

VOLUME IV: THE ORIGINS AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EASTERN SLAVIC CIVILIZATION

The monograph, volume 4 of the fundamental writing “Civilizations: Theory, History, Dialogue and the Future” addresses civilizational dynamics with respect to the history of the Eastern Slavic civilizations (6th-15th cc.). The inquires are made into the problems of establishment and life cycle stages of the Eastern Slavic civilization, its elements (Kievan Rus (southern Russian principalities), Novgorodian Republic, Russian North, Central Russian principalities), interaction with neighboring civilizations.

The articles of Russian and Ukrainian archeologists and museum officers show the origins of civilization, its cultural-historical monuments, and richness of civilizational heritage.

The book is intended for a wide circle of scientists and educationalists, students and learners, political and public figures concerning themselves with history and interaction among civilizations.

Contents

FOREWORD. A New Look at the Eastern Slavic Civilization (E.N. Nosov)

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1. The Eastern Slavic Civilization in the Local Civilizations System of the Third Generation

■ 1.1. Regularities of Local Civilizations Dynamics ■ 1.1.1. Notion of Local Civilizations ■ 1.1.2. Regularities of Cyclical Dynamics of Civilizations ■ 1.1.3. Socio-Genetic Regularities of Local Civilizations Development ■ 1.1.4. Generation Change of Local Civilizations ■ 1.1.5. Historical Time Compression Law ■ 1.2. The Eastern Slavic Civilization: Prehistory, Stages, and Special Features of Formation ■ 1.2.1. Origins and Stages of the Establishment of the Eastern Slavic Civilization ■ 1.2.2. Life Cycle Phases of the Eastern Slavic Civilization ■ 1.2.3. State-Political System ■ 1.3. Interaction of Eastern Slavs with Other Civilizations of the Third Generation ■ 1.3.1. Transit Position of Civilizations and River Thoroughfares ■ 1.3.2. Waves of Interaction of Peoples and Civilizations in Eastern Europe

CHAPTER 2. Origins of the Eastern Slavic Civilization

■ 2.1. Tribes of the Scythian Period in the Eastern Forest Steppe (S.A. Skory) ■ 2.1.1. General Description of the Scythian Period in the Forest Steppe Region ■ 2.1.2. Ethno-Geography and Ethnical Affiliation of the Autochthone Population in the Forest Steppe ■ 2.1.3. The World of Nomad Scythians and Forest Steppe Population ■ 2.2. Settlements of the 1st millennium B.C. in the Forest Steppe Don Regions (Yu.D. Razuvaev) ■ 2.3. Belsk Site (B.A. Shramko) ■ 2.4. Motronin Site (S.S. Bessonova, S.A. Skory)

■ 2.4.1. Motronin Site of the Scythian Period in the Dniepr Forest Steppe Region ■ 2.4.2. Motronin Site in the History of the Eastern Slavic Civilization ■ 2.5. Ethnical Contents of Chernyakhovsk Culture (B.V. Magomedov) ■ 2.6. Early Slavs in the Forest Steppe Dnieper and Don Regions (1–5th cc. A.D.) (A.M. Oblomsky, R.V. Terpilovsky) ■ 2.7. At the Outset of the Slavdom (R.V. Terpilovsky) ■ 2.8. Western Impulses in the Establishment of the Slavdom (R.V. Terpilovsky)

CHAPTER 3. Paths of the Becoming of the Eastern Slavic Civilization

■ 3.1. Archeological Cultures of the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages ■ 3.1.1. Neolithic ■ 3.1.2. Bronze Age ■ 3.1.3. Iron Age ■ 3.1.4. Greco-Roman Colonization of the Northern Black Sea Regions ■ 3.2. The Establishment of the Eastern Slavic Civilization (Special Features and “Bonds”) ■ 3.2.1. Great Slavic Shift ■ 3.2.2. Special Features of the Eastern Slavic Civilization ■ 3.2.3. “Bonds” of Civilization ■ 3.3. Eastern Slavic Cities ■ 3.3.1. The Role of Cities in the Emergence and Development of Local Civilizations ■ 3.3.2. City Generation Change ■ 3.3.3. Cities of Eastern Slavs ■ 3.4. The Establishment of Rus and the First Cities (E.N. Nosov) ■ 3.5. Monasteries in the History of Russia

