

# The Byzantine Empire and the East Slavs



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## I. Byzantine Empire

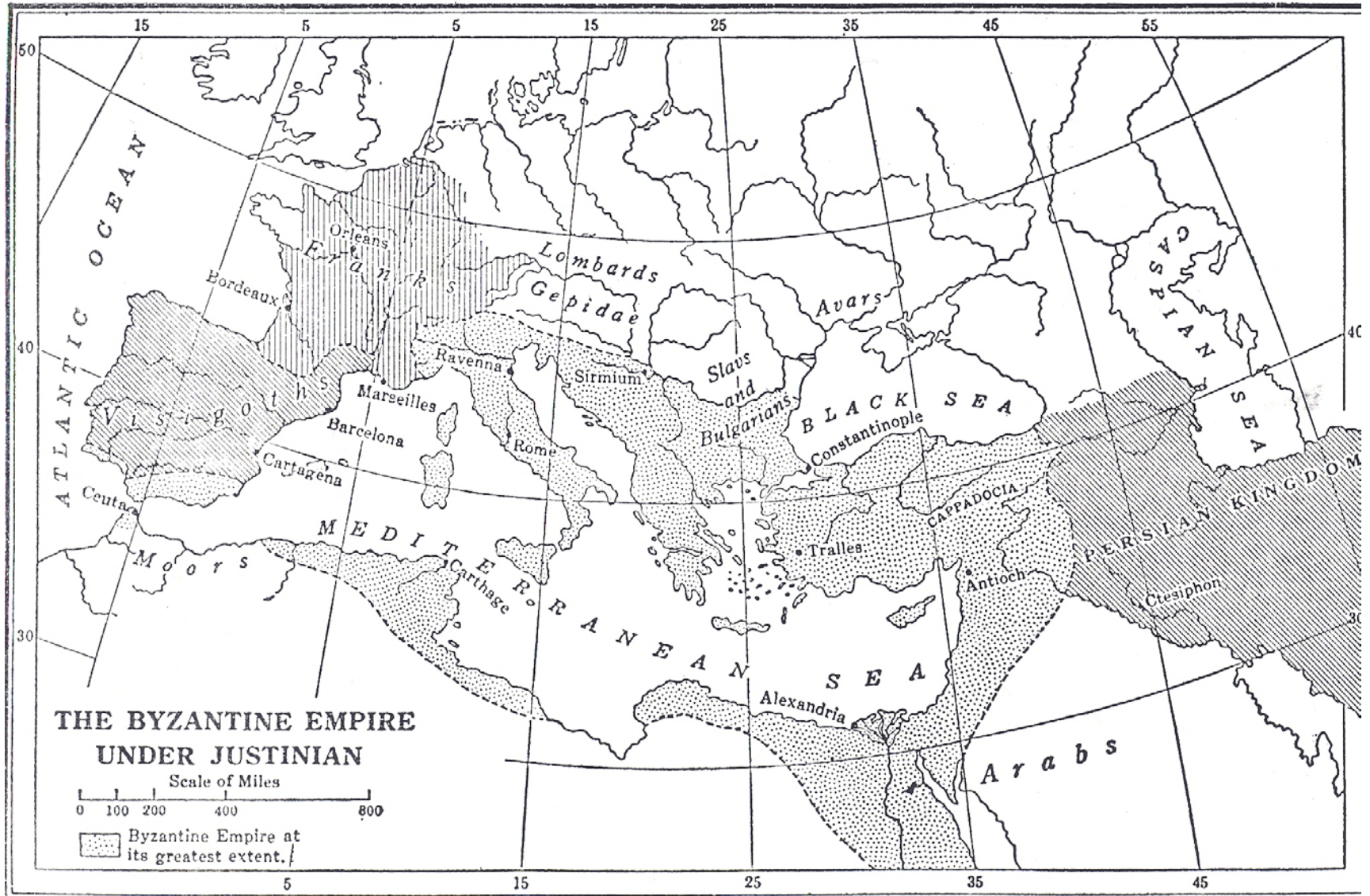
A. Aspects of Byzantine Life

B. The Kingdom of Christ on Earth

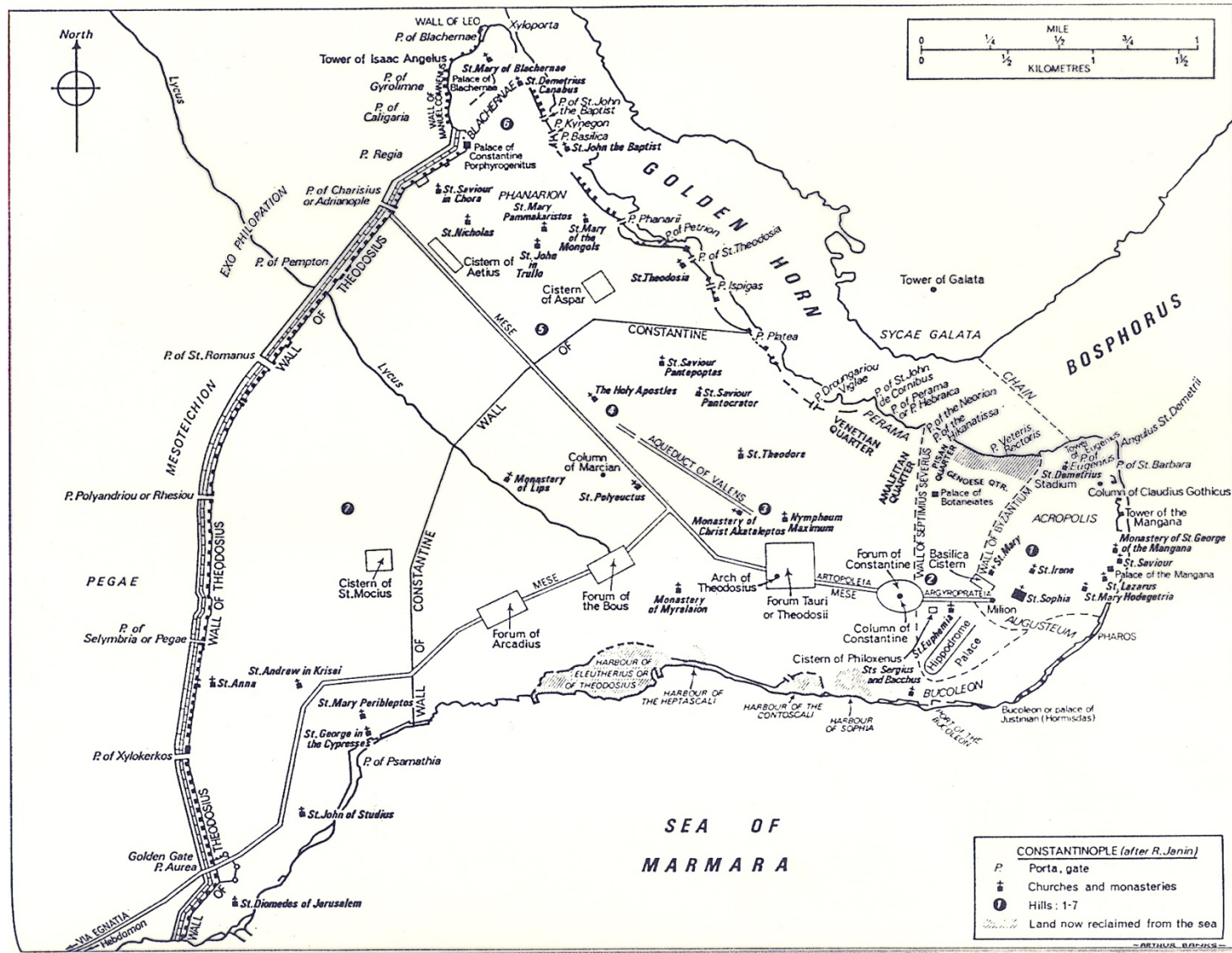
C. Byzantine Achievements



# Byzantine Empire under Justinian



# Constantinople





# Byzantine Empire

## A. Aspects of Byzantine Life

1. Constantinople — The City = 15
  - a. Hagia Sophia
  - b. Hippodrome (Blues and Greens)
  - c. Greek fire
2. Prosperous Trade
3. Harmony of Church and State
  - a. state administration (basileus)
  - b. external administration of the Church  
(basileus + patriarch)
  - c. religious doctrine (patriarch)
4. Successor of Rome

# The Kingdom of Christ on Earth

1. Basileus (Emperor) (chooses patriarch)
2. Patriarch of Constantinople (advises basileus)



# Spheres of Responsibility

## Temporal and Spiritual Rulers

*Sphere of  
Temporal Ruler*

state and  
military  
institutions  
and  
practices

*Sphere of  
Shared Responsibilities*

external Church  
(administrative  
and organizational  
hierarchy, disciplinary  
measures)

*Sphere of  
Spiritual Ruler*

internal Church  
(doctrines, dogmas,  
tenets, teachings,  
and precepts of  
faith)

