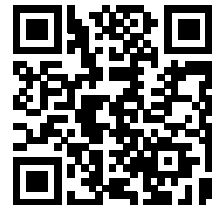


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# The Rise of Early Russian Society



In the vast \_\_\_\_\_ of Eastern Europe, the early Russian society began to take shape. With the establishment of \_\_\_\_\_ as a powerful city-state, the region saw the emergence of a structured society. The \_\_\_\_\_, Scandinavian warriors and traders, played a crucial role in the founding of the Kievan \_\_\_\_\_, bringing with them governance structures and military prowess. The adoption of \_\_\_\_\_ in 988 under Prince Vladimir the Great marked a pivotal moment, aligning Kiev more closely with \_\_\_\_\_ and other European cultures. This era was characterized by the development of written \_\_\_\_\_, the first of which was the Russkaya Pravda. Agriculture was the backbone of the economy, with \_\_\_\_\_ and animal husbandry providing the main sources of food and trade goods. The \_\_\_\_\_ River served as a crucial trade route, connecting the Baltic to the Byzantine Empire. Education and \_\_\_\_\_ began to spread, especially among the clergy, who were often the only literate members of society. The \_\_\_\_\_ invasion in the 13th century, however, brought devastation and marked the decline of Kievan Rus. Despite this, the \_\_\_\_\_ of law, governance, and religion laid down during this early period continued to influence Russian \_\_\_\_\_ for centuries. The resilience of the people and the establishment of \_\_\_\_\_ as a new center of power signaled the beginning of a new era in Russian \_\_\_\_\_.

Varangians Christianity laws literacy Rus history Kiev Mongol  
farming Moscow Byzantine society landscapes Dnieper principles