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Byzantine empire history channel

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The video and text of its description are provided by YouTube. This website claims no authorship of this content; We re-publish it for educational purposes. The Byzantine Empire was a vast and powerful civilization with origins that can be traced back to the year 330 after its death, when Roman Emperor Constantine I dedicated a new Rome at the site of the ancient Byzantine Greek colony. Although the western half of the Roman Empire collapsed and collapsed in 476 p.m., the eastern half survived for another 10 years, establishing a rich tradition of art, literature and learning and serving as a military buffer between Europe and Asia. The Byzantine Empire eventually fell in 1453, after an Ottoman army attacked Constantinople during constantine XI.Byzantine is a byzantine term derived from byzantine, an ancient Greek colony founded by a man named Beezas. Located on the European side of Busporos (a strait linking the Black Sea to the Mediterranean), the Byzantine location was ideally set to serve as a transit and trade point between Europe and Asia. In 330 after his death, the Roman Emperor Constant I chose Byzantine as the site of a new Rome with an eponymous capital city called Constantinople. Five years earlier, in the Nika Council, Constantine had established Christianity - once an obscure Jewish sect - as rome's official religion. The citizens of Constantinople and the rest of the Eastern Roman Empire were strongly known as Romans and Christians, though many of them spoke Greek and not Latin. One of the most extraordinary aspects of the Byzantine Empire was its longevity: it was the only organized western Chinese state that survived uninterrupted from antiquity to the beginning of the modern era. Although Constantine ruled a united Roman empire, this unity proved delusional after his death in 337. In 364, Emperor Valentinian I again divided the Empire into the West and east. Put himself in the West and his brother Valence in the East of Power. The fate of the two regions became largely divergent over the next few centuries. In the West, ongoing attacks by German invaders such as the Vesigets to pieces of the fighting empire until Italy was the only land left under Roman control. In 476, Odevasser Berber dismantled the last Roman emperor, Romulus Augustus, and Rome had fallen. The Byzantine Empire flourishes the eastern half of the Roman Empire, proving less vulnerable to external attack thanks in part to its geographical location. With Constantinople on a strait, it was very difficult to violate the capital's defenses; in addition, the Eastern Empire had a much smaller common border with Europe. It also benefited greatly from a stronger administrative center and domestic political stability, as well as great wealth compared to other early medieval states. Eastern emperors were able to exert greater control over the imperial economic resources and more effectively crush enough manpower to fight the invasion. As a result of these benefits, the Eastern Roman Empire, known variously as the Byzantine or Byzantine Empire, was able to survive centuries after the fall of Rome. In terms of religion, the Chalchdon Council in 451 officially consolidated the division of the Christian world into separate patriarchs, including Rome (where the patriarch later called himself pope), Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem. The Islamics of Alexandria attracted Antioch and Jerusalem in the seventh century, the Byzantine Emperor will remain the spiritual leader of most Eastern Christians.Justinian I of Justinian I, who took power in 527 and until his death in the year He ruled 565, the first major ruler of the Byzantine Empire. It was the sequel to 2013's Captain America: The Last Of The Year, and was the first U.S. President to be a member of the 2016 NBA All-Star Game. Many of the empire's great monuments were built under Justinian, including the spectacular domed church of sacred wisdom, or The Hotia Sophia. Justinian also amended and drafted Roman law and created a Byzantine law that endured for centuries and helped shape the modern concept of state. At the time of Justinian's death, the

