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978-0-521-85916-5 - Medieval Russia 980-1584, Second Edition

Janet Martin

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Medieval Russia, 980–1584

This revised edition is a concise, yet comprehensive, narrative of the history of Russia from the reign of Vladimir I the Saint, through the reign of Ivan IV the Terrible. Supplementing the original edition with results of recently published scholarship as well as her own research, Janet Martin emphasizes the dynamics of Russia's political evolution from the loose federation of principalities known as Kievan Rus' through the era of Mongol domination to the development of the Muscovite state. Her analyses of the ruling dynasty and of economic influences on political development, and her explorations of society, foreign relations, religion, and culture provide a basis for understanding the transformations of the lands of Rus'. Her lines of argument are clear and coherent; her conclusions and interpretations are provocative. The result is an informative, accessible, up-to-date account that will be of interest to both students and specialists of early Rus'.

JANET MARTIN is Professor of History at the University of Miami. She has published widely in the field of medieval Russian history, on topics ranging from economic history to Muscovite–Tatar relations. Her monograph *Treasures of the Land of Darkness: The Fur Trade and Its Significance for Medieval Russia* (Cambridge) was published in 1986.

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MEDIEVAL RUSSIA

980–1584

SECOND EDITION

JANET MARTIN

University of Miami



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For the first edition of this book I observed that the rich and fascinating history of early Rus' had attracted the attention of literally hundreds upon hundreds of talented and perceptive scribes and scholars, who have sifted through evidence, recorded and transcribed it, analyzed and interpreted it, and composed narratives based in it. Their efforts provided for posterity images of and ways of understanding the remarkable society they studied. Since the publication of that volume over ten years ago, more scholars have contributed to that process, and I continue to stand in awe of the quality and quantity of their output. Although I have not always adopted their conclusions, they have prompted me to reassess my own. The present volume, like the first edition, thus rests and draws upon a sampling of theirs. I offer my respect and gratitude to them all, those specifically cited in this text and also those whose influence was more indirect. I nevertheless take responsibility for my selection from their diverse and, at times, conflicting representations, the balance set among them, the conclusions derived from them, and, of course, the omissions that necessarily must occur as well as the errors that should not appear, but inevitably do.

Among the many individuals to whom I owe personal debts of gratitude, I would like to acknowledge particularly Gail D. Lenhoff, Ann M. Kleimola, Donald Ostrowski, and Daniel Kaiser, who have not only generously given me encouragement and suggestions, but have also challenged me to probe more deeply and broadly; my former professors Richard Hellie and Edward L. Keenan, my

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TRANSLITERATION

In the interests of ease of accessibility to readers of the English language, this text has adopted the relatively familiar Russian forms of names and places – thus, Kiev is used rather than Kyiv – although in some cases alternative forms have been provided. The transliteration of personal and place names follows a modified version of the Library of Congress system; in a few instances, e.g., Alexander Nevsky, the common English spelling has been used instead. Although epithets, such as Nevsky, are occasionally used, princes are generally identified by name and patronymic, i.e., a form of the name of the prince's father. Thus Alexander Nevsky is also known as Alexander Iaroslavich.

Most dates are derived from the early Rus' calendar, which had been borrowed from Byzantium. In cases when the conversion is imprecise, dates are given in the form 1271/72 to indicate that an event occurred in either one year or the other.

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CHRONOLOGY

-
- 972 Prince Sviatoslav of Kiev died
- 972–80 Prince Iaropolk ruled Kiev
- 980 Prince Vladimir Sviatoslavich became prince of Kiev
- 981–82 Prince Vladimir suppressed Viatichi rebellion
- 984 Prince Vladimir conquered Radimichi
- 985 Prince Vladimir conducted campaign against Volga Bulgars
- 988 Prince Vladimir converted Kievan Rus' to Christianity
- 990s–1015 Rus'–Pecheneg war
- 996 Construction of Church of the Tithe completed
- 1015 Prince Vladimir died; Prince Sviatopolk murdered Boris, Gleb, and Sviatoslav
- 1016–19 Prince Sviatopolk and Prince Iaroslav fought for Kievan throne
- 1019 Prince Sviatopolk died
- 1024 Prince Mstislav of Tmutorokan' challenged Prince Iaroslav for Kiev; Prince Mstislav established himself as prince of Chernigov
- 1036 Prince Mstislav of Chernigov died; Prince Iaroslav became sole prince of Kiev; Pechenegs attacked Kiev

