

## Chapter 1 : Justinian Worksheets - Printable Worksheets

*Justinian Code. Showing top 8 worksheets in the category - Justinian Code. Some of the worksheets displayed are Byzantium work, Justinian code work, The byzantine empire work name 1, Law 12 unit 1 work law and society, Wh07 te ch09 s01 s, The byzantine empire audio review, Global regents review packet 3.*

What was left of the Roman Empire was ruled by the emperor in Constantinople. The city of Constantinople, built on a peninsula surrounded by three bodies of water: People spoke Greek and wore Greek-styled clothing. The emperors and empresses wore beautiful silk and purple-dyed clothing, with expensive slippers. Learning and trade thrived in the Byzantine Empire. As you read in a previous chapter, Emperor Constantine ended the persecution of Christians, and Emperor Theodosius made Christianity the official state religion of the Roman Empire. Byzantine art featured beautiful mosaics of Christian themes. Mosaics are made from pieces of glass or stone and glued together. They are most commonly found on the floor or ceiling. Justinian created a set of laws called the Justinian Code. This code said that the emperor made all of the laws and interpreted the laws as well. The Justinian Code was law throughout the empire. Justinian had a goal of re-uniting the Roman Empire. He sent out armies to battle the barbarians who had taken control in the West. On these two maps, you can see the conquests of the Byzantine armies during the reign of Emperor Justinian. Belisarius was the commander who led these armies in an attempt to win back the old Western Roman Empire. The war effort to take back the western part of the empire forced Justinian to raise taxes on the people of the Byzantine Empire. The Roman citizens were angry with Justinian about the high taxes for the war effort, and he was becoming unpopular. Like our modern sports, the Byzantines had teams they supported. The Byzantine chariot teams were named after colors: The Blues, Reds, Greens, and Whites. Justinian, noticing how unhappy people were with him, decided to free these two people and hold a chariot race on January 13. Rather than cheering for their teams, fans of both the Greens and Blues shouted Nika, meaning win or conquer. Justinian fled to the palace as the Nika Riot spilled out into the streets. The palace was under siege as most of the city, including the church called the Hagia Sophia Church of Holy Wisdom, was destroyed. A prisoner in his own palace, Justinian decided to board a ship and sail away from Constantinople, stepping down as emperor, but saving his life. As he started to leave, he looked behind him to find his wife, Theodora, stubbornly refusing. The riot was controlled, and Justinian continued to rule the Byzantine Empire. Empress Theodora refused to leave Constantinople in the wake of the Nika Riot. Justinian set out to rebuild the city after the the Nika Riots. Justinian rebuilt the Hagia Sophia, which, after the rebuilding, had the largest dome in the world. The building is still standing today, although it is now a mosque, since the conquering Ottoman Turks were Muslim. The Hagia Sophia, rebuilt, with its grand dome, by Justinian, whom you can see with Theodora in the insert. By clicking on any links the user is leaving the Penfield School District website, the district is not responsible for any information associated with these links, including any pop-up ads. Eastern Orthodox Christianity is still practiced today. Even though Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic are both Christian, they had arguments and even battles against each other. The Byzantine emperor was never totally safe. This was called the "Malady of the Purple," because any one with power could seize the throne in the Byzantine Empire. There were always plots to overthrow the emperor and much political intrigue in Constantinople, even among family and relatives. This fire was thrown at the enemy and could not be extinguished, not even by water. Greek Fire was used against the attacking Muslim fleets. Greek fire was thrown in glass containers and propelled by a pump. Greek Fire has been lost to history, and no one is absolutely sure how to make it today. Greek Fire helped to save the Byzantine Empire and Christianity for several hundred years. Constantinople finally fell to the cannons of the Turks in Greek Fire, sometimes called Roman Fire, is being thrown at enemy ships in this Middle Ages manuscript. This is an audio file and can be opened with an audio player or editor such as QuickTime.

### Chapter 2 : Justinian Code Worksheets - Printable Worksheets

*Primary Source: Justinian Code Worksheet. In A.D. the Emperor Justinian began a review of the old Roman laws. There were thousands of Roman laws that ordered life.*

**Early Life** Unlike most of the great rulers during the Middle Ages, Justinian was not born into a royal family. He was born to a peasant woman named Vigilantia in the Macedonian town of Tauresium. Justin adopted Justinian and had him move to Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire. There Justinian received a good education learning how to read and write as well as law and history. He became very close to the emperor and gathered many strong allies. When the emperor died without an heir in 527, Justin seized the position of emperor. **Marrying Theodora** In 528, Justinian married Theodora. He loved Theodora and wanted to marry her. **Becoming Emperor** When Justin died in 527, Justinian became the new emperor. He was a hard working emperor who was known for surrounding himself with talented people. He sent out his armies commanded by his two powerful generals, Belizarius and Narses. They successfully regained much of the land lost by the collapse of the Western Roman Empire including Italy and the city of Rome. **Justinian Code** Justinian also wanted to preserve the laws of Rome. He had all of the laws written down in one place. Then he added new laws to make sure that everyone was protected by the laws. This set of laws was called the Justinian Code. It was so well written that it became the basis of laws for many countries throughout the world. **Building, Religion, and the Arts** Justinian had a passion for the arts and for religion. Under his reign arts such as poetry and literature flourished. He had a strong belief in Christianity and wrote laws to protect the church and to suppress paganism. He also was a prolific builder. He had churches, dams, bridges, and fortifications built throughout the empire. This magnificent cathedral is still one of the most famous and beautiful buildings in the world today. He had placed high taxes on his people in order to pay for his armies and building projects. In 532, this all came to a head at a chariot race. At the chariot race the two rival teams, the Green and Blue, united together in their dislike for Justinian. They began to riot. Justinian considered fleeing, but at the urging of his wife Theodora, he fought back. Around 30, rioters were put to death to end the riot. **Death** Justinian died in 565 after ruling for nearly 40 years. He left no children so his nephew Justin II became emperor. **Interesting Facts about Justinian I** He introduced new laws that protected both slaves and women. There was a horrible plague in Constantinople during the 540s. Justinian got sick, but managed to recover. He was the last Roman emperor to speak Latin. Because of his hard work he was sometimes called the "emperor who never sleeps. Your browser does not support the audio element. More subjects on the Middle Ages:

