

ERA OF KIEVAN RUS

DIVYANSH SAINIK 20LL5[a]

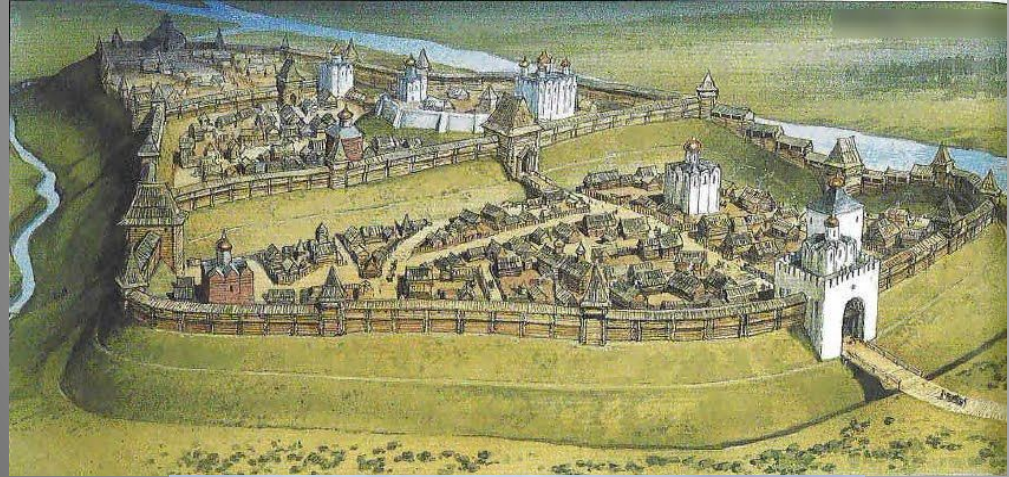


PROJECT PLAN

- ❖ CONSTRUCTION AND DECORATION.....1037
- ❖ HILARIAN CONSACRATED AS METROPOLITAN OF KIEV AND ALL RUS.....1051
- ❖ POLOV'TSY APPEAR ON STEPPE.....1055
- ❖ POLOV'TSY ATTACK.....1061

CONSTRUCTION AND DECORATION-1037

- Prince Laroslav expanded this sector of the city by replacing the walls built by his father with new fortifications that encompassed the battlefield.
- Within the protected area he constructed a new complex of churches and palaces, the most imposing of which was the stone built Cathedral of St Sophia—the church of the metropolitan and the symbolic centre of Christianity in Kievan Rus.



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- These projects brought Byzantine artists and artisans to Kiev who designed and decorated the early Rus churches and taught skills to local apprentices.
- Visiting artisans increased to peak and Kiev became centre of craft production in Kievan Rus during the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

WHAT STIMULATED AN EXPANSION OF KIEVAN COMMERCE ?

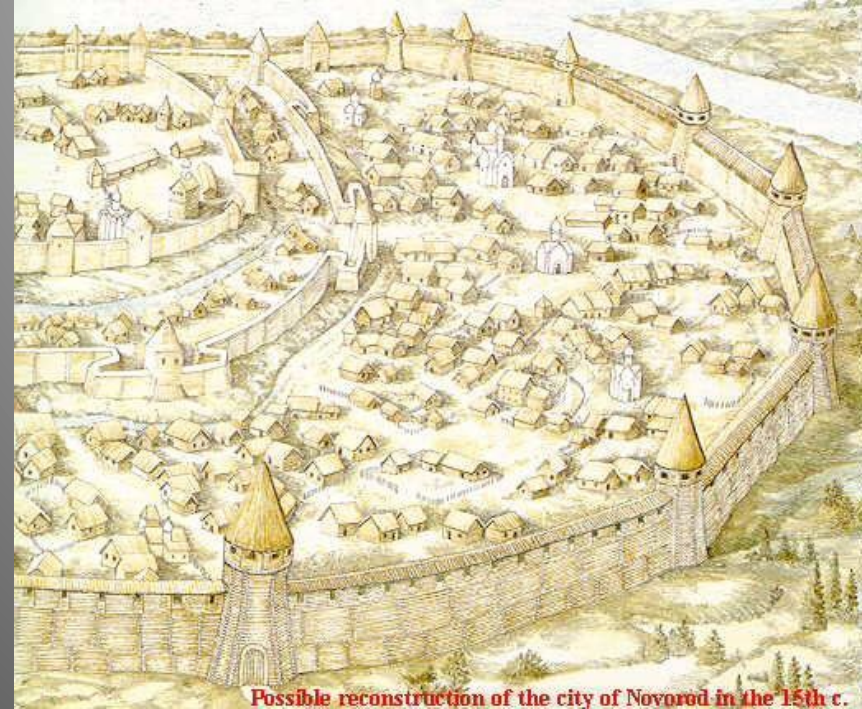
- Native and visiting artisans—blacksmiths and stonecutters, carpenters and potters, leather workers, goldsmiths etc increased .
- Production of products, including stone blocks and bricks for the new cathedrals, weapons for the princes' retinues, fine jewellery for elite members, and pottery and buttons for commoners.
- The adoption of Christianity
- Increase in population.



