

The two chronological shifts inherent in the history of Russia

1. A GENERAL SCHEME OF THE PARALLELISM

In the present chapter we shall relate the statistical parallelism between the dynasties of the Russian rulers that we discovered in the course of our research, as a result of applying the methods of ancient dynasty analysis that we have already used extensively, qv in CHRON1 and CHRON2.

The consensual version of the Romanovian-Millerian “Russian history textbook” is represented schematically in fig. 2.1. In fig. 2.2 one sees the real construction of this “textbook” unravelled by our research and the primary chronological shifts present therein, whereas fig. 2.3 represents a very general scheme of Russian chronology in our reconstruction. In fig. 2.4 we see the scheme of the 400-year parallelism inherent in Russian history as discussed below. The formal empirico-statistical result of our research is presented in figs. 2.1-2.6.

1) The period between 1300 and 1600 served as the original for the ancient and mediaeval history of Russia.

2) The period between the middle of the IX and the beginning of the XIII century is a phantom duplicate of the above.

3) The period between 1200 and 1600 is a “sum” of the two chronicles, the first one being the original

that spans the period between 1300 and 1600, and the second – the very same original, but shifted backwards by some 100 years. The superimposition of the two chronicles gives us the 1200-1600 chronicle extended by a 100 years.

The entire period between 1327 and 1600 is referred to as “the Moscow Russia” in modern text-



Fig. 2.1. A chronological scheme of Russian history in its Scaligerian and Millerian version.

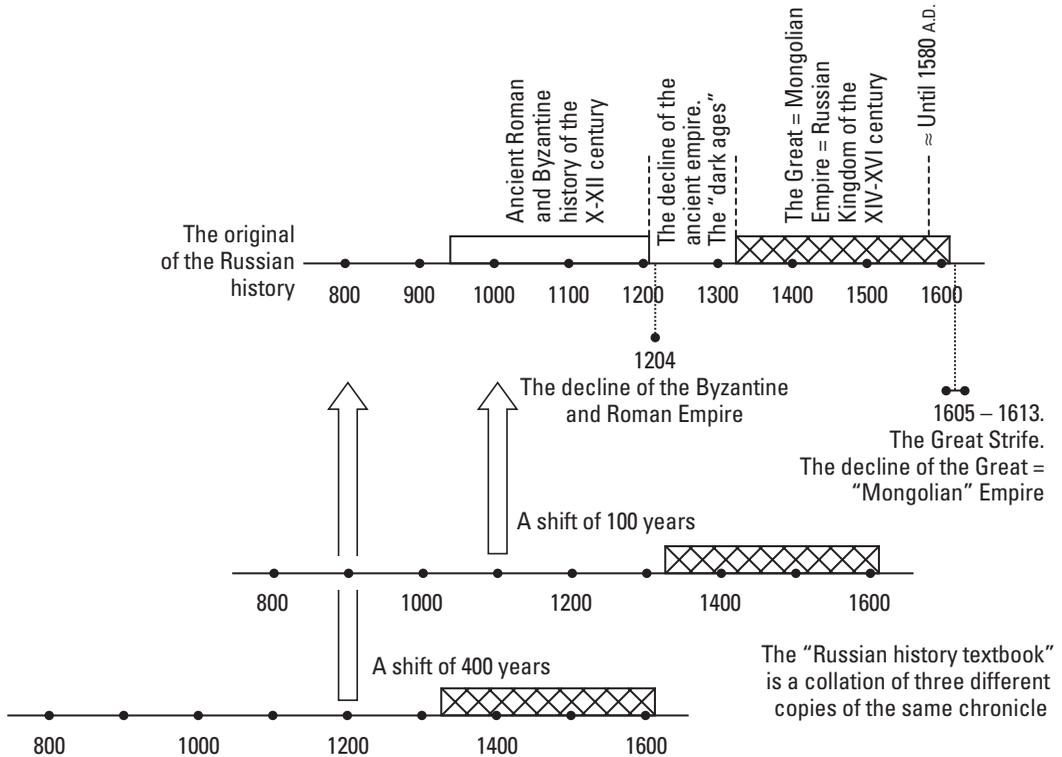


Fig. 2.2. The structure of the shifts inherent in the erroneous chronology of the Russian history. The Scaligerian and Millerian “Russian history textbook” is compiled of three different versions of a single chronicle.

