

Origins of the Slavs

- East Slavs

 - Ukrainians, Belarusians and Russians

- West Slavs

 - Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Sorbs

- South Slavs

 - Bulgarians, Croatians, Serbs, Slovenes,
Montenegrins, Macedonians

- Between Dnieper and Oder rivers

Original Homeland of Slavs



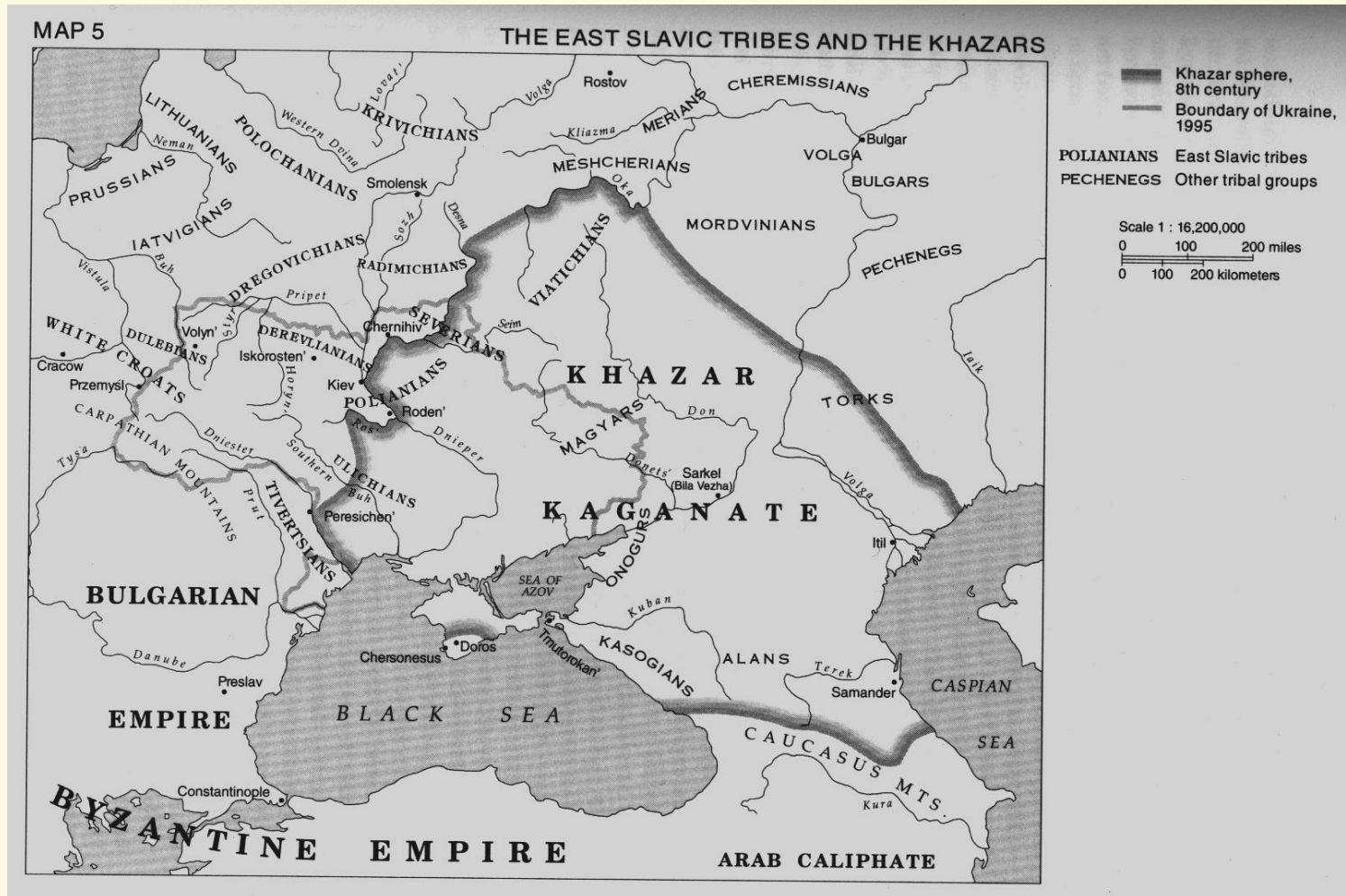
Who were the Antes?

- Sclaveni, Venedi, Antes
- Sarmatian Alans organize sedentary tribes and form military federation in 4th c.
- Raid Byzantium and fight Goths
- Avars, who arrive in mid 6th c. break their power in 7th c.

