

The essence and specific features of Russian centralized state

Ivan Kalita

- ▶ All the actions of Ivan Kalita were aimed at raising Moscow above the rest of the principalities.
- ▶ Successful were the actions in the fight against the Tver Principality. In 1327, there was an uprising in Tver against the Horde rule. The punitive action of Uzbek Khan so weakened the Tver forces that the Principality no longer competed with Moscow.
- ▶ The policy of Prince Ivan Kalita led to the favor of Uzbek Khan.



Stages of formation of Russian centralized state

- ▶ The end of 13th-the beginning of 14th centuries - the rise of Moscow principality
- ▶ The second half of 14th - the beginning of 15th centuries – the beginning of state centralization around Moscow
- ▶ The end of 15th – beginning of 16th centuries – the completion of the formation of the centralized Russian state

Three centres predated to integrate Rus

- ▶ Moscow principality
- ▶ Tver principality
- ▶ Lithuanian principality

Reasons for the rise of Moscow

Objective

- ▶ Moscow was far away from dangerous outskirts
- ▶ Important trade routes
- ▶ Lands appropriate for agriculture
- ▶ Developed feudal tenure (prince relied on nobles)

Subjective

- ▶ Wisdom and far-sightedness of Moscow princes
- ▶ There were no strifes in Moscow princely family
- ▶ The principality was passed to one single heritor.

Dmitry Donskoy (1359-1389)

- ▶ 1368, 1370, 1372 – Dmitry fought all the attacks
- ▶ 1375 - Dmitry conquered Tver
- ▶ Appended Vladimir, Dmitrov, Uglich, Kostroma, Beloozero, Starodub
- ▶ Battle of Kulikovo (8th September of 1380). Signification:
 - ▶ 1)weakening of the Tatar Yoke
 - ▶ 2) Moscow was recognized as the unifier of Rus
 - ▶ 3) National rise



Vasiliy I Dmitrievich (1389-1425) ; Vasily II the Dark (1425 - 1462)

Vasiliy I Dmitrievich

- ▶ Began to reign without asking the Golden Horde for permission
- ▶ Appended Nizhniy Novgorod, Vologda, Murom, Torzhok, Volokalamsk
- ▶ The Feodal war 1433-1453; Vasily II asserted power

Vasily II the Dark

- ▶ Liquidated apanage principalities
- ▶ 1456 – march on Novgorod; appended Novgorod territories



Ivan III Vasilievich (1462-1505)

- ▶ Accession: Yaroslavl, Rostov, Novgorod, Tver, Vyatka
- ▶ 1476 – stopped paying tribute
- ▶ 1480 – standoff on the Ugra river
- ▶ 1487 – Kazan khanate was conquered
- ▶ 1485 – Gosudar of all Russia



Vasily III Ivanovich (1505-1533)

- ▶ Formation of Russian unified state was completed
- ▶ Accession: Pskov, Smolensk, Ryazan



The system of management of the centralized state

- ▶ Since 1485, the Moscow Grand Duke Ivan III became known as the Grand Duke of all Russia.
- ▶ During the reign of Ivan III, the system of state power of a single state is formed. The highest institution was the boyar Duma-the Council under the Grand Duke.
- ▶ The order of service was based on the system of localism. Localism - the order of appointment to positions of nobility and merit of the family.
- ▶ The Executive branch is beginning to take shape. Orders - Central management bodies.
- ▶ The Country was divided into counties, counties into volosts. The County was ruled by a Governor, a parish - Veloster. The basis of local government was the feeding system.
- ▶ The sudebnik of 1497 - the first code of laws of United Russia-fixed the unified structure and management in the state.

