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important? What church is one of Justinian's greatest reality? Why did the Byzantine Empir fall? What caused the estimates in 1054? Who is constant Constantinople? Why is Justinian so important? What was the legacy of the Justinians? Learning aims to discuss the accomplishment and failure of emperor Justinian Grand's Great Emperor were responsible for substantial expansion of the Byzantine Empire, and to conquer Africa, Spain, Rome, and most of Italy. Justinian was responsible for the construction of Sophia's Hagia, the Center of Christianity in Constantinople. Even today, Sophia's sister Agia is recognized as one of the greatest buildings in the world. Justinian also systematized the Roman legal code that served as the basis for law in the Byzantine Empire. After a calamity reduced Byzantine important cities in their Blinds. A church built by Byzantine Emperor Justinian; The centre of Christianity in Constantinople and one of the oldest buildings in the world to this day. It is now a mosque of the Muslim holy Istanbul. Nika rhythmic when angry racing fans, already angry about rising taxes, became madman at Emperor Justinian for arresting two unpopular chaotes, and tried to deposit him at 532 CE. One of Constantine's successor, Theodosius I (379-395), was the emperor of the last rule both the east and half west of the empirical formula to the temple pans and worship spots. The state of the Epi in 395 can be described in terms of the result of Constantine's work. The dyynastic principle was established if firmly that the emperor who died this year, Theodosius I, could bring the imperial office along with his sons, Arcadius to the East and Honorius to the West. The Eastern Empir have largely disseminated the difficulties faced in the west in the third and fourth centuries, due to a firmly established urban culture and pay foreign mercenaries. During the fifth century, various armies surged more than the Western Empire, but it was thin to the east. Theodosius II further strengthened the walls of Constantinople, leaving the city impeviible in most attacks; the walls were not violated until 1204. For their hunting, Theodosius had to pay a huge pay an annual amount to Attila. His successor, Marcian, refused to continue paying paid tax money, but Attila has already discovered his attention to the west. After his death at 453, the Hunnic Emppi collapsed, and many of the remains were often hire as mercenary by Constantinople. Leo I succeeded Marcian as emperor, and after the fall of the mattress, the true ruler of Constantinople was Alan's general, Aspar. Leo I has managed to free himself from the influence of the ruler No-Orthodox in supporting the rise of the Isauans, a semi-barrier tribe that lives in southern Anaolia. Aspar and his son, Ardabur, have been murdered in a dismissal of 471, and constant, Constantinople resumed the leadership of Orthodox for centuries. When Leo died at 474, Zeno and Ariadne's youngest son succeeded in the throne as Leo II, with Zeno as regan. Leo II died later that year, Zeno became emperor. The West End is sometimes dated 476, early in Zeno's reign, when the Roman Germanic general, Odoacer, filed the title to West Emperor Romulus Augustulus, but refused to replace him with another manneuver. At 527 CE, Justinian I came to the seat of Constantinople. He dreamed of recognizing The Countries in the Roman Western Empire and headed one, the Roman Empire in his place in Constantinople. Emperor Jisinian. Byzantine Emperor Justinian I described on one of the famous tiles of the basil in San Vitale, Ravenna. The western conquest began at 533, as Justinian sent his general, Belisarius, to claim former Africa province of the Vandals, who have been in control since 429 and their capital of Carthage. Belisarius successfully defeat the Vandals and claim Africa for Constantinople. Next, Justinian sent him to take Italy from the Ostrogoths to 535 CE. Belisarius defeat the Ostrogoths in a series of fights and claim Rome. By 540 CE, most of Italy were in Justinian's hands. He sent another army to conquer Spain. The Byzantine Empir in its greatest measure, at 555 CE under the Justinian Gran. The accomplishment of Justinian's Byzantium also shipped many important projects to the house. Much of Constantinople was burned early in the Justinian government after a series of riots called the Nika Riots, at 532 CE, when angry racing fans became fierce in Justinian for arresting two popular charity (though this was really just the latest pay for an increasingly popular upset over rising taxes) and tried to file it. They set out, with Justinian putting on the city's most important church. Newspaper Hagia Sophia was a stagging job in Byzantine architecture, intended to fear everyone who