



Constantine I

Topic:

The BYZANTINE Empire

*Aim: How was the Byzantium Empire
a new Rome?*

Do Now: What made Rome Great?

Students recall:

Emperor Constantine moved the capital out of Rome and to the eastern capital of Byzantium, a city he renamed for himself – **Constantinople.**



The eastern half of the old Roman empire would now become **the Byzantine Empire.**

What made Rome great?

- Government
- How long the empire lasted (strong rulers)
- Spreading the empire: territory Rome conquered
- Great military
- Colosseum: entertainment (chariot races/gladiators)
- Architects and engineers
- Embracing Christianity (later)
- Wealth: Dominated trade
- Law



Division of the Roman Empire

 Western Empire  Eastern Empire

 Dividing line between lands under Diocletian and Maximian

Home of Constantius I, Maximian's Caesar

Trier

Mediolanum

Home of Galerius, Diocletian's Caesar

Rome

Thessalonica

Black Sea

Byzantium

Nicomedia

Home of co-emperor Maximian

Mediterranean Sea

Home of Emperor Diocletian

Tigris

Euphrates

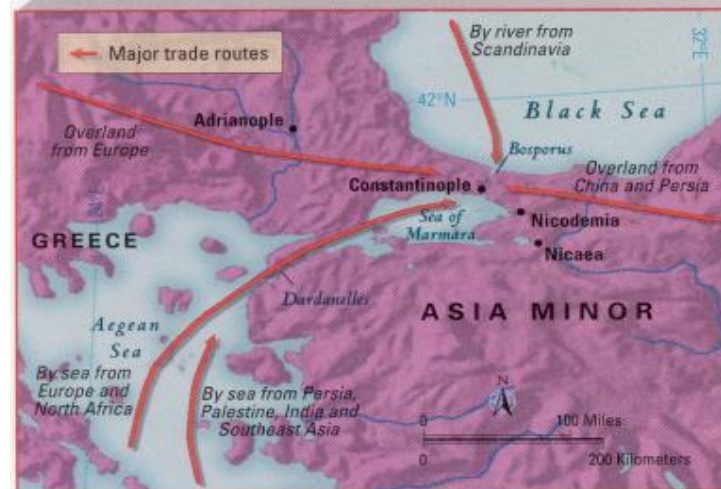


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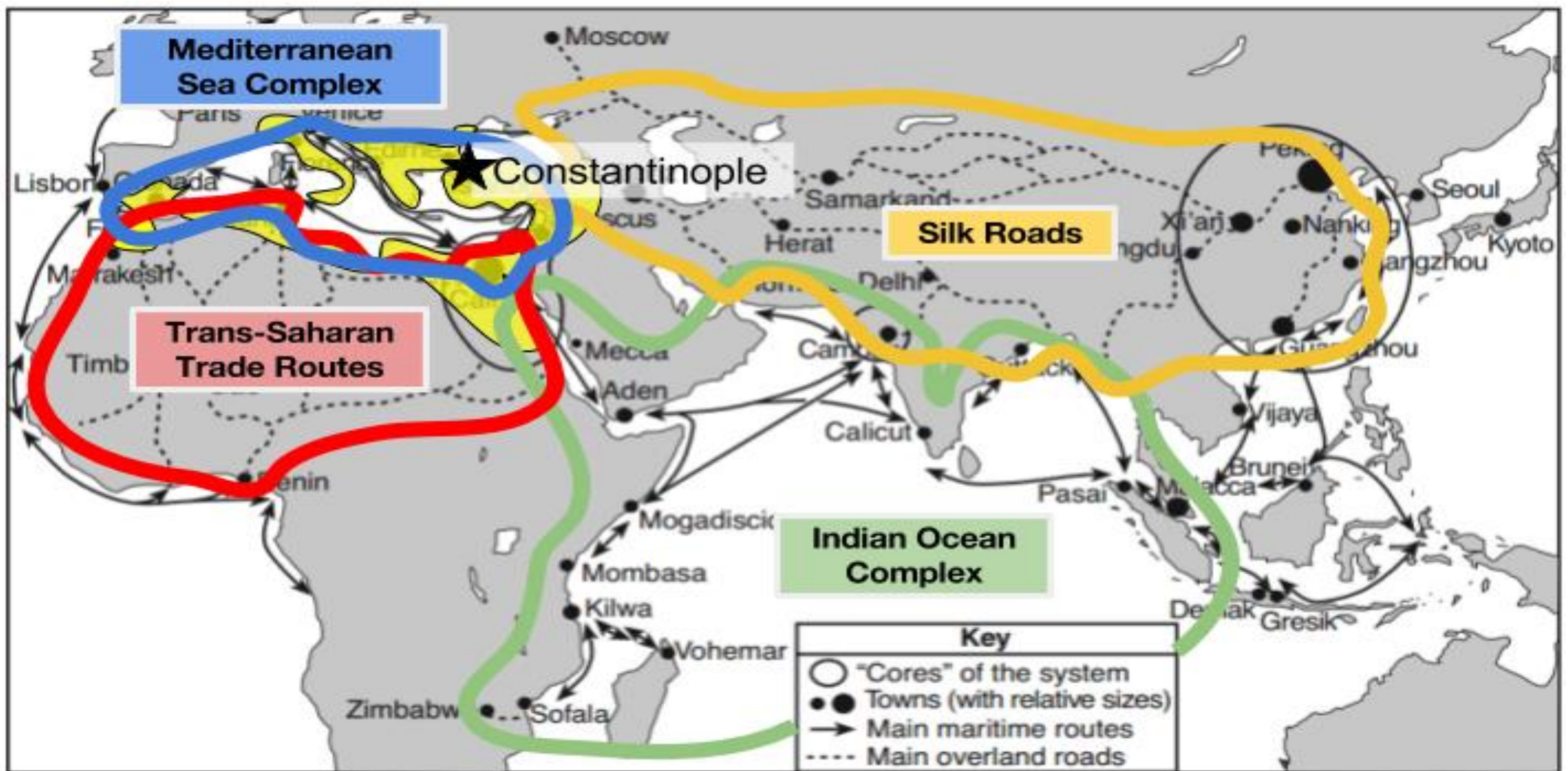
What led to the fall of Rome?