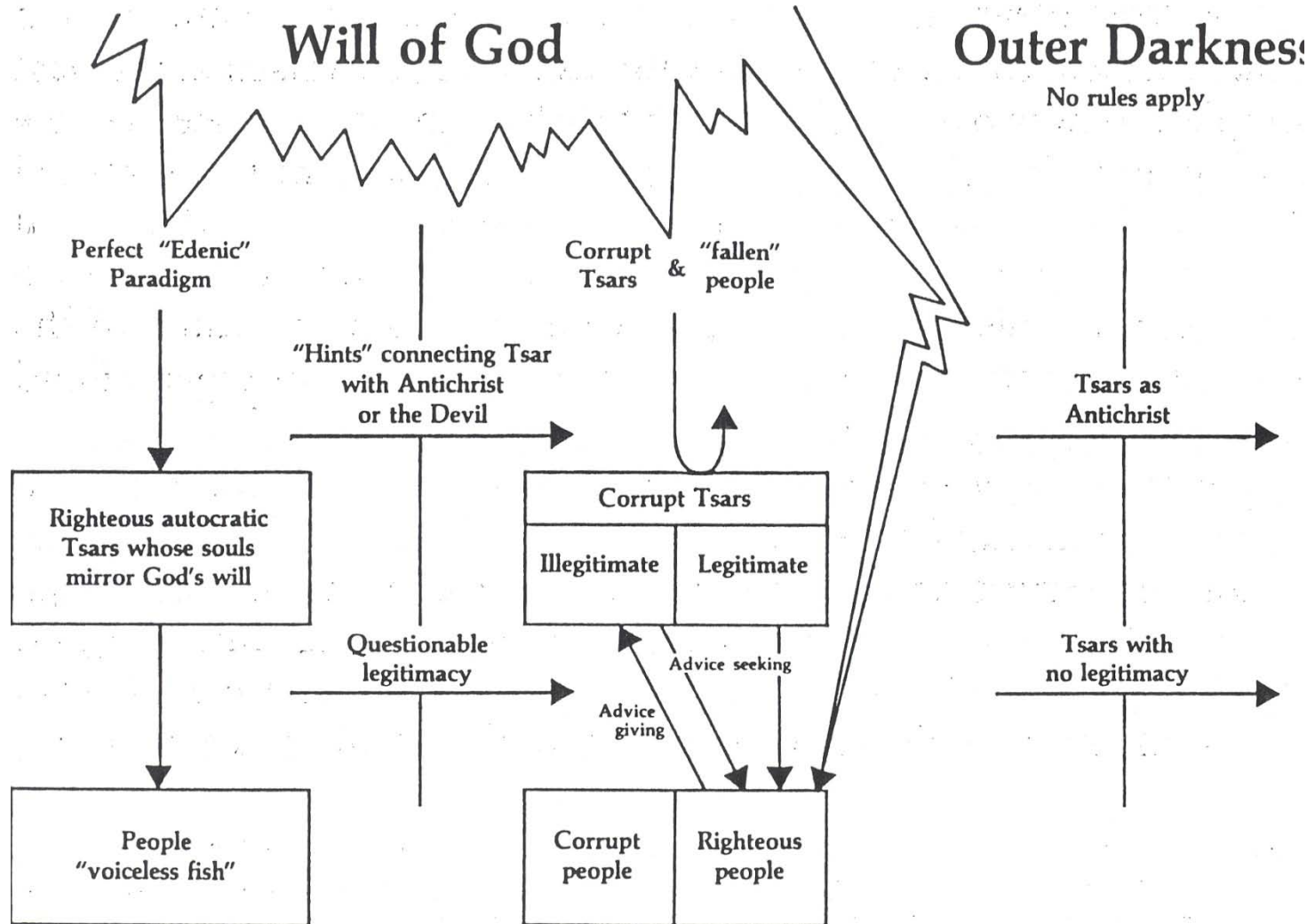
# Byzantine Political Theory

## Relations Between Temporal Ruler and His Advisers

<b>case</b>	<i>Harmony</i>	<i>Disharmony</i>	<i>Conflict</i>	<i>Breakdown</i>
<b>type</b>	Legitimate ruler abides by God's Law	Legitimate ruler transgresses God's law	Legitimate ruler orders subjects to transgress God's law	False ruler identified as a tyrant
<b>action</b>	Concord and harmony	Wise advisers speak up	Wise advisers recommend disobedience	Wise advisers actively oppose tyrant
<b>result</b>	Silent obedience	Non-silent obedience	Vocal + passive disobedience	Vocal + active opposition



# True Tsar vs. Tsar-Tormenter



# Byzantine Achievements

1. Codified Roman Law
2. Preserved Much of Ancient Greek Culture
3. Fostered Art and Architecture



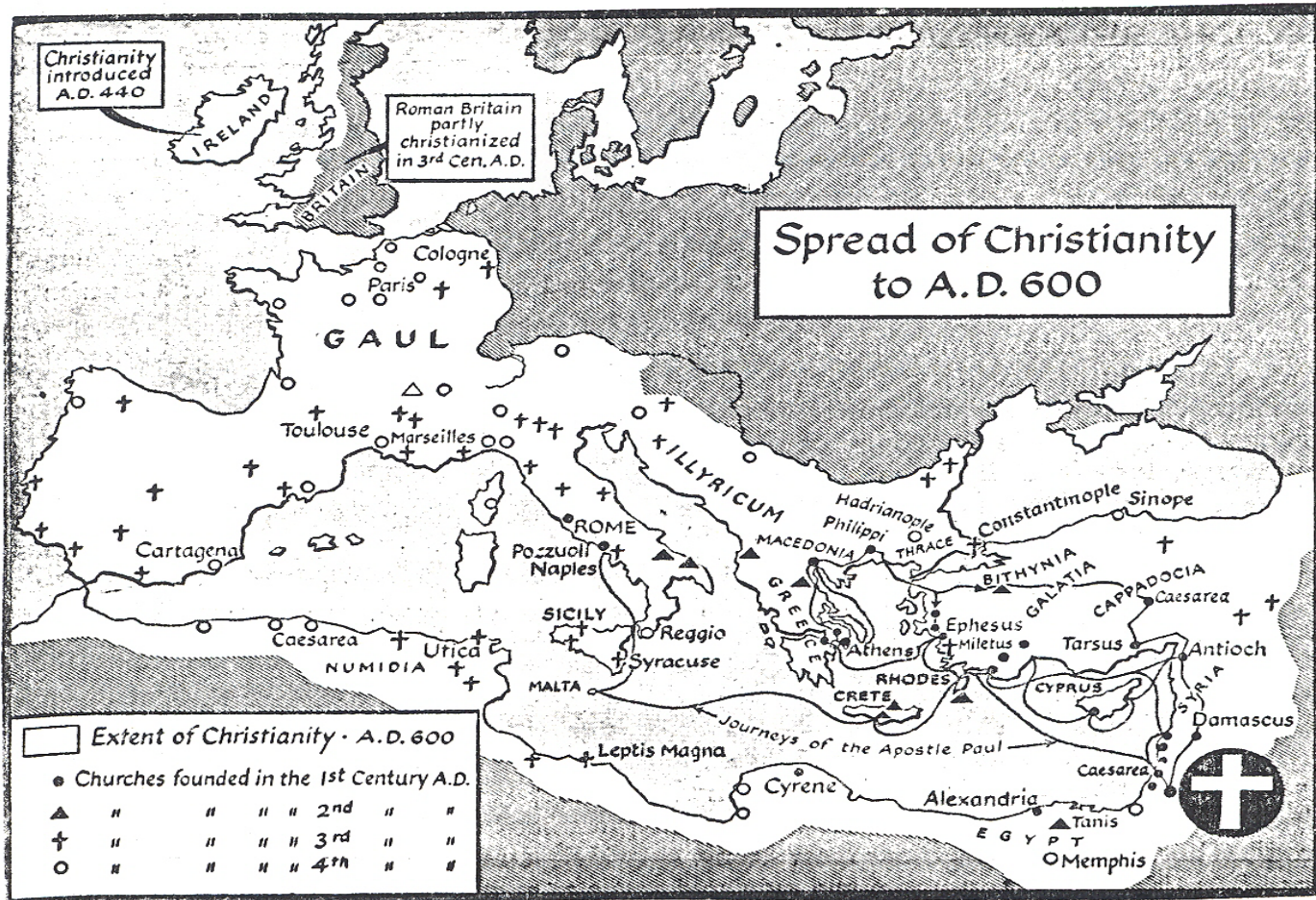
## II. Split between Eastern Church and Western Church