CHAPTER 4. Kievan Rus

■ 4.1. Southern Russian Lands — Historical Center of the Eastern Slavic Civilization ■ 4.2. Establishment and Development Stages of Kievan Rus ■ 4.2.1. The Nascence of Civilizational Outlines in the Southern Russian Lands ■ 4.2.2. The Establishment and Rise of Kievan Rus ■ 4.2.3. Civilizational Features of Kievan Rus (Southern Russian Principalities) ■ 4.3. Rus Country (A.P. Motsya) ■ 4.4. Kiev. The Kiev-Pechora Laura ■ 4.5. Galytsko-Volynsk Rus (A.P. Motsya) ■ 4.6. Khortitsa (History and Archeology Sketch) (M.A. Ostapenko) ■ 4.7. In the Shade of Golden Griffon (Museum of Historical Jewels of Ukraine) (E.V. Starchenko, L.S. Klochko)

CHAPTER 5. The Novgorodian Republic

■ 5.1. The Bipolarity of the Eastern Slavic Civilization ■ 5.2. Veliky Novgorod (V.L. Yanin) ■ 5.3. The Novgorodian Republic: Democratic State with Market Economy ■ 5.4. Veliky Novgorod: Material World of the Medieval Republic (S.V. Troyanovsky) ■ 5.4.1. Nature of Novgorod ■ 5.4.2. Proto-Novgorod Falling Short of Area ■ 5.4.3. Veche Square ■ 5.4.4. At the Dawn of Community Facilities ■ 5.4.5. “All the City Made the Walls” ■ 5.4.6. The Great Bridge ■ 5.4.7. The Bridge over Violent Waters ■ 5.4.8. From Underwater Artifacts to the Symbols of Republic ■ 5.4.9. Afterword ■ 5.5. Novgorod and Hanse (E.A. Rybina) ■ 5.5.1. Pre-Hanse Period ■ 5.5.2. About Hanse ■ 5.5.3. History and Nature of the Novgorodian-Hanse Relations ■ 5.5.4. Nature of Trade ■ 5.5.5. The Hanse Office and Hanse Merchantry in Novgorod ■ 5.5.6. Afterword ■ 5.6. Old Ladoga (A.N. Kirpichnikov) ■ 5.7. Rent and Rent Mechanism in the History of Medieval Economy of Eastern Europe and Novgorod (N.A. Khan) ■ 5.8. Torzhok: A Civilizational Essay

of the Russian City (P.D. Malygin) ■ 5.8.1. What is Torzhok? ■ 5.8.2. City Name Tells a Lot ■ 5.8.3. Russia's Most Ancient Monastery ■ 5.8.4. Political Dilemma of Medieval Torzhok: with Novgorod or Moscow? ■ 5.8.5. Torzhok — a Shield of Veliky Novgorod ■ 5.8.6. Why was and is Torzhok considered a beautiful city?

CHAPTER 6. The Russian North

■ 6.1. The Establishment and Development Stages of the Russian North ■ 6.1.1. Particular Issues Associated with the Opening of the Russian North ■ 6.1.2. Opening Up of the North by Novgorodians ■ 6.1.3. Struggle of Novgorod and Moscow for the North ■ 6.2. Civilizational Special Features of the Russian North ■ 6.2.1. Natural-Climatic Conditions of the Maritime Area ■ 6.2.2. Population ■ 6.2.3. Technologies ■ 6.2.4. Economy ■ 6.2.5. Socio-Political System ■ 6.2.5. Spiritual World ■ 6.2.7. Heritage of the Russian North ■ 6.3. Solovetsky Islands

CHAPTER 7. The Central Russian Principalities

■ 7.1. Colonization of the Central Russian Lands by the Slavs and Special Features of Their Civilizational Development ■ 7.1.1. Special Features in Civilizational Development of the Central Russian Lands ■ 7.2. Vladimiro-Suzdal Rus ■ 7.3. Tver, Ryazan, Rostov Principalities ■ 7.4. Historical Past of Ryazan ■ 7.5. The Rise of Moskovian Rus

CHAPTER 8. Cliometric Measurements of Dynamics of the Eastern Slavic Civilization

■ 8.1. Assessment of Eastern Slavic Civilization Dynamics Based on a Civilizational Matrix ■ 8.1.1. Civilizational Matrix Assembly Methodology ■ 8.1.2. Dynamics Estimation of Eastern Slavic Civilization Components ■ 8.1.3. Integral Estimation for Eastern Slavic Civilization Dynamics ■ 8.2. Dynamics of the Eastern Slavic Civilization in the Mirror of a Strategic Matrix ■ 8.2.1. Strategic Matrix Assembly Methodology ■ 8.2.2. Strategic Matrix-Based Measurements

AFTERWORD. Lessons and Heritage of the Eastern Slavic Civilization

REFERENCES.

