

Chapter 10 Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 258–88.

Name _____

Complete the two-column organizer as you study the chapter.

Paving the way <i>(pp. 260–63)</i>	Constantine decided to move the empire's capital to . . .	the city of <u>Byzantium</u> and renamed it <u>Constantinople</u> .
	In early church history, believers faced persecution until Constantine . . .	issued the <u>Edict of Milan</u> , which legalized Christianity.
	Some false teachers in the early church denied . . .	Christ's <u>deity</u> , that He was God.
	True believers in the church who defended the truth were called . . .	<u>orthodox</u> , a term that means “ <u>right belief</u> ”.
	The bishops tried to define what true Christians should believe about each person of the Trinity at . . .	the <u>Council of Nicaea</u> .
	What a certain group or church believes and teaches is . . .	known as <u>doctrine</u> .
	Theodosius I permanently divided the empire into . . .	the <u>Western</u> Roman Empire and the <u>Eastern</u> Roman Empire.
	The nomadic peoples who had not adopted Roman culture and who did not speak Latin or Greek . . .	were given the name <u>barbarian</u> by the Romans.
The rule of Justinian I <i>(pp. 264–71)</i>	The Eastern Roman Empire became . . .	known as the <u>Byzantine</u> Empire.
	Although Justinian's army did not conquer all the former Roman Empire, it did conquer . . .	every part it fought for under the leadership of his general <u>Belisarius</u> .
	Sporting and social events took place in . . .	open-air stadiums called <u>hippodromes</u> .
	Because of Justinian's high taxes and lack of respect for the privileges of others, the people started . . .	a riot called the <u>Nika Revolt</u> .
	Justinian's wise advisor who had a strong influence on him was . . .	his wife, named <u>Theodora</u> .
	The most famous structure built under Justinian was . . .	the church called the <u>Hagia Sophia</u> .
	After Justinian's rule there was no more money for lavish buildings because . . .	he had left the government <u>bankrupt</u> .
	The Byzantine army was made up of . . .	mercenaries, foreigners <u>hired</u> by the government to fight.
Heritage Studies 6 Activity Manual	The Persians attacked and took . . .	the province of <u>Syria</u> .

Invasion and decline <i>(pp. 271–73)</i>	The Avars and the Bulgars, barbarian tribes, conquered . . .	the <u>Balkan</u> Peninsula.
	The Lombards, another barbarian tribe, conquered . . .	the <u>Italian</u> Peninsula.
	The emperor Heraclius reformed the army by firing . . .	the <u>mercenary</u> soldiers and training peasant soldiers, whom he paid with <u>land</u> to support their families.
	Heraclius organized the land by dividing it . . .	into provinces called <u>themes</u> .
	Trade flourished and the people formed . . .	groups with the same skills or occupations called <u>guilds</u> .
	Byzantine spies discovered the secret of . . .	making <u>silk</u> and smuggled <u>silkworms</u> back from China.
A new idea <i>(pp. 273–77)</i>	The Byzantine Empire fell . . .	in the year <u>1453</u> .
	A new belief formed on . . .	the <u>Arabian</u> Peninsula.
	The new belief was formed by . . .	a man who lived in Mecca named <u>Muhammad</u> .
	Muhammad's revelations were put in a book . . .	called the <u>Qur'an</u> .
	Muhammad taught that there was only . . .	one god, called <u>Allah</u> .
	Muhammad's beliefs became the religion . . .	of <u>Islam</u> , and its followers are called <u>Muslims</u> .
Leo III <i>(pp. 278–79)</i>	To conquer the entire Arabian Peninsula, the Muslim caliph Abu-Bakr led . . .	a <u>jihad</u> , a holy war fought for the cause of Islam.
	The three cities Muslims consider sacred are . . .	<u>Jerusalem</u> , <u>Medina</u> , and <u>Mecca</u> .
	Leo III had an advantage in fighting his enemies because . . .	he had lived among the <u>Arabs</u> and knew their language and customs.
	The Muslims closed off Constantinople by sea hoping to . . .	<u>starve</u> the citizens into surrendering.
	Leo fought off the Muslim invasion with a new weapon . . .	called <u>Greek fire</u> , a mixture that burst into flames when it touched water.
	Two other factors that allowed the Byzantine Empire to have victory were . . .	a harsh <u>winter</u> and a <u>plague</u> that killed many people the next summer.
	Sacred images of Christ, Mary, the saints, and other sacred subjects are . . .	called <u>icons</u> .
	Leo III thought that icons were . . .	a type of <u>idol</u> , and he ordered their destruction.

Chapter 10 Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 258–88.

