

# SECTION 2



Prince Yuri Dolgoruky of Moscow

A Russian necklace



## WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

### The Third Rome

In Russia, a patriotic monk saw a special meaning in the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Now, he declared, Moscow was the “third Rome,” the successor to the Roman and Byzantine empires:

“[T]he third Rome . . . shines like the sun . . . throughout the whole universe. . . [T]wo Romes have fallen, and the third one stands, and a fourth one there shall not be.”  
—Philotheos, quoted in *Tsar and People* (Cherniavsky)

**Focus Question** How did geography and the migrations of different peoples influence the rise of Russia?

## The Rise of Russia

### Objectives

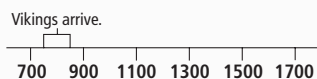
- Understand how geography influenced the rise of Russia.
- Describe the growth of Kiev.
- Explain how Mongol rule affected Russia.
- Describe how Moscow took the lead in Russia and how its rulers developed authoritarian control.

### Terms, People, and Places

steppe	Ivan the Great
Kiev	tsar
Cyrillic	Ivan the Terrible
Golden Horde	

### Note Taking

**Reading Skill: Recognize Sequence** Make a timeline to keep track of the sequence of events in the rise of Russia between the 700s and 1613. The sample below will help you get started. Add events as you read.



As Western Europe was developing its distinctive medieval civilization, Russian culture took a different path in the east. Connecting Europe and Asia, it became a center of power in its own right. One reason Russia developed differently from Western Europe was its unique geography.

### Geography's Influence

Russia lies across the vast Eurasian plain that stretches from Europe to the borders of China. Although mapmakers use the Ural Mountains to mark the boundary between Europe and Asia, these ancient mountains were long ago worn away to wooded hills. They posed no great obstacle to migration.

**Three Regions** Three broad zones with different climates and resources helped shape early Russian life. The northern forests supplied lumber for building and fuel. Fur-bearing animals attracted hunters, but poor soil and a cold, snowy climate hindered farming. Farmers did settle in a band of fertile land farther south. This second region, which today includes the country of Ukraine, was home to Russia's first civilization.

A third region, the southern **steppe**, is an open, treeless grassland. It offered splendid pasture for the herds and horses of nomadic peoples. With no natural barriers, the steppe was a great highway along which streams of nomads migrated. From Asia, they spread into Europe, settling and conquering new territory.

# SECTION 2 Step-by-Step Instruction

## Objectives

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.


- Understand how geography influenced the rise of Russia.
- Describe the growth of Kiev.
- Explain how Mongol rule affected Russia.
- Describe how Moscow took the lead in Russia and how its rulers developed authoritarian control.

## Prepare to Read

### Build Background Knowledge

Point out that geography, migration, Orthodox Christianity, and Byzantine culture influenced Russia to develop along different lines than the West. Ask students to preview the section to help them predict how Russia took a different path from the West.

### Set a Purpose

- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.  
 **Witness History Audio CD, The Third Rome**


Ask **What did Philotheos predict about “the third Rome”?** (*Rome and Constantinople had fallen, but Moscow would not.*)

- **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (*Answer appears with Section 2 Assessment answers.*)
- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- **Note Taking** Have students read this section using the Paragraph Shrinking strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have them fill in a timeline of events in the rise of Russia.

 **Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 84**

## Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 45; Teaching Resources, Skills Handbook, p. 3**

**High-Use Word**  
tolerate, p. 291

### Definition and Sample Sentence

*v.* to recognize and not suppress the different beliefs or practices of other people  
The coach **tolerated** the immature behavior of a player who was valuable to the team.