FOREWORD

A New Look at the Eastern Slavic Civilization

The book non-conventional and unexpected in its approach is suggested for attention of scientists, educationalists, students and all antiquity lovers. It incorporates a fresh look at the history, informative characterizations, evaluation of the place in the world civilizational process of the Eastern Slavic civilization although the usage of the “civilization” term with respect to the Slavic history may seem unexpected to some. Tens of monographs and hundreds of research articles address this history. Nevertheless, the authors have succeeded in finding new edges

in this page it would seem studied in detail (and more exactly a volume) of national history.

What is the novelty and merits of this monograph?

First of all, in the civilizational approach to studying of the subject of inquiry. The authors are not historians or archeologists but advocates of a relatively new branch of social sciences — science of civilizations and as it is often called civilizational geography. Renown scientists B.N. Kuzyk and Yu.V. Yakovets represent a modern Russian civilizational school purporting to the world recognition and leadership. They published a good deal of works on theory and history of civilizations; its major writing — a fundamental monograph “Theory, History, Dialogue and Future of Civilizations”, the first two volumes appeared in 2006 in Russian and English and represented in the UN Dag Hammarskjöld library and UNESCO headquarters. The experimental test of ideas set forth in the two volume book was performed on the rich cross-civilizational materials of the Northern Black Sea regions (the third volume of the monograph “Northern Black Sea Regions — Space of Interaction among Civilizations” appeared in 2008) and by the example of a rich history of the Eastern Slavic civilization (the fourth volume of this monograph).

How does such civilizational approach manifest itself?

The authors discuss the Slavic civilization that began its establishment in the 6th c. and completed its life cycle in the 15th c. in the East of Europe as one of civilizations of the third generation prevailing exactly in that millennium period both in the West and the East. It permits to define more clearly both general features and specifics of the civilizational process in this area in the tideway of the world history of civilizations.

The authors surmount unilinear approach to the history of the Eastern Slavic civilization, suggest a hypothesis on its multi-center nature and show that from the very start it formed as bipolar (Kiev and Novgorod) that ensured its complexity and viability. Further the border effaced and by the end of the period of existence of civilization the struggle evolved between other poles — Moskovian Principality and Novgorodian Republic.

The writing provides a description of features of each of four components making the Eastern Slavic civilization — Kievan Rus, Novgorodian Republic, Russian North, and Central Russian Principalities. Such features are based on five elements forming the nucleus of a civilizational genotype: natural-geographical conditions, population, technology, economy, state-political system, spiritual world that opens an opportunity of a multi-dimensional vision of the historical process.

Much attention is paid to the interaction of Eastern Slavs with other civilizations of the third generation — both neighboring and remote. This is not by chance. The Eastern Slavic civilization as it is shown in the book, evolved on the paths of the

dialogue and interaction among civilizations of the West, East and the South — on the roads “From Varangians to Greeks”, “From Varangians to Arabs”. The authors complete them with the third thoroughfare — Great Fur Road along northern and northwestern rivers of prime significance for development of economy and culture of North Rus.

All life journey of the Eastern Slavic civilizations ran through various contacts — from dialogue and cooperation to confrontation and clash with other civilizations: Byzantine, Western European, Moslem, Mongolian and even Indian and Chinese.

Finishing their research the authors show that the Eastern Slavic civilization has not left the historical arena, and transformed into more extensive and many-sided Eurasian civilization with the lapse of time which still exists passed through the 20th c. as the period of the utmost rise and by the end of the century — the utmost deep-seated crisis and beginning of decay. The utmost rich heritage accumulated by the Eastern Slavic civilizations opened new horizons for development and enrichment of the Eurasian civilization. The book incorporates not a few interesting points: about cities and their role in the establishment of the Eastern Slavic civilization, multi-polar nature of civilizations, and the Great Fur Road.

The merit of the book is a wide coverage of the problem, and among other things the inclusion of a lot of articles of Russian and Ukrainian historians and archeologists as its part that enriches the narration with illustrated materials, make it more multi-sided and convincing.

