

Chapter 9: The Byzantine Empire, Russia, and Eastern Europe (330-1613)

Chapter 9 Sections 2 & 3

By: Emran Rahman
Tawhid Zaman
Daniel Oscar
Marcus Swes

Geography's Influence

The Byzantine Empire's location in the Eastern Mediterranean was a key factor in its success. The empire's strategic position allowed it to control the Silk Road, a major trade route connecting the East and West. This geographical advantage provided the empire with economic and political power in the Mediterranean region.

Geography's Influence

The Byzantine Empire's location in the Eastern Mediterranean was a key factor in its success. The empire's strategic position allowed it to control the Silk Road, a major trade route connecting the East and West. This geographical advantage provided the empire with economic and political power in the Mediterranean region.

Three Early Kingdoms Develop

Byzantine influence and the influence of the Roman Empire in the West led to the development of three early kingdoms in Europe: the Kingdom of the Franks, the Kingdom of the Visigoths, and the Kingdom of the Ostrogoths. These kingdoms were established in the 5th and 6th centuries AD. The Kingdom of the Franks was the most powerful and eventually became the dominant power in Western Europe. The Kingdom of the Visigoths was established in the Iberian Peninsula and the Kingdom of the Ostrogoths was established in Italy. The Kingdom of the Franks was the most powerful and eventually became the dominant power in Western Europe.

Geography Shapes Eastern Europe

- Eastern Europe was a buffer and a crossroad.
- The Danube and Volga Rivers flowed into the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea.
- Goods and cultural influences traveled these routes, which impacted the Byzantine Empire and the later Ottoman Empire.

Migration Causes the Rise of the Byzantine Empire

The migration of people from the East to the West led to the development of the Byzantine Empire. The migration of people from the East to the West led to the development of the Byzantine Empire. The migration of people from the East to the West led to the development of the Byzantine Empire.

Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine Empire was a major power in the Eastern Mediterranean region. It was founded by Constantine the Great in 330 AD. The empire was known for its rich culture, art, and architecture. It was a major power in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine Empire was a major power in the Eastern Mediterranean region. It was founded by Constantine the Great in 330 AD. The empire was known for its rich culture, art, and architecture. It was a major power in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

Chapter 9: The Byzantine Empire, Russia, and Eastern Europe (330-1613)

Chapter 9 Sections 2 & 3

By: Emran Rahman
Tawhid Zaman
Daniel Oscar
Marcus Swes

Geography's Influence

The Byzantine Empire's location in the Eastern Mediterranean was a key factor in its success. The empire's strategic position allowed it to control the Silk Road, a major trade route connecting the East and West. This geographical advantage provided the Byzantine Empire with a significant economic and military edge.

Geography's Influence

The Byzantine Empire's location in the Eastern Mediterranean was a key factor in its success. The empire's strategic position allowed it to control the Silk Road, a major trade route connecting the East and West. This geographical advantage provided the Byzantine Empire with a significant economic and military edge.

Three Early Kingdoms Develop

Byzantine influence and the influence of the Roman Empire in the West led to the development of three early kingdoms in Western Europe: the Visigoths, the Franks, and the Ostrogoths. These kingdoms emerged in the 5th and 6th centuries, marking the beginning of the Middle Ages. The Visigoths ruled in the Iberian Peninsula, the Franks in Gaul, and the Ostrogoths in Italy. These kingdoms were influenced by Roman law and culture, and they played a significant role in the development of Western Europe.

Geography Shapes Eastern Europe

- Eastern Europe was a buffer and a crossroad.
- The Danube and Volga Rivers flowed into the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea.
- Goods and cultural influences traveled these routes, which impacted the Byzantine Empire and the later Ottoman Empire.

Migration Causes the Rise of the Byzantine Empire

The migration of peoples into the Balkans and the Danube region in the 3rd and 4th centuries led to the formation of the Byzantine Empire. The empire's strategic location in the Eastern Mediterranean allowed it to control the Silk Road, a major trade route connecting the East and West. This geographical advantage provided the Byzantine Empire with a significant economic and military edge.

Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the Roman Empire in the East. It was founded by Constantine the Great in 330 AD, when he moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Constantinople. The empire was known for its stability and longevity, lasting for over a thousand years. It played a significant role in the development of Western Europe and the Middle East.

Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the Roman Empire in the East. It was founded by Constantine the Great in 330 AD, when he moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Constantinople. The empire was known for its stability and longevity, lasting for over a thousand years. It played a significant role in the development of Western Europe and the Middle East.

Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the Roman Empire in the East. It was founded by Constantine the Great in 330 AD, when he moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to Constantinople. The empire was known for its stability and longevity, lasting for over a thousand years. It played a significant role in the development of Western Europe and the Middle East.

Chapter 9 Sections 2 & 3

By: Emran Rahman
Tawhid Zaman
Daniel Oscar
Marcus Swes

The Mongols
settled in Hun
parts of Roma
• Mongols killed
• Expansion of t
independence

Section 2 Continuous

Section 1 Continuous Three
Early Kingdoms Develop

Section 3 : Shaping Eastern East

Section 2: The Rise of Russia

Geography's Influence

- The northern forests supplied lumber for building and fuel, it also had fur-bearing animals
- Farther down south farmers settled in modern-day Ukraine and it was home to Russia's first civilization.
- The southern steppe offered pasture for the horses and nomadic people.
- Russia's rivers provided transportation and connected them to the Byzantine world.

Kiev Grows Strong

- Kiev was the center of the first Russian state.
- The Slavic people during the 500s and 600s they spread east in present-day Russia and south towards the Byzantine Empire.
- Vikings traded and collected tribute, or forced payment, from the slaves.
- Constantinople sent christian to convert the Slavic people.
- Cyril and Methodius translated translated the Bible into Slavic tongue.
- During the reign of Vladimir Christianity spread fast amongst the Slavic people.
- Kiev gained strength under Vladimir and his son, Yaroslav, they won victories and spread Christianity.

Kiev Grows Strong

- Kiev was the center of the first Russian state.
- The Slavic people during the 500s and 600s they spread east in present-day Russia and south towards the Byzantine Empire.
- Vikings traded and collected tribute, or forced payment, from the slaves.
- Constantinople sent christian to convert the Slavic people.
- Cyril and Methodius translated translated the Bible into Slavic tongue.
- During the reign of Vladimir Christianity spread fast amongst the Slavic people.
- Kiev gained strength under Vladimir and his son, Yaroslav, they won victories and spread Christianity.

Byzantine Empire



Section 2 Continuous

Mongols Rule Over Russia

- Batu, the grandson of Genghis Khan invaded Russia.
- Mongol's converted to Islam but they tolerated the Russian Orthodox Church.
- The Mongol's way of ruling later affected the way Russians would rule in the future.
- Mongol's rule cut Russia off from Western Europe at a time when they were making advances in arts and sciences.

Moscow Takes The Lead

- The Mongol rule declined and the Russians fought them at the Battle of Kulikovo where the Russians appeared victorious.
- During 1462 and 1505, Ivan the Great controlled much of northern Russia and also reclaimed land from Lithuania.
- Ivan married the niece of the last Byzantine emperor and he adopted Byzantines court rituals and he used double-headed eagle as his symbol.
- Ivan was sometimes referred to as tsar (Caesar).
- Ivan was the first Russian ruler to be named tsar.
- He became unstable. He killed his son and organized a group of agents of terror who enforced the tsar's will.
- He was later called Ivan the Terrible because of how he used his power.
- He introduced Russia to the tradition of extreme absolute rule.

Mongols Rule Over Russia

- Batu, the grandson of Genghis Khan invaded Russia.
- Mongol's converted to Islam but they tolerated the Russian Orthodox Church.
- The Mongol's way of ruling later affected the way Russians would rule in the future.
- Mongol's rule cut Russia off from Western Europe at a time when they were making advances in arts and sciences.



Moscow Takes The Lead

- The Mongol rule declined and the Russians fought them at the Battle of Kulikovo where the Russians appeared victorious.
- During 1462 and 1505, Ivan the Great controlled much of northern Russia and also reclaimed land from Lithuania.
- Ivan married the niece of the last Byzantine emperor and he adopted Byzantines court rituals and he used double-headed eagle as his symbol.
- Ivan was sometimes referred to as tsar (Caesar).
- Ivan was the first Russian ruler to be named tsar.
- He became unstable. He killed his son and organized a group of agents of terror who enforced the tsar's will.
- He was later called Ivan the Terrible because of how he used his power.
- He introduced Russia to the tradition of extreme absolute rule.