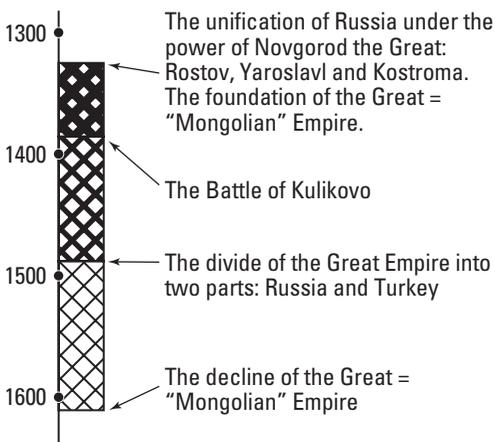


Fig. 2.3. A general chronological scheme of the Russian history after the rectification of the errors inherent in the Scaligerian and Millerian version. Our reconstruction.

books; however, according to our reconstruction, this name only applies to the end of this epoch. We have discovered the period of the XIV-XVI century to contain the originals of all three epochs that Russian history is divided into nowadays:

- the ancient Kiev Russia,
- the ancient Vladimir Russia,
- the mediaeval Moscow Russia.

Below we cite comparative tables of events for the discovered dynastical parallelisms inherent in the history of Russia. It has to be said that the events listed below are related in accordance with the consensual Millerian version as opposed to our reconstruction; nevertheless, we occasionally refer to the results described in the subsequent chapters of Part 1, which we expect the readers to be familiar with for a more fundamental understanding of the tables and their content.