Obviously, an extensive research as a painting painted with wide strokes does not lack of some failures. A certain eclectic is felt in the presentation and stating of materials. It is especially unbalanced in the articles brought in. Evidently, the prehistory of the Slavdom has nothing to do with the antiquities of local Neolithic, Bronze Age and even with the Scythian world. A modern science has left such approach in the past. One could dispute also the appropriateness of bringing in separate specific archeological monuments and their groups for analysis. There is also room for argument pertaining to assessments of a number of historical events not often contradicting each other in various sections of the publication.

However, in general we have a book before us offering an original view on the utmost rich history of the Eastern Slavic civilization, provides an assessment of its heritage and place in the world history, the book which has gathered together interesting and diverse materials.

E.N. Nosov — R.A.S. Corresponding member,
Director, R.A.S. Institute for History of Material Culture

INTRODUCTION

The book about the origins and heights of the Eastern Slavic civilization suggested for attention of the reader has its prehistory and takes a justified place in the logic of development of contemporary Russian civilizational school which we represent and head today. Historical roots of this school date back to 1839 when a small book by A. Metlinsky “The Essence of Civilization and Significance of Its Elements” appeared in Khar'kov. To the best of our knowledge, it is the first book in the world on the theory of civilizations (which is published a decade before the book by Francois Guizot in France dedicated to the history of civilizations in Europe and France). As such book is practically not known we reproduced it in the second volume of the monograph “Civilizations: Theory, History, Dialogue and Future” (in Russian and English) (Kuzyk, Yakovets, 2006 V. 2, Appendix 5).

The second landmark event in the prehistory of this school was a widely known monograph of N.Ya. Danilevsky “Russian and Europe” (Danilevsky, 1991) published in 1869. It states for the first time the basics of the theory of local civilizations (cultural-historical types) repeated in many ways of featured book by O. Spengler “The Decline of the West” published in 1918 and further expounded in the 12 volume research on the theory and history of local civilizations by British historian A. Toynbee; such research is set forth in a nutshell in the book “A Study of History: Abridgement” (Toynbee, 1991).

The third milestone in the prehistory of the contemporary Russian civilizational school may be viewed the writings and activities of the first string sociologist of the 20th c. Pitirim Sorokin. He gave a profound analysis of the theory of civilizations and set forth his vision of such problem in the book on contemporary sociological theories. His four volume fundamental work “Social and Cultural Dynamics” is a fundamental research in actual fact on the theory and history of civilizations performed using an extensive application of cliometric measurements. Together with A. Toynbee in 1961 Pitirim Sorokin established the international society for the comparative study of civilizations. The International scientific conference “Saint Petersburg in the Dialogue of Civilizations and Cultures of the East and the West” was delivered by us in 2003 in association with this society, published a book “Globalization and Fate of Civilizations” (2003) and made a civilizational tour “Northwestern Rus: Origins and Highlights of the Russian Civilization”. Properly the history of the contemporary Russian civilizational school begins from 1992 when at the International Scientific Conference in Moscow dedicated to the 100 birth anniversary of N.D. Kondratieff a report was published by Yu.V. Yakovets “The Establishment of the Post-Industrial Civilization”. It grounds a civiliza-

tional approach to history and future of humanity, the concept of change of world civilizations formulated. Basic ideas of the book were further expounded in the monograph "The Origins of a New Civilization" (1993 in Russian and English) delivered at the congress of the World Federation of Futures Studies (Turku, Finland), systematized in the monograph-textbook "History of Civilizations" (published in 1995–1997) which was amended with the section on local civilizations and published in 2000 in the USA under *The Past and the Future of Civilizations*. The textbook expounds on the theory and history of civilizations for two super historical cycles, a forecast is given for the beginning of the third super historical cycle — period of the post-industrial world civilization of humanistically noospheric nature.

In parallel, the researches into the history of civilizations evolved in Russia. In 1994, a report of Yu. V. Yakovets was published to the cross-disciplinary discussion "Pace of Change of Civilizations and Historical Fates of Russia", in 2004 — monograph of B.N. Kuzyk, A.I. Ageev, etc. "Russia in Space and Time. The History of Future" where super long-term 400 year and long-term 80 year cycles of the history of the Russian civilizations were identified. In 2005, the first scientific-civilizational expedition was arranged which output was the book of B.N. Kuzyk and Yu. V. Yakovets "Northern Black Sea Regions — Space of Interaction among Civilizations" (with the involvement of Russian and Ukrainian historians and archeologists). This book is its logic continuation and development.

