

FEUDAL BREAKING UP

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Preconditions for feudal breaking up after the death of Yaroslav

- § The division of power between five sons and a grandson did not prevent strife.
- § Everyone strove for independence from the great Kiev principality
- § The existing order of succession to the throne gave rise to an atmosphere of instability
- § External threat and interference of the Polovtsy in the internal political affairs of Russia
- § 1097g. - Lyubech congress. Fragmentation, but unification against the Polovtsians



The history of feudal breaking up

- It began after The **Council of Liubech** in 1097 (officially after the death of Mstislav the Great in 1132)
- Kiev Rus was divided into 15 independent parts
- Each prince was engaged in landscaping and was responsible only for his land
- At the beginning of the XII century, the main principalities had formed in Russia, which retained their existence throughout the period of fragmentation
- Initially, there were 14 principalities in Russia, by the end of the fragmentation there were more than 50

THE PREMISES OF FEUDAL BREAKING UP



The economic premises

- The existing system of subsistence farming
- The isolation of households
- The lack of barter

THE PREMISES OF FEUDAL BREAKING UP

The socio – political premises:

- Boyars changed into landowners and aspired to political independence – as a result deep social contradictions between boyars and peasants
- Lack of precise order of succession
- Deep social contradictions were the reason of necessity of strong local authority

THE PREMISES OF FEUDAL BREAKING UP

The foreign policy premises:

- Incursion of the Mongols
- Disappearance of ancient trade route from the Varangians to the Greeks which united the Slav tribes



The largest principalities were:

-Vladimir - Suzdal Principality

-Galitsko – Volinsky Principality

-Novgorod Boyar Republic

	Общая граница русских княжеств в начале XIII в.		Основные направления вторжений крестоносцев в Прибалтику
	Границы русских княжеств в последней четверти XII в.		Основные направления набегов половцев на Русь
	Осваиваемые и зависимые территории		Поход новгород-северского князя Игоря Святославича на половцев в 1185 г.
© Полоцк	Центры княжеств и земель		Место и год сражения
Ростов	Центры формирующихся удельных княжеств		Важнейшие торговые пути

Vladimir - Suzdal Principality

- Large cities - Rostov, Suzdal, Vladimir, Nizhny Novgorod
- The territory of the principality was well protected from external invasions by natural barriers - forests, rivers
- Princes:
 - ❖ Vladimir Monomakh (son of Vsevolod Yaroslavovich)
 - ❖ Yuri Dolgoruky (son of Vladimir Vsevolodovich Monomakh)
 - ❖ Andrey Bogolyubsky (son of Yuri Vladimirovich Dolgoruky)
 - ❖ Vsevolod the Big Nest (son of Yuri Vladimirovich Dolgoruky)



Rostov



Suzdal



Nizhny Novgorod



Vladimir

Vladimir - Suzdal Principality

The main feature is a strong princely power, a boyar council.

Since Vladimir Monomakh, the princes began to pursue a policy of attracting the population to infertile land through the provision of tax incentives(за счет предоставления налоговых льгот)

The Vladimir-Suzdal principality was by that time most powerful both economically and politically

The basis of the economy was developed agriculture. A developed economy gave princes the opportunity to strengthen their power in the struggle with their neighbors

