

# Near Eastern Civilizations

## The Byzantine Civilization

### A. The Rise of New Rome

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Location: \_\_\_\_\_ on the Bosphorus Straits separating  
southeastern Europe from \_\_\_\_\_ ; present day \_\_\_\_\_
3. Importance
  - a. Commercial \_\_\_\_\_ where east/west trade routes  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ of the eastern Roman Empire; \_\_\_\_\_  
Rome (after 476) as the \_\_\_\_\_ city of the empire
  - c. One of the major \_\_\_\_\_ of the early Christian church
  - d. Byzantine civilization was more \_\_\_\_\_ than Roman,  
more \_\_\_\_\_ than European

### B. The Reign of Justinian (r. 527-565)

1. His chief objectives was to \_\_\_\_\_ the greatness of the  
Roman Empire by
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ the Roman \_\_\_\_\_ in  
the West that had fallen to the \_\_\_\_\_ (Italy, southern  
Spain, France, northern Africa) and
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ the Roman \_\_\_\_\_  
system—this became known as the \_\_\_\_\_
2. His reign represented the Golden Age of Byzantine culture through extensive  
\_\_\_\_\_ programs (public buildings, roads, aqueducts) and  
\_\_\_\_\_ advancements (mosaics)
3. His \_\_\_\_\_ were not prepared to rule. Financially, the  
empire was \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ and  
building projects. The eastern and northern borders were  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

### C. Separation of the Eastern and Western churches

1. Constantine \_\_\_\_\_ Christianity so “his city” became the \_\_\_\_\_ center of this “new religion”
2. Religious \_\_\_\_\_ resulted in the bishop of Rome (Catholicism) \_\_\_\_\_ the patriarch of Constantinople (Orthodox) and vice versa; the two \_\_\_\_\_ developed independently
  - a. The western church was influenced more by Roman and European \_\_\_\_\_ ; the eastern church was influenced by Greek and Oriental ideas.
  - b. The western church required \_\_\_\_\_ ; the eastern church allowed \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - c. The western church emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ ; the eastern church emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ .

### D. A Chronology of Byzantine History



### E. The Contributions of the Byzantine Civilization

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ to protect Europe from Islam.
2. The means by which the classical \_\_\_\_\_ of Greece and Rome was \_\_\_\_\_ and transmitted to the West.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ for the “less civilized” tribes to copy \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and religion.

# The Early Russian Civilization

## A. Beginnings of the Russian State

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ were the most important and numerous people of the \_\_\_\_\_ Russian heritage.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_. Bands of Swedish Norsemen who \_\_\_\_\_ along the Russian waterways plundering Slavic villages in the hopes of joining the prosperous \_\_\_\_\_ with the east. They were eventually \_\_\_\_\_ and their \_\_\_\_\_ was absorbed.
3. Rurik established the first ruling \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia (capitaled at Nogorod).
4. Under Oleg, \_\_\_\_\_ became the prominent city in a loose \_\_\_\_\_ of city-states.
  - a. Along the shores of the Dnieper River, centrally located between Scandinavia and the Byzantines
  - b. Became \_\_\_\_\_, land of the Rus (sea-farers, \_\_\_\_\_)

## B. Influence of Byzantine Culture

1. Close \_\_\_\_\_ ties with \_\_\_\_\_
2. Cut off from \_\_\_\_\_ thought and ideas
3. Accepted the \_\_\_\_\_ Church
4. Russian \_\_\_\_\_ from Slavic, from \_\_\_\_\_
5. Russian architecture \_\_\_\_\_ after Byzantine models

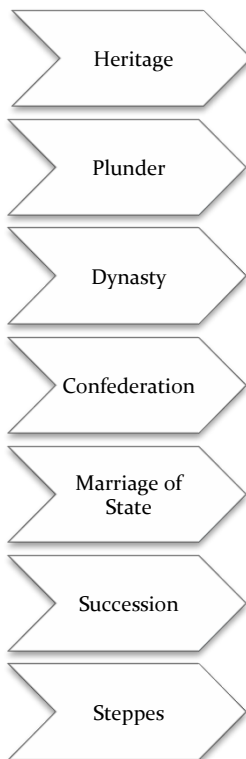
## C. The Height of Kievan Russia

1. Yaroslav the Wise
  - a. Great territorial expansion
  - b. Marriage \_\_\_\_\_ with royal families (FR, PO, SW, NO)
  - c. Sponsored Russian code of \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Made Kiev a \_\_\_\_\_ of Constantinople
  - e. Built \_\_\_\_\_ and libraries

2. Civil war over \_\_\_\_\_ to the throne—even though he told his children how to \_\_\_\_\_ the kingdom
3. New \_\_\_\_\_ routes and other cities, such as \_\_\_\_\_, grew more popular, decreasing the importance of Kiev.
4. The Tartars/Tatars \_\_\_\_\_ Kiev in 1240 and \_\_\_\_\_ Russia for 200 years.

