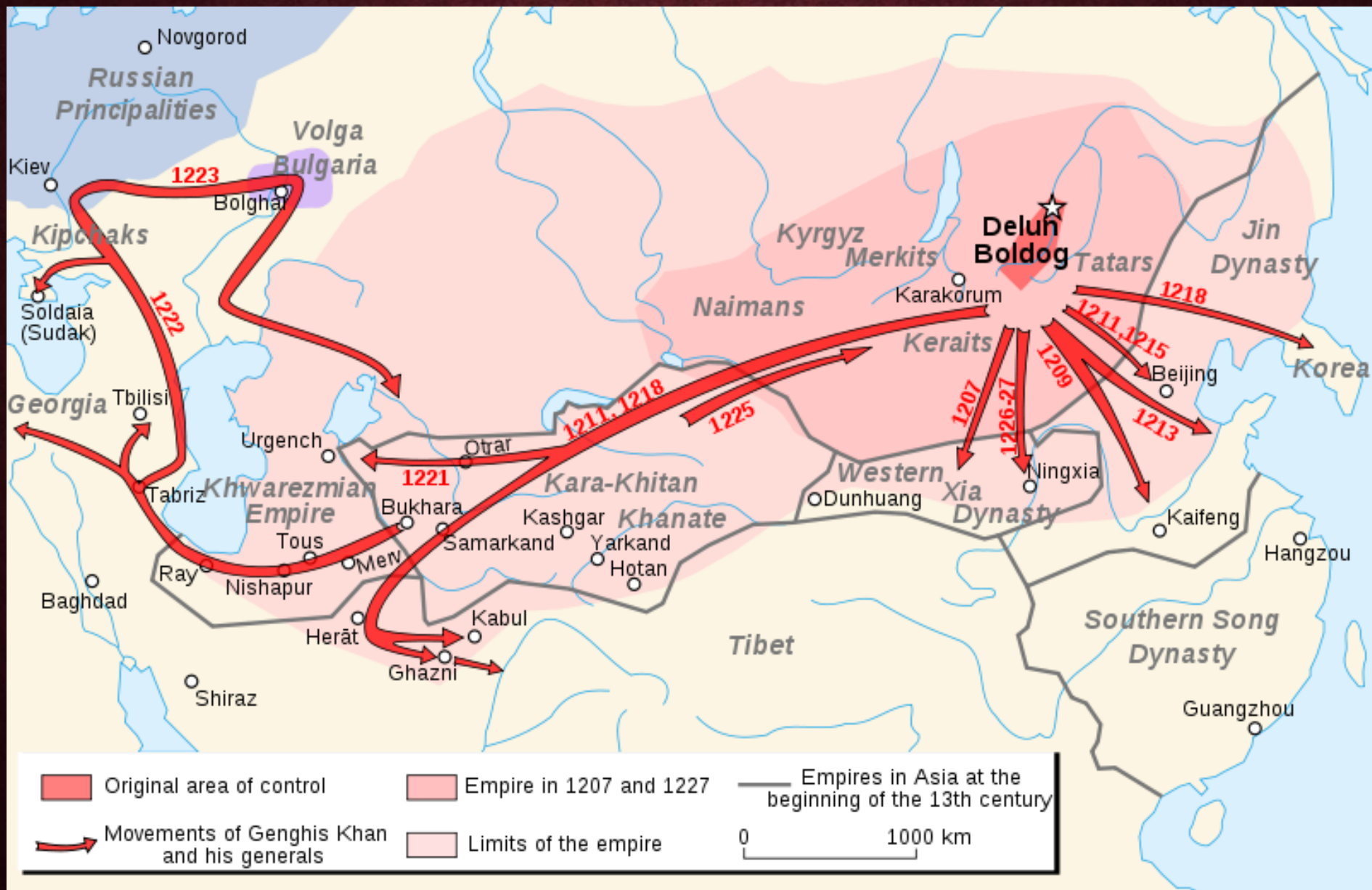