CHANGES IN OTHER TOWNS

NOVGOROD

- Landscape altered by the construction of new, wooden churches.
- Artisans were emulating Byzantine patterns in new crafts, such as enamelling and fresco painting. Novgorod's flourishing economy supported a population of 20,000 to 30,000.



Possible reconstruction of the city of Novgorod in the 15th c.

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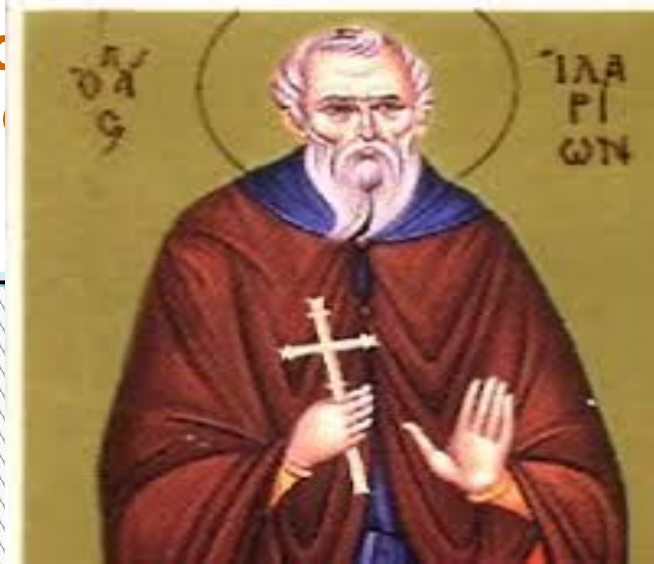
- ▣ Church of the Transfiguration of Our Saviour (1035) had heralded the arrival of Christianity.
- ▣ The construction of the stone Church of the Mother of God in Smolensk (1136–7) and of the Cathedral of the Dormition in Vladimir (1158) proclaimed that wealth and Christianity were the hallmarks of the Rurikid dynasty.



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HILARIAN CONSACRATED AS METROPOLITAN OF KIEV AND ALL RUS-1051

- While architectural and decorative arts of mosaics, frescos, and icon painting, all associated with church construction, were the most visible aspects of the Christian cultural transformation, new literary genres.
- The products of indigenous literature from this era were the Primary Chronicle or 'Tale of Bygone Years' and the 'Sermon on Law and Grace' composed (c .1050) by Metrop



LEGAL JURISDICTION ASSUMPTIONS OF CHURCH

- Social practices and family affairs, including birth, marriage, and death.
- Ecclesiastical courts had jurisdiction over church personnel and responsibility for the enforcement of Christian standards and rituals in the larger community.
- Received added revenue from its courts, the clergy were only partially successful in their efforts to convince the populace to abandon their pagan



