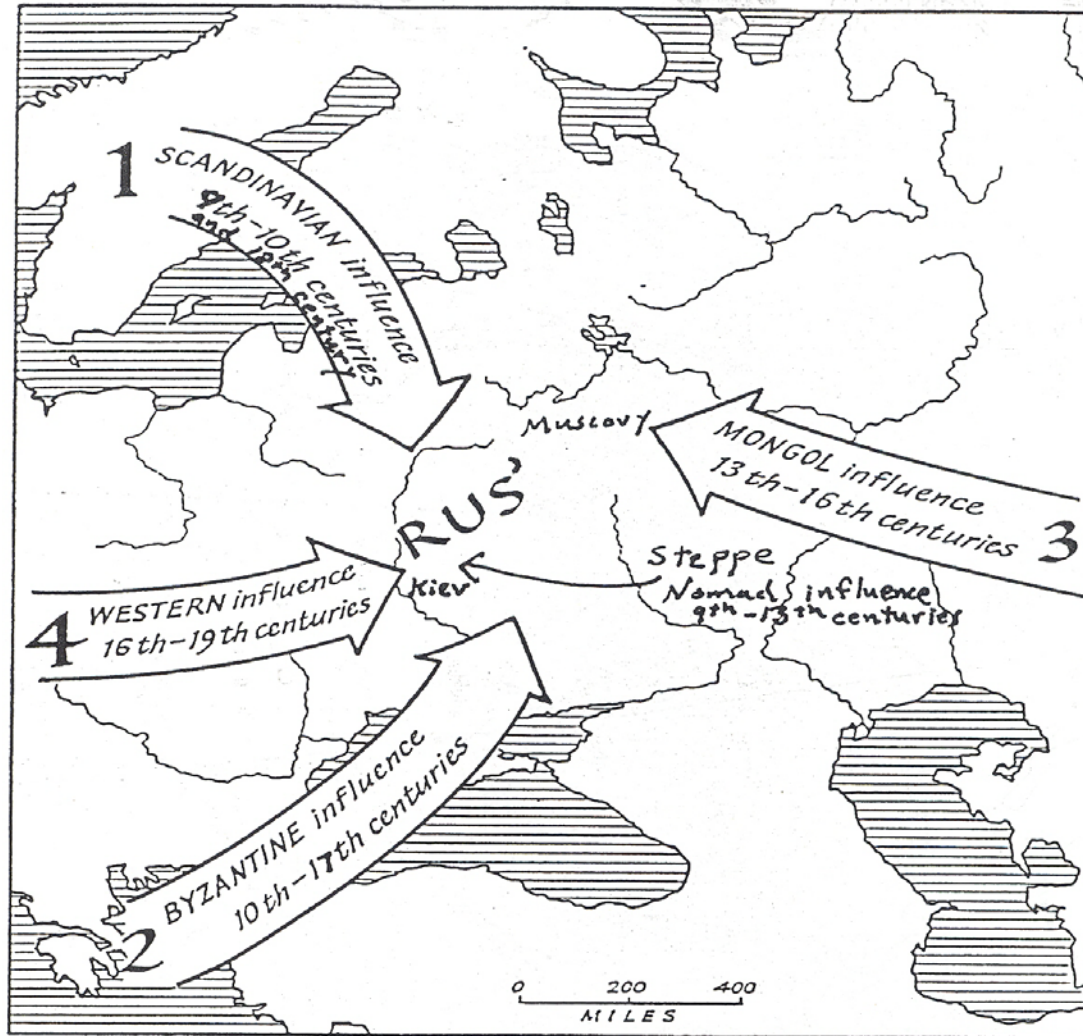


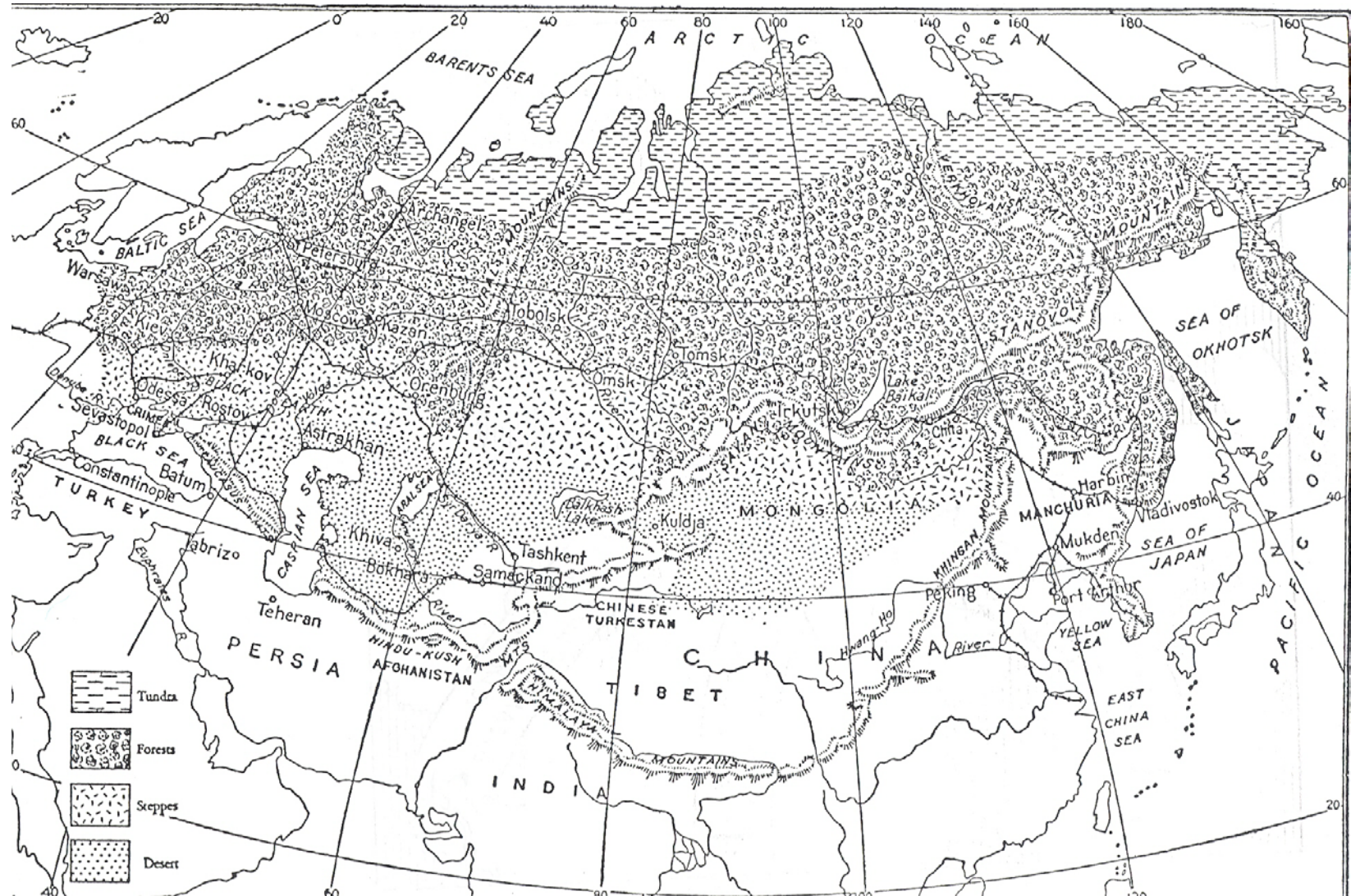
Muscovite Culture



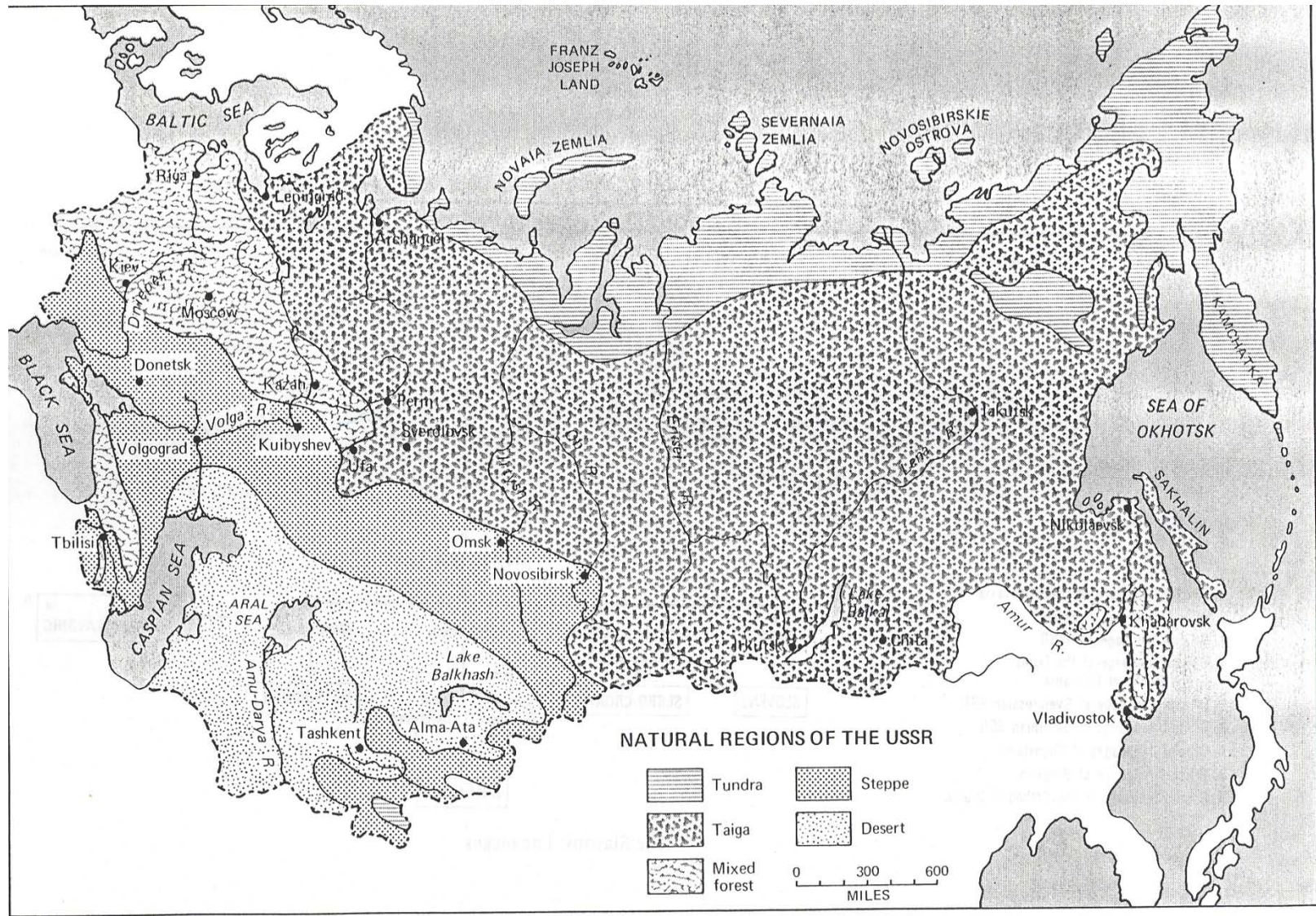
Influences on Rus' Principalities



Vegetation Zones of the Inner Eurasia



Natural Regions of Inner Eurasia



Who are the Russians?

- Rus' = Swedish Vikings (Varangians) (9th c. – 989)
- Rus' = Christian under jurisdiction of metropolitan of Rus' (989 – 1589) and patriarch of Moscow (1589 – 1701)
- Russian = (1833) Official nationality: Orthodoxy, Autocracy, and *Nationality* (*narodnost'*)
 - Sergei Uvarov, Minister of Education
- Russian = language and way of life (*byt'*), *culture*
- Acceptance by other “Russians”

What is culture?

- “artistic and intellectual pursuits and products”
- “the behaviors and beliefs characteristic of a particular social, ethnic, or age group”

– *Random House Webster’s College Dictionary*

Influences and examples

1. Vikings – Riurikids // ruled in Moscow until 1598
– Riurikid princes in later Russian history // Obolensky
2. Steppe pastoralist // Tale of Igor's Campaign // “Tatar Yoke”
anti-Tatar component of Russian national identity
3. Byzantium // religion and written, artistic culture, music

Influences and examples

4. Europe //

- Lithuanian nobility entered service of grand prince of Muscovy (15th and 16th centuries)
- Italian architects (1470s–1500s)
- Jesuit learning through Kievan Mohyla Academy
- Swedish administrative structure (18th century)
- German philosophy (early 19th century)
- European medicine (16th century on)
- French sculptors (18th century)