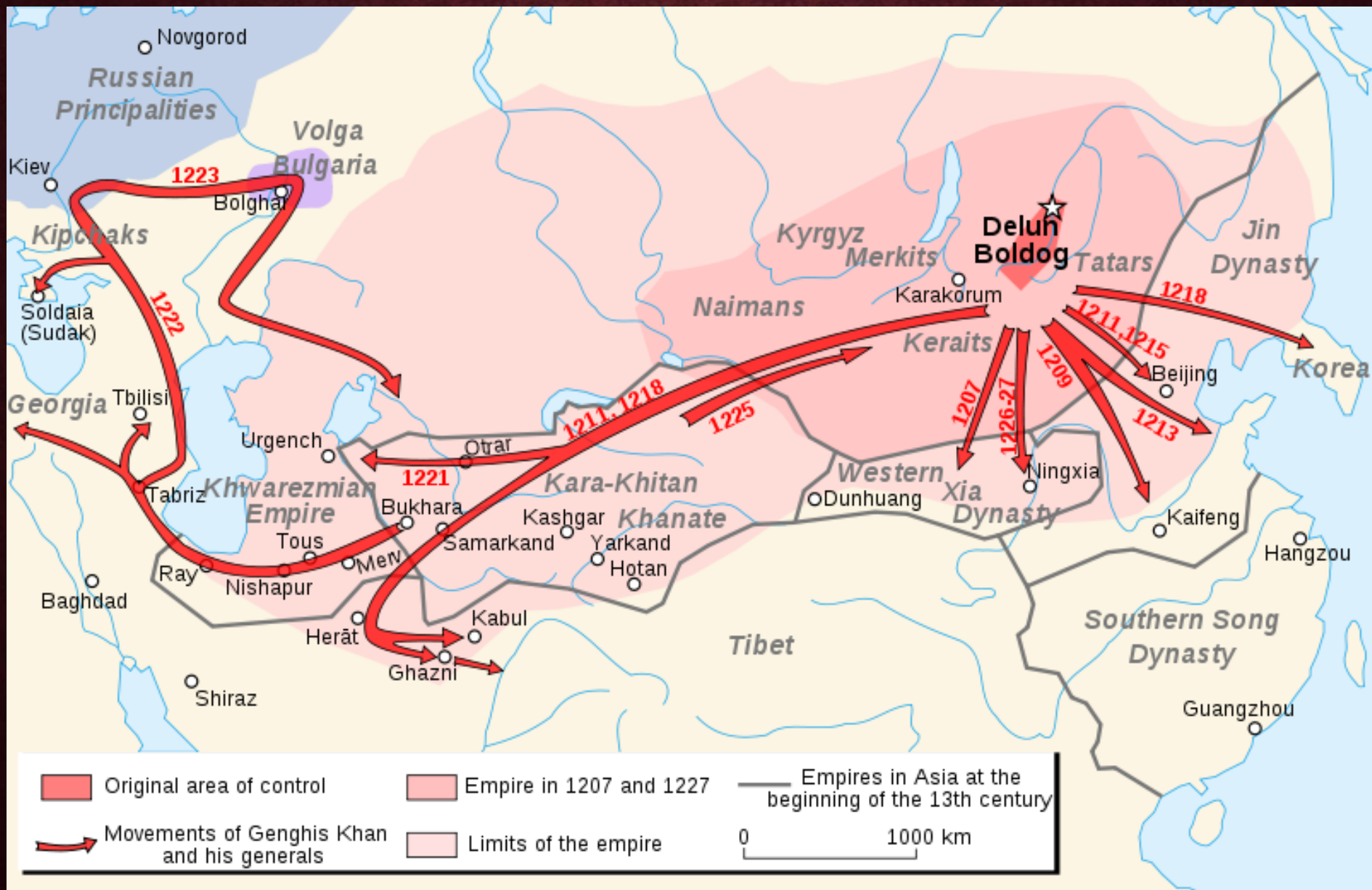