Specific features of Russian centralized state

In Europe

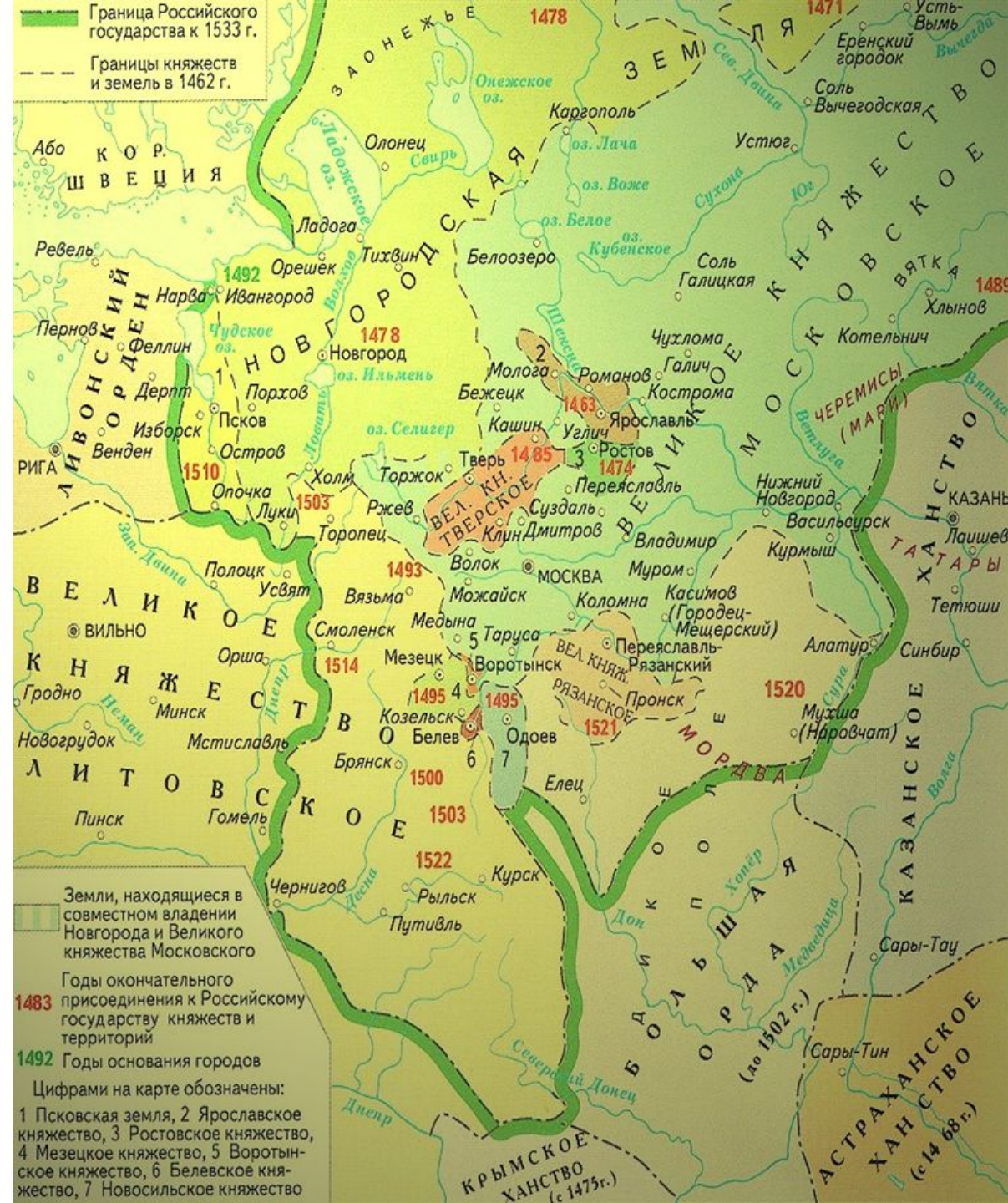
- ▶ Socio-economic factor
- ▶ growth of cities, domestic and foreign trade
- ▶ formation of the bourgeoisie
- ▶ emancipation of the peasants

In Russia

- ▶ Foreign policy factor
- ▶ Tatar Yoke, external danger from Lithuania and the Livonian order
- ▶ Unification of lands through strong princely power
- ▶ Enslavement of the peasants

Russian state by 1533

- ▶ By the end of the reign of Vasily III, the unification of Russian lands was completed
- ▶ The state became unified, but it was not centralized yet
- ▶ Centralization – the main task of power in the 2nd half of the XVI century



