

the byzantine empire answer key

the byzantine empire answer key unlocks a wealth of knowledge about one of history's most influential empires. This comprehensive guide covers essential aspects such as the origins of the Byzantine Empire, its political structure, cultural achievements, religious significance, and eventual decline. Readers will discover key facts, timelines, and significant figures that shaped Byzantine history. The article also provides a robust overview of the empire's social, economic, and military systems, helping students, educators, and history enthusiasts find reliable answers to common questions. Whether you are preparing for exams, seeking classroom resources, or simply expanding your historical understanding, this answer key delivers clear, factual insights. Dive into the main features and legacies of the Byzantine Empire to support your learning and research needs. Continue reading to explore a well-organized reference that brings clarity to every major topic about the Byzantine Empire.

- Origins and Formation of the Byzantine Empire
- Political Structure and Governance
- Cultural and Religious Influence
- Economic and Social Systems
- Military and Defense Strategies
- Major Events and Turning Points
- Legacy and Historical Significance

Origins and Formation of the Byzantine Empire

The Byzantine Empire, often described as the continuation of the Roman Empire in the East, officially began in 330 CE when Emperor Constantine the Great dedicated Constantinople as the new capital. The transformation from the Roman Empire to the Byzantine Empire was marked by significant political, cultural, and religious changes. While Latin remained the administrative language for centuries, Greek gradually became dominant in everyday life and official matters. The empire's strategic location between Europe and Asia contributed to its prosperity and ability to influence both regions.

Key Events Leading to the Formation

Several critical events shaped the emergence of the Byzantine Empire:

- The division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western halves in 285 CE by Emperor Diocletian.
- The foundation of Constantinople in 330 CE as a new imperial capital.
- The fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 CE, leaving the Eastern Empire as the sole successor.

Geographic and Strategic Importance

Located on the Bosphorus Strait, Constantinople served as a bridge between Europe and Asia. Its geographic position enabled the Byzantine Empire to control important trade routes, defend against invasions, and foster economic growth. The surrounding seas provided natural defenses, while the city's impressive walls made it one of the most fortified cities in history.

Political Structure and Governance

The Byzantine Empire developed a complex and hierarchical political system, centered around the emperor, who wielded absolute authority. The emperor was considered God's representative on earth, combining both secular and religious power. Bureaucratic institutions managed everything from taxation to foreign diplomacy, ensuring the empire's stability and longevity.

Role of the Emperor

The emperor presided over government, military, and religious matters. Notable emperors such as Justinian I and Heraclius implemented reforms and expanded the empire's territories. The emperor's legitimacy was often reinforced through elaborate ceremonies and religious rituals.

Administrative Structure

Below the emperor were various officials and departments, including the Praetorian Prefect, magister officiorum, and provincial governors. The empire was divided into themes (military districts), each governed by a strategos responsible for defense and administration.

- Centralized bureaucracy
- Provincial governance
- Legal codes such as Justinian's Corpus Juris Civilis

Cultural and Religious Influence

The Byzantine Empire was a cultural powerhouse, blending Roman, Greek, and Christian traditions. Its influence extended throughout Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean. Byzantine art, literature, architecture, and theology shaped both contemporary and later societies.

Byzantine Christianity and the Orthodox Church

Religion was central to Byzantine life. The empire played a pivotal role in the development of Eastern Orthodox Christianity, with the Patriarch of Constantinople serving as a leading ecclesiastical figure. The Great Schism of 1054 divided Christianity into Eastern Orthodoxy and Western Catholicism, with lasting effects on European religious history.

Art and Architecture

Byzantine art is characterized by its religious iconography, mosaics, and illuminated manuscripts. The Hagia Sophia, built under Justinian I, remains a masterpiece of Byzantine architecture. Artistic expression served both devotional and political purposes, with icons playing a significant role in personal and communal worship.

- Religious icons and mosaics
- Hagia Sophia and other monumental structures
- Influence on Slavic cultures and Russian Orthodoxy

Economic and Social Systems

The Byzantine Empire maintained a robust economy based on agriculture, trade, and craftsmanship. Constantinople was a hub for international trade, connecting Europe and Asia. Social hierarchy was rigid, but avenues for advancement existed through military or civil service.

Trade and Commerce

Byzantine merchants traded silks, spices, textiles, and luxury goods. The empire's currency, the solidus, was highly valued and circulated widely. Guilds regulated production and quality, ensuring economic stability.