## Teach

### Geography's Influence

L3

#### Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Have students find and define the term *steppe* (in blue) in the text. Remind them that in the geography of Russia, the steppe was a region that had great economic and cultural importance.
- **Teach** Using the Idea Wave strategy (TE, p. T22), ask students to explain why nomads settled on the Eurasian plain. (*Resources such as fertile pastures and the absence of barriers to migration made the plain an attractive location.*) Then ask **What geographic feature helped the Byzantine empire to influence the development of Russian culture?** (*Russian rivers provided an easy link to the south.*)

#### Independent Practice

Have students fill in the Outline Map *Eastern Europe and Russia* and label Russia, Poland, Hungary, the Balkans, Novgorod, Kiev, Moscow, Lithuania, Ural Mountains, Black Sea, Volga River, and Carpathian Mountains.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 53

#### Monitor Progress

Circulate to make sure that students are labeling their outline maps accurately. Administer the Geography Quiz.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 54

**Rivers Link Russia and Byzantium** Russia's network of rivers, running from north to south, provided transportation for both people and goods. They linked early Russians to the advanced Byzantine world in the south. During the early Middle Ages, Russians turned in this direction rather than to Western Europe, which was a fragmented, frontier territory after the fall of the Roman empire.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** How did geography affect Russian settlement and growth?

### Kiev Grows Strong

The city of **Kiev**, the capital of present-day Ukraine, was the center of the first Russian state. Its culture and growth were the result of a mixing of two distinct peoples.

**Vikings Settle Among Slavs** During Roman times, Slavic peoples lived in a region extending from present-day Poland and Belarus into Ukraine. During the 500s and 600s, they spread east into present-day Russia and south toward the Byzantine Empire. They had a simple political organization and were organized into clans. They lived in small villages, farming and trading along the rivers that ran between the Baltic and the Black seas.

In the 700s and 800s, Vikings steered their long ships out of Scandinavia. These Vikings, whom the Russians called Varangians, traveled south along the rivers, trading with and collecting tribute, or forced payment, from the Slavs. They also conducted a thriving trade with Constantinople. Located at the heart of this vital trade network was the city of Kiev.

Russians traditionally date the origins of their country to 862, when Rurik, a prince of a Varangian tribe called the Rus (roos), began his rule of Novgorod in the north. After Rurik's death, Rus lands expanded to include Kiev, which became their capital. The Rus princes lent their name to the growing principality of Russia.

**The Byzantines Gain Influence** Trade first brought Kiev into the Byzantine orbit. In the 800s, Constantinople sent Christian missionaries to convert the Slavs. About 863, two Greek brothers, Cyril and Methodius, adapted the Greek alphabet so they could translate the Bible into the Slavic tongue. This **Cyrillic** (suh RIL ik) alphabet became the written script that is still used today in Russia, Ukraine, Serbia, and Bulgaria.

In 957, Princess Olga of Kiev converted to Byzantine Christianity. During the reign of her grandson Vladimir, the new religion spread widely. After his own conversion, Vladimir married the sister of a Byzantine emperor. He made Orthodox Christianity the religion of the Rus and began to align his kingdom politically and culturally with the Byzantine empire. Soon, Russians adopted aspects of Byzantine culture, such as art, music, and architecture. Byzantine domes evolved into the onion-shaped domes typical of Russian churches.

**Princes Secure Power** Kiev gained strength under Vladimir and his son, Yaroslav the Wise. Both won military victories and spread Christianity. Yaroslav set up close ties

#### Byzantine Missionaries

The icon below shows Cyril and Methodius, Greek missionaries who spread Christianity among the Slavs.



#### Differentiated

##### Instruction Solutions for All Learners

#### Answer

- ✓ The Eurasian plain was easily accessible; southern steppes encouraged migration from Asia into Europe; a network of rivers supported transportation and trade; northern forests supplied food and fuel; a southern band of fertile land attracted farmers.

#### L1 Special Needs L2 Less Proficient Readers

"Steppe" is a key word in this section. To have students practice geographic terms, have them look at a map of Russia. Ask them to work in pairs and locate each geographic feature mentioned in the text. After they have pointed out each feature, have them explain to their partner how each one influenced the rise of Russia.

#### L2 English Language Learners

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills:

#### Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide

- Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, p. 84
- Adapted Section Summary, p. 85

between church and state. Russian rulers, like the Byzantine emperor, eventually controlled the Church, making it dependent on them for support. The Russian Orthodox Church became a pillar of state power.