Name _____

(pp. 280–81)

Golden age

During the golden age the emperors successfully fought . . .	their enemies on the <u>Balkan</u> Peninsula and in the <u>Middle East</u> .
The empire became wealthier from . . .	its <u>trade</u> throughout Asia, Europe, and Africa.
Basil II was one of the best emperors and became known as . . .	the <u>Bulgar Slayer</u> because of his defeat of the Bulgarian army.

(pp. 282–83)

The Crusades

The pope of the Roman Church wanted to free the city of Jerusalem, so . . .	he started religious campaigns called the <u>Crusades</u> .
In the first Crusade the crusaders were . . .	able to capture <u>Jerusalem</u> .
The second and third Crusades ended with . . .	the Muslims regaining <u>Jerusalem</u> for Islam.
In the fourth Crusade the crusaders began . . .	attacking cities that the <u>pope</u> did not intend.
The crusaders had made an agreement with . . .	the navy of <u>Venice</u> .
The fourth Crusade ended with the Venetians and the crusaders plundering . . .	the city of <u>Constantinople</u> .

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(pp. 284–88)

Recovery and fall of the Byzantine Empire

Some Byzantines fled . . .	to <u>Asia Minor</u> and organized a new empire with the capital at <u>Nicaea</u> .
The emperors worked hard to strengthen the empire, and by the time of Michael VIII, . . .	the army was strong enough to recapture <u>Constantinople</u> .
A group of Turks that invaded the Middle East and adopted Islam were . . .	called the <u>Ottomans</u> .
Michael VIII did not have enough money for war, so he . . .	divided the empire among his <u>family</u> , hoping that they would each <u>defend</u> their part.
By 1371 the Ottomans had conquered . . .	all the <u>Byzantine Empire</u> except the city of Constantinople.
Different emperors tried to get help . . .	from <u>Europe</u> .
In the 1300s all Europe was weakened . . .	from a fatal disease known as the bubonic plague or the <u>Black Death</u> .
By March of 1453, the Ottomans conquered Constantinople by . . .	using <u>cannons</u> to fire on the walls.
The ruler of the Ottomans was . . .	known as the <u>sultan</u> .

Eastern Roman Empire

Name _____

Use with Student Text pages 258–62.

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Byzantine Empire gets its name from the village named Byzantium.
2. This village grew prosperous because its location was ideal for trade.
3. The Roman emperor Constantine made Byzantium the new capital, which became known as Constantine's city or Constantinople.
4. The city is now located in modern-day Turkey and known as Istanbul.

B. Answer the questions.

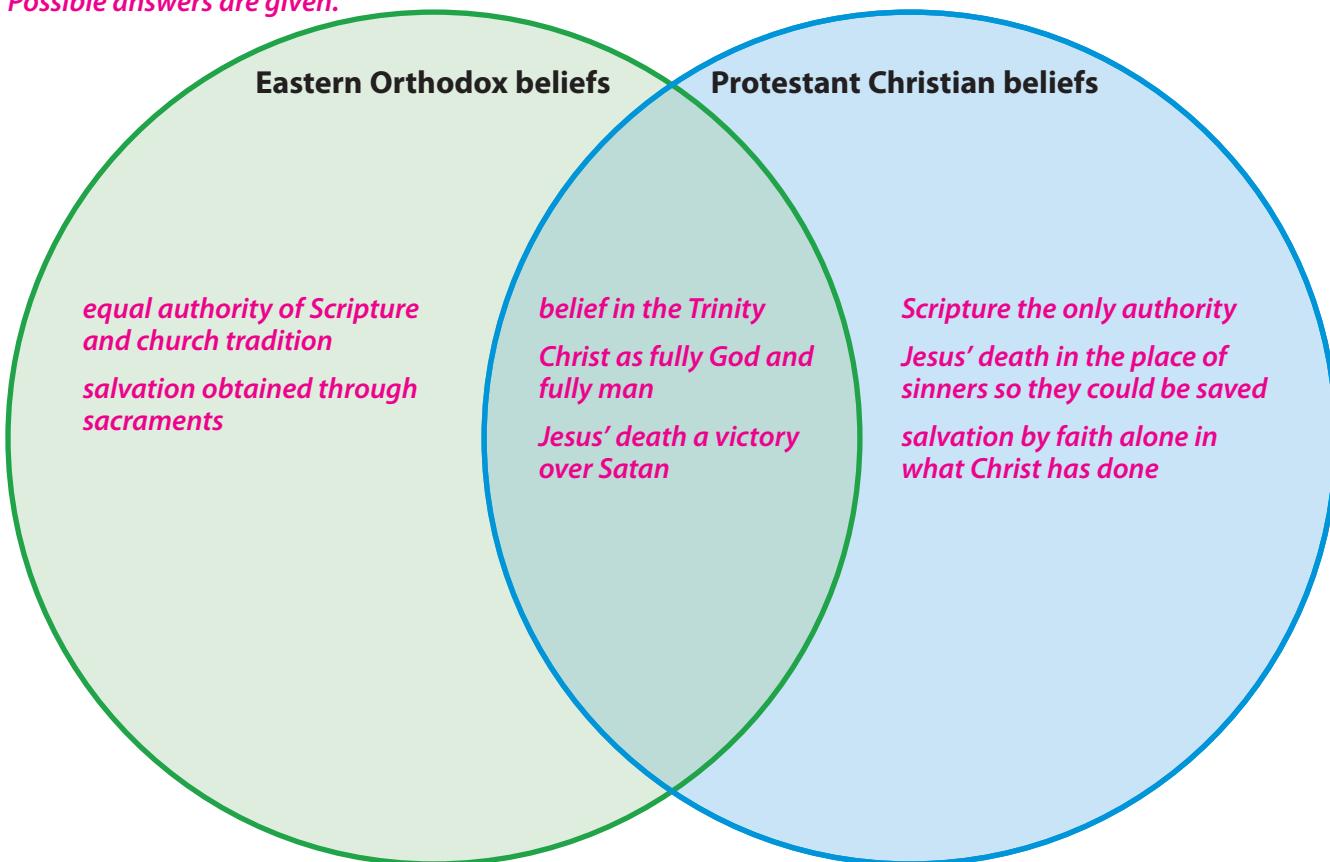
5. How many continents is Turkey located on? two What are the continents? Europe and Asia
6. What two seas border Turkey? the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea
7. What causes the climate of Turkey to vary? the topography
8. What famous mountain is located in Turkey? Mount Ararat
9. What are four of Turkey's natural resources? possible answers: oil, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, boron, and gold

