A TALE OF TWO EMPIRES: PART I
THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

LECTURE I
FOUNDATION:
FROM BYZANTIUM TO CONSTANTINOPLE

LECTURE II
RECONQUEST:
JUSTINIAN AND THE GOLDEN AGE

LECTURE III
DECLINE AND RESURGENCE:
THE MACEDONIANS

LECTURE IV
THE ARRIVAL AND CONQUESTS OF THE SELJUK TURKS

LECTURE V
BYZANTINES, TURKS AND CRUSADERS

LECTURE VI
BYZANTINE ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Copyright © 2007
by
Dr. William J. Neidinger, Stylus Productions
and
The Texas Foundation For Archaeological & Historical Research
I. INTRODUCTION
- Byzantine and Ottoman Empires traditionally taught as two separate studies
- compartmentalized and specialized nature of humanities today
- their stories form a continuum
- empires came to rule over the same peoples
- empires faced many of the same enemies
- empires came to accommodate these defeated enemies within their spheres
- empires developed universalist mythologies for their respective religions
- both served as mercenaries for the other
- both at one time allied to one another
- at one time imperial families intermarried
  - Imaret of Nilüfer Hatun, Nicaea (Iznik, Turkey)
    - 1346 Theodora marries Orhan; Nilüfer Hatun
      - remains Christian; regent while Orhan away at war
      - mother of Sultan Murad I (Moslem)
    - 1388 Imaret built by Murad I
- both occupied the same imperial city: Byzantium, New Rome, Constantinople, Istanbul

II. THE IMPERIAL CITY
- capital of three empires: Roman / Byzantine, Latin Kingdom of the East, Ottoman Turkish
- modern assessment of the city by the land: hills, valleys, buildings & walls
- ancient assessment of the city by the waters: Golden Horn, Sea of Marmara, Bosphorus
- strategic location: bridge between Europe & Asia and Black Sea & Mediterranean Sea
- 667 BC Byzas of Megara consults Delphi re: foundation of a colony
  - “…opposite the blind…” and Chalcedon
  - acropolis beneath Tokapi Sarai
  - mercantile depot, repair center; fish; wine
- 512-479 BC Persian occupation
- 5th – 4th c. BC unwilling ally of Athens in Delian League
- 356 BC resists Philip II of Macedon
- 344 BC conquered by Alexander III
- 2nd c. BC part of Pax Romana: peace and prosperity
- 196 AD Roman civil war; Byzantion chooses wrong side
  - Septimius Severus (victor) razes Byzantion and enlarges (?) and rebuilds
  - extent of city uncertain
- 211 Septimius Severus died > Caracalla (reg. 211-217)
- Time of Troubles: 217-284 AD
  - imperial malfeasance
  - civil war; wars of succession; legions vs legions
  - rapid succession of emperors (Balbinus; Gallienus (reg. 260-268) 19 revolts)
  - frontiers left unguarded; Dacia lost; Armenia lost; Zenobia
  - barbarian invasions; Aurelian Walls of Rome
  - economic collapse
    - inflation; debasement of coinage
    - taxes-in-kind
    - bankruptcy of imperial and municipal governments
  - peasant revolts (Gaul)
- 284 Diocles (> Diocletian) comes to power
  - borders secured and fortified; Germans defeated, Persians’ internal discord
  - gradual creation of the Tetrarchy = (Grk) rule of the four
- re-organization of provinces
  - size diminished
  - separation of civil and military powers
  - civilian bureaucracy “militarized”
- division of empire
  - two Augusti: Diocletian and Maximian
  - two Caesars: Galerius and Constantius Chlorus
  - separate “capitals”
> increase & multiplication of bureaucracies
> increase in taxation
- rules of succession
  - united by law: adoption and intermarriage
  - agreed dates of abdication, succession and “coronation”
  - 20-year reigns
- divine sanction
  - Tetrarchs recast as Jupiter and Hercules
  - “orientalization” of imperial court
  - Augustus as “Dominus”
- 301 Edict of Prices and Wages; death penalty > failure
  - 303 first edict against Christians
    - formerly “…children of the household…” and service in army
    - role of Galerius
- 303 Diocletian visits Rome for the first time; Baths of Diocletian
- 305 abdication of Diocletian and Maximian
  - succession of Galerius and Constantius Chlorus to Augusti
  - Maximinus Daia and Severus appointed Caesars
- 306 Constantius Chlorus requests Galerius to release Constantine (son) for service in Britain
  - reluctant release of Constantine > post haste to Hadrian’s Wall
  - Constantius Chlorus dies at York > troops acclaim Constantine “Augustus”
- 306 Maxentius (son of Maximian) elevated to “Augustus” by Rome’s Praetorian Guard
  - Rome made capital

III. FLAVIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTINUS; CONSTANTINE I THE GREAT
- 285 born in Niš / Naissus (Serbia) to Constantius Chlorus & Helena
- 293 Constantius Chlorus appointed Caesar in Tetrarchy
  - Helen put aside / divorced
  - Constantius Chlorus marries Theodora (step-daughter of Maximian)
  - Constantine to Nicomedia for “education” / house arrest
- 293-306 Constantine at Diocletian’s palace at Nicomedia
  - Helen probably not present
  - intellectual education uncertain; Latin not Greek
  - 295 with Diocletian in Egypt
  - 296-297 with Galerius against Persians
  - “Galerius’ plots” against Constantine: ambush during battle, animal games
  - acquaintance with Christianity in Diocletian’s court
    - Diocletian’s wife (Prisca) and daughter (Valeria) “Christians”
    - Christians prominent in palace personnel, “children of the court”
    - Christians prominent in court and army
  - 296 edict passed against Manichaeans
- 303 Diocletian visits Rome; Constantine present (?)
- 303 first of several edicts against Christians passed
  - legendary influence of Galerius dubious; increasing severity of edicts
- 305 Diocletian and Maximian abdicate
  - Constantius Chlorus and Galerius > Augusti
  - Maximinus Daia and Severus > Caesars
- 306 Constantius Chlorus requests Galerius send Constantine to Britain
- Constantine fights alongside Chlorus against Scots
- 306 Constantius Chlorus dies at York; troops proclaim Constantine Augustus
- 306 Praetorian Guard (Rome) proclaims Maxentius (son of Maximian) Augustus
- 306-312 Constantine fortifies Rhine (Trier); march on Italy
- October 28, 312 Battle of the Milvian Bridge
  - Maxentius killed; Praetorian Guard exterminated
  - October 29 triumphal parade ends at Senate building
  - family brought to Rome
    - wife and sons > Lateran Palace
    - Helen > Sessorian Palace
    - Constantine > Palatine Hill
  - completes Maxentius’ building projects
    - Basilica of Maxentius-Constantine; statue
    - Temple of Romulus-Constantine
- 313 Milan: Constantine and Licinius proclaim Edict of Toleration
  - Licinius weds Constantia; Diocletian commits suicide
  - Licinius attacks Maximinus Daia
  - Licinius exterminates families of Daia, Galerius, Severus, Diocletian
  - division of empire
- 323 Goths cross Danube; Constantine marches into Licinius’ realm > war
  - Constantine in Thessalonike: 130,000 men, 200 warships
  - Licinius in Byzantium: 165,000 men, 350 warships
February 324 Battle of Hadrianopolis
  - Licinius retreats to Byzantium, Chalcedon, Nicomedia
  - Constantia arranges peace
- 325 Constantine orders Licinius executed
- 326 Constantine orders execution of Fausta and Crispus
  - repentant Helen on pilgrimage to Palestine
  - dies in 330 in Nicomedia; buried Rome / Constantinople (?)
    - religious foundations
    - Church of the Holy Sepulchre; True Cross
  - Constantine to Rome
    - 315 Arch of Constantine awarded by Senate
    - St. Peter’s, St. Paul-outside-the-Walls, St. John in Lateran, San Lorenzo, Santa Costanza
  - cool reception > riots
  - Constantine leaves Rome, never returns

IV. NOVA ROMA, CONSTANTINOPOLITANA
- capital = residence of emperor / Caesar
- division of empire / re-location of capital legitimized by Tetrarchy
- Constantine’s antipathy towards Rome; legend of the List of Ten Cities
  - Troy rebuilding started (Troas?) and abandoned
  - Chalcedon > Byzantium
- oracles consulted > November 4, 326
  - Sopater and Praetextatus
  - circuit of city walls
- 328 consecratio (?)
- May 11, 330 dedicatio (?)
  - city dedicated as “Flora” or “Anthousa”
  - public proclamation of city as Nova Roma
  - common usage: Constantinopolitana
- 7 hills & 14 administrative districts
- Senate established; honorary body without political power
  - enticements to Senators; tax incentives; mansions on Bosphorus

**Hippodrome**
- enlarge hippodrome (1300 feet); sphendone substructure
- kathisma and royal palace > Great Palace
- spina and monuments: Plataea (479 BC); obelisk of Tothmoses III (harbor); column (?)
- Greens, Blues, Reds, Whites
- Palace of Hormisdas > later incorporated into Great Palace

**Milion**
- new monument or old one pillaged from Rome (?); gate of Byzantion (?)

**Burnt Column** in Forum of Constantine; Gorgon heads from Didyma
- Apollo re-cut as Constantine
- Palladium buried beneath column (?)
- Helen’s nails cast into crown (?)

**Hagia Eirene** refurbished and **Hagia Sophia** started (?)
- atrium of Hagia Sophia as statuary museum
- Maxentius statue
- statue of Tetrarchs
- Pheidias’ statues: Athena Promachos from Athens, Chryselephantine Zeus of Olympia
- dole; diversion of grain fleets from Rome > Constantinople

**Church of the Holy Apostles**
- former Temple of Aphrodite
- rotunda mausoleum with cenotaphs of Apostles
- Constantine as 13th apostle > theological and political implications unsettling
- burial of Helen (?)
- acquisition of relics
- Jerome, “…Constantinople was dedicated and all other cities depopulated…”
- Constantinople as imperial residence > new capital of Roman Empire

**V. CONSTANTINE, THE CHURCH AND CAESARO-PAPISM**
- radical nature of Christianity now lost
  - no instructions from its founder on how to proceed
  - divorced from and persecuted by mother faith: Judaism
  - growth without benefit of state protection > persecution
  - growth at expense of Judaism and in imitation of state
  - Christianity “…a state within the state…” or “…states within the state…”
- 313 Edict of Milan = toleration > Constantine’s patronage > state religion by ca. 400
  - Constantine’s motives and assessment of Christianity now unfathomable
  - not a majority faith
  - religious sincerity or shrewd political move
- Christianity not a monolith
  - regional churches in communication with one another
  - no corpus of Christian doctrine
  - no universally recognized Christian hierarchy
  - no universally recognized corpus of sacred literature, calendar of feasts, liturgy
  - ad hoc approach to formulation of Church doctrine and government
- Constantine envisioned an active partnership between Church and Empire
- caesaro-papism = system in which a layman is given certain powers over the sacerdotal realm
  - word coined by Iustus Henning Böhmer (1756)
  - derogatory description of role of Byzantine emperor in Greek Orthodox Church
  - concept never defined by Orthodox Church
  - powers of emperors over Church varied with various emperors
- 337 Constantine requests that Church appoint a bishop for Constantinople
  - Bishop Paul I the Confessor consecrated in Hagia Eirene
  - by 381 Bishop of Constantinople second only to Rome
- Constantine summons a universal council of the Church at Nicæa in 325
  - council summoned by emperor > prerogative of emperors
  - at Constantine’s palace; close supervision of bishops
  - teachings of Arius re: divinity and eternity of Jesus Christ
  - Constantine at council = emperor at Senate
    - opens council; introductory speeches
    - attends sessions as auditor; others run council sessions
    - Constantine’s preferences made known > consensus
    - formulation of dogma (Nicene Creed), dissenters (2) punished
    - celebratory banquet
- Constantine, “…I am also a bishop, appointed by God over those outside the Church…”
  - Constantine not yet baptized
  - Constantine with only slight comprehension of theological arguments
  - Constantine uses imperial troops to enforce council decisions
- Arianism’s continued popularity in Syria, Palestine, Egypt
  - religious + ethnic friction
  - military intervention in religious disputes further alienates provinces from Constantinople
  - ca. 335 Arius recalled from exile
    - imperial family with strong pro-Arian sympathies
    - Arius meets with Constantine in Great Palace
  - 336 Arius dies; poisoned (?); on verge of rehabilitation (?)
- 337 Constantine’s plans for baptism in Jordan River
  - Constantine dies at Nicomedia; baptized by Eusebius of Nicomedia (Arian)
  - buried in the Church of the Holy Apostles; “canonized” with Helen > cultus

VI. THE EMPIRE AFTER CONSTANTINE
- plans for division of empire amongst sons and nephews
- Constantinople given to Dalmatius
- 338 soldiers loyal to sons of Constantine exterminate collateral branches of Constantine’s family
- 340 Constans defeats Constantine II; division of empire with Constantius II
  - revolt of legions in Africa, Danube, Italy
- 350 Constans killed in rebellion
- 355 Constantius II appoints Julian as Caesar of the West
- 361 civil war; Constantius II dies > Julian as sole emperor
  - Julian’s pagan revival
- 363 earthquake in Middle East and death of Julian
- 364 empire divided between Valens and Valentinian I
  - Milan / Ravenna and Constantinople
- 378 Visigoths cross Danube; Battle of Hadrianopolis; settled as foederati after ravaging the Balkans
- ca. 400 imperial troops withdraw from Britain; massacre of Goths in Constantinople
- 406 Vandals cross Rhine > Pyrenees
- 410 Visigoths “sack” Rome > southern Gaul
- 413 new land walls added to Constantinople
- 429 Vandals leave “Vandalucia” > Africa; 439 Carthage falls
- 431 Franks cross Rhine
- 439 sea walls added to Constantinople
- 447 earthquake levels new circuit of land walls
- triple circuit of walls built in 60 days
- Attila the Hun marches against Constantinople
- 451 Attila stopped in Gaul
- 455 Vandals sack Rome
- 456 Visigoths settle in Spain
- 457 Leo I crowned by Patriarch of Constantinople
- 476 Romulus Augustulus deposed in Ravenna
- 493 Ostrogoths conquer Italy at bequest of Zeno
- western provinces all settled by Germanic tribes
  - nominal allegiance to emperor in Constantinople; independence
  - empire = Balkans, Anatolia, Middle East, Egypt
  - religious discontent widespread
- Rome residence of the Pope; accommodation with king of the Ostrogoths
- Constantinople residence of emperor and Patriarch of Constantinople

