

ANCIENT TIMES, STATE OF KYIV RUS AND THE GALICIA-VOLHYNI A STATE

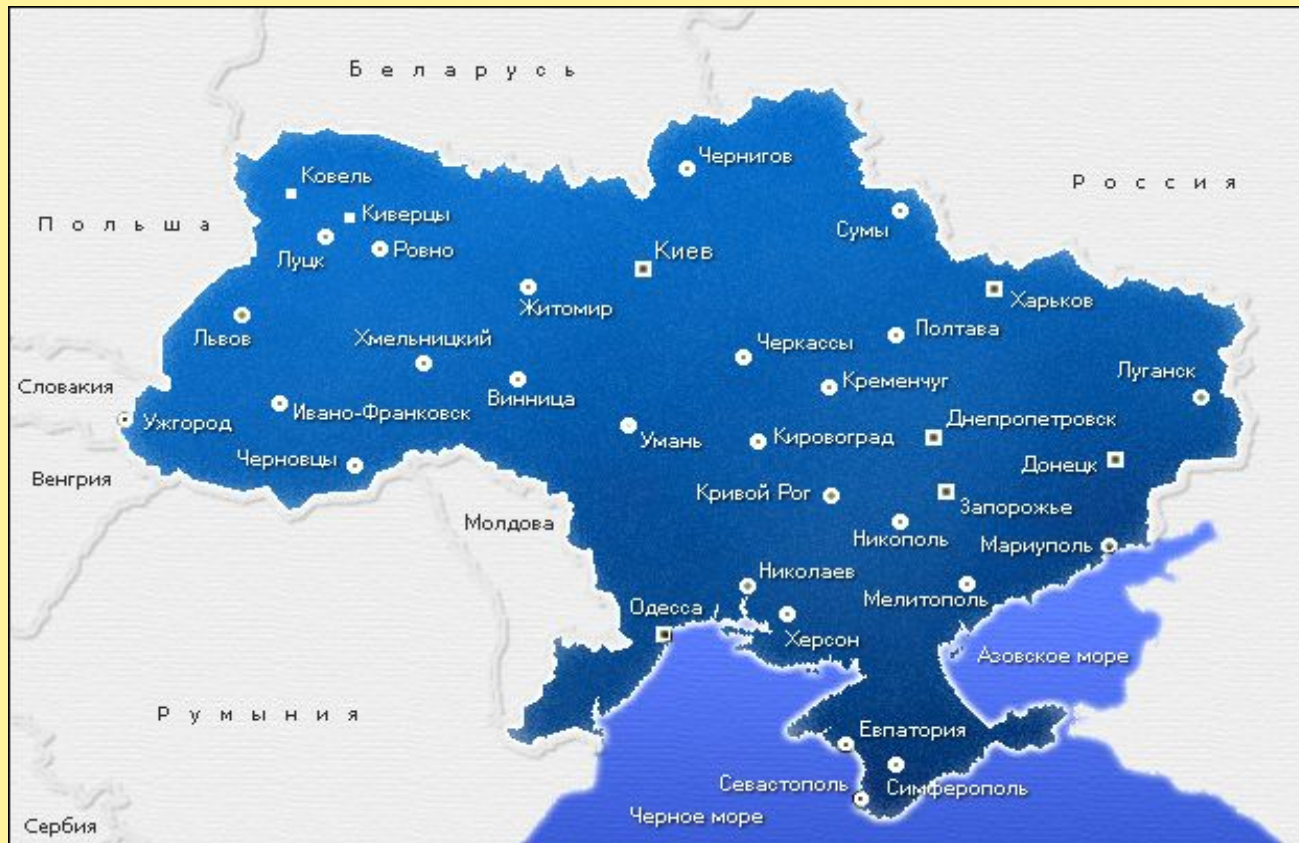
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PLAN:

- 1. **TRYPILLIAN CULTURE, PIT-GRAVE CULTURE, SCYTHIANS, SARMATIANS, GREEK COLONIES**
- 2. **THE EASTERN SLAVS. FIRST PRINCES OF KYIV RUS**
- 3. **PROSPERITY OF KYIV RUS**
- 4. **FEUDAL DISINTEGRATION**
- 5. **THE GALICIA-VOLHYNIA STATE**



TERM "U-KRAINE" MEANS "IN-LAND",
"HOME-LAND" OR "OUR-COUNTRY"





- ❑ The late Neolithic Cucuteni-Trypillian Culture from about 4500–3000 BC
- ❑ from the Carpathian Mountains to the Dniester and Dnieper regions in modern-day Romania, Moldova, and Ukraine, encompassing an area of more than 35,000 km² (14,000 sq mi).

