



Features of forming of Russian centralized state





Russian lands consolidation

- Lithuania's way
 - Moscow's way
 - Tver's way
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MOSCHOVIA — NOVA TABVLA



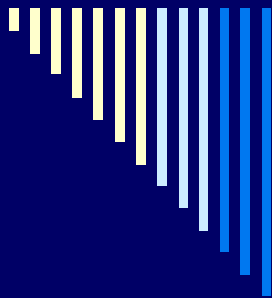
Gastaldi J. Venice, 1548

Moscow Rise

- First Moscow mention 1147
- According to the testament of Alexander Nevsky principality was given to his 4-th son Daniel



A. Vasnetsov Prince's court



Territory changes Moscow principality

Daniel Aleksandrovich: Kolomna,
Pereyaslavl Zalesky

27,9
thousand км²

Dmintry Ivanovich: Uglich, Beloozero,
Kaluga, Starodub, Dmitrov, Kostroma, Galich

35 thousand
км²

Vasily I Dmitrievich: Nizhny Novgorod, Murom,
Vologda, Dvina Land, Malaya Perm'

No data

Ivan III Vasiljevich: Yaroslavl, Rostov, Great Perm', Novgorod,
Tver, Vyatka, Chernigov, Bryansk, Mcensk,
Lubutsk, Gomel, Rylsk, Novgorod-Seversky

430 thousand
км²

Василий III Иванович: Pskov, Ryasan', Smolensk

2 mln. км²

Рост Московского княжества (1300–1462 гг.)

Территория Московского княжества
 (воцарина кн. Даниила Александровича) к 1300 г.

Земли, присоединенные к Московскому княжеству:

- в 1300-1340 гг. - при князе Данииле и его сыновьях Юрие и Иване Калите
- в 1340-1389 гг. - при князьях Симеоне Гордом, Иване II и Дмитрии Донском
- в 1389-1425 гг. - при князе Василии I
- в 1425-1462 гг. - при князе Василии II Темном

(1422) Даты предварительных присоединений
1422 Даты окончательных присоединений

Галич Центры княжеств "хупли" Ивана Калиты
Галич Центры совместных владений Москвы и Новгорода (до присоединения их к Москве)

Территория Верховских княжеств, в разные годы временно зависевших от Московского княжества

Земли мордвы, слабо подчиненные Москве

Границы государств на 1462 г.
Столицы государств (на 1462 г.)
Столицы княжеств, существовавших до 1462 г.

ПОЛЫША Названия государств
ЗАОЗЕРЬЕ Названия исторических земель
МЕЩЕРА Названия этнических групп



Moscow Rise



- 1327 Cholckhan rebel in Tver
- From 1330s till 1480s Moscow princes were the yarlyk holders.
- Ivan I, nicknamed “*Kalita*” (the “Moneybag”) (1288 — 1341) bought udels

Udel – a part of great principality under the rule of a member pince’s family; independent principality



Moscow Rise

Dmitry Donskoy (1359-1389):

- 1375 г. Donskoy's campaign against Tver' – its renunciation of claims on the Great principality Vladimir (without Golden Hordes concurrence)
 - September 8, 1380 Kulikovo battle
 - 1380 г. Consolidation of Moscow and Vladimir principalities
-



Moscow Rise

1392 г. Vasily I (1384-1425) annexed Murom and Nizhny Novgorod principalities

Vasily II (1425-1462) – most udels liquidation

1456 Treaty of Yazhelbitsy with Novgorod: the city was set under the control of Muscovite Grand Prince

Ivan III (1462-1505) – first prince of the whole Rus

- 1471-1474 г. Joined Yaroslavl', Dmitrov, Rostov principalities
- 1480 Great standing on the Ugra river

1510 г. Vasily III announced Pskov to be his own votchina

РУССКИЕ ЗЕМЛИ В КОН. XIV В.