VII. CONSTANTINOPLE AFTER CONSTANTINE
- rapid growth of city; Chora Monastery & Blachernae part of suburbs
- aqueduct built by Valens (reg. 364-378), new cisterns
- new land walls; “Theodosian Walls”
  - city wall: 14′ thick with 96 towers: 60′ high, 180′ apart
    - ballistai and catapults
  - middle wall: 6′ thick with 96 towers: 35′ high, 180′ apart
  - archers’ wall and moat
  - 10 gates including Golden Gate
- new harbors dredged for Egyptian grain ships
- Theodosius II (reg. 408-450) and obelisk of Tothmoses III
- continuing additions to Great Palace (?)
- 450 Binbirdirek constructed
- 462 Monastery of St. John the Baptist of Studius built
  - Akoimetoi [Ακοιμητοί] = (Grk) sleepless ones
- Hagia Sophia completed by Constantius II in 360
  - destroyed in riots of 404
  - rebuilt by Theodosius II; destroyed in riots of 532

VIII. THE CHURCH AFTER CONSTANTINE
- Arianism still powerful in Syria, Palestine, Egypt
- Arianism with supporters of imperial household
- 335 path to rehabilitation of Arius (?) > death in 336
- 337 baptism of Constantine by Arian bishop
  - Constantine dies > Church of the Holy Apostles
  - basilica (cruciform) added by Constantius II to mausoleum (?)
- split in imperial family
  - Constantius II pro-Arian
  - Constantine II and Constans pro-Nicene
  - 351 Constantius II as sole ruler of Roman Empire (pro-Arian)
- pro-Arian church synods called
  - local Arian vs Nicene riots; Athanasius
- 341 Ulfilas made bishop by pro-Arian Eusebius of Nicomedia
- Ulfilas begins conversion of German trans-Danube tribes to Arian Christianity
- 361-363 Julian’s pagan interlude
  - Constantius II removed Altar of Victory from Senate building in Rome
  - Julian’s efforts to revitalize paganism and Judaism as foils to Christianity
  - anti-Christian legislation passed
  - amnesty to all Christian factions
  - plans for rebuilding the Temple of Jerusalem; earthquake
  - near Harran Julian assassinated by a Christian soldier (?)
- post-363 unbroken succession of Christian emperors
- continuation of Arian controversy
  - (west) Valentinian I (reg. 364-375) pro-Nicene
  - (east) Valens (reg. 364-378) pro-Arian
  - 378 Battle of Hadrianopolis Valens killed > Theodosius I
- Theodosius I (reg. 378-395): 379 abandons title of Pontifex Maximus
  - orthodox (pro-Nicene); support of orthodox clergy
    - Ambrose of Milan
      - refuses Arians right to build a cathedral in Milan
      - drives Arian Christians out of Milan
    - continued fracturing of Arian Christianity > “semi-Arians,” “Anomeans,” et al.
  - conversion of Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Vandals, Burgundians
  - conflicts with Ambrose
    - 388 destruction of Synagogue of Callinicum
    - 390 massacre at Thessalonike
    - Theodosius I submits to Ambrose’s authority
    - “…the emperor is within the Church, not above it…”
  - 392 outlaws public profession of paganism
    - pro-Nicene Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire
    - laws passed restricting the practice of Judaism
  - eventually re-unites empire; divides it at death
- 431 Council of Ephesus
  - Nestorius condemns use of Theotokos [Θεότοκος] = (Grk) God-birther to describe Mary
  - Theotokos ≠ Mother of God
  - uncertain origin of phrase (Alexandria?)
  - Nestorius condemned; followers exiled
  - Edessa > Persia > Asia
- 450 Council of Chalcedon; Constantinople = Rome
  - regarding the definition of the two natures of Christ
  - Dyophysites: Greek and Roman churches
  - Monophysites: Egyptian (Ethiopian), Syrian, Armenian churches
  - imperial troops employed to enforce orthodoxy
- Zeno (reg. 474-475 and 476-491)
  - sends Ostrogoths to Italy
  - 482 publishes Henotikon to heal Dyophysite-Monophysite division
    - satisfies no one > Dyophysite, Monophysite, & imperial factions
    - Pope Felix II/III condemns Henotikon and excommunicates Patriarch and Emperor
IX. ANASTASIIUS (reg. 491-518)
- Ariadne (widow of Zeno) marries Anastasius
- Anastasius a court functionary who had stabilized monetary system
  - ends debasement of coinage
  - regularizes tax collection; lessens taxes of crafts and industries
  - increase trade, prosperity and tax revenues
- no lifting of tax burdens on farmers
- increasingly pro-Monophysite > orthodox unrest
  - Syria, Palestine, Egypt placated
  - Constantinople in turmoil: Blues and Greens
- Long Walls; Blachernae Palace
- Anastasius dies without heirs; Ariadne dead
- Justin proclaimed emperor by palace guard; bribed way to throne (7)
  - swineherder > army > imperial guard
  - wife: purchased slave > concubine > wife > empress; childless
  - Justin illiterate (?)
- Empire divided
  1. Latin speaking western Empire
     - settled by Arian and pagan German nations
     - Bishop of Rome (Pope) sends missionaries to Germans
     - contact with eastern churches via Constantinople
     - Romanization of Germans: language, culture, and religion
  2. Greek speaking eastern Empire
     - alienation of provinces: language, culture, and religion
     - Constantinople as residence of Emperor and Ecumenical Patriarch
     - theoretical government of Church via “Pentarchy”
     - councils summoned by the emperors
     - nominal allegiance of German kings to Emperor
     - problems with Persians
- 518/519 Justin summons his nephew from Macedonia (Serbia) > Constantinople
  - Flavius Petrus Sabbatius adds “Justinianus” to name
RECONQUEST: JUSTINIAN AND THE GOLDEN AGE

I. FLAVIUS PETRUS SABBATIUS JUSTINIANUS
- born 482 in Macedonia; Justiniana Prima (Serbia)
- ca. 500 summoned to Constantinople by Justin I
  - groomed for the throne
  - adds “Justinianus” to name
  - education
  - member of imperial bodyguard
  - gradual assumption of power behind the scenes
- ca. 520 meets Theodora
  - Procopius, Anekdota (Secret History)
    - court historian / panegyrist; On the Wars, On the Buildings
    - accompanied Belisarius
    - Anekdota to be published after his death
  - daughter of bear-tamer for circus acts
  - orphaned > prostitution; mistress of governor of Pentapolis
  - “actress” in hippodrome in Constantinople > Justinian
  - opposition from Empress
- 521 Justinian appointed Consul
- 525 Justinian appointed Caesar
  - Justinian & Theodora accused in plot to seize throne
  - Sts. Sergius & Bacchus appear to Justin to exonerate Justinian & Theodora
- 526 Empress dies; legitimization of Theodora begins; concubine > wife
- April 527 Justinian appointed as co-Augustus
- August 1, 527 Justin I dies, Justinian I as sole ruler; Theodora as Augusta
  - Justinian & Theodora order construction of Church of Sts. Sergius & Bacchus

II. THE REALITY AND THE IDEAL
- ideal: universal Empire (Imperium Romanum) and universal Church (Oikoumene)
  - co-terminus
  - both subservient to one Emperor; vicar of Christ on earth
  - civilize and save mankind
  - Roman politics (Ρωμαίοι), Greek culture, Christian religion
- reality: Empire in ruins and schism within the Church
  - western provinces > independent Germanic kingdoms; Arian Christian & pagan
  - Slavs and Bulgars raiding Balkans
  - Persia (re-conquest of all lands of ancient empire) being paid tribute
  - Rome alienated from Constantinople
  - Monophysite provinces seething in discontent
  - linguistic, ethnic and religious provincialism
  - tax burden crushing peasantry
- Justinian’s aim: restoration of Empire and Church under the Emperor
  - restoration required money
  - John of Cappadocia: extortionate tax collection
  - Theodora unsuccessfully tries to alert Justinian to John’s methods
  - general discontent; Blues and Greens riot

III. JUSTINIAN REBUILDS CONSTANTINOPLE
- seven Blue & Green rioters arrested; botched execution; rescued by monks
- imperial troops apprehend rioters from monastery sanctuary
- 13 January 532 circus races; crowd appeals for mercy
  - Nika Revolt
- riots spread beyond hippodrome; fires set; fires run wild across eastern part of city
- demands for head of John of Cappadocia
- new emperor proclaimed
- Justinian and court on verge of flight; Theodora’s speech
- Narses bribes Blues to desert Greens
- Belisarius’ guard surrounds hippodrome
- eastern part of city in ashes
- 40 days cleanup
- Augusteum enlarged; new colonnades; equestrian statue of Justinian “as Achilles”
- Great Palace rebuilt and expanded
  - Palace of Hormisdas included
  - new kathisma

- Basilica rebuilt
  - Basilica Cistern added; water supply for imperial palace
  - 140 x 70 x 8 m.; 336 columns and capitals; riot debris
- Church of the Holy Apostles
  - sustained partial damage; deteriorating
  - model for St. John the Evangelist, St. Mark
  - relics of Luke, Timothy, Andrew added
- Hagia Eirene (Holy Peace > St. Irene)
  - pre-Constantinian; enlarged by Constantine
  - 346 destroyed during Arian-Orthodox riots
  - 532 destroyed during Nika Revolt
  - basilica plan with galleries; dome on cylinder
  - nearby Hospice of Samsun rebuilt
  - walled together with Hagia Sophia

- Hagia Sophia (Holy Wisdom > St. Sophia)
  - HS1: started by Constantine; finished by Constantius, ca. 360
    - destroyed in riots of 404 (John Chrysostom)
  - HS2: rebuilt by Theodosius II in 415; basilica plan
    - destroyed in Nika Revolt of 532
  - HS3: 532-537
    - architects: Anthemius of Tralles, Isidore of Miletus; Justinian’s advice
    - rival church: Anicia Juliana’s St. Polyeuktos (524-527)
      - family with imperial lineage and ambitions
      - ambitions thwarted by elevation of Justin I to throne > Justinian
      - famous for size, elevation, richness of decoration
      - Pilastri acritani, et al.; question of a dome (?)
    - inspiration for HS3 uncertain
    - domed basilica with atrium and double narthex
    - dome rests on 4 piers joined by arches with pendentives
      - subsidence, spalling, thrust
      - half domes, buttresses
      - 40 ribs with masonry webbing
      - dome: e-w: 31 m.; n-s: 33 m.
    - 537 dome complete; continued subsidence, tilt of piers
    - gold mosaics added; marble facing added
    - 27 December 537 Patriarch Menas and Justinian dedicate Hagia Sophia
    - 542-557 five earthquakes hit Constantinople
      - 14-23 December continual tremors
      - cracks appear in dome
    - 7 May 558 eastern semi-dome, arch & part of dome collapse > entire dome demolished
    - 558-562 Isidore the Younger re-builds a higher dome
    - 24 December 562 re-dedication of Hagia Sophia

SKEUOPHYLAKION

SKEUOPHYLAKION

ATRIUM

BAPTISTRY

HAGIA SOPHIA
- Justinian built / re-built 33 churches in Constantinople
- Alhani Monastery, St. John, San Vitale, St. Catherine, St. Simon Stylites
- Procopius, *On the Buildings*

**IV. CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS**
- 528 decision to organize legal system of the empire
  - Senatorial laws since days of Republic
  - imperial edicts since Augustus
  - previous compilations: Hadrian (2nd c. AD), Diocletian (3rd c. AD), Theodosius II (438)
  - pagan > Christian empire
  - decisions of the councils of the church
  - work of Tribonian and Theophilus
- 529 *Codex Justinianus* published
  - collation of laws and edicts: ecclesiastical law, administration, private law, criminal law, family law, business law
- 533 expanded 10 > 12 books
- 533 *Digest* published
  - collection of legal opinions
- 534 (?) *Institutes* published
  - text for students
- post-534 *Novellai* published
  - laws promulgated during Justinian’s reign
  - in Greek; other parts in Latin
- articulates roles of church, state and emperor in perfect Christian society
  - influence of Christianity; orthodox Christianity as sole religion
  - Christian heresies & paganism proscribed; Judaism & Samaritanism restricted
  - amelioration of conditions of slaves, women, children
  - farmers bound to the soil
  - central guiding hand of the emperor
- Byzantium until 1453; adapted by Slavic states; re-discovered by University of Bologna 12th c.