### A. Reflects Division within the Roman Empire

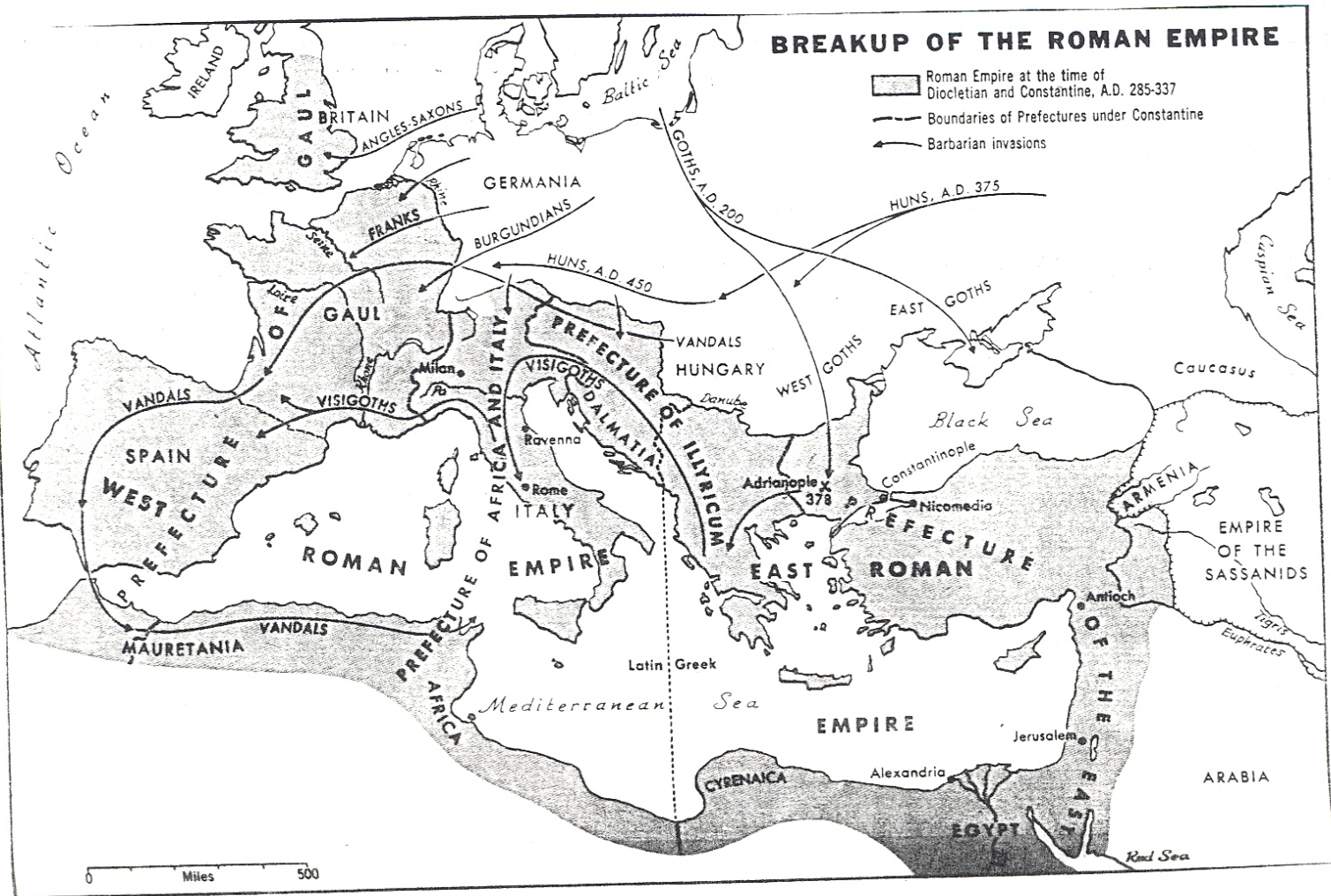
1. Administration
2. Language: Greek vs. Latin
3. Trade