I. BYZANTINE WEALTH

From Trade



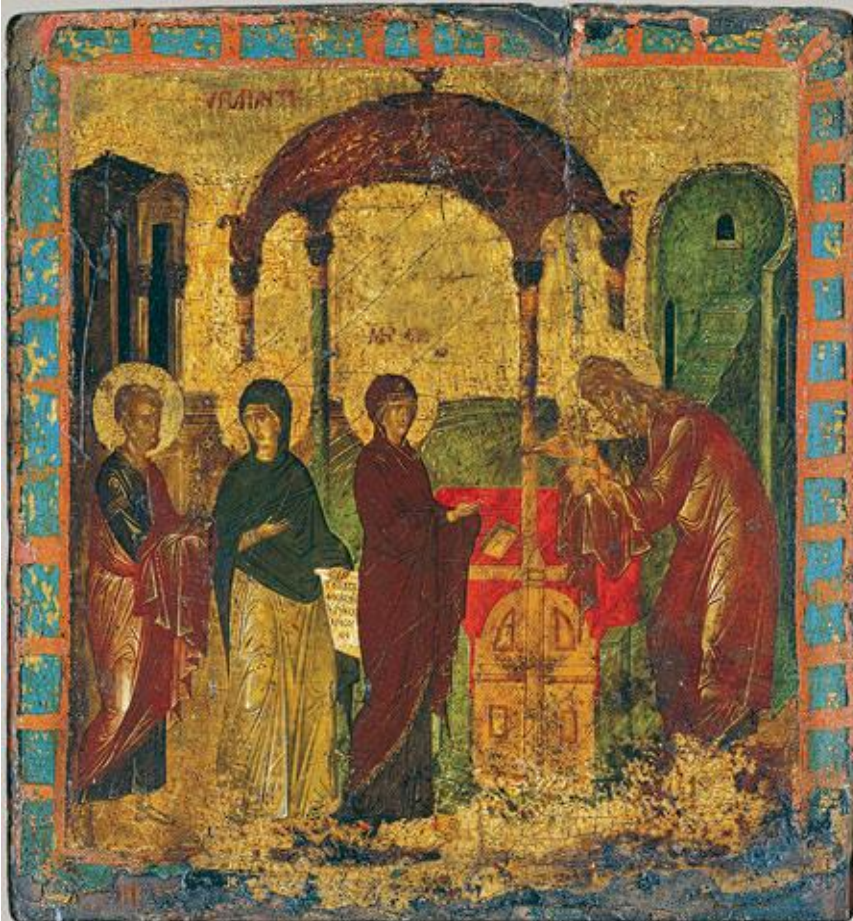
What can you infer about Constantinople's location that made it a strategic location to benefit from Trade?



1. Which trade networks connected to the Byzantine Empire?
2. How might living at the intersection of several trade networks have affected the lives of people in the Byzantine Empire?