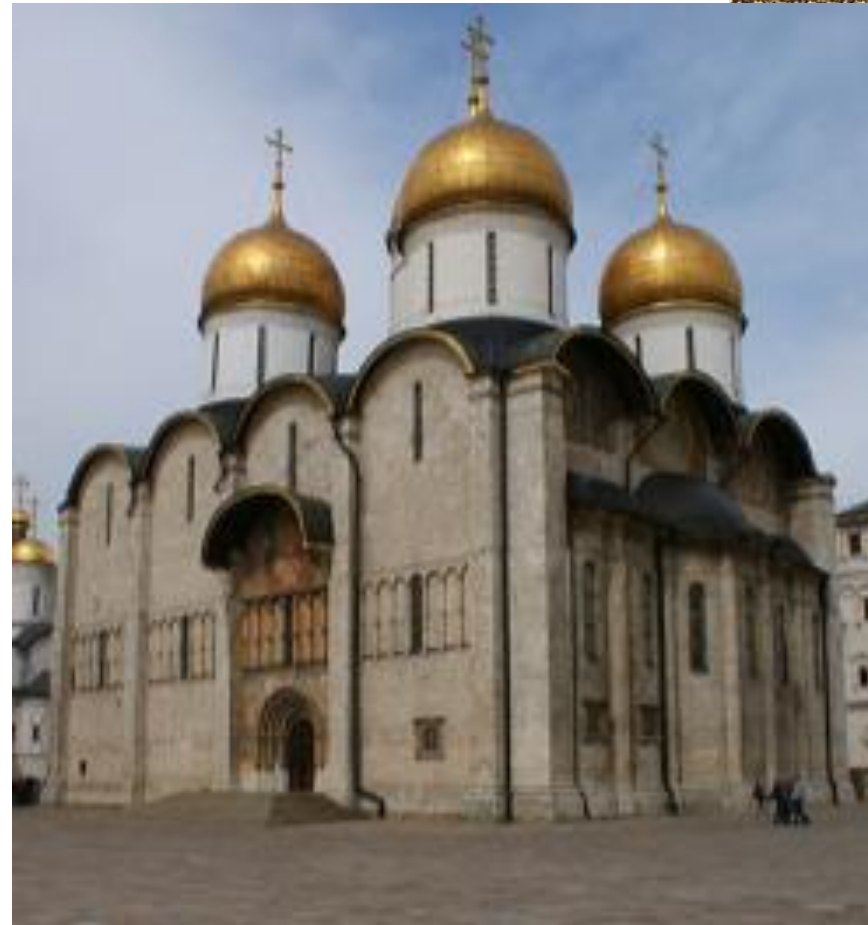
The Reign Of Elena Glinsky (1533-1538)

- ▶ After the death of Vasily III (1533), his son Ivan became Grand Duke. But in fact, the power was in the hands of Elena Glinskaya-Ivan's mother. During her reign, a number of reforms were initiated to strengthen the Grand Ducal power.
- ▶ Local government reform began (which was completed by Ivan IV)
- ▶ Increased control over the growth of Church land ownership
- ▶ Ban on buying land from serving people was introduced
- ▶ On her orders, the Kitaygorodskaya wall was built
- ▶ Armistice with Lithuania (1536)
- ▶ Financial reform: the Moscow and Novgorod monetary systems were merged and a single Moscow rouble was introduced. There appeared a new Moscow coin-kopek



