

The monetary system of Russia



The history of the monetary
system of Russia

Cowrie shells

From ancient times to buy and sell goods Slavs used a variety of subjects. One of the most common forms of money in ancient Russia were cowrie shells.



Oriental dirhams



In the VIII - IX centuries. in Russia there dirhams - large silver coins with Arabic inscriptions. Dirham minted in the Arab Caliphate, and then Arab traders brought them to the territory of Kievan Rus.

X in the end. Arab Caliphate reduced chasing silver dirhams and the influx of them in Kievan Rus weakened, and in the XI century. stops completely.

The first Russian coins.

X in the end. in Kievan Rus started minting its own coins of gold and Srebrenik - the first Russian coin Srebrenik - the first Russian coin silver. The first Russian coins and gold and silver coins were called. The coins depicted Grand Prince of Kiev and the peculiar state emblem in the form of a trident - the so-called sign of Rurik.



Coinless period

Following fragmentation in the XII century in Russia was attacked by Mongol-Tatars. The treasures of the ages are different forms of precious metals bullion. As once, money became the silver pieces. Only now, they have a definite shape and weight. This time period is called coinless.



Coins fragmentation period.

First Russian ruble - an elongated bar of silver weighing approximately 200 grams, roughly chopped off at the ends. He appeared to light in the XIII century. While the ruble stood at HRK 10 grivnas. Hence the Russian decimal monetary system, which still exists today: 1 ruble = 10 dimes; 1 dime = 10 kopecks.



Coins of the Russian state.



When Ivan III, Russia has become a single state. Now each prince could not independently to mint their own coins. At the head of the state stood the monarch, but he had that right. With the money of small weight, made of silver, he depicted a horseman with a sword. These coins were called Mechev. On the money of a large weight, too silver, depicts a horseman with a spear in his hand. They were called spear dengue. This was our first penny.

Coins of imperial Russia.

In March 1704 years by decree of Peter I for the first time in Russian ruble started to make silver coins. Simultaneously released fifty dollars, polupoltinnik, dime equal to 10 kopecks, the snout with the inscription "10 money" and hit the jackpot.



The advent of paper money



When Elizabeth General Director Minich suggested a plan to improve the financial situation of the state. The plan was that instead of expensive metal to release the pattern in Europe cheap paper money. Minich project went to the Senate and was rejected there. However, Catherine II, this project is carried out: instead of bulky copper coins in 1769 issued paper money in denominations of 25, 50, 75 and 100 rubles

Getting monetary system of the USSR

In August 1914 began World war. Financial Tsarist Russia immediately deteriorated sharply. Huge costs have forced the government to resort to increased production of paper money. There was inflation. As always in such cases, the population began to hide the first gold and then silver money. In 1915 he disappeared even a copper coin. The appeal remained only paper money. In the same year he was struck last royal ruble. Reinforced issue of paper money really upset the country's economy. The purchasing power of the ruble slid down prices rose enormously. In factories, printing money, were 13 thousand people. From 1917 years to 1923 years the amount of paper money in the country increased by 200 thousand times.



Strengthening the financial system



In 1922 years the Soviet government issued a special bank notes - "gold coins". They are not calculated in rubles, and in the other monetary unit - of ducats. One ducat was equivalent to ten pre-revolutionary gold rubles. It was a solid, stable currency, backed by gold and other public values. Chervonets confidently and quickly do their job - strengthening the monetary system.

The currency reform in 1961 years

January 1, 1961 years the government decided to increase by 10 times the scale of prices. Thus, what was worth 1,000 rubles, now costs 100, instead of 250 rubles, 25 rubles to pay, and so on. At the same time released the new money and replace the old ratio of 1 new ruble 10 rubles old.



The currency reform in 1998 years



January 1, 1998 years in the Russian Federation started the monetary reform (1000-fold ruble denomination), the replacement of banknotes was carried out before 31 December 1998 years, and the Central Bank of the exchange will be carried out before December 31, 2002 years.