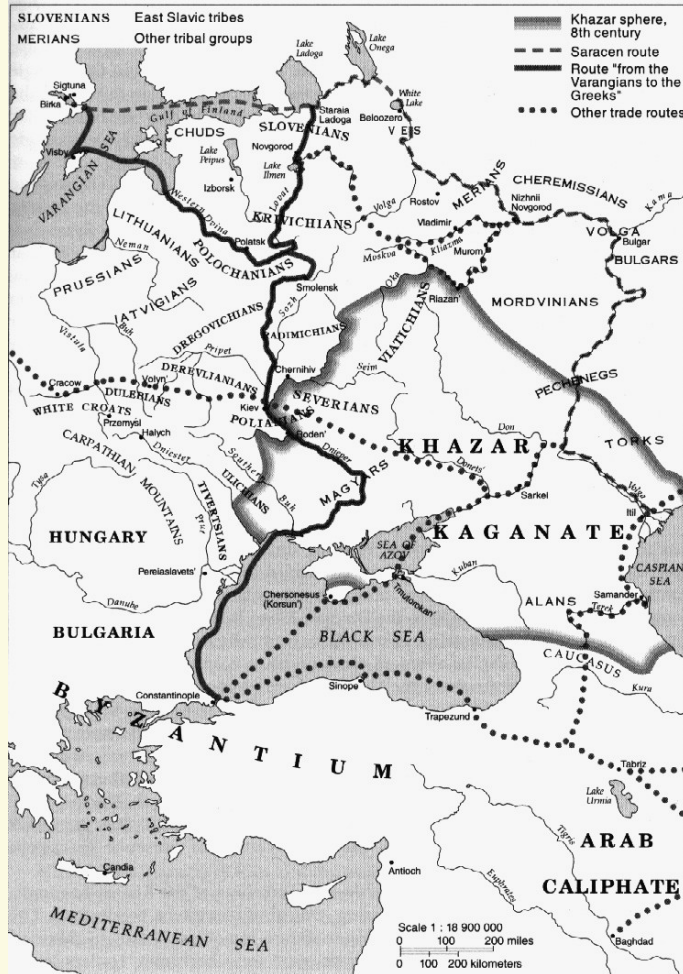
Khazars

- Turkic people
- Restore stability to hinterland
- Diplomacy & trade
- Allies of Byzantium
- Kagan & nobility accept Judaism
- Eventually, more influenced by Islam

