

## Is Martin Sixsmith right about the 'culture, beauty and embryonic democracy' of Kievan Rus?

### Multiple choice questions: /5

1: According to legend, in which city/district did Rurik first establish power?

- A) Kiev
- B) Novgorod
- C) Moscow.

2: How did Oleg the Wise die?

- A) He fell off his horse.
- B) He was defeated in battle by the Mongols.
- C) He was bitten by a snake.

3: Anne of Kiev married a king from which European country?

- A) France
- B) Sweden
- C) England.

4: Which of these statements is true of the Mongol invasion?

- A) After the invasion, Kievan Rus became more of an 'Asian' society than a 'European' one.
- B) The Mongol invasion was defeated by Alexander Nevsky.
- C) The Mongols introduced democracy to Kievan Rus.

5: How did Ivan the Terrible ensure that people across Muscovy feared him?

- A) He threw innocent children into bonfires.
- B) He drowned his people under the ice on a frozen lake.
- C) He sent his Oprichniki round with dogs' heads attached to their horses' saddles.

### Put the key events in chronological order: /5

The Mongols invaded Kievan Rus for the first time.

Rurik established Kievan Rus.

Ivan I ruled over the newly powerful Muscovy.

Oleg the Wise ruled over Kievan Rus.

Alexander Nevsky fought off the Teutonic knights.

### Match up the key terms with their definitions: /5

Veche

Area ruled over by the Mongols.

Golden Horde

A member of the aristocracy (upper class) in Russia.

Boyar

A group of important buildings, including palaces and cathedrals.

Kremlin

Also known as the Principality of Moscow. Area ruled over by princes or tsars in Russia.

Muscovy

A meeting or assembly held to make key decisions.

### Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5

1: Describe some of the successes of Oleg the Wise's rule:

2: Explain why some people would suggest that Kievan Rus was a democratic state:

3: Describe some of the ways in which Anne of Kiev might be considered significant:

4: Describe some of the consequences of the Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus:

5: Explain why some people would consider Ivan to have been a monstrous tyrant:

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## Put the key events in chronological order: /5

The Mongols invaded Kievan Rus for the first time.	3 (1240)
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Rurik established Kievan Rus.	1 (862)
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Ivan I ruled over the newly powerful Muscovy.	5 (1325)
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Oleg the Wise ruled over Kievan Rus.	2 (879)
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Alexander Nevsky fought off the Teutonic knights.	4 (1242)
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Muscovy	A meeting or assembly held to make key decisions.

## Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5

1: Describe some of the <u>successes</u> of Oleg the Wise's rule:	<i>Oleg defeated the Khazars, gaining revenge for their earlier attacks; he conquered more land, expanding into the Byzantine Empire.</i>
2: Explain why some people would suggest that Kievan Rus was a <u>democratic</u> state:	<i>Veche were held (assemblies/meetings where ordinary people could share their views); the people of Kievan Rus managed to overthrow an unpopular leader, Prince Vsevolod.</i>
3: Describe some of the ways in which Anne of Kiev might be considered <u>significant</u> :	<i>She influenced events in France (after marrying the French king, Henry I); she was unusually well-educated for women at the time; she built lots of new churches and monasteries, spreading her religious beliefs.</i>
4: Describe some of the <u>consequences</u> of the Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus:	<i>There was great violence and suffering; Kievan Rus became less democratic, adopting some of the practices of the Mongol Empire; Mongol culture seeped into Russia.</i>
5: Explain why some people would consider Ivan to have been a <u>monstrous tyrant</u> :	<i>He executed those who betrayed him; he set up the Oprichniki to police some parts of his empire, and they were allowed to torture and murder enemies; he killed his own son.</i>