◆ _____ ◆ _____ ◆ _____ ◆ _____

C. Complete the Venn diagram.

10–17. Compare and contrast Eastern Orthodox beliefs with Protestant Christian beliefs.

Possible answers are given.



Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 258–67.

Name _____

A. Match the term with its description.

- D 1. barbarian
A 2. deity
C 3. doctrine
E 4. hippodrome
B 5. orthodox

- A. the nature of God
B. “right belief”; term referring to true believers in the church who defend the truth
C. what a certain group believes and teaches
D. a nomadic person who did not speak Greek or Latin and who did not adopt Roman culture
E. an open-air stadium for sporting and social events

B. Write T if the statement is true. If the statement is false, draw a line through the incorrect word and write the correction in the blank.

- T 6. Two challenges early Christians faced were persecution and false teachers.
Nicaea 7. At the Council of Constantine, the bishops tried to define what true Christians should believe about each person of the Trinity.
legal 8. The Edict of Milan made Christianity illegal.
T 9. Moving the capital from Rome to Constantinople weakened the western part of the Roman Empire.
easy 10. The division of the Roman Empire into separate parts made it difficult for barbarians to invade the Western Roman Empire.

C. Complete the section.

11. What geographic features made Byzantium a strategic location for trade? The Bosphorus Strait was a popular trading route. There was a harbor to the north.
12. What features protected Constantinople and made it a stronghold? It had water and high cliffs on three sides and strong, high walls with towers around the city.
13. Who were the earliest leaders of the church, and where did they meet for worship? apostles; private homes



Modern Istanbul's Galata Bridge spanning the Golden Horn inlet of the Bosphorus. The Yeni Mosque is nearest the end of the bridge, and the Sultanahmet Mosque (the Blue Mosque) is in the background.

D. Write the correct name for each clue. Names will be used more than once.

Belisarius

14. I conquered all the regions of the former Roman Empire that the emperor sent me to reclaim.

Constantine

15. I moved the capital of the empire to Byzantium.

Theodora

16. I kept the emperor from fleeing during the Nika Revolt.

Justinian I

17. As emperor I had the code of Roman laws simplified.

Constantine

18. I issued the Edict of Milan.

Justinian I

19. I followed my wife's advice and did not run from the rioters.

Belisarius

20. With my men I defended the emperor in the Hippodrome.

Theodora

21. I gave good advice to the emperor in building projects and in running the government.

E. Answer the questions.

22. What was one reason the Nika Revolt began? *possible answers: The people were tired of the heavy taxes to finance building projects. Justinian ignored the positions people held in society and the privileges many had.*

23. Why did the nobles not rally to help defend Justinian I? *They saw the uprising as an opportunity to take over the throne.*

24. What does the word *nika* mean? *conquer*

F. First, plan your essay on your own paper. Then, write it below.

25. Compare and contrast Protestant Christian beliefs with Eastern Orthodox beliefs. Include at least two beliefs on which they agree and at least two beliefs on which they disagree.

