Eastern European history?

A. As you read “Geography Shapes Eastern Europe” and “Migrations Contribute to Diversity,” complete the concept web to record the conditions and events that led to the diversity of peoples and cultures in Eastern Europe. Some items have been completed for you.



B. As you read “Three Early Kingdoms Develop,” complete the chart below to help you sequence the events in the history of these countries. Some items have been completed for you.

Important Events in Eastern Europe		
Poland	Hungary	Serbia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Missionaries bring Roman Catholicism to West Slavs (900s).</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magyars settle in Hungary and adopt Roman Catholicism.</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> <li>• Serbs accept Orthodox Christianity (800s).</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> <li>• _____</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER

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## SECTION 3

## Section Summary

## SHAPING EASTERN EUROPE

Eastern Europe borders Central Europe in the west, and Russia in the east. This region includes the **Balkan Peninsula**. Because migration into Eastern Europe was easy, many ethnic groups settled there. An **ethnic group** is a large group of people who share the same culture. West Slavs settled in Poland and other parts of Eastern Europe. South Slavs settled in the Balkans. Asian peoples, Vikings, and Germanic peoples also migrated to Eastern Europe. At times, different groups tried to dominate the region.

Many cultural and religious influences spread to Eastern Europe. Byzantine missionaries brought Eastern Orthodox Christianity and Byzantine culture to the Balkans. German knights and missionaries brought Roman Catholic Christianity to Poland and other areas. In the 1300s, the Ottomans brought Islam to the Balkans. Jews came to Eastern Europe to escape persecution in Western Europe. Poland, in particular, became a refuge for Jews because their liberties were protected there.

During the Middle Ages, there were many kingdoms and states in Eastern Europe. In 1386, Queen Jadwiga of Poland married Duke Wladyslaw Jagiello of Lithuania. Their union created Poland-Lithuania, the largest state in Europe. However, the nobles gradually became more powerful than the monarch. They met in a **diet**, or assembly, to pass laws. Poland-Lithuania declined and eventually ceased to exist.

The Magyars from Asia settled in Hungary and became Roman Catholics. Nobles forced the Hungarian king to sign the **Golden Bull of 1222**. This limited the king's power. The Mongols overran Hungary in 1241, but soon withdrew. However, the Ottomans ended Hungarian independence in 1526.

Some of the South Slavs in the Balkans became the ancestors of the Serbs. Most Serbs became Orthodox Christians. They set up a state based on a Byzantine model. Serbia reached its height in the 1300s, but it, too, fell to the Ottomans in 1389.

### Review Questions

1. Why did so many different groups settle in Eastern Europe?

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2. What two countries combined in 1386 to form the largest state in Europe?

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### READING CHECK

What people brought Islam to the Balkans?

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### VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *dominate* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? The word *dominate* comes from the Latin word *dominus*, which means "master" or "lord." How might a group of people become the "master" of a region? Which of the following words is closest in meaning to *dominate*?

1. control
2. leave

### READING SKILL

#### Recognize Multiple Causes

Many Jewish people migrated from Western Europe to Poland in the 1300s. What was one reason why they sought refuge in Poland?

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