The summary work reflecting a system of views of national civilizational school was the two volume fundamental monograph of B.N. Kuzyk and Yu. V. Yakovets "Civilization: Theory, History, Dialogue and Future" published in 2006 in Russian and English and presented in the UN Dag Hammarskjöld library in October 2006 and UNESCO headquarters in November 2007. Our views on the theory of world, local and global civilizations, cyclical-genetic regularities of their dynamics and interaction, history of civilizations for the period from the Neolithic revolution, on their future in the 21st c. are expressed system-based in it. A special sector is dedicated to cliometric measurements, application of a geo-civilizational macro model, geo-civilizational and strategic matrices in the inquiries into this subject and quantitative expression of historical tendencies.

The subject-matter of this book is the *Eastern Slavic civilization*. What is from our viewpoint the Eastern Slavic civilization? Researches and scientific-civilizational expeditions in 2005-2007 brought us to the conclusion that civilizational development in the north of Eurasia may be broken down into several stages.

Ist stage — from the Neolithic situation, revolution of the 4-3rd millennium B.C. to the beginning of the Iron Age. Social division of labor emerged and implemented (later than in the civilizational centers to the north of equator), commodity pro-

duction and exchange began to develop, the first steps are made in the social stratification, the tribal social system prevailed (and somewhere the "leader-based states" sprang up but no state and local civilizations were yet in its classic meaning of the word).

IInd stage — from the 7th c. B.C. to the 5th c. A.D. tens of Greek city polities sprang up in the northern Black Sea region and came in close contact with the Scythian proto-civilization and local tribes, states sprang up — Bosphorus, Chersonesos, Olbia, civilizational impact spread further to the North and East. The inbreak of the Huns suspended a civilizational progress in many ways.

IIIrd stage — from the 6th to the 15th c. The establishment and rise of the Eastern Slavic civilization, efflorescence of Kievan and Novgorodian Rus, and at the end of the period — Vladimir-Suzdal and Moskovian Rus, extensive contacts with other civilizations by the thoroughfares "From Varangians to Greeks" and "From Varangians to Persians", Mongolian invasion and the rule of the Golden Horde further disintegrated into the Kazan, Astrakhan and Crimean Khanates.

IVth stage — when the Eastern Slavic civilization transformed into Eurasian extending its sphere to Siberia in the 16th c., and in the next centuries — to Central Asia, Caucasian, Baltic countries. The Eurasian civilization reached the peaks of its leadership and efflorescence in the 18th c. (under Peter I and Catherine II), at the beginning of the 19th c. (with the victory in the clash with the Western European civilization), in the mid-20th c. (after the victory in World War II). However, in the 70-80s this powerful civilization successfully resisting western turned out in the state of stagnation and crisis, and in the 90s its disintegration began.

Vth stage originates in the 19th c. when the boundaries of the Eurasian civilization were narrowed to the boundaries of Russia (with close connection of Kazakhstan, Byelarus, Armenia) and in prospect — on the new whorl of a civilizational crisis the integrity of the Russian civilization may also be put in jeopardy or the Eurasian civilization will revive in the narrow structure. This is a historical alternative for the 21st century.

It was important for us to research into a millennium life cycle of the Eastern Slavic civilization, origins of its formation, rises and falls, victories and defeats in its cyclical dynamics, as the deep roots of our future are hidden in the past. We had to face many differences and myths in illumination of this historical period brought by confrontation of national and class contradictions, ideological and political biases, unilateral views of separate archeologists, historians, and politicians. We will be frank — we've failed to find a convincing answer to many questions. We have to be limited to the statement of various positions here and there giving the establishment of the truth

to future researchers but the very statement of disputable issues is useful.