Khazars and East Slavs

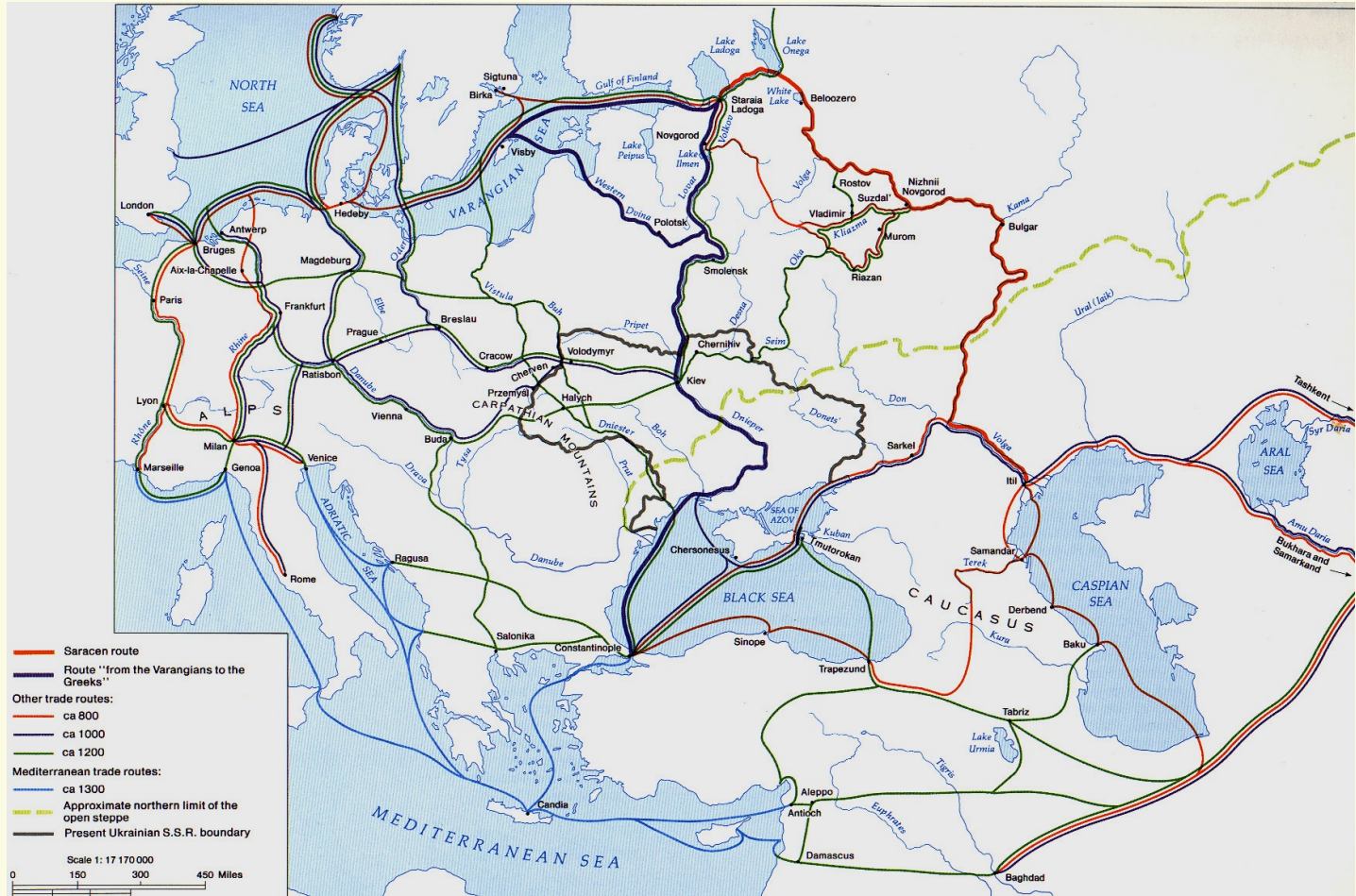


Khazars & Trade Routes



- Zone of influence in early 9th c.
- Varangians & Byzantium
- Grain, wax, honey, fur, slaves
- Fine textiles, gold & silver objects, wine, pottery

Trade Routes of Medieval Europe



Proto-Ukr E Slavic tribes

- Polianians (Kyiv & S along Dnipro)
- Siverianians (NE along Desna)
- Derevlianians (NW along Prypiat)
- Dulebians (NW in Volhynia)
- White Croats (N of Carpathians)
- Ulychians (W. of Boh or Lower Buh)
- Tivertsians (between southern Dnister and Prut)

East Slavic Tribes



Rus (Kyivan Rus)

- Founding and growth (870s-972)
- Consolidation & maturation (972-1132)
- Decline & disintegration (1132-1240)
- Demise and transformation (1240-1349)

Who were the Rus?

- Outsiders or indigenous?
- Normanists & anti-normanists
- Finnish name for Swedes (Ruotsi)
- Tribe by Ros river: Dnipro tributary
- Vikings/Norsemen/Varangians
- Establish trading outposts near Baltic (Lake Lagoda)