RISE OF RUSSIA

Land of the Tsars. Czars. Whatever.

RUSSIAN STATES TO IVAN III

So what's the deal with the Mongols?





APPANAGE RUSSIA

- Mongols administer Russia through the Khanate of the Golden Horde (1225 to 1466 CE)
- Primarily used tribute systems to exert control– Moscow emerges as the center of appanage Russia
- Remnants of the Mongols in Russia were primarily out on the steppe (Tatars)
- Most had converted to Islam

- Mongol rule became increasingly contested, less effective

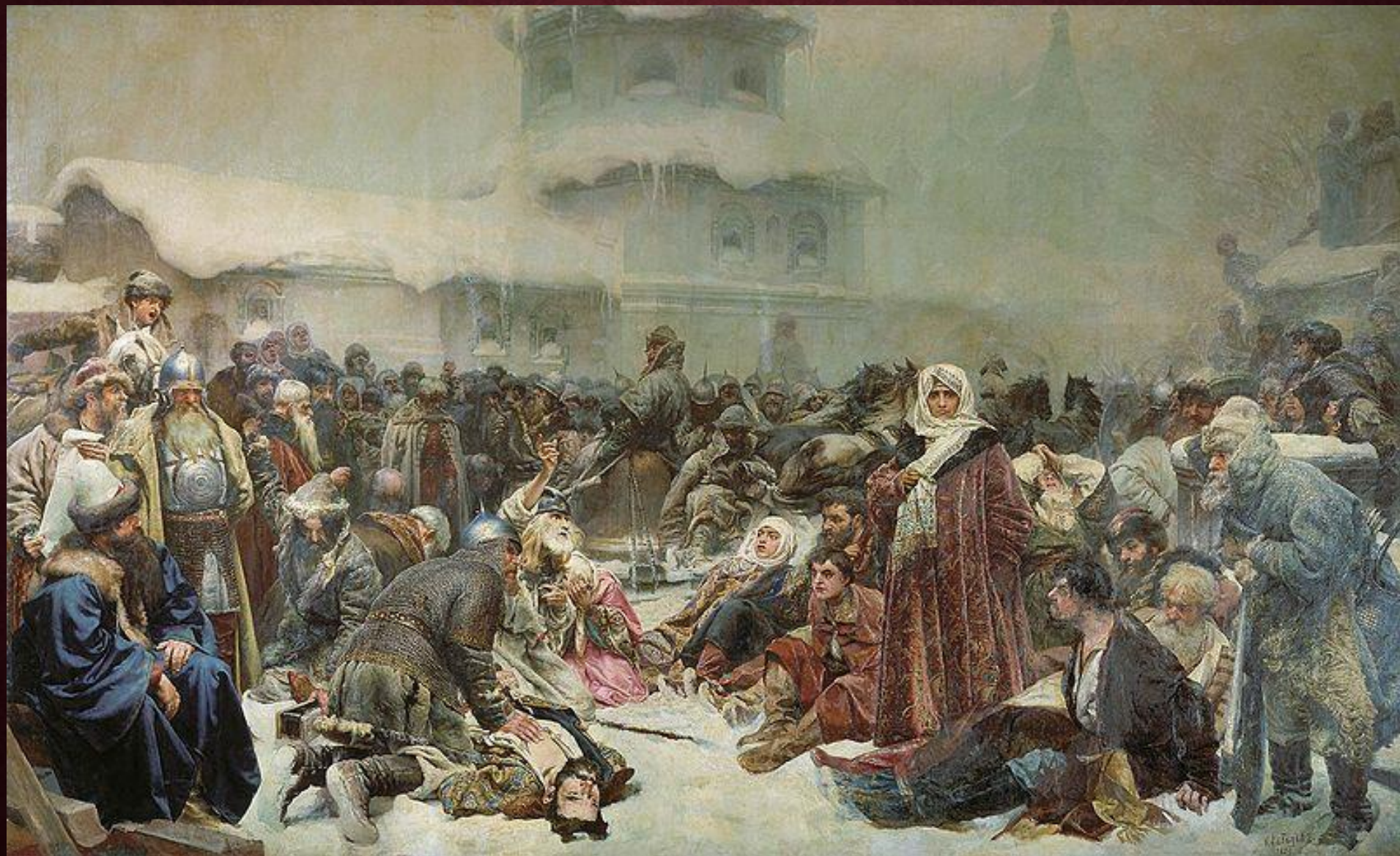


архитектор В. В. Витберг

IVAN III (IVAN THE GREAT)

- The driving force behind Russia's rise to power was **Ivan the Great**. Not only did he build the framework of absolutism by **centralizing power** around himself, but he also managed to **kick out the remnants of Mongol rule in Russia (1480 CE)**
- **Major Achievements**: Unified Russia, got rid of Mongol rule.

