



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

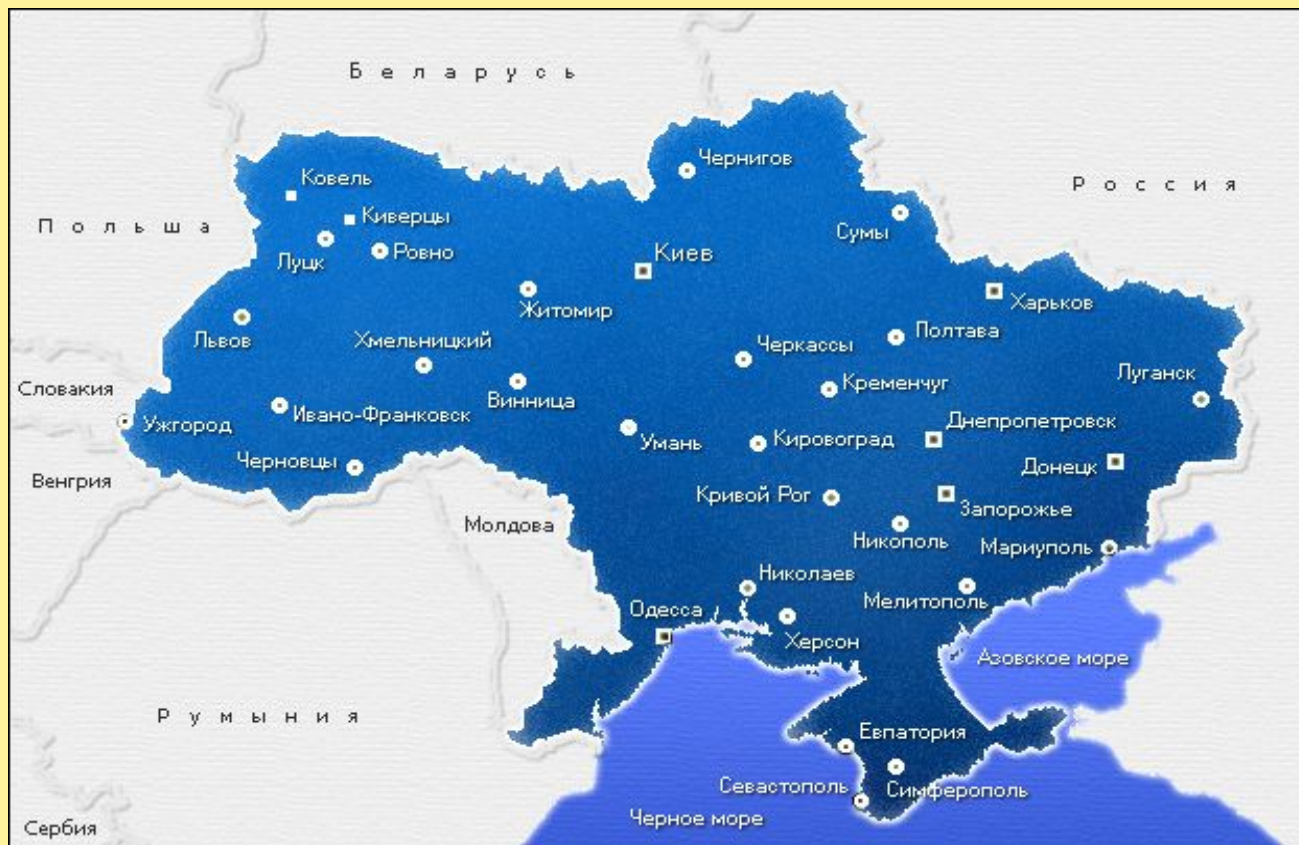
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PLAN:

- ❑ 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.*



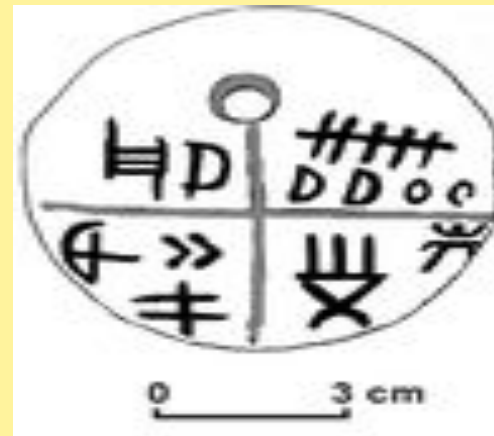
- every 60 to 80 years the inhabitants of a settlement would burn their entire village.
- reason for the burning still is a subject of debate among scholars; many of the settlements were reconstructed several times on top of earlier ones, preserving the shape and the orientation of the older buildings.
- 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**.