In addition to giving legal status to the Church, Yaroslav had many religious texts translated into the Slavic language. He made improvements to the city and issued a written law code. However, Kiev declined after his death as rival families battled for the throne.

✓ **Checkpoint** Why did Kiev become an important city?

## The Mongols Rule Russia

In the early 1200s, a young leader united the nomadic Mongols of central Asia. As his mounted bowmen overran lands from China to eastern Europe, he took the title Genghis Khan (GENG is kahn), or “World Emperor.”

**The Golden Horde Advances** Between 1236 and 1241, Batu, the grandson of Genghis, led Mongol armies into Russia. Known as the **Golden Horde** because of the color of their tents, these invaders looted and burned Kiev and other Russian towns. So many inhabitants were killed, declared a Russian historian, that “no eye remained to weep for the dead.” From their capital on the Volga, the Golden Horde ruled Russia for more than 150 years. Areas that were not directly controlled by the Mongols suffered destructive raids from Mongol armies.

Although they were fierce conquerors, the Mongols were generally not meddling rulers. Russian princes had to acknowledge the Mongols as their overlords and pay heavy tribute. But as long as the tribute was paid, the Mongols left the Russian princes to rule without much other interference.

**The Mongols Exert Influence** Historians have long debated how Mongol rule affected Russia. Although the Mongols converted to Islam, they tolerated the Russian Orthodox Church, which grew more powerful during this period. The Mongol conquest also brought peace to the huge swath of land between China and Eastern Europe, and Russian merchants benefited from new trade routes across this region.

In addition, the absolute power of the Mongols served as a model for later Russian rulers. Russian princes developed a strong desire to centralize their own power without interference from nobles, the clergy, or wealthy merchants. Perhaps most important, Mongol rule cut Russia off from contacts with western Europe at a time when Europeans were making rapid advances in the arts and sciences.

✓ **Checkpoint** Describe Mongol rule of Russia.

### Vocabulary Builder

tolerated—(TAHL ur ayt ed) *v.* recognized and did not suppress the different beliefs or practices of other people

St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow, Russia



## Kiev Grows Strong/The Mongols Rule Russia

13

### Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Have students find the key term **Cyrillic** (in blue) in the text. Then have them study the image of Cyril and Methodius in their text. Point out that they modified the Greek alphabet so that they could translate the Bible into Slavic languages.
- **Teach** Point out that Russian culture and the development of Kiev were strongly influenced by migration, trade, Christian missionaries, and contact with the Byzantine empire. Ask **How did migration affect the growth of Kiev?** (*Vikings migrated into the area and expanded trade.*) **How did Genghis and Batu Khan shape Russian history?** (*They used their armies to unite the population; achieved absolute power; and exacted heavy taxes.*)
- **Quick Activity** Display **Color Transparency 55: St. George's Church**. Have students work in groups to write a brief description of the image. Then use the lesson suggested in the transparency book to guide a discussion on the Byzantine influences on Russia.  
📄 **Color Transparencies, 55**

### Independent Practice

Ask students to paraphrase the information under the heading Kiev Grows Strong or The Mongols Rule Russia. Then ask them to read their paraphrases to the class.

### Monitor Progress

Circulate to make sure that students are paraphrasing accurately.

### Answers

- ✓ its location at center of vital trade network between the Baltic and Black Seas, Byzantine and Christian influences, and a strong economy
- ✓ brought peace; Russian merchants benefited from new trade routes; exacted heavy taxes; Russian princes ruled without much interference; tolerated Orthodox Church which grew more powerful; cut Russia off from contacts with Western Europe; absolute power a model for later Russian rulers

### Differentiated

#### Instruction Solutions for All Learners

**L1** Special Needs **L2** Less Proficient Readers **L2** English Language Learners

Tell students that trade brought together Russia and Byzantium. Have students work in pairs and find evidence in the text and in pictures of Byzantium's influence on Russia. Then have them illustrate one of these influ-

ences. To draw connections to today, ask students to list items in their community in which they can see influences from other cultures.

