**Crash Course World History Video Notes**

**Russia, the Kievan Rus, and the Mongols**

1. Most historians now believe that the settlers of Kiev were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people who migrated from around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. But there’s an older theory that the settlers of Kiev were actually

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who came down to Kiev from rivers like Dnieper and founded outposts.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was hugely important to Kiev. Almost all of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ended with trade concession treaties, and their \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ were unusually devoted to the subject of commerce.
2. The Rus traded \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like fur, wax, and also slaves—which may be an explanation that word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ derives from the Latin word for slave.
3. They also relied on agriculture—and your relationships to the land determined both your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and your \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The ruler of Kiev was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and he became the model for future Russian Kings. Also, the early grand princes made a fateful decision: They became Byzantine Christians.
5. According to legend, Prince Vladimir chose to convert the Rus to Byzantine Christianity in the 11th century over Islam because of Islam’s prohibition on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Kievan Rus eventually fell in 1240 when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ showed up and replaced them.
7. The Mongols did set up the Khanate of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Russia, but it didn’t leave much lasting impact on the institutions of the region, which had already been set up by the Kievans.
8. The Mongols were comparatively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: they were happy to live in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and collect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the ever-bickering Russian princes.
9. Perhaps most importantly, Mongol rule cut the Russians off from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and further isolated them from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
10. But the Mongols did help propel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prominence and in doing so, created the idea that this was Russia.
11. The Muscovite princes won—that is to say purchased—the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on behalf of the Khan from other princes.
12. One prince who was particularly good at this was known as Ivan Kalita which translates roughly as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
13. Plus Moscow was at the headwaters of four rivers which made it well-positioned for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And because they were kind of the allies of the Mongols- the Mongols rarely attacked them-which meant that lots of people went to Moscow because it was relatively safe.
14. In fact, Moscow also became the seat of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1325.
15. After Basil the Blind, came the real man who expanded Moscow’s power, Ivan III, later known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. First, he asserted Russian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Mongols and stopped paying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the khan--after the khan had named him Grand Prince, of course.
17. Ivan later declared himself sovereign of all Russians and then married the niece of the last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emperor, thus giving him even more legitimacy.
18. He took titles autocrat and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which means Caesar. Basically, Ivan created the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Russian state and for doing that he probably deserves title “the Great.”
19. While Ivan III consolidated Muscovite power, the undeniable brutal streak in Russian governance comes not from the Mongols, but from Ivan IV, better known as Ivan the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. But in the beginning, he was really an innovative leader; he reformed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, emphasizing the new technology of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
21. But in the second part of his reign, Ivan earned his nickname, the Terrible—psychological historians will point out that things started go terribly wrong with Ivan after the death of his beloved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Anastasia Romanov.
22. In the end, Ivan IV established absolute control of the czar over all the Russian people, but he also set the precedent of accomplishing this through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the suspension of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.