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Chronology

- 1037–46 Construction and decoration of Church of St. Sophia in Kiev
- 1042 Treaty between Kievan Rus' and Poland
- 1043 Kievan Rus' campaign against Byzantium
- 1050 Construction of Church of St. Sophia in Novgorod completed
- 1051 Hilarion became metropolitan of Kiev and all Rus'; Pecherskii Monastery (Cave Monastery) founded
- 1054 Prince Iaroslav Vladimirovich died; Prince Iziaslav Iaroslavich became prince of Kiev
- 1055 Polovtsy appeared in steppe
- 1060 Kievan Rus' campaign against Torks
- 1061 Polovtsy attacked Rus' territories
- 1067 Prince Vseslav of Polotsk challenged Prince Iziaslav for Kiev
- 1068 Polovtsy defeated armies of Princes Iziaslav, Sviatoslav, and Vsevolod
- 1068–69 Prince Vseslav ruled at Kiev
- 1069 Prince Iziaslav regained Kievan throne
- 1072 Princes Boris and Gleb Vladimirovich canonized
- 1073 Princes Sviatoslav Iaroslavich of Chernigov and Vsevolod Iaroslavich of Pereiaslav' evicted Iziaslav from Kiev; Prince Sviatoslav ruled at Kiev
- 1076 Prince Sviatoslav died; Prince Iziaslav regained Kievan throne
- 1078 Prince Oleg Sviatoslavich challenged Iziaslav and Vsevolod for Chernigov; Prince Iziaslav killed; Prince Vsevolod Iaroslavich became prince of Kiev
- 1088 Volga Bulgars attacked Murom
- 1093 Prince Vsevolod died; Prince Sviatopolk Iziaslavich became prince of Kiev
- 1094 War between Sviatoslavichi and Vladimir Monomakh began
- 1096 Polovtsy attacked Kiev, burning Pecherskii Monastery

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- 1097 Conference at Liubech
- 1101 Peace treaty between Kievan Rus' and Polovtsy
- 1103 Coalition of Kievan Rus' princes defeated Polovtsy
- 1107 Volga Bulgars attacked Suzdal'
- 1108 Prince Iurii Dolgorukii of Rostov-Suzdal' founded town of Vladimir
- 1111 Coalition of Kievan Rus' princes defeated Polovtsy
- 1113 Prince Sviatopolk Iziaslavich died; Prince Vladimir Monomakh became prince of Kiev
- 1120 Prince Iurii Dolgorukii attacked Volga Bulgar territory
- 1125 Prince Vladimir Monomakh died; Prince Mstislav Vladimirovich became prince of Kiev; Prince Iurii Vladimirovich Dolgorukii became prince of Rostov
- 1132 Prince Mstislav Vladimirovich died; Prince Iaropolk Vladimirovich became prince of Kiev
- 1132–34 Prince Iurii Dolgorukii attempted to acquire Pereiaslav'
- 1136–37 Construction of Cathedral of the Mother of God in Smolensk
- 1139 Prince Iaropolk Vladimirovich died; Prince Vsevolod Ol'govich of Chernigov became prince of Kiev
- 1146 Grand Prince Vsevolod died; Prince Iziaslav Mstislavich became prince of Kiev
- 1147 First mention in chronicle literature of town of Moscow
- 1148 Novgorod attacked Iaroslavl'
- 1152 Volga Bulgars attacked Iaroslavl'
- 1154 Prince Iziaslav Mstislavich died
- 1155 Prince Iurii Dolgorukii became prince of Kiev
- 1157 Prince Iurii Dolgorukii died; Prince Andrei Iur'evich Bogoliubskii became prince of Vladimir
- 1158 Prince Rostislav Mstislavich of Smolensk became prince of Kiev; construction of Church of the Assumption (Dormition) in Vladimir began