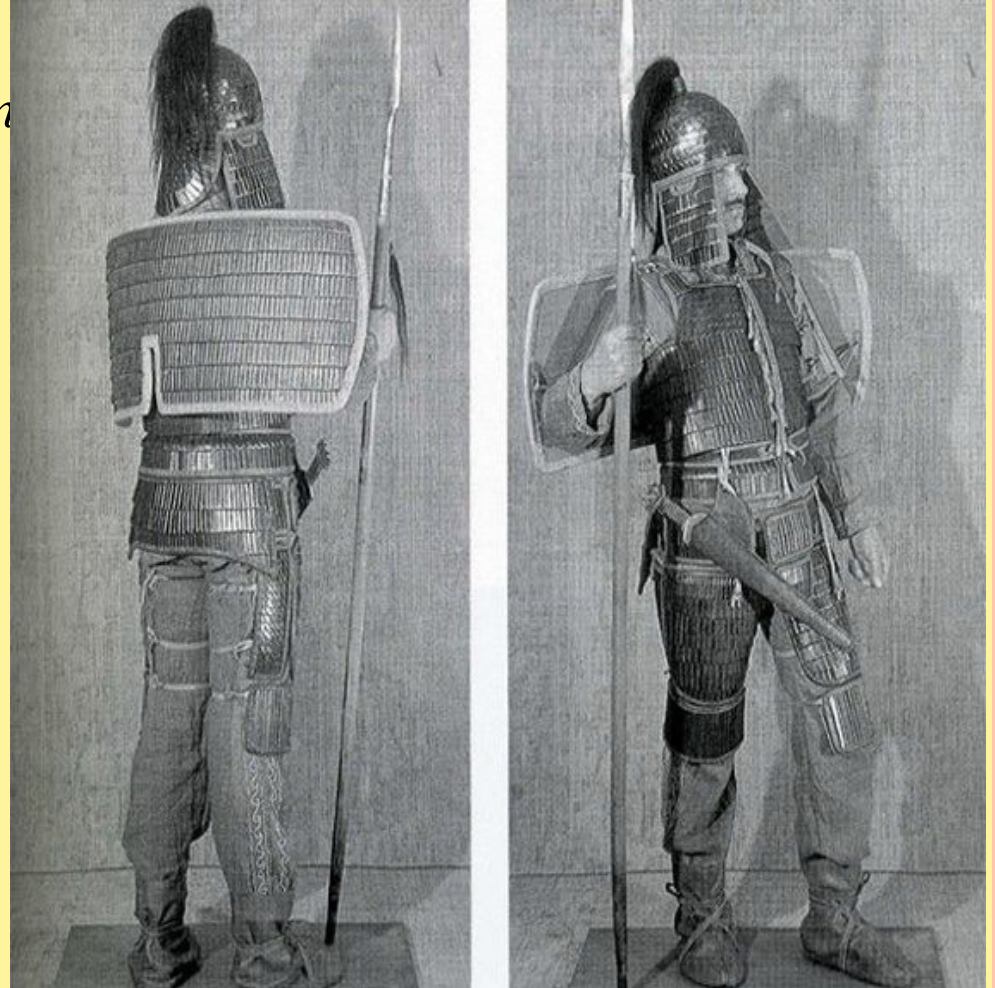
- The Scythians subsequently disappeared as an ethnic entity through steady intermarriage with and assimilation into other cultures, particularly the *Sarmatian*.

