RUSSIAN HISTORY DOCUMENTARY (Parts 1-6)

RUSSIA: LAND OF THE TSARS

*italics indicates material from USAD Social Science Guide: Section I

PART 1: (PP. 5-11)
1. THINK: What did Winston Churchill mean when he said that "Russia is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma"?
2. Identify 2 key factors make Russia different:
   A. _______________________________________________________________________
   B. _______________________________________________________________________
3. _______________________: dynasty which ruled Russia for 300 years.
4. Covering *17.1 million square miles, Russia spans what fraction of the globe? ________________
5. ANALOGY - the distance from one end of Russia to the other end of Russia:
   the distance from Moscow to _________________
6. ________________ : served as highways which paved the way for expansion. Three key examples: ________________, ________________, and ________________
7. ________________ (*Varangians) from Scandinavia became THE __________ (later Russians)
8. ________________ : greatest ancient Rus city
9. ________________ : Grand Prince of Kiev who searched for single religion to bind diverse peoples
10. ________________ : single religion chosen by Vladimir to unite the Rus
11. ________________ : the Rus, awed by its spender, found the desired religion in this city
12. ________________ : broke out among Vladimir's heirs and rent the land of the Rus
   (until ended by *Jaroslav the Wise)
13. Thus, the Viking rulers of the Rus achieved holy glory and ________________ authority
14. In the year ____________, fierce warriors from the east, the ________________ khans of the ________________ HORDE -- the sons of _____________________ KHAN -- invaded and conquered the land of the Rus.

Part 2: (pp. 11-15)
1. *Having leveled the cities of Ryazan, Kolomna, Moscow, and Vladimir-Suzdal, in the year ______, __________ KHAN, grandson of Genghis Khan, laid siege to and destroyed the city of ________________, beginning the reign of the GOLDEN HORDE, which would last ________ centuries.
2. The leaders of the Horde were Mongol warriors; Mongol soldiers were from eastern Turkic tribes. Russians called them all ______________________.
3. The TATARS did NOT seek to occupy Russia, only to dominate it through T&T: ________________ and ________________. These parasites were interested in only what they could extract. They wanted the Mongol version of M & Ms - ________________ and ________________.
4. The TATAR KHAN chose the donor of the richest tribute to rule in his stead as ________________ ________________ of VLADIMIR, prince of all the princes. They thus divided the Rus.
5. Built around the great fortress of the ________________, the city of ________________ became *the most important political, economic, social, and military city in all the Russian lands* when the Muscovite prince ____________ cut a deal to collect tribute, effectively becoming the Mongol's taxman in the year ____________.  
6. The end of Mongol rule was a ________________, not an event. Muscovites struggled for freedom for over 100 years. By the end of the 15th century, the Muscovite prince ____________'s wealth and power rivaled even the Mongol Khan. In the year ____________, IVAN III cut off tribute payments, unified the Rus, and was ultimately responsible for the assertion of Russian independence from the Mongols.
7. In the year ___________, Constantinople fell to ______________ invaders. The Eastern Roman Empire was dead. Now Ivan III sought to establish a Holy ______________ Empire. He claimed the Byzantine __________________________, which had been the symbol of ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY, as his personal emblem.

8. In the year ________________Ivan III, no longer satisfied to be first among equals, took the title of Sovereign of All the Russias. He acted as an autocrat. He traced his line back to caesars and began to adopt the title of __________, Russian for "caesar." He sought to turn MOSCOW and the KREMLIN into the NEW_____________. *However, _______________("the TERRIBLE") was the first Russian prince to formally claim the title of TSAR, when he had himself crowned TSAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS by the Orthodox metropolitan in the year 1547.

Part 3: (pp.14-17)
1. The _________________(19 towers & ramparts 16 feet thick) became a sacred Christian center of great cathedrals. It was comparable to the emperor's sacred inner city in Beijing.
2. Ivan the Great issued decrees limiting the freedom of the ________________, who were not yet serfs.
3. The death of Ivan III in ________, brought his son ______________ to the throne. When she bore him no children, Vasili III locked away his first wife and married ______________. The Orthodox patriarch of Jerusalem condemned this sinful 2nd marriage and predicted that his son would be wicked. On Aug. 25, ________a son, ________________ was born; he would be known as "Ivan the Terrible."
4. When Ivan IV was age ____________, Vasili III died, setting of a ruthless and deadly struggle for the power of the crown. Russia's powerful noblemen, the ________________, fought for control. Between Ivan IV's birth and ascension to the throne in ________________, there were 14 murders, of which even his mother Helen, the CROWN ________________ who died mysteriously in 1538 when Ivan IV was just age ____________, might have been a victim. Having come of age in a climate of violence, it's perhaps not surprising that Ivan soon showed a ______________streak.
5. Ivan IV's coronation in Jan. ___________ was not merely that of a CROWN PRINCE, but that of ___________. Ivan IV was the first Russian ruler to use the official title of TSAR. This marked Russia's transition from a MUSCOVITE PRINCIPALITY to a RUSSIAN _______________, covering ________________ square miles from the ________________ Mts. to the waters of the Dnieper and the ________________, an area twice the size of England, France, and Spain combined.
6. All power was concentrated in the hands of the ___________; Ivan IV reigned supreme. The aristocracy held no hereditary ________________or ________________. The NOBLES, called the ________________, owed their position and authority directly to TSAR IVAN IV. No individual was born with any ________________. BOYARS were made by the ________________ and removed by the ________________. The TSAR's powers were ________________.
7. Tsar Ivan IV preached the ideology of ________________, and he dispatched armies east and west in order to build a nation of ________________, a true empire.