BYZANTINE WEALTH

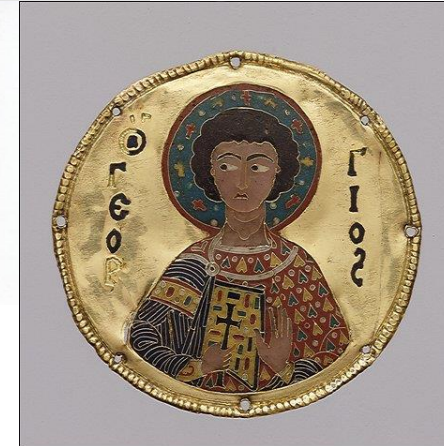
From Trade : lots of gold and silver



Very typical Byzantine Art:

Church
adornments &
Religious icons

Left:
Icon depicting
“Presentation of
Christ in the
Temple,”
Byzantine wood
painted, with
gold-leaf
background.



Medial Assessment Geography

Work on the Constantinople DBQ



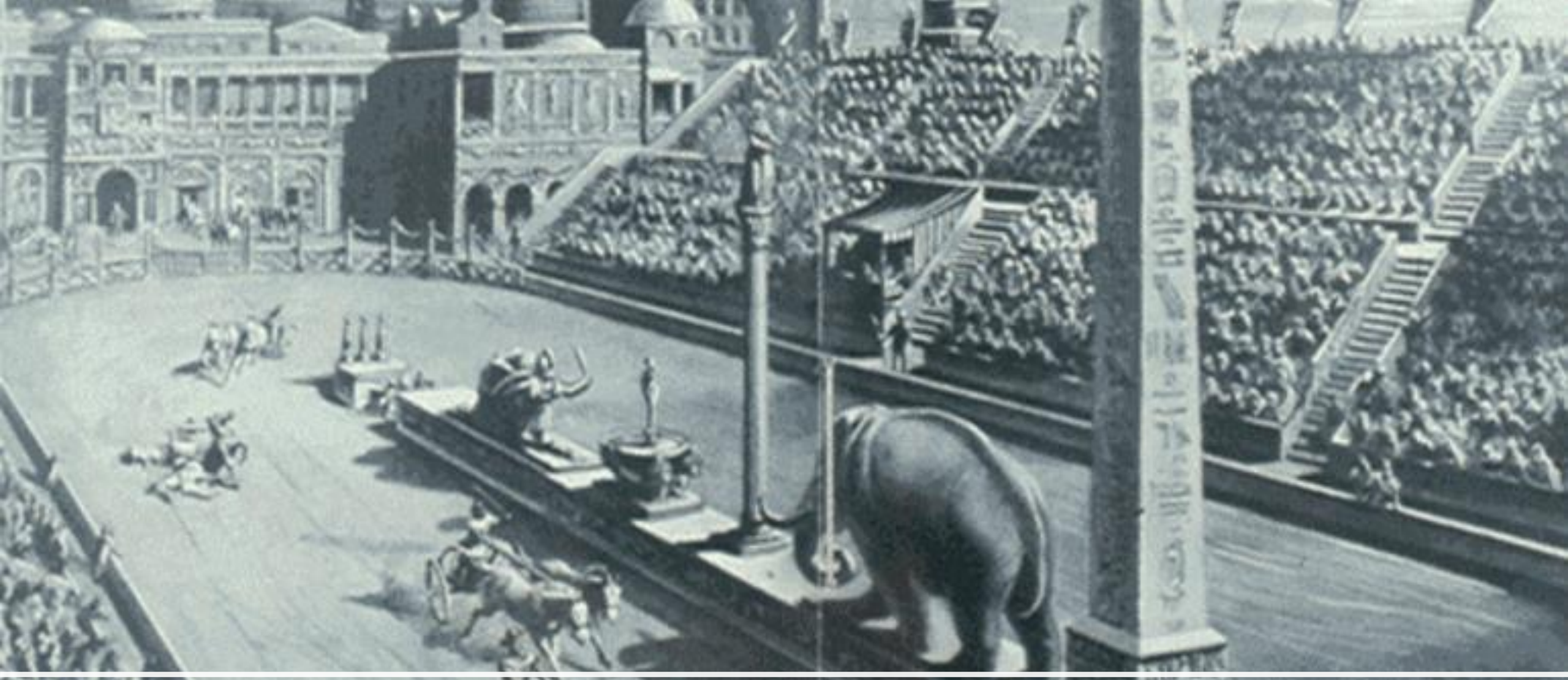
- 1) The Eastern Roman Empire became known as
 - a) Constantinople
 - b) Greece
 - c) Byzantium
 - d) Istanbul

2) What continents and seas make the city of Constantinople a perfect place for trade?

II. Entertainment

- Hippodrome – Chariot races and performance acts.
- Mese “middle way” – shops, acrobats, vendors, and musicians.
- Constantinople was a city of entertainment, trade, art, and religion.





60,000 spectators: cheering their favorite horse, wearing the colors of their hero riders.