Society and Daily Life

Society was organized into classes: aristocrats, clergy, merchants, artisans, and peasants. Education was highly esteemed, with literacy rates surpassing many contemporary societies. Women played important roles in family and religious life, though their public influence was often limited.

- Role of the aristocracy
- Importance of family and kinship
- Education and literacy

Military and Defense Strategies

The Byzantine military was renowned for its discipline, organization, and innovation. The empire's survival depended on its ability to defend against external threats from Persians, Arabs, Slavs, and later Turks and Crusaders.

Key Military Innovations

The Byzantines developed advanced military techniques, including the use of Greek fire—a formidable incendiary weapon. Fortifications, such as the Theodosian Walls, protected Constantinople from numerous sieges.

- Greek fire and naval dominance
- Theme system for regional defense
- Use of mercenaries and alliances

Major Conflicts and Campaigns

The empire was involved in many significant battles and wars, such as conflicts with the Sassanid Persians, the rise of Islam, and the Crusades. Military leadership shifted strategies in response to changing threats.

Major Events and Turning Points

The Byzantine Empire's history is marked by pivotal events that shaped its trajectory. Key turning points include the reign of Justinian I, the Iconoclast Controversy, the Great Schism, and the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Reign of Justinian I

Justinian I (527–565 CE) is celebrated for his ambitious building projects, legal reforms, and attempts to restore Roman territories. The construction of the Hagia Sophia and compilation of the Corpus Juris Civilis were lasting achievements.

Iconoclast Controversy

The debate over the use of religious images (icons) led to internal strife and shifts in religious policy. The controversy lasted from the 8th to the 9th centuries, profoundly impacting church-state relations.

Fall of Constantinople

The capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 marked the end of the Byzantine Empire. This event shifted the balance of power in the region and influenced European exploration and trade.

- Great Schism of 1054
- Fourth Crusade sack of Constantinople (1204)
- Ottoman conquest (1453)

Legacy and Historical Significance

The Byzantine Empire's legacy endures in law, religion, art, and architecture. Its preservation of classical knowledge influenced the Renaissance and modern Western civilization. The empire's cultural and religious influence remains evident in Eastern Orthodox Christianity and the art and literature of Eastern Europe.

Influence on Law and Governance

Justinian's legal codes became the foundation for many modern legal systems. Byzantine administrative models influenced medieval European governance, particularly in the Holy Roman Empire and Russia.

Continued Religious and Cultural Impact

The Orthodox Church, Byzantine art, and architectural innovations continue to inspire religious practices and artistic expression worldwide. The empire's achievements serve as a bridge between ancient and medieval worlds, shaping the development of Europe and the Near East.

- Preservation of Greek and Roman knowledge
- Spread of Christianity in Eastern Europe
- Architectural inspiration for later civilizations

Trending Questions and Answers about the byzantine empire answer key

Q: What was the capital city of the Byzantine Empire?

A: The capital city of the Byzantine Empire was Constantinople, founded by Emperor Constantine the Great in 330 CE.

Q: Who was the most famous Byzantine emperor?

A: Justinian I is widely considered the most famous Byzantine emperor due to his legal reforms, military campaigns, and the construction of the Hagia Sophia.

Q: What was the primary religion of the Byzantine Empire?

A: The primary religion was Eastern Orthodox Christianity, which played a central role in Byzantine society and politics.

Q: How did the Byzantine Empire preserve classical

knowledge?

A: The empire maintained libraries, copied ancient manuscripts, and fostered intellectual life, ensuring the survival of Greek and Roman knowledge.

Q: What led to the fall of the Byzantine Empire?

A: The fall was caused by a combination of internal strife, economic decline, military defeats, and the eventual conquest of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks in 1453.

Q: What was Greek fire?

A: Greek fire was a powerful incendiary weapon used by the Byzantine navy, famous for its ability to burn even on water and its effectiveness in naval warfare.

Q: Why was the Great Schism important?

A: The Great Schism of 1054 divided Christianity into Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic branches, influencing religious and political relations in Europe for centuries.

Q: What was the role of the emperor in Byzantine society?

A: The emperor was both the secular and religious leader, holding supreme authority over government, military, and church affairs.

Q: How did Byzantine art differ from Western European art?

A: Byzantine art focused on religious themes, icons, and mosaics, emphasizing spirituality and symbolic representation rather than naturalism.

Q: What is the significance of the Hagia Sophia?

