



RISE OF MUSCOVY

NAME : NANDINI LUKHI
TOOIC: BATTLE OF KULIKOVO
GROUP:20LL5A

Contents

- Introduction
- Background
- Prelude: complain, forces, location
- The battle
- Result
- Aftermath
- Questions



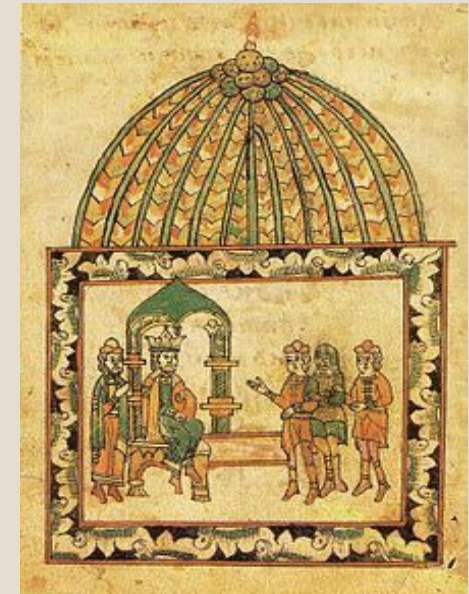
Introduction

- DATE: September 8, 1380
- LOCATION: Don river Russia
- PARTICIPANTS: Golden Horde
Mongal empire
Grand principality of Moscow



Background

- Keivan Rus became part of the western region of the Mongol Empire. (also known as the Golden Horde)
- After killing the of khan Berdi Beg of the Golden Horde at 1359, a civil War has arisen there.
- During the war new political power was appearing, such as the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Moscow and Ryazan.
- The open conflict between Dmitry and Mamai began in 1374 in Ryazan. Prince Oleg was defeated by Mamai in 1378. Therefore, in the campaigns of 1380 Oleg took the side of Mamai



Prelude

Complain

- In August 1380 Prince Dmitri learned of the approaching army of Mamai. It is alleged that Oleg Ryazansky sent a message to him.
- Dmitry assembled an army in [Kolomna](#). There he was visited by the ambassadors of Mamai
- After reviewing the army, on August 20 he moved west along the Oka River
- On September 6 Russian army reached the Don River where it was reorganized taking into account the units that joined during the movement from Kolomna



Prelude

Forces

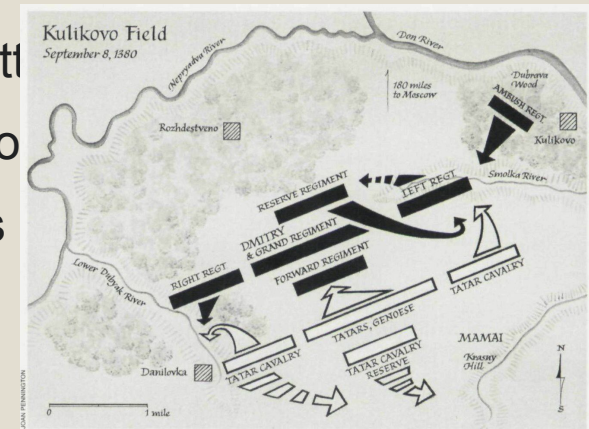
- Estimates of the number of the Russian army by historians gradually departed from the hundreds of thousands of soldiers described in the chronicles and medieval literature
- Estimates of the forces of the Tatars in Russian sources are equally unreliable



Prelude

Location

- Ancient sources do not give a precise description of the site of the battle
- Studies of ancient soils in the 20th century showed that the left bank of the Nepryadva near its influx in the Don was covered with dense forests while on the right there was a wooded steppe with vast openings.



The Battle

- The Russian army was organized into six "regiments" - a Patrol, a Forward, two regiments of "Right" and "Left Hand,"
- The army's flanks were protected by ravines with dense thickets which excluded any chance for a surprise flank attack of a Horde
- The Russian champion was [Alexander Peresvet](#) and The Horde's champion was Temir-murza



The battle

- After the fights of the advanced detachments, the main forces of both armies clashed.
- As soon as this order was disrupted, the survivors from the unit fled and a new detachment was put in their place
- The regiment of the "Left Hand" was also overturned and some "Moscow recruits" fell into a panic.
- A third of the commanders of 23 "banners" were killed in action. Grand Prince Dmitry himself survived, although wounded and fainted from exhaustion.



Result

- Decisive Muscovy victory.
- Title of Grand Duke is secured for the Moscow faction
- First historical mention of Muscovy as an independent country
- Decline of the Golden Horde



Aftermath

- Upon learning of Mamai's defeat, Prince Jogaila turned his army back to Lithuania.
- Mukhammad-Bulek, Mamai's figurehead Khan, was killed in battle. Mamai escaped to the Genoese stronghold Caffa in Crimea
- Prince Dmitri, who became known as Donskoy (of the Don) after the battle, did not manage to become fully independent from the Golden Horde

Questions regarding the topic

1. Who won the battle of kulikovo ?
2. Where was the battle of Kulikovo?
3. Who defeated the Golden Horde?
4. What is the Golden Horde in Russia?
5. Why was the golden horde called them Golden Horde?