**V. JUSTINIAN AND THE CHURCH**
- Justinian in the footsteps of Constantine the Great
- Justinian with a good command of theological subtleties
- repair relations with Bishop of Rome (schism since 484)
  - anti-Arian & anti-Monophysite front
  - Pope (like Patriarch) an official under Justinian
  - 536 bullies Pope Agapitus I into adhering to personal formulation of the faith
  - 537 Justinian has Pope Silverius I put on trial
  - 545 Justinian has Pope Vigilius arrested and brought to Constantinople
- Theodora a pro-Monophysite
  - legends of hiding renegade Monophysites in Palace of Hormisdas
  - rival missionaries to Ethiopia
  - sponsors Jacob Baradeus as bishop of Edessa
- 533 Justinian begins attempts to reconcile Orthodox and Monophysites
- 553 Council of Constantinople (5th Ecumenical)
  - attempts to mollify Monophysites fail
- paganism still in isolated quarters of Empire
  - 529 Platonic Academy closed; flight to Edessa > Persia
  - 530 (?) Temple of Isis (Philae, Egypt) ordered closed
  - tolerated talented pagans in court: Tribonian, Isidore of Miletus (?), John of Cappadocia

**VI. JUSTINIAN AND THE RECONQUEST**
- western provinces: Arian heretics and German
- 531 concludes “Endless Peace” with Chosroes I of Persia
- begins plans for re-conquest of the west
- civil war amongst Vandals of North Africa
  - Belisarius: 10,000 infantry, 6,000 horse, 30,000 sailors; 500 transport vessels, 92 warships
- June 533 Belisarius sails for Carthage
  - arrives undetected
  - two major battles; Gelimer surrenders
- July 534 Belisarius returns victorious to Constantinople
  - ancient-style triumphal parade with Gelimer in chains; Gelimer exiled to country estate
  - Belisarius leads 3,000 Vandal captives and booty to hippodrome
  - loot from pillaged Roman cities; Treasures of the Temple of Jerusalem (?)
- doubts silenced by rapid victory and spoils
- civil war amongst Ostrogoths
- 535 Belisarius > Sicily; Mundus > northern Italy
  - army ½ size of Africa expedition
  - Belisarius: Syracuse > Naples > Rome > Ravenna; captures Vitiges
  - rumors of Belisarius as western emperor > Justinian
- 540 Belisarius returns victorious to Constantinople
  - cool reception; sent to Persian frontier; violation of Endless Peace
- 541 Totila regroups Ostrogoths > re-conquest of Italy
- 542 plague hits Empire
- 544 Belisarius recalled; harder fighting; Rome devastated
- 548 Theodora dies; Justinian withdraws from government
- 549 Belisarius recalled and stripped of command
  - Narses put in charge of Italy campaign
- 551 Narses defeats and kills Totila
  - 563 last Ostrogothic resistance eliminated
  - Italy in ruins
- 550 / 551 Imperial troops land in Visigothic Spain
  - establish base for re-conquest of Spain
- 559 Bulgars, Slavs and Huns besiege Constantinople
  - no imperial troops
  - Belisarius recalled to man city defenses with veterans and civilians
  - Belisarius defeats invaders
- 562 Belisarius unjustly accused of plotting against Justinian
  - 562-563 Belisarius under house arrest
- 565 Belisarius dies
  - legend of Belisarius’ end as beggar in Constantinople
  - Antonia has wealth confiscated > ends life as beggar / nun
- 565 Justinian dies; city rejoices
  - buried next to Theodora in Church of the Holy Apostles

VII. ASSESSMENT OF JUSTINIAN
- “…last Roman, first Byzantine emperor…”
- influence of Hagia Sophia on modern assessments
- universal Church and universal Empire under one Emperor
- achievements costly and ephemeral
  - treasury empty despite extortionate taxes > renewed civil unrest
  - Monophysite provinces seething in discontent
  - Italy devastated and in ruin; 568 Lombards invade Italy
  - tribute being paid to Persia
  - Balkans at risk; army spread thin, no more German recruits
- on-going wars with Berbers
- Constantinople embellished and rebuilt, at great cost

**FOOTNOTE: SILK**
- Roman addiction to silk since 2nd c. BC
- Persian middlemen raise cost
- Justinian’s attempts to bypass Persia overland, via Indian Ocean
  - Byzantine agents meet “Turks”
  - agents smuggle silk worms back from China
- imperial silk factories established in Constantinople, Beirut, Antioch, Tyre, Thebes

**VIII. AFTER JUSTINIAN I**
- throne passes to nephew Justin II (reg. 565-578) married to niece of Theodora
  - Justin II refuses to pay tribute to Persia
  - Armenia as battleground; pry Armenia from Persia
  - recruit Armenians as Byzantine soldiers
- Maurice (reg. 582-602)
  - Chosroes II cedes bulk of Armenia to Byzantium; peace treaty
  - organizes exarchates of Ravenna and Carthage to salvage Justinian’s re-conquest
  - plans to divide empire for sons: Constantinople and Rome
  - Avar and Slav incursions worsening: raids > settlements
  - 592 Byzantine army crosses Danube River; Maurice at head of troops
    - initial successes
    - war drags on; pay cuts to soldiers
  - 602 army ordered to winter across Danube > revolt of Phocas; marches on Constantinople
    - riots in Constantinople > Maurice dethroned
- Phocas (reg. 602-610)
  - purge of Maurice’s family and partisans > reign of terror
  - conspiracies & rumors of conspiracies > further purges
  - trans-Danubian campaign abandoned
    > 604 massive Slavic migration into Balkans
  - conflict with Patriarch > overtures to Pope
    - Phocas recognizes Pope as head of all Christian churches
    - Phocas bequeaths Pantheon to Pope Boniface III
    - Column of Phocas erected in Roman Forum
  - open persecution of Monophysites and Jews
  - 605 Chosroes II avenges Maurice; invasion of Byzantine Empire > Chalcedon raid
    - conquers eastern provinces
  - civil unrest; factional riots in Constantinople
- Exarch Heraclius of Carthage raises standard of revolt; Egypt joins revolt
  - Heraclius (son of Heraclius) sails with north African fleet to Constantinople
  - people depose Phocas, hail Heraclius as emperor; crowned by Patriarch

**IX. THE REIGN OF HERACLIUS (reg. 610-641)**
- execution of Phocas; corpse burned in hippodrome
- no money, no army, no recruitment possibilities
- Slavs in Balkans, “Sklavinia”
  - Greeks withdraw to walled maritime cities, islands, fortresses
- 615 Avars advance to walls of Constantinople
- Persians in control of eastern provinces
  - raids to Chalcedon again
  - Jerusalem falls; Church of the Holy Sepulchre destroyed; True Cross captured
  - Jews take revenge on Christians; destruction of Christian shrines in Palestine
  - 619 Egypt captured; grain to Constantinople cut
- abandon Constantinople, launch re-conquest from Carthage
  - Patriarch Sergius’ vow from Heraclius; church treasures
  - war becomes a religious war
- Heraclius re-organized Anatolia into military zones (themes) under generals
  - \( \theta \varepsilon \mu \alpha \) (thema) = division of soldiers
  - troops settled in themes as farmer-soldiers
  - perpetual land grants for hereditary military service; nominal pay
  - recruitment of non-Byzantines into theme system: Slavs, Armenians, \textit{et al.}
  - development of light armed archer horsemen
- peace treaty with Avars arranged
  5 April 622 Heraclius leads troops from Constantinople
  - Patriarch Sergius as regent for Heraclius’ son, defense of city
- Heraclius advances into Armenia, defeats Persians
  - tribute to Avars raised; Avars conquered Slavs
  - letter from Chosroes II to Heraclius: blasphemies
- 623 Heraclius advances into Persian territory
  - destroys Persian fire temples and shrines
  - enlists Christian peoples of area against Persians
- 626 Avar-Persian assault on Constantinople by land and sea
  - Sergius rallies population; naval > land victories over Avars; Persians withdraw
  - Heraclius not distracted; alliance with Khazars
- 627 Heraclius into heart of Persian territory; Chosroes II executed > peace with Byzantium
  - Persian troops abandon all Byzantine provinces, Armenia
- 628 Heraclius returns to Constantinople
  - orders construction of Wall of Heraclius
- 630 Heraclius restores the True Cross to Church of the Holy Sepulchre
- Slavs destroy remnants of Avar power > Kingdom of Samo
  - Croats & Serbs wrest free of Avars; settle with Heraclius’ permission in Balkans
  - Constantinople as nominal overlord of Slavs

X. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HERACLIUS
- theme re-organization of Anatolia > Empire; “…permanent state of military alert…”
  - perpetual source of loyal soldiers
  - alleviates condition of peasantry
- destruction of Persia; ends 700+ years of Roman-Persian warfare
- Armenians allied with Byzantines
- Avar Empire destroyed; pacific settlement of Slavs in Byzantine territory
- Greek displaces Latin as official government language
  - emperor: (L) imperator, Caesar, Augustus > (Grk) \( \beta \alpha \sigma \tau \lambda \varepsilon \upsilon \varsigma \) (basileus)
- adopts son Heraclius Neos Constantine III as co-emperor
  - habit of designating successor as co-emperor
- no headway in reconciling with Monophysites
  - monotheletism = (Grk) one will
  - rejected by Orthodox, Monophysites, Rome
- 634 Islamic armies invade Byzantine territory
- 636 Battle of the Yarmuk River
  - Islamic armies defeat Byzantine army
DECLINE AND RESURGENCE: THE MACEDONIANS

I. THE EMPIRE CRUMBLING
- 626 Avar-Persian assault on Constantinople by land and sea fails
- 628 Heraclius returns to Constantinople; Persia laid waste
- 630 Heraclius restores the True Cross to Church of the Holy Sepulchre
  - Slavs destroy remnants of Avar power > Kingdom of Samo
  - Constantinople as nominal overlord of Slavs
- 634 Islamic armies invade Byzantine territory
- 635 Damascus falls
- 636 Battle of the Yarmuk River
  - Islamic armies defeat Byzantine army
- 637 Jerusalem surrenders; Heraclius abandons Syria-Palestine
- 641 Edessa falls; Heraclius dies
- 642 Egypt, Armenia and Persian Empire conquered by Islamic armies
- 646 northern Africa (except Carthage and Ceuta) under Islamic control
- 649 Cyprus
- 654 Rhodes falls
- 655 Battle of the Masts
- 663 Constans II visits Rome, Sicily; plans to move capital to Syracuse
- 668 Constans II assassinated
- 674-678 Arab blockade and siege of Constantinople
- 680 Bulgars settle north and south of mouth of the Danube
  - Turkic people; Eurasian steppes
  - settlement on the Volga River (Old Great Bulgaria); mid-7th c. Khazar attacks
  - migration towards Danube; conquest of Slavs
  - Bulgar aristocracy, Slavic peasantry
  - gradual absorption of Bulgars by Slavs > Slavicised
  - defeat Byzantines, settle on Danube, force tribute from Byzantines
- 685 Justinian II to the throne; Christ on coins, Servus Christi
  - anti-aristocratic measures
  - forced population relocations and colonizations
  - extravagant building programs > higher taxes > riots led by Blues
- 695 Justinian II deposed
- 705 Justinian II before walls of Constantinople w/ army of Slavs and Bulgars
  - Justinian II Rhinometos
  - Bulgar king > Caesar
  - allies rewarded; enemies mutilated and executed; orgy of revenge and bloodshed
  - purges as far afield as Ravenna, Crimea
- 711 Justinian II & entire family arrested and executed
- 711-717 religious controversies wrack Empire
  - old Christological controversies
  - placement & removal of imperial and religious pictures
- 713 Bulgars to walls of Constantinople; repelled
- March 717 coup brings Leo III to throne; general of Anatolikon theme
- September 717 Arabs launch a land and sea blockade of Constantinople
  - walls hold; Greek fire destroys Arab fleet
  - 717 / 718 winter unusually severe
  - plague strikes Arab camp
  - Leo III pays Bulgars to attack besieging Arab army
  - rumor of “Frankish army to relieve Constantinople”
II. THE ICONOCLAST CONTROVERSY

- Leo III the Isaurian (reg. 717-741)
  - Isauria: region of Taurus Mountains
  - fiercely independent warriors since Roman times
  - “…barely Hellenized, barely Christianized…”
  - hotbed of various heretical Christian sects
  - close contact (war, religion & commerce) with Islam

- Why has Empire been laid waste by its infidel enemies?
- God has chastised the Empire for its sin: idolatry
  - idolatry = iconolatry (icon worship)
  - image veneration > image adoration
  - conclusion: ban use of images in Christian worship (730)

- iconoclasm = destruction of images
- understanding the Iconoclast Controversy of 730-843
  1. movement within Byzantine Empire to eliminate use of images in Christian worship
  2. not an anti-artistic movement; imperial portraits, secular arts flourish
  3. modern historical attempts to re-interpret IC as thinly disguised façade for class warfare, or an anti-religious, anti-monastic sentiment, secularist attempt to purge religious superstition
  4. modern assessments suffer from fact that modern historians have difficulty in understanding religious motivation
  5. class warfare, anti-monasticism, anti-religious secularism all appear in Byzantine history and appear as such, undisguised
  6. iconoclasm should be taken at face value: a religious controversy
    - divisions along class lines (aristocracy vs peasantry); monastery vs army
  7. always a strong undercurrent in Christianity against images
    - Exodus 20:4
    - Tertullian against Christians as artists, use of images
    - Christian sects against representing the Divine
  8. abuse of images within eastern Christianity
    - image itself becomes an object of devotion, rather than person represented
    - special icons: Luke’s painting of the Virgin
      - αχειροποιετος (acheiropoieto) = (Grk) not made by hands
      - Mandylion (944)
    - image as talisman
      - 610 Heraclius and images of Virgin on mast
      - 626 Avar-Persian siege; images paraded along walls, painted on gates
  9. wave of iconoclastic puritanism sweeps across Middle East 720s-730s
    - affects Islam, Judaism, Armenian Christianity, Greek Orthodoxy
    - 720 Caliph Yazid orders destruction of images in Christian churches
    - 730 Leo III issues edict against use of images in churches
      - eastern (borderland) bishops as advisors
      - army ordered to forcibly remove images, replaced with crosses
      - break with Pope Gregory III; rift widens between Rome & Constantinople
      - immediate division of Byzantine society
- iconoclasts (image destroyers)
  - army, peasantry (mainstay of army), many bishops (control monks),
    Greens, Anatolian orthodox
- iconodules (image venerators)
  - monks, aristocracy (patrons of monasteries), Blues, Balkan orthodox
- 730-843 emperors vacillate between iconoclast & iconodule policies
  - iconoclasts’ “war against the monasteries” > “monk martyrs”
  - military victories of iconoclast emperors against Byzantium’s enemies
  - iconodules’ periods of civil peace
  - 787 Second Council of Nicaea: legitimation of images
  - victories of Byzantium’s enemies against iconodule emperors
  