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.*

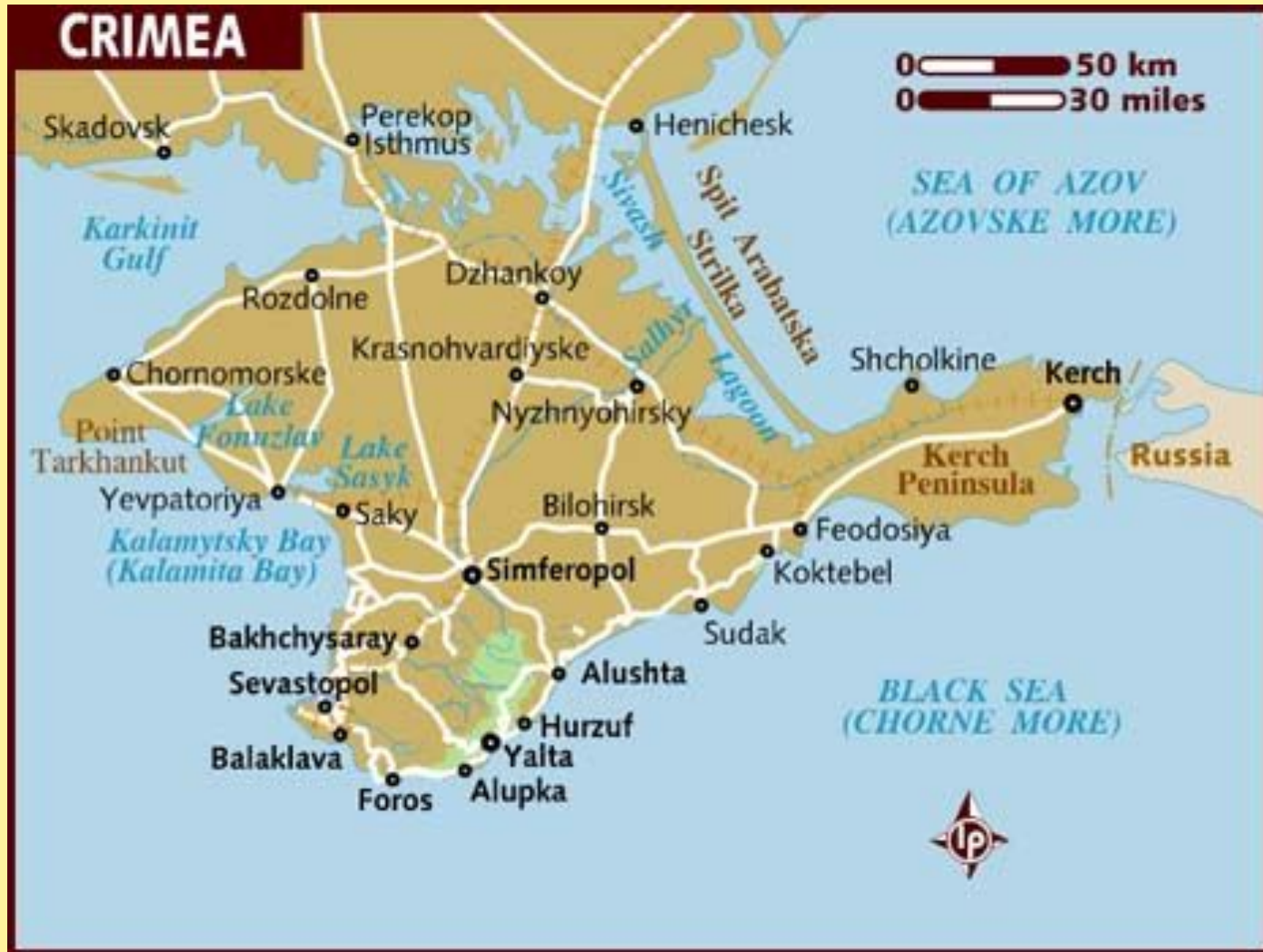


ANCIENT STATES ON THE NORTHERN BLACK SEA COAST

- 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 Yevpatoriia*), Chersonese, Taurica