### B. Major Points of Disagreement

# Christianity to A.D. 600



# Breakup of Roman Empire





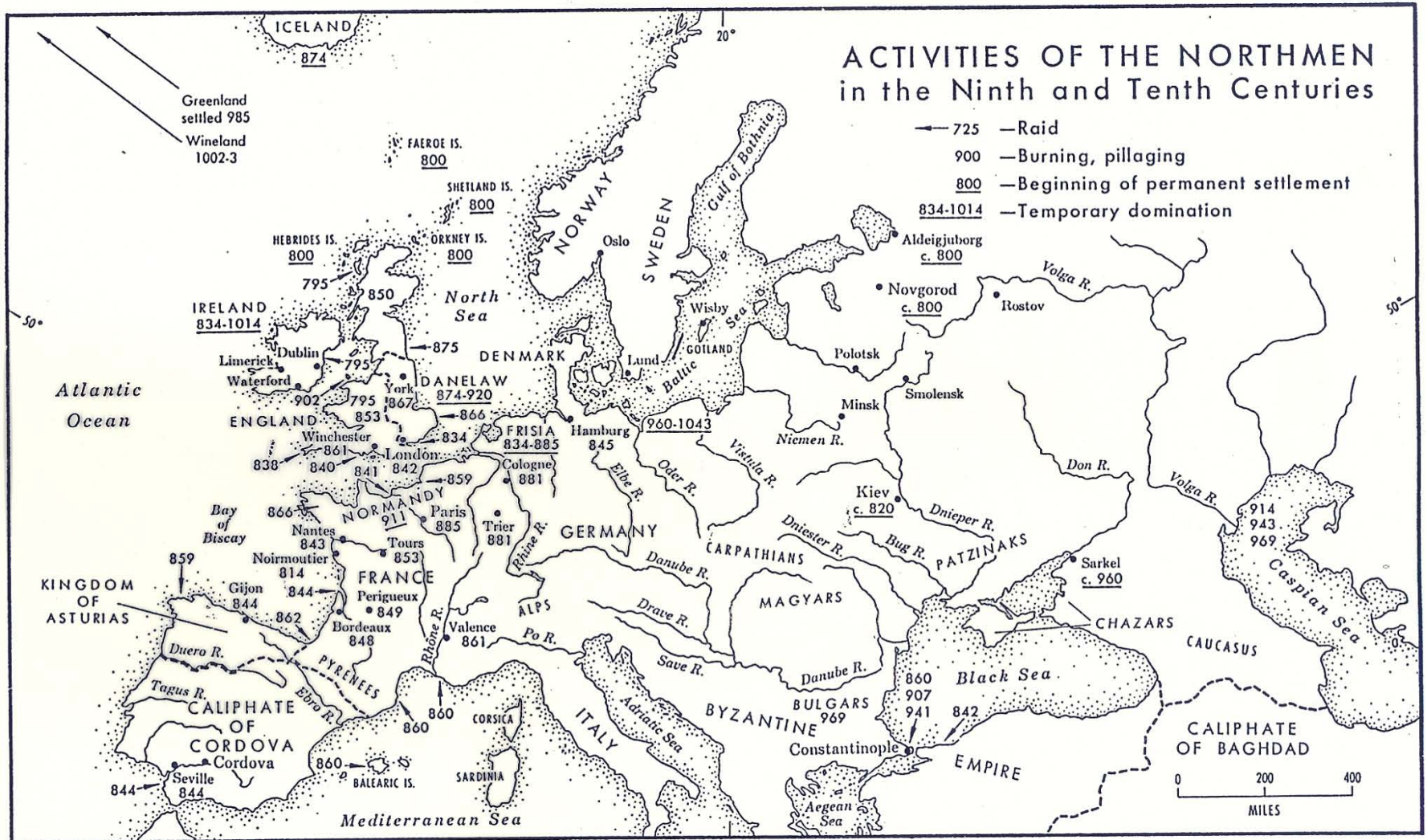
## B. Major Points of Disagreement

1. Language of Liturgy
2. Ritual
3. Two Swords Theory vs. Harmony of Church and State
4. Clerical Celibacy vs. Married Priests
5. Unleavened Bread vs. Leavened Bread
6. Statues vs. Icons
7. Role of Pope (i.e., bishop of Rome)
8. Filioque Clause
9. Calendar
10. Relationship of Reason to Faith

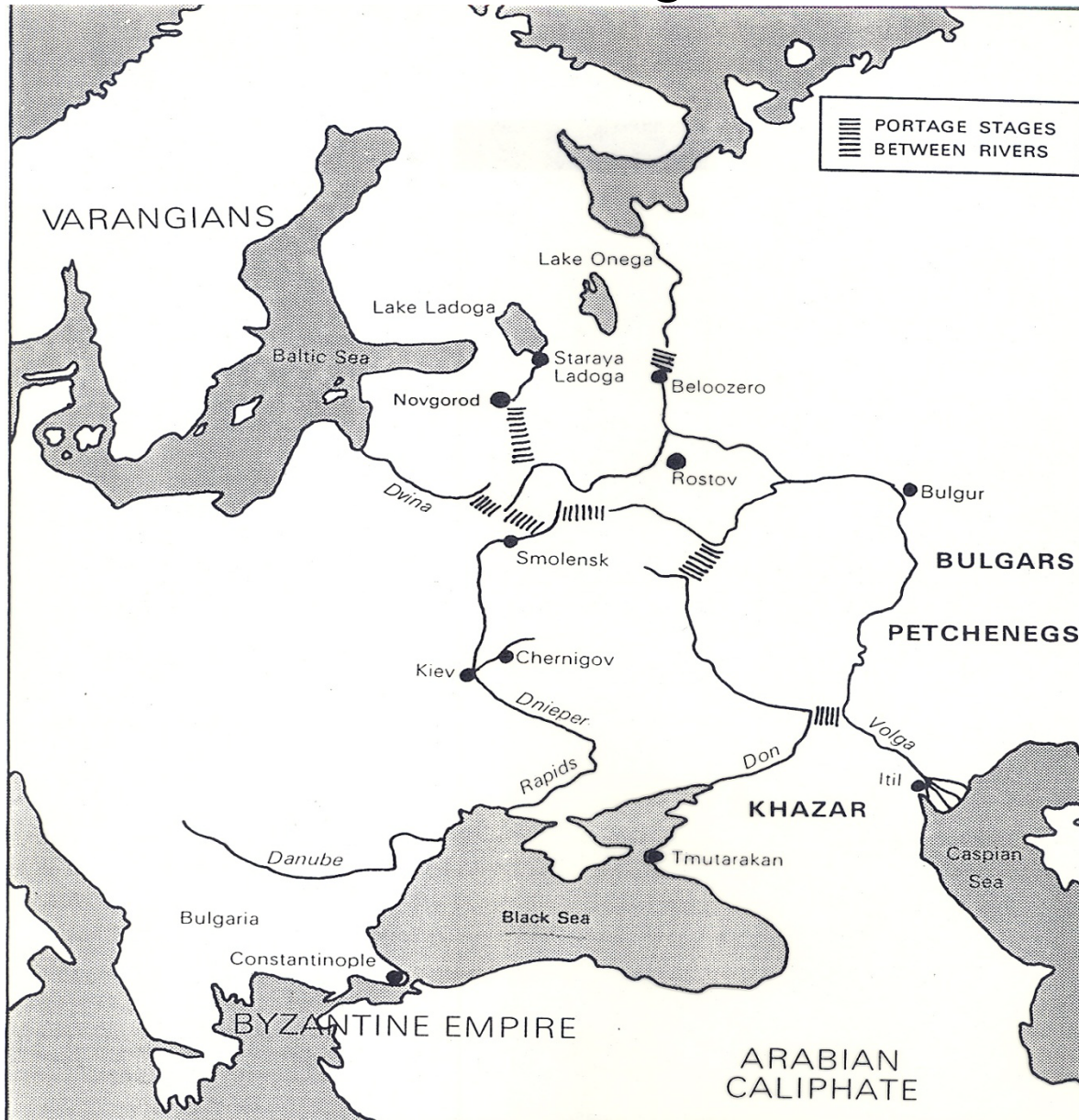
# III. Early Rus' Principalities (9th through 13th Centuries)

