

name: _____

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From Paganism to Christianity in Russia



In ancient times, the _____ of Russia was inhabited by various Slavic tribes. These tribes practiced _____, worshipping many gods who represented natural elements and forces. Among these deities, _____, the god of thunder and lightning, was considered the most powerful. Villages often had wooden _____ dedicated to these gods, where people offered sacrifices for protection and _____.

The arrival of Vladimir the Great marked a turning point in the religious landscape of Russia. In the year 988, _____ decided to adopt Christianity as the state religion, influenced by the Byzantine Empire. This _____ was not only spiritual but also a political strategy to strengthen his rule and unify the various Slavic tribes under a single _____.

Vladimir ordered the destruction of pagan idols and the construction of _____ throughout his kingdom. The most significant was the Church of the _____ in Kiev, which became a symbol of the new faith. _____ began to spread, slowly replacing the old pagan beliefs. The _____ played a crucial role in this process, educating the people and integrating Christian values into the fabric of Russian society.

This shift had a profound impact on Russian culture, art, and _____, embedding Christian themes deeply into the nation's identity. Monasteries became centers of education and _____, preserving knowledge through the Dark Ages. The adoption of Christianity laid the foundation for the development of the _____ state and its integration into the broader European Christian community.

- prosperity
- literature
- paganism
- territory
- religion
- Perun
- literacy
- Christianity
- Russian
- decision
- clergy
- churches
- Tithes
- idols
- Vladimir