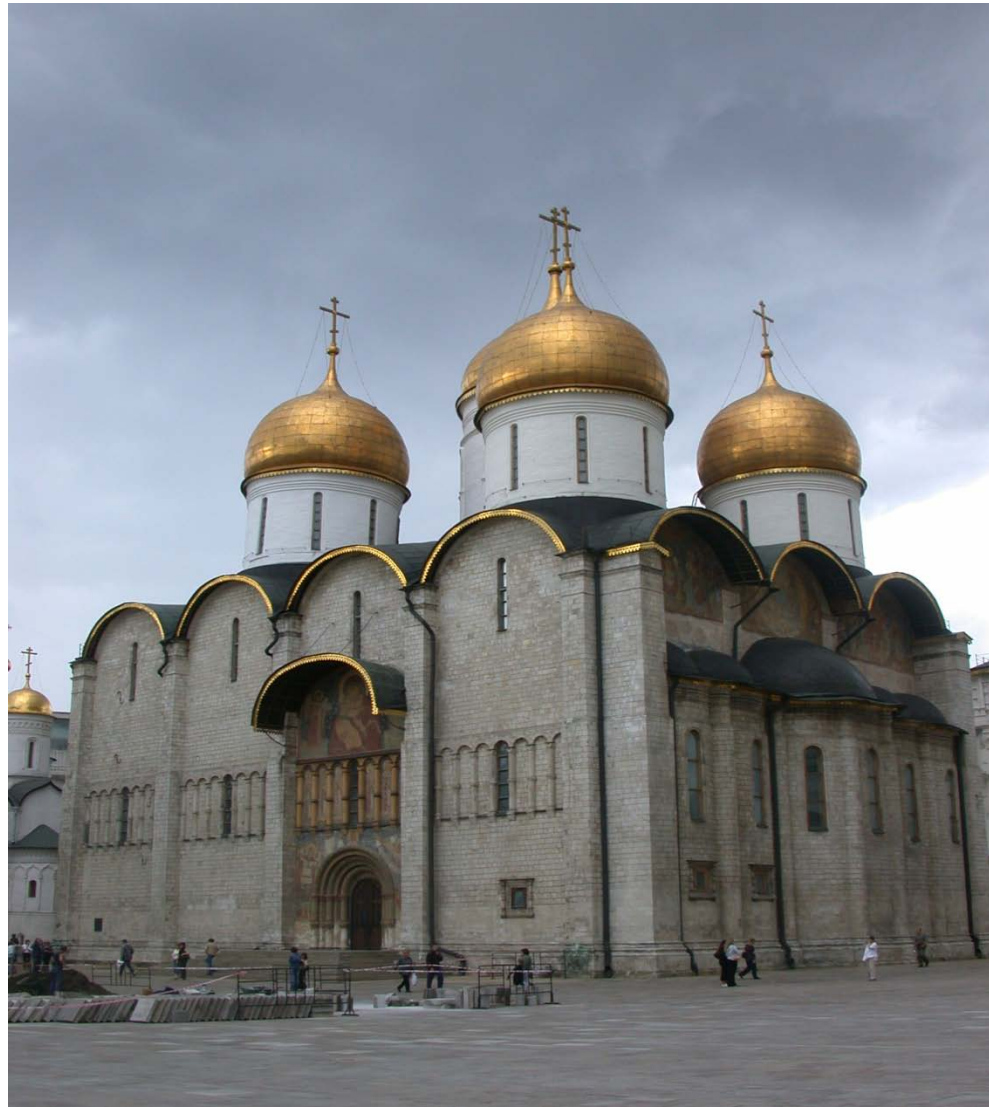
Italian architects (1470s–1500s and 18th century)

- Aristotile Fioravanti (Cathedral of the Dormition, 1475–1479)
- Marco Ruffo and Pietro Antonio Solario (Hall of Facets, 1487–1491)
 - similar facade to Palazzo Bevilacqua and Palazzo dei Diamanti in Ferrara, and to the Casa de los Picos in Segovia
- Alevisio Lamberti da Montagnana of Venice (Cathedral of Archangel Michael, 1505)
- Solario and Antonio Friazin (Kremlin wall)

Cathedral of the Assumption (East façade)



Cathedral of the Assumption (South façade)



Palace of Facets (Granovitaia palata) (ca. 1487)



Palazzo dei Diamante in Ferrara (1493)