- 811 Krum & Nicephoras I)
- 813 Bulgarians at walls of Constantinople; Leo V the Armenian
- 843 death of last iconoclast emperor, Theophilus
- Feast of Orthodoxy (1st Sunday Lent) celebrates triumph over iconoclasm
- John of Damascus (d. 749), *On the Images*
  - it is in man’s nature to manipulate matter, fashion images
  - no images of the invisible God (the Father)
  - images of the God incarnate (Jesus)
  - function of the image (icon): a text for the illiterate
    - a monument to saintliness, holiness
    - an object of contemplation > spur to imitate holiness
    - honor (not adoration) paid to image redounds to original

- Virgin and Child apsidal mosaic in Hagia Sophia
- loss of territory: Arabs, Lombards, Franks, Slavs
- estrangement of Rome
  - 731 Pope Gregory III last Pope to seek imperial approval of his election
  - 800 Pope Leo III crowns Charlemagne as Emperor of the Romans
- 860 Russian fleet wastes suburbs of Constantinople; walls hold
- de-urbanization of Empire; depopulation (?)
  - great eastern Mediterranean cities in Arab territory
  - Slavic settlement of Balkans > agricultural settlements; hostile to Constantinople
  - Bulgarians on Danube; ambitions against Constantinople
  - Constantinople, Thessalonike, Nicaea, Trabzond, Syracuse; bastions of Hellenic Christianity
    - Anatolia: Armenian, Persian, Syrian; pockets of Greek speakers
    - Balkans: Slavic; coastal pockets of Greek-speakers

### III. THE MACEDONIAN DYNASTY
- 867 Basil I becomes sole emperor
- reconquest of lost territories, Age of Conquest; 867-1055
  - blood descendants of Basil I
  - those who married into family line of Basil I
- reform and expansion of the military > conquest of lost land
- co-opt others into the Byzantine Oikoumene

IV. THE BYZANTINE OIKOUMENE

- Byzantine Oikoumene ≈ Byzantine World Vision
  - oikoumene (οικουμένη) = (Grk) inhabited world
  - Roman ideal of universal empire under rule of one emperor
  - Christian ideal of one universal faith under Christ & his vicar
  - Greek ideal of superiority of Greek language and Greek culture (ancient Greece)

- mistake to think of a racial homogeneity in Byzantine Empire
  - descendants of ancient Greeks, a miniscule minority
    - Anatolia: indigenous peoples from Bronze Age, Armenians, Semites
    - Balkans: overrun by Germans (Germania), depopulated, settled by Slavs
  - Greek as official language of government and church, cosmopolitan idiom of the educated
    - farmers: ancestral idioms, rustic Greek + ?
  - Greek Orthodoxy confined to cities
    - Slavs and Bulgars: pagans
    - Armenian Orthodoxy opposed to Greek Orthodoxy
  - Italy and Dalmatia: Roman Catholic

- education and conversion
  - drafting of Armenian farmer-soldiers into army
  - learn Greek language, fight for the Empire
  - transportation of Slavic tribes to Anatolia
    - teach Greek and convert

- Cyril / Constantine (825-869) and Methodius (826-884)
  - from Thessalonike, aristocratic Senatorial family
  - studied at University of Constantinople under Photius
  - both entered government service > monastery
  - 861 Michael III sends C&M to Khazars
    - many converts (not Khagan), alliance with Constantinople
  - 863 Photius sends C&M to Moravia
    - German Roman Catholics trying to convert Slavs of Moravia
    - Moravian Prince Rostislav fearful of HREmpire > Constantinople

- Mission to the Slavs
  - invention of alphabets (Glagolitic, Cyrillic) for Slavic languages
  - beginning of translation of Bible into Slavic
  - translation of liturgy into Slavic > Slavic language Mass; Old Church Slavonic
  - conversions, recruitment of Slavs for priesthood
  - C&M run afoul of German bishops > C&M summoned to Rome
  - Cyril dies in Rome, Methodius returns to Moravia
  - Methodius eventually arrested by Germans > Rome > Constantinople
    - finishes (?) translation of Bible
    - Methodius dies amongst Slavs

- assessment of Cyril and Methodius
  - conversion of Moravians (Czechs) to Christianity
    - Moravians (Czechs) temporarily in Byzantine Oikoumene
    - alphabets, translations, Slavonic liturgy > pathway to conversion of Slavs

- conversion of the Bulgarians
  - by 9th c. Bulgars thoroughly Slavicized by their Slavic subjects
  - Prince Boris (reg. 852-889) sends embassy to Franks for alliance & priests
  - Michael III sends Byzantine fleet, army & priests
  - 864 Boris accepts Orthodoxy from Byzantium, Michael III as baptism sponsor
- 865 Boris exterminates remnants of Bulgar aristocracy
- forge unification of a new Bulgarian state, acknowledging supremacy of Constantinople
- 867 Basil I to the throne

V. THE RECONQUESTS OF THE MACEDONIAN DYNASTY
- 867 Byzantine fleet to Adriatic to squelch Arab pirates
  - Adriatic shipping beholden to Byzantium
  - theme of Dalmatia established
  - conversion of the Serbs to Orthodoxy
- 869 war against the Paulicians
  - dualist sect; rejection of images, OT, some NT, church hierarchy and sacraments
  - with Arab aid waged war against Byzantium from Tephrice
- 867 Chrysocheir stables horses in Basilica St. John, Ephesus; controls Anatolia
- 872 Chysocheir defeated; Tephrice destroyed, Paulicians scattered
- 878 Arabs seize Syracuse
- by 890 recognition of Armenian state by Caliph and Emperor
- 894 Simeon (reg. 893-927) invades Byzantium over trade dispute
  - Byzantium calls on Magyars
  - Bulgarians call on Patzinaks
- 896 Bulgarians & Patzinaks defeat Byzantines & Magyars
  - Magyars migrate to “Hungary”
- Byzantium pays tribute to Bulgarians
- Simeon appoints Clement bishop of Ohrid
  - Clement (840-916) & Naum (835-910) as disciples of Cyril & Methodius
  - expelled with Methodius
  - 893/894 Clement establishes monastery, church, university
  - conversion of Macedonian Slavs
- 900 Naum establishes monastery / university at other side of Lake
- 902 Taormina falls to Arabs
- 904 Thessalonike sacked by Leo of Tripoli, Byzantine pirate working with Arabs
- 907 Russian fleet appears before Constantinople to extract new, more favorable trade agreement
  - Byzantines agree
  - formation of Varangian guard
- Leo VI (reg. 886-912) distractions
  1. Theophano (d. 897): saintly, no heir
  2. Zoe (d. 899): former mistress, no heir
  3. Eudocia Baiana (d. 901): open breach of Orthodox law, no heir
  4. Zoe Carbonospina: mistress, 905 bears a son; 906 marries Leo VI
    - open breach with Patriarch
    - 906 & 907 Leo VI turned back from Hagia Sophia
    - 907 Leo VI appeals to Pope Sergius III to provide dispensation
- 911 Constantine crowned co-emperor
- 912 Leo VI dies > brother Alexander (d. 913)
- 913 Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus becomes emperor with regency council
  - Simeon (reg. 893-927) appears at walls of Constantinople > crown
  - daughter to wed Constantine VII
  - Simeon crowned basileus
  - palace revolution, all honors to Simeon annulled
- 914 Simeon declares war: conquers land to Adriatic; raids to Corinth
  - palace revolution > Romanus Lecapenus to power; father-in-law & co-emperor, 920
- 924 Simeon unable to take Constantinople
- Simeon’s claims to basileus (Slavonic: tsar < Caesar) of the Bulgarians recognized
- claims to Constantinople not recognized (autokrator)
- Bulgarian Patriarchate recognized

- 927 Simeon dies > Peter (reg. 927-969) more compliant with vision of Byzantine Oikoumene
  - peace between Bulgaria and Byzantium
- 923-944 John Curcuas (Armenian) unrelenting warfare against Arabs
- 941 Curcuas destroys Russian fleet on Bosphorus, Black Sea coast
- 943 Curcuas captures Edessa; discovery of the Mandylion (944 to Constantinople)
  - massive conversion of Arab border tribes to Christianity > settled in Empire
  - depopulation of Arab lands
- 944 John Curcuas dies
  - Romanus Lecapenus deposed by his sons; exiled to Prince’s Islands
- 944 Constantine VII (reg. 913-959) as sole ruler
  - sons of Romanus arrested, exiled, executed
  - historical not political, military interests
  - encouraged arts and literature
  - Book of Ceremonies, De Administrando Imperio
  - revision of laws protecting small farm holders; inalienability of soldiers’ lands
  - “Obelisk of Constantine VII”
- 957 Nicephoras Phocas takes up Anatolian command
  - saved Byzantium from worthless son of Constantine VII, Romanus II (reg. 959-963)
- 961 Crete conquered; St. Nikon “…not a Christian nor a Greek speaker to be found…”
  - Nikon converts Cretans and re-introduces Greek language
  - Arab sea power in Aegean destroyed
- 962 Nicephoras Phocas captures Aleppo
- 963 Romanus II dies, Theophano marries Nicephoras II Phocas
  - Nicephoras as emperor and co-regent of sons of Romanus II & Theophano
  - soldier, patron of Mt. Athos monasteries
- 965 Nicephoras captures Cyprus & Tarsus (repopulated with Armenians)
  - conversion or exile
  - Holy War; letter to Caliph al-Muti
- 969 Nicephoras on way to east stops at Cavuşin (Cappadocia)
- 969 Nicephoras conquers Antioch and Aleppo > White Death of the Saracens
- 969 Theophano & general John Tzimisces have Nicephoras II Phocas executed, beheaded
  - population rejoices: wars and taxes, inflation, debasement coinage
  - Spartan ways irritated aristocracy, court, Theophano
  - Patriarch intervenes: Theophano to convent
    - John Tzimisces does penance; marries aged daughter of Constantine VII
    - John Tzimisces: regent for Basil & Constantine (sons of Theophano & Romanus II)
- 970 Russians conquer eastern Bulgaria
- 971 John Tzimisces defeats Russians at the Battle of Silistra
  - incorporates eastern Bulgaria back into Byzantine Empire
  - Macedonian region of Bulgaria left intact
- 971-976 John Tzimisces conquers Damascus, Sidon, Beirut > eyes on Jerusalem, Egypt
  - John Tzimisces contracts typhoid > Constantinople
- 976 John Tzimisces dies, Theophano returns, Basil II to the throne

VI. BULGARIA VS BYZANTIUM
- 976 Basil II to Byzantine throne; Samuil comes to the Bulgarian throne
- 976 Samuil (3 brothers) raise standard of revolt against Byzantium
  - Samuil crowned by representative of Pope Gregory V on Golem Grad
  - capital at Little Lake Prespa > Ohrid; fortress
- revives Bulgarian Patriarchate abolished by John Tzimisces
- 976-1001 Samuil’s expansion of empire
  - Basil II pre-occupied with Arab frontier, revolts 13 years, suppression of landed aristocracy
- 1001 Basil II begins offensive against Samuil
- 1004 Skopje captured by Basil II
- 1005 Durres captured by Basil II
- 1014 Battle of Struma; Samuil escapes to Prilep; 14,000 prisoners taken by Basil II
  - Samuil dies; Basil Bulgaroctonos
  - dissension amongst Samuil’s heirs
- 1018 Basil II enters Ohrid; Athens (Parthenon), Constantinople
  - Patriarchate of Ohrid > autocephalous Archbishopric of Ohrid
  - construction of Saint Sophia for Archbishop Leo
  - taxes in gold > in kind; Samuil’s kingdom divided into themes
- 1022 Basil II advances against Armenia; border with Ani; removes Armenian ruler of Van
- 1025 Basil II plans invasion of Arab Sicily > renovatio romana
- 1025 Basil II dies
  - Byzantine Empire at greatest extent since Heraclius
  - Russian Kiev as spiritual son of Byzantium; Bulgaria / Macedonia subdued
  - treasury full
  - Byzantine army & navy battle-hardened, well-trained
  - Bulgaria & Armenia from buffer states to internal conquered enemies
- 1028-1034 Romanus III Argyrus and Zoe
  - Edessa captured
  - taxes from aristocracy > peasantry; taxes farmed out
  - Romanus III shortchanges Zoe; 1034 Romanus found dead in bath
- 1034-1040 Michael IV and Zoe
  - servant boy in women’s quarters
  - taxes increased; rebellion in Macedonia
  - Michael IV returns from battle ill > dies
- 1041-1042 Michael V and Zoe
  - banishes Zoe to monastery
  - 4 months later Michael V deposed & blinded in popular uprising
- 1042 Zoe & Theodora
- 1042-1055 Constantine IX Monomachus, Zoe, Theodora
  - Sclerina (mistress & niece)
  - expenditure of Basil II’s treasury
  - Constantinople as most cultured court in world
  - 1043 capture of eastern Sicily
  - 1045 capture of Ani
  - increasing use of mercenaries
  - 1054 schism with Rome
- 1056 Theodora rules and dies