What the city would have looked like



III. Public Projects

Church of Hagia Sophia-
means [Holy Wisdom]

Visible sign of Church and
State being connected



Class Discussion: Why do governments so often build magnificent buildings like Hagia Sophia?

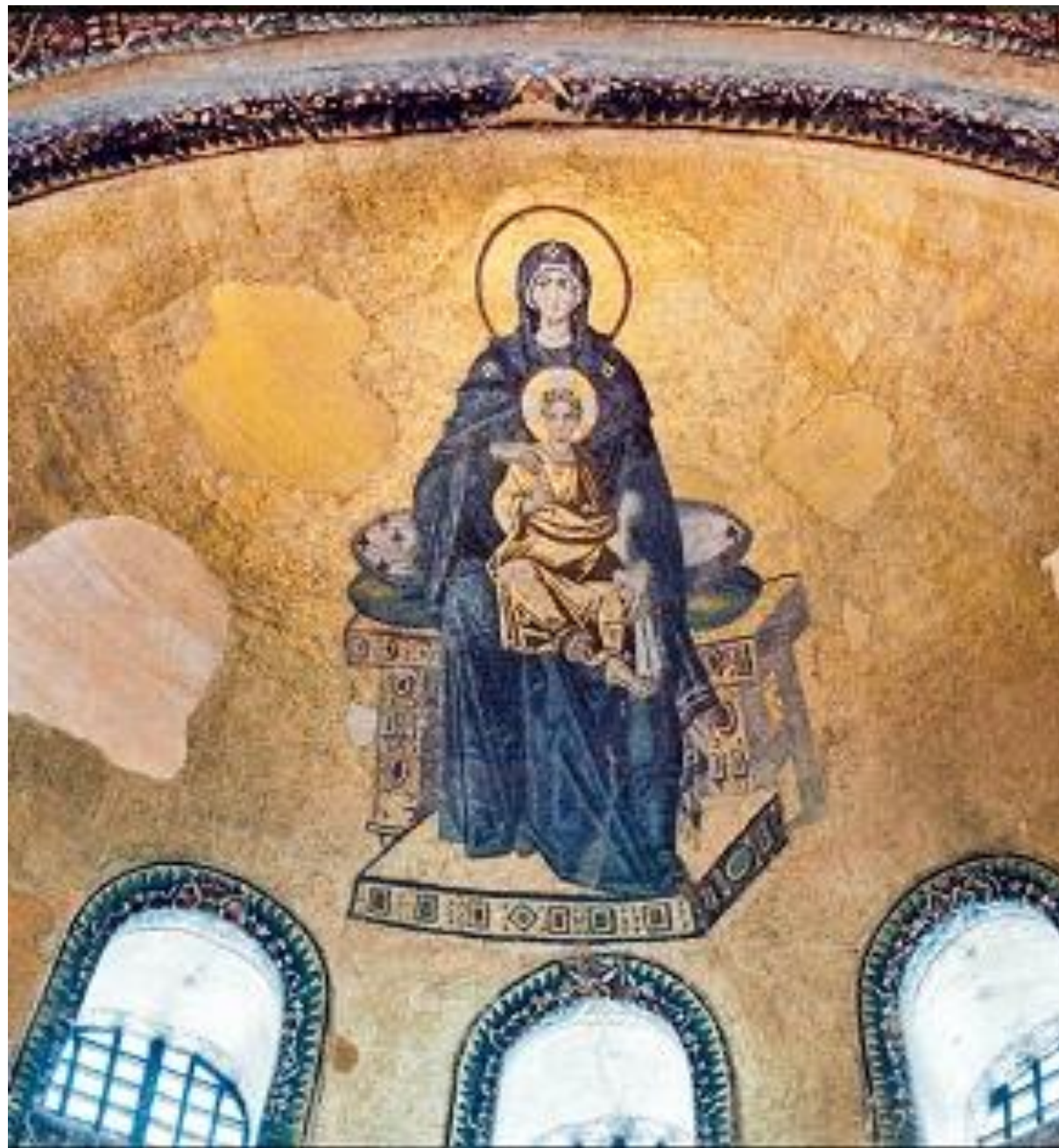
Primary Source with Partner: Read about the Hagia Sophia – write down the depictions that stuck out the most.







Interior of the Church of *Hagia Sophia*







Class Discussion

- 1) What descriptions from the reading stood out the most?
- 2) After looking at the pictures any new observations or questions?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KRpp3jzv1Tw>

- 1) Why did the Nikka Riots occur?
- 2) Each of the calligraphic disks hung inside of the Hagia Sophia represent?
- 3) After Mustafa Kemal became the modernizing president of Turkey he did what?
- 4) What made for the strategic location of the city? Describe the geography, and explain how it was used to protect and preserve the city over time.