Like “The Northern Black Sea Regions is Space of Interaction among Civilizations” this book is not univocal, unidimensional, it is impossible to determine clearly its place in anyone classification of literature. Three elements are present in the book:

- scientific-civilizational researches and findings of the authors expressing their viewpoint (other points of view of scientist on many problems are possible);
- articles of Russian and Ukrainian historians and archeologists on certain periods and historical-archeological monuments providing experimental materials for findings and generalization but sometimes stating different viewpoints on one and the same subject (we think that we have no authority either to even differences or pinpointing them);
- personal impressions, observations and findings of the members of the second (July 2006) and third (2007) scientific-civilizational expeditions across spaces of the Eastern Slavic civilization. We'd like to explain the specifics of our approach to the theory, history and future of civilizations. The problem of civilization is the subject of research of various sciences; each applies its own approach and methodology specific to it.

Historians — Francois Guizot, Arnold Toynbee, Fernand Braudel, William McNeill and other – view dynamics and interaction of civilizations in the historical aspect, in the overall flow of national and world history. They first of all focus on the prime events and their interconnections in philosophy and history.

Archeologists deal basically with the first stages of the establishment of civilizations, civilizations of antiquity based on the monuments of material culture preserved and reconstructing the past by understanding of such monuments.

Sociologists — you may include A. Metlinsky, and then A. Comte, N. Danilevsky, P. Sorokin, focus first of all on the socio-cultural essence of civilizational values.

Politologists concerns first of all with the problem of interaction among civilizations in a geo-political space, conflicts among them.

Futurologists — Alvin Toffler, I.V. Bestuzhev-Lada – look into the future of civilizations and consider their interaction, fate in the rapidly changing world.

The methodology of a relatively young branch of social sciences — **civiliography** — is distinguished by a complex approach to the basic subject of their research.

First, civiliographers study civilizations in all its aspects, in all its richness of edges representing the subject. These are all components making the genotype of civilizations – population (ethnic, race structure), natural environment, technological level, economic and social relations, diversity of spiritual world, system of civilizational values in statics and dynamics. Such

methodology has determined a civilizational approach to the structure and dynamics of society unlike a formation-based approach prevailed in the 20th c.

Second, civiliographers study the past, present and future in a single flow resting on cyclical-genetic regularities. This has determined the identification of civilizational cycles of various duration — local, world and global civilizations, cycles of world civilizations and historical super cycles as milestones in the establishment and development of the global civilization in the past and future.

Third, resting on the data and findings of the allied sciences, creatively processing and accumulating information, civiliography has worked out and actively employ own tools for researches — geocivilizational macro models and matrices, and a strategic matrix. This allows assessing dynamics and interrelation of various elements making a civilizational genotype.

Civiliography is one of the youngest social sciences. Although its precursors date back already to the 19th c. (F. Guizot, A. Metlinsky, N. Danilevsky, etc.), its formation was mainly in the 20th c. — in works of A. Toynbee, P. Sorokin, F. Braudel. A vigorous growth of such science began from the end of the 20th c. — in the writings of A. Toffler, S. Huntington, E. Chernyak, Yu.V. Yakovets, B.N. Kuzyk, I.V. Bestuzhev-Lada, A.I. Ageev and others. This outburst of scientific creation has objective roots, a social order. It is demanded by society, is a response of science to challenges of a new century. The matter is that the problem of dynamics and interaction of civilizations is becoming axial for the 21st century at least from its first half. New challenges for the present and future of humanity are problems of depopulation and aging of population struck more and more countries and civilizations; problems of a global energy-ecological crisis and evolving technological overturn; contradictions of a neo-liberal model of globalization, threats of conflicts and clashes of civilizations; international terrorism; crisis of science, culture, education, ethics; undermining the system of civilizational values.

Science is called upon to provide answers to such momentous challenges arisen before global and local civilizations. The task of the research undertaken by us is to offer our vision of such complex phenomena on the path of the establishing post-industrial humanistically noospheric world civilization, integral socio-cultural system.

This volume is a logic continuation of previous three of a multi-volume book “Civilizations: Theory, History, Dialogue and Future. The first two volumes published in 2006 in Russian and English and presented to the UN Dag Hammarskjöld Library in October 2006 and UNESCO headquarters in November 2007 set forth the basic points of the theory, history, dialogue and future of civilizations. The third volume shaped a complex tissue of

interaction among civilizations by the example of the northern Black Sea regions. The fourth volume researches into the stages of the millennium life cycle of one civilization – Eastern Slavic beginning from its prehistory and nascence to transformation into the extensive Eurasian civilization.

We anticipate the next fifth volume to publish in several languages: in printed and electronic form as the textbook “Civilizations: History and Future”. Thus not only researchers but also teachers and students will get a system-based and richly illustrated aid reflecting the views of the contemporary Russian civilizational school on one of the most acute problems of the century already in.