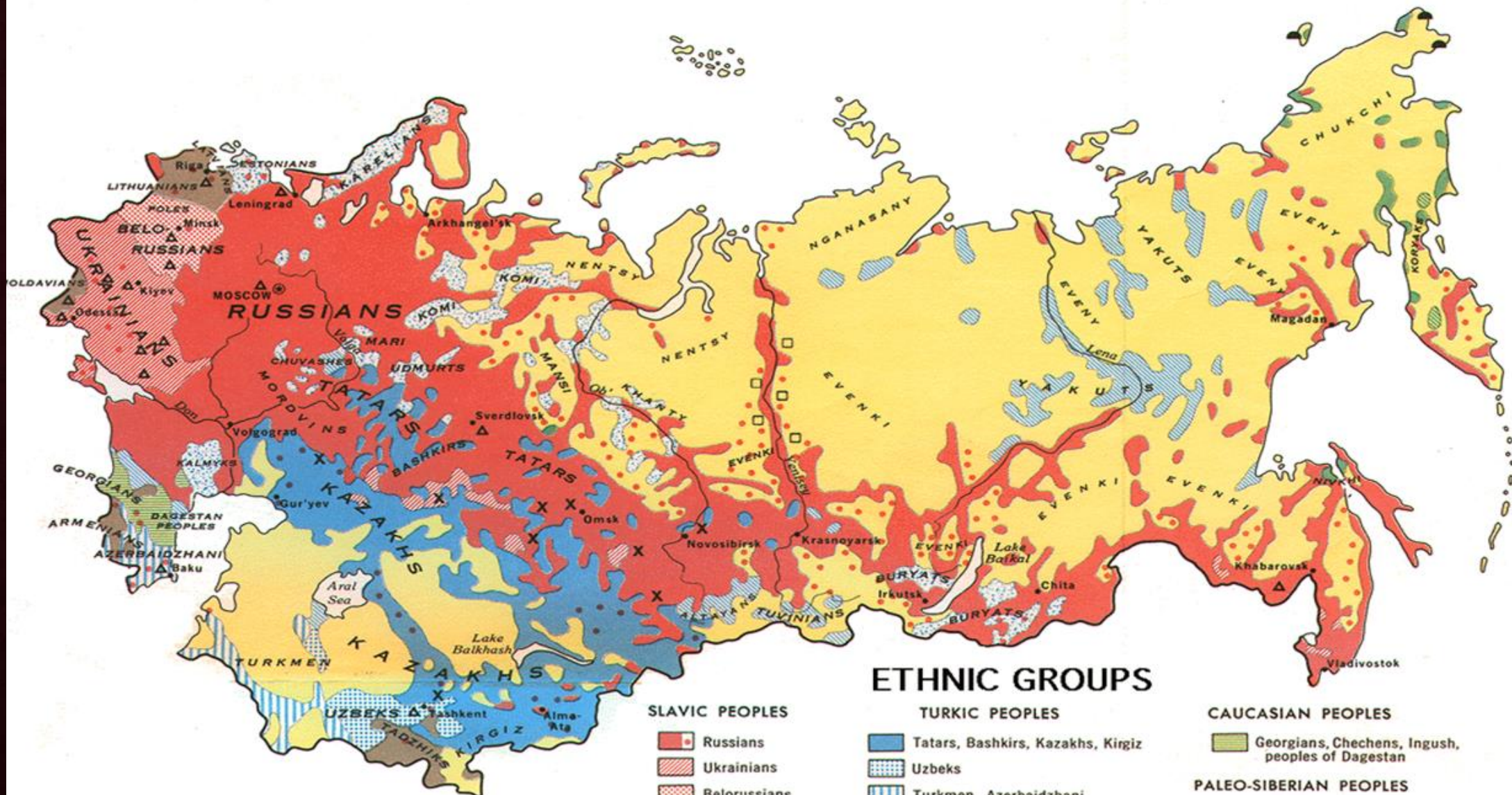




EXPANSION UNDER IVAN III

- Undertook the “gathering of Russian land”
- Acquired Russian-speaking lands, ruled them from Moscow (Muscovite kingdom)
- Encouraged peasants to settle on newly conquered lands, especially to the east
- Cossacks—free peasants, recruited to settle on the steppe, serve as cavalry, lived as Orthodox nomads