Constantine IX and Zoe before Christ
I. AFTER THE MACEDONIAN DYNASTY
- 1025 death of Basil II
  - empire at greatest extent since Heraclius (d. 641)
  - Byzantine Oikoumene: Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Russians
  - treasury full
  - Byzantine, army, navy, merchant marine solid
- 1025-1056 death of Theodora
  - addition of Ani, Edessa, eastern Sicily
  - 1043 Russian attack on Constantinople
  - dissipation of treasury in court extravaganzas
  - flourishing of arts
    - 1045 University of Constantinople re-founded
    - re-copying ancient Greek classics: literature, philosophy, religion
    - impact of Armenian & Georgian architecture
    - mosaic work flourishing
    - Byzantine influence in Sicily, Venice, Macedonia
    - silk textiles, enamel work
- 1054 excommunications between Cardinal Humbert & Patriarch Michael Cerularius
- after 1056
  - “Reign of the Philosophers”
    - Michael Psellus: advisor and tutor of emperors
    - artistic activity continued at fever pitch
    - ominous signs
      - neglect of military; crippling of military aristocracy, triumph civil aristocracy
      - growth of civil bureaucracy & political class
      - increasing use of mercenaries
      - ever increasing taxes to support arts & Reign of the Philosophers
- new enemies on the horizon
  - 1064 Hungarians capture Belgrade
  - 1065 Patzinaks, Uzes, and Cumans invade Balkans; plague saves Empire
  - 1065 Ani falls to Seljuk Turks
  - 1071 Normans capture Bari
  - 1071 Battle of Manzikert

II. THE TURKS
- Altaic language family
  - Mongolic, Tungusic, Turkic
  - Turkic: Uzbeki, Azerbaijani, Turkmeni, Turkish
- previously: Scythians, Huns, Avars, Pechenegs, Bulgars, Magyars
- all distantly related linguistically and ethnically
1. 6th c. AD Chinese sources refer to To Kiu < (T) Dürkö = helmet
  - iron helmet of Turks (?)
  - helmet-shaped mountain north of Lake Baikal (?)
2. 568 during reign of Justin II Turkish embassy to Constantinople
  - rebelled against & defeated Avar masters > migrate to Danube
  - embassy from Khan Silzibul
  - Turks & allies (Sogdians) controlled silk routes from China
  - commercial & military alliance against Persians
  - Menander (fl. 6th c.).
  - 568-576 free flow of silk to Byzantium, annual exchange of ambassadors
- 576 Turks learn of Byzantine alliance with Avars > break treaty, attack Crimea
- 576-ca. 585 Turks in Crimea; withdrawal
- 7th-8th c. drifts of the Turks southwest along Silk Routes
  - contact with Christians (Nestorians), Manichaeans, Buddhists
- 7th-8th c. conquests of Arab Islamic armies
  - 642 Persia conquered; contact with Turkish tribes of north-eastern Iran
  - 664 Kabul
  - 712 Bukhara, Samarkand
  - 751 Tashkent
  - 762 Arabs move capital to Baghdad (Mecca > Damascus)
- contact between Turks and Arabs
  - commercial: Silk Routes
  - military: recruitment of Turkish clans to defend Arab Empire
    - Turks also served as mercenaries for Byzantines, Fatimids
  - missionary: advance Islam; literacy via Koran
- ca. 900 disintegration of Arab Islamic Empire
  - Sunni-Shi’a religious split
  - Umayyad-Abbasid dynastic split
  - local ethnic geographic splits
  - Caliph (successor to Mohammed; Sunni) “…a guarded figure…” in Baghdad
  - Islamic expansion stalled
- 10th c. Seljuk Bey
  - unites Transoxianan Turkish tribes
  - converts to Sunni Islam
  - raids across Oxus River into lands of Caliphate
- 1040 Tuğrul Bey (grandson of Seljuk) captures Merv
- 1055 Tuğrul Bey captures Baghdad
  - becomes protector of Caliph
  - given title of “Sultan” = (Ar) the power
  - disciplined “Seljuk” troops + irregular Turkomen warriors
  - ghazi < (Ar) to fight; border warriors of the faith
  - Seljuk Empire (Iran-Iraq) borders: east: Hindu India
    - north: Turkish tribes (continuous source of warriors > convert)
    - west: Armenia (Ani), Byzantine Empire
    - southwest: Syria-Palestine-Egypt, Fatimids (Shi’ite heretics, claiming Caliphate)
- 1063 Tuğrul Bey dies > Alp Arslan [= (T) lion heart]
- 1063 Alp Arslan (reg. 1063-1072) consolidates all “Seljuk Turkish” and Turkomen tribes
  - aim to unify Islam, exterminate / conquer Shi’ites (?)
- 1065 Alp Arslan captures Ani
- 1068 Alp Arslan captures Georgia (Kars)
  - rearguard action to protect Seljuk Empire while army advances on Egypt
  - Turkomen ghazis sack Byzantine Caesarea, Iconium (Konya)
- 1069 Romanus IV Diogenes with limited success against Turkish raids
- 1070 Alp Arslan & Romanus IV Diogenes sign peace treaty delineating borders

III. THE BATTLE OF MANZIKERT
- Romanus IV Diogenes raised to throne by Eudocia as husband and regent for her sons
  - Romanus from strong military background
  - against objections of Michael Psellus and anti-military party
  - need for defensive action against Seljuks
- 1070 despite treaty, Romanus lays plans for re-conquest of Armenia
  - Alp Arslan diverts plans for invasion of Middle East > Byzantium
- 1071 Battle of Manzikert
  - Romanus IV: 100,000 +
    Byzantines regulars + mercenaries: Patzinaks, Uzes, Normans, Franks, Turks, Armenians, Georgians, Slavs
  - Alp Arslan: 40,000; Seljuk regulars, Turkomen ghazis + mercenaries: Greeks, Armenians, Georgians, Arabs
  - Romanus IV taken prisoner; treaty with Alp Arslan
    - ransom, release for annual tribute, exchange of prisoners
    - military aid to Seljuks against Fatimids & mutual friendship
    - Romanus given Seljuk escort back to Constantinople
  - Psellus & Philosophers depose Romanus IV Diogenes
- 1071 Michael VII (reg. 1071-1078)
  - creature of Michael Psellus; triumph of the Reign of the Philosophers
- 1071 Robert Guiscard captures Bari
  - revolts amongst Slavs in Balkans
  - Patzinak and Hungarian raids
  - Alp Arslan lets loose Turkomen ghazis against Byzantium
  - Alp Arslan seizes Jerusalem; Fatimids quickly recover city
- 1072 civil war in Byzantine Empire
  - Michael Psellus swept from power only to be replaced by worse
- 1072 Alp Arslan dies

**IV. THE SELJUK ADVANCE AND COLLAPSE**
- Malik Shah (reg. 1072-1092) to power
  - 1072-1073 re-consolidation of Seljuk power
- 1076 Damascus
- 1079 Jerusalem
- 1085 Antioch; Seljuks acquire a fleet > raids on Byzantine ports Anatolia & Aegean
- 1077 Iconium (Konya) made capital of Sultanate of Rum [= the Romans]
- 1080 Pergamon, Bodrum
- 1081 Nicaea (Iznik) captured > plans to make as capital of Sultanate of Rum
- 1087 Malik Shah enters Baghdad
  - invested with title of “Sultan”
  - marries daughter to Caliph, self to Caliph’s daughter
- 1091 Seljuks and Pechenegs besiege Constantinople by land and sea; failure
- Empire of the Grand Seljuk
- 1092 Malik Shah poisoned; Empire of the Grand Seljuk in the west collapses
  - division amongst three sons (mutually hostile) > war; pilgrimage routes disrupted
  - revolts of subject peoples > petty principalities in Syria and Palestine
  - continued influx of Turkomen tribes to Anatolia
  - Danishmends \(=\) (T) Holy Men establish selves in eastern Anatolia

**V. THE CONTINUED RETREAT OF BYZANTIUM**

- 1071 Normans capture Bari
- 1072 rebellions in Balkans
- 1075 severe disruption of grain supply > inflation
  - government takes control of grain production & distribution: regulate prices
  - immediate economic collapse > riots
  - reliance on Italian cities for maritime transport
- 1075-1078 civil war; rival claimants to throne
  - Byzantines employ Turkish mercenaries in wars
  - Nicephoras Botaneiates captures Nicaea, alliance with Seljuks
- 1078 Nicephoras III Botaneiates
  - Michael VII forced into Monastery of St. John Studion
  - Nicephoras marries Michael’s wife; crowned by Patriarch
  - continued attempts at usurpation
  - loss of nearly all Anatolia to Turks
- 1080 Alexius Comnenus begins laying plans for usurpation of throne
  - alliance with military leaders, Turks
  - plot with German mercenaries in Constantinople
  - civil war of mercenary armies in Constantinople
- 1081 Alexius Comnenus (reg. 1081-1118) crowned emperor

**Normans**

- 9th c. expansion of Norse, Northmen, Normans, Vikings
  - raids > settlements
  - Danes: England, France (Normandy)
  - Swedes: Russia, Kiev, Constantinople (Varangian Guard)
  - Norwegians: Scotland, Ireland, Iceland, Greenland, Americas

- Normans (Normandy)
  - Rollo
  - feudalism, French, Christianity
  - 1066 England

- 999 (or 1016) Norman knights return from pilgrimage to Palestine
  - stop in Salerno; raid of Sicilian Arab pirates
  - return to Normandy with tales of Palestine & Italy
- 1017 Norman knights arrive in southern Italy to serve as mercenaries
  - Arabs, Byzantines, Lombards, Papal lands
  - shrine of St. Michael the Archangel of Mount Gargano
- 1035-1046 Tancred de Hauteville in southern Italy
  - William Iron Arm, Drogo, Humphrey, Robert Guiscard, Roger
  - mercenaries > conquerors
- 1053 Papal-Lombard alliance defeated by Normans
  - Pope Leo IX enters into alliance with Normans
- 1059 Pope Nicholas II confirms Robert Guiscard
- 1060 Roger and Robert Guiscard invade Sicily
- 1072 Palermo captured; Roger as Great Count of Sicily (Roger II > king)
- 1071 Bari captured
- 1076 Salerno captured
- 1081 Robert Guiscard & Bohemond attack Dyrrachium (Durres, Albania)
  - beginning of Via Egnatia
  - goal: Constantinople
  - Alexius Comnenus
    - pawns ecclesiastical vessels
    - builds mercenary army
    - negotiations with Pope Gregory VII & HREmperor Henry IV
    - secures help from Venice

- Venice
  - 5th c. refugees from Attila > lagoon
  - 6th c. refugees from Lombards > lagoon; fish and salt > inland
    - Venetiae = people who inhabited the lagoon
  - 7th c. town and cathedral on Torcello; loyal to Constantinople despite Lombards
    - Constantinople appoints dux > doge
  - 751 Ravenna falls to Lombards
  - 8th c. Franks to Italy
    - Venetians remain loyal to Constantinople; Venetians recognize Pope
  - 810 Pepin’s attempt to conquer lagoon; Pyrrhic victory
  - 811 Venetians moved capital to Rialto > new city, Doge’s palace
  - 827 theft of the body of St. Mark from Alexandria; St. Mark’s Chapel
  - 9th c. Venetians turn seawards
    - timber, slaves, ships
    - Italians, Byzantines, Moslems, Franks
    - oriental spices and exotica
    - patrols Adriatic
  - by 1000 Venice with largest fleet in Mediterranean
    - shipping to / from Byzantine, Moslem, Christian sources
    - Doges’ intermarriage with Byzantine royal family
    - Adriatic “empire”
    - still technically a loyal subject of Constantinople
  - 11th c. establishment of Normans in southern Italy, Sicily

- 1081 Normans besiege Durres > Via Egnatia > Constantinople
  - Byzantine-Venetian alliance
  - Venetians destroy Norman fleet
  - Norman army defeats Byzantine army, takes Durres
  - Norman army marches to Kastoria

- 1082 Venice concludes a treaty with Constantinople
  - Venice & Doge loaded with honorific titles
  - Patriarch makes annual gift 20 lbs. gold to Venetian Church
  - Venice exempt from all duties & taxes in Byzantine ports
  - Venice given own docks & warehouses in Golden Horn, Galata
  - Venice recognizes suzerainty of Byzantium

- 1082 Pope Gregory VII appeals to Robert Guiscard for aid against HREmperor Henry IV

- 1084 Guiscard marches to Rome > sacks city
  - brings Gregory VII to Salerno as his “guest”
  - Bohemond stays with remainder of Norman army at Kastoria
  - Venetian-Byzantine counter-offensive
    - Durres recaptured
    - Norman fleet decimated; Venetians return home
  - Norman fleet remnants attack homeward bound Venetian fleet
  - Normans control mouth of the Adriatic

28
- 1085 Robert Guiscard dies of plague; Bohemond returns to Italy
- 1086 Patzinaks (Turkic) cross Danube > revolts of Slavs
  - Patzinaks aided by Bogomils
- 1090-1091 Patzinaks + Seljuk Emir of Smyrna > land & sea siege of Constantinople
- 1091 Alexius I Comnenus allies with Cumans (Turkic) against Patzinaks
  - Patzinak nation “…exterminated in a single day…”
- 1092 Malik Shah poisoned; Empire of the Grand Seljuk in the west collapses > anarchy
  - Christian pilgrimage routes to Jerusalem through Seljuk Empire closed
  - harassment of pilgrims > robbery, death

VI. BYZANTIUM AND THE WEST
- 1089 Pope Urban II writes to Alexius I Comnenus
  - repair relations between Roman Catholic & Greek Orthodox churches
  - Pope’s, Patriarch’s & Emperor’s names removed from diptychs & prayers
  - debacle of 1054 between Humbert and Cerularius
  - agreement: no reason for removal of names
    - 1054 did not constitute a separation of churches
    - resolution of theological & liturgical differences
- March 1095 Pope Urban II calls a council at Piacenza
  - simony, clerical marriage & concubinage
  - excommunicates: Philip I, William II, Henry IV
- delegates from Alexius I Comnenus appeal for military aid
- March-November 1095 Urban II travels about France
- November 1095 Pope Urban II at Clermont
  - usual church business, reform measures
  - plenary indulgence offered to those who would liberate Church of the Holy Sepulchre
  - open air speech, Urban II preaches a holy war to liberate Holy Land
  - well choreographed, planned