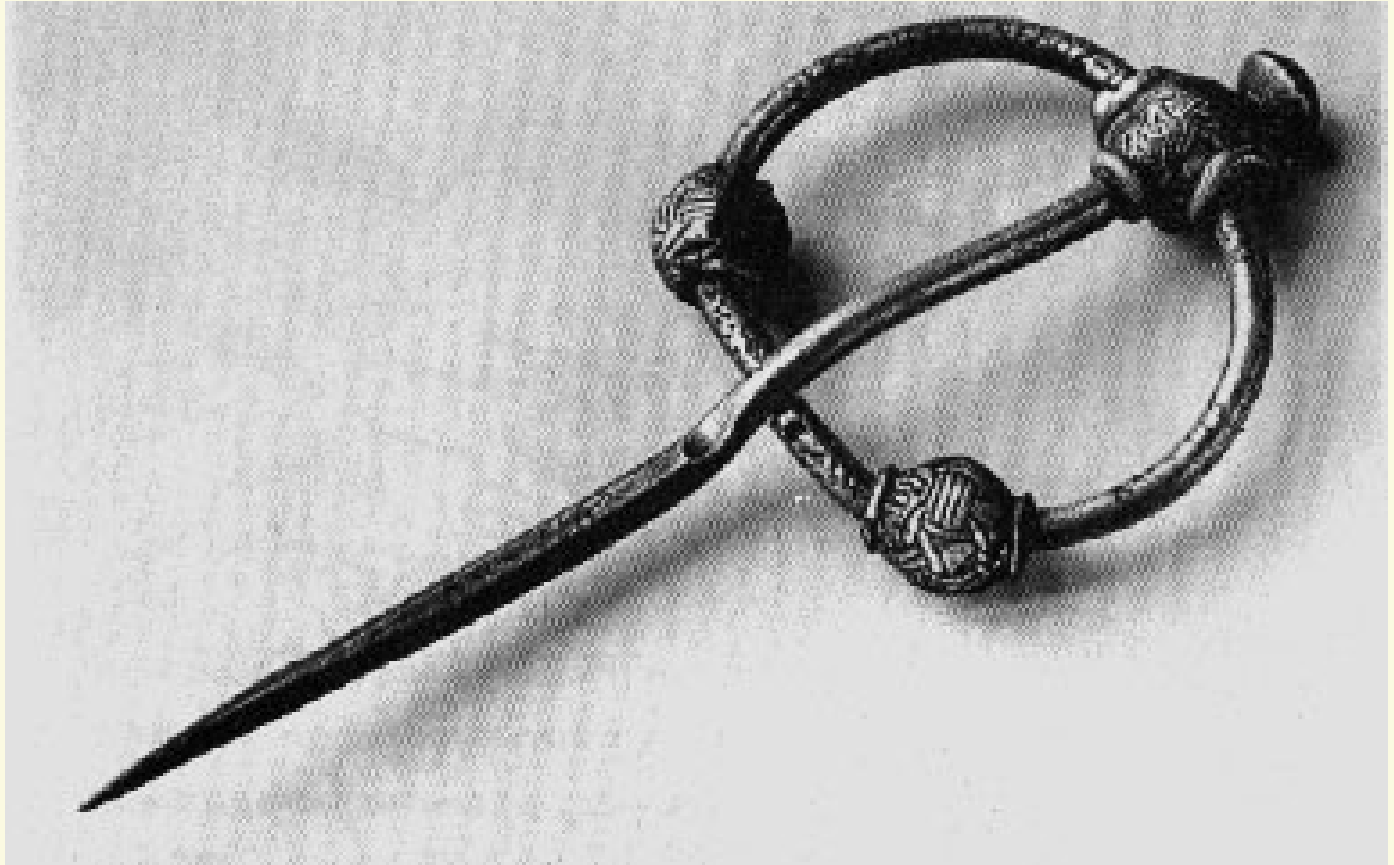
Founding of Kyivan Rus

- Khazaria weakened by civil war in 820s; Magyars revolt
- Riuryk (Hroerkr) , Askold & Dyr (850s-880s)
- Defeat Byzantines 860. Treaty 874
- From the Varangians to the Greeks
- Rise & well-being of Rus depends on control of this trade route

Tenth-Century Sword



Fibula



Oleh (Helgi) 878-912

- Askold&Dyr (880-82)
- Joins NW & c. Ukraine
- Creates Rus Empire
- Derevlians, Siverianians, Radimi-chians; then Ulichians, Tivertsians
- Displaces Khazars
- Attacks Byzantium 907; treaty in 911



Ihor (Ingvar) 911-945

Olha (Helga) 945-962

- Pechenegs 915, 940
- War with Byzantium 941, treaty 944
- Reform of tribute collection following Ihor's death
- Improves relations w. Byzantium
- Olha baptized 957
- Christian presence



Sarcophagus of Olha



Sviatoslav the Conqueror (962-972)

- Annexes Viatician lands
- Wars with Bulgars & Pechenegs
- Treaty with Byzantium 971
- Invades Khazaria in late 960s
 - Destroys buffer state
- Killed by Pechenegs 972
- Succession Problem

Volodymyr the Great (980-1015)

- Yaropolk (972-980); civil wars
- Volga Bulgars, Poles, Lithuanians
- Christianization of Rus (988)
 - Political & cultural considerations
- Consolidation of Rus empire
- Legacy of Byzantine Christianity
 - Civilization=Christianity
 - Church: hierarchy & organization; dogma and ritual
 - E not W Christianity
 - Culture: language, writing, literature, art & architecture

Church of the Tithes (model)



Left: Dmytrii Solunsky

Right: Oranta

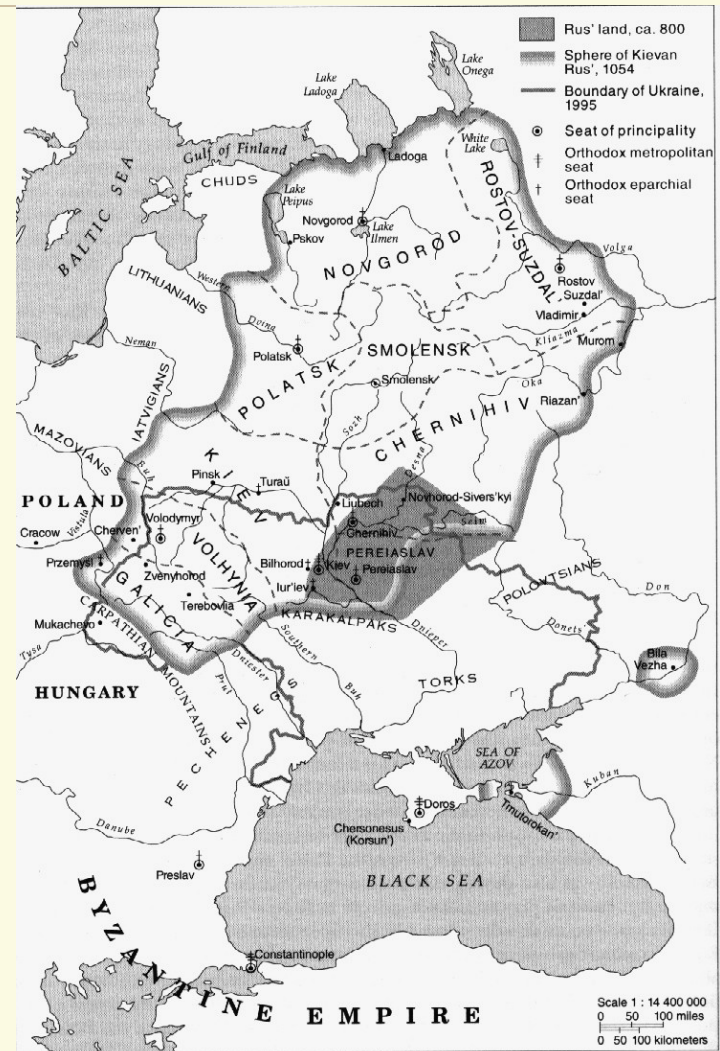


St. John Chrysostom St. Sophia's (11th c.)