The sixth, completing volume will be dedicated to the integral global forecast of dynamics of civilizations in the 21st c., we anticipate its appearing (in Russian and English) in 2009.

It seems that information contained in the book will turn to be beneficial for the readers in three ways. First, for further inquiries of scientists into the matters of civilizational development. Second, teachers, students and schoolchildren will get rich and multi-dimensional material on civilizational range of problems. Third, the book will give an impetus to the development of civilizational tourism (domestic and foreign travel as the book is placed on the Internet sites: www.kuzyk.ru and www.civil.newparadigm.ru — the best way of personal cognition of the essence and features of civilizations.

We highly appreciate the scientists who responded to our request and gave their writings to our book: R.A.S. Academician V.L. Yanin, R.A.S. corresponding member E.N. Nosov, N.A.S.U. corresponding member A.P. Motsya, Dr. Sciences A.I. Ageev, V.N. Bulatov, S.A. Bessonova, V.I. Guplev, E.L. Gorokhovskiy, A.N. Kirpichnikov, L.S. Klichko, B.V. Magomedov, A.N. Oblomsky, M.A. Ostapenko, Yu.V. Razuvaev, S.A. Skory, R.V. Terpilovskiy, G.V. Troyanovskiy, B.A. Shramko, and also L.D. Malygin.

We feel hopeful that this book will become a valuable aid in studying the history of Russia, Eastern Slavic and Eurasian civilizations in schools and higher educational institutions and support for evolving educational civilizational tourism arming new generations with authentic knowledge on complex civilizational processes, richness of historical and cultural heritage of Russia.

Prof. *B.N. Kuzyk* — R.A.S. Corresponding Member,
Director of the Institute for Economic Strategies

Prof. *Yu.V. Yakovets* — R.A.N.S. Academician, President
of the Pitirim Sorokin — Nikolai Kondratieff International
Institute

AFTERWORD

Lessons and Heritage of the Eastern Slavic Civilization

What lessons can be drawn from the millennium path laid above of the establishment, development and decline of the Eastern Slavic civilization?

First lesson. The historical path of the Eastern Slavic civilization ran in the tideway of the world civilizational process inherent to local civilizations of the third generation, fourth world civilization — Medieval, the initial stage of the second historical super cycle. This refers not only the chronological framework of such civilization — from the 6th to the 15th cc. but its distinctive: a growing role of cities as the centers for shaping the nucleuses of civilizational progress; intensification of market relations, various trade exchange as the basis of economic unity of civilizations under the remaining role of natural-patriarchal order in the village prevailed by its number — periphery of civilization; establishment and strengthening of the state as a prime “bond” of civilizational unity; the leading role of religion not only in spiritual life but political and economic relations. Hence, the Eastern Slavic civilization was not unique, exclusive; general regularities and tendencies of civilizational progress at the given stage of historical path of humanity, global civilization manifested themselves in its dynamics and fate.

Second lesson. At the same certain special features distinguishing it from other local civilizations of the third generation were inherent to it. Unlike overpopulated western European, Byzantine, Indian, Chinese civilizations, it took its stand on the extensive area with a low density of population, expansive forest areas and abundance of fur-bearing animals, in more severe climate conditions that limited the opportunities of its contacts and at the same time it gave scope for colonization and development of new lands. The geographic range of civilizations expanded with the lapse of time, and in the periods of its rise it became the largest civilization of the third generation. The Eastern Slavs escaped the period when the slavery system prevailed, and feudal relations were not originally such cruel as in western and oriental civilizations. Senses of freedom, independence in struggle against forces of nature and clashed with neighboring states and civilizations were incident to the Slave to a greater extent. The Orthodoxy also playing a significant role in the establishment and life activity of the ancient Russian state was tolerable and less cruel than the Byzantine and Catholic churches. It was nothing similar here to the Byzantine iconoclasm or Catholic inquisition with prosecution and destruction of nonconformists.