VII. THE BOGOMILS
- 1086 Bogomils of the Balkans aid the Patzinaks against Alexius I Comnenus
  - Bogomil = (Slavic) friend of God (?)
- ancient dualism
  - good: spiritual world
  - evil: material world (Creator God)
  - man: soul (good) trapped in body (evil)
    - liberate soul through ascetic practices
    - liberated / redeemed soul re-unites with good deity
  - dualism affects many ancient philosophies & religions
    - Greek: *soma sema* = body is a prison (tomb)
    - Diogenes the Cynic (*ca*. 400- *ca*. 325 BC)
    - Gymnosophists of Thebes (*fl*. 2nd c. BC)
    - Essenes (*fl*. 2nd c. BC-1st c. AD)
    - John the Baptist (*fl*. 1st c. BC)
    - Christian monasticism (4th c. AD)
    - “philosophers” (4th c. AD)
- Byzantines trace Bogomilism back to: Manichaeans and Messalians
- Mani (216-276)
  - Persian mystic preaching dualism; sojourn in India (?)
    - spiritual vs material; evil Creator God > world
    - soul imprisoned in body; salvation = release of soul
    - re-incarnation and transmigration of souls
    - Elect and Believers
- ascetics, vegetarians, abstain from sex
- role of Jesus Christ obscure
- threatened established Zoroastrianism
- 276 Mani crucified, followers persecuted
- Manichaeanism spreads into Roman Empire (Augustine)
- 305-311 persecution by Diocletian and Galerius
- post-4th c. persecution by Christian Roman Empire
- survived on fringes of Roman Empire; Asia (until 13th c. Mongol attacks)

- Messalians = (Syriac) praying ones; Euchites = (Grk) praying ones
  - fl. ca. 350-650 AD Syria, Palestine, Anatolia
  - subdue passions by ceaseless prayer and ascetic practices

- Paulicians
  - Christian community founded by Constantine of Mananali (d. 684) in Armenia
  - dualistic, iconoclastic, repudiate sacraments & hierarchy of Church
  - docetists (deny reality of Incarnation); Jesus an angelic preacher
  - repudiate OT & NT except Luke and Paul > “Paulicians”
  - 684 Constantine stoned to death > creed spreads throughout Anatolia
  - 869 Byzantines wage war against the Paulicians
    - Paulicians with Arab aid waged war against Byzantium from Tephrice
    - 867 Chysocheir stables horses in Basilica St. John, Ephesus
  - 872 Chysocheir defeated
    - Tephrice destroyed
    - Paulicians scattered; to Arab lands, many re-settled in Balkans

- Bogomils
  - Bogomil, name / pseudonym of a village priest (?)
  - ca. 950 Bogomil leads a peasant revolt in Balkans; fate uncertain
  - Bogomil retreats to cave in Bogomilia, return at end of time / dies (?)
  - Bogomilism
    - dualistic; salvation = release of soul
    - iconoclasts; rejection of Church sacraments and hierarchy
    - ascetics; vegetarians; abstain from sex
    - Elect (Preachers) and Laity
    - “Our Father” and laying on of hands (significance uncertain)
  - Bogomilism popular in Balkans 11th c.
    - Bogomils grow militant: anti-Church, anti-Empire
    - aid raiding Patzinaks
  - Alexius I Comnenus (reg. 1081-1118)
    - purge of Bogomils
    - captures Basil & 12 Apostles
      - Basil burned to death in Hippodrome
      - 12 Apostles imprisoned
      - fate of other Bogomils in Constantinople uncertain
  - Bogomils continue to grow in popularity; return to pacifism
    - Via Egnatia through Bogomil territory
  - 1140s Roman Catholic Church awakens to Cathar heresy
    - Cathar connection with Balkan Bogomils
BYZANTINES, TURKS AND CRUSADERS

I. THE CRUSADES ARE LAUNCHED
- March 1095 Pope Urban II calls a council at Piacenza
  - simony, clerical marriage & concubinage
  - delegates from Alexius I Comnenus appeal for military aid
  - response from Urban II & delegates unknown
- March-November 1095 Urban II travels about France
- November 1095 Pope Urban II at Clermont
  - usual church business, reform measures
  - plenary indulgence offered to those who would liberate Church of the Holy Sepulchre
  - open air speech, Urban II preaches a holy war to liberate Holy Land
  - speech well choreographed, planned
- the situation of Alexius I Comnenus
  - Norman threat temporarily abated
  - Balkans “pacified”
  - rise of Hungary
    - 985 Stephen converts to Christianity
    - 997 Stephen becomes king
    - 1001 Stephen obtains crown from Pope Sylvester II
    - Hungarians build trans-Danubian kingdom
    - Hungarians’ interests south of Danube
- Seljuks in disarray
  - 1092 death of Malik Shah, Empire of the Grand Seljuk collapsed in west > civil war
  - Sultanate of Rum the nominal overlord of western Anatolia
  - Danishmends, Armenians (Lesser Armenia)
  - petty principalities across Anatolia
  - rise of Isma’il Shi’ites > conflict with Sunni Seljuks
- Fatimids with precarious hold on Middle East
  - Fatimid Caliphate in control of Isma’ilis since 10th c.
  - since 1071 use of Turkomen mercenaries to hold Syria-Palestine
- Alexius I asks for western mercenaries
  - Byzantine army & navy largely foreign mercenaries, contractors
  - Robert of Flanders
  - Urban II develops idea of a holy war against Islam
    - aid to Greek Christians; desecration of shrines in Jerusalem
    - harassment of pilgrims
    - loot of the east and peace at home
    - take up the cross > Crusade; a holy war

II. THE FIRST CRUSADE
- Pope Urban II’s princely crusade under Church control to meet in Constantinople 15 August 1096
  - no women, no old or infirm; professional soldiers trained and armed for war
  - clerical permission necessary
  - Bishop Adhemar as dux
- The People’s Crusade / The Crusade of the Poor / The Peasants’ Crusade
- Cucu Peter / Peter the Hermit
  - cucu = cowled or little (?); probably not a monk or hermit
  - short and dark (dirty?); fish and wine
  - 1090 unsuccessful pilgrimage; stopped by Seljuks
  - legends: angelic letter, commissioned by Urban II
  - powerful charismatic preacher: Crusade open to everyone, a Christian duty
Christian victory through prayer not arms
- Crusade = Armageddon; *Revelation* 19:11 seq. > 1000 year kingdom

- also Walter the Penniless and Emich
- Peter’s & Walter’s armies: pillaging from Belgrade to Constantinople
- Emich’s army destroyed by Hungarians
- Alexius keeps armies outside walls
- Alexius ferries armies to Asia Minor, urges to wait; Peter loses control of armies
- march to Nicaea
  - 1092 captured by Kilij Arslan, capital of his emirate (Emirate of Rum)
  - traps and ambushes > Peasants’ Crusade annihilated
  - remnants rescued by Alexius > to Constantinople & disarmed; extra-mural camps
- Count Hugh of Vermandois
  - bulk of army destroyed at sea (Durrès), imperial escort to Constantinople
- Duke Godfrey of Lorraine
  - rumors of Peter’s army > fault of Byzantines
  - running battles with Byzantine forces; ferried to Anatolia
- Bohemond
  - previous attempts at invasion of Constantinople
  - loathed and feared by Byzantines
- Count Raymond IV of Toulouse
  - Crusader in Spain against Moslems
  - Via Egnatia, battles en route, > Asia Minor
- Robert of Normandy
  - rebellious son of William the Conqueror
  - numerous desertions from army
- Stephen of Blois
  - son-in-law of William the Conqueror
  - shipwreck and destruction of ½ of army
- Count Robert II of Flanders
  - arrival without incident > Nicaea, siege underway
- Nicaea: well-fortified; guarded military road through Anatolia; capital of Kilij Arslan
- Crusaders, laying siege to Nicaea
  - all had sworn oaths to Alexius
  - all impressed with Constantinople and its wealth
  - all disgusted by Byzantine effeminacy and decadence
  - all leaders at odds with one another: strategy, command, ambitions
- Alexius as nominal overlord
  - distrusted Crusaders
  - minimal aid to Crusaders
  - use Crusaders as fodder against Turks / buffer states against Turks
- Emir Kilij Arslan of Nicaea
  - warring against Danismends
  - little concern re: Crusaders
  - defeated; attempt to relieve city through Lake Ascanius; Byzantine blockade
  - final Crusader assault; Byzantine-Seljuk negotiations, surrender of city
- 19 June 1097 Nicaea returned to Alexius
  - Kilij Arslan released with family without ransom
  - Crusaders bought off with gifts from Alexius
  - Byzantine escort and guides through Islamic realms
- news spreads back to western Europe
- Italian maritime cities become interested
- 30 June 1097 Crusaders defeat combined army of Kilij Arslan, Danishmends, Hasan of Cappadocia
- 5 August 1097 Crusaders arrive in Konya
  - delegation of Armenians: alliance with Crusaders against Byzantines & Turks
  - Armenian hatred of Byzantines; Matthew of Edessa
  - Armenian hatred of Seljuk Turks; Matthew Of Edessa
  - flight of Armenians to lesser Armenia
- 20 August 1097 Eregli, Crusaders repel another united Islamic army
- 21 October 1097 Crusaders arrive at Antioch
  - siege: 1) supplies, 2) regular sorties from city, 3) Moslem hinterland & re-enforcements
- 10 February 1098 Baldwin answers call from Toros of Edessa for alliance
  - Toros: Armenian, captures Edessa in 1094, alliance with Constantinople
  - Baldwin adopted by Toros; Baldwin kills Toros; Baldwin elevated to throne
- 28 June 1098 Crusaders take Antioch, besieged by Islamic armies
  - discovery of the Lance of Longinus
  - arrival of Genoese > trade contract with Crusaders
  - quarrels over possession of Antioch
- 13 January 1099 march to Jerusalem
  - aid from Arab emirs: guides, provisions, treaties
  - Arabs disenchanted with Fatimids & Seljuk Turks
- 6 June 1099 Tancred captures Bethlehem
- 7 June 1099 siege of Jerusalem begins
- 17 June 1099 Christian ships arrive at Jaffa
- 8 July 1099 “Blasphemy of the Cross” incident
- 15 July 1099 final assault begins
- 16 July 1099 Jerusalem falls
- 18 July 1099 Godfrey elected Advocatus Sancti Sepulchri
- 12 August 1099 Crusaders defeat Fatimid relief army
- letter dispatched to Pope Urban II (d. 29 July)

III. AFTERMATH OF THE FIRST CRUSADE
- creation of four Christian Crusader states
  - expand territories
  - alliances with Arab Moslems and Armenians
  - manpower problems
  - Italian maritime cities catch Crusading spirit
  - Order of the Knights of St. John of the Hospital (1070)
  - Order of the Knights of the Temple of God (1118)
- Seljuk Turks in complete disarray
- 1104 Seljuks defeat Crusaders at Harran
- Fatimids in complete disarray
- Alexius I Comnenus regains coastal cities in Crusader’s wake at Seljuk expense
  - a few Syrian ports handed back to Byzantines
  - post-1104 Antioch surrounded by Moslems & Byzantines
  - 1107 Bohemond raises Crusading army against Alexius
  - 1108 Alexius defeats Bohemond (d. 1111); Antioch > Tancred
  - Alexius unsuccessful in trying to unite Crusaders against Tancred
  - partially rebuilds native Byzantine army & navy
    - “feudalization” of Byzantium
    - still numerous mercenaries
    - still Venice (new concessions), Pisa & Genoa (to counterbalance Venice)
  - debasement of coinage > havoc in taxation
- permanent hostility between Crusaders and Byzantium
- Crusaders’ feudal rivalries
- 1143 John II Comnenus’ plans for re-conquest of Syria and Palestine
  - war against Armenians
  - Antioch attacked
  - John II dies in hunting accident > Manuel I Comnenus
- December 25, 1144 Edessa falls to Zengi of Aleppo, European Christians slaughtered
- 1145 Pope Eugenius III calls for Crusade; Louis VII and no response
- 1146 Louis VII enlists Bernard of Clairvaux (1091-1153) > Conrad III
- 1147 Roger II of Sicily attacks Corinth, Corfu and Thebes for silk workers
- 1147 HREmporer Conrad III to Constantinople
  - tense relationship with Manuel I
  - Conrad’s army decimated by Seljuk Turks
  - Conrad back to Constantinople, joins with Louis VII (and Eleanor)
  - coastal road to Ephesus; Conrad back to Constantinople
  - to Antalya: Louis via ship to Antioch 1148
    - troops overland to Antioch
- 1148 Conrad III & Louis meet at Acre
  - attack Damascus
  - siege 24-28 July
  - Louis’ fleet & Byzantine fleet attack one another
- 1149 Louis VII, Roger II, Eugenius III, Bernard of Clairvaux call for Crusade against Byzantium
  - Conrad III and Venice say no
- 1155 Manuel I begins conquest of eastern Italy
  - offers Pope unification of churches under Papacy
  - Byzantium gains enmity of Frederick I Barbarossa, Venice
- 1156 Norman counter-offensive destroys Byzantine gains
- 1158 Manuel I defeats Armenians of Lesser Armenia > subjects of Constantinople
- 1159 Manuel I enters Antioch
  - humiliating submission of Crusaders and Roman Catholic ecclesiastics to Constantinople
  - Manuel I as overlord of Crusader states
- 1160s Manuel I and ambitions of Hungarians & revolts of Serbs
- March 12, 1171 Manuel I orders the arrest of Venetians
  - later Venetian lore: Enrico Dandolo arrested and partially blinded (?)
  - Venetian attacks against Byzantine ports
  - Venice breaks relations with Byzantium
  - Byzantium > Genoa
- 1176 Manuel I attacks Seljuks of Konya
  - disaster of Myriocephalon = Manzikert of 1071
  - no aid from Crusaders, pre-occupied with Saladin
  - alienation of Papacy, Frederick I, Venice
  - Serbs rebel
  - rise of Byzantine feudal aristocracy, Genoese & Pisans
- 1180 Manuel I dies > Alexius II under regency of Empress Mary of Antioch
- 1182 popular rebellion against Alexius II & Mary
  - May: Latin Massacre
- 1183 Andronicus Comnenus
  - forces Alexius to issue death warrant of Mary
  - crowns self as co-emperor with Alexius II
  - Andronicus has Alexius strangled
  - Andronicus marries Agnes-Anna
- Andronicus anti-corruption campaign
  - sale of offices cease
  - alleviates tax burdens on peasantry
  - moves against landed aristocracy
- 1183 Hungarians and Serbs sack Belgrade, Niš, and Sophia
- revolt of landed aristocracy in Anatolia; led by Comnenoi
  - Cyprus independent under Isaac Comnenus
- 1184 Andronicus forced to restore relations with Venice
  - position & privileges reinstated; compensation paid (?)
- 1185 Normans: Italy > Durres > Thessalonike
  - massacre of Byzantine inhabitants
  - Normans march to Constantinople
  - Andronicus and family ripped apart by mob in Hippodrome
- 1185 Angelus clan to the throne; Isaac II (reg. 1185-1195, 1203-1204), Alexius III (reg. 1195-1203)
  - corruption returns; court extravaganzas
  - mercenaries, pay-off to potential enemies
  - crushing tax burdens
  - independence of feudal estates from central government
- 1187 rebellion and establishment of Second Bulgarian Empire
  - Saladin captures Jerusalem
- 1189 Frederick I Barbarossa, Philip II Augustus, Richard Lionheart
  - Barbarossa with 100,000+ army
  - Barbarossa negotiates with Serbia, Bulgaria, Seljuks for safe passage
    - received as a hero at Niš by Serbs
    - Barbarossa occupies Hadrianopolis, receives Serbian, Bulgarian, Byzantine envoys
    - threatens to occupy Constantinople if Isaac II does not co-operate with Crusade
  - 1190 Barbarossa dies en route in Seljuk territory
- 1190 Philip & Richard meet in Genoa
- 1191 Crusaders arrive at and capture Acre
  - Philip II returns to France
    - Richard unsuccessful in taking Jerusalem; truce with Saladin; returns to England 1192
  - Richard conquers Cyprus > Templars, King of Jerusalem not Byzantines
- 1193 Saladin dies; 17 sons divide realm
- 1195 Alexius III deposes and blinds younger brother Isaac II > prison
- 1196 Henry VI (Sicily and Holy Roman Empire) demands Durres-Thessalonike
  - conquered by Normans in 1185
  - Alexius III institutes *to alamanikon* tax
  - Alexius III despoils imperial tombs in Church of the Holy Apostles
- 1197 Henry VI dies
- 1198 Pope Innocent III calls for a Crusade to liberate Jerusalem

