

Russia from the
Kievan Rus'
Part TWO



The Heritage of Kievan Rus: (circa 860-1240AD)

#1 - Orthodox Christianity

- Accessible language for religious services
- Spurred writing in a native Slavic language
- A religion of sights and sounds
- Sainthood for political/military leaders



The Heritage of Kievan Rus: #2 – Distinct East European Slavic Culture

- Foundation for later Belorussian, Ukrainian and Great Russian entities
- These Eastern Slavs will over time, alternately cooperate and contend with their Slavic neighbors



The Heritage of Kievan Rus:

#3 - Dispersed political structure

- Lateral accession by relatives other than oldest son
- Competition amongst Princely cities for wealth and power
- Repeated succession battles
- A supply of TESTED leaders was available when one successor died





Mongol Invasion of Kievan Rus'

- Princely cities quickly subdued
- Citizens fled to Northern and Northeastern woods
- Economy of cities faltered



Danger from the West

- As the Mongols were attacking Kievan Rus, it also faced threats from:
 - Lithuania
 - Latin-Christian powers



The Kylvan Rus' federation after 12th century continued to disintegrate and Kyiv itself lost its primacy: the city was sacked several times by feuding princes, most notably in 1169 by Andrei Bogoliubskii. The quarreling between the princes left Rus' incl. later Ukrainian territory vulnerable to foreign attacks, and the invasion of the Mongols or the Golden Horde in 1236-40 finally destroyed the state.

Historical maps of Ukraine



Major Rus' Principalities
Some Famous Battles are Marked

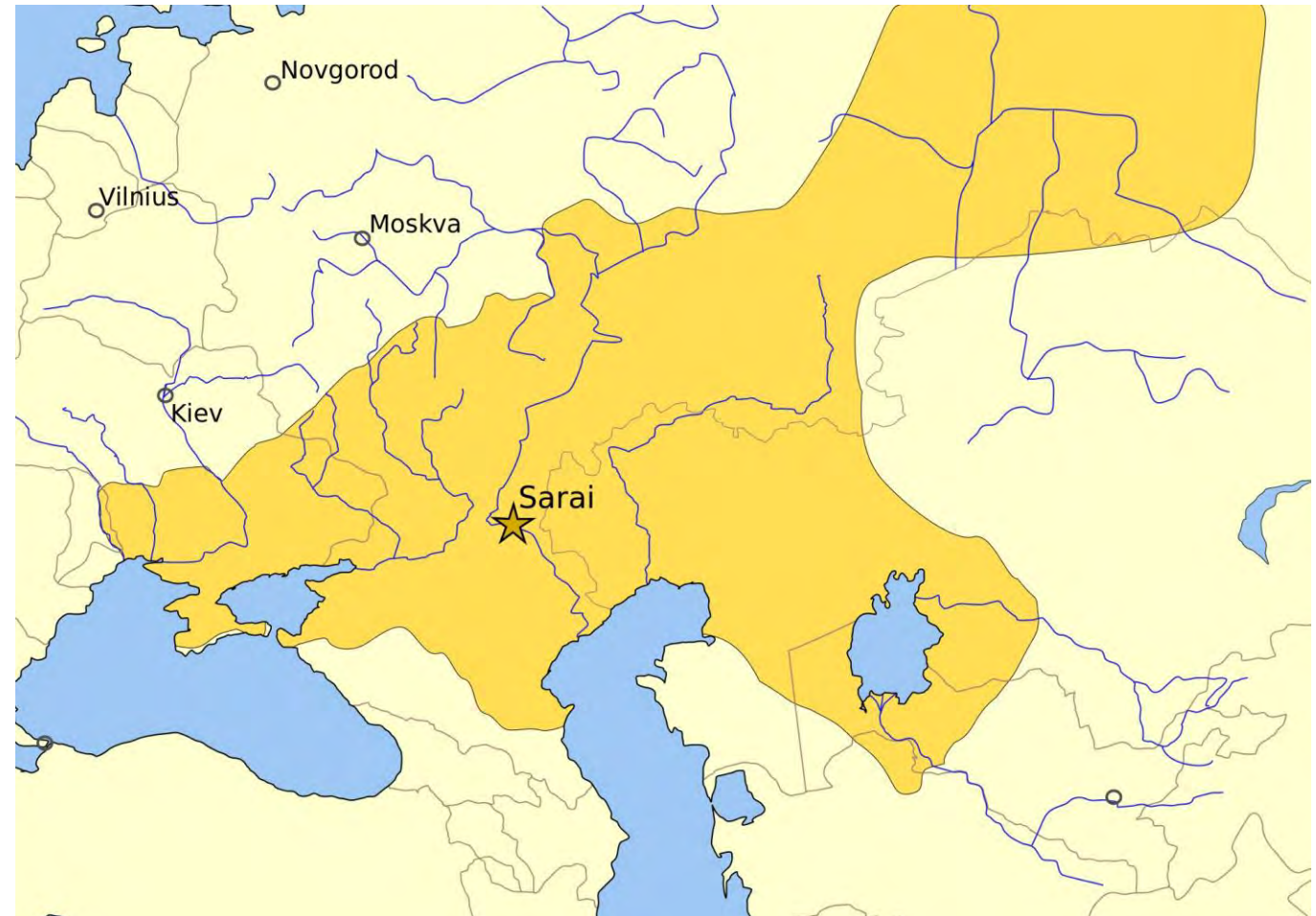


(Saint) Alexander Nevsky
1221-1263AD

- Leader at Battle of the Neva (1240AD) against invading Swedes
- Staunch supporter of the Golden Horde
- Khans appointed him at various times, prince of Vladimir, Kiev and Novgorod

