

# **GLOBAL 10**



## **Chapter 11:**

### **Byzantines, Russian, and Turks Interact 500 AD – 1500 AD**

**Section 1: The Byzantine Empire**

**Section 2: The Russian Empire**

**Section 3: Turkish Empires Rise in Anatolia**

## **Chapter 12.2: The Mongol Conquests**



# **Chapter 11: Byzantines, Russian, and Turks Interact 500 AD – 1500 AD**

## **Section 1: The Byzantine Empire**

Justinian \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Justinian Code \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hagia Sophia \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
patriarch \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
icon \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
excommunication \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Cyrillic alphabet \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The Church Divides

A New Rome

Both Compete for Converts

EMPIRE Falls

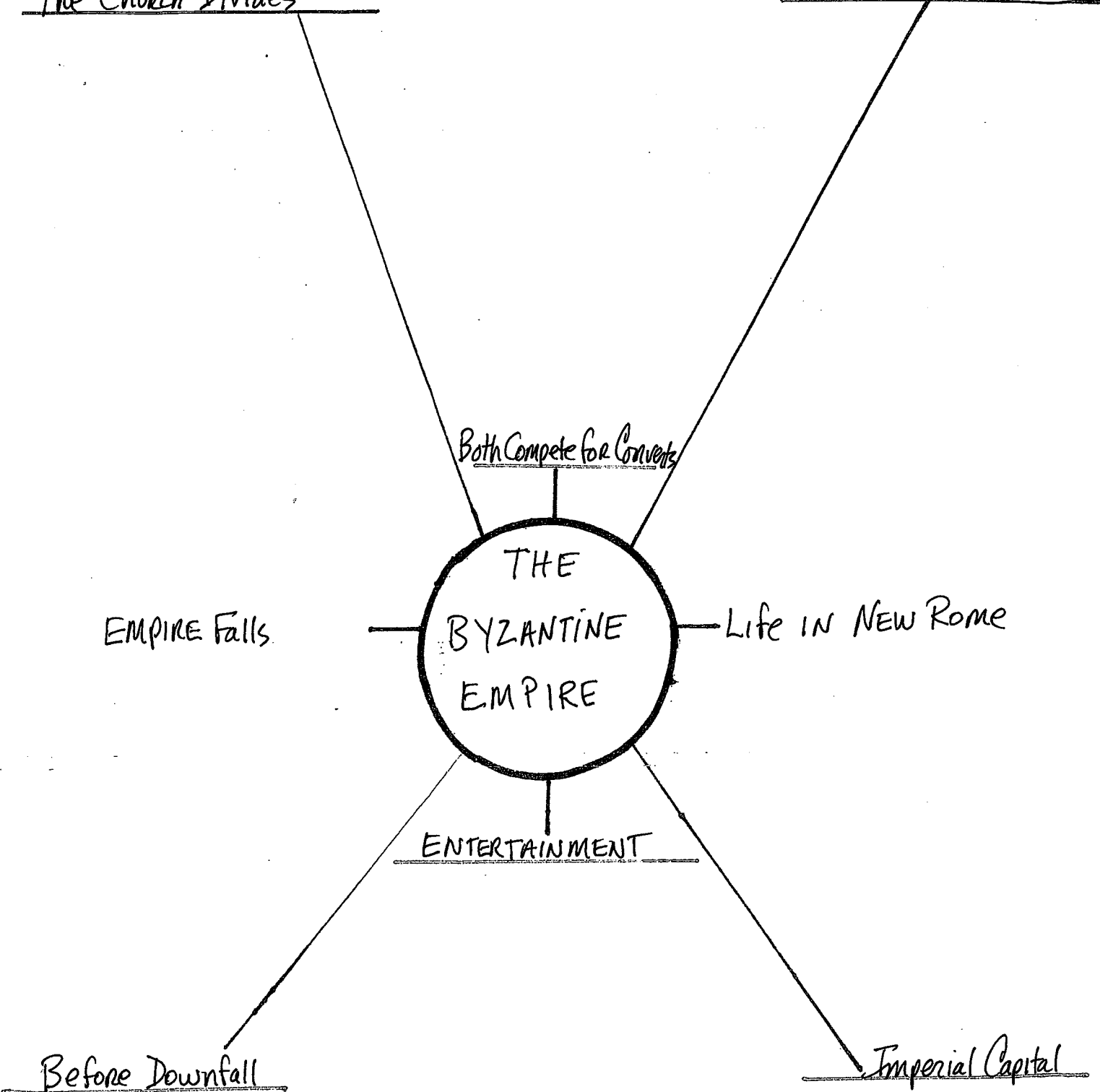
THE  
BYZANTINE  
EMPIRE

Life IN New Rome

ENTERTAINMENT

Before Downfall

Imperial Capital



## Section 2: The Russian Empire

Slavs

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Vladimir

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Yaroslav the Wise

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Alexander Nevsky