## Chapter 3 : CST: View Lesson Plan

*About This Quiz & Worksheet. Justinian's Code of Law help shaped our Western world, and this quiz/worksheet combo will help test your understanding of this broad topic.*

Review how civil war, corruption, and foreign invasions that began in A. Several emperors such as Diocletian and Constantine tried to prevent the collapse by dividing the empire into smaller regions. The western empire was quickly overrun by foreign invaders while the eastern half survived as the Byzantine Empire. Encourage students to list some of the Roman traditions that survived the fall of the empire. Remind students that Roman legal traditions survived through the efforts of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian, who had Roman law organized into the Justinian Code. Tell students that they will be learning about this code and creating their own legal code to govern their class. Distribute The Classroom Law Code worksheet. Tell students to read the samples of the Justinian Code that appear and answer the questions that follow. Encourage students to think about what other laws may have guided Roman and Byzantine society. If your class has Internet access, visit the Medieval Sourcebook: The Institutes of Justinian, CE [http: Encourage students to click on each of the four books of the code to note all the different areas of law it addresses. Encourage students to visit your local library to research state legal codes. Compare a state legal code to the Justinian Code. Have students take note of any areas of the law that they might find interesting. If students have difficulty understanding legal terminology, focus their efforts away from the individual laws and more on the areas of law. Encourage students to share their research with the class. Have them vote to choose the areas of law they would include in a classroom legal code. Guide students by offering examples such as property law, judicial law, and criminal law. As students offer examples, record them on the board in an outline form. Divide the class into small committee groups. Assign one part of the outline to each group. Explain to each committee that it is responsible for creating the laws that will appear in that part of the legal code. Each committee will brainstorm and record new laws around its section of the classroom legal code. After finishing their new laws, each committee will choose a representative to present their laws to the class. Encourage students to ask questions about the laws and offer suggestions or revisions. Review each law with the class to make sure that each student in the class understands the code. Have students offer suggestions about how the class might be able to enforce these new laws. Encourage students to think about how our state and local governments enforce their legal codes. Then ask them to use these examples to create a system of enforcement for the new classroom code. Observe how the class enforces the new laws for one week and then discuss the results with the class.](http://www.ancient.eu/Justinian)

## DOWNLOAD PDF JUSTINIANS CODE WORKSHEET

### Chapter 4 : KateHo Â» Justinian Code Worksheet #ba9b Battk hammurabis code worksheet

*Compare a state legal code to the Justinian Code. Have students take note of any areas of the law that they might find interesting. If students have difficulty understanding legal terminology, focus their efforts away from the individual laws and more on the areas of law.*

There were thousands of Roman laws that ordered life in the empire. The emperor chose ten men to review 1, books full of Roman Law and create a simpler legal code. These men were able to create the Justinian Code with just over 4, laws. Read these two laws from the Justinian Code. Think about what they tell you about the Roman and Byzantine empires. Answer the questions that follow the samples. Primary Source Tip Reading these samples or any legal document may be hard for you to understand. There are some big words, and the paragraphs are often one long sentence. Read each part of the sentence carefully. If you find words you do not know, look them up in a dictionary. Slaves are in the power of masters, a power derived from the law of nations: Division of Things If the wheat of Titius is mixed with yours, when this takes place by mutual consent, the mixed heap belongs to you in common because each body, that is, each grain, which before was the property of one or other of you, has by your mutual consent been made your common property; but, if the intermixture were accidental, or made by Titius without your consent, the mixed wheat does not then belong to you both in common; because the grains still remain distinct, and retain their proper substance. The Justinian Code has four different parts called books. What books do you see here? What does the first sample tell you about slavery in both empires? How do you think slaves were treated? Review Law Number Under this law, what happens if someone takes your property without your permission? How do you think this law helped the government maintain order? Why do you think it was important for the Roman and Byzantine empires to have extensive legal codes? You may download, print and make copies of these pages for use in your classroom, provided that you include the copyright notice shown below in all such copies.

### Chapter 5 : Biographies for Kids: Justinian I

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### Chapter 6 : Understanding Primary Sources: The Justinian Code

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### Chapter 7 : Justinian Tests & Worksheets - All Grades

*Try this multiple-choice quiz to see what you know about what the Justinian Code was and what it did. The quiz can be taken online at any time or.*

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*Search Results for justinian - All Grades. 42 questions match "justinian".Refine Your Search Select questions to add to a test using the checkbox above each question.*

### Chapter 9 : The Classroom Law Code

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*Justinian's Code- Collection of Roman laws organized by the Byzantine emperor Justinian and later serving as a model for the Catholic Church and medieval monarchs. Justinian code- is the result of all the laws of ancient Rome collected and organized.*