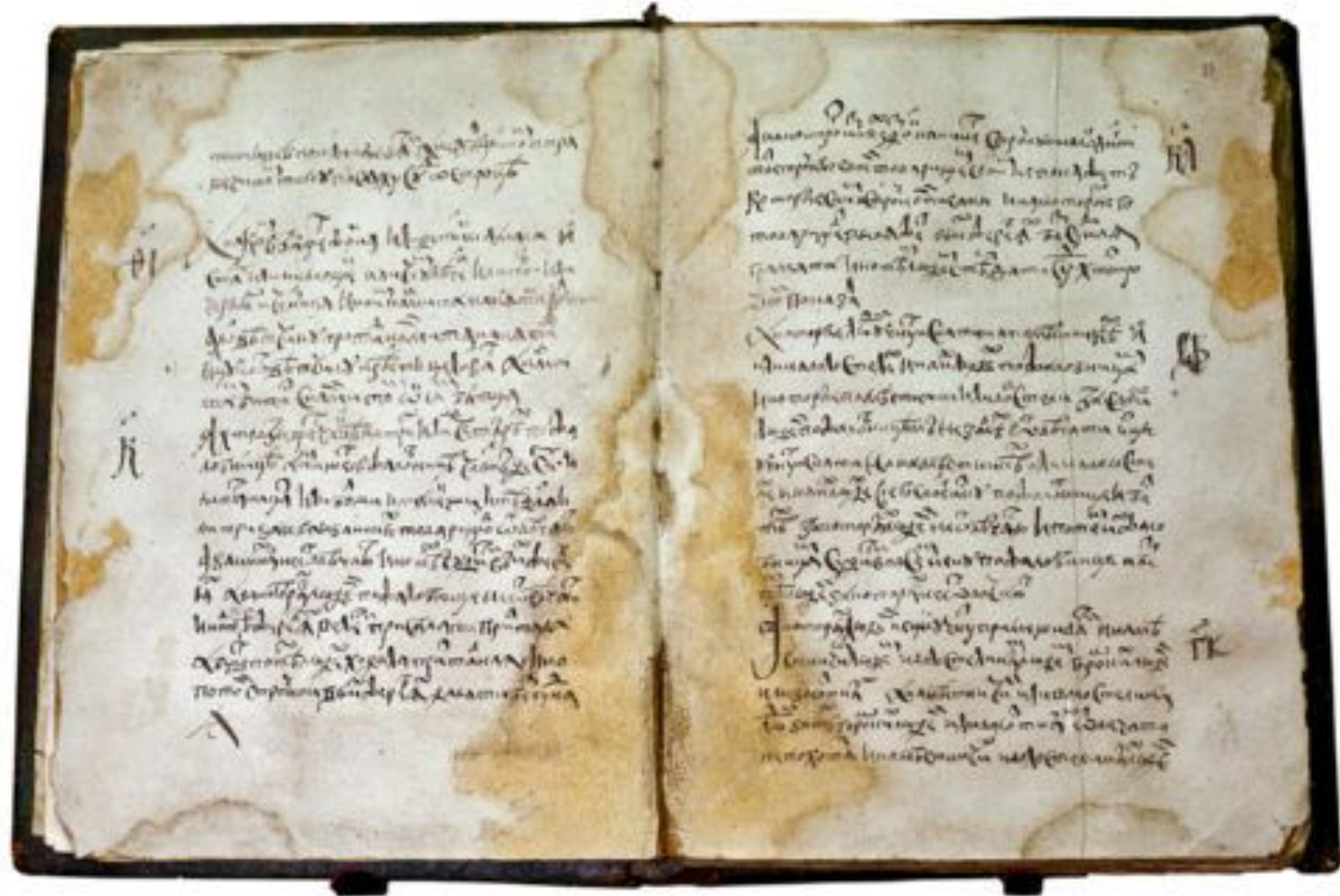
Ivan IV the Terrible - The first «Tsar of all Russia»

- ▶ In January 1547, when Ivan was 16 years old, Metropolitan Makarii crowned him in the Uspensky Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin.
- ▶ Historical significance of the proclamation of Ivan IV as Tsar: Lifted of Ivan IV over the other princes. He was revered as a great gosudar



Judicial reform of the Elected Rada

- ▶ 1550-Ivan IV's law book was adopted.
- ▶ Elimination of tax privileges of monasteries
- ▶ Limit the power of governors and volostile - strengthening the control of the Royal administration
- ▶ A single amount of court fees



The reform of Central and local government

- ▶ Creating an ordered management system
- ▶ Cancellation of feedings (1555)
- ▶ Continuing the lip reform(1555-1556) all power in the uyezd passed to the provincial and Zemstvo prefects, and in the cities – to the izlublennyi golova

Church reform

- ▶ 1551-adoption of Stoglav. It designed the Pantheon (list) of all Russian saints; regulated Church life-services, rites
- ▶ Introduction of the unified tax system, inventory of Church lands
- ▶ Strengthening state control
- ▶ Rigid iconographic Canon
- ▶ Prohibition of usury by priests

Results of reforms of The elected Rada

- ▶ A new set of laws has been adopted
- ▶ A number of privileges of former independent princes were eliminated
- ▶ Unified Church Canon approved
- ▶ The role of the Central government in judicial proceedings has been strengthened
- ▶ A professional Central management unit has been created
- ▶ A permanent army has been created
- ▶ Cancelled feeding
- ▶ Limited locality

Oprichnina

- ▶ A special order – oprichnina, i.e. provided for the division of the entire territory of the state into two parts:
- ▶ oprichnina – lands taken under special tsarist administration
- ▶ zemschina – land that should be in charge of the boyars, power of voivodes and governors was preserved

Some historians think that oprichnina was Ivan IV trial to put part of the territory under absolute power