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| 1164 | Prince Andrei Bogoliubskii attacked Volga Bulgars; construction of fortifications around Vladimir completed |
| 1165 | Construction of Church of the Intercession on the Nerl' River; construction of Bogoliubovo completed |
| 1167 | Prince Rostislav Mstislavich died; Prince Mstislav Iziaslavich of Volynia became prince of Kiev |
| 1168 | Prince Mstislav Iziaslavich led victorious campaign against Polovtsy |
| 1169 | Prince Andrei Bogoliubskii's forces sacked Kiev; Prince Gleb Iur'evich of Pereiaslavl' became prince of Kiev |
| 1171 | Prince Gleb Iur'evich died; Polovtsy tribes formed coalition under Khan Konchak |
| 1173 | Prince Iaroslav Iziaslavich became grand prince of Kiev |
| 1174 | Prince Andrei Bogoliubskii assassinated |
| 1177 | Prince Sviatoslav Vsevolodich of Chernigov overthrew Prince Iaroslav Iziaslavich and became prince of Kiev; Prince Vsevolod Iur'evich became prince of Vladimir |
| 1183 | Prince Vsevolod Iur'evich attacked Volga Bulgars |
| 1184 | Prince Sviatoslav Vsevolodich launched victorious campaign against Polovtsy |
| 1185 | Suzdalian forces attacked Volga Bulgars; Prince Igor' of Novgorod-Seversk defeated by Polovtsy in campaign that became subject of "Tale of Igor's Campaign" |
| 1191/92 | Novgorod concluded commercial treaty with Scandinavians and Germans |
| 1194 | Grand Prince Sviatoslav Vsevolodich died; Prince Riurik Rostislavich became grand prince of Kiev |
| 1199 | Prince Roman Mstislavich united Volynia and Galicia and challenged Grand Prince Riurik Rostislavich for Kievan throne |
| 1203 | Kiev sacked during Roman-Riurik struggle for Kievan throne |
| 1205 | Prince Roman Mstislavich died; Suzdalian forces attacked Volga Bulgars |

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- 1210 Prince Vsevolod Sviatoslavich Chermnyi evicted Grand Prince Riurik Rostislavich from Kiev and became grand prince of Kiev
- 1212 Grand Prince Vsevolod Chermnyi removed from Kievan throne and died; Prince Mstislav Romanovich became grand prince of Kiev; Prince Vsevolod of Vladimir died; Prince Konstantin Vsevolodich became prince of Vladimir; Ustiug Velikii founded
- 1215 Former grand prince Riurik Rostislavich died
- 1216 Battle of Lipitsa
- 1218 Prince Konstantin Vsevolodich died; Prince Iurii Vsevolodich became prince of Vladimir; Volga Bulgars attacked Ustiug Velikii
- 1220 Prince Iurii Vsevolodich of Vladimir attacked Volga Bulgars
- 1221 Nizhnii Novgorod founded
- 1223 Battle of Kalka; Grand Prince Mstislav Romanovich died; Prince Vladimir Riurikovich became grand prince of Kiev
- 1229 Mongol attack on Saksin, Volga Bulgars, Polovtsy
- 1231 Prince Mikhail Vsevolodich of Chernigov challenged Grand Prince Vladimir Riurikovich for Kievan throne
- 1232 Mongols attacked Volga Bulgars
- 1235 Grand Prince Vladimir Riurikovich captured by Polovtsy
- 1236 Mongol campaign destroyed major cities of Volga Bulgars
- 1237 Prince Mikhail Vsevolodich became grand prince of Kiev; Livonian Brothers of Sword merged with Teutonic Order; Mongols began invasion of Rus' lands
- 1238 Mongols conquered Vladimir; Mongols defeated northern Rus' princes at Battle of Sit'; Prince Iurii Vsevolodich of Vladimir killed at Battle of Sit'; Prince Iaroslav Vsevolodich became prince of Vladimir
- 1239 Mongols conquered Chernigov