The student's essay should include at least two of these beliefs on which there is agreement: God is a Trinity. The Son is both fully God and fully man. Jesus' death was a victory over Satan. The essay should include at least two of these beliefs on which there is not agreement: Protestants believe that Scripture is the only authority, while the Eastern Orthodox Church believes that its tradition is an equal authority to Scripture. Although the Protestants agree with the Eastern Orthodox Church that Jesus' death was a victory over Satan, they point out that the emphasis in Scripture is on Jesus' dying in place of sinners so they can be saved. The Eastern Orthodox Church teaches that salvation is obtained through the sacraments. Protestants believe that salvation can only be received by faith alone in what Christ has done.

A New Idea

Use with Student Text pages 270–75.

Name _____

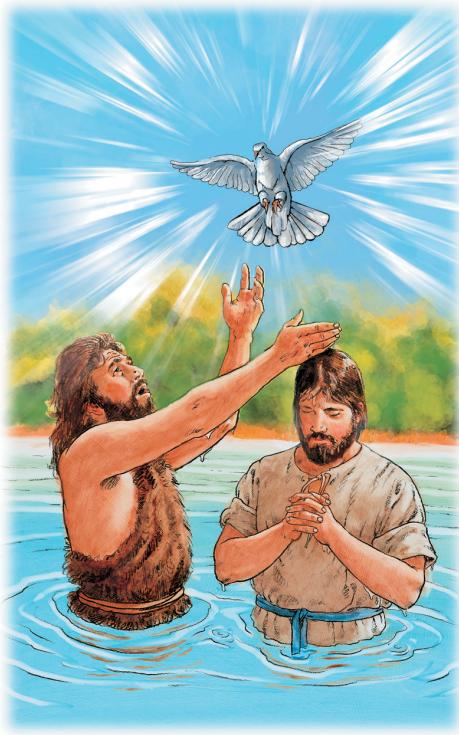
Complete the section.

1. Name a success from the time of Justinian's reign. *possible answers: Improvements were made in the government. He had the law simplified. Improvements were made in the economy. He built many beautiful buildings. Every country his armies fought for was conquered.*
2. Name a failure from the time of Justinian's reign. *possible answers: He neglected the defense of the empire's eastern and northern borders. He left the empire financially drained.*
3. Why would hiring mercenary soldiers make the Byzantine army weak? *Soldiers from other countries will be motivated by the amount they are paid and not a love of their empire.*
4. How did Heraclius strengthen the Byzantine army? *He fired the mercenaries and trained Byzantine peasants.*
5. How did Heraclius organize the empire's land and its defense? *The land was divided into themes. Each theme was a military zone defended by peasant soldiers that lived in it.*
6. How did silk become a trade item for the Byzantine Empire? *Spies discovered how the Chinese made silk and smuggled some silkworms out of China.*
7. How did Muhammad's background influence his religious beliefs? *He came into contact with many different religions on his commercial trips along the trade routes.*
8. How were the teachings of Muhammad preserved? *His followers wrote down his revelations and compiled them in the Qur'an.*
9. What is a follower of Islam called? *Muslim*
10. Every follower of Islam is called to make a pilgrimage to what city? *Mecca*
11. What is the difference between the one God of Christianity and the one god of Islam? *The god of Islam is not a triune god like the God of Christianity. Each member of the Trinity has an important role in salvation.*
12. How do Christianity and Islam differ in their beliefs about eternity? *In Islam eternity depends on whether Allah will be merciful to the person. In Christianity the Bible teaches that a person can have assurance of eternity in heaven by trusting in the sacrifice Christ made on the cross to satisfy God's wrath against sin.*

Bible Research

Use with Student Text page 276.

Name _____



Jesus is more than just a good man or a prophet.
Jesus is the Son of God.

Complete the chart.

Answers will vary according to which Bible version is used. The answers shown are from the King James Version.

Bible verses	What phrase gives evidence that Jesus is more than just a good man?	What other phrase identifies Jesus as God's Son?
Matthew 17:2, 5	<i>"His face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light."</i>	<i>"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."</i>
John 1:14	<i>"We beheld his glory."</i>	<i>"The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us." or "the glory as of the only begotten of the Father"</i>
John 1:29, 34	<i>"which taketh away the sin of the world"</i>	<i>"Behold the Lamb of God." or "This is the Son of God."</i>
John 1:48–49	<i>"Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee."</i>	<i>"Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel."</i>
John 10:28, 30	<i>"I give unto them eternal life."</i>	<i>"I and my Father are one."</i>

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Study Guide

Use with Student Text pages 268–80.