❑



- Trypillian culture built the largest settlements in Neolithic Europe (some had populations of up to 15,000 inhabitants).
- density was very high, with the settlements averagely spaced 3 to 4 kilometers apart



- *A scale reproduction of a Cucuteni-Trypillian village.*



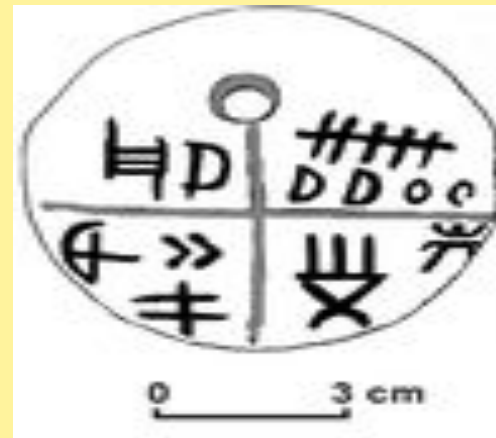
- every 60 to 80 years the inhabitants of a settlement would burn their entire village.
- reason for the burning still is a subject of debate among scholars; many of the settlements were reconstructed several times on top of earlier ones, preserving the shape and the orientation of the older buildings.
- One particular location, the Poduri site (Romania), revealed thirteen habitation levels that were constructed on top of each other over many years.



- *An anthropomorphic figure; the incisions may represent tattoos*



- *An example of a Sumerian Cuneiform clay tablet*

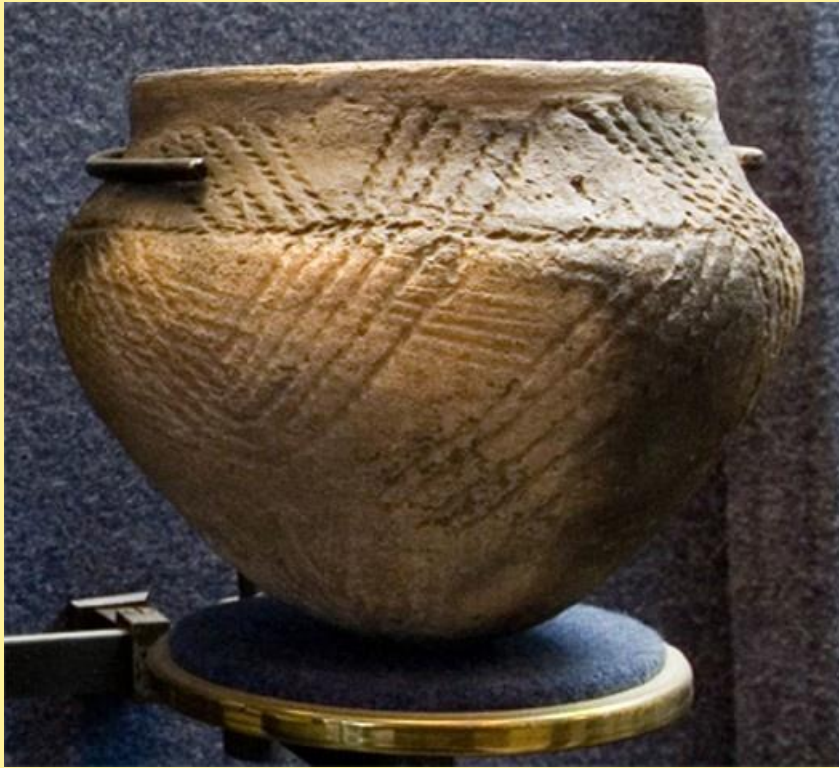


PIT-GRAVE CULTURE

(or **Yamna** culture from **yama** [pit]).

- A Copper Age–Bronze Age (late 3rd - early 2nd millennium BC) - along the Dnieper River, in the steppe region, in the Crimea
- - took its name from *pit graves* used for ***burials*** in family or ***clan kurhans***. Corpses were covered with red ocher and laid either in a supine position or on their sides with flexed legs. Grave goods included egg-shaped pottery containing food, stone, bone, and copper implements, weapons, and adornments.
- The culture's major economic occupation was *animal husbandry, agriculture, hunting and fishing* of secondary importance.





Pit-Grave culture

SCYTHIANS

- **Scythians** (скити, скифи; skyty, skify).
- A group of ***Indo-European*** tribes that controlled the steppe of Southern Ukraine in 7th - 3rd centuries BC.
- spoke an **Iranian dialect**.
- In the 670s BC they launched a successful campaign to expand into Media, Syria, and Palestine.
- their lands between the lower Danube River and the Don River, known as **Scythia**.
- around 513–512 BC Persian king Darius I led an expeditionary force against them. By withdrawing and undertaking *scorched-earth tactics* rather than engaging in pitched battles, they forced the Persians to retreat in order to preserve their army.
- - for it confirmed Scythians position as masters of the steppes and spurred on the political unification of the various tribes under the **Royal Scythians**.
- By the end of the 5th century BC the Kamianka fortified settlement, near present-day Nykopol, had been established as the **capital of Scythia**.