ETHNIC GROUPS

SLAVIC PEOPLES

- Russians
- Ukrainians
- Belorussians

OTHER INDO-EUROPEAN PEOPLES

- Lithuanians, Latvians, Armenians, Moldavians, Tadjiks, Ossetians
- Germans
- Jews

TURKIC PEOPLES

- Tatars, Bashkirs, Kazakhs, Kirgiz
- Uzbeks
- Turkmen, Azerbaïdzhani
- Other Turkic peoples

OTHER URALIC AND ALTAIC PEOPLES

- Estonians, Karelians, Mari, Komi, Mordvins, Udmurts, Mansi, Khanty, Nentsy, Buryats, Kalmyks, Evenki, Eveny, Nganasany

CAUCASIAN PEOPLES

- Georgians, Chechens, Ingush, peoples of Dagestan

PALEO-SIBERIAN PEOPLES

- Chukchi, Koryaks, Nivkhi

- ESKIMOS
- KETS

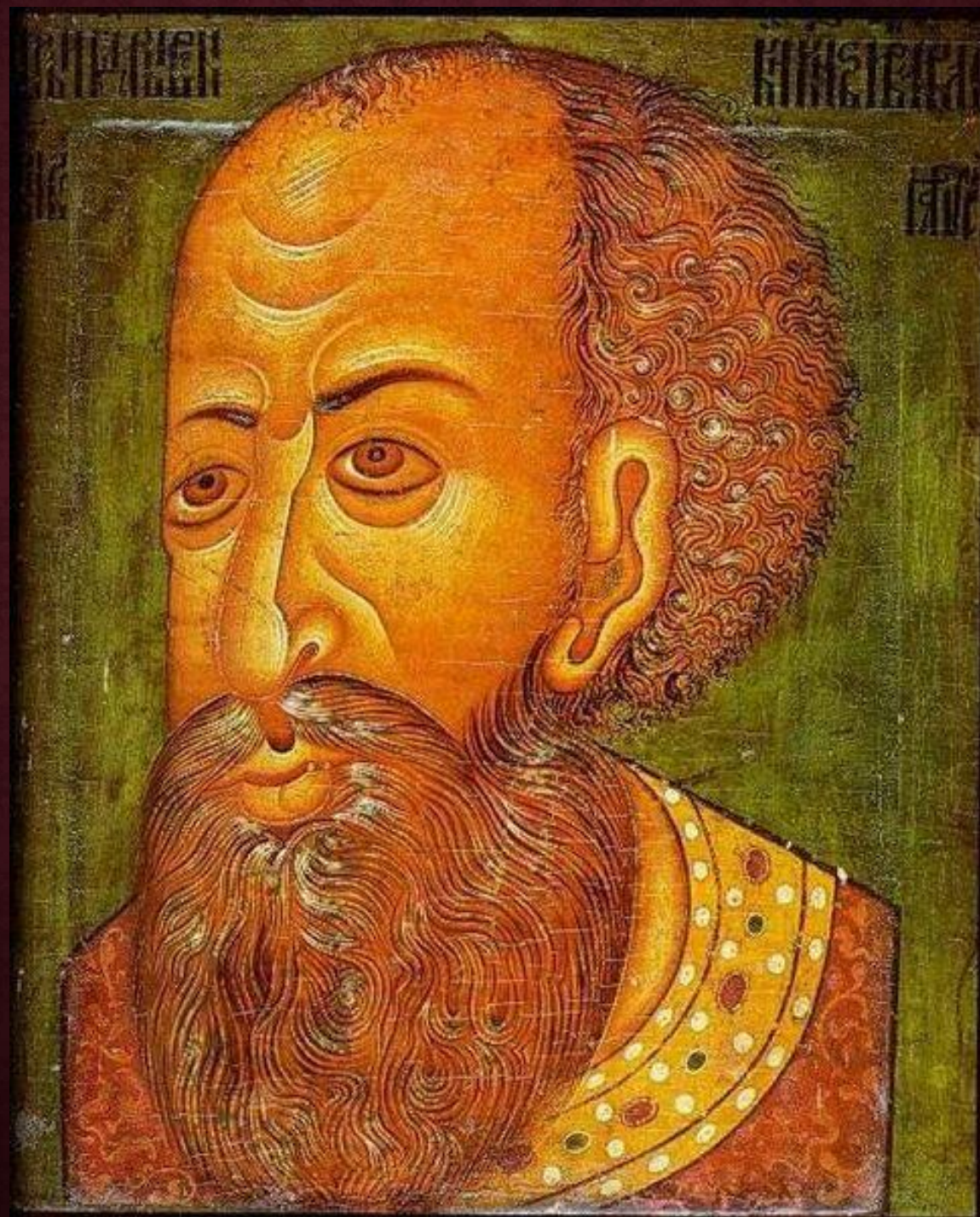
- Uninhabited or sparsely settled

TSAR OF ALL RUSSIA

You say “Ivan the Terrible” like it’s a bad thing.

EXPANSION OF POWER

- During the 16th century, Moscow and its territories referred to as the **“third Rome”**
- Modeled after the **Byzantine Empire**
- “Tsar” adopted as the title of the Russian leader (coming from “Caesar”)
- Tsar as **head of both the state and Russian Orthodox Church**
- Russians begin to see themselves as **God’s chosen successor** to Rome and Constantinople



IVAN IV (IVAN THE TERRIBLE)

- A fascinating and contradictory ruler, Ivan was the **first Russian ruler to take the title Czar (Tsar)**. He was unquestionably an absolute ruler– and often a violent and autocratic one.
- **Major Achievements**: Introduced extreme absolutist power, expanded Russian territory via conquest, intensified religious practice in Russia, and sponsored many architectural marvels.
- **Major Problems**: Set up Russia's first secret police force, the Oprichniki, which killed thousands of people on his orders. Ivan had many boyars murdered, destroyed whole towns in his conquests, and even killed his own son in a fit of rage.





IVAN IV AND GOVERNANCE

- Ivan IV reshaped Russian government
- **Chosen Council**– advisors chosen for merit
- Some **local assemblies** (“assemblies of the land”)

- Attack on the power of the boyars → **confiscation of large estates**
- **Land redistributed** to supporters





TIME OF TROUBLES

I have a bad feeling about this.



TIME OF TROUBLES

