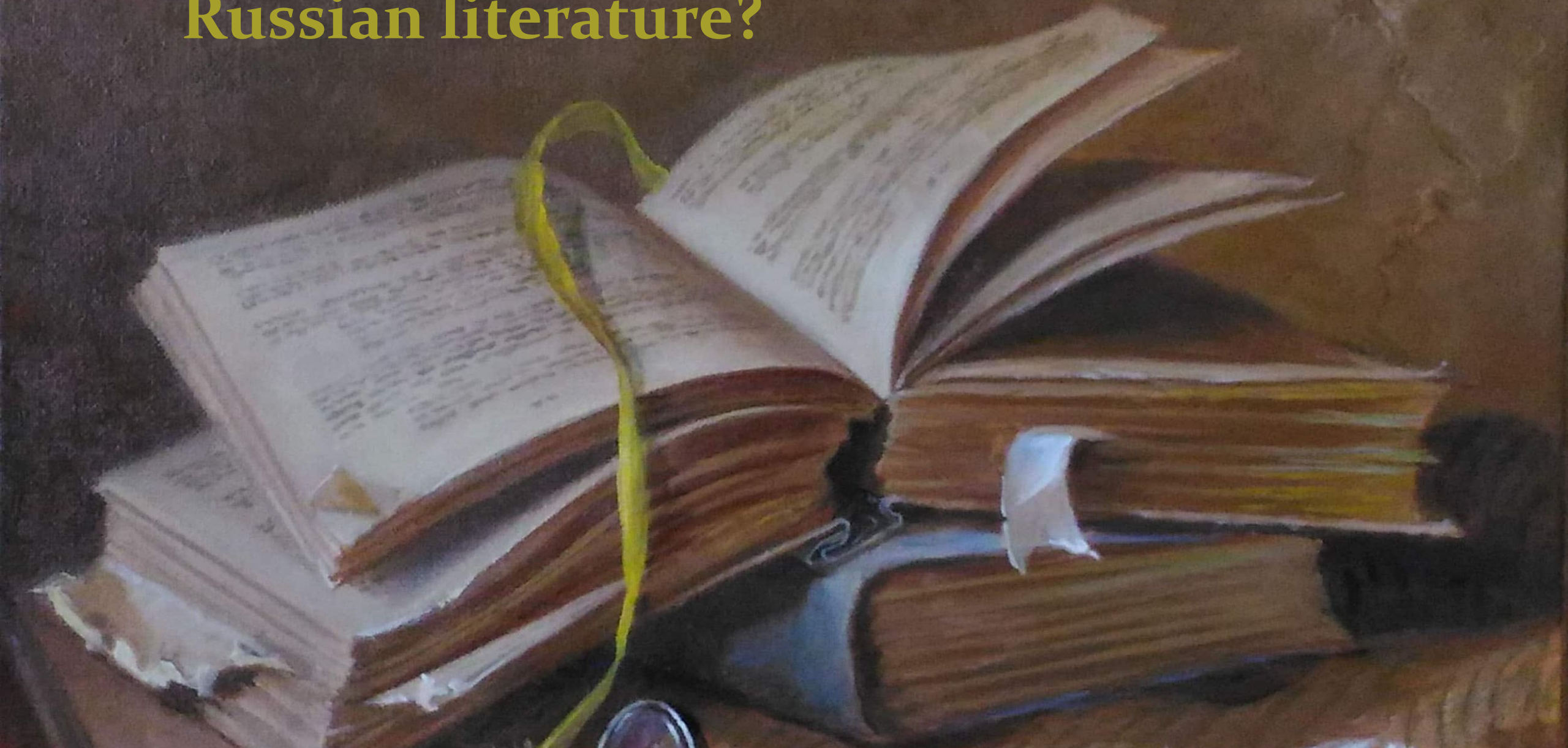


How has Christianity affected Russian literature?



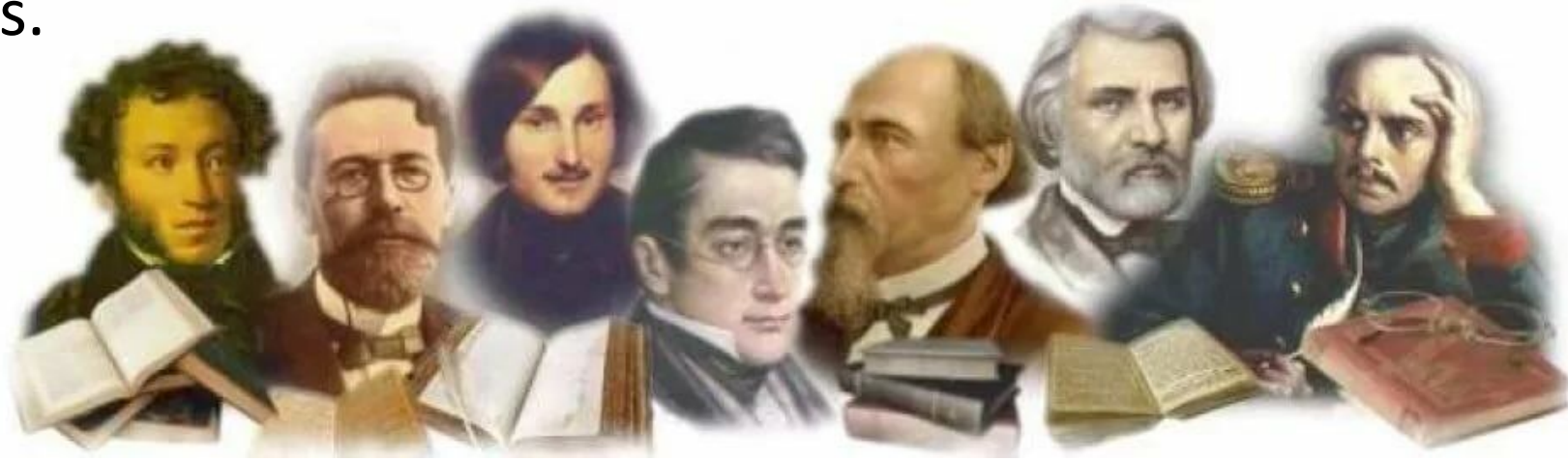
Vocabulary

Literary property – someone's written or printed work, protected by law from being copied and sold by someone else.