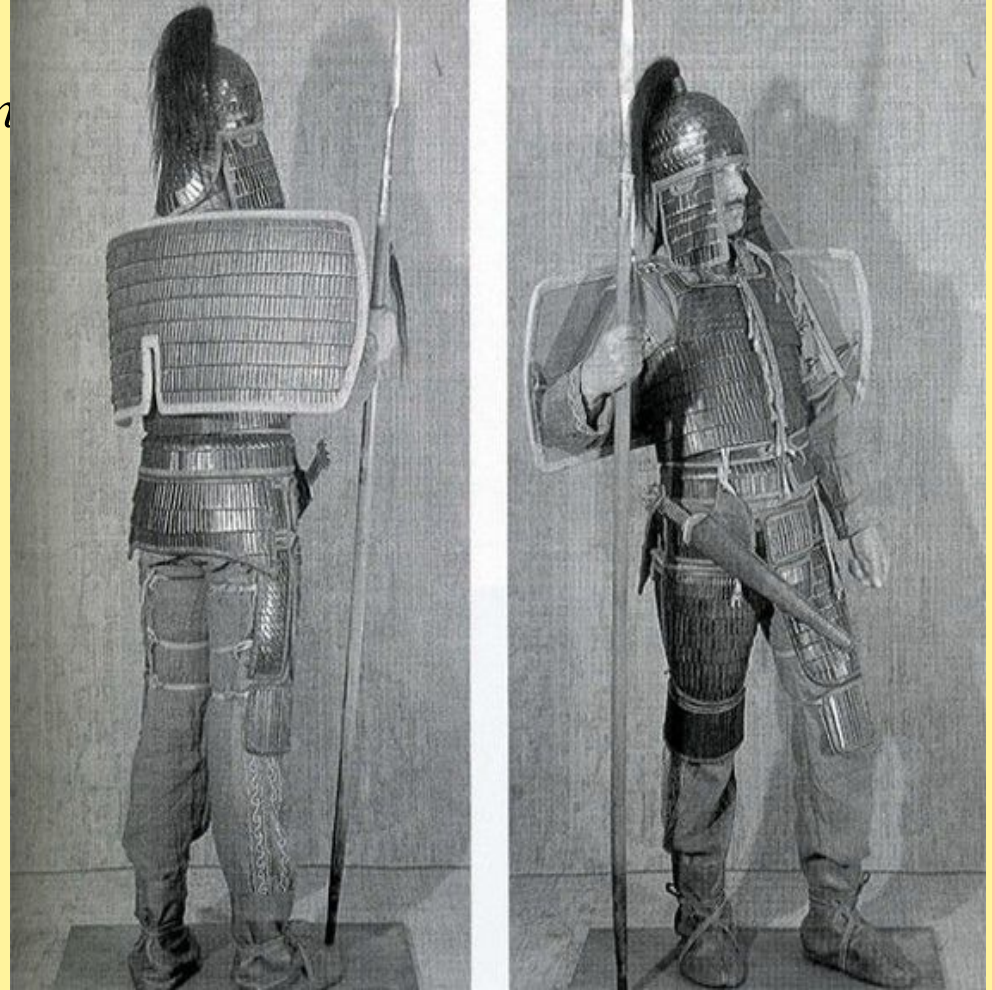
- The Scythians subsequently disappeared as an ethnic entity through steady intermarriage with and assimilation into other cultures, particularly the *Sarmatian*.

The mausoleum of the Scythian rulers of Neapolis



- They were equestrian archers. They raised and trained horses extensively, and virtually every Scythian male had at least one mount.

A contemporary reconstruction of an armour of a Scythian warrior.



The foremost **weapon** of a Scythian warrior was:

- the double-curved bow
- swords, daggers, knives
- round shields
- spears
- wore bronze helmets and chain-mail jerkins.
- They became a potent force because of their weapons, training but also because they shared a strong underlying military ethos and belonged to a warrior society.



□ *A Scythian gold comb from the Solokha kurhan (4th century BC).*



A gold statuette of a Scythian man from the Kul Oba kurhan.



A detail of a Scythian gold bowl from the Kul Oba kurhan.



A gold ornament with a Scythian goddess Apa from the Kul Oba kurhan.



A gold ornament for a quiver found in the Scythian Melitopol kurhan.