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Ivan III

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Czar

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CHAPTER

SEC. 2

Ivan I

Russia's Birth + Geography

Empire Emerges

Russia Breaks Free

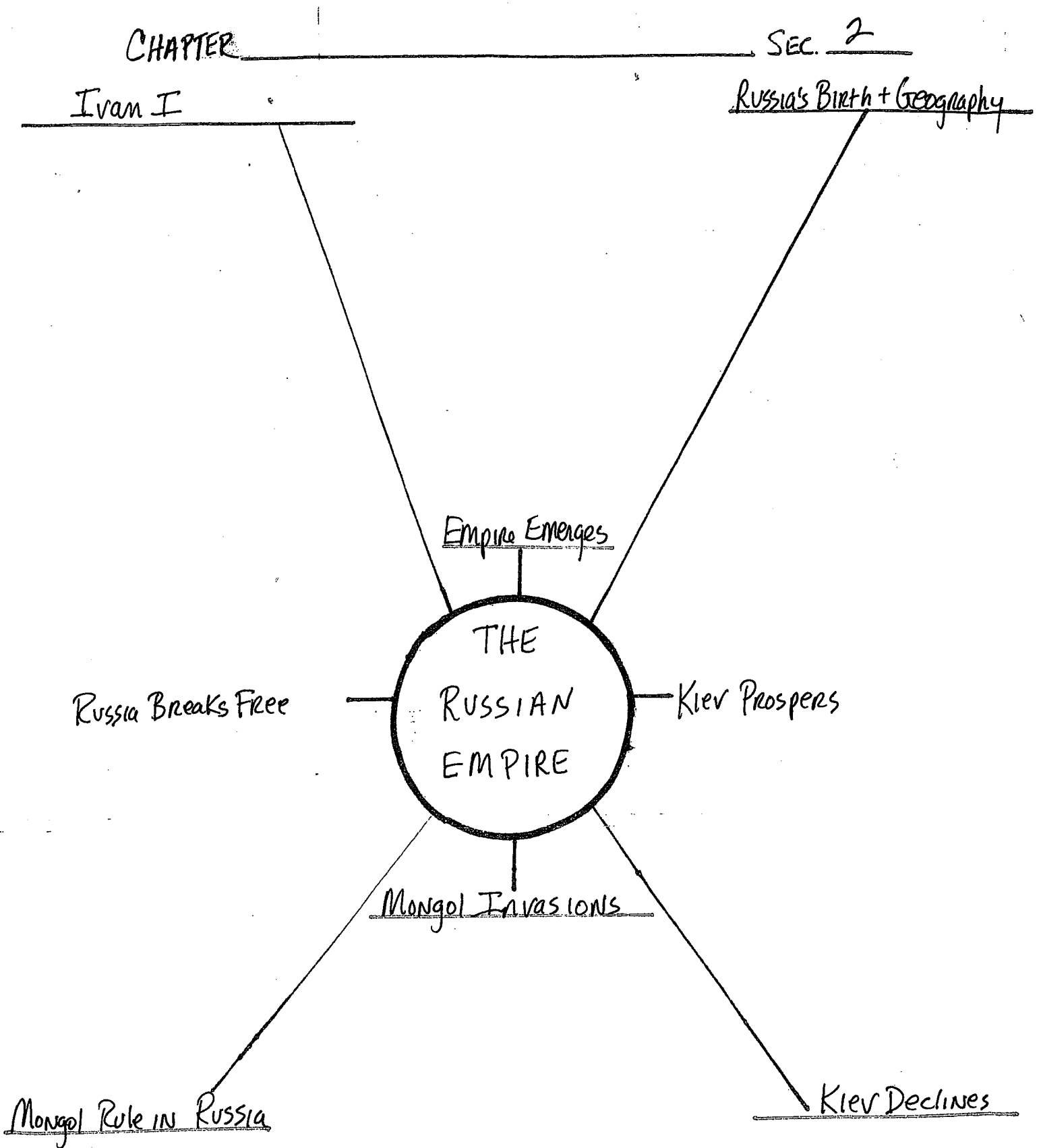
THE  
RUSSIAN  
EMPIRE

Kiev Prospers

Mongol Invasions

Mongol Rule in Russia

Kiev Declines



**Section 3: Turkish Empires Rise in Anatolia**

Seljuks	
vizier	
Malik Shah	

Seljuks For Mongols

Rise of Turks

Timeline

The Crusades

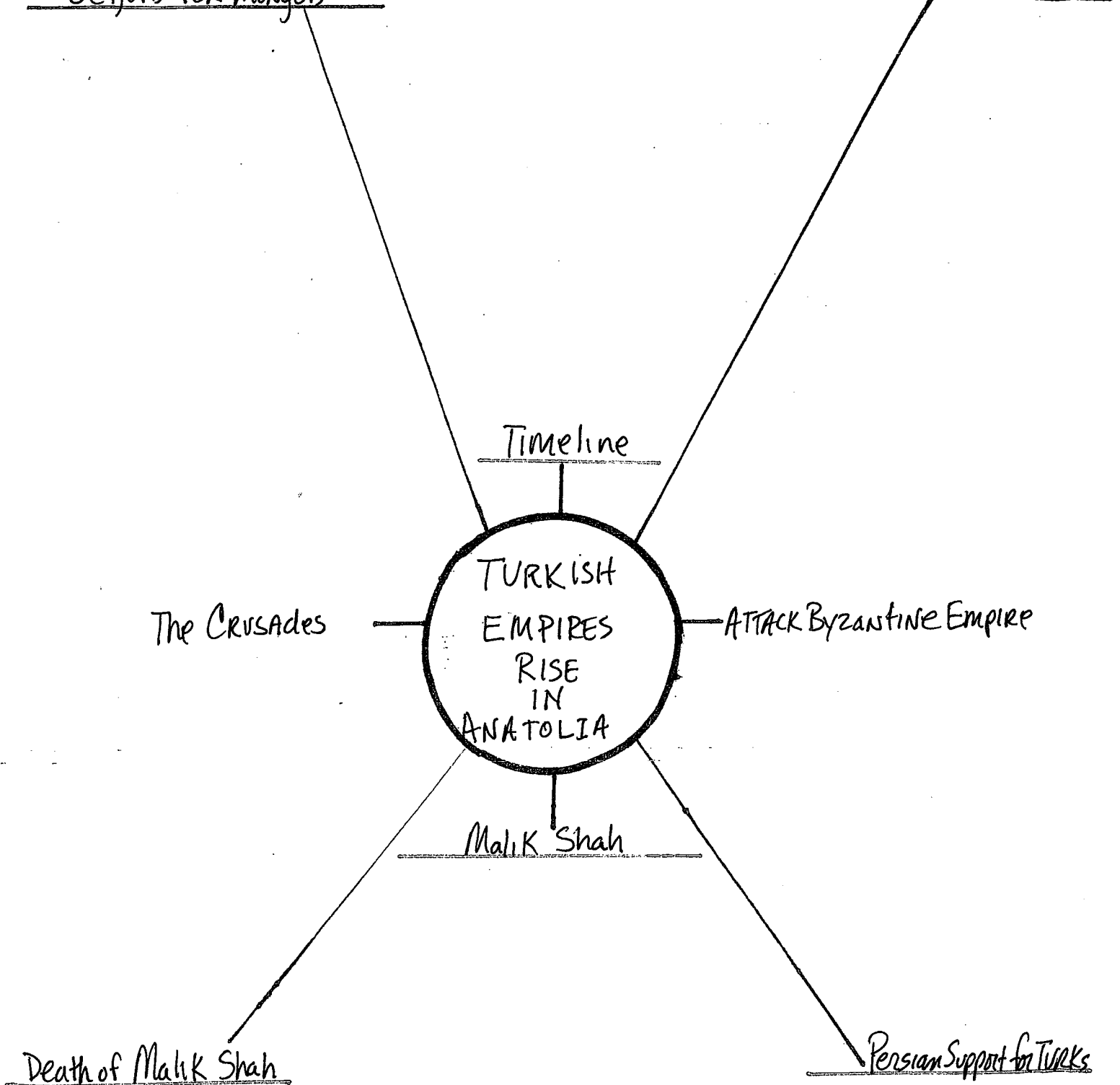
TURKISH  
EMPIRES  
RISE  
IN  
ANATOLIA