## Moscow Takes the Lead 13

### Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Have students locate the key term *tsar* (in blue) in the text. Remind them that this is the Russian translation for “Caesar” and ask what they already know about Caesar as the ruler of the Roman empire. Ask **Why would a Russian ruler refer to himself as a tsar?** (*He had absolute power over the population and the Church.*)
- **Teach** Using the Think-Write-Pair-Share strategy (TE, p. T23), have students explain why Ivan the Great and Ivan the Terrible were instrumental in shaping Russian government for centuries. Ask **How were these two rulers able to wrest control from the Mongols and ensure the success of their regimes?** (*They rallied Russians against foreign rule, limited the influences of competing factions, centralized royal power, and exercised total control.*) **What was the lasting impact of these two rulers?** (*They established authoritarian rule.*)
- **Quick Activity** Have students access **Web Code nap-0921** to take the **Geography Interactive Audio Guided Tour** and then answer the map skills questions in their text.

### Independent Practice

**Biography** To help students learn more about how Ivan III helped complete the unification of Russian lands, have them read the biography *Ivan III* and complete the worksheet.

**All in One** Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 50

### Monitor Progress

As students fill in their timelines, circulate to make sure that they understand the sequence of events in the rise of Russia. For a completed version of the timeline, see

 **Note Taking Transparencies**, 85

## Answers

### Map Skills

1. Review locations with students.
2. between 1462 and 1533
3. Ural Mountains; they were so low that they did not pose a barrier to the Mongols.

## Moscow Takes the Lead

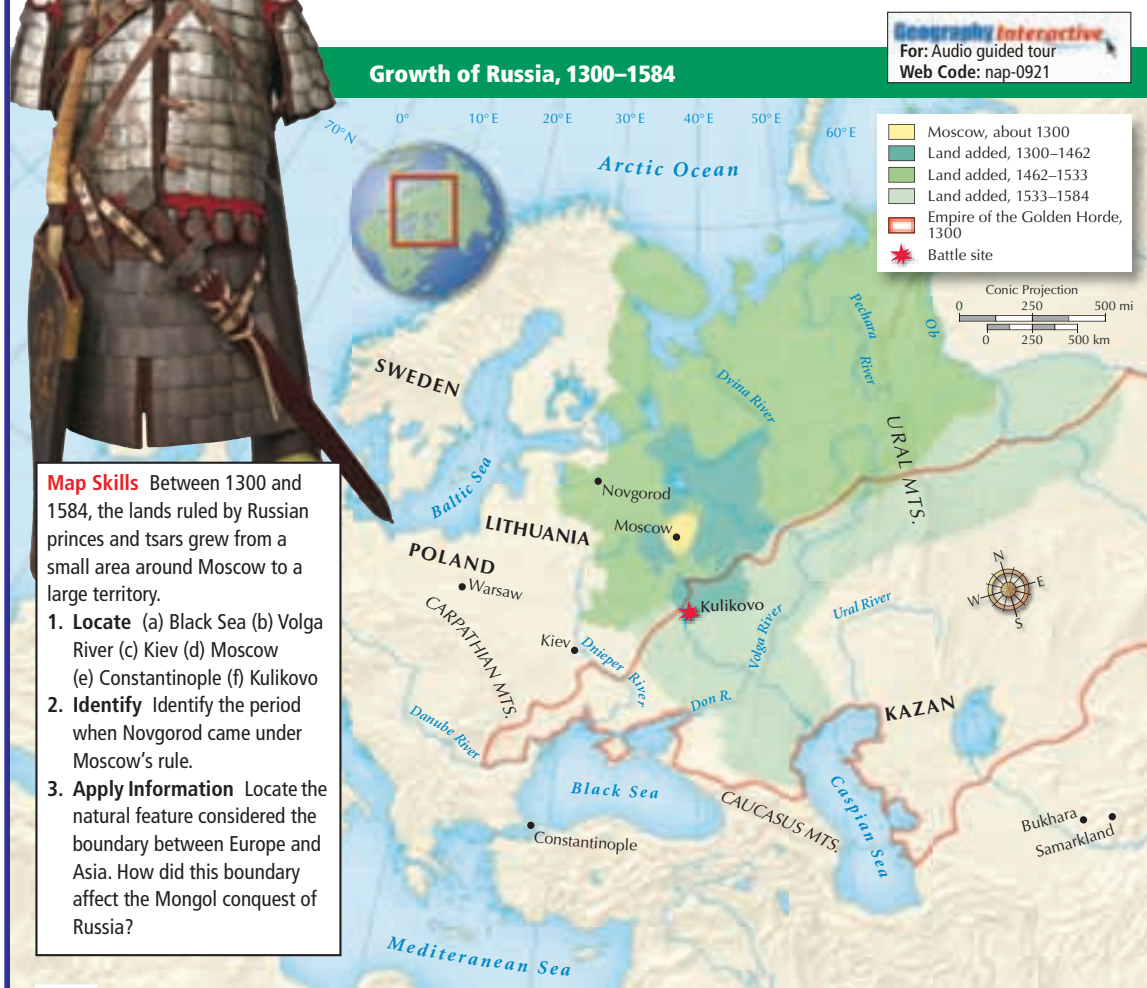
During the Mongol period, the princes of Moscow steadily increased their power. Their success was due in part to the city's location near important river trade routes. They also used their positions as tribute collectors for the Mongols to subdue neighboring towns. When the head of the Russian Orthodox Church made Moscow his capital, the city became not just Russia's political center, but its religious center as well.