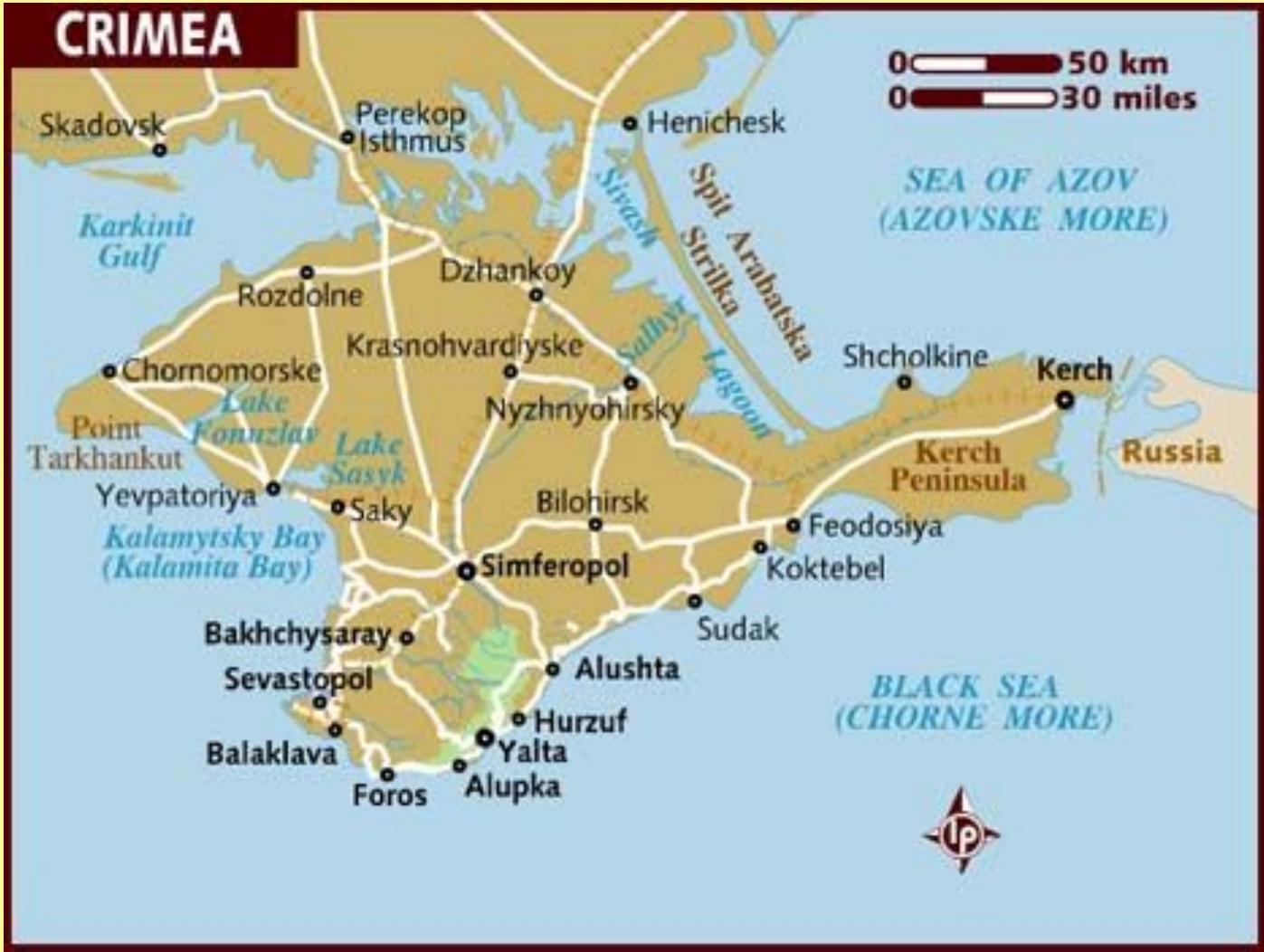


ANCIENT STATES ON THE NORTHERN BLACK SEA COAST

- City-states existed on the northern pontic coast from the middle of the 1st millennium BC to the 3rd–4th century AD.
- - founded as *colonies of Greek city-states*, mainly **Miletus** and other **Ionian** states (in today's western Turkey),
- Tyras (*now Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi*), Olbia (on the Dnieper-Boh Estuary), Panticapaeum (*now Kerch*), Theodosia (*now Teodosiia*), Tiritaka, Nymphaeum, and Kerkinitis (*now Yeupatoriia*), Chersonese, Taurica



CRIMEA



*The ruins of the
amphitheater in
Chersonese Taurica near
Sevastopol in the Crimea*

