

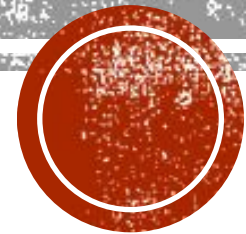
**NAME: BHALIA**

**PRIYANSHI**

**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

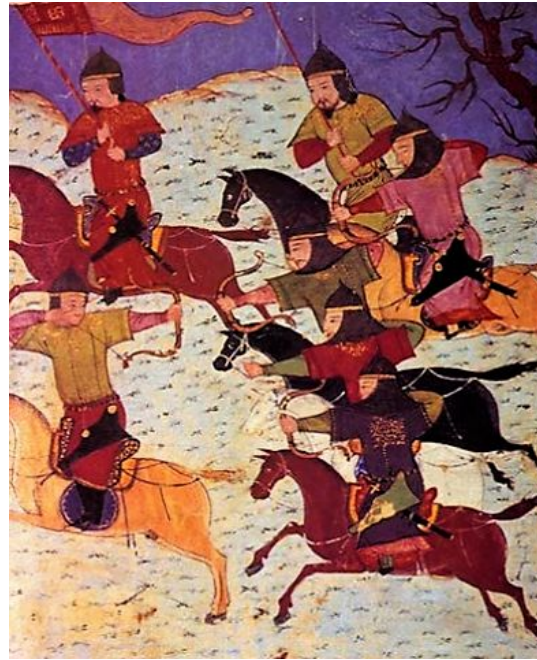


# BATTLE OF KALKA: FIRST ENCOUNTER OF MONGOLS WITH KEIVAN RUS

- 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, ukraine 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 their reconnaissance 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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.







**Ögedei Khan's Invasion of Europe 1236-1242**





**THANK YOU**

