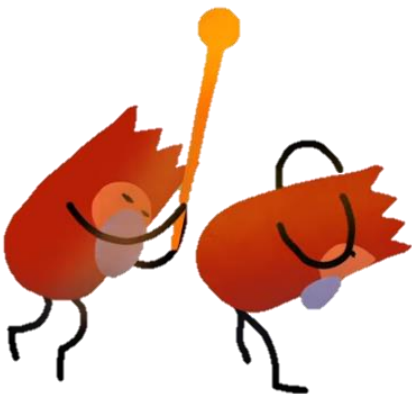


# Kievan Rus



Watch the Ted-Ed video “*Where did Russia come from?*” by Alex Gendler. Condense (sift through the many details given by Gendler) this video to identify **a few main points that this video can tell us about the relationship between Russia and Ukraine.**



Some points from Jerry Bentley and Herb Ziegler's *Traditions & Encounters: Third Edition* (Toronto: McGraw Hill, 2006), 340:

- For two centuries Kiev served as a conduit for the spread of Byzantine cultural and religious (i.e. Orthodox Christianity) in Russia. Fun Fact: The onion domes that are a distinctive feature of early Russian churches were the result of architects' efforts to imitate the domed structures of Constantinople.
- Eventually, Russians even claimed to inherit the imperial mantle of Byzantium. According to a popular theory of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Moscow was the world's **third Rome**.

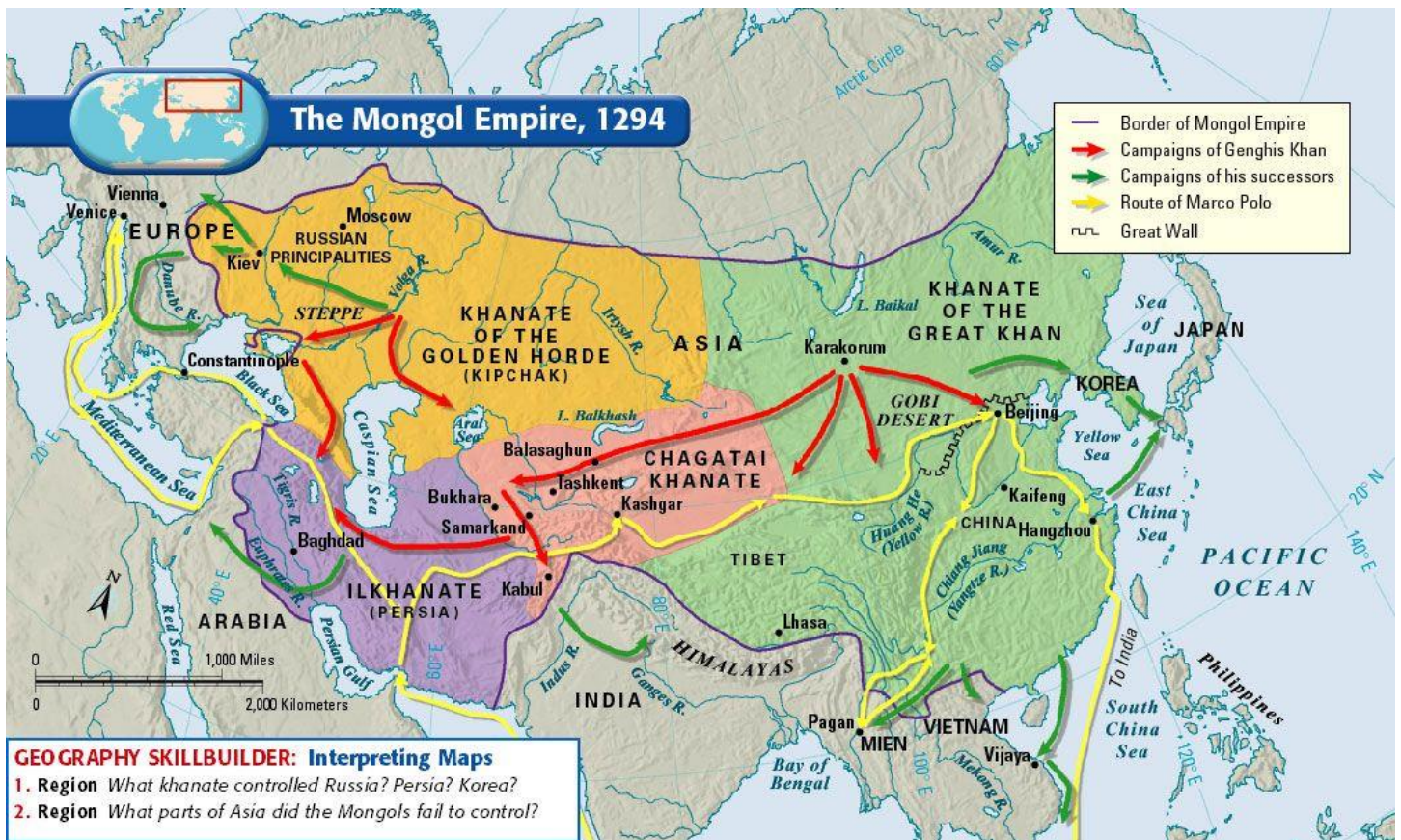


- The first Rome had fallen to Germanic invaders in the fifth century
- The second Rome (Constantinople) had fallen to the Turks in 1453.



The Byzantium Empire (East Roman Empire) in 476 CE

**Eastern Roman Empire = Byzantium Empire**



- Political instability marked the history of Kiev throughout the 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the city was made to pay tribute to the Mongul Empire (Golden Horde) during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- The city came under the sovereignty of the Crown of Poland in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Following the Russo-Polish War (1654–1667), Kiev found itself transferred to the Russian Tsar on January 31<sup>st</sup>, 1667.