CRIMEA



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

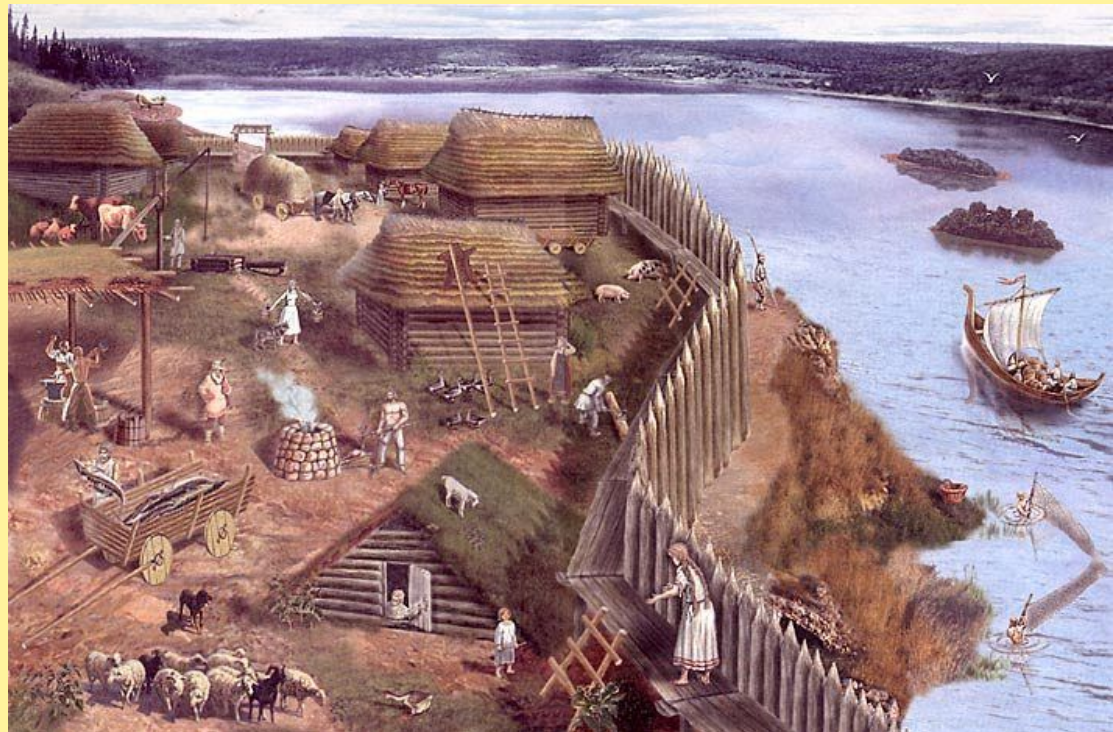


*The ruins of the basilica
in Chersonese Taurica
near Sevastopol in the
Crimea*



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*).





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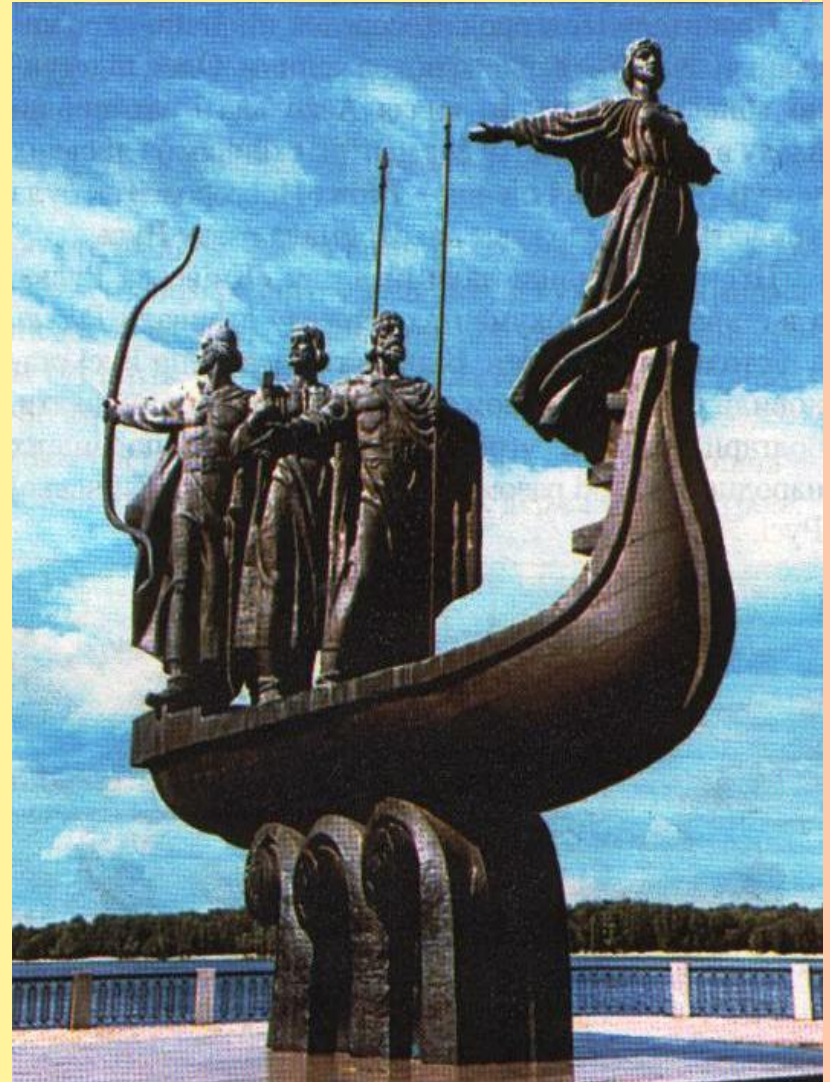
- The first state to arise among the Eastern Slavs
- At its zenith, it covered a *territory* stretching from the *Carpathian Mountains* to the *Volga River*, and from the *Black Sea* to the *Baltic Sea*