*The Tatars (meaning mounted messengers) originated somewhere in northern \_\_\_\_\_; they became part of the Mongol's \_\_\_\_\_ that swept across the \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia. The name Tartar may originate from Greek mythology (the lowest regions of \_\_\_\_\_). The Mongols reappear in Era 5.*

#### Vocabulary Review:



# The Islamic Civilizations

## A. The Land of Arabia

1. Barren wilderness and \_\_\_\_\_ kept Arabia isolated until the birth of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Settled by the descendants of \_\_\_\_\_ through Hagar's (his wife's hand-maiden), son Ishmael.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ : nomadic herdsmen with little organized gov't
4. Some cities developed along major \_\_\_\_\_ routes:

## B. The Religion of Islam

1. The founder
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_, claiming to be the last and greatest prophet of \_\_\_\_\_, founded Islam.
  - b. He believed the \_\_\_\_\_ Gabriel gave him a revelation to \_\_\_\_\_ the people of Allah's \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. His teaching was \_\_\_\_\_ by the people of Mecca; conflicts forced him to \_\_\_\_\_ to Medina: the Hegira (Flight) in 722. There, he was well received and his message spread.
2. The holy book of Islam: the \_\_\_\_\_ (recitation)
  - a. Central doctrine: the \_\_\_\_\_ of Islam
  - b. Allah is to be \_\_\_\_\_ because he will \_\_\_\_\_ good and \_\_\_\_\_ evil.
  - c. The text of the Koran \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of both Judaism and Christianity, sharing \_\_\_\_\_ and some of the \_\_\_\_\_. The teachings—as written from Muhammad's recitations—seeks to \_\_\_\_\_ the errors of the other two monotheistic faiths.
3. The Five Pillars of Islam
  - a. Reciting the \_\_\_\_\_ "There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet."
  - b. Reciting \_\_\_\_\_ 5 times a day while facing Mecca.
  - c. Giving \_\_\_\_\_ to the poor.

- d. Fasting from sunrise to sunset during Ramada.
- e. Making a \_\_\_\_\_ to Mecca to view the Kaaba (black stone which gives \_\_\_\_\_ )

### C. The Spread of Islam

1. Caliphs (\_\_\_\_\_ of Muhammad) directed a rapid expansion of Islam
  - a. It spread into productive land of the \_\_\_\_\_ Persian and Byzantine Empires.
  - b. It \_\_\_\_\_ the Arab people around a common cause, but not wholly united.
  - c. It, like most religions, developed a rift: *Sunni* Muslims believe \_\_\_\_\_ belongs to "one who follows...the Prophet; *Shi'a* Muslims believe leadership belongs to a \_\_\_\_\_ descendant of Muhammad's \_\_\_\_\_ (imam)
2. The Umayyad Dynasty (671-750) built their capital at \_\_\_\_\_. They expanded the empire to parts of France, northern Africa and into India.
3. The Abbasid Caliphate (750-1258) built a capital in Baghdad. The non-Arab Muslims had become dissatisfied with being treated as \_\_\_\_\_ class citizens to they revolted against the Umayyads. They worked to create a \_\_\_\_\_ Muslim empire.

### D. The Contributions of Islamic Culture

1. A unified civilization through a \_\_\_\_\_ of the cultures of the conquered people.
2. Economics: extensive \_\_\_\_\_ routes (spices, silk, carpets)
3. Academics: copies and \_\_\_\_\_ many manuscripts of ancient writings; picturesque \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
4. Medicine: hospitals, pharmacies, and delicate operations
5. Mathematics: \_\_\_\_\_, decimal, zero
6. Art and Architecture: Islam \_\_\_\_\_ the representation of man and animals in art so they excelled in \_\_\_\_\_; they demonstrated skilled craftsmanship in the building of \_\_\_\_\_