**IV. THE FOURTH CRUSADE**
- sea transport: Venice > Egypt
- 1201 Crusaders & Venetians work out terms of payment
  - Doge Enrico Dandolo
- 1202 Crusaders assembled, unable to pay Venetians
  - attack Zara
    - Alexius Angelus (son of blinded Isaac Angelus) escapes prison (w/ father) to west
      - restore Isaac & Alexius (IV)
    - union of churches; military and financial support to Crusade
- 1203 Crusade diverted to Constantinople
  - Galata captured > boom broken; sea and land assault
- Alexius III flees with imperial treasury, abandons city
- Isaac II and Alexius IV to throne
- Crusaders encamped outside city; Isaac & Alexius unable to pay
- 1204 anti-Latin riots in Constantinople
  - Alexius IV killed, Isaac II back to prison
  - Alexius V Ducas to throne; anti-western stance
    - no provisions to Crusaders; fireboats against Venetian ships in Golden Horn
  - Venetians and Crusaders prepare for war; contract for looting, oaths sworn
- April 1204 walls with wooden towers above stone towers
  - all sallyports bricked up; walls manned
  - Alexius V & Varangian Guard quarrel about pay
- 9 April Crusaders launch land assault
  - mining efforts
- 12 April Enrico Dandolo orders “flying bridges” to attack Golden Horn walls
  - two towers captured > secure space for landing party
  - Crusaders form testudo to protect miners; sea gates opened > Crusader assault
- night 12-13 April Alexius V attacks, retreats
  - Varangian Guardsmen quit
  - Alexius to Great Palace, gathers moveable wealth; flees with mistress
  - court aristocracy abandons city
- dawn 13 April delegation of citizens inform Crusaders & Venetians of situation
  - Crusader leaders take control of Great Palace and Blachernae Palace
  - rank and file > 3 days looting
  - Geoffrey of Villehardouin and Nicholas Choniates
  - churches, monasteries, convents, villas sacked
  - antiquities destroyed; tombs of emperors vandalized
  - 2000+ killed; raped?
  - relic hunt; Venetians on art hunt
- establishment of the Latin Empire of the East
  - letters written to Innocent III
  - election and coronation of Baldwin of Flanders
  - deposition of Greek Orthodox clergy > Roman Catholic
    - Venetian Patriarch installed in Hagia Sophia
- Constantinople & territories of Byzantine Empire allotted
  - land allotted to ensure weakness of king (¼)
  - Venetians (⅓); Enrico Dandolo d. 1205 > tombstone in Hagia Sophia
    - major Aegean ports
  - Crusader aristocracy (⅓) as imperial fiefs
  - lands to be conquered
    - imposition of western feudalism on Byzantine feudalism
      - many Byzantine aristocrats remain in place under western lord
      - little difference to farmers who collects taxes
  - Orthodoxy or Catholicism
- re-establishment of Byzantine Empire
  - Alexius III Angelus > blinded, to a monastery
  - Alexius V Ducas > death from Column of Constantine
  - Constantine Lascaris: chosen but never crowned
  - Theodore Lascaris: flight to Nicaea, crowned emperor 1208; Greek Orthodox clergy
  - Michael I Angelus: flight to Epirus and crowned
  - David & Alexius Comnenus: Grand Comnenoi of Trabzon
    - rebelled against Constantinople before sack of 1204
V. 1204-1261
- 1205 Crusaders shun Bulgarians > Bulgarians ally with Byzantine warlords > defeat Latin army
- 1206 alliance between Crusaders & Byzantine aristocracy in Europe
- 1209 alliance between Seljuks and Crusaders against Nicaea; civil war in Nicaea
- 1211 treaty between Crusaders & Nicaea against Seljuks
  - Byzantine emperor (Theodore Lascaris) marries daughter Latin Emperor of Constantinople
- 1214 clash between Byzantines of Nicaea and Trabzond (with Seljuk allies)
- 1219 Nicaea’s treaties with Venice and Serbs
- 1222 Nicaeans (allied with Turks) defeat Crusaders
- 1224 Despot of Epirus captures Thessalonike > crowned as Emperor of the Romans
- 1235 and 1236 Bulgarians + Nicaean & Epirote Byzantines attack Latin Constantinople
  - Bulgarians ally with Latins against Nicaea
- 1243 Mongol invasion of Europe & Anatolia; Nicaea + Seljuks + Trabzond against Mongols
  - Trabzond, Sultan of Konya as defeated Mongol vassals
  - Nicaea & Latin Constantinople unaffected
  - Seljuks dependent upon Nicaea for food
- 1245 Pope Innocent IV negotiates with Byzantines of Nicaea
  - recovery of Constantinople & deposition of Latin Patriarch
  - union of churches under supremacy of Pope
- 1258 civil war in Nicaea > Michael Palaeologus to throne
- 1259 Crusaders + Byzantines of Epirus defeated by Byzantines of Nicaea (Seljuk mercenaries)
- 1260 Nicaea enters alliance with Genoa against Venice for future rights in Constantinople
- 1261 Nicaean reconnoitering force passes Constantinople
  - force enters city unopposed > flight of King Baldwin II
- 15 August 1261 Michael VIII Palaeologus enters city through Golden Gate
I. INTRODUCTION
- “Byzantine” as an adjective
  - convoluted, complex, labyrinthine; elaborate bordering on decadent
  - stiff, lifeless (Hegel), lack of perspective, unnatural
  - implication of a lack of development, unchanging
- aesthetic judgment rendered from a Western, anthropocentric perspective
  - reflection and exaltation of nature
  - importance of man, human experience
  - novelty; composition over content
- Byzantine art as theocentric
  - reflection and exaltation of a spiritual truth
  - importance of divine plan of salvation
  - novelty not prized for novelty’s sake, but welcomed if it better expresses truth
  - composition bent to content

II. THE EVOLUTION OF BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE
- focus: church building
- Christian worship: liturgy moves outside > inside
  - pagan, Jewish, Greek, Roman, Egyptian sacrifice & ceremony outdoors
  - temple as dwelling place of divinity; temple as showplace of art
- earliest places of Christian worship: homes > villas

THE BASILICA
- 313 Constantine legalizes > patronizes Christianity
- imperial donations: large building and sumptuous decoration
  - St. John Lateran, St. Peter’s, Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Hagia Sophia #1
- traditional basilica form
  - multi-aisled, focused reception hall
  - Basilica, Trier, ca. 305-310 AD
  - Santa Sabina, Rome, 425
  - easily, quickly and cheaply built; use of spolia; accommodate increasing number of laity
- form(s) adapted to Christian liturgy and symbolism
  - altar as focal point of building
    - elevated
    - chancel separating clergy from laity
    - colonnades as focusing elements
    - framed by glorification gables
  - clerestories as light of heaven
  - eastern entrances to receive morning light; altar in western apse
    - late 4th c. apse in east, priest turns back to congregation
  - separation of sexes, baptized from catechumens
    - upper galleries, side aisles
    - pulpit: synthronon > ambo
- St. John the Baptist of Studius, Constantinople, 463
  - nave & side aisles; synthronon
  - stairs > upper galleries (?); urban monastery
- St. Demetrius, Thessalonike
  - 5th c., fire 629, rebuilt 639
  - 1917 fire and reconstruction
  - post-1917 discovery of crypt
    - site of martyrion of Demetrius and first shrine
THE DOME
- origins unclear; Syria (?)
- poured concrete domes: Baia bath complex (1st c. BC)
  - Pantheon, Rome (2nd c. AD)
  - Rotunda of Galerius, Thessalonike, ca. 300 AD
    - temple (?)
    - cylindrical mausoleum in tradition of Augustus, Hadrian + dome
- domes in towers of Walls of Theodosius, mid-5th c.
- imperial reception hall: Nero > Galerius
- dome and Christian liturgy (?)
  - non-moveable site > centralized groundplan: tomb, baptistry
  - Constantine: rotunda of the Holy Sepulchre
- Baptistry of the Orthodox, Ravenna, ca. 400-450
  - converted from Roman bath house (?)
  - dome covered by octagonal-pyramidal roof
- St. Polyeuktos, Constantinople, 524-527
  - Anicia Juliana (and son) with imperial lineage vs Justinian
  - basilica form; galleries; lavish decoration; dedicatory inscription
  - dome (?) and purpose of the dome (?)
- Sts. Sergius and Bacchus, Constantinople, 527-532
  - Sergius and Bacchus and emperor’s dream
  - within grounds of Palace of Hormisdas
  - reason for irregular groundplan uncertain
  - reason for dome uncertain; an imperial chapel (?)
  - galleries
  - octagon without transitional element to circular dome
    - dome = flat + curved wedges
- inspiration for: San Vitale, Ravenna, 547
  - no dome but terracotta tubes
  - Charlemagne’s chapel, Aachen, 9\textsuperscript{th} c.

- Hagia Eirene, Constantinople, 532-537
  - HE #1: pre-Christian Byzantium
  - HE #2: rebuilt by Constantine or Constantius II in 4\textsuperscript{th} c.
  - HE #3: rebuilt by Justinian after Nika Revolt of 532
    - retains original basilica groundplan
      - atrium, narthex, nave & side aisles; \textit{synthronon}
    - galleries
  - piers > arches > cylinder > brick dome; pendentives for transition
  [FTNT: use of squinches for transition; East Church, Alhani Monastery, early 6\textsuperscript{th} c.]

- Hagia Sophia, Constantinople, 532-537
  - HS #1: begun by Constantine finished by Constantius II \textit{ca.} 360
  - HS #2: fire 404; rebuilt by Theodosius
  - HS #3: destroyed in Nika Revolt 532; rebuilt by Justinian
    - architects (Isidore of Miletus & Anthemius of Tralles) and other buildings (?)
    - work begins within 40 days after demolition of 2\textsuperscript{nd} Hagia Sophia
    - inspiration / challenge of St. Polyeuktos of Anicia Juliana
    - basilica plan; galleries
  - piers > arches > dome; pendentives for transition
  - speed of building, weight of arches, dome
    - thrust: eastern piers 23.5 inches off vertical
    - dome 6.5 feet wider N-S than E-W
  - weight: rebuilding of tympanum
  - symbolism of dome: dome of heaven, light
    - fields of gold mosaic
    - designed for imperial ceremonial; places for emperor, empress
    - Justinian’s exclamation
  - dome collapse and rebuilding, 558

- 6\textsuperscript{th} c. basilica A-frame still more numerous than domed basilica
  - increasing use of domes
  - Justinian’s rebuilding of the Church of the Holy Apostles (5-dome cross)
    - St. John the Evangelist’s Basilica, Ephesus, 6\textsuperscript{th} c.
    - St. Mark’s Basilica, Venice, 11\textsuperscript{th} c.

**DOMED CROSS-IN-SQUARE / FOUR COLUMN CHURCH**

- compact, centralized
  - with / without basilica plan
  - with / without additional domes
  - Armenian inspiration (?)

