

name: \_\_\_\_\_

class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Exploring Russia's Economy in Early History



In the vast expanse of \_\_\_\_\_, the early economy was primarily based on agriculture. The fertile lands of the \_\_\_\_\_ were crucial for growing crops that sustained the population. However, the \_\_\_\_\_ varied greatly, affecting agricultural productivity. In the northern regions, the economy relied more on \_\_\_\_\_ and fishing, due to the harsher conditions. Trade routes, both over land and via the \_\_\_\_\_ and Black Seas, played a vital role in the economic development. The establishment of the \_\_\_\_\_ trade route was particularly significant, facilitating trade between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the Byzantine Empire. During this period, \_\_\_\_\_ emerged as a critical trade hub, prospering from the exchange of goods like furs, honey, and wax. The \_\_\_\_\_ invasion in the 13th century had a profound impact, leading to the \_\_\_\_\_ of taxes and influencing the economic structure. Despite this, the principality of \_\_\_\_\_ began to gain power, utilizing its strategic location to control trade and eventually dominate the region. The \_\_\_\_\_ system became more entrenched, tying peasants more closely to the land and their \_\_\_\_\_, which would shape the economy for centuries. This early period laid the groundwork for Russia's \_\_\_\_\_ eastward, opening new opportunities for trade and resource \_\_\_\_\_.

imposition   Norse   hunting   exploitation   Volga   lords   Moscow   Kiev  
expansion   Baltic   serfdom   Russia   Mongol   climate   south