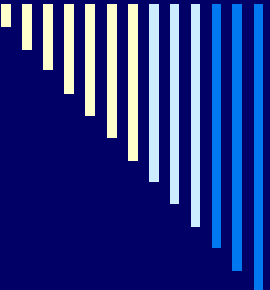


- **Вильно** Центры государств и княжеств
- **Казань** Центры некоторых удельных княжеств
- **Границы государств и княжеств на 1389 г.**
- 1362** Годы присоединений земель
- Более светлым тоном обозначены земли, присоединенные после 1340 г.
- ПОЛЬША** Названия государств
- ПЕРМЬ** Названия исторических земель
- ВОДЬ** Названия этнических групп



Ways of land collecting

- Marriages
 - Buyup of udels (etates) and principalities
 - Conquest
 - Voluntary accession
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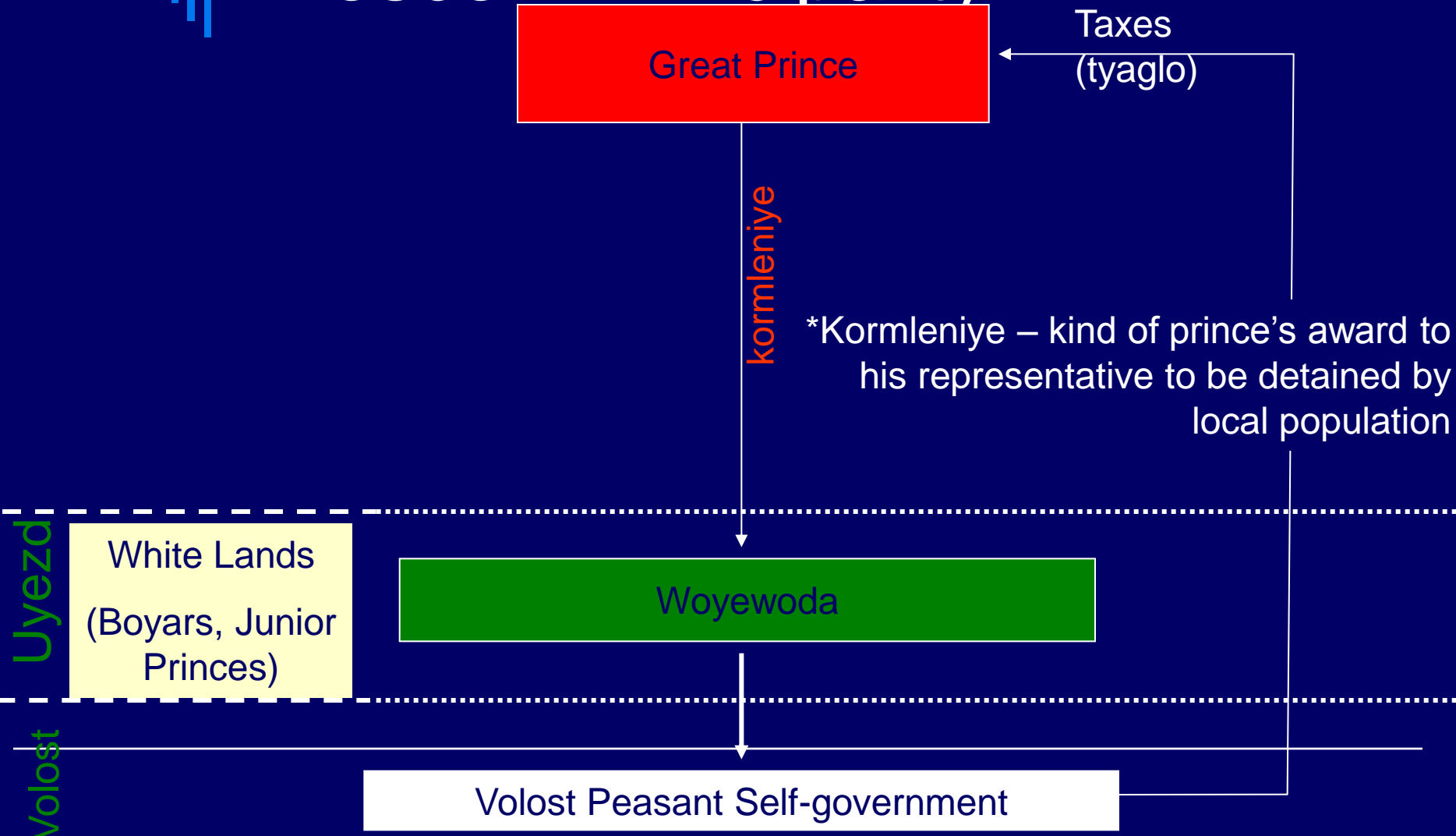
Evolution of Administration Moscow Principality

