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Russian Political Heritage

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Recommended Citation

RUSSIAN POLITICAL HERITAGE

A. AUTOCRATIC AND BYZANTINE LEGACY
1. Khazars: 8th century
2. Rus: Kievan State founded by Rurik the Red, 9th century
3. Byzantine Influence: Roman (Czar), Greek (Cyrillic Alphabet), Near Eastern (God-Emperor: Caesaro-Papism)
3. Messianic Orthodoxy: Third Rome
4. Vladimir the Saint (973-1015)
5. Iaroslav the Wise (1019-1054)
6. Mongol-Tatar Domination (1234-1460): Centralization, Backwardness: Khanate of the Golden Horde
7. Alexander Nevsky (1236-1240)
8. Muscovite Absolutism: Growth of Moscow's Influence under Ivan I (Kalita) and Simeon I
9. Ivan III (the Great) Married Niece (Sophia) of the Last Byzantine Emperor in 1472 and Claimed Succession

B. CONSOLIDATION OF AUTOCRATIC RULE
1. Power Shared between Czar and Duma
2. Ivan IV (the Terrible) (1533-1584): Reduced the Boyars
3. Zemsky Sobor, 1549
4. Time of Troubles (1584-1613)
   a. Boris Godunov
5. Michael Romanov (1613-1645)

6. Peter I (the Great) (1689-1725) Abolished Duma and Zemsky Sobor
7. Great Northern War (1700-1721): Battle of Poltava (1709)
8. Catherine II (the Great) (1762-1796)