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- 1240 Prince Alexander Iaroslavich "Nevsky" defeated Swedes on Neva River; Mongols conquered Kiev
- 1242 Prince Alexander Nevsky defeated Teutonic Knights at Lake Peipus
- 1243 Prince Iaroslav Vsevolodich confirmed as prince of Vladimir by Batu, khan of Golden Horde
- 1245 Prince Daniil Romanovich confirmed as prince of Galicia and Volynia by Batu
- 1246 Prince Mikhail of Chernigov executed by Batu; Prince Iaroslav Vsevolodich of Vladimir died on journey to Mongolia
- 1247 Prince Sviatoslav Vsevolodich became prince of Vladimir
- 1248 Prince Andrei Iaroslavich overthrew Prince Sviatoslav of Vladimir
- 1249 Prince Andrei Iaroslavich confirmed by Mongols as prince of Vladimir
- 1252 Mongol campaigns against Andrei of Vladimir and Daniil of Volynia; Prince Alexander Nevsky replaced Andrei as prince of Vladimir
- 1255 Batu died; Sartak became khan of Golden Horde; Prince Andrei Iaroslavich became prince of Suzdal'
- 1256 Ulagchi succeeded Sartak as khan of Golden Horde
- 1257 Mongol census taken in Vladimir-Suzdal'
- 1258 Berke succeeded Sartak as khan of Golden Horde
- 1259 Mongol census taken in Novgorod enforced by Prince Alexander Nevsky
- 1262 Golden Horde at war with Ilkhans of Persia; popular uprisings in northeastern Rus'
- 1263 Prince Alexander Nevsky died; Prince Iaroslav Iaroslavich of Tver' became grand prince of Vladimir
- 1266/67 Mengu-Timur succeeded Berke as khan of Golden Horde
- 1269 Novgorod concluded a commercial treaty with German towns

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- 1271/72 Grand Prince Iaroslav Iaroslavich died
- 1272 Prince Vasily Iaroslavich of Kostroma became grand prince of Vladimir
- 1277 Grand Prince Vasily Iaroslavich died; Prince Dmitry Aleksandrovich became grand prince of Vladimir
- 1282/83 Tuda-Mengu succeeded Mengu-Timur as khan of Golden Horde; dispute for grand princely throne between Dmitry Aleksandrovich and his brother Andrei began
- 1287 Telebuga succeeded Tuda-Mengu as khan of Golden Horde
- 1291 Tokhta succeeded Telebuga as khan of Golden Horde
- 1294 Grand Prince Dmitry Aleksandrovich died; Prince Andrei Aleksandrovich became undisputed grand prince of Vladimir
- 1299 Metropolitan Maksim (Maximus) moved from Kiev to Vladimir; Nogai of the Golden Horde died
- 1303 Prince Daniil of Moscow died
- 1304 Grand Prince Andrei Aleksandrovich died; Prince Mikhail Iaroslavich of Tver' became grand prince of Vladimir
- 1305 Metropolitan Maksim died
- 1308 Petr succeeded Maksim as metropolitan of Kiev and all Rus'
- 1313 Uzbek succeeded Tokhta as khan of Golden Horde
- 1317 Uzbek confirmed Prince Iurii Daniilovich as grand prince of Vladimir; battle between Grand Prince Mikhail Iaroslavich and Prince Iurii Daniilovich of Moscow for grand principality of Vladimir
- 1318 Prince Mikhail of Tver' executed by Uzbek
- 1322 Uzbek transferred patent for grand principality of Vladimir to Prince Dmitry Mikhailovich of Tver'
- 1325 Iurii Daniilovich assassinated by Prince Dmitry Mikhailovich of Tver'

