

Successor States of Rus

- Novgorod (NW)
 - Republic of the merchants
 - The power of the viche
- Vladimir-Suzdal (NE)
 - Origins of Russia
- Galicia-Volhynia (SW)
 - Last independent principality on Ukrainian lands
 - Continuator of the Kyivan inheritance

Galicia-Volhynia

- Shielded from steppes
- Density of population
- Poland, Hungary & Lithuania
 - Influence of Catholicism
- Agriculture & the boyars
 - Princes & boyars
- Halych & the salt trade

Galicia-Volhynia

- Period One: 980s-1199
- Period Two: 1199-1238
- Period Three: 1238-1349
- Period One
 - (a) Entrenchment of dynasties
 - (b) Volhynian princes claims on Galicia
- Iaroslav Osmomysl (eight minds), 1153-1187



Galicia: 1199-1238

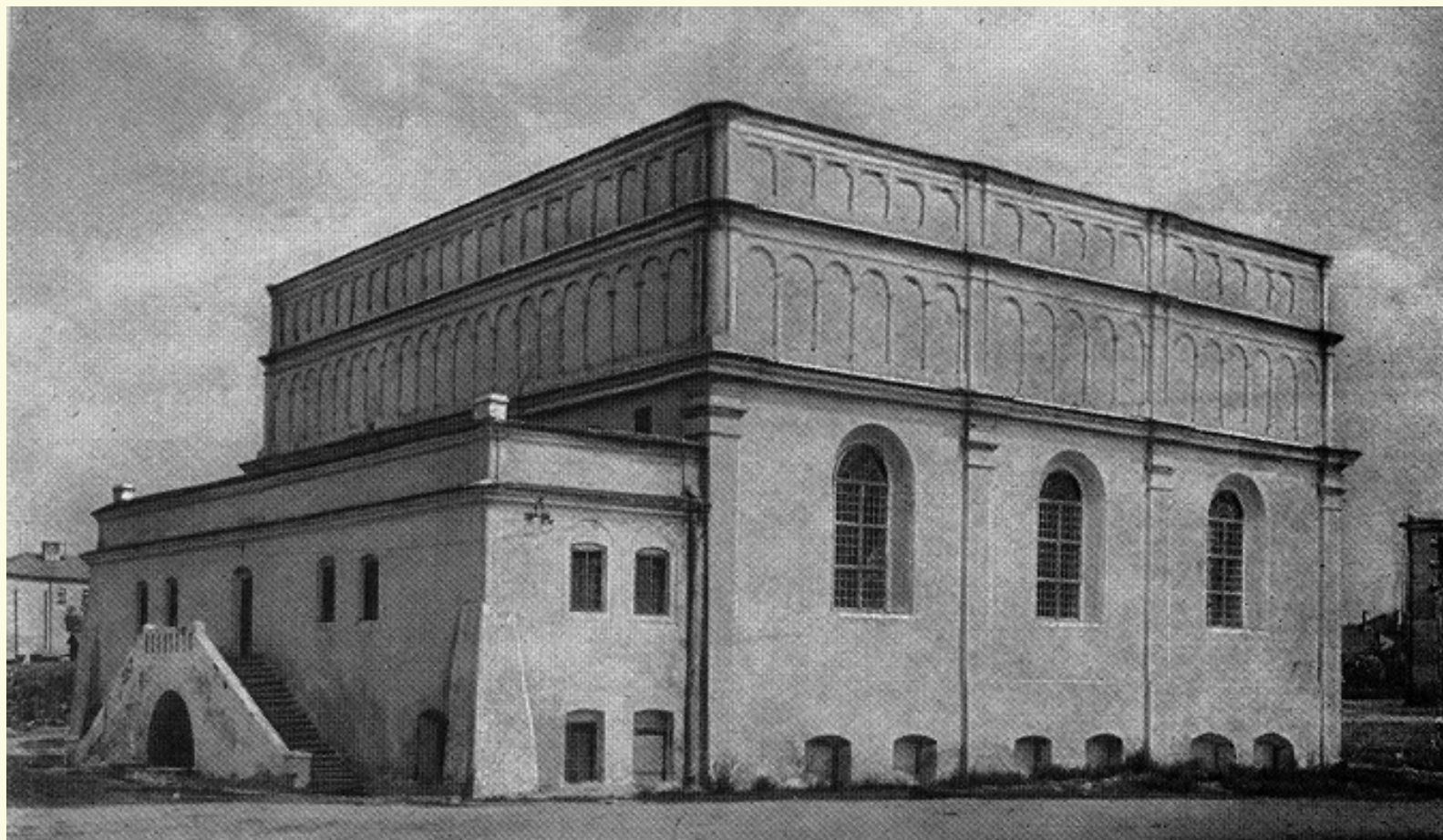
- Period two (1199-1238)
- Roman of Galicia (1199-1205)
- 1205-1238: Period of instability
- Boyars
 - (1) oppose est. hereditary dynasty
 - (2) block Danylo
 - (3) promote pretenders
 - (4) prince as figurehead

