

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Early Russian History



Long ago, in the vast lands of _____, a new era began with the arrival of a man named Rurik in 862. This marked the start of the Rurik dynasty, which would rule for centuries. Rurik, a _____ prince, was invited by the Slavic tribes to bring order to their region. He established his capital in _____, one of Russia's oldest cities. The reign of the Rurik dynasty saw the growth of powerful cities like _____, which became the center of the Kievan Rus.

Kievan Rus, under the rule of Vladimir the Great, witnessed a significant event in 988: the _____ of Russia. This transformed Russian culture and religion.

Vladimir's successor, _____ the Wise, continued this legacy by creating Russia's first legal code, the Russkaya Pravda. The Mongol invasion in the 13th century, led by _____ Khan, brought devastation but also integration into wider networks of trade and communication.

The rise of _____ as a powerful city marked a turning point in Russian history. It eventually became the capital under the leadership of Ivan III, known as

_____ the Great. He played a crucial role in liberating Russia from Mongol rule. The establishment of the _____ of Russia in 1547 by Ivan IV, also known as Ivan the Terrible, marked the beginning of a new era. His reign, though tumultuous, set the foundation for a centralized Russian state.

Throughout these centuries, Russia's history was shaped by its leaders, geography, and the resilience of its people. From its early days to the formation of a _____, the story of Russia is one of struggle, adaptation, and expansion.

Ivan Moscow Tsardom Novgorod Batu Christianization Kiev Russia
nation Varangian Yaroslav