Section 3 : Shaping Eastern Europe

Geography Shapes Eastern Europe

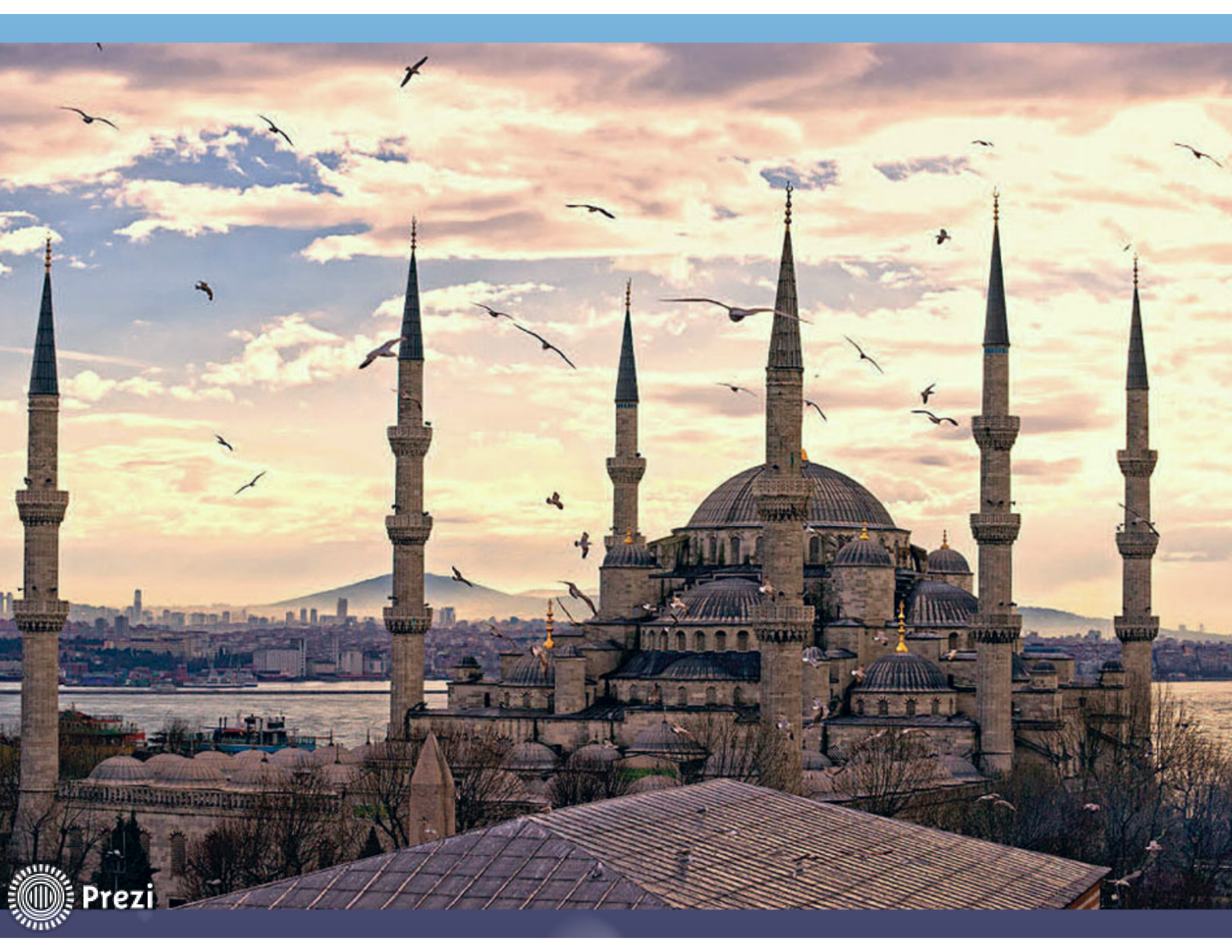
- Eastern Europe was a buffer and a crossroad.
- The Danube and Vistula Rivers flowed into the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea.
- Goods and cultural influences traveled these routes which impacted the Byzantine Empire and the later Ottoman Empire.