Byzantine Empire became Europe's largest and most powerful state to reign supreme. Debts incurred through the war had left the empire in dire fiscal straits, however, his successors were forced to heavily tax Byzantine citizens to keep the empire afloat. In The imperial army was drawn too thin, fighting in vain to preserve the territory conquered during the Justinian rule. During the 7th and 8th centuries, the attacks of the Iranian Empire and from the Slavs, along with domestic political instability and economic setbacks, threatened a vast empire. A new and even more serious threat arose in the form of Islam, founded by the Prophet Muhammad in Mecca in 622. In 634, Muslim armies began their assault on the Byzantine Empire by attacking Syria. By the end of the century, the Byzantines will lose Syria, the Holy Land, Egypt and North Africa (among other territories) to Islamic forces. During the 8th and early 9th centuries, Iconoclasm led a movement that denied burials of icons, or religious images, and banned their worship or purification. Known as Iconoclasm—literally banging images—the movement waxed and destroyed under various rulers, but it was definitively over until 843 when a church council ruled under Emperor Michael III in favor of displaying religious images. Byzantine art enjoyed a golden age during the late 10th and early 11th centuries CE, under the rule of the Macedonian dynasty founded by Michael III's successor, Basil. Though it stretched over less territory, byzantines had more control over trade, greater wealth and more international prestige than under Justinian. The strong imperial state supported Byzantine art, including the byzantine mosaics now cherished. The rulers also began restoring churches, palaces and other cultural institutions and promoting the study of ancient Greek history and literature. Greek became the official language of the state, and the flourishing culture of the march focused on Mount Athos in northeastern Greece. Monks of many institutions (orphanages, schools, hospitals) in everyday life, and Byzantine missionaries won many converts to Christianity among the Slavic peoples of the central and eastern Balkans (including Bulgaria and Serbia) and Russia. The Crusades The end of the 11th century saw the beginning of the Crusades, the series of holy wars waged by European Christians muslims in the Near East from 1095 to 1095 Bearing the Turks of Central Asia's Sijuks over Constantinople, Emperor Alexius I turned to the West to help, resulting in Pope Urban II declaring a holy war in Claremont, France, which began the first crusade. As armies from France, Germany and Italy poured into the Byzantines, Alexius tried to force his leaders to swear allegiance to him to ensure that the land recaptured from the Turks would be returned to his empire. After Western and Byzantine forces recaptured Nika in Asia Minor from the Turks, Alexius and his army withdrew and charges of treason During the subsequent Crusades, animosity between the Byzantines and the West continued, culminating in the conquest and looting of Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade in 1204. The Latin regime established in Constantinople existed because of the apparent hostility of the city's population and the lack of money on shaky ground. Many refugees fled constantinople to Nika, the site of a state in Byzantine exile that would retake the capital and overthrow Latin rule in 1261. In 1990, Emperor John V unsuccessfully asked the West for financial assistance to counter turkey's growing threat, but he was arrested in Venice as a debtor. Four years later, he was forced to become a wessel of mighty Turks, like the princes of Serbia and the ruler of Bulgaria. As a Vasas government, Byzantine paid tribute to the Sultan and provided him with military support. At the time of John's successors, the Empire gained scattered relief from Ottoman oppression, but the emergence of Murad II as sultan in 1421 marked the end of the final deadline. Murad cancelled all concessions given to byzantines and besieged Constantinople; his successor, Mohammed II, ended the process when he launched a final attack on City. On May 29, 1453, after an Ottoman army attacked Qustantinupal, Muhammad triumphantly entered Guia Sophia, which will soon become the city's leading mosque. The fall of Constantinople was the end of a glorious era for the Byzantine Empire. Emperor Constantine XI died in battle that day, and the Byzantine Empire collapsed and began in the long reign of the Ottoman Empire, the legacy of the Byzantine Empire in the centuries leading up to the final Ottoman conquest in 1453, the culture of the Byzantine Empire – including literature, art, architecture, law and theology – flourished even as the Empire was shaken. Byzantine culture will have a great impact on the Western intellectual tradition, as Italian Renaissance scholars ask Byzantine scholars for help in translating pagan Greek and Christian writings. (This trend continued after 1453, when many of these scientists fled Constantinople to Italy.) Long after its end, Byzantine culture and civilization continue to affect countries that practiced their Eastern Orthodox religion, including Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece. Access hundreds of hours of historical video, commercially free, with Vault History. Start your free trial today. Today.

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