ATTACK Byzantine Empire

Malik Shah

Death of Malik Shah

Persian Support for Turks





# Chapter 12: Empires in East Asia, 600-1350

## Section 2: Feudalism in Europe

pastoralist

clan

Genghis Kahn

Pax Mongolica

Mongols as Rulers

Asian Steppe Geography

Cultural Diffusion

4 Regions OR KHANATES

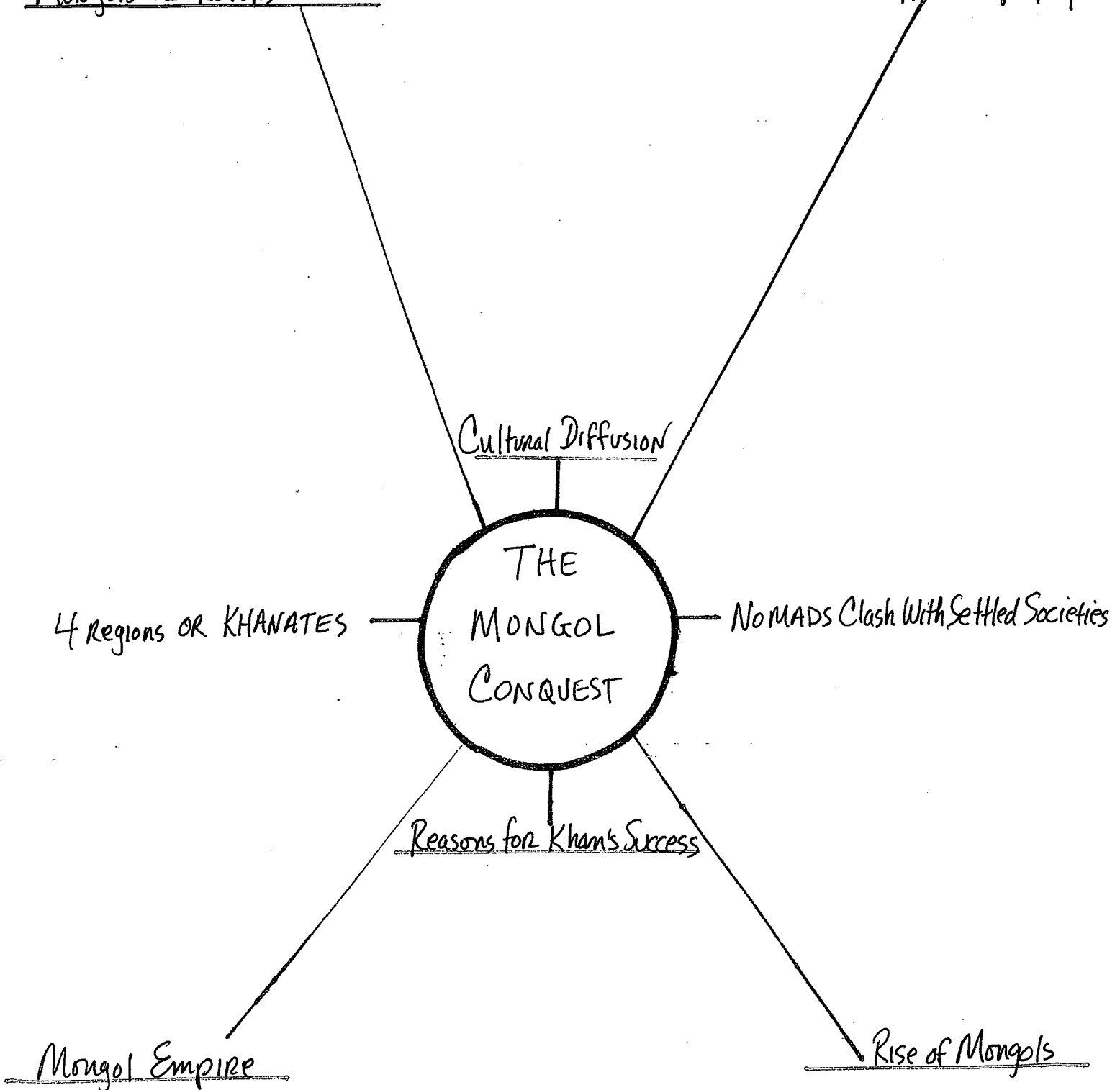
THE  
MONGOL  
CONQUEST

NOMADS Clash With Settled Societies

Reasons for Khan's Success

Mongol Empire

Rise of Mongols



**BYZANTINE VS. ROMAN EMPIRES**

TOPIC	BYZANTINE EMPIRE	SHARED	ROMAN EMPIRE
GOVT. & LAWS  P. 302.			
CULTURE  P. 302-4			
RELIGION  P. 304-5			

**Glossary****CHAPTER 11 Byzantines, Russians, and Turks Interact**

**alliances** Agreements, usually for the sake of trade or protection

**Balkans** Region of southeastern Europe now occupied by Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Romania, the European part of Turkey, and the former republics of Yugoslavia

**banned** Forbade completely; outlawed the use or practice of

**civil law** Law dealing with the rights of private citizens

**clergy** Officials of the church

**confronts** Faces; meets

**converted** Officially changed from one religion to another

**Crusades** Series of attempts made by Western rulers to capture the Holy Land

**decline** Weakening; lessening power

**devotions** Prayers and other acts of worship

**heirs** People, usually relatives, who inherit the power or holdings of those who died before them

**idol** Image or object used in worship

**illiterate** Unable to read or write

**missionaries** People who bring Christianity to others

**patron** Supporter.

**shah** Persian word for "king;" title of some Persian and Turkish rulers

**Slavic** Relating to the Slavs

**sultans** Rulers of a Moslem country, especially what is now Turkey

**tribute** Payment made by a conquered people to its rulers

**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names**

**A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.**

patriarch

excommunication

Cyrillic alphabet

icons

There were many reasons for the split that occurred between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church. One reason was the leader of the Eastern Church, the **1** \_\_\_\_\_ had to be subject to the emperor. The authority of the emperor was tested when one emperor banned the use of **2** \_\_\_\_\_. These were important in the religious practices of eastern Christians. Worshipers were outraged when iconoclasts went into churches breaking these images. Another outrage occurred when a Roman pope ordered the **3** \_\_\_\_\_ of a Byzantine emperor. As the two churches grew apart, missionaries for the Orthodox Church traveled to the land of the Slavs. There, they created the **4** \_\_\_\_\_, which helped give the Slavs a written language.

