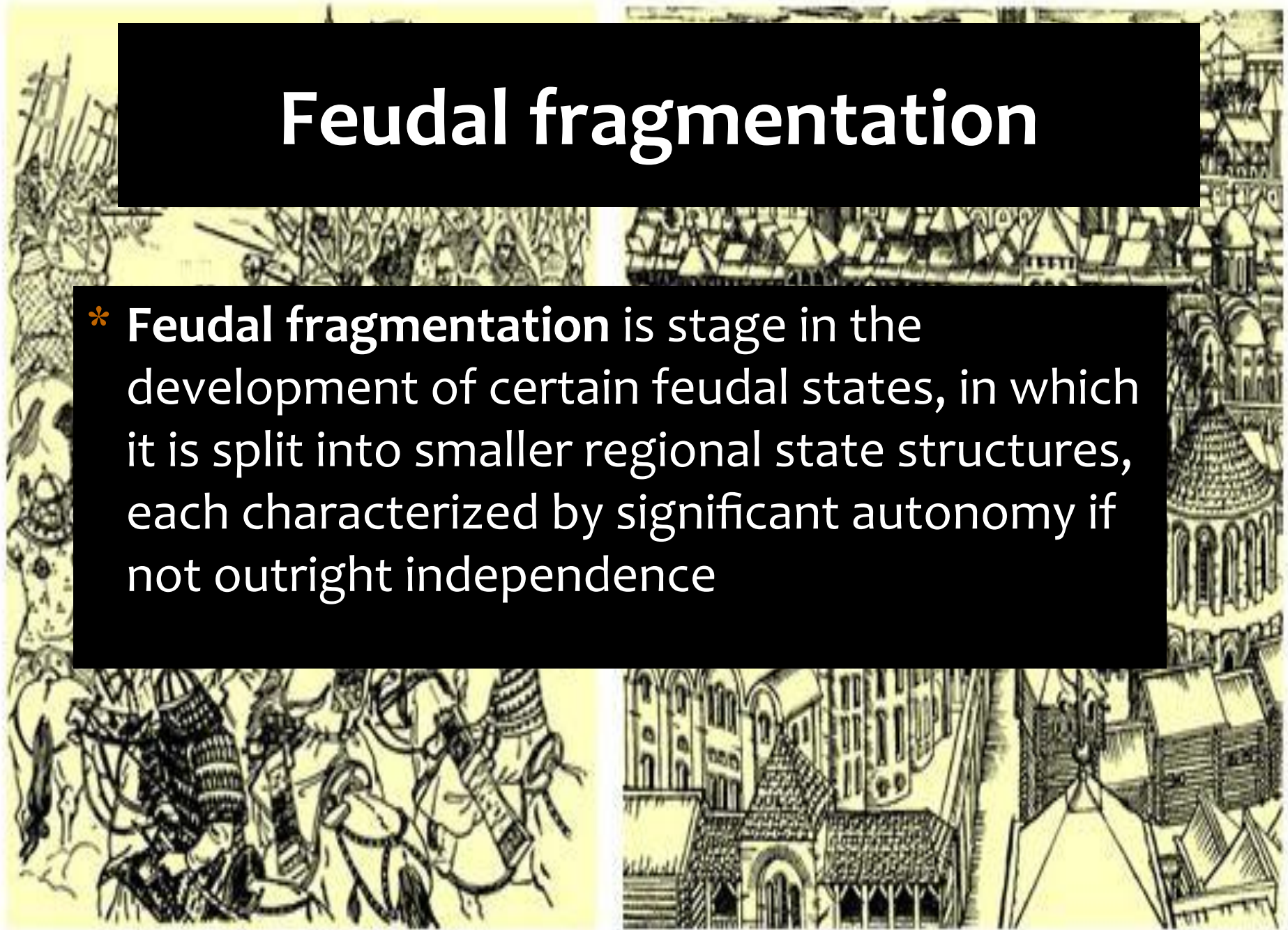


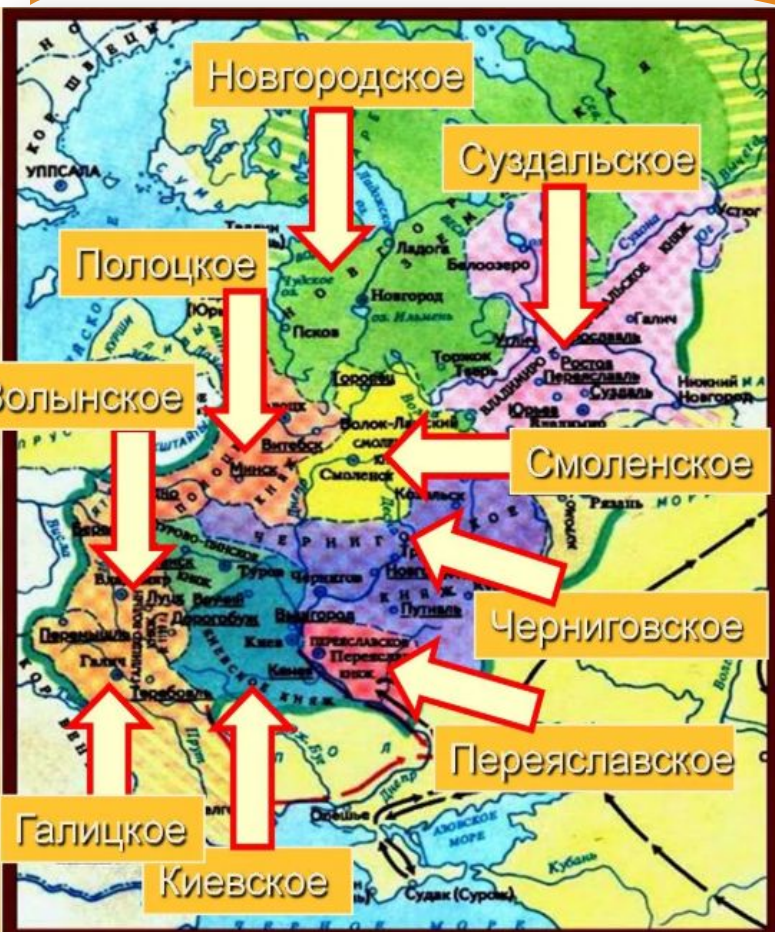
The premises of feudal breaking up

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Group 1180

Feudal fragmentation

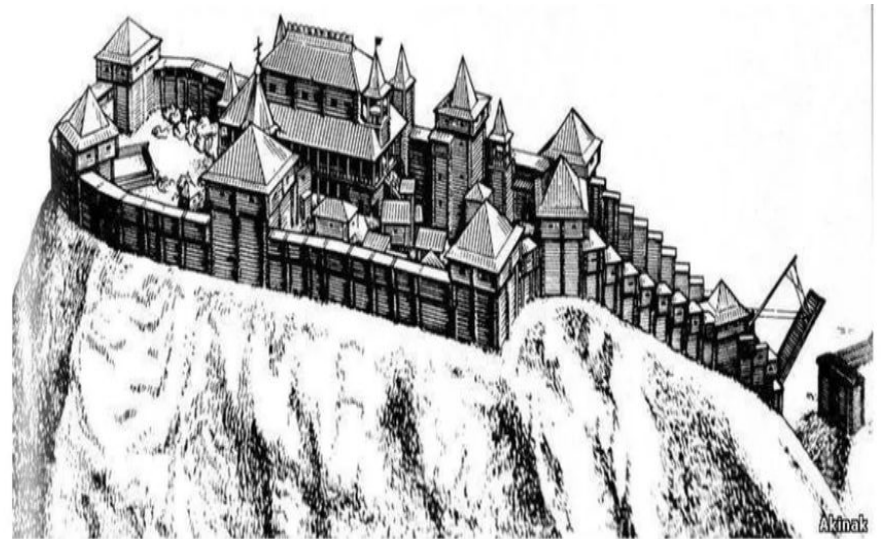
- * **Feudal fragmentation** is stage in the development of certain feudal states, in which it is split into smaller regional state structures, each characterized by significant autonomy if not outright independence