Moscow knyaz (prince)

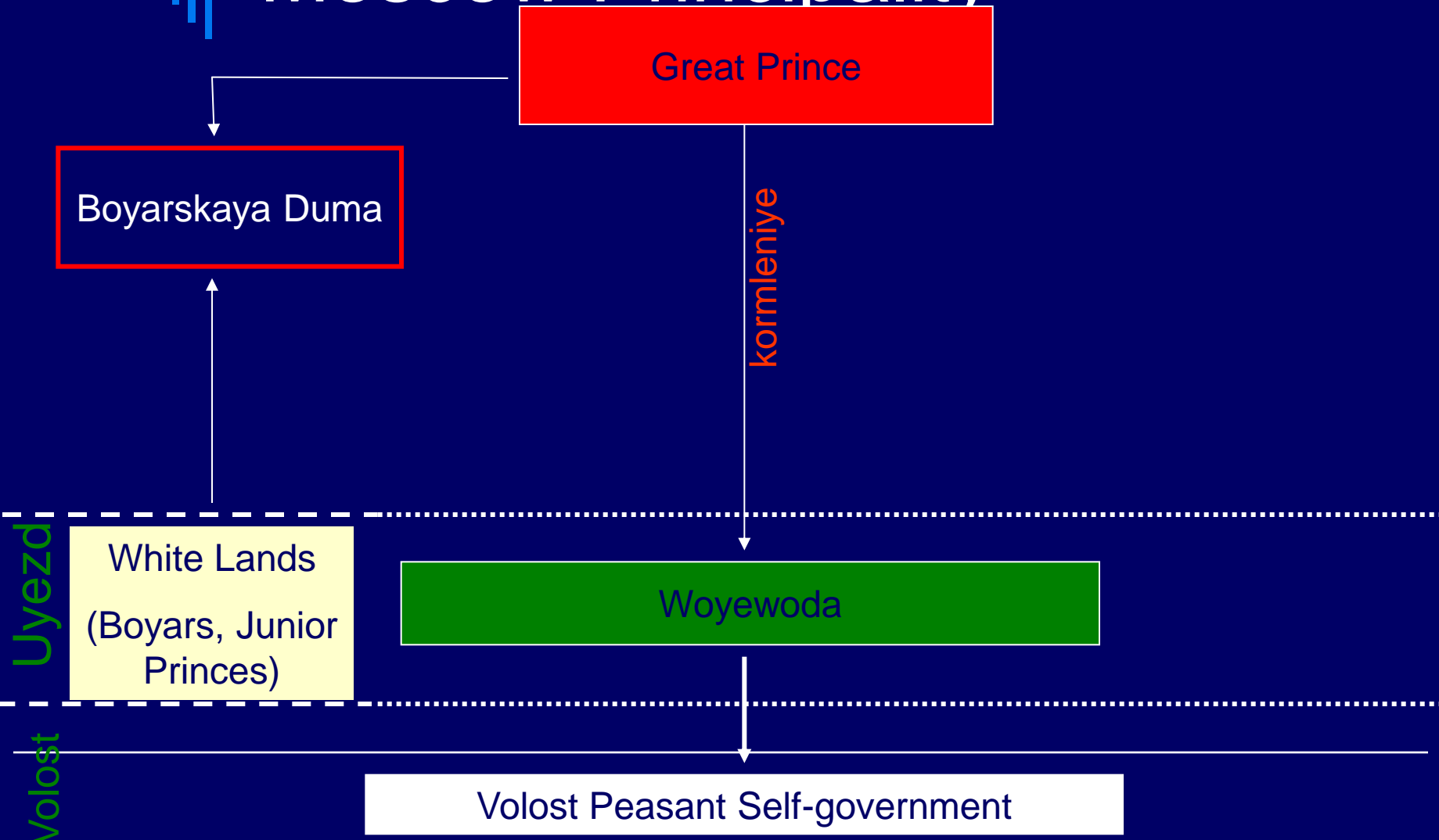
Local Princes and “Junior” Princes

