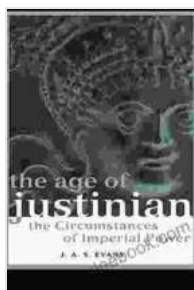


The Age of Justinian: A Golden Era of Byzantine History

The Age of Justinian was a golden era of Byzantine history, marked by the rule of one of the empire's most famous and successful emperors.

Justinian I reigned from 527 to 565 CE, and during his time the Byzantine Empire reached its territorial peak and experienced a revival of classical culture and learning. Justinian's reign is also known for its ambitious building projects, including the construction of the Hagia Sophia, one of the most famous and iconic churches in the world.



The Age of Justinian: The Circumstances of Imperial Power (Roman Imperial Biographies) by J. A. S. Evans

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 1114 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 360 pages



Justinian's Early Life and Rise to Power

Justinian was born in 482 CE in Tauresium, a small village in the Balkans. His parents were both of peasant stock, but Justinian was fortunate to receive a good education. He studied law and rhetoric in Constantinople, and he quickly gained a reputation for his intelligence and ambition. In 527 CE, Justinian's uncle Justin I became emperor, and Justinian was

appointed consul. Justinian quickly became one of Justin's most trusted advisors, and in 527 CE he was proclaimed co-emperor.

Justinian's Reign

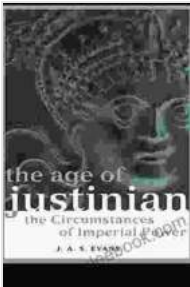
Justinian's reign was a time of great prosperity and expansion for the Byzantine Empire. Justinian's armies reconquered much of the territory that had been lost to the barbarians in the previous century, including North Africa, Italy, and southern Spain. Justinian also reformed the Byzantine legal system, and he codified the laws of the empire in a single volume known as the Codex Justinianus. The Codex Justinianus is still the basis of the legal systems of many countries today.

Justinian was also a great patron of the arts and architecture. He commissioned the construction of many new churches and public buildings, including the Hagia Sophia. The Hagia Sophia is one of the most famous and iconic churches in the world, and it is still a major tourist attraction today. Justinian also supported the revival of classical culture and learning. He founded a new university in Constantinople, and he invited scholars from all over the empire to come and teach there.

Justinian's Legacy

Justinian's reign is considered to be a golden age of Byzantine history. Justinian's conquests, legal reforms, and building projects all helped to strengthen the empire and make it one of the most powerful and prosperous states in the world. Justinian's legacy also includes the revival of classical culture and learning. The scholars and artists who flourished during Justinian's reign helped to preserve the classical tradition and to lay the foundation for the Renaissance.

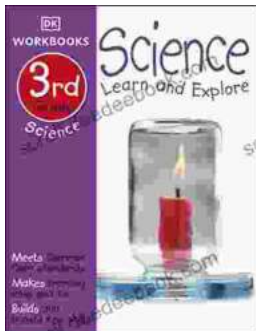
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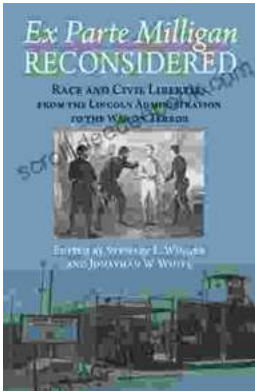
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