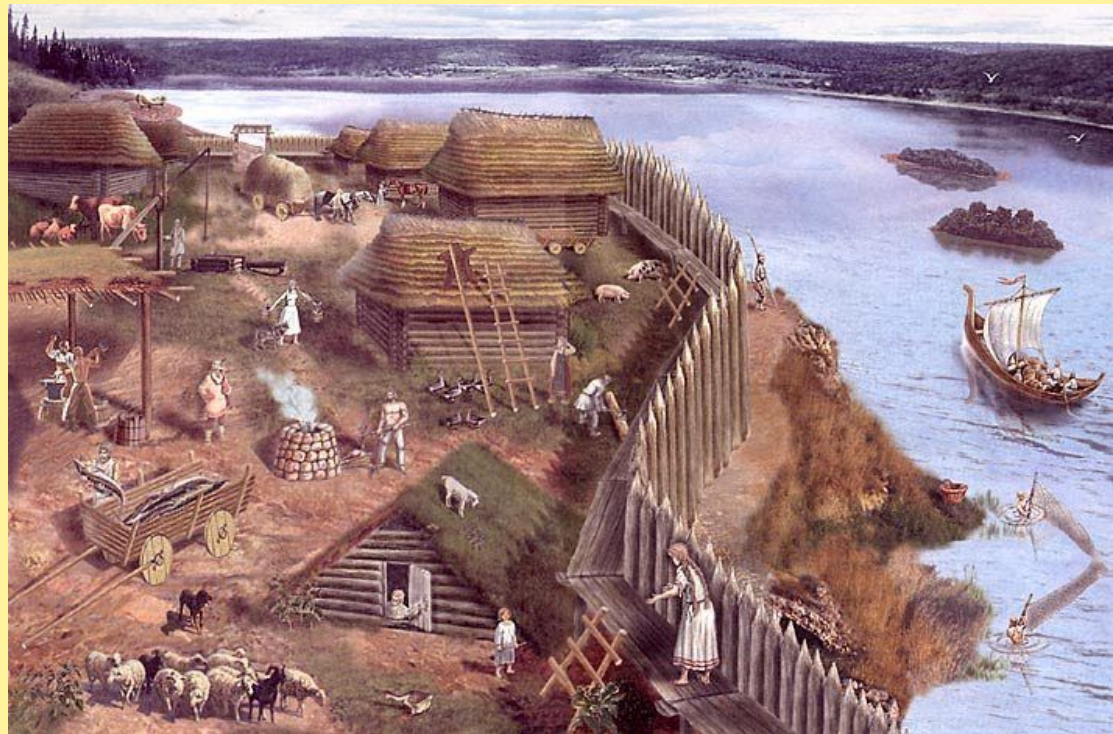


*The ruins of the basilica
in Chersonese Taurica
near Sevastopol in the
Crimea*



SLAVS (SLOVINY).

- The largest group of ethnically and linguistically related peoples in Europe.
- - belong to the **Indo-European linguistic family** and are descended from the ancient Slavs mentioned in Greco-Roman and Byzantine sources.
- Occupying eastern and southeastern Europe, they are usually divided into the **EAST SLAVS (UKRAINIANS, RUSSIANS, AND BELARUSIANS)**, West Slavs (*Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and Wends*), and South Slavs (*Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, and Macedonians*).