11th c. lands of Rus

- From tribal-based units to lands (provinces) with regional capitals
- Pereiaslav, Chernihiv, Galicia-Volhynia, Polatsk, Smolensk, Rostov-Suzdal, Novgorod



Kyivan Rus in 11th c.



Iaroslav the Wise (1024-1054)

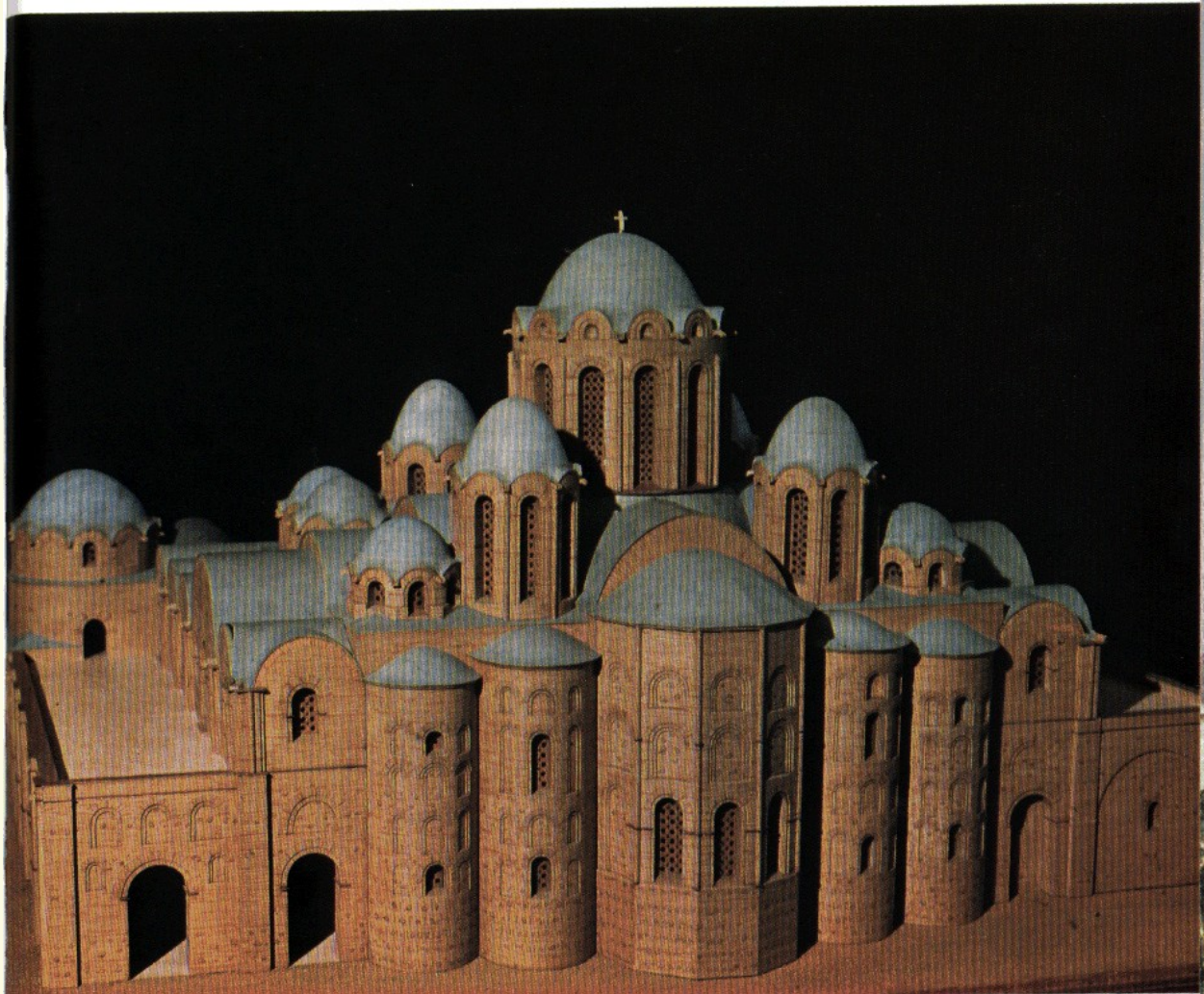
- Succession problem
- Iaroslav & Mstyslav (Tmutorokan)
- Pechenegs, Torks & Polovtsians (Cumans)
 - Karpalkaks
- Marital diplomacy
- Church autonomy: Metropolitan Ilarion
- Support of culture
- Rus law code
- Solving the succession problem?