- A. Normanists vs. Anti-Normanists
- B. The River Routes (Dnepr and Volga)
- C. Significance of Vikings in European History
- D. Significance of Steppe Nomads (Pechenegs, Polovtsians)
- E. Kievan Rus' Represents Four-Way Synthesis

# Viking Activities 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Centuries



# River Portages





# Viking Routes to Black Sea

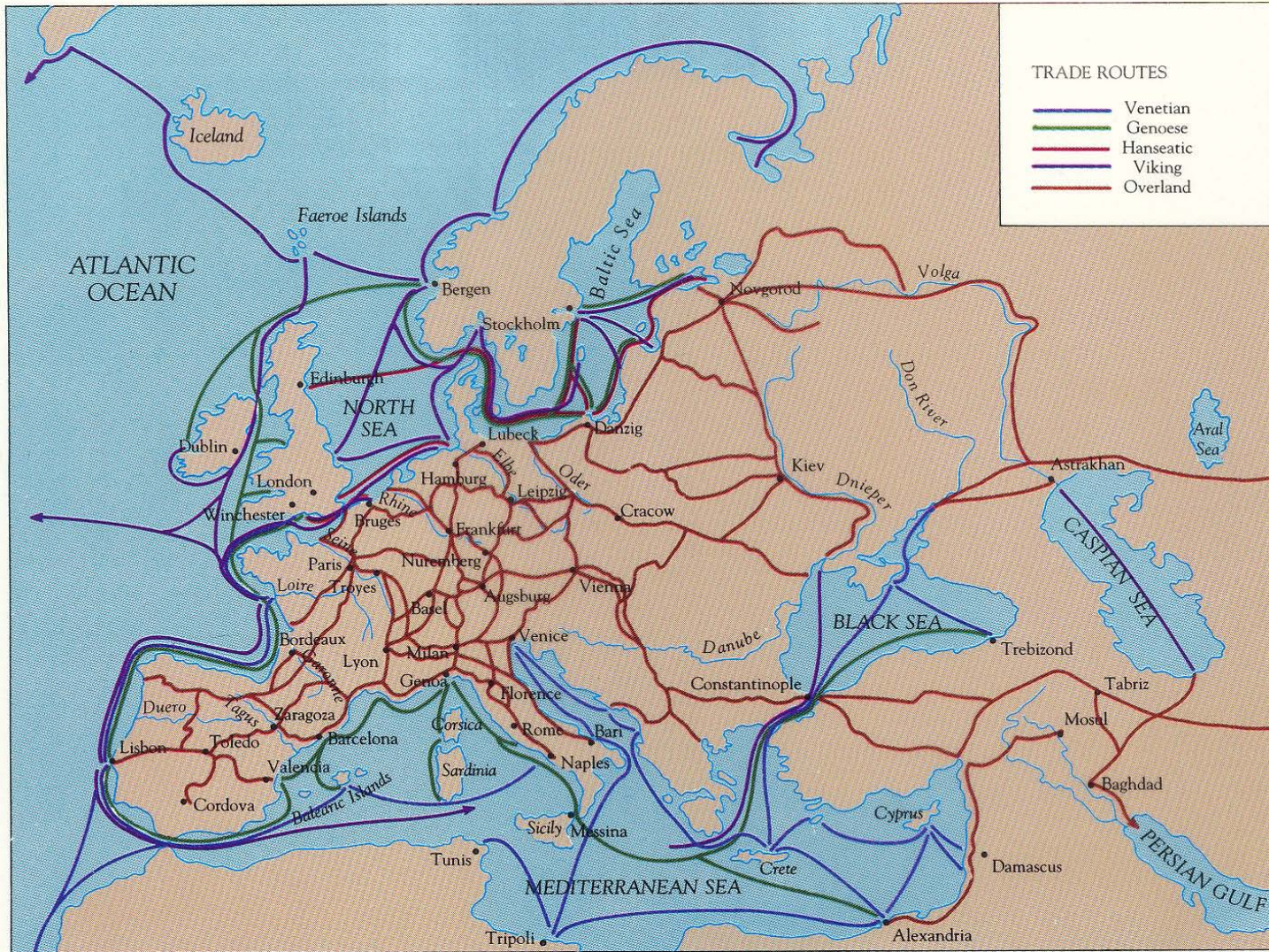


## B. The River Routes (Dnepr and Volga)

1. Route from the Varangians to the Greeks
2. Trade vs. Agriculture



# Trade Routes



## C. Significance of Vikings in European History

1. Vikings, Varangians, Normans, and the Re-establishment of Trade
2. Westward Expansion
  - a. Eric the Red (Iceland)
  - b. Leif Erikson (Greenland)
  - c. William the Conqueror: 1066 — Battle of Hastings
3. Eastward Expansion — The Rus' (Varangian warriors)
  - a. Rorik of Jutland (Rurik)
  - b. Novgorod (New Town), Kiev
  - c. Volodimir — Christianization of Rus' (988)
  - d. Iaroslav the Wise (1015–1054)