Danylo (1238-64)

- Builds towns (Lviv)
 - Invites foreigners
- Galician-Volhynian chronicle
- Anti-Mongol plans
 - Mongol vassal in 1246
 - Fortifies towns
 - Pro-western policy
 - Negotiates with papacy
 - Crowned king in 1253



Synagogue: Town of Brody (early 17th century)



Galicia After Danylo

- Lev (1264-1301)
 - Renewal of stability.
 - Capital moves to Lviv
- Metropolitanate of Rus.
 - Where would the metropolitan reside?
 - Metropolitan moves to Vladimir-Suzdal (1299)
 - Metropolitanate of Halych (1303)
- Iurii I (1301-15)

Downfall of Galicia-Volhynia

- Lev II (1315-23)
- Iuri II (1323-1340)
 - Poisoned by boyars
- Casimir the Great (1333-70)
 - Galicia falls to Poland in 1349.
- Lithuania annexes Volhynia (1344)
- Novgorod and Vladimir-Suzdal
- Other Southern Rus lands

Origins of Lithuania

- Grand Duchy of Lithuania
 - Teutonic Order
 - Mindaugas
- Weaknesses of Golden Horde
 - Tamarlane destroys Sarai 1396
- Lithuania Expands South
 - Battle of Blue Waters (1362)
 - Algirdas(1345-77)
 - Kestutis (1345-82)

Expansion of Lithuania (14th century)



Mosque in Ievpatoria, Crimea (1552)



Lithuania, Poland & Hungary

- What was Lithuanian Rus?
- Lithuania and Poland
 - Jogailo & Vyautas
- Poland's Succession Crisis
 - Poland & Hungary
 - Casimir +1370
 - Louis I of Hungary

Origins of Poland's Republic of the Nobility

□ Statute of Kosice

- No extraordinary levy for troops and money during wars
- Exemption from taxation
- Provincial officials: noblemen from that particular province
- Royal governors of castles (starosta): non-royal blood & Polish
- Aristocracy (magnates) & gentry (szlachta): central diet (Sejm)

Lithuania Becomes Catholic

- Jadwiga and Jogailo
- Union of Krewo (Krevo) 1385
 - Accepts Roman Catholicism himself & for all his people
 - Union of Poland & Lithuania
 - Wladyslaw II Jagiello, 1386-1434
 - Founds Jagiellonian dynasty
 - Mass conversions (1386)
 - Foreshadows negative repercussions for Orthodox Rus

Lithuania, Poland & Rus

- Jadwiga dies childless 1399
- Union of Hrodlo(Horodlo) 1413
 - 2 separate entities
 - Vytautas recognized as Grand Duke
- Policies towards Rus
 - Centralization & Discrimination
- Muscovy and Lithuania
- Ivan IV the Terrible: 1547-84

Union of Lublin (1569)

- Zymunt II Augustus 1548-72
- Dynastic to federal union
- Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
 - Elect common king & attend single Diet (Sejm)
 - Lithuania retains own army, treasury, law code, local administration
 - Act as a single entity in foreign affairs

Union of Lublin (cont'd)

- Poland gets Ukr. territories
 - Palatinates (województwa) of Volhynia, Bratslav & Kyiv
 - Dietine (sejmyk)
 - Palatine (wojewoda)
- Rus nobility gain rights of Polish nobility
- Orthodox Church remains legal
- Ruthenian can be used as language of administration

Ukrainian Lands in post-Lublin Poland