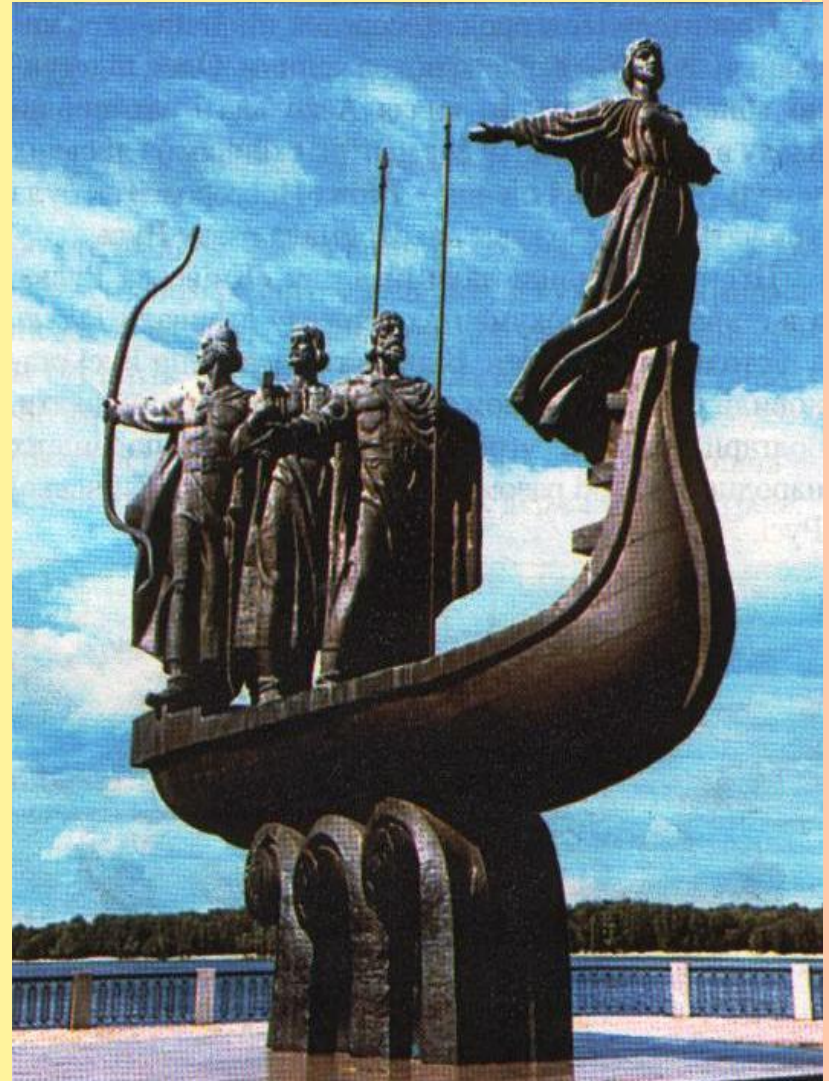
- The first state to arise among the Eastern Slavs
- At its zenith, it covered a *territory* stretching from the *Carpathian Mountains to the Volga River, and from the Black Sea to the Baltic Sea*



KIEVAN RUS'

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Borders of Kiev Principality 2. Borders of the expanded Kiev Principality (1054) 3. Borders of other states 4. Campaigns of Sviatoslav I 5. Campaigns of Volodymyr the Great 6. Campaigns of Yaroslav the Wise 7. Western territories annexed by Volodymyr the Great (980 to 1015) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Northwestern territories annexed by Yaroslav the Wise (1019 to 1054) 9. The southern border of Kievan Rus' under Sviatoslav I 10. Fortification walls 11. Varangian trade route from Scandinavia to Constantinople 12. Pecheneg and Polovtsian raids 13. Pecheneg and Polovtsian migrations |
|---|---|

- The ancestors of the Ukrainians included the *Polianians, Siverianians, Derevlianians, Dulibians, White Croats, Ulychians, and Tivertsians*. The **POLIANIANS** were the largest and most developed of the tribes; according to the Rus' Primary Chronicle, their ***PRINCE KYI*** founded the city of *Kyiv* in the *6th century*



NORMAN THEORY

- Eastern Slavs had invited the barbarians to rule over them



- Prince Riuryk



- Prince Oleg (killed Askold & Dyr and took power in Kyiv)



Prince Igor



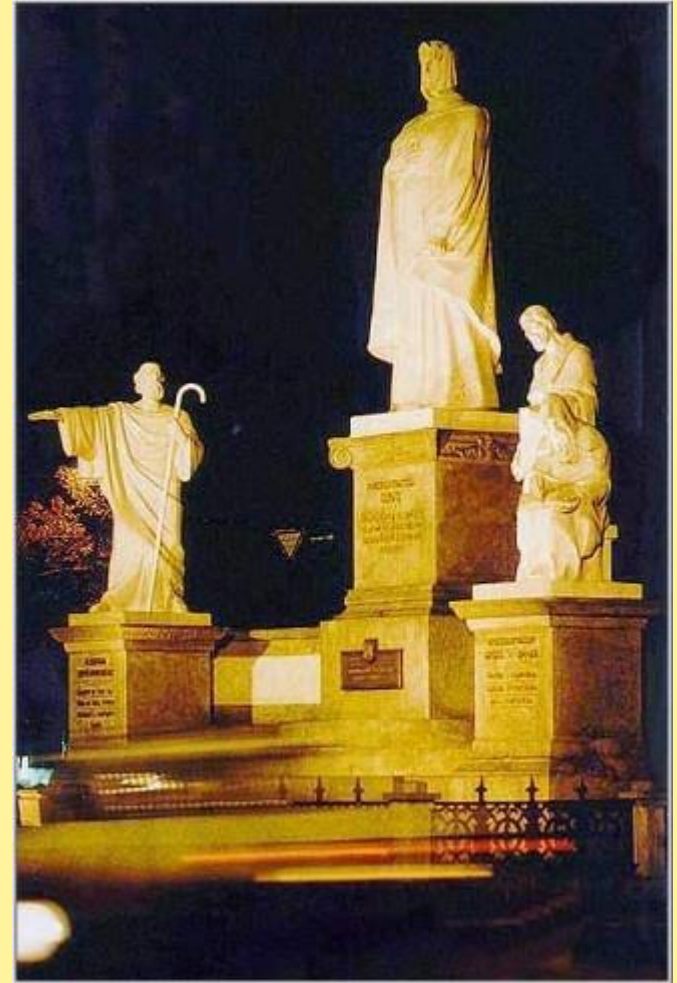
IGOR (912-945)

