

Medieval Eastern Europe

Byzantine state

- The Roman Empire, continued
- Constantine
- Capitol moved East when Rome unsafe
- Royal treasury
- Constantinople



Emperor
Constantine



Emperor
Justinian holding
Haia Sophia



Entrance to Haia Sophia





Interior of Haia Sophia

One small area in the center



Elaborate columns with Justinian's initials



The Byzantine Church

- Preservation of Roman Traditions
 - Council of Nicaea
 - Conversion of Constantine
 - Hellenism (Greek Culture)
- Patriarch of Constantinople
 - Appointed by emperor
 - Shares decision making with other Patriarchs, but controlled by emperor



Church and State

- Caesaropapism a political theory in which the head of state, notably the Emperor ('Caesar', by extension an 'equal' King), is also the supreme head of the church ('papa', pope or analogous religious leader) there is no Separation of Church and State and the two form parts of a single power structure
- Theocratic government



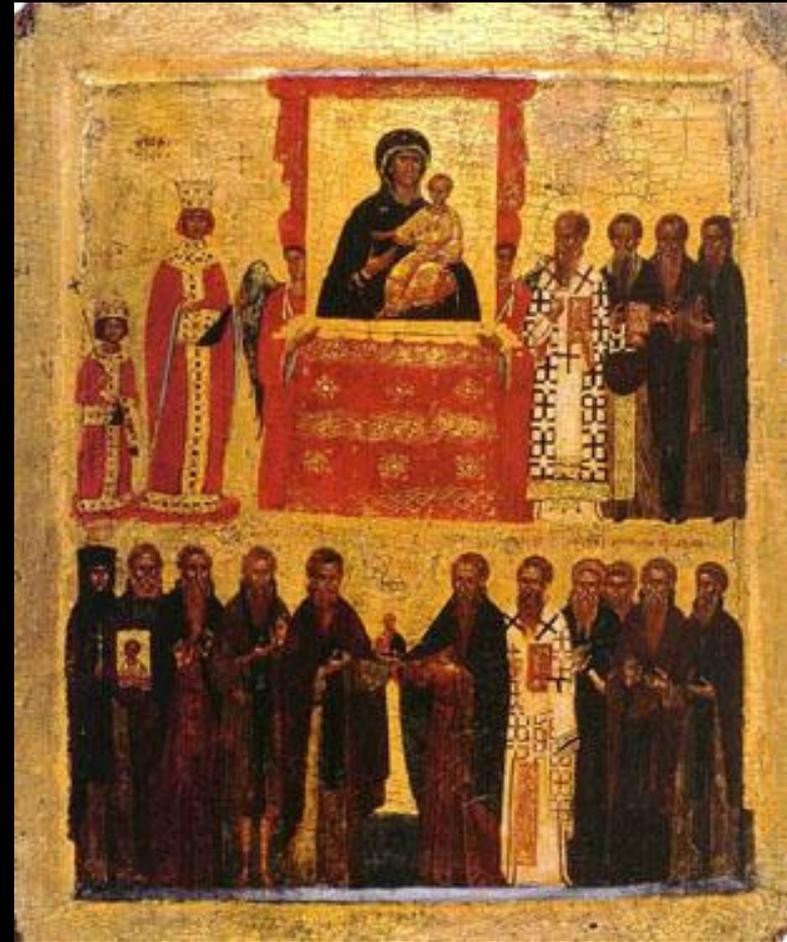
Importance of Icons

Earliest icon of Jesus – Icons are an image of an important religious person.



Caesaropapism in action

- Iconoclast controversy – many thought the creation of Icons pushed the agenda of some that would use the Icon to their political benefit. So Iconoclast is calling for an end to icons as many Christians feel that creating idolatry is forbidden due to the 2nd Commandment