**B. Write the letter of the name next to the description that explains it best.**

**a. Hagia Sophia**

**b. Alexander Nevsky**

**c. Malik Shah**

**d. Vladimir**

**e. Yaroslav the Wise**

\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** Seljuk sultan

\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** Grandson of Olga who ordered all his subjects to adopt Christianity

\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** Church rebuilt by Justinian

\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** Russian ruler who helped Kiev gain power

\_\_\_\_\_ **5.** Russian noble who gained power in Moscow

# **AFTER YOU READ** (cont.)

## **CHAPTER 11** Byzantines, Russians, and Turks Interact

### **Main Ideas**

**1. What was the importance of Constantinople?**

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**2. Describe the accomplishments of the emperor Justinian.**

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**3. What relationship did the Slavs have to the Vikings?**

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**4. Explain the changes that occurred in Russia during the rules of Ivan I and Ivan III.**

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**5. Explain the role the mamelukes played in the Abbasid Empire.**

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### **Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

**1. What influences combined to produce Russian culture?**

**2. Explain how the Turks eventually displaced both the Abbasids and the Byzantine Empire.**

**CHAPTER 12 Empires in East Asia****Glossary****bubonic plague** Deadly disease that struck Europe in the 1300s**disrupt** Break up**domesticated** Tamed for human use**Grand Canal** Long waterway connecting China's major rivers and linking the north and south**Heian Period** Time in Japanese history of great cultural achievement from 794 to 1195**khanates** Four areas into which the Mongol Empire was divided**nomads** Groups who move from place to place**Song Dynasty** Important and long-lasting Chinese dynasty that followed the Tang**Srivijaya** Powerful island dynasty in Southeast Asia**steppe** Large, dry area of grassland**Sui Dynasty** Short-lived Chinese dynasty that gave way to the Tang Dynasty**Tang Dynasty** Important Chinese dynasty that followed the Sui Dynasty**terrorize** Use of force or threats to frighten people**Yamato clan** Powerful early Japanese clan**Yuan Dynasty** Chinese dynasty founded by Kublai Khan**AFTER YOU READ****Names and Terms****A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.**

Genghis Khan

Kublai Khan

Marco Polo

clans

pastoralists

The Mongol Empire arose on the grasslands of Asia. There, nomads lived as **1** \_\_\_\_\_. They moved from place to place in large family units called **2** \_\_\_\_\_. A ruler who adopted the name **3** \_\_\_\_\_ brought these groups together into one empire. He conquered China and Central Asia. Later, his grandson, **4** \_\_\_\_\_, ruled China and founded the Yuan Dynasty. One important visitor to China at this time was the European traveler **5** \_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.****a. Koryu Dynasty****b. Tang Taizong****c. Khmer Empire****d. Bushido****e. Wu Zhao**\_\_\_\_ **1.** Early and brilliant emperor of the Tang Dynasty\_\_\_\_ **2.** Samurai code of honor\_\_\_\_ **3.** Korean dynasty\_\_\_\_ **4.** Tang emperor; only female emperor of China\_\_\_\_ **5.** Southeast Asian empire that ruled in the area now known as Cambodia.

**AFTER YOU READ** (cont.)**CHAPTER 12** Empires in East Asia**Main Ideas**

**1. Name three social changes that occurred in China during the Song Dynasty.**

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**2. How did Genghis Khan change the Mongols?**

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**3. Why did the Mongol Empire fall?**

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**4. Explain Shinto and its main ideas.**

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**5. What happened in Korea before the Koryu Dynasty?**

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**Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

**1. Compare and contrast the Tang and Song Dynasties.**

**2. What was the relationship between a Japanese shogun and the emperor?**