княжества

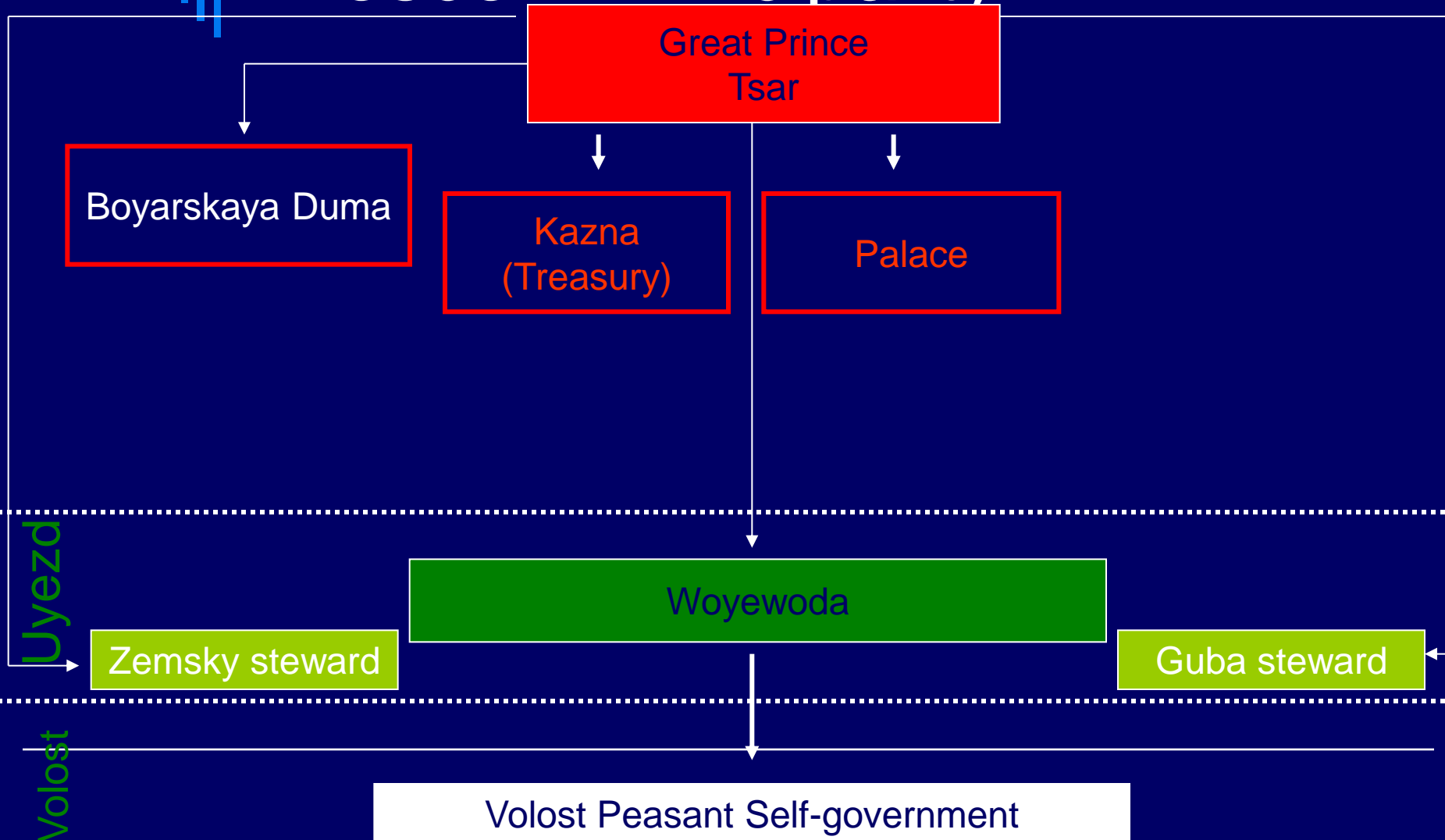
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