Name _____

A. Write the correct answer.

Hagia Sophia

1. This church was built in the shape of a cross with a dome over its center and decorated with beautiful mosaics.

Muhammad

2. This man's revelations and beliefs developed into the religion of Islam.

Arabian Peninsula

3. This region between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf was where Islam began.

Muslim

4. A person who follows Islam is called this.

jihad

5. This is a holy war fought for the cause of Islam.

mercenary

6. This type of soldier is a foreigner paid by the government.

pilgrimage

7. This is a sacred journey.

Qu'an

8. The revelations of Muhammad were compiled by his followers into this book.

Jerusalem

- 9–11. Muslims consider these three cities to be sacred.

Mecca

Medina

Heraclius

12. This Byzantine emperor organized the land into themes.

1453

13. The fall of the Byzantine Empire happened in this year.

B. Complete the statement.

14. Even though Justinian was successful in conquering land and improving the government, law, and economy, he also failed because *he left the empire financially ruined (or he neglected the defense of the empire)*.

15. The emperor Heraclius was able to strengthen the Byzantine army because *he fired the mercenary soldiers and trained peasants as soldiers*.

16. When attacking the Persian and the Byzantine empires, the Muslims had an advantage because *the Byzantines and Persians were weak from fighting each other for so long*.

17. Leo III had experience that benefited his rule because *as a boy he lived among the Arabs and among the barbarians on the Balkan Peninsula*.

C. Answer the questions.

18. What were the three main factors that helped Leo III defeat the Muslim attack on Constantinople?

◆ *Greek fire* ◆ *a cold winter* ◆ *a plague*

19. What are sacred images called that represent Christ, saints, and other sacred subjects? *icons*

20. What area of land did Leo III take back from Muslim rule? *Asia Minor*

D. Write two supporting details for each statement. Possible answers are given.

21. Leo III considered icons a type of idol.

- ◆ He ordered the destruction of religious icons.

- ◆ When an earthquake shook Constantinople, he believed it was God's judgment against the use of icons.

22. Heraclius was a successful leader of the Byzantine Empire.

- ◆ He reformed the army, reconquered the land taken by Persia and the barbarians, and made the roads safe for commerce. He organized the land into themes protected by peasant soldiers that lived there. Trade flourished during his reign. The process of making silk was brought back to his land. He changed the language of the empire to Greek, which was more widely spoken than Latin.

23. The best and most powerful years of the Byzantine Empire were during the golden age.

- ◆ The emperors successfully fought off their enemies. Some rulers developed the government and culture. Michael III reorganized the University of Constantinople. Basil I oversaw the revision of the law. The empire became wealthier from trade.

24. Christian missionaries from Constantinople made important contributions during the golden age.

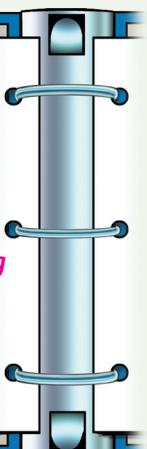
- ◆ They standardized the language, ethics, laws, and political patterns of the people.
- ◆ Two missionaries developed an alphabet for the Slavic people and translated the Bible into Slavic.

E. First, plan the essay on your own paper. Then, write it below.

25. Compare and contrast the beliefs of Islam with biblical truth.

The student's essay should include the following points: Both Christianity and Islam teach that there is only one god. But the god of Islam is not a triune god like the God of Christianity. Each member of the Trinity has an important role to play in providing salvation. Islam teaches that a person is not guaranteed an eternity in heaven by being a Muslim. Muslims' eternity depends on whether Allah will be merciful to them or not.

The Bible teaches that people can have assurance of eternity in heaven because Christ fully paid the price for their sins by His death and resurrection.



The Crusades

Use with Student Text pages 281–84.

Name _____

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Because of his harsh treatment of the Bulgarian captives, Basil II was often called the **Bulgar Slayer**.
2. The purpose of the Crusades was to free **Jerusalem** from Islamic rule.
3. The knights of France were called for the Crusades by the Roman Church leader **Pope Urban II**.

B. Answer the questions.

4. What made Basil II a fair ruler? **He made the nobles pay their taxes and kept the church from taking land from the peasants.**
5. What caused lasting problems between the Roman Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church? **the attack and destruction of Constantinople by the crusaders**
6. How did John III protect his people? **He built a system of fortifications and frontier defenses.**
7. What important city did Emperor Michael VIII recapture? **Constantinople**

C. Answer the questions about the time of the Crusades by using the map on Student Text page 282.

8. Who was in control of Spain? **Christians and Muslims**
9. Who was in control of Great Britain?
Christians
10. Who was in control of Africa? **Muslims**
11. Which Crusade went to Jerusalem? **first**
12. On which Crusade did crusaders cross the Danube River?
first
13. On which Crusade did some of the crusaders travel on the Atlantic Ocean? **third**
14. Which Crusades lasted the same number of years?
first and third
15. Which Crusades left from the city of Lyon? **first and third**
16. Which Crusade went around the Peloponnesus by water?
fourth
17. Which city did all the Crusades travel to? **Constantinople**
18. Which Crusades went across Asia Minor? **first and third**



Armed European crusaders

Political Cartoon Analysis

Use with Student Text page 285.