Rule by the Golden Horde

- Mongol control over the former Kievan Rus was ceded to a largely Kipchak (AKA Polovetsians) organization headed by a Khan
- All Rus prospective princes were required to travel to Sarai for a patent granting a right of rule over a city-territory
- Agents of the Great Khan supervised tax collection and local management by these princes



(Saint) Daniel of Moscow

- Born in the Principality of Vladimir-Suzdal
- Youngest son of Alexander Nevsky
- His portion of Vladimir-Suzdal was the smallest inheritance: Moscow,
- Founded first Moscow monastery and stone church

Capital of Vladimir-Suzdal:



The Rise of Moscow

- Located in middle of other Rus' principalities, further from hostile Western neighbors
- Near major rivers, especially Novgorod-Volga route
- A magnet for those working and tax-paying people fleeing raids and unstable regimes



Ivan I of Moscow 1288-1340 aka Kalita (Moneybags)

- A son of Daniel of Moscow, Ivan Kalita inherited title of Grand Prince of Moscow
- He was appointed by the Khan as Prince of Vladimir-Suzdal
- Ivan collected taxes from other principalities to be sent to the Khan





Legacy of Ivan Kalita

“The Gatherer of the Rus Land”

- Orthodox Church’s Metropolitan relocated from Vladimir to Moscow
- As grandfather of Dimitry Donskoy, Ivan Kalita was later heralded as forecasting the transfer from Kiev to Moscow of the legitimate princely line

Battle of Kulikovo Field – 1380AD

(Saint) Dmitrii Donskoi 1350-1389

- Grandson of Ivan Kalita
- Prince of Moscow and Grand Prince of Vladimir
- First to Openly challenge Tatar authority
- After subsequent loss to Tatars two years later, Dmitrii resumed payments that were larger than before



The Rule of Vasilii I 1371-1425AD

- Son of Dmitrii, married Sophia, daughter of Lithuania's King Vytautas
- Lithuania competed with Moscow for hegemony over former Kievan lands
- Dynastic conflicts in Lithuania involved Teutonic Knights, who were a greater threat to Moscow's influence than the pagan Lithuanians



Muscovite War of Succession 1425-53 AD

- The only son of Vasili I, the ten-year old Vasili II was designated by his father to inherit Muscovy, but an uncle Iurii claimed collateral accession, as intended by Grandfather Dmitry
- Uncle's claim passed to his son, also named Iurii; ensuing civil resulted in blinding of both claimants
- Lithuania and Golden Horde interfered, but the Khan eventually supported an apportionment of Muscovite territory leaving Vasili II with the most important role
- Vasili II's rule until 1462 saw the creation in 1452 of a Mongol State ruled by Kasim, a descendent of Genghis Khan, with Kasim accepting Moscow overlordship
- Council of Florence 1439 saw Byzantium accepting papal supremacy, inflating Moscow's relative status in the Orthodox world



Ivan III

- In 1462, when Vasily II died, Ivan III assumed the throne
- As his father's brothers had all died; he had no dynastic competitors
- Ivan III, however, had four brothers of his own, so formally declared his son, also named Ivan, as his heir, before the boy reached his thirteenth birthday
- None of the boy's uncles raised an objection at that time



Ivan III (the Great; 1440-1505AD)

- His first wife died in 1467
- Supported by the Catholic Pope and Muscovite Orthodox leaders, Ivan married Zoe Paleologos (1449-1503) of the Byzantine royal family, resulting in adoption of the its Double Eagle
- His designated heir, Ivan Ivanovich, died prematurely in 1490
- In September 1491, Ivan imprisoned Andrei, the elder of his two surviving brothers. He also arrested Andrei's sons and boyars, and summoned his other brother, Boris, to Moscow



Ivan III's Legacy

- Ivan III's building program with Italian architects reinforced his image as the rightful descendent of Rurik and the true ruler of the Rus' lands
- Grand Duke Ivan and his descendants increased control over wealthy landowners by the increasing use of conditional land titles (Pomestie) as opposed to the free and clear traditional titles
- He eliminated remaining liberal political traditions in Novgorod (see next slide)

Ivan III or "the Great" (r. 1442—1505)

- Ended Mongol domination over Russia in 1480
- Began modernization of Russia by importing many Greek scholars, craftsmen, architects, and artists
- Moscow called the "Third Rome"





Grand Duchy of Moscow

- At end of 15th Century, Moscow's only serious competitor was the Commonwealth of Poland and Lithuania
- Ivan III and his son Vasili III (1479-1533AD) ruled with the cooperation of a small government of:
 - Boyars; rich landowners responsible for military readiness
 - Lower-ranked officials





Ivan IV (The Terrible; or Grozny: Awe-inspiring; 1530-1584AD)

- His father Vasili's death in 1533 left his widow Elena Glinskaia, the daughter of a Lithuanian as regent over young Ivan
- With Elena's death in 1538, young Ivan encountered increasing court intrigue
- He married at 16 years old and was crowned in 1547 with the title "Tsar"
- Ivan moved quickly to control the Duma, appointing new members that were not as experienced or from a small group of the most notable families

Ivan Grozny – Early Years

- Established Zemsky Sobor
- First printing press
- Body of Laws: Sudebnik of 1550: liquidated the aristocracy's judicial privileges and strengthened the role of state judicial bodies
- Established first Russian standing army (streltsy) named after their muskets they carried



Ivan Attacks Kazan - 1552AD

- One of the several Tatar Khanates arising from the Golden Horde, an attempt to exercise more control over a largely Muslim population
- The first combat for the new streltsy units featuring the first musket-troops used in Russia
- Other advanced techniques: cannon-siege tower; sappers cutting water supply
- In 1556 the Russians went down the Volga and conquered Astrakhan, putting them in control of the Volga basin, destroying its large slave market and opening the East



End of Class II