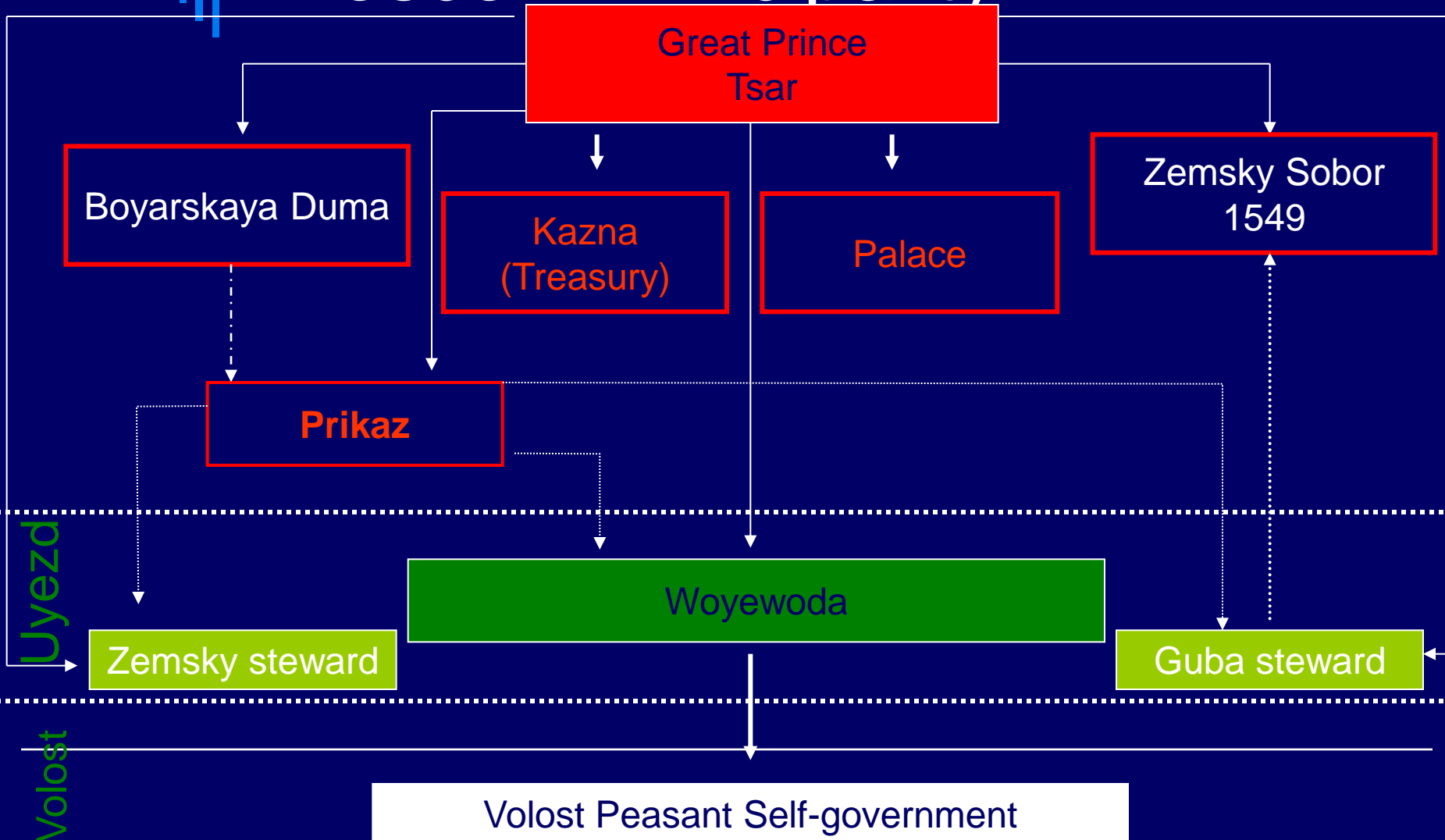
Evolution of Administration Moscow Principality