A heyday – a period of great success, popularity, or power.

Slavic language – Indo-European language spoken primarily by the Slavic peoples or their descendants.

Slavic writing – a writing system that used by the Slavs prior to Christianization and the introduction of the Glagolitic and Cyrillic alphabets.



Russian literature

- the literature of the Russian people;
- origin - the second half of the X century;
- one of the most **important components** of Russian culture.



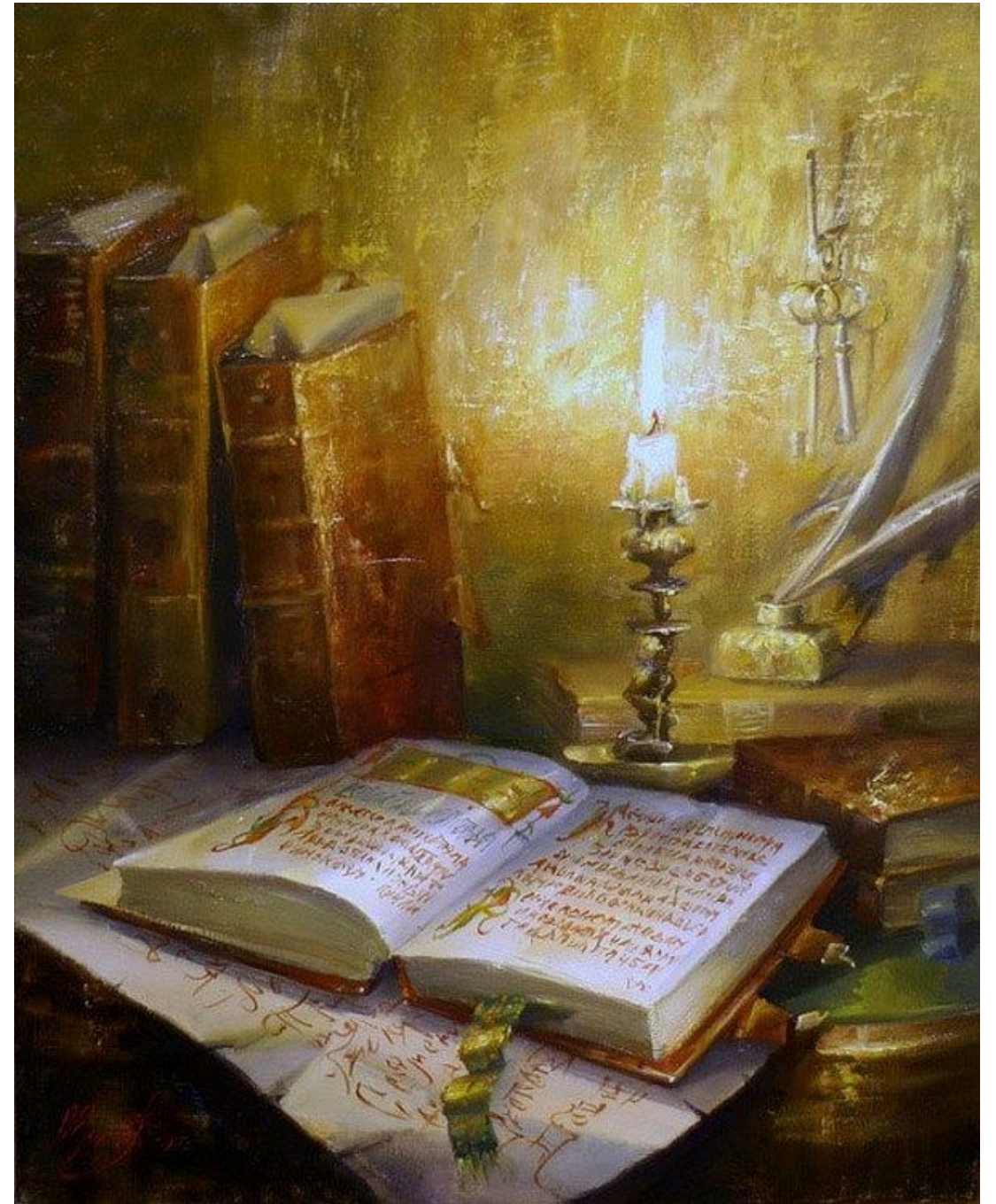
Distinctive features



- **Deep psychologism;**
- **Spirituality based on Orthodoxy;**
- **Philosophicity;**
- **Connection with Russian culture and history.**

Influence

- Creation and formation of a **unified ancient Russian culture**;
- **Spread of writing and literature**;
- The **first schools** were opened, the **first chronicles** were created.



Influence



- A unified written language was introduced;
- The Old Slavic language was spread;
- Numerous works were created in the Old Slavonic language.



Influence

- Slavic writing;
- First Slavonic literature;
- A big step forward in 150 years;
- Heyday in the XI-XII centuries.



Conclusion



The deep traditions of Christianity laid the foundation for the future development of Russian literature.

Christianity has become a form that has absorbed the entire movement of spiritual Russian culture.



Thank you for your attention!