Part 4: (pp. 17-18)
1. To build that empire, *Ivan IV launched a series of expansionist wars. In ________, he took the Tatar stronghold of ________________, on the lower ________________ River -- the Viking trade route to the orient. By ____________, he ruled the entire route to the ________________ Sea, having taken both Kazan and ________________, the Tatar's home. Ivan IV's empire expanded at a rate of ______ square miles per day.
2. To commemorate his historic victories, Ivan IV built the Cathedral of ________________(Vasily) the Blessed, a masterpiece of art and architecture in the heart of the city of ________________. It is a symbol of ________________ itself.
3. Ivan IV married ___________________ ________________, the daughter of a minor noble family destined for dynasty. As long as she lived, Ivan IV ruled wisely and well. In ____________, Anastasia bore a healthy son, ____________ Ivanovich.

4. *But the mysterious death of his wife in ____________, revived the fears of his youth and led to paranoia and a campaign of indiscriminate terror against his own people.* He purged the BOYARS. It was said, "The closer to the Tsar, the closer to ____________." It was a period of mental instability. In his own words, he became IVAN GROZNY, "the ______________." 

5. *MACHINATIONS: In ____________, Ivan IV left Moscow for the town of Alexandrov and ________________ the throne, denouncing the boyars, and broke with the Orthodox church.* The people sided with the tsar against the _______________. Without the tsar, the people feared the country would fall apart. Ivan agreed to return on the condition that he would be given a free hand. Thus, by abdicating, Ivan IV achieved a COUP D'ETAT, effectively removing both ________________ and ________________ constraints.

6. *Tsar Ivan IV launched a campaign of ________________, resulting in the torture, exile, and execution of tens of thousands of Russians, a portent of the totalitarian viciousness of Stalin.* He attacked the BOYARS, his enemies -- those who opposed his ________________ and ________________. To do this, Ivan created and unleashed his own private political police, the ________________ -- an army of 6,000 murderous thugs, cloaked in ________________ and mounted on black steeds. The OPRICHNIKI swore absolute allegiance to the crown, and were free to slaughter anybody deemed an enemy of the tsar. They dressed as monks and prosecuted a Russian version of the Spanish ________________. Atrocities fused with mysticism, and Ivan often ordered the killing of entire ________________ so that no one would be left to pray for the dead. Ivan himself participated in the torture and murder.

Part 5: (pp. 18-19) 
1. The terror went on for nearly ________ years, *ravaging Russia's social structure, devastating its economy, and crippling its political institutions.* In 1571, the ________________ swept north from the Crimea and took advantage of the disorder -- *the structural power vacuum created by the death and deportation of the families and classes of people who'd assisted with the governance of Russia.* They burned and sacked Moscow. 60,000 died in a day! Faced with a ruined capital and a shattered land, the Tsar formally disbanded the ________________ *in 1572.*

*2. Russia's problems were compounded by a crisis of leadership and succession which began when in a fit of rage (he apparently reeeeeeeeeeeseaaaaaaally disliked his daughter-in-law and when her husband ,defended her...), Ivan IV -- "the Terrible" -- lashed out with an iron staff and murdered his own son, the ________ to the throne in 1581.

3. Ivan IV, haunted by his terrible deeds, tried to seek absolution, but died in ____________. *He was followed by his next oldest son, Theodore who was feeble in body and mind. Russia was essentially ruled by BORIS GUDNOV. Russia suffered THE TIME OF TROUBLE (1598-1613), a 15-year period filled with famine, economic crisis, peasant flight, a succession crisis, and foreign invasion.*

Part 6: 6:00 of 9:56 (pp. 18-21) 
1. The Russian called the traumatic early 1600s ________________ famine, disease, chaos, despair...Peasants ate grass.

2. The throne was held by 6 men during this period. Among them were ________________, ________________, and a ________________ pretender (*the FALSE DMITRII*). The Russians killed the charlatan, burned him, loaded his ashes in a cannon pointed toward Poland, and fired.

3. The Russians faced ________________ invasions and ________________ revolts. ________________ and ________________ invaded and captured Moscow in 1610. A national militia expelled
SWEDEN and POLAND in ________, and nobles, merchants, warriors, and priests assembled (*in a special ZEMSKII SOBOR -- an early Russian version of Parliament) to choose a new tsar. In________, they crowned 16-year old ____________________________, a distant relative of Ivan IV's wife Anastasia, GRAND PRINCE OF MOSCOW, AUTOCRAT AND ____________________________________________________________, and thus began the ROMANOV DYNASTY's ___________year rule.