set foot in the church. It was the largest church in the world for nearly a thousand years, and for the rest of Byzantine history it was the center of Christian worship in Constantinople. Sophia's Hagia. Byzantine Emperor Justinian Built The Orthodox Church of the Holy Spirit of Wisdom, sofya the Hagia, is completed in only four and a half years (532 CE-537 CE). Even now, it is universally recognized as one of the oldest buildings in the world. Emperor Justinian's most important contribution, perhaps, was a unified legal code. Before his goup, Roman laws were different from the region, and many contradicted each other. The Romans tried to systematize the legal code in the fifth century, but they did not finish the effort. Justinian set up a commission of lawyers to put together one code, listed each law by subject to that it could be easily referenced. This not only served as the basis for laws in the Byzantine Empir, but it was the main influence on the development of the Catholic Church in cannon law, and went on to become the basis of law in many European countries. The Justinian Law Code continues to have a major influence on public international law this day. The impact of a more unified legal code and military conflict was the ability of the Byzantine Empir to establish trade and improve economic posture. Vendor Byzantine sales not only all other countries on the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. Theodora Theodora Theodora impressed at the Byzantine Empir with wife of Emperor Justinian I. It was one of the most influential and powerful of the Byzantine as his co-regent. Along with her husband, she is a saint of the East Orthodox Church, who was commemorized on November 14. Theodora has been involved in the legal and spiritual reform of the Justinians, and his participation in the increase of the rights of women has been substantial. It was enacted passed that prohibiting forced prostitutes and shut down agitation. He created a recon on the Asian side of dardanelles called the Metanoia (Repentance), where former prostitutes were able to support themselves. It has also expanded the rights of women in divorce and property owners, has instituted the death penalty for violence, exposed to unwanted babies, gave mothers some rights of responsibility over their children, and defended the murder of a wife who had been committing adultery. Justinian struggles a horrific calamity swept through the emppi, killing Theodora and nearly killing Theodora and harvest unharvested. The army was also afflicted, and the Ostrogoths were able to effectively regain Italy of 546 CE, in guerrilla warfare against the Byzantine occupator. And Justinian's army attacked on Italy, their defence worsened against the Byzantine occupator. And Justinian was forced to establish a 50-year peace treaty with them at 561 CE. Still, Justinian kept the efficient from collapse. He sent a new headquarters, Narses finally defeated the Ostrogoths and drove them back from Italy. By the time the war ended, Italy, once one of the most thriving countries in the ancient world, has been packed. The city of Rome changed hands several times, and most of the cities in Italy were abandoned or fell within a long period of downturn. Italy's impoverished and weakened military has made Byzantine impossible to empower the peninsula. Soon a new German tribe, the Lombards, came in and conquered most of Italy, though Rome, Naples, and Ravenna remained isolated pockets of Byzantine control. At the same time, another new Barbarian enemy, the Slavs, appeared from the north of Danube. They have devastated Greece and the Balkans, and in the absence of strong Byzantine military, they settle in small communities in these countries. The #1 accomplishment #3 Justinian extended the Empir Byzantine dramatically. Justinian extended the Empir Byzantine dramatically. Justinian extended the Empir Byzantine dramatically. as Spain. He codified Roman law. There have been many laws passed by Roman legislature, educated by emperors, comments by legal scholars, and other materials related to the law. Justinian had these collected in one place and used that as the basis of Byzantine Law. It had a great deal of building made in Constantinople. The most important of these buildings was Sophia's Hagia, a very beautiful church that still stands today. The Hippodrome and Justinian didn't punish them like it would normally do for others. He did not punish them because they hit for the same team he was. Everyone in person got angry with going against Justinian causing them to burn downtown. So Justinian wanted to run away from his wife, Empress Theodora, who made it back to fix the problem. He killed both of the criminals so that it was fair. Fair.

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