Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Match the historical name of Istanbul to the description below that it corresponds with.

Kushtandina	Lygos	New Rome
Miklagard	Constantinople	Islambol
Byzantium	Kosta	Junshitandingbao
Istanbul	Tsarigrad	Stambol
Augusta Antonia		

1. According to Pliny the Elder _____ was the first name of Byzantium. This may have been the name of a Thracian Settlement situated near the point of the peninsula.
2. When Diocletian split the Roman Empire, the Eastern Roman Empire established its capital city as _____.
3. Roman Emperor Septimius Severus conferred the name _____ onto the city in honor of his son who later became Emperor Caracalla.
4. Before Constantine the Great made the city the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire a major period of construction took place, and many writers began to stress the East-West rivalry by referring to the city as _____.
5. The city was named _____ to honor Constantine the Great. It remained the official name throughout the Byzantine period, and during the Ottoman Empire until the advent of the Republic of Turkey.
6. To help contribute to the worldwide adoption of the name _____, letters sent to "Constantinople" were no longer delivered by the cities post office.
7. Prior to the 1930s, Western European and American sources referred to the metropolis as a whole as Constantinople, and the central parts located on the historic peninsula as _____.
8. In reference to the Ottoman conquest of 1453 and the city's new role as capital of the Islamic Ottoman Empire, many writers began to refer to the city as _____.
9. Medieval Vikings referred to the city as _____.
10. Slavic empires referred to the city as _____, meaning City of the Emperor.
11. Spanish empires referred to the city as _____.
12. Hebrew empires referred to the city as _____.
13. The modern Chinese name for Istanbul is _____.

Hang the following signs around the room.

According to Pliny the Elder, Lygos was the first name of Byzantium. This may have been the name of a Thracian Settlement situated near the point of the peninsula.

When Diocletian split the Roman Empire, the Eastern Roman Empire established its capital city as Byzantium.

Roman Emperor Septimius Severus conferred the name Augusta Antonina onto the city in honor of his son who later became Emperor Caracalla.

Before Constantine the Great made the city the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire a major period of construction took place, and many writers began to stress the East-West rivalry by referring to the city as New Rome.

The city was named Constantinople to honor Constantine the Great. It remained the official name throughout the Byzantine period, and during the Ottoman Empire until the advent of the Republic of Turkey.

To help contribute to the worldwide adoption of the name, Istanbul, letters sent to “Constantinople” were no longer delivered by the cities post office.

Prior to the 1930s, Western European and American sources referred to the metropolis as a whole as Constantinople, and the central parts located on the historic peninsula as Stamboul.

In reference to the Ottoman conquest of 1453 and the city's new role as capital of the Islamic Ottoman Empire, many writers began to refer to the city as Islambol.

Medieval Vikings referred to the city as Miklagard.

Slavic empires referred to the city as Tsarigrad, meaning City of the Emperor.

Spanish empires referred to the city as Kosta.

Hebrew empires referred to the city as Kushtandina.

The modern Chinese name for Istanbul is Junshitandingbao.