KIEVAN RUS'

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)
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 **POLLANIANS** 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



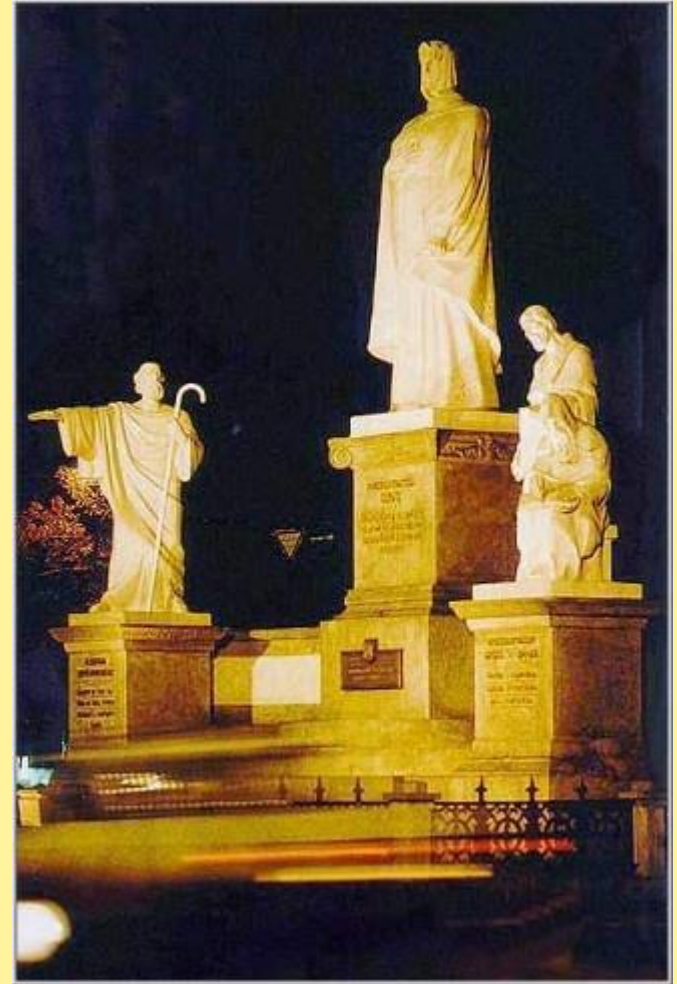
IGOR (912-945)