Migrations Contribute to Diversity

- The Slavs spread out; West Slavs went to present-day Poland and the Czech and Slovak republics; South Slavs went to Balkans.
- Huns, Avars, Bulgars, Khazars, Magyars, Vikings and other Germanic people migrated to Eastern Europe.
- Byzantine missionaries spread Eastern Orthodox Christianity; Germanic knights and missionaries brought Roman Catholic Christianity to Poland, Hungary, the Czech area, and the western Balkans; and the Ottomans invaded the Balkans bringing Islam into the region.
- Jews got blamed for hard times and natural disasters, Monarchs in England, France, and Spain expelled Jews.
- Prince Boleslaw of Krakow protected the Jews and later Polish Kings tolerated them.

Migrations Contribute to Diversity

- The Slavs spread out; West Slavs went to present-day Poland and the Czech and Slovak republics; South Slavs went to Balkans.
- Huns, Avars, Bulgars, Khazars, Magyars, Vikings and other germanic people migrated to Eastern Europe.
- Byzantine missionaries spread Eastern Orthodox christian; Germanic knights and missionaries brought Roman Catholic Christianity to Poland, Hungary, the Czech area, and the western Balkans; and the Ottomans invaded the Balkans bringing Islam into the region.
- Jews got blamed for hard times and natural disasters, Monarchs in England, France, and Spain expelled Jews.
- Prince Boleslaw of Krakow protected the Jews and later Polish Kings tolerated them.





Section 3 Continuous Three Early Kingdoms Develop

Three Early Kingdoms Develop

- Queen Jadwiga and Duke Wladyslaw ushered in the age of Poland-Lithuania.
- It was the largest state in Europe.
- Poland's political power gradually shifted from a monarch to the nobles.
- Poland-Lithuania declined, but they broke the Ottoman siege of Vienna and it later was no more.
- The Magyars raided Europe from the Asian steppes and settled in Hungary and controlled Slovakia, Croatia, and parts of Romania.
- Mongols killed half of Hungary's population.
- Expansion of the Ottoman Turks ended Hungarian independence in 1526.





Chapter 9: The Byzantine Empire, Russia, and Eastern Europe (330-1613)

Chapter 9 Sections 2 & 3

By: Emran Rahman
Tawhid Zaman
Daniel Oscar
Marcus Swes

Geography's Influence

The Byzantine Empire's location in the Eastern Mediterranean was a key factor in its success. The empire's strategic position allowed it to control the Silk Road, a major trade route connecting the East and West. This geographical advantage helped the empire maintain its power and influence for centuries.

Geography's Influence

The Byzantine Empire's location in the Eastern Mediterranean was a key factor in its success. The empire's strategic position allowed it to control the Silk Road, a major trade route connecting the East and West. This geographical advantage helped the empire maintain its power and influence for centuries.

Three Early Kingdoms Develop

Byzantine influence and the influence of the Roman Empire in the West led to the development of three early kingdoms in the West: the Visigoths, the Franks, and the Ostrogoths. These kingdoms emerged in the regions of Gaul, Italy, and Hispania, respectively. They were influenced by Roman law, culture, and administrative practices, but they also developed their own unique characteristics.

Geography Shapes Eastern Europe

- Eastern Europe was a buffer and a crossroad.
- The Danube and Volga Rivers flowed into the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea.
- Goods and cultural influences traveled these routes, which impacted the Byzantine Empire and the later Ottoman Empire.

Migration Causes the Rise of the Byzantine Empire

The migration of various peoples into the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean region played a significant role in the development of the Byzantine Empire. These migrations brought diverse cultures, languages, and customs, which eventually merged into the Byzantine identity. The empire's ability to assimilate and integrate these diverse groups was a key factor in its long-term success.

Byzantine Influence

The Byzantine Empire's influence on the West was profound. It preserved and transmitted the works of ancient Greek philosophers and scientists. Byzantine art and architecture, characterized by domes and mosaics, influenced the development of Western art. Additionally, the empire's legal system, based on Roman law, became the foundation for modern Western legal systems.

Byzantine Influence

The Byzantine Empire's influence on the West was profound. It preserved and transmitted the works of ancient Greek philosophers and scientists. Byzantine art and architecture, characterized by domes and mosaics, influenced the development of Western art. Additionally, the empire's legal system, based on Roman law, became the foundation for modern Western legal systems.

Byzantine Influence

The Byzantine Empire's influence on the West was profound. It preserved and transmitted the works of ancient Greek philosophers and scientists. Byzantine art and architecture, characterized by domes and mosaics, influenced the development of Western art. Additionally, the empire's legal system, based on Roman law, became the foundation for modern Western legal systems.