Sarcophagus of Iaroslav the Wise

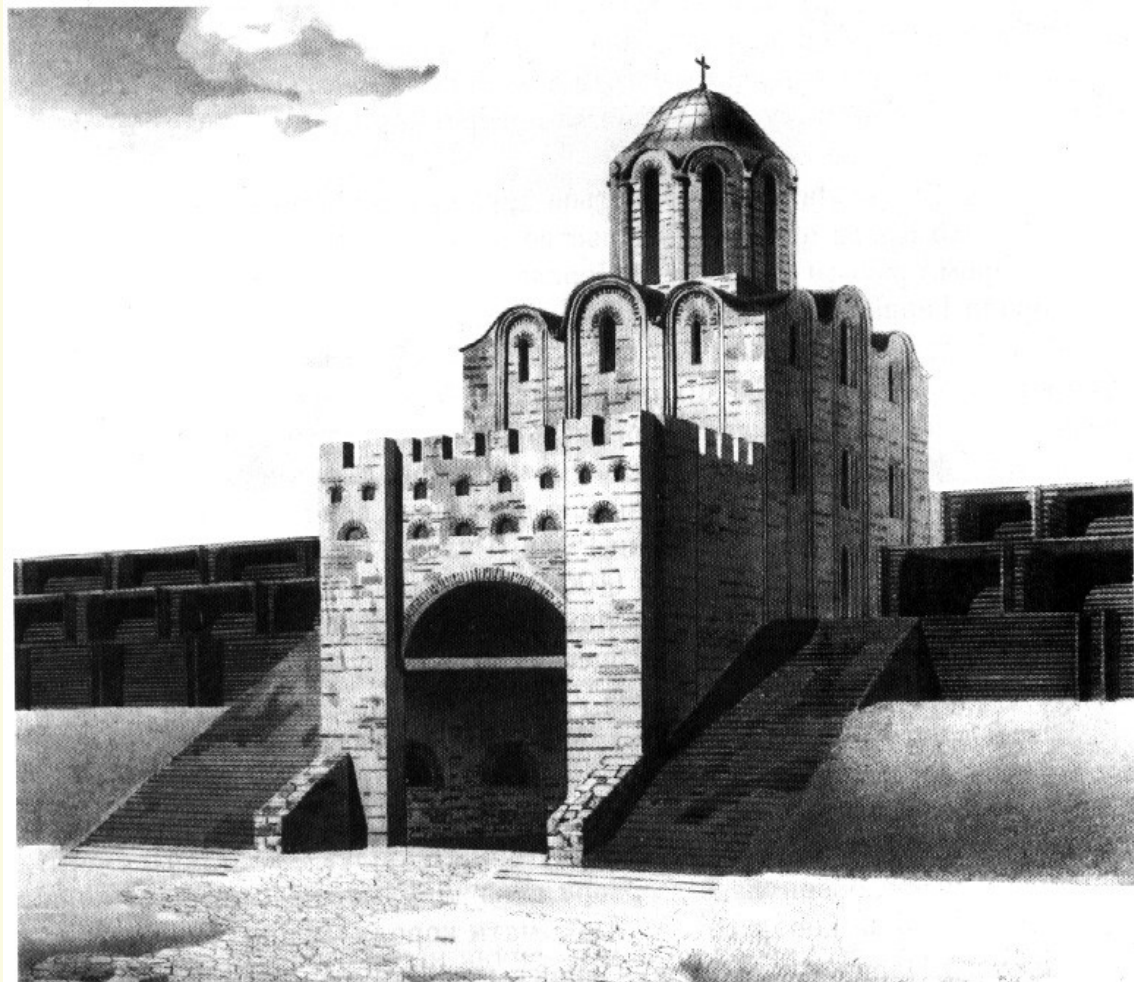
- Golden age of Rus
 - Marital diplomacy
 - Promoted autonomy of church
 - Support of culture
 - Law code



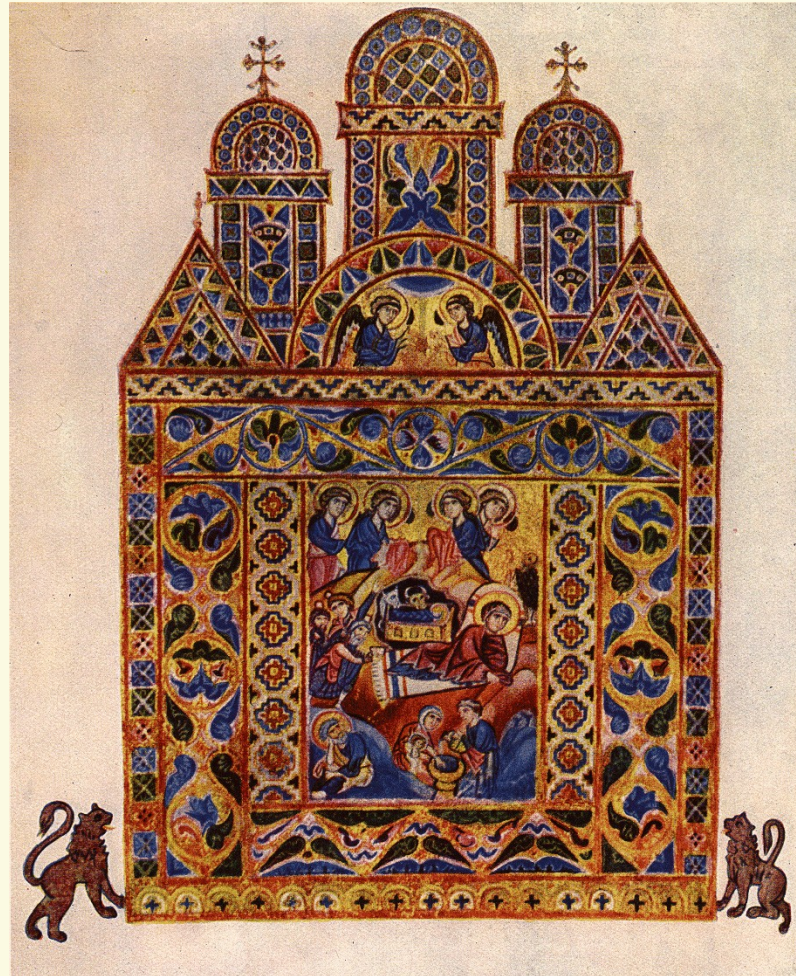
St. Sophia in Kyiv (model)