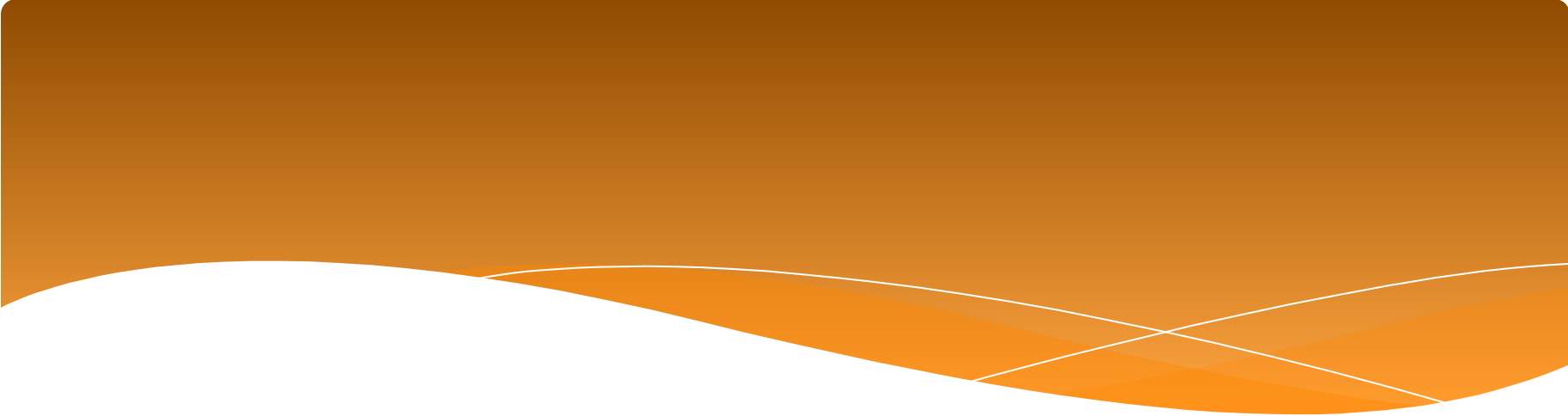




After the death of Mstislav the Great (in 1132) old Russian state was divided into 13 (other estimates, 15) virtually independent from each other provinces (principalities): Kiev, Vladimir-Volyn, Galicia, Polotsk, Chernigov, Smolensk, Novgorod region and etc. In most of the principalities formed a local Rurik dynasty (except for Novgorod and Kiev, which were considered the common heritage of all the Rurik).

- * The first symptoms of decay appeared immediately after the death of Yaroslav the Wise. The princely family grew and each of the descendants with the support of local boyars, sought independence.
- * Thus, there was a whole system of separate princely possessions, which in 1097 secures Lyubecheskiy Congress.



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- * But princes Vladimir Monomakh, and then and his son Mstislav the Great managed to suspend process of disintegration that helped to get rid of the external enemy – **Polovtsian**.
 - * The common enemy and ability of the Prince in Kiev to keep control over other lands and princes-relatives – these were the main components of the "unity" of the country.





When the enemy was defeated, and the heir to the throne of Kiev did not have a strong character, it was impossible to avoid the collapse.

In addition, there were other objective and subjective prerequisites for feudal fragmentation:

- * Violation of the principles of inheritance of the Grand throne**
- * The dominance of natural economy**
- * Growth of cities, urban population and development of crafts**





Pros and cons

Every phenomenon has its positive and negative sides. Feudal fragmentation of Russian lands, which lasted until the end of the 15th century, is not an exception. The positive consequences in the development of the country include *economic growth, the development of feudal land ownership, crafts, trade, the increase in the number of cities.*



Simultaneously with the progress had been regress – decline, stagnation.

It was expressed in the fact that the relationship of princes was an endless struggle for military and economic power, which resulted in internecine wars.

In addition, with increasing isolation, the country's vulnerability to external danger increases.

A dramatic painting depicting a city under siege. In the foreground, soldiers are climbing a steep, rocky hillside towards a wooden fortification. The middle ground shows a city with a large, ornate church with a golden dome. The background is filled with smoke and fire, suggesting a battle. A large, semi-transparent orange rectangle is overlaid in the center, containing the text "THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!".

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**