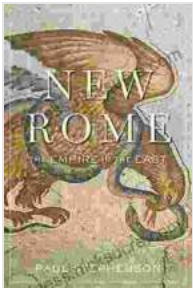


New Rome: The Empire in the East



New Rome: The Empire in the East by Paul Stephenson

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 21188 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 669 pages



The Eastern Roman Empire, also known as the Byzantine Empire, was a powerful and influential state that lasted for over 1,000 years. Founded by Constantine the Great in 330 AD, New Rome (later known as Constantinople) became the capital of the empire and one of the most important cities in the world.

The Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the Roman Empire, and its rulers saw themselves as the legitimate successors to the emperors of Rome. However, the Byzantine Empire was also a unique entity, with its own distinct culture and history.

The History of New Rome

Constantine the Great founded New Rome on the site of the ancient Greek city of Byzantium. The city was strategically located on the Bosphorus Strait, which connects the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. This location made New Rome a major center of trade and commerce.

New Rome quickly grew into a thriving metropolis. The city was adorned with magnificent buildings, including the Hagia Sophia, one of the most famous churches in the world. New Rome was also a center of learning and culture, and its scholars and artists made significant contributions to Western civilization.

The Byzantine Empire reached its peak during the reign of Justinian I (527-565 AD). Justinian was a brilliant general and statesman who reconquered much of the territory that had been lost to the barbarians. He also codified the Roman law, creating a legal system that would influence European law for centuries to come.

The Culture of New Rome

The Byzantine Empire was a melting pot of cultures. The empire's citizens came from all over the Mediterranean region, and they brought with them their own unique traditions and beliefs.

The Byzantine Empire was a Christian empire, and the Orthodox Church played a major role in Byzantine society. The empire was also home to a large number of Muslims, Jews, and other religious minorities.

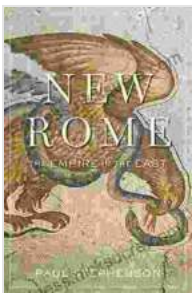
Byzantine culture was heavily influenced by the classical world. Byzantine artists and scholars studied the works of ancient Greek and Roman authors, and they incorporated classical motifs into their own work.

The Legacy of New Rome

The Byzantine Empire collapsed in 1453, when the Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople. However, the legacy of New Rome continued to live on.

The Byzantine Empire was a major center of learning and culture, and its scholars and artists made significant contributions to Western civilization. The empire's legal system also influenced European law for centuries to come.

The Byzantine Empire was a complex and fascinating state. Its history is full of both triumphs and tragedies, and its legacy continues to shape the world today.



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