Golden Gates of Kyiv



Miniature in a Book of Psalms (11th c.)



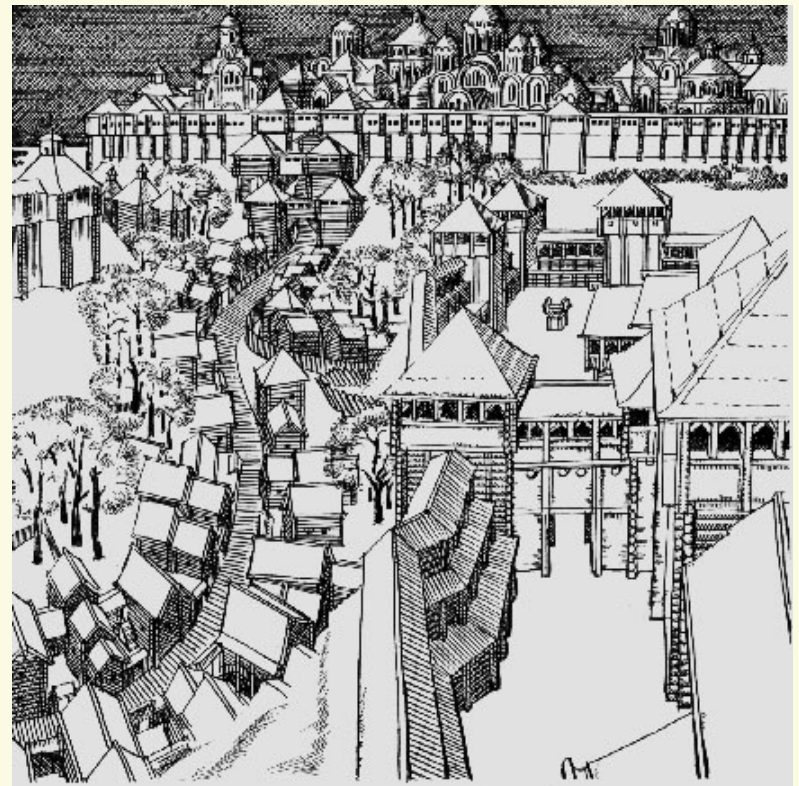
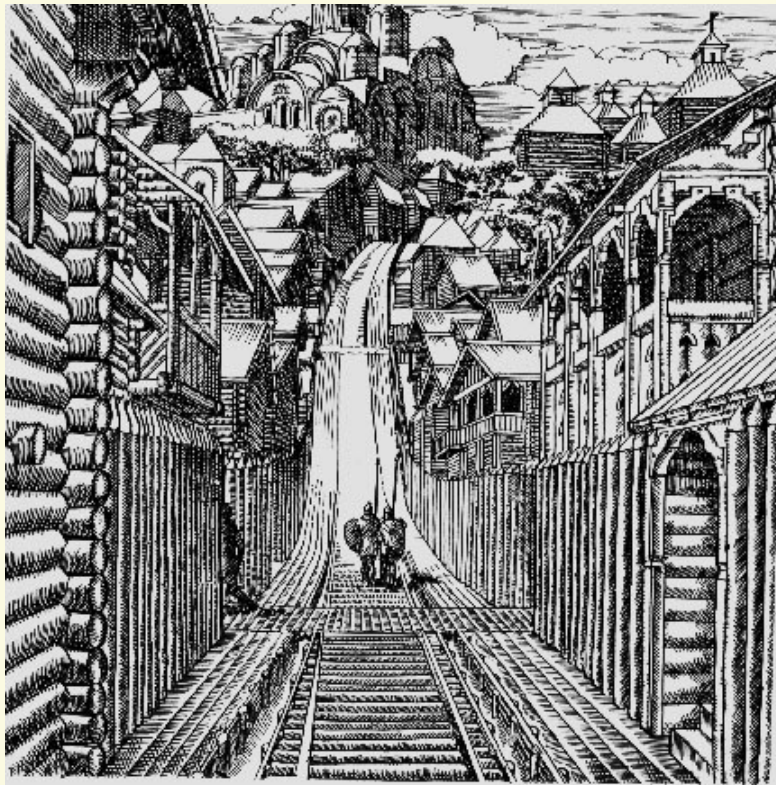
From Iaroslav to Volodymyr Monomakh

- Renewal of succession wars
- Iziaslav (1054-1078)
- The Polovtsian (Cuman) threat
- Council of Liubech (1097)
 - Reform of succession policy
 - The transformation of Rus?
- Sviatopolk II (1093-1113)
 - Kyiv viche: summoning Monomakh

Volodymyr Monomakh (1113-1125)

- Last of important Rus rulers
- Peace over steppe regions
- Expands law code
- Return to previous succession system
- Mstyslav I (1125-1132)
 - Stability maintained

Medieval Kyiv



Coins of Kyivan Rus



Pendants & Necklace: 11th c.