- Period of civil war and instability following Ivan IV's death without a competent heir (1598 – 1613)
- Numerous claims to the throne, lots of imposters and pretenders (the “False Dimitris”)
- Little Ice Age affects crops → widespread famine → peasant revolts
- Instability and lack of central control led to external attacks
- Both Poland and Sweden invade in 1610





ENTER THE ROMANOVS

In which Russia is big, grand, and somewhat tragic.



ROMANOV DYNASTY

- Mikhail Romanov selected as new tsar in 1613 by representatives
- Son of the Russian Patriarch
- Related to prominent boyar family
- Romanovs will maintain control of Russia until 1917 CE





PETER I (PETER THE GREAT)

- **Achievements**: Westernization, St. Petersburg, modern army, new industries, education, warm water port (Baltic Sea), extended borders, unified the nation, reduced power of nobility, gained control of Russian Orthodox Church.
- **Downfalls**: Did not reach Black Sea, reforms died with him.

PETER THE GREAT AND WESTERNIZATION

- As of the 17th century, Russia was still very medieval
- No Renaissance, very “backwards” in comparison with Western Europe

- Peter I (1682 – 1725 CE) fascinated with technology
- Imposed programs of rapid Westernization
- Russians sent abroad to study (including Peter!)

- Reforms were progressive, but autocratic
- Builds powerful modern army and navy
- Better tax collection
- Challenges established customs

Раскольникъ говоритъ
слушай цырюльникъ
т бороды стрижь не
хотъ бо то гледи на
тебя скоро крестъ закру

цырюльникъ хо
детъ раскольнику
бороды стрижь.











CATHERINE II (THE GREAT)

At the edge of modernity.







Happiness and unhappiness are in the heart and spirit of each one of us: if you feel unhappy, then place yourself above that and act so that your happiness does not get to be dependent on anything.



Herr mein Gott! vernimm mich,
gieb mir Verstand, dein Volk
zu richten, nach deinem heiligen
Gesetze und nach der Wahr-
heit!

Instruction

für die zu Verfertigung des Ent-
wurfs zu dem neuen Gesetzbuche
verordnete Commission.

Die Christliche Religion lehret
uns, einer dem andern so
viel gutes zu thun, als uns
möglich ist.