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- 1326 Prince Dmitry of Tver' executed by Uzbek; Uzbek confirmed Prince Aleksandr Mikhailovich of Tver' as grand prince of Vladimir; Metropolitan Petr and Prince Ivan Daniilovich of Moscow jointly founded the Church of the Assumption (Dormition) of the Virgin in Moscow kremlin; Metropolitan Petr died
- 1327 Mongols suppress Tver' uprising; Prince Aleksandr fled
- 1328 Uzbek confirmed Prince Aleksandr of Suzdal', who shared power with Prince Ivan Daniilovich, as grand prince of Vladimir; Metropolitan Feognost (Theognostus) arrived in northeastern Rus'
- 1331 Grand Prince Aleksandr died; Prince Ivan Daniilovich Kalita of Moscow became sole grand prince of Vladimir
- 1340 Grand Prince Ivan I Kalita died; Prince Semen Ivanovich became grand prince of Vladimir; Lithuania occupied Volynia
- 1341 Tinibek succeeded Uzbek as khan of Golden Horde
- 1342 Janibek succeeded Tinibek as khan of the Golden Horde
- 1349 Poland acquired most of Galicia
- 1353 Grand Prince Semen died of plague; Prince Ivan Ivanovich became grand prince of Vladimir; Metropolitan Feognost died
- 1354 Metropolitan Aleksei (Alexis) confirmed in office; Vladimir became seat of metropolitan; Holy Trinity Monastery founded by Sergei (Sergius) of Radonezh
- 1357 Berdibek succeeded Janibek as khan of the Golden Horde
- 1359 Grand Prince Ivan II died; Golden Horde's Great Troubles began; Prince Dmitry Ivanovich claimed his father's throne
- 1360 Prince Dmitry Konstantinovich of Suzdal' and Nizhnii Novgorod confirmed as grand prince of Vladimir

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- 1362 Prince Dmitry Ivanovich of Moscow received patent for grand principality of Vladimir from khan at Sarai and from Mamai
- 1367 Hostilities between Grand Prince Dmitry and Prince Mikhail of Tver' began
- 1370 Mamai issued patent for grand principality of Vladimir to Prince Mikhail of Tver'
- 1371 Mamai reissued patent for grand principality of Vladimir to Prince Dmitry Ivanovich
- 1375 Mamai reissued patent for grand principality of Vladimir to Prince Mikhail of Tver'; Prince Dmitry Ivanovich and Prince Mikhail concluded treaty, acknowledging Prince Dmitry as grand prince of Vladimir
- 1378 Tokhtamysh seized Sarai; Metropolitan Aleksei died
- 1379 Grand Prince Dmitry Ivanovich rejected Metropolitan Kiprian (Cyprian) in favor of Pimen
- 1380 Battle of Kulikovo
- 1381 War between Mamai and Tokhtamysh
- 1382 Tokhtamysh conducted military expedition against Russian principalities
- 1389 Grand Prince Dmitry Ivanovich Donskoi died; Vasily Dmitr'evich I became grand prince of Vladimir; Metropolitan Pimen died
- 1390 Grand Prince Vasily Dmitr'evich married Sofiia, daughter of Vitovt (Vytautas) of Lithuania; Kiprian became undisputed metropolitan
- 1392 Sergei (Sergius) of Radonezh died
- 1393 Vitovt became grand duke of Lithuania
- 1395 Timur invaded lands of Golden Horde
- 1399 Battle of Vorskla River
- 1407 Metropolitan Kiprian died
- 1408 Edigei launched expedition against the Russian principalities; Fotii (Photius) became metropolitan
- 1411 Edigei driven out of Sarai