- Yedikilesi, Van, 6\textsuperscript{th}-7\textsuperscript{th} c.
  - quatrefoil plan
  - dome on arches + squinches
  - monastery < small congregation (100+)

- Hagia Sophia, Thessalonike, late 8\textsuperscript{th} c.
  - compact domed basilica
  - dome on four piers (columns), incipient cross-in-square

- Panagia ton Chalkeon, Thessalonike, 1028
  - 4 columns support central dome
  - domes over narthex
  - more open interior
- exterior decoration
  - exposed brick
  - setbacks / recesses of arches windows
  - cornice separates square & round brick pilasters
- Parigoritissa, Arta, 1283-1296
  - basilica plan or triple apse
  - dome resting on 8 corbelled pairs of columns
  - exterior decoration

EXTERIOR DECORATION
- Armenian influence
  - Church of St. Polatoglu, Ani, 994
  - Church of St. Gregory the Illuminator, Ani, 998
    - circular design; exterior decoration
    - Tiridates the Armenian
  - Church of the Holy Apostles, Ani, 989-1001
    - dome
    - Tiridates the Armenian; repaired dome of Hagia Sophia, Constantinople 989
    - Tiridates a conduit of Armenian art & architecture to Byzantium
- Church of the Holy Cross, Akhtamar Island, ca. 1000
  - elaborate exterior sculptural decoration

- Armenian stone vs Byzantine brick
  - limited sculptural impact; Hagia Sophia, Trabzond, 13th c. (south porch)
  - impact on Georgian architecture
  - exterior decoration limited to what could be imitated in brick
  - later Balkan exterior decoration in fresco; link with Armenia tenuous
- Hosios Loukas, 946-955
  - four-column church
  - stones framed by bricks
  - string courses of dentils follow windows, arches
  - “Kufic” decorative brickwork
- St. George, Staro Nagoricino, 1312-1313
  - exterior brick and stone work

PAREKKLESION
- funerary chapel
  - founders / benefactors of monastery and burial within
- Chora Monastery, Constantinople, 1316-1321
  - addition of funerary chapel to 12th c. cross-in-square church

ICONOSTASIS
- chancel screen from days of early Christianity < Judaism (?)
- increasing elaboration of chancel screen
- 13th c. full iconostasis (icon screen) separating altar from congregation
III. CHURCH DECORATION: MOSAIC AND FRESCO

- art historians and scheme of Byzantine Church decoration
  - “The Byzantine Schema”
  - no universal scheme, churches with many, great similarities; many variations
  - scheme did not determine the architecture, scheme followed architecture
- decorative scheme a reflection of Christian liturgy and Christian theology

DECORATION PLACEMENT INDEPENDENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

- Ravenna churches 6\textsuperscript{th} c.
  - Roman tradition or Byzantine tradition (?)
  - decoration and reflection of liturgy and liturgical symbolism
    - Sant\’ Apollinare Nuovo
      - Procession of Martyrs and Procession of Virgins
      - “…ora pro nobis…” invocation of saints
      - reason for placement on clerestory (?)
    - San Vitale
      - theme of sacrifice of the Mass
      - OT sacrificial scenes
        - OT events foreshadow NT events
        - Abel, Abraham, and Melchizedek making offerings / sacrifices
        - NT Lamb of God (\textit{Isaiah})
      - present: \textit{oblatio Augusti et Augustae}
        - dedicatory offering
        - liturgical recreation
        - imperial image
      - future: Christ enthroned
        - San Vitale and martyr’s crown
        - Bishop Ecclesius offering church of San Vitale

- Constantinopolitan churches, 6\textsuperscript{th} c.
  - no figural decoration: St. Polyekutos, Sts. Sergius and Bacchus, Hagia Eirene, Hagia Sophia
  - fields of gold mosaic to reflect light

- Thessalonike
  - St. Demetrius, 5\textsuperscript{th} - 8\textsuperscript{th} c.
    - dedicatory panels from citizens, clerics
    - scenes from life of St. Demetrius
    - St. Demetrius and donor / cleric (\textit{ca.} mid-7\textsuperscript{th} c.)
    - random placement throughout church
    - hieratic poses of late antiquity; square haloes
    - Roman influence

ICONOCLAST ERA 730-843

- destruction of most church figural decoration
  - use of cross: Hagia Eirene (?) ; Hagia Sophia; Cappadocian churches
  - gardens, animals: Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem, 691-692
- further removed from Constantinople, better chance of survival
- 843 re-introduction of images
  - Hagia Sophia: Virgin and Child in eastern apse
    - replaces an earlier image of pre-Iconoclastic Era
    - figure of an archangel (867)
    - hieratic stiffness < silks, ivories

- CHURCH ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION
  - “The Byzantine Schema”
    - articulation of church building as cosmos in miniature
- church building to be decorated as if reflecting the cosmos and (religious) truths
  - dome as dome of heaven
    - Christ Pantokrator = (Grk) all-ruling
  - eastern apse: meeting of heaven (divine) and earth (human)
    - Virgin Mary (human) carries Christ Child (divine)
  - over altar: where man meets God in sacrifice of Mass; Hagia Sophia image of 843
    - altar retreats to apse in later cross-in-square, four-column churches
- “The Byzantine Schema” actually a product of 14\textsuperscript{th}-16\textsuperscript{th} c.
  - dome: Christ Pantokrator
  - pendentives: four evangelists
  - upper walls: Twelve Great Festivals
  - lower walls: saints
  - eastern apse: Virgin \textit{Platytera ton ouranon}
- as many exceptions to Schema as examples of the Schema

- PAREKKLESION AND AFTERLIFE THEMES
  - Chora Monastery, Constantinople, 1315-1321
    - Anastasis, Last Judgment, Paradise
    - miscellaneous saints and OT scenes; part of afterlife motif (?)

- NARTHEX AND LIFE CYCLES OF VIRGIN, CHRIST
  - Chora Monastery, Constantinople, 1315-1321
    - \textit{Protevangelion of St. James} and Gospels

- RANDOM PLACEMENT OF DEDICATORY PANELS
  - Hagia Sophia
    - Leo VI the Wise, Deësis, Dedicatory Mosaic, Zoe & Constantine IX, etc.
    - immense size > impossibility of overall decorative scheme
    - Christ Pantokrator in dome (?)

IV. THE IMAGE OF HOLINESS: THE LATE ANTIQUE TRADITION: \textit{ca. 300-550}
- “Byzantine” as a stylistic adjective
- hierarchy and symmetry in composition
- “militarization of art and architecture”
  - \textit{cf. Arch of Trajan} (2\textsuperscript{nd} c.), Benevento & Arch of Galerius (3\textsuperscript{rd} c.), Thessalonike
  - Obelisk base of Theodosius I (\textit{ca. 390}), Constantinople

- imperial ceremonial of the \textit{adventus} = (L) arrival [procession of the emperor]
  - Arch of Constantine (315), Rome
  - poetic descriptions of emperor as “statue”
  - imperial portraits: “iconic”
  - emperor as the eternal ruler
  - Procession of the Virgins (6\textsuperscript{th} c.), Ravenna
- minimalization of time and space > timelessness
  - stylization of background features > symbolic
- disassociation of secondary features from chronological & geographical frame
- Africa scenes, Great Palace (6th c.), Constantinople
  - cf. Piazza Armerina mosaics
- borrowing and re-setting of classical motifs
  - Youthful Christ (6th c.), San Vitale, Ravenna
  - Justinian ivory (6th c.)

V. THE IMAGE OF HOLINESS: ABSTRACTION AND SPIRITUALIZATION
- trends of late ancient world
- abstract & spiritual / non-material
  - expression of an inner ideal rather than outer representation
  - classical Corinthian capital and the acanthus leaf, vine, tendrils, etc.
  - capitals of Sts. Sergius and Bacchus, Hagia Sophia
- non-natural / symbolic decorative elements
  - border mosaic of a man Great Palace (6th c.), Constantinople
  - drapery assumes a decorative role not as drapery per se, but as pattern
- simplification > abstraction > idealization

PRE-ICONOCLASTIC
- Saint Demetrius, Bishop John and Leontius, Church of St. Demetrius, Thessalonike, ca. 640
  - dedicatory panels < Roman tradition
  - square haloes < Roman tradition = the living
    - John living ca. 640, Leontius died ca. 550
    - haloes as decorative elements worked into drapery and background
  - background all but vanishes, city walls (?)
  - human form disappears under drapery
  - drapery as a decorative field
  - “reverse perspective” of Gospel book

POST-ICONOCLASTIC
- Macedonian Renaissance
- Virgin and Child, Hagia Sophia, Constantinople, post-843
  - restoration of an earlier image: Virgin > cross > Virgin (?)
  - gold field replaces details of a background
    - eternity of heaven; timelessness
  - Virgin enthroned but hardly seated on throne; “standing before throne”
    - cf. Virgin and Child from Church of the Assumption, Nicaea
  - gazes off into distance
- Donation Mosaic, Hagia Sophia, Constantinople, 986-994
  - adaptation of Enthroned Virgin and Child
  - location of throne in physical space < presence of Justinian and Constantine
  - reverse perspective on throne pedestal
  - hierarchical and symmetrical composition
  - Justinian with Hagia Sophia
    - “Emperor Justinian whose memory is renowned”
    - idealized portrait; dress of 10th c.: dalmation and loros
  - Constantine with Constantinople
    - “Emperor Constantine great among the saints”
    - idealized portrait; dress of 10th c.: dalmation and loros
- Hosios Loukas, ca. 1000
  - “monastic style” decoration / crude, simple
  - extreme simplification of detail > elimination of unnecessary background detail
  - bold lines and sharp transitions of colors
  - Virgin and Child
- The Washing of the Feet
- Doubting Thomas
  - door > stress Jesus’ entrance
  - inscription
- Crucifixion
  - elimination of all characters except Christ, Virgin, John
  - elimination of most background details
  - elongation of Christ’s arms, S-swing pose
  - stylization of Virgin’s & John’s faces > agony
  - inscription
  - “shading” on John’s robe; no subtle transitions of colors
- Church of St. George, Kurbinovo, Republic of Macedonia, 1191
  - provincial artist influenced by artists of Constantinople (?)
  - Macedonia under Byzantine control
  - new dynamism to figures
    - contorted poses, facial features
    - wild drapery with a life of its own
    - depiction of emotion
  - return of background detail
- Deësis, Hagia Sophia, Constantinople, date uncertain (11th-14th c.)
  - post-1260 return of the Byzantines
  - Palaeologan Renaissance
    - development in Nicaea
    - no extant works
  - Deësis = (Grk) intercession
  - usual gold background, hierarchical-symmetrical composition
  - intricacy of tesserae detail in color transitions
- Pantokrator, Arta, Greece, 1282-1289
  - inspired by Hagia Sophia Deësis
  - color scheme off
- St. Saviour in Chora, Constantinople, 1315-1321
  - church: original church in “country”
    - 1077-1081 re-foundation by Maria Doukiana
    - 12th c. collapse of eastern end and rebuilding
    - early 14th c. additions
  - mosaics & frescoes: patronage of Theodore Metochites
    - 1321 Metochites > exile
    - 1330-1332 Metochites retires to Chora as a monk
- Koimesis / Dormition of the Virgin
  - from apocryphal work attributed to St. John
  - Jesus retrieves soul of the Virgin
  - gold background with inscriptions
  - return of background detail
  - architecture (reverse perspective)
  - color separation of divine and heavenly realms
  - individualization of figures
  - animated poses expressing grief
- Christ Pantokrator
  - obviously inspired by Deësis of Hagia Sophia > adaptation
  - “Jesus Christ, the country of the living” > allusion to “chora”
  - Matthew 11:28
Virgin Hodegetria = (Grk) the guide
- original icon in a monastery in Constantinople called ὀδηγητρια = (Grk) the guide
- icon painted by St. Luke
  - icon as protector of city; re-copied numerous time > a motif
- original monastery and icon destroyed (?)
- another Virgin Hodegetria icon housed at Chora until 1453
- “The Mother of God, the dwelling-place of the Uncontainable”

narthex mosaics: lives of the Virgin Mary and Christ
- Protevangelium of St. James (2nd-3rd c.) and NT
- gold background + landscape & architectural detail
- animation of figures, faces and drapery
- greater emotional expression; greater range of physical activity

parekklesion frescoes: themes of the hereafter
- Anastasis / Harrowing of Hell; Gospel of Nicodemus
- composition / action dictated by Gospel of Nicodemus
- Last Judgment

VI. THE IMAGE OF HOLINESS: THE ICON
- icon (εικον) = (Grk) image, portrait, copy, description, likeness
  ≈ painted board
- icon in tradition of imperial portraits, funerary paintings, Manichaean instruction tablets
- orthodox icon as Christianization of older artistic medium
- iconclast complaint: icon replacing the original
  - as talisman, as object of adoration
  - reaction to “iconolatry”
- iconoclasm condemned
  - John of Damascus (675-749), On the Images
  - Second Council of Nicaea (787)
- 843 Feast of Orthodoxy
- icon: text of the illiterate (Manichaean instruction tablet)
  - monument to holiness
  - object of contemplation; instruction and meditation
  - incentive to holiness; analogic = leads man up [to God]
  - recipient of salutation (aspasma [ασπασμα]: bow, kiss, prayer, genuflection, crossing)
  - salutation “passes over to” the original
  - icon production an act of prayer
- icon assumes a liturgical function not accorded to frescoes & mosaics
  - iconostasis (icon screen)
  - proskynetario (icon stand)
- icon more immune to artistic trends and changes > standardization by Macedonian Renaissance

THE ICON
1. Represents the spiritual realm not the world of nature
   - an inner truth not an external appearance
   - spiritual sanctity as the true beauty not superficial beauty of physical world
   - convey sanctity not replicate material world
2. Stylization as symbolic shortcut to truth
   - large eyes = serenity from inner light and strength
   - stylized gestures, poses and expressions: calm, dignity, humility, grief, triumph
3. Symbolic use of color; colors represent certain virtues and qualities
4. Minimalization of background detail
   - often complete absence of background to concentrate / focus on main figure(s)
   - single item symbolizes an entire episode