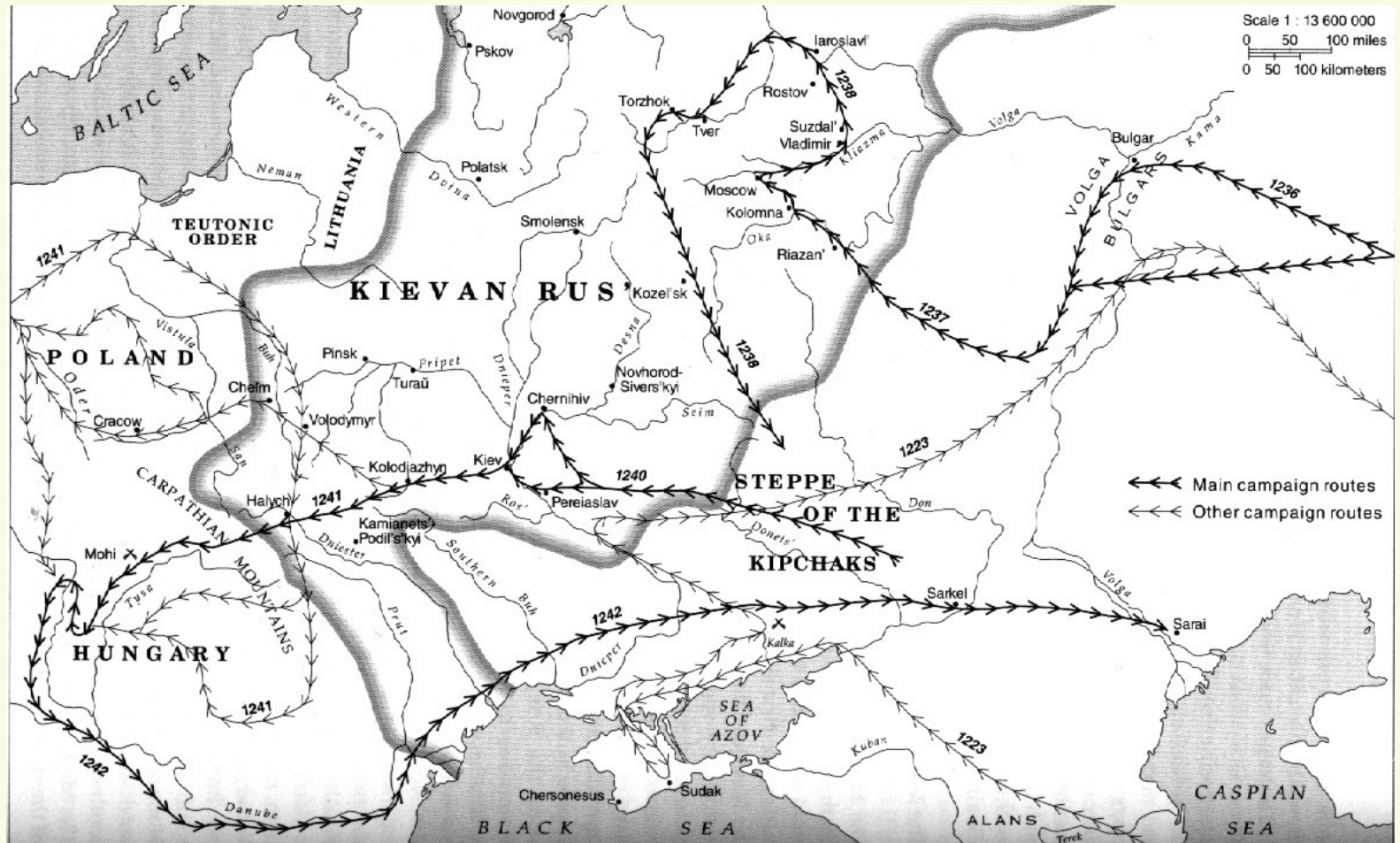
Decline & Disintegration

- Renewal of succession wars
 - Iaropolk II (1132-1139)
- Rise of Vladimir-Suzdal, Novgorod & Galicia-Volhynia
- Andrei Bogoliubskii (1169); Roman of Volhynia (1200); Danylo of Galicia (1239-1240)
- Polovtsian raids (1160s-1180s)

The Mongols and the destruction of Kyiv

- Who were the Mongols?
 - Temujin (Chingis Khan) 1223
- Mongols invade Rus (1237-1240)
- Batu and the fall of Kyiv (1240)
- The Golden Horde
- Italians in Crimea
 - Caffa (Kaffa)

Mongol Campaigns against Rus



The Golden Horde