Apollinary Vasnetsov's depiction of the Kremlin under Ivan III



IV. Byzantine Influence on Later Rus Principalities (14th through 17th centuries)

A. Religion and Written Culture

B. Relationship between Grand Prince (Tsar) and Metropolitan (Patriarch)

1. Principle of harmony

2. Division of responsibilities

C. Rus' as New Israel or Third Rome?

Religion and Written Culture

1. Rus' Church missionary activity to the North

a. "Crosier of St. Stefan of Perm" - A. V. Chernetsov

2. *Tale of the White Cowl*

a. Dmitrii Gerasimov

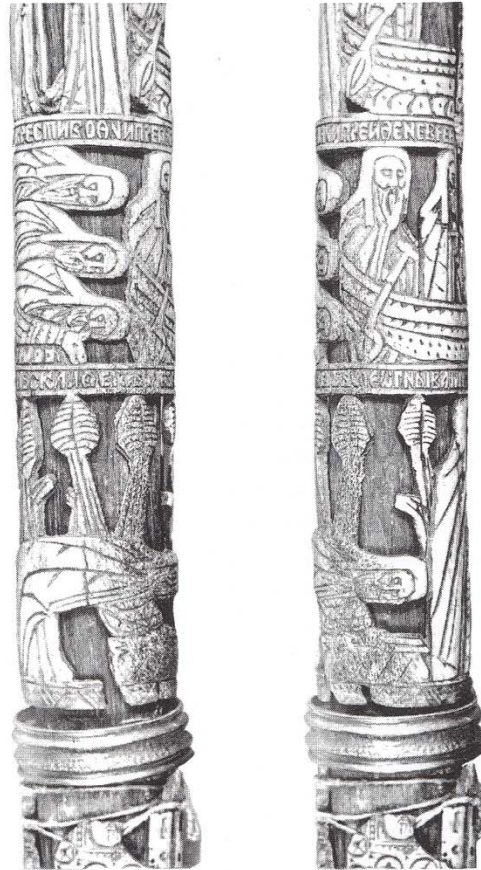
b. Gennadii, Archbishop of Novgorod

c. Makarii, Archbishop of Novgorod, Metropolitan of Rus'

d. 1564 Church Council

“Crosier of St. Stefan of Perm”

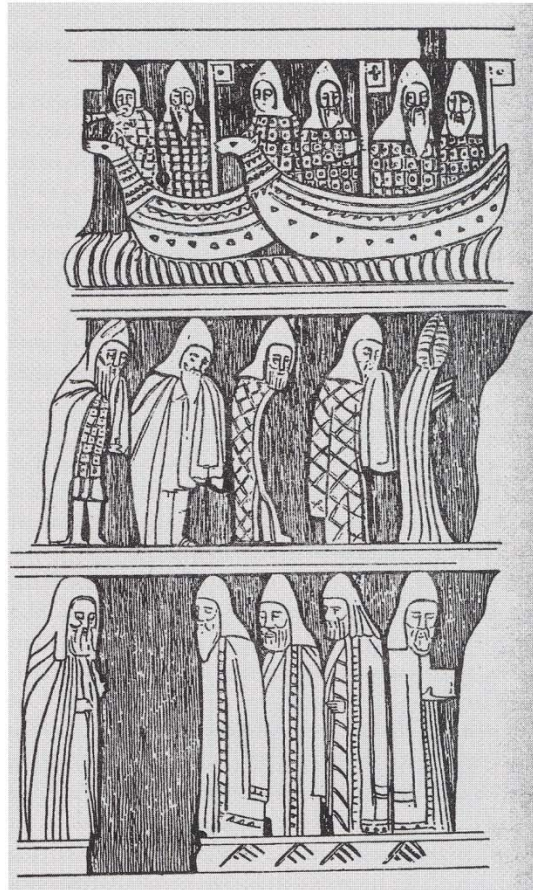
A. V. CHERNETSOV



4.1. Crosier of St. Stefan, 15th century.
Photograph showing details of the bone
carvings.

Conversion of pagans by St. Stefan

THE CROSIER OF ST. STEFAN OF PERM



4.2. Projection of compositions on the crozier of St. Stefan. *Top*, The pagans attack the missionary. Battleships and warriors wearing mail shirts and carrying banners can be seen. *Middle*, The saint has miraculously blinded his enemies; they are weeping. *Bottom*, The pagans are converted.

Religion and Written Culture

2. Tale of the White Cowl

a. Dmitrii Gerasimov

b. Gennadii, Archbishop of Novgorod

c. Makarii, Archbishop of Novgorod, Metropolitan of Rus'

d. 1564 Church Council