Name _____

Complete the cartoon analysis for one of the cartoons.

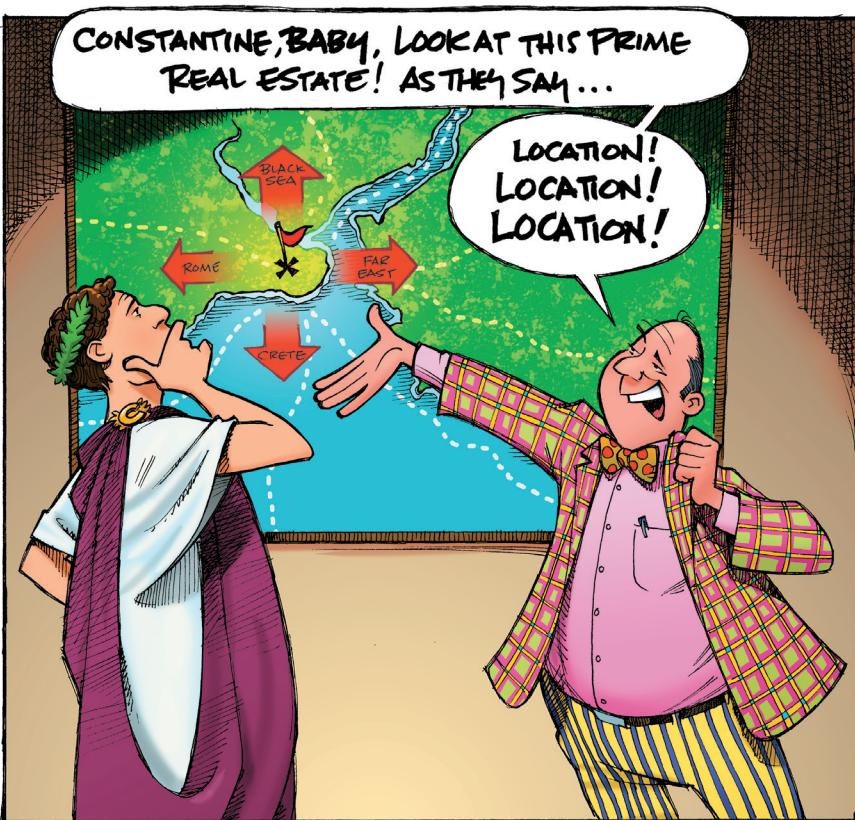
First glance	
Visuals	Words (Not all cartoons include words.)
Objects or people	Caption or title
	Dialogue or labels
	Dates or numbers
A closer look	
Which objects are used as symbols?	Is the cartoon realistic or unrealistic?
What do the symbols represent, and why were they chosen?	Which words or numbers appear to be important? Why?
Is anything exaggerated? How?	List adjectives that describe emotions visible in the cartoon.
The big picture	
Describe the action taking place in the cartoon.	
Tell how the words in the cartoon explain the symbols.	
Identify the message of the cartoon.	
Identify groups of people who might agree and disagree with the cartoon.	