Icon of the Triumph of Orthodoxy

Use of Icons to push ideology

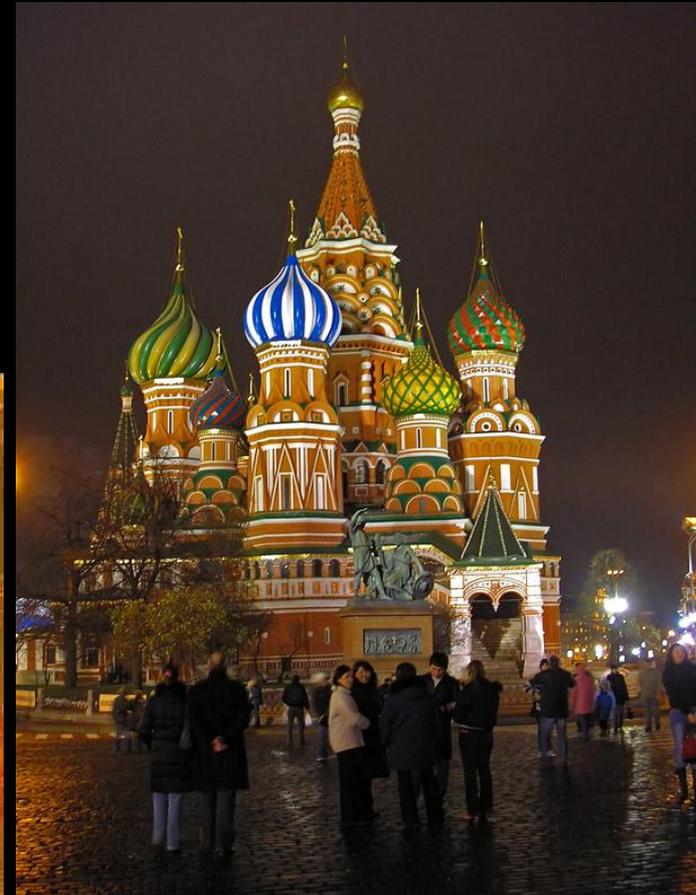
Christ the
Warrior



SCALA

Spread of Christianity to Eastern Europe

- Cyril and Methodius
- Cyrillic alphabet
- Onion-domes, icons
- Conversion of Kievan Russ



Byzantine Economy

- Extensive trade routes brought wealth to Constantinople, but few other large cities
- Trade with Russ of Kiev
- Control of Eastern Mediterranean



Byzantine Economy

- Coinage
- Control of interest rates for lending
- Government monopoly on Silk production



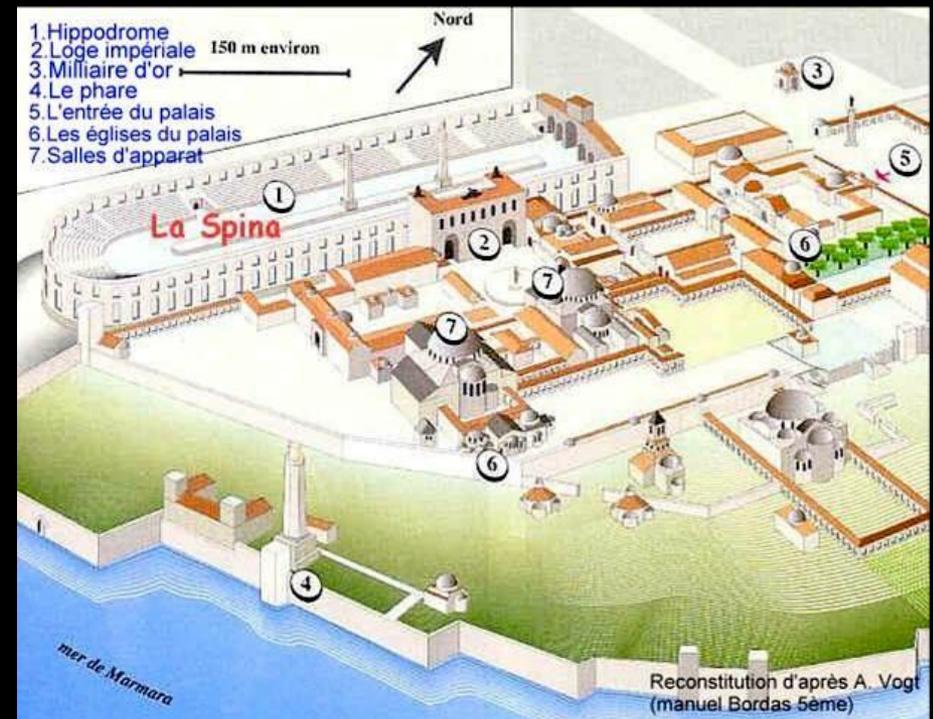
Invasion & Decline

- Muslim Arab invasions – fought off with Greek Fire
- Loss of trade territory



Byzantine Economy II

- Peasants not serfs – free peasant agriculture
- Taxed, sometimes heavily, to support Constantinople
- Tax revolts, e.g. the Nika Riot