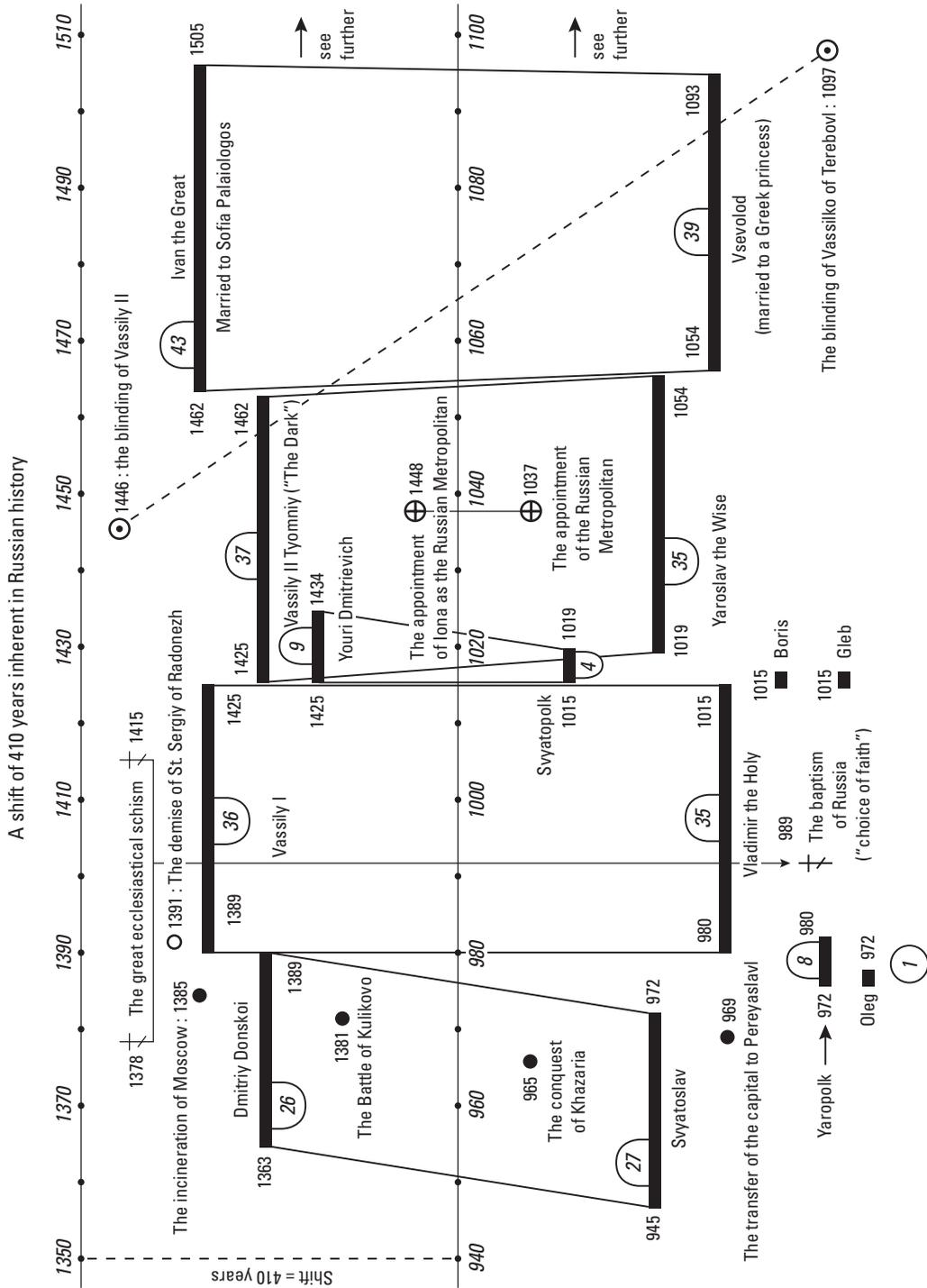


Fig. 2.4. A chronological shift of 410 years inherent in Russian history in its Millerian and Scaligerian version. First part of the parallelism.

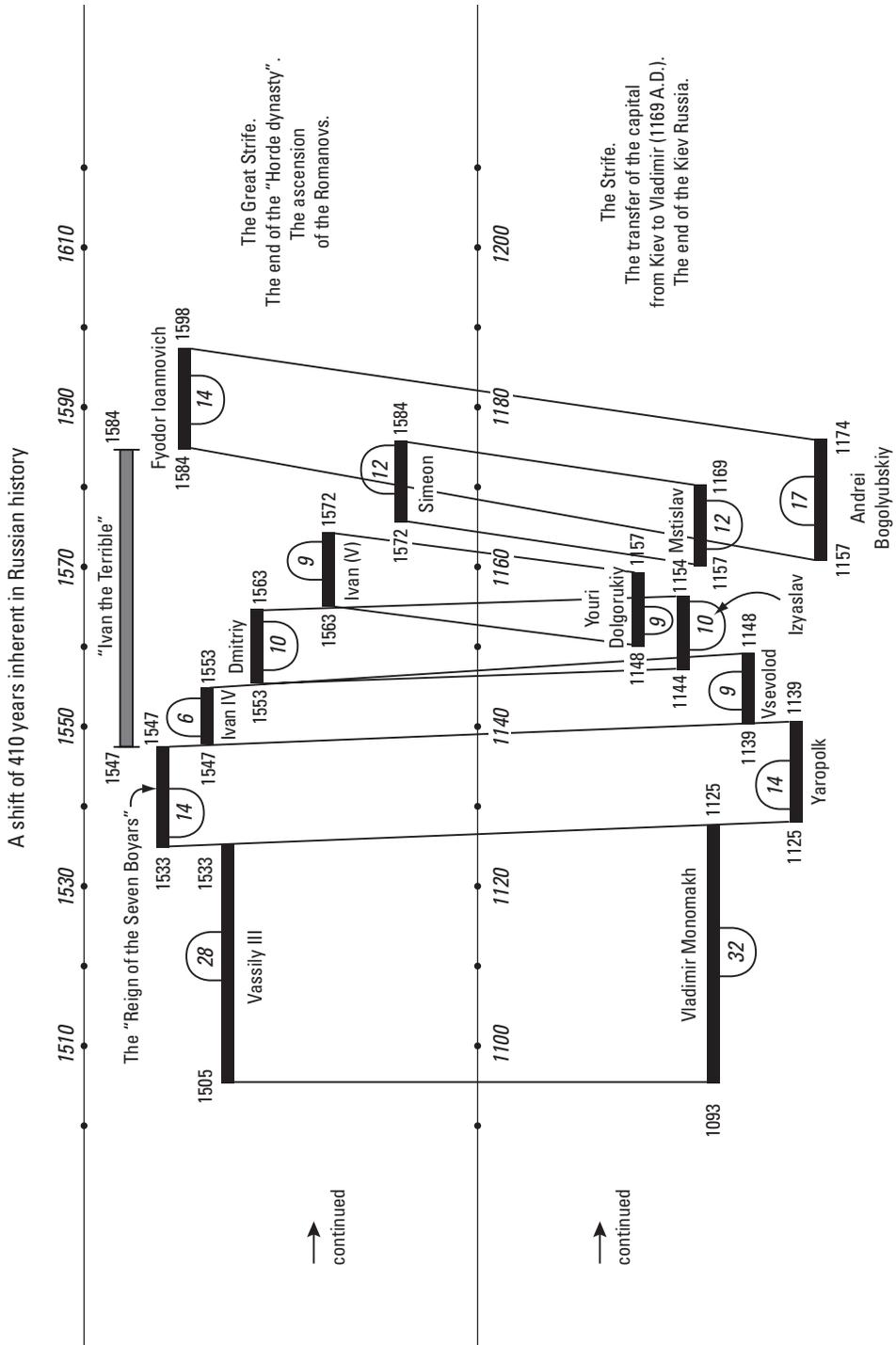


Fig. 2.5. A chronological shift of 410 years inherent in Russian history in its Millerian and Scaligerian version. Second part of the parallelism.