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- 1425 Vasily I died; Vasily II Vasil'evich became grand prince of Vladimir
- 1430 Vitovt of Lithuania died; Andrei Rublev died
- 1431 Metropolitan Fotii died
- 1432 Khan Ulu-Muhammed confirmed Vasily II as grand prince of Vladimir
- 1433 Prince Iurii Dmitr'evich of Galich seized Moscow from his nephew Vasily II, then withdrew
- 1434 Prince Iurii Dmitr'evich seized Moscow from Vasily II a second time; Prince Iurii Dmitr'evich died
- 1436 Grand Prince Vasily II defeated his cousin Vasily Iur'evich Kosoi and recovered Moscow
- 1437 Metropolitan Isidor arrived in Moscow, led delegation to Council of Ferrara-Florence
- 1441 Cardinal Isidor returned to Moscow, was deposed as metropolitan
- 1443 Hansa initiated blockade of trade with Novgorod
- 1445 Grand Prince Vasily II captured by Tatars of Ulu-Muhammed's Horde at Battle of Suzdal', later released
- 1446 Prince Dmitry Iur'evich Shemiaka captured, blinded, and imprisoned his cousin Vasily II
- 1447 Grand Prince Vasily II recovered Moscow from Dmitry Shemiaka
- 1448 Russian bishops named Bishop Iona (of Riazan') metropolitan; Hansa lifted its blockade of trade with Novgorod
- 1453 Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks; Prince Dmitry Shemiaka died in Novgorod
- 1456 Treaty of Iazhelbitsy
- 1461 Metropolitan Iona died; Feodosii (Theodosius) became metropolitan
- 1462 Grand Prince Vasily II died; Prince Ivan Vasil'evich became Grand Prince Ivan III
- 1463 Lands of Iaroslavl' principality attached to Muscovy

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- 1464 Metropolitan Feodosii resigned; Filipp became metropolitan
- 1467 Muscovy launched campaign against Khanate of Kazan'
- 1469 Muscovy and Kazan' reached peace agreement
- 1471 Grand Prince Ivan III launched a campaign against Novgorod
- 1472 Ivan III married Sofiia (Zoe) Palaeologa, his second wife
- 1473 Metropolitan Filipp died; Gerontii became metropolitan
- 1475 Ottoman Turks established suzerainty over Crimean Khanate; Aristotle Fioravanti arrived in Moscow
- 1476 Venetian ambassador Ambrogio Contarini passed through Moscow
- 1478 Grand Prince Ivan III annexed Novgorod
- 1479 Monastery of Volokolamsk founded; Cathedral of the Assumption (Dormition) in Moscow kremlin completed
- 1480 Muscovy and Crimean Khanate formed an alliance; stand on the Ugra
- 1483–84 Massive confiscations of landed estates in Novgorod
- 1485 Grand Prince Ivan III annexed Tver'
- 1487 Muscovy launched campaign against Khanate of Kazan', established Muhammed Amin as khan of Kazan'
- 1489 Cathedral of Annunciation in Moscow kremlin completed; Metropolitan Gerontii died
- 1490 Prince Ivan Ivanovich, son of Grand Prince Ivan III, died; Zosima became metropolitan; Church council found Novgorodian Judaizers guilty of heresy
- 1492 Ivan III constructed Ivangorod; Muscovite–Lithuanian border war began
- 1494 Metropolitan Zosima charged with heresy, deposed; Muscovite–Lithuanian treaty; Ivan III closed Hanseatic *dvor* in Novgorod

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- 1495 Grand Prince Aleksandr of Lithuania married Elena, daughter of Ivan III; Simon became metropolitan
- 1496 First Muscovite ambassador sent to Ottoman Empire
- 1497 Prince Vasily Ivanovich fell into disgrace; Sudebnik (law code) issued
- 1498 Coronation of Prince Dmitry Ivanovich as co-ruler and heir of his grandfather, Grand Prince Ivan III
- 1499 Prince Vasily Ivanovich regained his father's favor
- 1500 Muscovite–Lithuanian hostilities renewed
- 1501 Muscovite–Livonian hostilities initiated
- 1502 Grand Prince Ivan III arrested his grandson, Prince Dmitry Ivanovich; Great Horde destroyed by forces of Crimean Khanate
- 1503 Muscovite–Lithuanian and Muscovite–Livonian truces concluded; Church council considered issue characterized as “possessor/non-possessor controversy”
- 1504 Church council found Judaizers guilty of heresy, condemned their leaders to be burned to death at the stake
- 1505 Cathedral of the Archangel Michael in the Moscow kremlin was completed; Prince Vasily Ivanovich married Solomoniia Saburova; Grand Prince Ivan III died; Prince Vasily Ivanovich became Grand Prince Vasily III
- 1510 Grand Prince Vasily III annexed Pskov
- 1511 Metropolitan Simon died; Varlaam became metropolitan
- 1512 Muscovite–Lithuanian war resumed
- 1514 Vasily III's forces captured Smolensk
- 1518 Maksim Grek arrived in Moscow
- 1520/21 Grand Prince Vasily III annexed Riazan'
- 1521 Crimean Khanate launched campaign against Muscovy
- 1522 Muscovite–Lithuanian war concluded; Metropolitan Varlaam deposed; Daniil became metropolitan of the Russian Church