Evolution of Administration Moscow Principality



Evolution of Administration Moscow Principality





Pomestye forming

Pomestye-votchina

pomestye (estate) - a temporary holding of land caused by performance of the state service

dvoryane - noblemen serving at the prince's court



Factors of Moscow rise

□ Historical:

victory in the competition with other principalities

□ Geographic:

remoteness from Horde's campaign

one of the centers of migration from the south

position at the crossroads of waterways (trade)

□ Social:

servicemen system establishment



Seated Russian prince.

Miniature from Radzivilovsky chronicle.

XV century.



throne of Ivan IV



Formation of a single economic space

- Formation of a unified monetary system (московка-новгородка)
- Formation of a unified tax system ("plow")



Московка-новгородка 1535 года



Serfdom

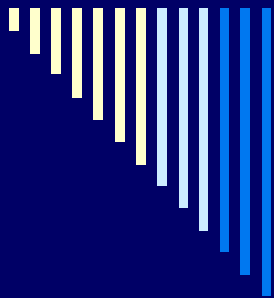
Enslaving of peasants

- Sudebnik (Code of Laws) 1497 -Yuri's Day and “Pozhiloe” payment established (November 26)
- Sudebnik 1550 г. “Pozhiloe” increased
- 1581 «Forbidden years» establishing (Yuri's day temporary cancel)
- 1597 г. “Fixed years” (5 years search)
- 1607 г. “Fixed years” (15 years search)
- 1649 г. Sobornoye Ulozheniye (permanent search).



Autocracy-Самодержавие

- monarchical form of government in Russia with the supreme power belonged to the sovereign rights in legislation, in the supreme management in the High Court.
-



- Moscow Tsarstwo
- «Самодержец»
- Titile appeared after Standing on the Ugra river (1480)
- Meaning – external dependence
- Byzantine
- «αυτοκρατωρ»
- Sacral power



How to be a tsar?

- Tsar <- Ceasar
 - Tsargrad – Constantinople
 - Anointing for the throne
-



Theories, established tsar power

- Origin from Rome emperors

Spiridon-Sava XVI.

The Vladimir princes ← Prus (Prussia) ← Gaius Octavius Augustus

Symbols



Monomakh cap

Symbols of power transfer from
Constantine Monomakh
(element of the tsar's place decor in
the Assumption Cathedral. Moscow)





Theories, established tsar power

- Origin from Rome emperors

Spiridon-Sava XVI.

The Vladimir princes ← Prus (Prussia) ← Gaius Octavius Augustus

- «Moscow – the Third Rome» theory

Philotheos monk (1523–1524)

«two Romes fell, and the third stands, and the fourth will never appear»

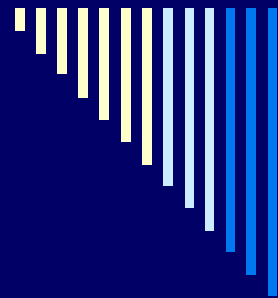
Moscow ← Constantinople ← Rome



Thomas Palaiologos
Sophia Palaiologina's father



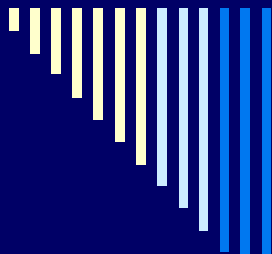
Sophia Palaiologina
reconstruction



Ivan IV's anointing of the kingdom.

Moscow 1550-1560

Mikhail Feodorovich's anointing of the kingdom



Monarch status comparison

Western Europe

Primus inter pares



Moscovy

Самодержец



Byzantin

Highest official of
the Empire

Leo VI





Autocracy establishment

Distribution of estates (pomestye) for service

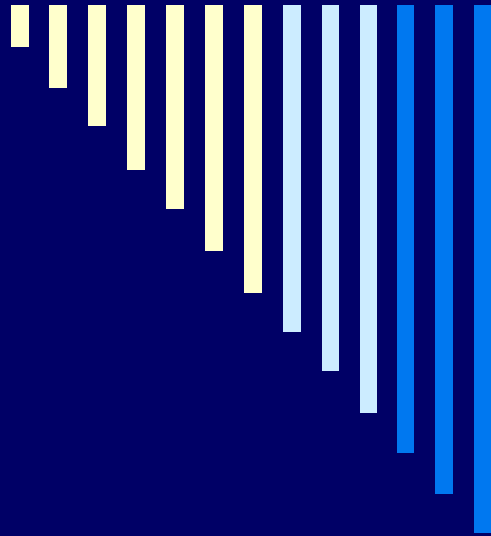
Height troops

Picking "fiefdoms"

"Dependence" of the votchina holders from prince

Dvoryane emerging

The Boyar Duma role change



Zemsky Sobor and English Parliament

Parliament origin

Confrontation king and large landowners

John Lackland

1215 Magna Carta

King power limit to establish new taxes

1265 creation of the Royal Council



Parliament ap. 1327



Parliament origin



Factors:

The economical development with the rise of money role

“Third estate” strengthening

Estates General, 1468

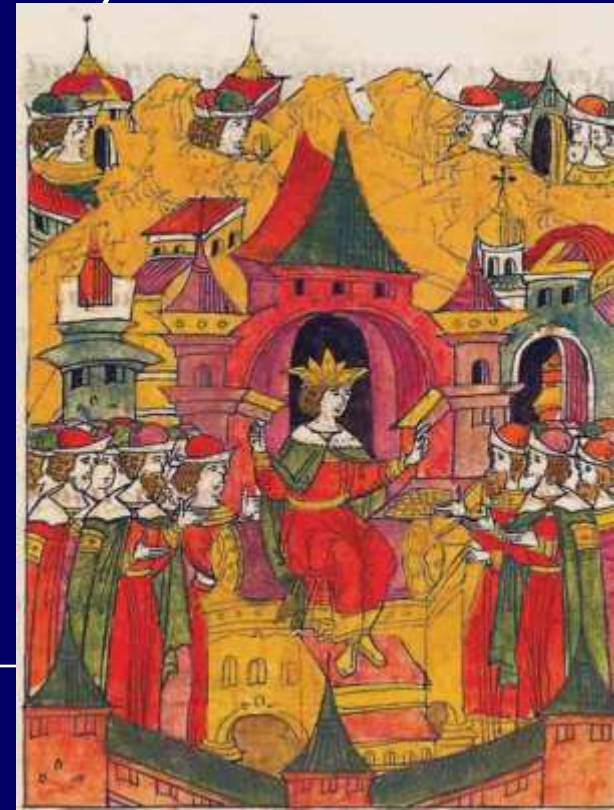


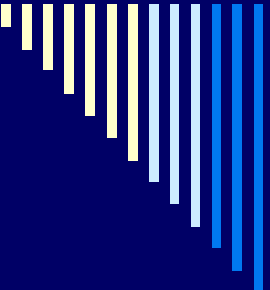
Parliament origin in Russia

- Novgorod and Pskov republic
 - Zemsky Sobor
 - Russian Empire State Duma
 - State Duma of the Russian Federation
-

Estate representative bodies establishment prerequisites

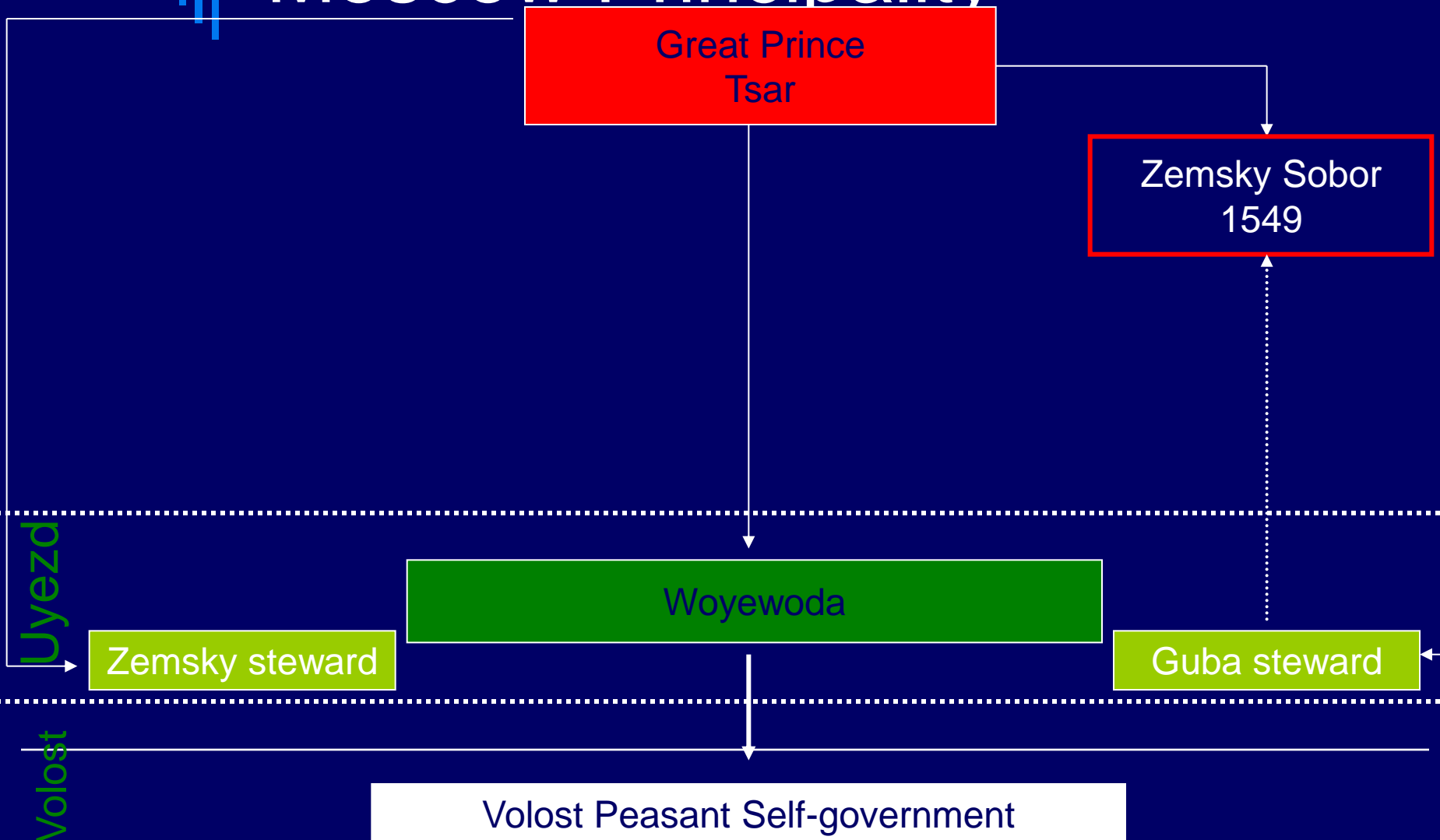
- Sovereign court (boyars), Boyar Duma
- Zemsky elected officials (local stewards)
- Dvoryans elected officials