Galitsko – Volinsky Principality



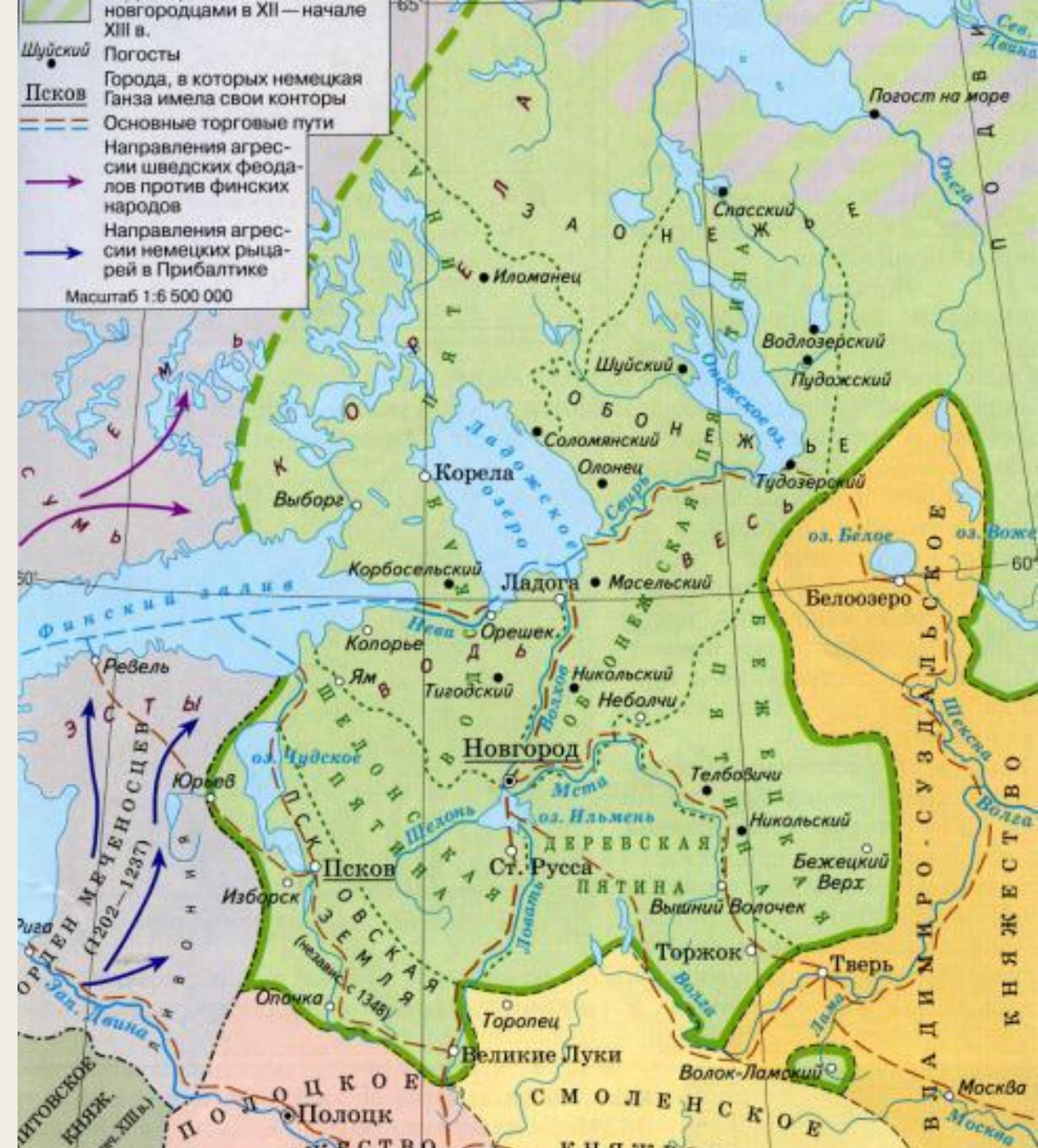
- Large cities - Galich, Vladimir-Volynsky, Brest, Lviv, Perzemysl
- Active foreign trade (neighboring with Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary)
- Distance from nomads
- Availability of fertile lands and forests for trades
- The unification of the Galician and Volin principalities took place in the XII century



Galitsko – Volinsky Principality

- o The main feature is the strong position of the boyars and the weak princely authority
- o The people's assemblies sought to participate in decision-making and limited the princely power
- o In the principality there was no permanent dynasty

NOVGORO D BOYAR REPUBLIC



NOVGOROD BOYAR REPUBLIC

- Favorable geographical position - the crossroads of trade routes (Western Europe-Rus-East and Byzantium)
- Crafts, salt production, beekeeping gave the boyars huge income
- Huge territory (from the Arctic Ocean to the upper Volga)



Large cities – Novgorod, Pskov, Ladoga, Rusa

Consequences of feudal breaking up



Positive

- Growth of cities and households
- The development of culture
- Strong authority of church
- The development of agriculture
- The entry of individual principalities into the international arena



Negative

- The weakening of the military power of the Russian lands
- Human deaths as a result of civil strife
- The ruin of the household during the wars between the princes

Thank you for your attention!