Third Lesson. The Eastern Slavic civilization has a relatively open and mixed nature; it emerged and developed on the

thoroughfares of the dialogue among civilizations, at the crossings of trade exchange between civilizations of the West, Orient and South. It took a lot from neighboring civilizations digesting, synthesizing and enriching the borrowed in own civilizational pot. The civilization itself also was of a poly-centric nature. A democratic veche system of the Novgorodian Republic, cruel monarchic system of Kievan Rus, influence of neighboring Khazarian and Polovtzhian contacts, impact of the semi-centenary Mongolian civilization, the tribal system persisted for many years and pre-Christian beliefs of the tribes of the Russian North, impact of the Slavic and Finno-Ugric roots in the Eastern Slavic civilizations combined fancifully in it complementing each other. The versatility and multi-dimensionality of this civilization has determined its rich spiritual world and diversity of socio-political system, viability in the clash with other civilizations and states.

Fourth lesson. The life cycle of the millennium Eastern Slavic civilization included repeated periods of falls and civilizational catastrophes when it seemed that the life cycle terminated, rises and revivals, periods of the prevalence of centrifugal or centripetal forces. Where in the periods of rises the centripetal forces prevailed, political, economic, spiritual unity of civilizations intensified, it entered the ranks of world leaders. On the contrary, strengthening of centrifugal tendencies, disintegration and confrontation of the components making civilization weakened it making easy game for aggressive neighbors.

Fifth lesson. The completion of the life cycle of the Eastern civilization is not connected with its defeat and division between aggressive neighboring civilizations as it was the case with the Mongolian and Byzantine civilizations. It transformed into the more powerful and extensive Eurasian civilization of the fourth generation. Although such transformation occurred more painful and was accompanied by a civilizational catastrophe of the beginning of the 18th c. — the Eurasian civilization revived and established itself as one of the leaders of early industrial and industrial world civilizations undergoing two catastrophes on its path — at the beginning and the end of the 20th c. where the latter completed its life cycle and became the starting point of next transformation — into the Eurasian civilization of the fifth generation of a new format.

The heritage of the Eastern Slavic civilization was not lost or thrown back to the civilizational dump. It was received and developed by the Eurasian civilization, and it is now useful for surmounting a civilizational crisis. What is such heritage?

First, *the priority of spirituality* as a prime civilizational “bond”. The utmost rich culture, collectivist ethics humanistic in its foundation, religious and civilizational values persisted and were enriched at the first stages and completed in the 19th and 20th cc. with a width and depth of a scientific search. It served

not only a spiritual foundation of the Eurasian civilization but constituted the utmost valuable contribution of the Russian culture and science in the development of the world civilization. The attempts undertaken in the 20th c. to implant oriental or western systems of civilizational values in Russian fell short, and brought many a loss.

Second, openness and sensitiveness inherent to the Russian civilization in relations with other civilizations, commonness and close political and economic ties with other civilizations (under preservation of own values and maintenance of national interests) were taken by the Eurasian civilization and played an outstanding role in its life cycle. In the early industrial and industrial epochs the Russian Empire, and the Soviet Union were the only power (apart from the Japanese civilization which was on the periphery and was closed in itself for a long period) which counteract a planetary aggression of the western European civilization and a growing activity of the Moslem civilization (Ottoman Empire) and contributed to the preservation and enrichment of civilizational diversity. Concurrently, the Eastern Slavic civilization, and then the Eurasian civilization made a weighty contribution to the development of the dialogue among civilizations and their cross-fertilization, being a bridge between the West, East and South by its geographical position.

Third, the Eastern Slavic civilization has accumulated abundant experience which is highly valuable and may be imbibed and developed in the 21st c. in the establishment of the fifth generation of civilizations. This is a combination of the market basics with a significant role of governmental regulation. This is a democratic system of the Novgorodian Republic united the people power and a relative independence of territorial entities with the centralized power of the prince under separation of powers. This is a mutually complement of personal freedoms with a collective spirit and moral responsibility.

Fourth, an infinitude of monuments of ancient Russian architecture, culture and art preserved in the centers of Kievan Rus, Novgorodian Republic, Vladimir-Suzdal Rus and other Russian principalities serve as a basis for not only development of cultural-historical and civilizational tourism but for aesthetic upbringing of contemporary and future generations, preservation of continuity in civilizational values and revival of high culture.

Thus, the immersion into the history of the Eastern Slavic civilization does not only help to uncover fuller and deeper a bright page in the world history of civilizations but also presents one of the fundamental basics in the establishment of a humanistically noospheric post-industrial civilization, integral socio-cultural system, multi-polar world order which rests on the dialogue and partnership among civilizations.