A: The Hagia Sophia is a landmark of Byzantine architecture and religious history, originally built as a cathedral and later serving as a mosque and museum.

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The Byzantine Empire Answer Key: Unlocking the Secrets of a Mighty Civilization

Are you struggling to unravel the complexities of the Byzantine Empire? Lost in a sea of emperors, conquests, and religious schisms? This comprehensive guide acts as your very own "Byzantine Empire answer key," providing clarity and insightful answers to common questions surrounding this fascinating historical period. Forget sifting through countless textbooks – we've curated a wealth of information to help you master this pivotal era, from its origins to its eventual fall. This post offers a structured approach to understanding the Byzantine Empire, providing a wealth of information organized for easy comprehension and optimized for search engines.

H2: Understanding the Byzantine Empire: A Quick Overview

Before we delve into specifics, let's establish a foundational understanding. The Byzantine Empire, also known as the Eastern Roman Empire, was the continuation of the Roman Empire in the East after the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 CE. It lasted for over a thousand years, a remarkable feat of political and cultural endurance. Its capital, Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul), served as a crucial center for trade, religion, and intellectual life. The empire's influence extended across vast swathes of the Mediterranean, impacting everything from art and architecture to law and religion. This "answer key" will explore key aspects to help you grasp its significance.

H2: Key Figures and Dynasties: The Emperors Who Shaped an Empire

The Byzantine Empire's history is punctuated by the reigns of powerful emperors, each leaving their indelible mark. Understanding these key figures is crucial to understanding the empire's trajectory.

H3: Justinian I (527-565 CE): His reign is often considered a "golden age," marked by ambitious legal reforms (the Justinian Code), significant territorial expansion, and the construction of iconic structures like the Hagia Sophia. This period showcased the empire's remarkable power and cultural flourishing.

H3: Basil II (976-1025 CE): Known as "Bulgar-Slayer," Basil II solidified Byzantine power in the Balkans through military victories, significantly expanding the empire's territory and influence in the region. His reign represented a peak of military strength and imperial authority.

H3: Alexios I Komnenos (1081-1118 CE): Facing significant challenges from the Seljuk Turks and internal strife, Alexios I initiated crucial reforms, bolstering the military and laying the groundwork for the later Komnenian renaissance. His reign highlights the empire's resilience in the face of adversity.

H2: Religion and Culture: The Heart of Byzantine Society

The Byzantine Empire was deeply rooted in Eastern Orthodox Christianity. This religious identity shaped its culture, art, and politics profoundly.

H3: The Great Schism (1054 CE): This pivotal event marked the formal split between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church, significantly impacting the religious and political landscape of the Mediterranean.

H3: Byzantine Art and Architecture: Famous for its iconic mosaics, impressive domes (as seen in the Hagia Sophia), and unique artistic style, Byzantine art reflected a blend of classical Roman traditions and Christian imagery. This artistic legacy continues to inspire awe and admiration.

H2: Military and Political Strategies: Maintaining Power and Territory

The Byzantine Empire's longevity relied heavily on its sophisticated military strategies and effective political maneuvering.

H3: The "Theme System": This military-civilian organization effectively managed the empire's vast territories and provided a crucial framework for defense.

H3: Diplomacy and Intrigue: The Byzantine court was a complex web of political alliances, betrayals, and power struggles, significantly shaping the empire's foreign policy.

H2: The Fall of Constantinople (1453 CE): The End of an Era

The conquest of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 CE marked the end of the Byzantine Empire, a watershed moment in European history. Understanding the factors contributing to its fall requires analyzing internal weaknesses, external pressures, and the changing geopolitical landscape of the time. The fall of Constantinople was not a sudden event but the culmination of centuries of challenges.

Conclusion:

This "Byzantine Empire answer key" has provided a structured overview of key aspects of this fascinating civilization. By exploring its emperors, religious identity, military strategies, and ultimate

demise, we gain a deeper appreciation for the empire's enduring legacy and its impact on the world. Further research into specific aspects will undoubtedly deepen your understanding. Remember to explore primary sources and academic works for a comprehensive picture.

