

## Asymmetric Russian History (Sample text)

### Preamble:

This table comprises the premises and development stages in formation of present multi-ethnic/multi-language governmental setting of the Russian Federation with borders claimed and recognized the International Community (UN) in the Eurasian region since 862. The present RF setting is based on numerous consecutive development phases, where the present geographic and institutional formations emerged through preceding-current - successor state formations varying in objectively measurable terms within the entire political formation process or within a given development stage processes emerging since Establishment of the first Russian Authority in Novgorod in 862:

- **Rurik's Setup of the 1<sup>st</sup> Russian Authority in Novgorod 862 - 882**
- **Kievan Rus' Authority with a twin-legacy in Kiev 882 - 1240**
- **Principality of Novgorod/The Novgorod Republic 1136 - 1478**
- **Grand Duchy of Vladimir in Vladimir-(Suzdal) 1157 - 1331**
- **Principality/Kingdom of Galicia-Volhynia in 1199, 1253 - 1349**
- **Mongol-Tatar Authority (Golden Horde) from Sarai 1243 - 1480**
- **The FR through Grand Duchy of Moscow 1263 - 1547**
- **The FR through Tsardom of Russia in Moscow 1547 - 1721**
- **The FR through Russian Empire in St. Petersburg 1721- 1917**
- **The FR through the Soviet Union in Moscow 1917 - 1991**
- **The Russian Federation (FR) in Moscow 1991 -**

A colour code has been used to distinguish between the two main overall directions since the establishment of the first General Russian Authority and its 20-year period of time in Novgorod (862 – 882) before moving it to Kiev to have a better control of the Trade route from the Varangian in Baltics to the Greeks in Byzantium. Kievan Rus' was at its cultural and political height in the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century and later disintegrated into many small principalities. The most powerful successor states were Novgorod Republic, Vladimir-Suzdal and Galicia-Volhynia.

There are two major political development paths: the Kievan provision 882 - 1349 (blue) and the Muscovite provision amongst the peoples speaking Eastern-Slavic languages in Eastern Europe 882 – 2015 (red), as well as the provision of Mongolian Authority (not only a Yoke) in the former Kievan Rus' and its successor state authorities. These two paths and relationship with the Mongols has impacted on the medieval time and present settings.

This vision of history attempts to be a coherent new presentation of Russian history which is based on the same facts as the official historiography on Russian history as available in the new 2014 contents of Wikipedia, Russian Academy of Sciences, Great Soviet Encyclopedia and Great Russian Encyclopedia sources represent the raw data on Russian past event and interlink them. The five Odyssey-texts, which describe the asymmetries and asymmetric thinking with Russian history concepts and value system in the past and in contemporary context of the Russian state's formation in political and cultural development terms.

