Name: Date:

Global 9 Period:

Byzantine Empire and Russia Review

**Directions:** Define the following vocabulary terms and answer the following questions on loose-leaf in complete sentences.

**Vocabulary:**

1. Icon- religious image
2. Boyar- landowning noble
3. Czar- Caesar in Russian
4. Schism- a great split (in church)
5. Autocrat- ruler with absolute power
6. Ivan the Great- made great reforms for the empire
7. Genghis Khan- united the Mongols and overran lands from China to Eastern Europe
8. Anna Comnena-first important female historian who analyzed reign of her father Alexius I (wrote book Alexiad)
9. Jadwiga- Queen of Poland who married Duke Wladyskav Jagiello of Lithuania in 1386, Poland-Lithuania controlled the largest state iun Europe. She helped develop university of Cracow.
10. Justinian- developed code of laws
11. Cyrillic Alphabet- used to spread Christianity developed by Monks
12. Patriarch- head of church in Eastern Orthodox
13. Prince Vladimir- spread Byzantine Christianity by his marriage, religion began to spread widely (Prince of Kiev)
14. Hagia Sophia- church built by Justinian
15. Justinian’s Code- influential code of laws
16. Byzantine Empire- eastern half of roman empire

**Review Questions:**

1. What were the differences and similarities between the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox religions?

(See Venn diagram)

1. Who were the Mongols? What were their characteristics?

 (Invaders from Asia, golden horde) they were tolerant as long as tribute was paid

1. What were the achievements of Justinian?

 Hagia Sophia, code of laws, expansion of the empire

1. Describe the government under Russian rulers.

Autocratic, complete control, Ivan IV led to terror and instability until Romanov came to power (elected)

1. How did location contribute to the strength of the Byzantine Empire?

Center of everything and located by water…very wealthy

1. What methods did Ivan the Great and Ivan the Terrible use to centralize their power?

 Ivan III- limit power of noblesAbsolute rule, Ivan IV tied serfs to land violence

1. How did Eastern Europe become home to many ethnic groups?

Waves of Asian peoples migrated into Eastern Europe (Huns, Avars, Bulgars, Khazars and Magyars) Viking and other Germanic peoples.