

Name _____

Date _____

Adverbial Clauses

Definition

An adverbial clause is a subordinate clause that functions as an adverb in a sentence. It modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs by providing information about time, place, manner, reason, condition, purpose, or contrast. These clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions like when, where, because, if, although, or unless.

Example

Type	Example	Answers Question
Time	"We left after the concert ended."	When?
Place	"The dog buried its bone where no one would find it."	Where?
Reason	"She won the award because she worked hard."	Why?
Condition	"If it rains tomorrow, we'll cancel the picnic."	Under what condition?
Contrast	"Although he was tired, he finished the race."	Despite what?

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PART 1: Identify the Adverbial Clause

Underline the adverbial clause in each sentence and identify its type (time, place, reason, condition, or contrast).

1. Emperor Justinian ordered the construction of Hagia Sophia after the previous church was destroyed in riots.

Type: _____

2. Although many Byzantine mosaics were destroyed during the iconoclasm period, numerous beautiful examples survived.

Type: _____

3. The dome of Hagia Sophia appears to float because the architects designed windows around its base.

Type: _____

4. Byzantine artists created icons where worshippers could pray and contemplate.

Type: _____

5. If you examine Byzantine mosaics closely, you will notice the gold leaf that creates a shimmering effect.

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PART 2: Multiple Choice

Choose the sentence that contains an adverbial clause of the type specified.

1. Which sentence contains an adverbial clause of TIME?

- a) Byzantine churches feature domes because they represent the heavens.
- b) After Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, many churches were converted to mosques.
- c) Artists created religious icons which depicted saints and biblical figures.
- d) Byzantine emperors commissioned elaborate mosaics that covered church walls.

2. Which sentence contains an adverbial clause of REASON?

- a) When architects designed Hagia Sophia, they created an innovative system of pendentives.
- b) The church of San Vitale contains famous mosaics of Emperor Justinian and Empress Theodora.
- c) Byzantine art influenced Russian religious paintings since merchants brought icons to Kiev.
- d) Artists painted with vibrant colors that symbolized divine qualities.

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3. Which sentence contains an adverbial clause of **CONDITION**?

- a) Unless proper restoration techniques are used, ancient mosaics may be damaged permanently.
- b) The Byzantine style continued in Orthodox churches after the empire fell.
- c) Artisans created intricate mosaics which adorned church walls and ceilings.
- d) The empire flourished when Justinian expanded its territories.

4. Which sentence contains an adverbial clause of **CONTRAST**?

- a) Byzantine architecture combined elements from Roman and Eastern building styles.
- b) Churches were designed with specific symbolic features that represented heaven and earth.
- c) While Roman art often depicted natural scenes, Byzantine art focused on religious subjects.
- d) Hagia Sophia remained standing because of its innovative architectural design.

5. Which sentence contains an adverbial clause of **PLACE**?

- a) Visitors stand wherever they can get the best view of the magnificent dome.
- b) The Byzantine Empire lasted until Ottoman forces conquered Constantinople.
- c) Since artists used gold leaf in mosaics, the images seemed to glow with divine light.
- d) Emperor Justinian claimed that he had outdone Solomon's temple when he saw Hagia Sophia.

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PART 3: Complete the Sentences

Complete each sentence by adding an appropriate adverbial clause of the type indicated in parentheses.

1. Byzantine mosaics appear to shimmer and glow
_____ (adverbial clause of reason)
2. _____ (adverbial clause of time), Byzantine architecture spread throughout Eastern Europe.
3. Visitors to Istanbul can still admire Hagia Sophia
_____ (adverbial clause of contrast)
4. _____ (adverbial clause of condition), historians can determine when specific mosaics were created.
5. Byzantine artists depicted religious figures with large eyes
_____ (adverbial clause of purpose)

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PART 4: Create Your Own

Write your own sentences about Byzantine art and architecture using the specified type of adverbial clause.

1. Adverbial clause of time:
2. Adverbial clause of reason:
3. Adverbial clause of condition:
4. Adverbial clause of contrast:
5. Adverbial clause of place:

PART 5: Combine Sentences

Combine each pair of sentences by turning one into an adverbial clause. Use the subordinating conjunction provided.

1. The Byzantine Empire preserved classical knowledge. The Western Roman Empire fell. (after)
2. Hagia Sophia was an architectural marvel. It was built in just five years. (although)
3. Byzantine art followed strict patterns. Artists wanted to maintain religious symbolism. (because)
4. You can still see original Byzantine mosaics. You visit churches in Ravenna, Italy. (if)
5. Byzantine artists created religious icons. People used them for worship. (where)

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Adverbial Clauses – Answer Key

PART 1: Identify the Adverbial Clause

1. after the previous church was destroyed in riots

Type: time

2. Although many Byzantine mosaics were destroyed during the iconoclasm period

Type: contrast

3. because the architects designed windows around its base

Type: reason

4. where worshippers could pray and contemplate

Type: place

5. If you examine Byzantine mosaics closely

Type: condition

PART 2: Multiple Choice

1. b) After Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, many churches were converted to mosques.

2. c) Byzantine art influenced Russian religious paintings since merchants brought icons to Kiev.

3. a) Unless proper restoration techniques are used, ancient mosaics may be damaged permanently.

4. c) While Roman art often depicted natural scenes, Byzantine art focused on religious subjects.

5. a) Visitors stand wherever they can get the best view of the magnificent dome.

PART 3: Complete the Sentences

Possible answers (other reasonable answers may be acceptable):

1. Byzantine mosaics appear to shimmer and glow because artists placed gold tiles at slightly different angles. (reason)

2. After Constantinople became the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, Byzantine architecture spread throughout Eastern Europe. (time)

3. Visitors to Istanbul can still admire Hagia Sophia although it has been

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both a church and a mosque over the centuries. (contrast)

4. If experts analyze the materials and techniques used, historians can determine when specific mosaics were created. (condition)

5. Byzantine artists depicted religious figures with large eyes so that they would appear to be gazing at heaven. (purpose)

PART 4: Create Your Own

Sample answers (student answers will vary):

1. When Emperor Justinian entered the completed Hagia Sophia, he reportedly exclaimed, "Solomon, I have outdone thee!"

2. Byzantine churches featured pendentives because these architectural elements could support massive domes.

3. If you look carefully at Byzantine mosaics, you can see how the artists created depth and dimension.

4. Although Byzantine art appears rigid and formal to modern viewers, it contained deep symbolic meaning for medieval worshippers.

5. Visitors marvel at the incredible architecture wherever they travel throughout the former Byzantine Empire.

PART 5: Combine Sentences

1. The Byzantine Empire preserved classical knowledge after the Western Roman Empire fell.

2. Although Hagia Sophia was built in just five years, it was an architectural marvel.

3. Byzantine art followed strict patterns because artists wanted to maintain religious symbolism.

4. You can still see original Byzantine mosaics if you visit churches in Ravenna, Italy.

5. Byzantine artists created religious icons where people used them for worship.