- Was killed by Derevlians, who refused to pay him tribute



OLHA (OLGA) 945-962

- wife of Prince Ihor and mother of Sviatoslav I Ihorovych
- subdued the rebellious Derevlians
- expanded and strengthened the central power of Kyiv
- defined hunting areas, replaced the annual journey (poliudie) to collect tribute (during one of which Ihor had been slain) by a system of local financial-administrative centers (pogosti) that collected uniform taxes for Kyiv.
- was the first Kyivan Rus' ruler to become a Christian
- In foreign affairs she was mainly concerned with political relations with Constantinople and with Kyivan Rus'–Byzantine commercial relations.

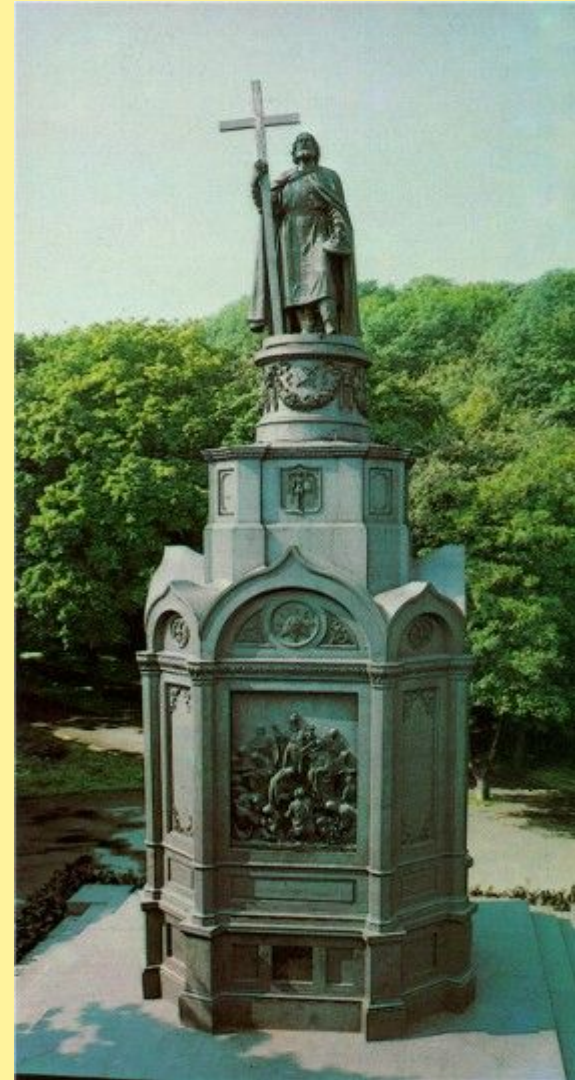


□ *Monument of Princess Olha with Saint Andrew and SS Cyril and Methodius in Kyiv*

VOLODYMYR THE GREAT

(980-1015)

- expanded the borders of Kyivan Rus' and turned it into one of the most powerful states in Eastern Europe.
- Arising the prosperity of Kyiv Rus



- ❑ Volodymyr, his family, and his closest associates were baptized in December 987 because of political interests
- ❑ ordered the destruction of all pagan idols. The mass baptism of the citizens of Kyiv took place on 1 August **988**
- ❑ the remaining population of Rus' was slowly converted, sometimes by force
- ❑ During Volodymyr's reign the first schools and churches were built