The Great Schism: 1054 CE

- Patriarchs of Constantinople challenged the pope
- Orthodoxy (Belief)
- Orthopraxy (Practices)
 - OCC: Use icons to celebrate the mystery of god becoming incarnate in Jesus
 - RCC: Saw OCC's use of icons as **idolatry**, **refused to accept Theodora's decree**

4th Crusade

- Led by Venice, attack on Constantinople
- Sanctioned by the Pope
- Christians killing Christians
- Venetian trade empire





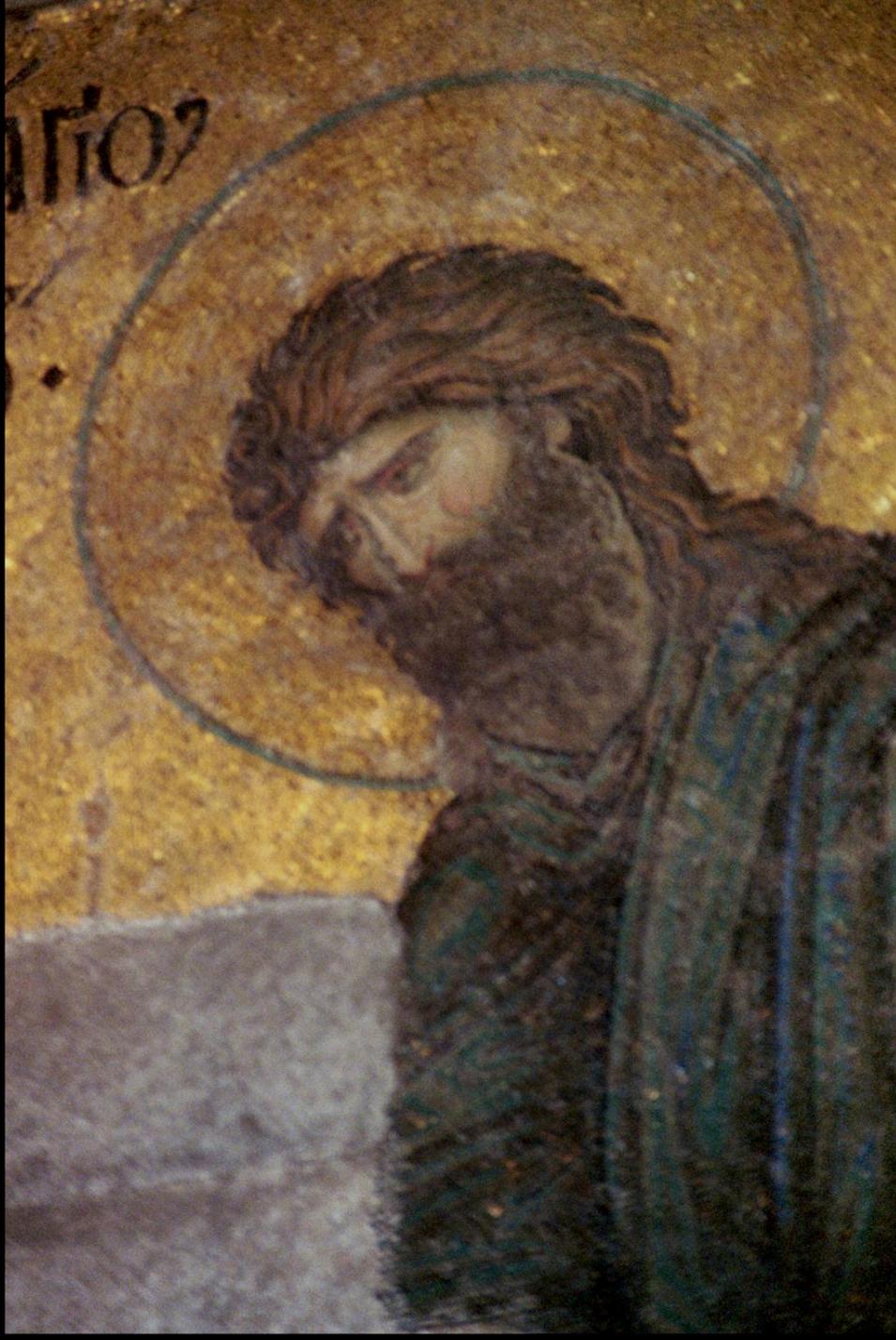


Christ





Mary holding
baby Jesus



St. John the
Baptist



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