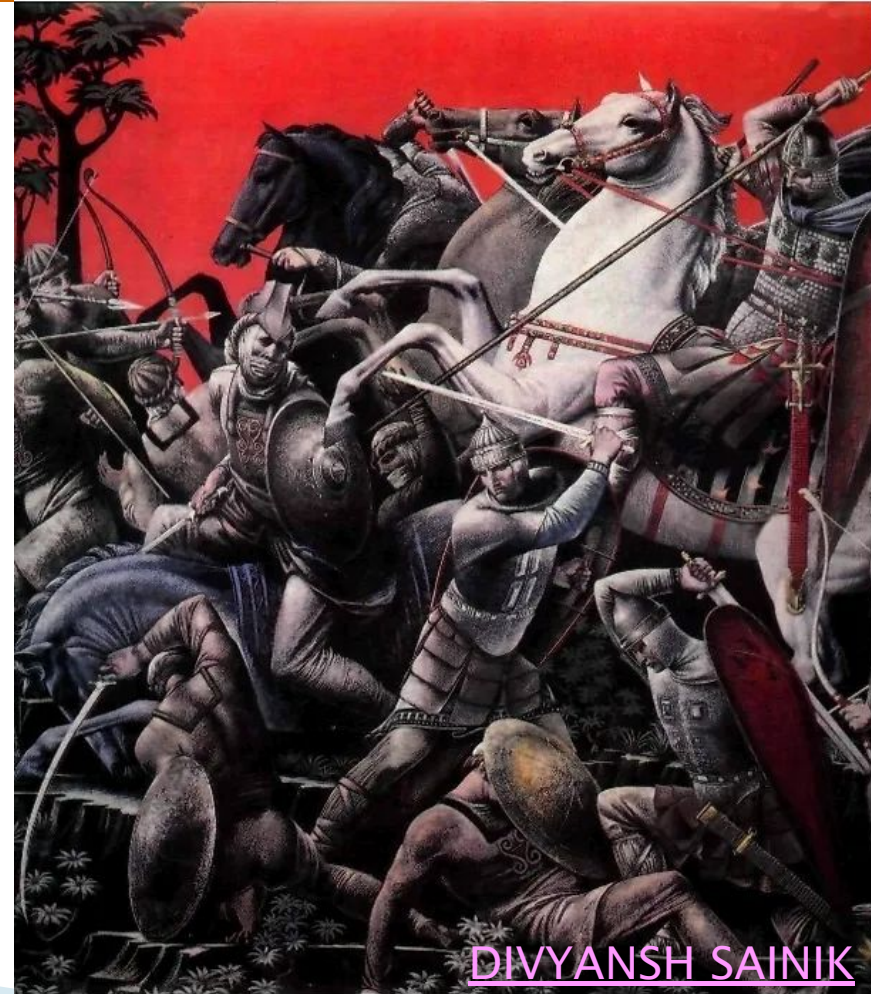
OTHER THINGS

- As the Riurikid dynasty and Christian clergy displaced tribal, political, and spiritual leaders, their political and religious-cultural structures transformed the conglomeration of East Slav tribes into a dynamic and flourishing state.
- Balanced a diffusion of administrative and military power.
- Also responsible for conducting relations with his immediate neighbours.



POLOVTSY APPEAR ON STEPPE-1055

- ❑ Princes of Suzdal extended their domain to the north and east.
- ❑ Kiev conducted relations with Byzantium, and the Pechenegs on the steppe.
- ❑ Another population of Turkic nomads that moved into the steppe and displaced the Pechenegs.



POLOVTSY ATTACK-1061

- Prince Vsevolod Iaroslavich of Pereiaslavl, who commanded the first line of defence for the southern frontier, was defeated by a Polovtsy attack in 1061.
- When they launched a new campaign in 1068, Prince Vsevolod and his brothers combined their forces.
- Although the Polovtsy were victorious, they retreated after another encounter with Sviatoslav's forces.
- With the exception of one frontier skirmish in 1071, they then refrained from attacking the Rus for the next twenty years.



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1. **HOW DID KIEV BECAME CENTRE OF CRAFT PRODUCTION IN KIEVAN RUS?**
2. **WHAT STIMULATED AN EXPANSION OF KIEVAN COMMERCE?**
3. **IN CHERNIGO WHAT PROCLAIMED THAT WEALTH AND CHRISTIANITY WERE SPREADING ACROSS THE RIURIKID REALM?**
4. **WHO COMPOSED 'SERMON ON LAW AND GRACE' LITERATURE?**
5. **WHO GOT DEFEATED BY A POLOVTSY ATTACK IN 1061?**

THANK YOU