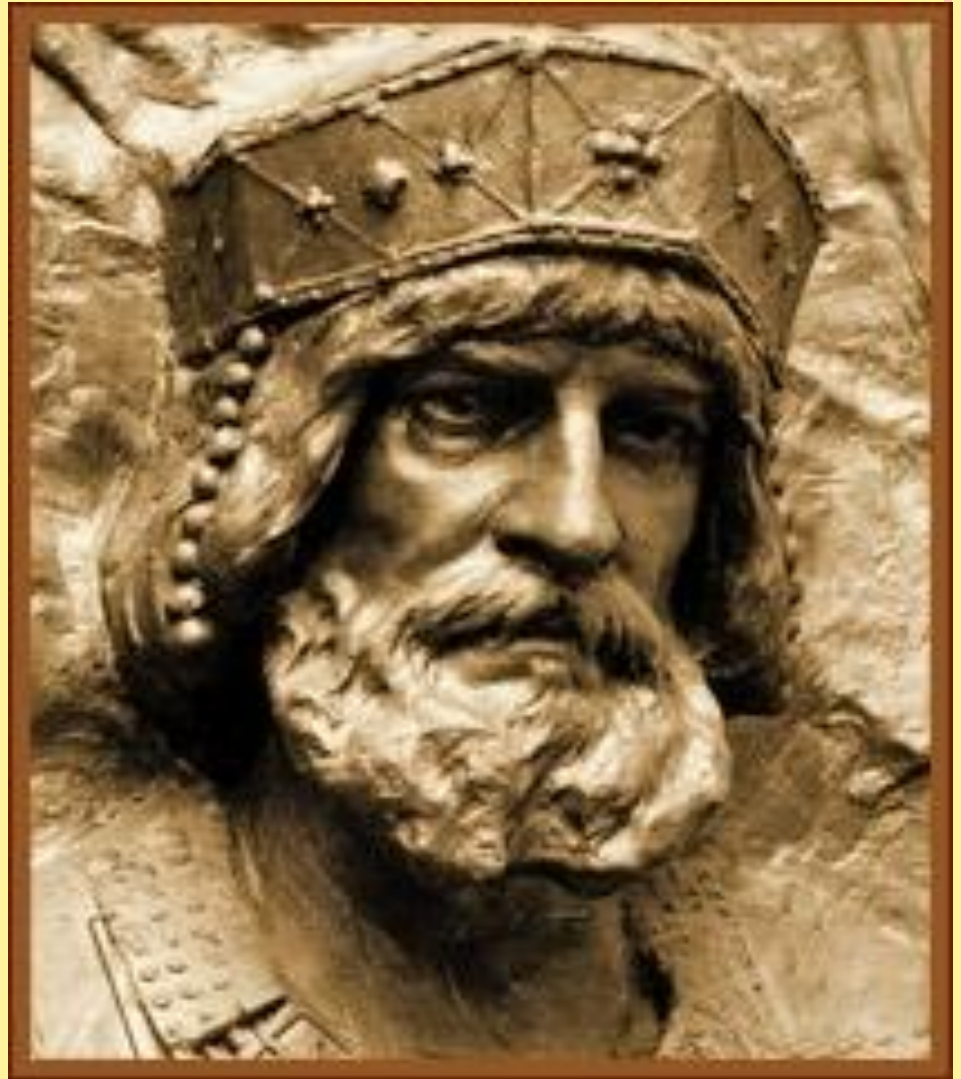


YAROSLAV THE WISE (1036-1054)

- One of the highest points in Rus' history
- Internal consolidation of territories
- Codification law in “*Ruskaia Pravda*”
- strengthened the international role of Kyivan Rus’ through dynastic unions



- ❑ Flourishing of culture:
- ❑ Saint Sophia Cathedral was built
- ❑ Cave Monastery was founded
- ❑ Library was established
- ❑ Education were encouraged
- ❑ Independence (religious) from Constantinople



VOLODYMYR MONOMAKH

(1113–1125)

- He sought to strengthen the unity of Rus' and the central authority of the Kyivan prince
- Wrote by himself his testament **“Poucheniie ditiam”** (Instruction for [My] Children (how to be a powerful ruler)
- introduced a number of legal and economic reforms



HIS “*POUCHENIIE*”

was a didactic and autobiographical work of high literary quality

in which he condemned the internecine struggles of princes and promoted the idea of a unified state. The narrative voice of the testament is that of a courageous warrior and a wise and judicious ruler.



PRINCIPALITY OF GALICIA-VOLHYNIA

- After the death of Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise of Kyiv in 1054, Kyivan Rus' had disintegrated into 5 and then 13 separate principalities, including Halych principality and Volodymyr-Volynskyi principality (Volhynia).



DANYLO ROMANOVYCH (1201–1264)

- ❑ was an exceptionally gifted ruler. For a time he unified the western territories of Ukraine.
- ❑ He built a number of new cities, including **KHOLM** (his new capital) and **LVIV**;
- ❑ reformed the military forces, creating a heavy infantry based on the peasantry;
- ❑ gained control over the boyars.
- ❑ Under his reign Western European cultural influences were strong in Ukraine, and Western European political and administrative forms took hold, particularly in the towns.



LEV DANYLOVÝCH (1264-1301)



- ❑ **Kyiv Rus State & Galicia-Volhynia State** referred to the period of **Princely era** & lasted for **about five centuries (860 – 1340)**.
- ❑ Galicia-Volhynia State relatively unscathed by Mongol onslaught, became the main repository of the traditions of Kyiv State





THANK YOU FOR YOUR
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