- 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

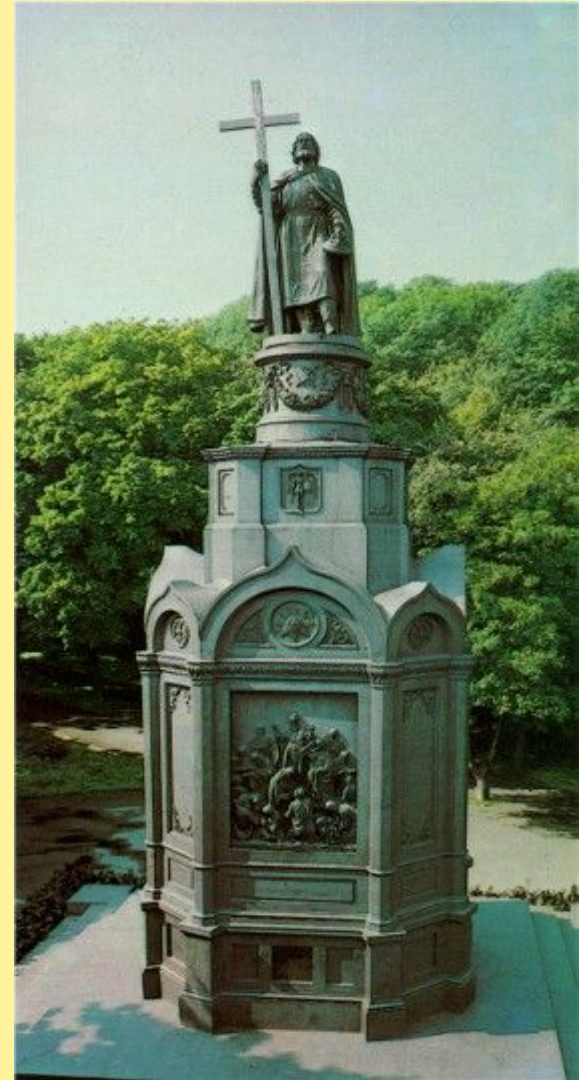


❑ *Monument of Princess Olha with Saint Andrew and SS Cyril and Methodius in Kyiv*

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

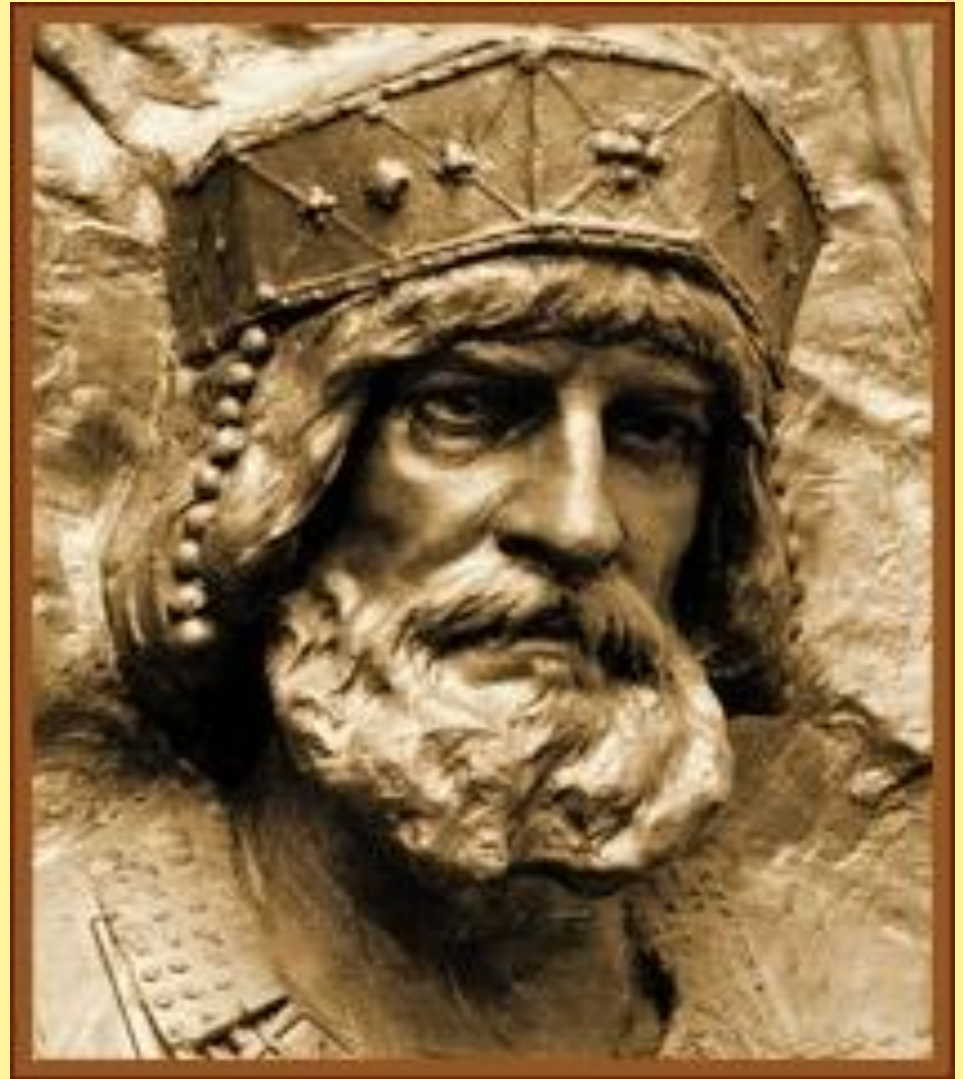


YAROSLAV THE WISE (1036-1054)

- ❑ 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 (1201–12 64)

- ❑ 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
ATTENTION