As Mongol power declined, the princes of Moscow took on a new role as patriotic defenders of Russia against foreign rule. In 1380, they rallied other Russians and defeated the Golden Horde at the battle of Kulikovo (koo lih KOH vuh). Although the Mongols continued their terrifying raids, their strength was much reduced.

**The Success of Ivan the Great** A driving force behind Moscow's successes was Ivan III, known as **Ivan the Great**. Between 1462 and 1505, he brought much of northern Russia under his rule. He also recovered Russian territory that had fallen into the hands of neighboring Lithuania.



Mongol armor



### Connect to Our World

**Connections to Today** Today, Moscow is the capital of Russia and covers 386 square miles. At the center of the city stands the Kremlin, a fortified red-brick enclosure crowned by 20 towers. The Kremlin was built by Italians at the invitation of Ivan the Great in the fifteenth century. Russians across the country set

their clocks and watches to the radio broadcast of the chiming of the clock in the belfry of the Savior Tower. Engineering and metalworking are the leading industries in Moscow, including several notable vehicle production plants. Moscow's famous GUM department store traces its roots back to medieval trade fairs.

Ivan built the framework for absolute rule. He tried to limit the power of the *boyars*, or great landowning nobles. After he married a niece of the last Byzantine emperor, Ivan adopted Byzantine court rituals to emphasize Russia's role as the heir to Byzantine power. Like the Byzantine emperors, he used a double-headed eagle as his symbol and sometimes referred to himself as **tsar**, the Russian word for Caesar. In 1504, a Russian church council echoed Byzantine statements, declaring, "By nature, the tsar is like any other man, but in power and office he is like the highest God."

**Ivan the Terrible Establishes Absolute Rule** In 1547, Ivan IV, grandson of Ivan the Great, became the first Russian ruler officially crowned tsar. He further centralized royal power by limiting the privileges of the old boyar families and granting land to nobles in exchange for military or other service. At a time when the manor system was fading in Western Europe, Ivan IV introduced new laws that tied Russian serfs to the land.

About 1560, Ivan IV became increasingly unstable. He trusted no one and became subject to violent fits of rage. In a moment of madness, he even killed his own son. He organized the *oprichniki* (ah PREECH nee kee), agents of terror who enforced the tsar's will. Dressed in black robes and mounted on black horses, they slaughtered rebellious boyars and sacked towns where people were suspected of disloyalty. Their saddles were decorated with a dog's head and a broom, symbols of their constant watchfulness to sweep away their master's enemies.