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Political Cartoon Analysis

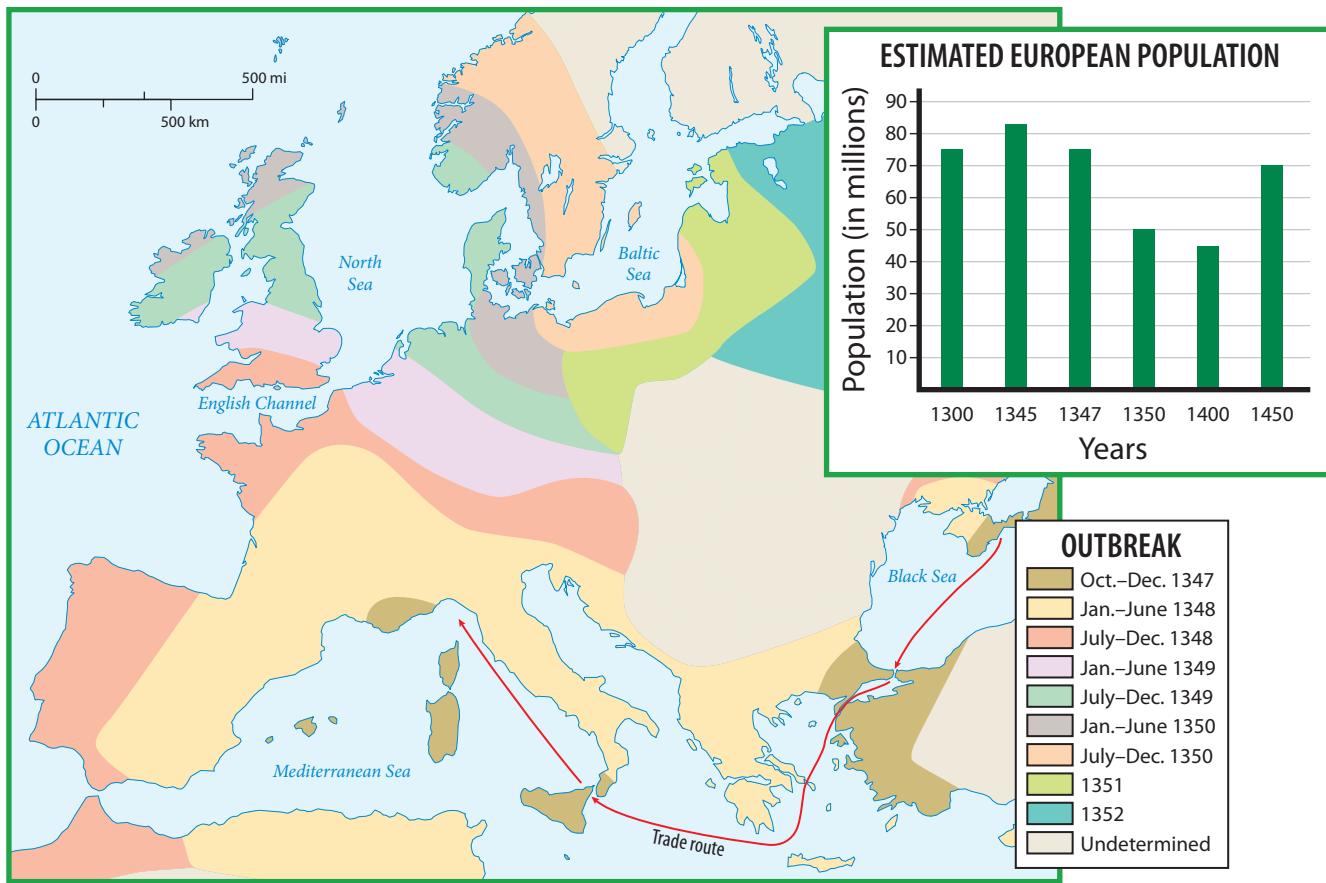
Name _____

Use with Student Text page 285.



Spread of the Black Death

Name _____



Complete the section.

The Black Death broke out several times in Europe during the Middle Ages. This map traces the first outbreak and does not show how long the plague lasted in these regions.

1. By what month and year had the Black Death arrived on the Italian Peninsula? Oct. 1347
2. By what year had the Black Death reached areas on the Baltic Sea? 1350
3. What was the time span (month and year) over which the Black Death spread through the islands of the United Kingdom? July 1348 to June 1350 How many years and months was this?
2 years
4. Did the Black Death reach Spain or Sicily first? Sicily
5. In what year was the population of Europe 70 million? 1450
6. What was the difference in population between 1300 and 1450? 5 million
7. Which year had the greater population—1300 or 1450? 1300 Why? The Black Death had not yet occurred.
8. In which year shown was Europe's population the smallest? 1400
9. By 1450 was the population of Europe back to what it had been before the Black Death? no
10. What was the time span (month and year) over which the Black Death spread through Spain?
Jan. 1348 to Dec. 1348 How many years and months was this? 1 year

Study Guide

Name _____

Use with Student Text pages 281–88.

A. Write T if the statement is true. If the statement is false, draw a line through the incorrect word and write the correction in the blank.

Islamic/Muslim

first

T

money

1. The purpose of the Crusades was to free Jerusalem from ~~barbarian~~ rule.

2. The ~~second~~ Crusade was successful in capturing Jerusalem.

3. During the fourth Crusade the crusaders made their own alliances.

4. The crusaders made a plan to invade other cities because they were short of ~~time~~.

5. During the fourth Crusade the crusaders and Venetians plundered the city of ~~Carthage~~.

6. The ruler of the Ottomans was called the sultan.

7. The Turks who conquered all the Byzantine Empire were the Ottomans.

8. A fatal disease spread by ~~mosquitoes~~ was known as the Black Death.

Constantinople

T

T

fleas

B. Complete the sentence.

9. The lasting contributions of the Byzantine Empire were that the Roman *law* was kept from disappearing and that scholars preserved Greek learning, philosophy, and *literature* and much of what is known about the *ancient* world.