FAQs:

1. What was the significance of the Hagia Sophia? The Hagia Sophia served as the primary cathedral of Constantinople, a symbol of Byzantine power and a masterpiece of Byzantine architecture, blending Roman architectural elements with Christian iconography. It showcases the empire's blend of classical and Christian traditions.
2. How did the Byzantine Empire's legal system impact later civilizations? The Justinian Code, a comprehensive compilation of Roman law, served as a foundation for legal systems in many European countries for centuries, influencing the development of modern legal principles.
3. What role did trade play in the Byzantine Empire's success? Constantinople's strategic location made it a crucial hub for trade between East and West, facilitating the flow of goods, ideas, and cultures, contributing significantly to the empire's economic prosperity.
4. What were some of the internal weaknesses that contributed to the fall of the Byzantine Empire? Internal struggles, including political instability, civil wars, and economic problems, weakened the empire, making it more vulnerable to external threats.
5. How did the Byzantine Empire influence the development of Russia? The Byzantine Empire exerted a profound influence on the development of Russia, particularly through the adoption of Orthodox Christianity and the transfer of Byzantine culture and administrative systems. This influence shaped the cultural and religious identity of Russia for centuries.

the byzantine empire answer key: Document-Based Assessment Activities for Global History Classes Theresa C. Noonan, 1999 Covers all significant eras of global history. Encourages students to analyze evidence, documents, and other data to make informed decisions. Develops essential writing skills.

the byzantine empire answer key: Hands-On History: World History Activities Garth Sundem, Kristi Pikiewicz, 2006-04-25 Making learning fun and interactive builds excitement for your social studies students. This book includes game-formatted activities for the study of important events in American history such as Medieval Civilizations such as the Byzantine Empire, the Muslim Empire, the Ancient Americas, Asia, Africa, and the Renaissance. These hands-on activities are aligned to state and national standards and supports college and career readiness skills. The hands-on lessons foster engagement, teamwork, creativity, and critical thinking. In addition to history-based lessons, this resource includes grading rubrics and ideas for assessment. The games in Hands-on History Activities will help you take an active approach to teaching while inspiring your students to make their own explorations of history.

the byzantine empire answer key: World History Stephanie Kuligowski, and Kelly Rodgers, **the byzantine empire answer key: Hands-On History--The Byzantine and Muslim Empires** Garth Sundem, Kristi Pikiewicz, 2014-01-01 Make studying history fun and interactive to motivate your students. Encourage teamwork, creativity, reflection, and decision making. Take an

active approach to teaching while inspiring your students to make their own explorations of world history.

the byzantine empire answer key: *The Byzantine Empire [2 volumes]* James Francis LePree Ph.D., Ljudmila Djukic, 2019-09-09 An indispensable resource for investigating the history of the Byzantine Empire, this book provides a comprehensive summary of its overall development as well as its legacy in the modern world. The existence and development of Byzantium covers more than a millennium and coincides with one of the darkest periods of European history. Unfortunately, the Empire's achievements and brightest moments remain largely unknown except to Byzantine scholars. Through reference entries and primary source documents, this encyclopedia provides essential information about the Byzantine Empire from the reign of Diocletian to the Fall of Constantinople. The reference entries are grouped in eight topical sections on the most significant aspects of the history of the Byzantine Empire. These sections include individuals, key events, key places, the military, objects and artifacts, administration and organization, government and politics, and groups and organizations. Each section begins with an overview essay and contains approximately thirty entries on carefully selected topics. The entries conclude with suggestions for further reading along with cross-references., A selection of primary source documents gives readers first-hand accounts of the Byzantine world.

the byzantine empire answer key: CliffsTestPrep Regents Global History and Geography Workbook American BookWorks Corporation, 2008-06-02 Designed with New York State high school students in mind. CliffsTestPrep is the only hands-on workbook that lets you study, review, and answer practice Regents exam questions on the topics you're learning as you go. Concise answer explanations immediately follow each question--so everything you need is right there at your fingertips. After going through the practice questions, you can use the workbook again as a refresher to prepare for the Regents exam by taking a full-length practice test. You'll get comfortable with the structure of the actual exam while also pinpointing areas where you need further review. About the contents: Inside this workbook, you'll find sequential, topic-specific test questions with fully explained answers for each of the following subjects: World History Geography Economics Civics, Citizenship, and Government A full-length practice test at the end of the book is made up of questions culled from multiple past Regents exams. Use it to identify your weaknesses, and then go back to those sections for more study. It's that easy! The only review-as-you-go workbook for the New York State Regents exam.