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- 1524 Vasily III sent army against Kazan' khan Sahib-Girey
- 1525 Maksim Grek found guilty of heresy; marriage of Grand Prince Vasily III and Solomoniia was annulled
- 1526 Grand Prince Vasily III married Elena Glinskaia
- 1531 Maksim Grek and Vassian condemned as heretics
- 1533 Grand Prince Vasily III died; regency for Ivan IV ruled Muscovy
- 1538 Elena Glinskaia, mother of Ivan IV, died
- 1539 *Guba* reforms initiated; Metropolitan Daniil deposed; Ioasaf became metropolitan
- 1542 Metropolitan Ioasaf deposed; Makarii became metropolitan
- 1547 Ivan IV assumed the throne of Muscovy and the title tsar
- 1550 Sudebnik (law code) issued
- 1551 Stoglav Council met
- 1552 Muscovy conquered Kazan'
- 1553 Illness of Ivan IV spawned "boyar revolt" over succession; English discovered White Sea route to Muscovy
- 1556 Muscovy conquered Astrakhan'
- 1558 Livonian War began
- 1561 Construction of St. Basil's Cathedral completed
- 1563 Metropolitan Makarii died; Afanasii (Athanasius) became metropolitan; Prince Iurii Vasil'evich, brother of Ivan IV, died
- 1565 Ivan IV established the *oprichnina*
- 1566 *Zemskii sobor* convened; Metropolitan Afanasii retired; Filipp became metropolitan
- 1568 Metropolitan Filipp deposed; Kirill became metropolitan
- 1569 Prince Vladimir Andreevich Staritskii forced to commit suicide by his cousin, Tsar Ivan IV; former metropolitan Filipp murdered; Ottoman Turks unsuccessfully attempted to recapture Astrakhan'

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Chronology

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| 1570 | <i>Oprichnina</i> sacked Novgorod |
| 1571 | Crimean Tatars attacked, burned Moscow |
| 1572 | <i>Oprichnina</i> disbanded; Antonii became metropolitan |
| 1575 | Ivan IV abdicated in favor of Semen Bekbulatovich |
| 1576 | Ivan IV resumed his position as tsar |
| 1581 | Prince Ivan Ivanovich died; Dionisii became metropolitan |
| 1582 | Ermak Timofeevich, a Cossack employed by Stroganov family, defeated khan of Sibir ¹ |
| 1582–3 | Livonian War concluded |
| 1584 | Ivan IV died |

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| <i>CASS</i> | <i>Canadian–American Slavic Studies</i> |
| <i>CMRS</i> | <i>Cahiers du monde russe et soviétique</i> |
| <i>FOG</i> | <i>Forschungen zur Osteuropäischen Geschichte</i> |
| <i>HUS</i> | <i>Harvard Ukrainian Studies</i> |
| <i>IZ</i> | <i>Istoricheskie zapiski</i> |
| <i>Kritika</i> | <i>Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History</i> |
| <i>JbfGO</i> | <i>Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas</i> |
| <i>RH</i> | <i>Russian History</i> |
| <i>RR</i> | <i>Russian Review</i> |
| <i>SEER</i> | <i>Slavonic and East European Review</i> |
| <i>SR</i> | <i>Slavic Review</i> |