In the decades before and after the turn of the millennium (1000 AD), the Roman empire (that we call “Byzantium”) embarked on a series of dramatic conquests in Syria, the Caucasus, and Bulgaria that transformed its demography, economy, and modes of governance. This talk will focus on the following questions. What caused this burst of expansion and how did the emperors contrive to stay on the throne in the face of persistent challenges from domestic rivals? How did the empire manage its new subjects? And how did religion and ethnicity (especially the distinction between ethnic Romans and non-Romans) shape the management of difference?