

NAME: BHALIA

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GROUP: 20115(A)

TOPIC: ERA OF

KIEVAN RUS



PROJECT PLAN

- History of era of kievan rus

- 1191-2

Novgorod signs commercial treaty with Scandinavians and germans

- 1223

Battle of kalka :first encounter of mongls with kievan rus

- 1237-40

Mongol conquest of kievan rus ,culminating in the sack of kiev

- 1240

Prince alexander nevsky defeats swedes on the neva



INTRODUCTION

- The lands that made up kievan rus were located in the forest zone of eastern Europe.
- It is located along the group of rivers ,the Dnieper,the western dvina ,the lovat volkhov,and the Volga.
- They were populated mainly by salvic and finnic tribes.
- The members of those tribes supported themselves ,to some degree ,by fishing ,hunting,and gathering fruits,berries,nuts,mushrooms,honey and other natural products in the forests around villages.
- Each tribe followed its own leaders and worship its own set of gods.



NOVOGORD SIGNS OF COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH SCAVANDIANS AND GERMANS

- Prince Andrei personified the growing tensions between the increasingly powerful principalities of Kievan Rus and their centre Kiev.
- As a prince of Vladimir-Suzdal, he concentrated on the development of Vladimir and challenged the primacy of Kiev by building the Church of the Dormition in 1158 and his own Golden Gate.
- Andrei used his power and resources, however, to defend the principle of generational seniority in the succession to Kiev.
- But his victory was short-lived.
- When Gleb died in 1171, Andrei's coalition failed in its attempt to secure the throne.
- The renewed struggle ended instead with a prince from the Chernigov line on the Kievan throne: his reign and the accompanying dynastic peace lasted until 1194.





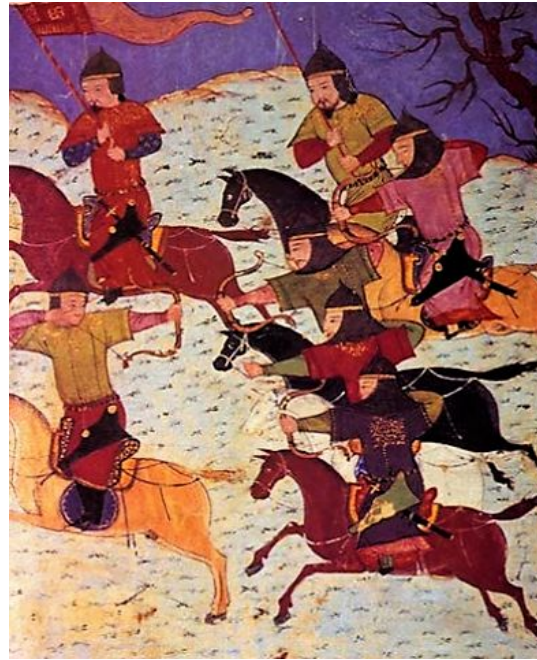
Church of dormition in 1158



BATTLE OF KALKA:FIRST ENCOUNTER OF MONGOLS WITH KEIVAN RUS

- The mongol conquest of keivan rus was part of the mongol invasion of Europe.
- Destroying numerous cities,including Ryazan ,Kolomna,Moscow,Vladimir and keiv.
- The campaign was heralded by the battle of the kalka river in 31 may 1223 on the banks of kalka river in present day Donetsk oblast,ukrain and ended in a decisive mongol victory.
- This resulted in a mongol victory over the forces of several rus principalities .
- The mongols retreated , having gathered their intelligence which was the purpose of thereconnaissance in force.





Mongol horse arches



MONGOL CONQUEST OF KEIVAN RUS, CULMINATING IN THE SACK OF KEIV

- A full scale invasion of rus by batu khan followed from 1237 to 1242.
- The invasion was ended by the mongol succession process upon the death of ogedei khan .
- All rus principalities were forced to submit to mongol rule and become vassals of the golden horde empire, some which lasted until 1480.
- The invasion ,facilitated by the beginning of the breakup of keivan rus in the 13th century.
- It has incalculable ramifications for the history of eastern Europe,including the division of the east Slavic people into three separate nations :modern –day Russia,ukrain and Belarus,and the rise of the grand duchy of Moscow.







THANK YOU