## D. Significance of Steppe Nomads (Pechenegs, Polovtsians)

1. Lateral System of Succession
2. Symbiotic Trade Relationship
3. Diplomatic Relations and Intermarriage

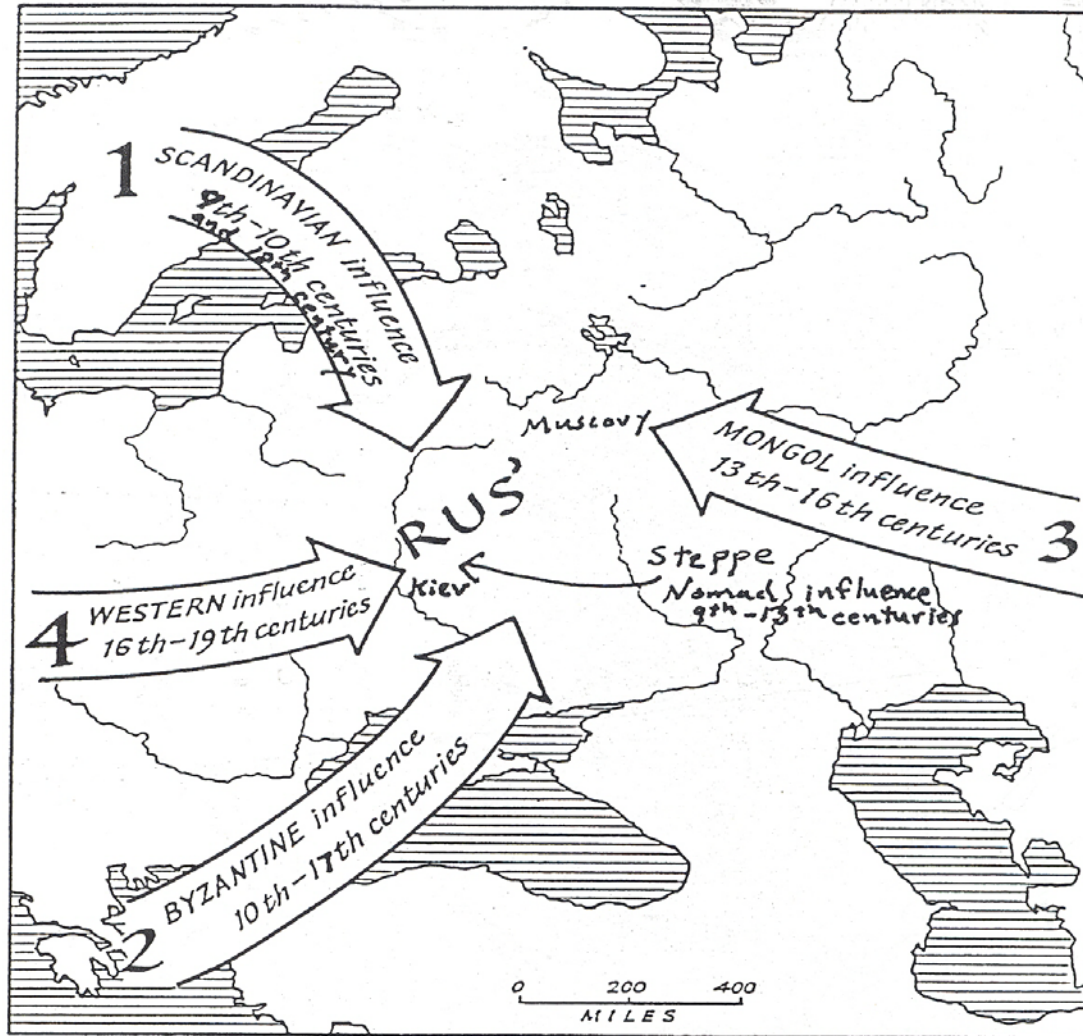
# Early Rus' Principalities



## E. Kievan Rus' Represents Four-Way Synthesis

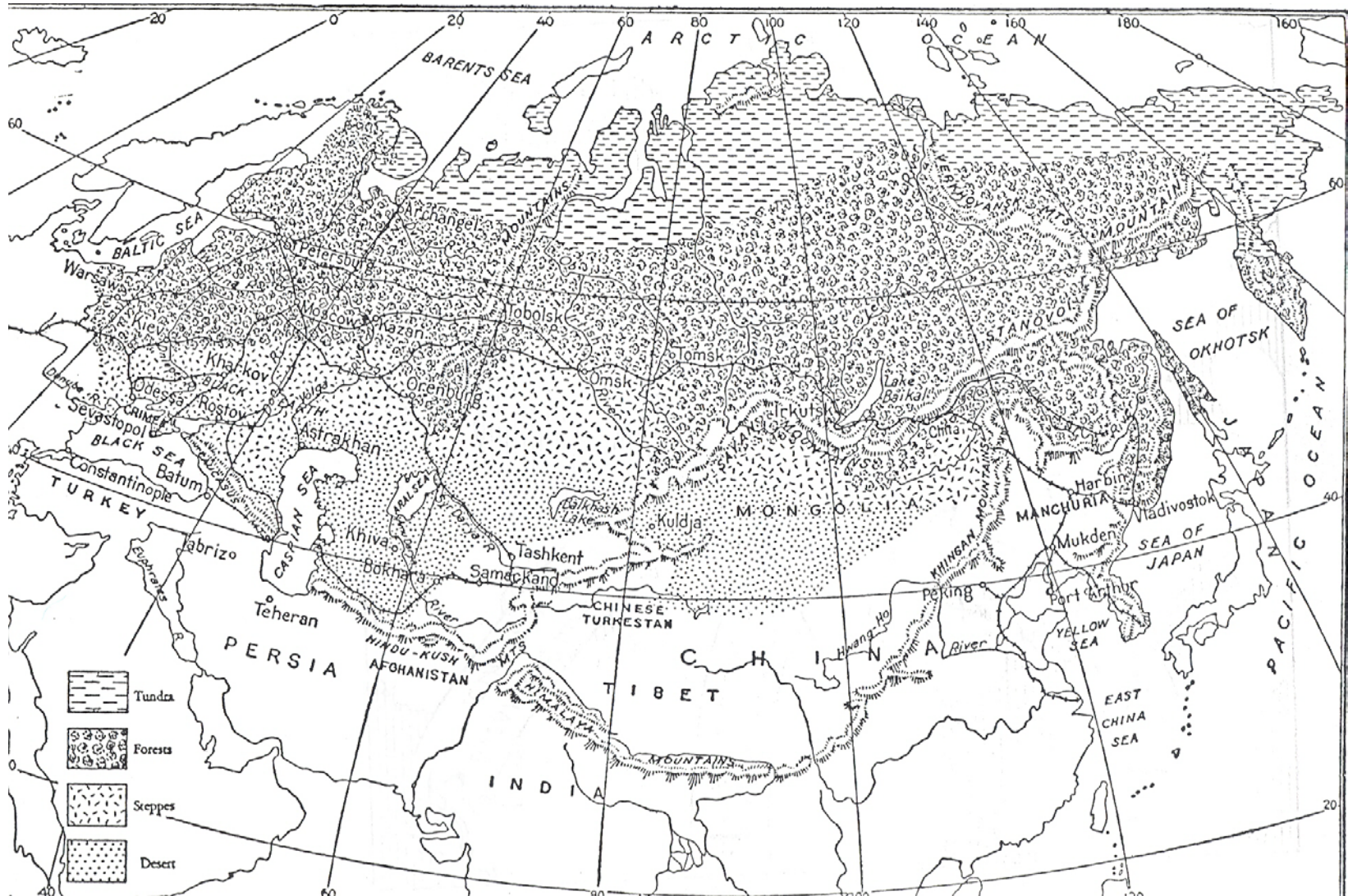
1. Indigenous Slavic Agriculturalists
2. Viking Commercial Interests
3. Steppe Political Arrangements
4. Byzantine Religious Culture