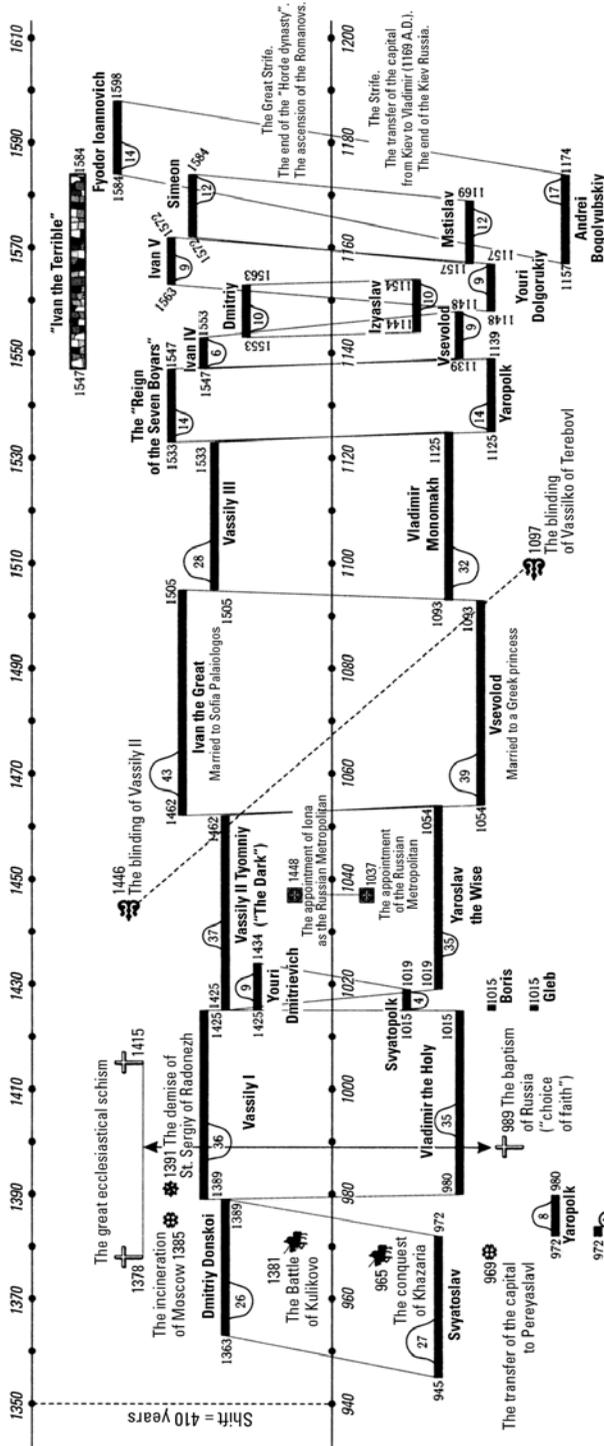


Fig. 2.6. The general view of the chronological shift of 410 years inherent in Russian history.

2.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE 100-YEAR SHIFT MANIFEST IN RUSSIAN HISTORY

a = Russian history of the XIV century.

■ *b* = Russian history of the XIII century.

1a. *The XIV century.* Takhta-Khan, 1291-1313, reigned for 22 years, and Daniel of Moscow, 1281-1303, reigned for 22 years.

■ 1b. *The XIII century.* Genghis-Khan, the alleged years 1205-1227, reigned for 22 years, and Vsevolod Bolshoye Gnezdo, the alleged years 1176-1212, reigned for 36 years.

1.1a. *The XIV century.* Daniel of Moscow is the founder of the Muscovite dynasty. His reign was followed by the conflict between the princes of Moscow and Tver.

■ 1.1b. *The XIII century.* Vsevolod Bolshoye Gnezdo is the founder of a dynasty, succeeded by his sons and their offspring. His very name translates as “The Great Nest” and refers to his foundation of the Vladimir-Suzdal dynasty.

