

WC 207-223 PP 220-239 Procopius and the *Qur'an*
Chronology

<p>Byzantium (E. Roman Empire) 330-1453 CE</p> <p>330 Constantinople becomes capital of Rome</p> <p>395 Roman Empire splits in half</p> <p>533-553 Justinian reconquers the West</p> <p>717-18 Islamic forces besiege Constantinople</p> <p>730-787 First phase of Iconoclasm</p> <p>813-842 2nd phase of Iconoclasm</p> <p>1071 Battle of Manzikurt</p> <p>1204 Crusaders sack Constantinople</p> <p>1453 Ottoman Turks conquer Constantinople</p>	<p>Dar al-Islam</p> <p>570 birth of Muhammad</p> <p>630 Muhammad captures Mecca</p> <p>632 Muhammad dies</p> <p>632-661 Rashidun Caliphate</p> <p>661-750 Umayyad Caliphate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 756-1031 Umayyad Emirate in Spain <p>750-1258 Abbasid Caliphate</p> <p>1258 Mongols capture Baghdad</p> <p>1350-1914 Ottoman Empire</p>
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<p>Star Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justinian Hagia Sophia Muhammad (s.a.w.) <i>Qur'an</i> 	<p>Geog. Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constantinople Asia Minor Saudi Arabian Peninsula Black Sea
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A. Hagia Sophia, built 532-537 by Justinian currently in Istanbul



The church of Hagia Sophia (Holy Wisdom") in Constantinople, now Istanbul, stands as a monument to Byzantine architecture and ingenuity. The earlier church on the site burned down during the Nika revolt of 532, which caused vast destruction and death throughout the city. Immediately after the riots, Emperor Justinian I (r. 527–65) ordered the church rebuilt. The interior of Hagia Sophia was paneled with costly colored marbles and ornamental stone inlays. Decorative marble columns were taken from ancient buildings and reused to support the interior arcades. Initially, the upper part of the building was minimally decorated in gold with a huge cross in a medallion at the summit of the dome. After the period of Iconoclasm (730–843), new figural mosaics were added, some of which have survived to the present day.

B. Mosaic of Justinian, Church of S. Vitale in Ravenna, 550s



The mosaics in the church of San Vitale at Ravenna are a clear message to Christians in newly conquered Italy that Justinian, the Byzantine Emperor was in charge. This panel shows Justinian giving an imperial offering to the Church in the form of a golden bowl. As propaganda, Justinian's role as the "regent of Christ on earth" is articulated in several ways Justinian is richly dressed in a cloak of imperial purple, a halo encircles his glittering crown. He holds a gold paten containing the Communion bread towards the altar. Justinian is wearing the same imperial robes as Christ. The purpose of the mosaic is to depict Justinian as Christ's representative on earth, and to show him as a worthy successor to Constantine

(represented by the *Chi-Rho* shield) -- to express his power as head of both Church and State. This power is further implied by the significant placement of the mosaics.

C. Ka'aba, Grand Mosque, Saudi Arabia

The Ka'aba (literally "the cube" in Arabic) is an ancient stone structure that was built and re-built by prophets as a house of monotheistic worship. It is located inside the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. The Ka'aba is considered the center of the Muslim world, and is a unifying focal point for Islamic worship. The Ka'aba is a semi-cubic building that stands about 15 meters high and 10-12 meters wide. It is an ancient, simple structure made of granite. In the SE corner, a black meteorite (the "Black Stone") is embedded in a silver frame. According to the *Qur'an*, the Ka'aba was built by the prophet Abraham and his son Ishmael as a house of monotheistic worship.