# Influences of Rus' Principalities



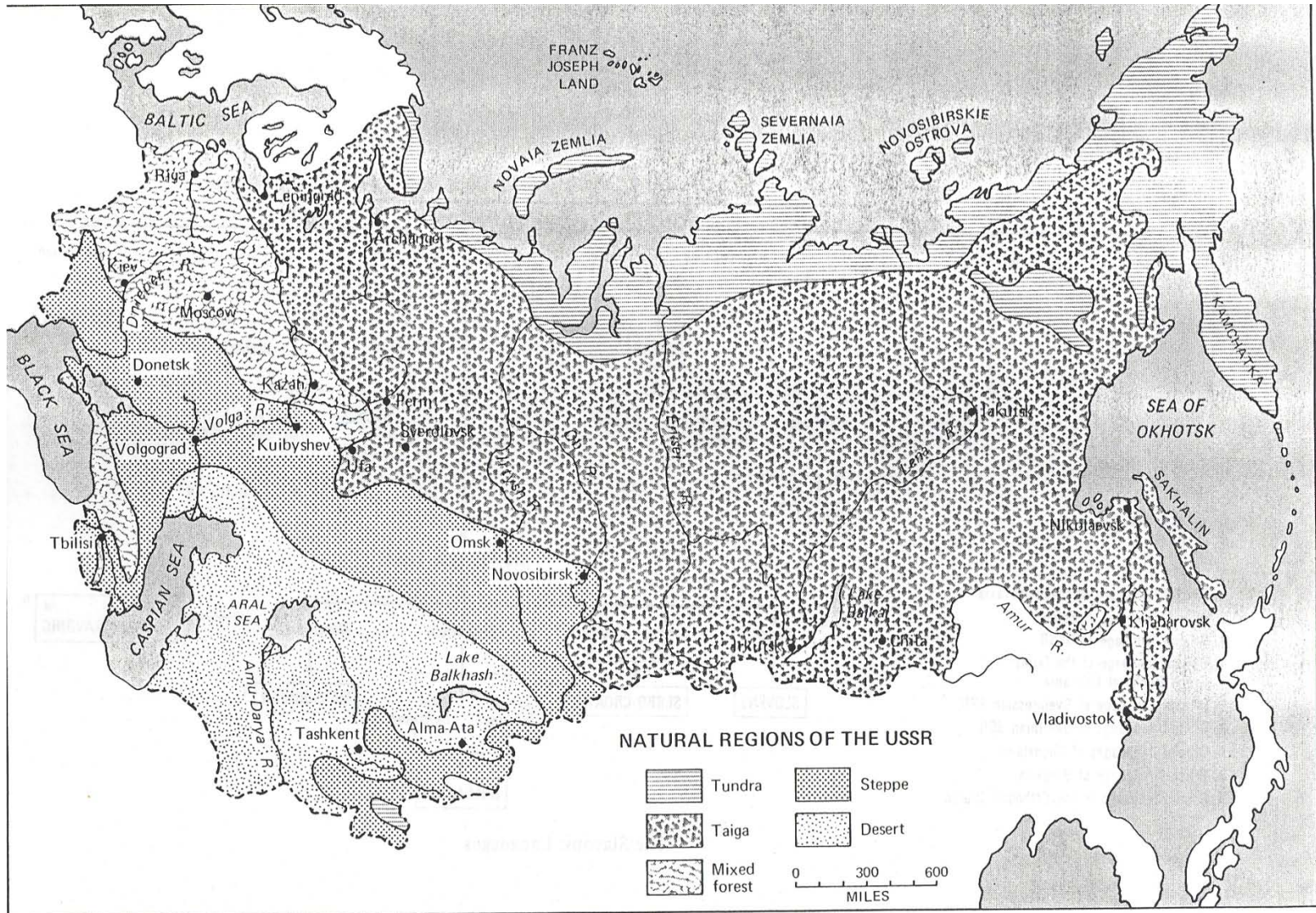


# Vegetation Zones of the Inner Eurasia





# Natural Regions of Eurasia



# IV. Byzantine Influence on Later Rus' Principalities (14th through 17th centuries)

A. Religion and Written Culture

B. Relationship Between Grand Prince (Tsar) and Metropolitan (Patriarch)

1. Principle of harmony

2. Division of responsibilities

C. Rus' as New Israel or Third Rome?