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the byzantine empire answer key: **Byzantine & Moslem Empires** Susan Lampros, 1970-09-01 Color Overheads Included! The Byzantine & Moslem Empires contains 12 full-color transparencies, 12 reproducible pages, and a richly detailed teacher's guide. Among the topics covered in this volume are Constantinople, the Eastern Orthodox Church, Mohammed, Islamic religion, politics, architecture, and arts, and Islam's contribution to world culture.

the byzantine empire answer key: **A Cabinet of Byzantine Curiosities** Anthony Kaldellis, 2017-09-01 Weird, decadent, degenerate, racially mixed, superstitious, theocratic, effeminate, and even hyper-literate, Byzantium has long been regarded by many as one big curiosity. According to Voltaire, it represented a worthless collection of miracles, a disgrace for the human mind; for Hegel, it was a disgusting picture of imbecility. A Cabinet of Byzantine Curiosities will churn up these old prejudices, while also stimulating a deeper interest among readers in one of history's most interesting civilizations. Many of the zanier tales and trivia that are collected here revolve around the political and religious life of Byzantium. Thus, stories of saints, relics, and their miracles--from the hilarious to the revolting--abound. Byzantine bureaucracy (whence the adjective Byzantine), court scandals, and elaborate penal code are world famous. And what would Byzantium be without its eunuchs, whose ambiguous gender produced odd and risible outcomes in different contexts? The book also contains sections on daily life that are equally eye-opening, including food (from

aphrodisiacs to fermented fish sauce), games such as polo and acrobatics, and obnoxious views of foreigners and others (e.g., Germans, Catholics, Arabs, dwarves). But lest we overlook Byzantium's more honorable contributions to civilization, also included are some of the marvels of Byzantine science and technology, from the military (flamethrowers and hand grenades) to the theatrical (elevator thrones, roaring mechanical lions) and medical (catheters and cures, some bizarre). This vast assortment of historical anomaly and absurdity sheds vital light on one of history's most obscure and orthodox empires.

the byzantine empire answer key: The Byzantine Empire (Revised Edition) Robert Browning, 1992-10 Presents the history of the Byzantine Empire from the sixth to the fifteenth century in terms of the political events, art, literature, and thought of Byzantine society.

the byzantine empire answer key: Study Guide for World History I United States Armed Forces Institute, 1956

the byzantine empire answer key: The Grand Strategy of the Byzantine Empire Edward Luttwak, 2009-11 In this book, the distinguished writer Edward N. Luttwak presents the grand strategy of the eastern Roman empire we know as Byzantine, which lasted more than twice as long as the more familiar western Roman empire, eight hundred years by the shortest definition. This extraordinary endurance is all the more remarkable because the Byzantine empire was favored neither by geography nor by military preponderance. Yet it was the western empire that dissolved during the fifth century. The Byzantine empire so greatly outlasted its western counterpart because its rulers were able to adapt strategically to diminished circumstances, by devising new ways of coping with successive enemies. It relied less on military strength and more on persuasion—to recruit allies, dissuade threatening neighbors, and manipulate potential enemies into attacking one another instead. Even when the Byzantines fought—which they often did with great skill—they were less inclined to destroy their enemies than to contain them, for they were aware that today's enemies could be tomorrow's allies. Born in the fifth century when the formidable threat of Attila's Huns were deflected with a minimum of force, Byzantine strategy continued to be refined over the centuries, incidentally leaving for us several fascinating guidebooks to statecraft and war. The Grand Strategy of the Byzantine Empire is a broad, interpretive account of Byzantine strategy, intelligence, and diplomacy over the course of eight centuries that will appeal to scholars, classicists, military history buffs, and professional soldiers.

the byzantine empire answer key: BYZANTINE EMPIRE NARAYAN CHANGDER, 2024-01-05 THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE MCQ (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) SERVES AS A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR INDIVIDUALS AIMING TO DEEPEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF VARIOUS COMPETITIVE EXAMS, CLASS TESTS, QUIZ COMPETITIONS, AND SIMILAR ASSESSMENTS. WITH ITS EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF MCQS, THIS BOOK EMPOWERS YOU TO ASSESS YOUR GRASP OF THE SUBJECT MATTER AND YOUR PROFICIENCY LEVEL. BY ENGAGING WITH THESE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS, YOU CAN IMPROVE YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT, IDENTIFY AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT, AND LAY A SOLID FOUNDATION. DIVE INTO THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE MCQ TO EXPAND YOUR BYZANTINE EMPIRE KNOWLEDGE AND EXCEL IN QUIZ COMPETITIONS, ACADEMIC STUDIES, OR PROFESSIONAL ENDEAVORS. THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ARE PROVIDED AT THE END OF EACH PAGE, MAKING IT EASY FOR PARTICIPANTS TO VERIFY THEIR ANSWERS AND PREPARE EFFECTIVELY.