*Seigneur mon Dieu! sois atten-
tif à ma voix, & donne moi
de l'intelligence pour juger
ton peuple selon ta sainte Loi
& selon la justice.*

INSTRUCTION

Pour la Commission chargée de
dresser le Projet d'un nouveau
Code des Loix.

La Religion Chrétienne nous
enseigne de nous faire
les uns aux autres tout le
bien que nous pouvons.



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Pub. April 2nd 1891. by S.W. Parry, London.

TAMING of the SHREW: Katharine & Petruchio; - The Modern Quixotte, - or, what you will, -







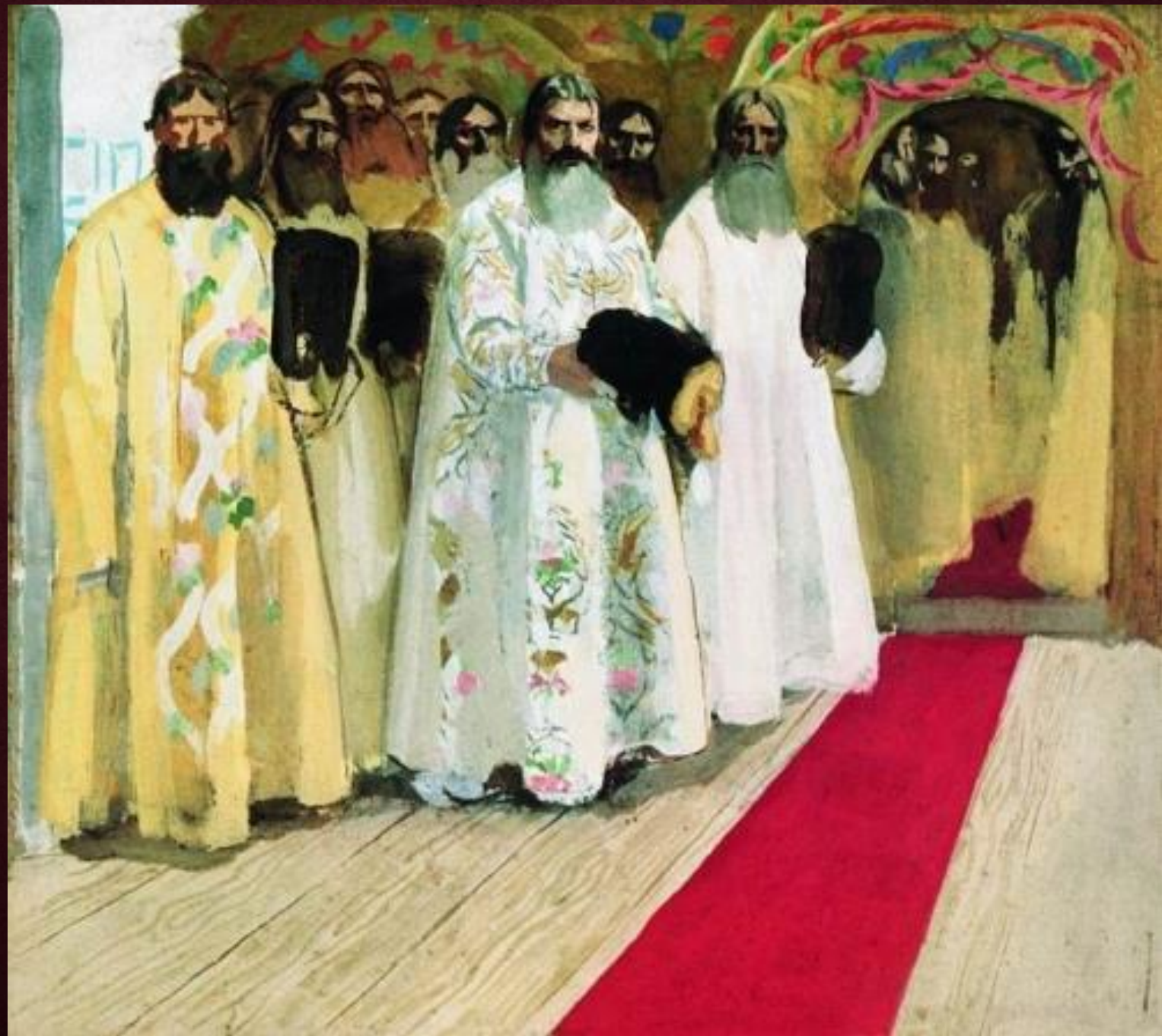


SOCIETY FROM 1450 TO 1750

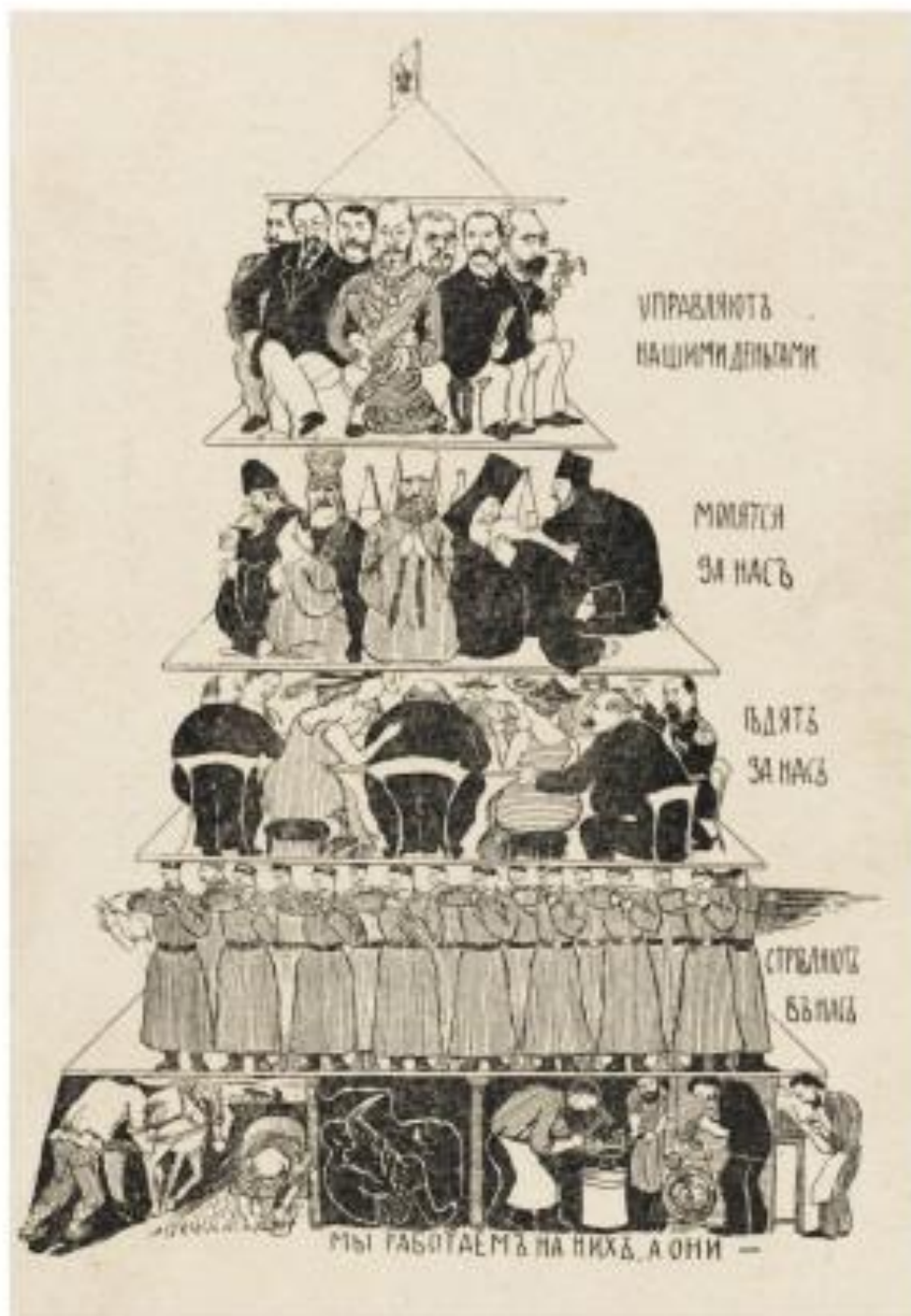
It's cold and you're probably a serf.











RUSSIAN ART AND CULTURE

Baba Yaga, icons, and onion domes.