-
- 
- Kuzma Minin
 - – merchant , local (zemsky) steward, the head of the Second people's volunteer corps



Evolution of Administration Moscow Principality



Zemsky Sobor

Ivan IV

1549 г. «Собор примирения»



Structure:

- Boyar Duma
- Holy Synod
- Representatives of the dvoryans
- Representatives of citizens (rarely)
- Representatives of state peasants (1613)

Zemsky Sobor

S. Ivanov



Zemsky Sobor

Total - 57 Zemsky Sobor

Important dates:

- 1549 The first Assembly of the Land
 - 1613 election of Mikhail Romanov
 - 1649 Sbornoe ulozheniye adoption
 - 1653 Zemsky Sobor on the Left-Bank Ukraine including of the in Muscovy
 - 1684 Last Zemsky Sobor
-



Features

- ❑ Convening solely at the behest of the king
 - ❑ Advisory function
 - ❑ Representatives of the estates had not received mandates
 - ❑ The absence of representatives of taxpayers
-

Zemsky Sobor



Zemsky Sobor 1613.

Zemsky Sobor as a counterweight to the prince's governments

Election of the Moscow tsar:

1598 Boris Godunov

1613 Mikhail Romanov

1613-1619 permanent advisory institute

Estates' role reducing causes

- Central authorities strengthening
- Kormlenyie abolition, the introduction of salary
- appointment of woewoda
- weak cities



Московский воевода

Social structure

- Princes, ancestral boyars, ancestral service people
- Engaged service people
- Taxpayers



Estate system establishment

□ Princes, ancestral boyars, ancestral service people

XVI-XVII boyars and dvoryans status convergence

1642 Decree for kholops engaged to the service on the return to the previous state

1649 Exclusive right to hold land and peasants for noblemen

1675 r. Ban to engage state peasant for dvoryans' status





Taxpayers

- Peasants:

- Private;
- Palace;
- State.

- Townsman

Peasantry

- Natural autarkic economy
- Peasants stratification
- Dependence on landowners increase
- Huge Community role: regulation of land use, allotment and collection of taxes, the court under customary law
- Extensive development



Townsmen

The share of the urban population:

- XV – 0,1%
- XVII-XVIII – 4%

Lack of personal free population