the byzantine empire answer key: The Byzantine Achievement Robert Byron, 2010 Robert Byron believed that the summit of ancient Greek civilization was not to be found in 5th century B.C.E. Athens, but in post-classical Byzantium, also called Constantinople by the Romans. Byzantine civilization was truly glorious, as we see by looking through Byron's fresh eyes. Byron was a brilliant writer and dashing figure whose life was cut short in WWII. The introduction is by Richard Lockett, Byron's biographer.

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the byzantine empire answer key: **A Short History of Byzantium** John Julius Norwich, 1998-10-29 With wit, intelligence and his trademark eye for riveting detail, John Julius Norwich has brought together the most important and fascinating events from his trilogy of the rise and fall of the Byzantine empire.

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1997 The second edition of this major political history of the Byzantine Empire weaves social, economic, cultural trends and foreign affairs into a broad narrative

the byzantine empire answer key: *The Oxford World History of Empire* Peter Fibiger Bang, C. A. Bayly, Vere Harmsworth Professor of Imperial and Naval History C A Bayly, Professor of Classics and by Courtesy History Walter Scheidel, Walter Scheidel, 2020-12-16 This is the first world history of empire, reaching from the third millennium BCE to the present. By combining synthetic surveys, thematic comparative essays, and numerous chapters on specific empires, its two volumes provide unparalleled coverage of imperialism throughout history and across continents, from Asia to Europe and from Africa to the Americas. Only a few decades ago empire was believed to be a thing of the past; now it is clear that it has been and remains one of the most enduring forms of political organization and power. We cannot understand the dynamics and resilience of empire without moving decisively beyond the study of individual cases or particular periods, such as the relatively short age of European colonialism. The history of empire, as these volumes amply demonstrate, needs to be drawn on the much broader canvas of global history. Volume Two: The History of Empires tracks the protean history of political domination from the very beginnings of state formation in the Bronze Age up to the present. Case studies deal with the full range of the historical experience of empire, from the realms of the Achaemenids and Asoka to the empires of Mali and Songhay, and from ancient Rome and China to the Mughals, American settler colonialism, and the Soviet Union. Forty-five chapters detailing the history of individual empires are tied together by a set of global synthesizing surveys that structure the world history of empire into eight chronological phases.

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the byzantine empire answer key: *Doing Tolerance* Maria Castro Varela, Barış Ülker, 2020-04-20 How is tolerance reflected in urban space? Which urban actors are involved in the practices and narratives of tolerance? What are the limits of tolerance? The edited volume answers these questions by considering different forms of urban in/exclusion and participatory citizenship. By drawing together disparate yet critical writings, *Doing Tolerance* examines the production of space, urban struggles and tactics of power from an interdisciplinary perspective. Illustrating the paradoxes within diverse interactions, the authors focus on the conflict between heterogeneous groups of the governed, on the one hand, and the governing in urban spaces, on the other. Above all, the volume explores the divergences and convergences of participatory citizenship, as they are revealed in urban space through political, socio-economic and cultural conditions and the entanglements of social mobilities.

the byzantine empire answer key: *The Eunuch in Byzantine History and Society* Shaun Tougher, 2009-06-02 The existence of eunuchs was one of the defining features of the Byzantine Empire. Covering the whole span of the history of the empire, from the fourth to the fifteenth centuries AD, Shaun Tougher presents a comprehensive survey of the history and roles of eunuchs, making use of extensive comparative material, such as from China, Persia and the Ottoman Empire, as well as about castrato singers of the eighteenth century of Enlightenment Europe, and

self-castrating religious devotees such as the Galli of ancient Rome, early Christians, the Skoptsy of Russia and the Hijras of India. The various roles played by eunuchs are examined. They are not just found as servile attendants; some were powerful political players – such as Chrysaphius who plotted to assassinate Attila the Hun – and others were prominent figures in Orthodoxy as bishops and monks. Furthermore, there is offered an analysis of how society thought about eunuchs, especially their gender identity - were they perceived as men, women, or a third sex? The broad survey of the political and social position of eunuchs in the Byzantine Empire is placed in the context of the history of the eunuch in general. An appendix listing key eunuchs of the Byzantine Empire describing their careers is included, and the text is fully illustrated.

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