**Rurik dynasty in Rus'/Russia 862/1157 – 1598**

**Kievan Rus' Authority in city of Kiev 882 - 1240 (Kievan Rus')**

<b>Time/ Ruler</b>	<b>Setup</b>	<b>Objectively Measurable Results</b>
	<b>Rule</b>	<p>Rurik's Descendants shared power over Kievan Rus', where princely succession moved from elder to younger brother and from uncle to nephew, as well as from father to son. The first law code (Russkaya Pravda) was promulgated during Yaroslav the Wise.</p> <p>Vladimir the Great was the first ruler to give Rus' political unity, by way of organized religion. The church provided him with the concepts of territorial and hierarchical organization; Byzantine notions of autocracy adopted by him and his successors to give them the equivalent of imperial authority.</p> <p>In the Princely era, Kievan Rus' had its own peculiarities. Its privileged elite, which enjoyed full protection of the law, was not a closed estate; based, as it was, on merit, which the prince rewarded with grants of land, its membership was dependent on the will of the prince.</p> <p>Veche was a popular assembly in medieval Slavic countries. The assemblies discussed matters of war and peace, adopted laws, and called for and expelled rulers. In Kiev, the venue was in front of the Cathedral of St. Sophia.</p> <p>The town veche was simply a gathering of community members to inform everybody of important events and come up with a collective planning for the near future.</p>
	<b>Capital</b>	Kiev
	<b>Langu- age (s)</b>	Old Church Slavic, Norse, Finno-Ugric languages
	<b>Religion, Values</b>	Pagan, Orthodox Christianity since 988, Patrimony
	<b>Foreign Relations</b>	Trade and wars with Khazars. Byzantium the main trading & cultural partner. The Mongol Empire invaded Kievan Rus' in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century.
	<b>Social Dialogue</b>	A mixture of Slavic/Scandinavian elites (the princes) on the top. The military and state officials subordinates of the princes. There was a class of tribute-paying peasants with labour duty to the princes. A stratum of slaves at the bottom, but not such a feudal serfdom system like in Western Europe.
	<b>Social Services</b>	<p>A school system established by Yaroslav the Wise. In Kievan Rus' in the rulers continued to develop public and church schools. Secular schools supported literacy spreading and preparations of people for state service while, while church schools prepared sextons and priests. In 1068 the firsts school for girls was opened in a Kiev monastery schools.</p> <p>Medicine was largely in the hands of folk healers until the 11th century. These were known by a variety of names and according to some authorities they doubled as pagan cult</p>

	<p>leaders. A distinct secular medical tradition seems to have developed in Kievan Rus' by the mid-11th century, but little is known about it.</p> <p>When Christianity was introduced in 988, both folk and secular medicine began to give way to monastic medicine - at least in theory. The Orthodox Church concerned itself with welfare and charity, but that function of organised religion was essentially forgotten by 1450.</p>
<b>Economy</b>	The economy of the Kievan state was based on agriculture and on extensive trade with Byzantium, Asia, and Scandinavia.
<b>Infra-structure</b>	Advanced water network to support trade routes. In the first half of 13 <sup>th</sup> century, Kievan Rus' has some 300 urban centres.
<b>Military/ Defence</b>	The Ancient Rus' military reflects its Scandinavian origins strongly, but with a twist on the usual Viking-style warfare, including infantry, cavalry. In the Byzantine army also served numerous Rus-origin mercenaries (Varangian Guard).
<b>Key Rulers</b>	
Oleg of Novgorod, Grand Prince of Kiev 882 - 912	<p>During his reign Kiev became “mother of Rus cities”. The new Kievan state prospered due to its abundant supply of furs, beeswax, honey and slaves for export, and because it controlled trade routes of Eastern Europe: the Volga route, the Varangians to the Greeks route and route between the Black Sea, Khazars and the Germanic lands of Central Europe.</p> <p>These commercial connections enriched Rus' merchants and princes, funding military forces and the construction of churches, palaces, fortifications, and furthered towns. Demand for luxury goods fostered production of expensive jewellery and religious wares, allowing their export, and an advanced credit and money-lending may have also been in place.</p>
Vladimir the Great 980 - 1015	<p>As prince of Kiev, Vladimir's most notable achievement was the Christianization of Kievan Rus', a process that began in 988. Vladimir's choice of Eastern Christianity may also have reflected his close personal ties with Constantinople, which dominated the Black Sea and hence trade on Kiev's most vital commercial route, the Dnepr River. Adherence to the Eastern Church had long-range political, cultural and religious consequences.</p> <p>The church had a liturgy written in Cyrillic and a corpus of translations from Greek that had been produced for the Slavic peoples. Following the Great Schism of 1054, the Rus' church maintained communion with both Rome and Constantinople for some time, but along with most of the Eastern churches it eventually split to follow the Eastern Orthodox.</p>
Yaroslav the Wise 1019 - 1054	<p>Yaroslav was eager to improve relations with the rest of Europe, especially with the Byzantine empire. His granddaughter was married to Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor. He also arranged marriages for his sister and three daughters to the kings of Poland, France, Hungary and Norway.</p> <p>The gradual disintegration of the Kievan Rus' began in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, after the death of Yaroslav the Wise. The position of the Grand Prince of Kiev was weakened by the growing influence of regional clans.</p>

