UNIT 2: RUSSIA

Standard: SSWH4bc TSWBAT...b. Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires, include the impact Byzantium had on Moscow and the Russian Empire and the effect of Byzantine culture on Tsar Ivan III and Kiev.
c. Analyze the spread of the Mongol Empire; include the role of Chinggis (Genghis) Khan in developing the empire, the impact of the Mongols on Russia.

What am I learning today: How did the connection between trade, religious practice and political ties impact the emerging Russian state? How did the expansion of Mongol power impact the stability of the societies of Asia and Russia? To what extent did the proximity of Kievan Russia to Byzantium affect its cultural development? To what extent did the Mongol migration change the political, economic and cultural practice of Asia, Russia and the Mongols?

What am I doing to show I have learned it? I will complete the Crash Course guided notes on the episode, participate in the KUD Graphic Organizer Chart, and work in small groups on the related videos/pictures in formative journaling assessments.

Russia, the Kievan Rus, and the Mongols

1. Most historians now believe that the settlers of Kiev were ______________ people who migrated from around the ________________._____.
2. But there’s an older theory that the settlers of Kiev were actually ______________ who came down to Kiev from rivers like Dnieper and founded outposts.
3. ______________ was hugely important to Kiev. Almost all of their __________ ended with trade concession treaties, and their ______ ______ were unusually devoted to the subject of commerce.
4. The Rus traded __________ __________ like fur, wax, and also slaves—which may be an explanation that word ______________ derives from the Latin word for slave.
5. They also relied on agriculture—and your relationships to the land determined both your __________ ________ and your ______ _________.
6. The ruler of Kiev was called the ______________ ________________, and he became the model for future Russian Kings. Also, the early grand princes made a fateful decision: They became Byzantine Christians.
7. According to legend, Prince Vladimir chose to convert the Rus to Byzantine Christianity in the 11th century over Islam because of Islam’s prohibition on _________________.
8. The Kievan Rus eventually fell in 1240 when the ________________ showed up and replaced them.
9. The Mongols did set up the Khanate of the ________________ __________ in Russia, but it didn’t leave much lasting impact on the institutions of the region, which had already been set up by the Kievan.
10. The Mongols were comparatively ______________ ______________: they were happy to live in their _________ and collect _______________ from the ever-bickering Russian princes.
11. Perhaps most importantly, Mongol rule cut the Russians off from the _______________ and further isolated them from _______________.

12. But the Mongols did help propel _______________ to prominence and in doing so, created the idea that this was Russia.

13. The Muscovite princes won—that is to say purchased—the right to _______________ _______________ on behalf of the Khan from other princes.

14. One prince who was particularly good at this was known as Ivan Kalita which translates roughly as "___________________________ ."

15. Plus Moscow was at the headwaters of four rivers which made it well-positioned for _______________. And because they were kind of the allies of the Mongols- the Mongols rarely attacked them-which meant that lots of people went to Moscow because it was relatively safe.

16. In fact, Moscow also became the seat of the _______________ _______________ in 1325.

17. After Basil the Blind, came the real man who expanded Moscow’s power, Ivan III, later known as _______________ _______________.

18. First, he asserted Russian _______________ _______________ from the Mongols and stopped paying _______________ to the khan--after the khan had named him Grand Prince, of course.

19. Ivan later declared himself sovereign of all Russians and then married the niece of the last _______________ _______________ emperor, thus giving him even more legitimacy.

20. He took titles autocrat and _______________, which means Caesar. Basically, Ivan created the first _______________ _______________ Russian state and for doing that he probably deserves title “the Great.”

21. While Ivan III consolidated Muscovite power, the undeniable brutal streak in Russian governance comes not from the Mongols, but from Ivan IV, better known as Ivan the _______________.

22. But in the beginning, he was really an innovative leader; he reformed the _______________, emphasizing the new technology of _______________.

23. But in the second part of his reign, Ivan earned his nickname, the Terrible—psychological historians will point out that things started go terribly wrong with Ivan after the death of his beloved _______________, Anastasia Romanov.

24. In the end, Ivan IV established absolute control of the czar over all the Russian people, but he also set the precedent of accomplishing this through _______________, _______________ _______________, and the suspension of _______________.