Chapter 13

According to the Byzantine historian Procopius's account, high-quality silk production was.

Procopius believed silk worms were brought to the Byzantine Empire by two Christian monks.

Throughout most of its history the capital of the Byzantine empire was.

Constantinople was the capital of the Byzantine Empire.

The term caesaropapism refers to the fact that the Byzantine emperors.

The Byzantine emperors believed they ruled with God's authority and were protectors of the church.

Which of the following was not true of Theodora?

Theodora supported her husband Justinian but she did not control the empire.

Emperor Justinian is best remembered for his.

Justinian was responsible for having the Body of Civil law compiled.

Under the theme system,

The theme system gave free peasants allotments of land in exchange for their military service.

The battle of Kleidion in 1014 C.E. was fought between

Basil defeated the Bulgars at the battle of Kleidion in 1014.

Which of the following was not an economic policy of the Byzantine government?

The Byzantine government did not prevent business partnerships.

Which of the following was not a form of entertainment in Constantinople?

Perching atop tall pillars was an activity of Byzantine holy men.

How did the Spanish rabbi Benjamin of Tudela describe Constantinople?

- Benjamin of Tudela saw Constantinople as a prosperous and flourishing city filled with entertainments.

After the sixth century, well educated Byzantines

The Byzantines considered themselves heirs to the classical Greeks, their language, literature and culture.

Emperor Leo III (reigned 717–741) launched the campaign of iconoclasm because
The emperor Leo III believed the use of icons was idol worship.

**Which of the following was not true about monasteries of the Byzantine church?**

Unlike their western counterparts, the monasteries of the Byzantine church were not centers of thought and learning.

**In 1054 C.E., the Byzantine patriarch and the pope of Rome mutually excommunicated each other because of their disagreements over matters of**

Both the pope and the Byzantine patriarch believed themselves to be the leader of Christianity.

**From the early eleventh century, the most serious domestic problem of Byzantium was**

The decline of the free peasantry was a serious economic and military problem for the Byzantine Empire.

**Which of the following is true of the crusades launched by the western Europeans during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?**

The Crusades were used to recapture the holy land, and set up economic bases in the eastern Mediterranean, but they also carved out states in part of the Byzantine Empire and the Fourth Crusade sacked Constantinople.

**The people who finally brought down the Byzantine empire were**

The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453.

**Which of the following was not a consequence of the Byzantine missions to the Slavic peoples?**

The Byzantine mission to the Slavic peoples was mostly religious.

**How did Alexius I deal with the Bogomil heretics?**

Alexius I crucified Bogomil heretics.

**The princes of which city established caesaropapist control over the Russian Orthodox Church?**

The Princes of Kiev took control of the Russian Orthodox Church.