The tsar's awesome power, and the ways he used it, earned him the title **Ivan the Terrible**. When he died in 1584, he left a land seething with rebellion. But he had introduced Russia to a tradition of extreme absolute power that would shape Russian history well into the twentieth century.

**Checkpoint** How did Ivan III and Ivan IV establish authoritarian power?

## BIOGRAPHY



**Ivan the Terrible**

"I grew up on the throne," explained Ivan the Terrible (1530–1584) of his unhappy childhood. His father, Vasily, died when Ivan was only three years old. Intelligent, well-read, and religious, young Ivan was crowned tsar at age 17.

Although Ivan had long been a harsh ruler, his behavior became increasingly unstable after his wife died. Prone to violence, he crushed any opposition, real or imagined. He had thousands of people in the city of Novgorod killed because he feared a plot against him. Almost every noble family was affected by his murders. "I have surpassed all sinners," he confessed in his will. **How do you think a reign like Ivan's affected Russian life?**

### Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice  
Web Code: naa-0921

#### Writing About History

##### Quick Write: Write a Thesis Statement

Use a reliable library or Internet source to list the important events in the life of someone you read about in this section. Describe the personality traits that person displayed in his or her life. Write a thesis statement that presents your conclusion about his or her personality and actions. For example, you might say that Ivan the Terrible was a harsh and unstable ruler.

## Assess and Reteach

### Assess Progress

L3

■ Have students complete the Section Assessment.

■ Administer the Section Quiz.

**All in One** Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 43

■ To further assess student understanding, use

Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 37

### Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 85

L3

Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 85

L1 L2

Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 85

L2

### Extend

L4

**Link to Literature** Have students read the selection "The Revenge of Olga," and answer the questions.

**All in One** Teaching Resources, Unit 2, p. 51

## Answers

**BIOGRAPHY** It probably had an adverse effect, because countries fail to progress or even descend into chaos if they have poor or inconsistent leadership.

Ivan III recovered lost territories, limited the power of *boyars*, emphasized Russia's role as heir to Byzantine power, and set a framework for absolute rule. Ivan IV further limited the power of *boyars*, reinforced serfdom, increased military strength, organized *oprichniki*, and centralized royal power.

#### Writing About History

Students should construct a list of important events in the life of their subject using reliable sources. Thesis statements should demonstrate an ability to draw conclusions from their lists.

For additional assessment, have students access **Progress Monitoring Online** at **Web Code naa-0921**.

## Section 2 Assessment

### Terms, People, and Places

- Place each of the key terms at the beginning of the section into one of the following categories: government, culture, or geography. Write a sentence for each term explaining your choice.

### Note Taking

- Reading Skill: Recognize Sequence** Use your completed timeline to answer the Focus Question: How did geography and the migrations of different peoples influence the rise of Russia?

### Comprehension and Critical Thinking

- Recognize Cause and Effect** How did Russia's geography affect its early history?
- Determine Relevance** How important was Byzantine influence on Russia? Explain your answer.
- Synthesize Information** How did Mongol rule influence Russia's economy and political structure?
- Analyze Information** How did a tradition of absolute rule develop in Russia?

## Section 2 Assessment

- Sentences should reflect an understanding of the terms, people, and places listed at the beginning of the section.
- Answers should recognize the geographical features and events that contributed to the rise of Russia.
- Proximity to the steppe aided migration, fertile land attracted farmers, the river network encouraged migration and trade.

- Byzantine Christianity set the pattern for close ties between Church and state; Russians adapted Byzantine religious art, music, and architecture.
- High taxation rates contributed to the growth of serfdom as people sought protection of Russian lords; it encouraged autocratic rule and absolute power.
- Ivan III tried to limit the power of the *boyars* and saw himself as a tsar; Ivan IV further centralized royal power.