C. Identify the numbered places on the map.

10. *Balkan Peninsula*

11. *Black Sea*

12. *Asia Minor*

13. *Constantinople* (city)

14. *Bosporus Strait* (water)

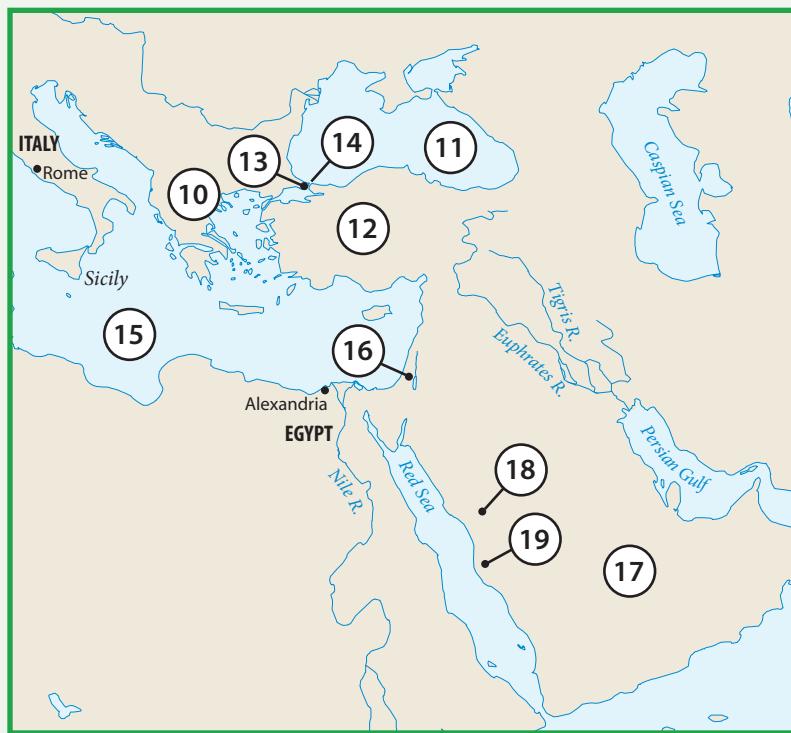
15. *Mediterranean Sea*

16. *Jerusalem*

17. *Arabian Peninsula*

18. *Medina*

19. *Mecca*



D. First, plan your essay on your own paper. Then, write it on a new sheet of paper.

20. Describe the recovery of the Byzantine Empire after the devastation of the Crusades.

The student's essay should include three of the following points: One emperor banned evil practices in government and the courts. The government built churches, hospitals, and charitable institutions. It gave land to its citizen-soldiers. The government also encouraged the improvement of agricultural methods and raising livestock. To protect the people, a system of fortifications and frontier defenses was built. The army was strengthened and used to recapture Constantinople.

Chapter 10 Summary

Name _____

Define these terms

apostle	jihad
barbarian	mercenary
Black Death	Muslim
deity	orthodox
doctrine	pilgrimage
hippodrome	Qur'an
icon	sultan

Locate these places

Arabian Peninsula	Constantinople
Asia Minor	Jerusalem
Balkan Peninsula	Mecca
Black Sea	Medina
Bosporus Strait	Mediterranean Sea

Tell about these people

Belisarius	Leo III
Constantine	Muhammad
Heraclius	Ottomans
Justinian I	Theodora

Explain what happened

- the Council of Nicaea
- the Crusades
- the Nika Revolt
- the Muslim invasion of Constantinople
- 1453—the fall of the Byzantine Empire

Be able to . . .

- Write an essay comparing and contrasting Islamic beliefs with biblical truth
- Explain why the location of Byzantium was strategic for trade
- Relate two challenges early Christians faced
- Explain the importance of the Edict of Milan
- Compare and contrast Eastern Orthodox religion with Protestant Christianity
- Identify two decisions that led to the decline of the Western Roman Empire and the beginning of the Byzantine Empire
- Describe the features that made Constantinople a stronghold
- Describe Belisarius and Justinian's deliverance of the west from barbarians
- Describe the Hagia Sophia
- Identify the successes and failures of Justinian's reign
- Explain how Heraclius's reign was successful
- Describe the development of Islam on the Arabian Peninsula
- Identify the three cities that are important to Muslims
- Explain the controversy over icons
- Identify accomplishments of the Byzantine Empire during its golden age
- Describe the recovery of the empire after the devastation of the Crusades
- Identify the people who conquered the Byzantine Empire
- Identify the lasting contributions of the Byzantine Empire



Icon of Mary and Jesus