

Chapter 10 Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 258–88.

Name _____

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

Paving the way	Constantine decided to move the empire's capital to . . .	the city of _____ and renamed it _____.
	In early church history, believers faced persecution until Constantine . . .	issued the _____, which legalized Christianity.
	Some false teachers in the early church denied . . .	Christ's _____, that He was God.
	True believers in the church who defended the truth were called . . .	_____, a term that means "_____."
	The bishops tried to define what true Christians should believe about each person of the Trinity at . . .	the _____.
	What a certain group or church believes and teaches is . . .	known as _____.
	Theodosius I permanently divided the empire into . . .	the _____ Roman Empire and the _____ Roman Empire.
	The nomadic peoples who had not adopted Roman culture and who did not speak Latin or Greek . . .	were given the name _____ by the Romans.
	The Eastern Roman Empire became . . .	known as the _____ Empire.
The rule of Justinian I	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 _____.
	Sporting and social events took place in . . .	open-air stadiums called _____.
	Because of Justinian's high taxes and lack of respect for the privileges of others, the people started . . .	a riot called the _____.
	Justinian's wise advisor who had a strong influence on him was . . .	his wife, named _____.
	The most famous structure built under Justinian was . . .	the church called the _____.
	After Justinian's rule there was no more money for lavish buildings because . . .	he had left the government _____.
	The Byzantine army was made up of . . .	mercenaries, foreigners _____ by the government to fight.
	The Persians attacked and took . . .	the province of _____.

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

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Golden age	During the golden age the emperors successfully fought . . .	their enemies on the _____ Peninsula and in the _____.
	The empire became wealthier from . . .	its _____ throughout Asia, Europe, and Africa.
	Basil II was one of the best emperors and became known as . . .	the _____ because of his defeat of the Bulgarian army.
The Crusades	The pope of the Roman Church wanted to free the city of Jerusalem, so . . .	he started religious campaigns called the _____.
	In the first Crusade the crusaders were . . .	able to capture _____.
	The second and third Crusades ended with . . .	the Muslims regaining _____ for Islam.
	In the fourth Crusade the crusaders began . . .	attacking cities that the _____ did not intend.
	The crusaders had made an agreement with . . .	the navy of _____.
	The fourth Crusade ended with the Venetians and the crusaders plundering . . .	the city of _____.
Recovery and fall of the Byzantine Empire	Some Byzantines fled . . .	to _____ and organized a new empire with the capital at _____.
	The emperors worked hard to strengthen the empire, and by the time of Michael VIII, . . .	the army was strong enough to recapture _____.
	A group of Turks that invaded the Middle East and adopted Islam were . . .	called the _____.
	Michael VIII did not have enough money for war, so he . . .	divided the empire among his _____, hoping that they would each _____ their part.
	By 1371 the Ottomans had conquered . . .	all the _____ except the city of Constantinople.
	Different emperors tried to get help . . .	from _____.
	In the 1300s all Europe was weakened . . .	from a fatal disease known as the bubonic plague or the _____.
	By March of 1453, the Ottomans conquered Constantinople by . . .	using _____ to fire on the walls.
	The ruler of the Ottomans was . . .	known as the _____.