2a. *The XIV century.* Uzbek-Khan, 1312-1340, reigned for 28 years, and Mikhail, 1304-1319, reigned for 15 years. Next we have Youri, 1319-1328, with a reign duration of 9 years, followed by Ivan I Kalita, or Caliph (Khalif), who had reigned for 12 years between 1328 and 1340.

■ 2b. *The XIII century.* Batu-Khan (the name Batu relates to the Russian dialect forms of the word “father” – *batya* and *batka*), 1227-1255, reigned for 18 years, and Constantine, 1212-1219, reigned for 7 years. After that we see Youri’s 18-year reign in the alleged years 1219-1237, followed by the 8-year reign of Yaroslav Vsevolodovich (1238-1246).

2.1a. *The XIV century.* Unlike his predecessors, Uzbek-Khan left a significant mark in Russian history, having become a relation of Youri the Muscovite (the latter was his son-in-law). It is presumed that Uzbek-Khan had been greatly influenced by Ivan Kalita (Caliph), who re-

mained in the Horde all the time; another presumption is that the power of the Muscovite princes was entirely based on the military potential of the Horde, which is the only reason why they could unite and conquer the entire Russia ([435], pages 189-190).

■ 2.1b. *The XIII century.* Batu-Khan conquers Russia, which marks the beginning of the Tartar rule in Russia. The Tartars had presumably ruled by proxy of the Great Princes of Vladimir. Batu-Khan made Yaroslav Vsevolodovich prince, and became his relation, since Alexander Nevskiy, the son of Yaroslav, became Batu-Khans adopted son. Batu-Khan had helped the princes of Vladimir to conquer the whole of Russia; prior to that, other independent princes and principalities had also existed. The title of the Great Prince of Kiev also ceased to exist around that time. The dynasty of the Kiev princes ended with the conquest of Kiev by Batu-Khan.

2.2a. *The XIV century.* This is the end of the Vladimir-Suzdal dynasty of Yaroslav Vsevolodovich, the son of Vsevolod Bolshoye Gnezdo, and also the beginning of the new Moscow dynasty.

■ 2.2b. *The XIII century.* This period marks the end of the Kiev dynasty of Yaroslav the Wise, which is also the end of the Kiev Russia. Next we have the Vladimir-Suzdal period as well as the “yoke of the Tartars and the Mongols”.

3a. *The XIV century.* Chanibek-Khan, 1341-1357, reigned for 16 years, and Simeon Gordiy (“the Proud”), 1340-1353, reigned for 13 years.

■ 3b. *The XIII century.* Berke-Khan, the alleged years 1255-1266, reigned for 11 years, and Alexander Nevskiy, the alleged years 1252-1263, reigned for 11 years.

3.1a. *The XIV century.* The reign of Simeon is the time of the conflict between Pskov and the Germans from Livonia. Prince Alexander Vsevolodovich (whose “origins remain unknown to us”, according to Karamzin, qv in [362], Volume 4, page 157), appears in Pskov

around the same time. This prince defeated the Germans and laid the entire South-East of Livonia waste. This took place in 1342; we see a good parallelism with the deeds of Alexander Nevskiy.

- 3.1b. *The XIII century.* The most famous deed of Alexander Nevskiy is presumed to be the defeat of the Livonian knights on the Choudskoye Lake in the alleged year 1242. The Livonians are assumed to have been a German military order. Alexander set forth to fight the Livonians from Pskov, qv in [435], pages 162-164. Bear in mind that Alexander Nevskiy is a descendant of Vsevolod Bolshoye Gnezdo (his grandson, to be precise), and can therefore be referred to as “Vsevolodovich”, or “descendant of Vsevolod”. What we see is a manifestation of the chronological shift that equals 100 years in this case.
- 3.2a. *The XIV century.* After this victory, prince Alexander leaves Pskov. “The natives of Pskov implored him to return, but to no avail ... their pleas to the Novgorod government to provide them with a local ruler and an army were also in vain” ([362], Volume 4, page 157).
- 3.2b. *The XIII century.* Shortly after the victory the relationship between the people of Novgorod and Alexander deteriorates, and the latter moves to Pereyasavl ([435], page 163). However, the Germans, the Latvians and the Estonians got into the habit of raiding the lands of Novgorod, and the inhabitants of the city were forced to ask for Alexander’s return. This was far from easy – they had been given Prince Andrei initially, and later managed to cajole Alexander into returning ([435], page 164).
- 3.3a. *The XIV century.* The dispute between Simeon and Novgorod. The people of Novgorod had bound Simeon in chains and declared to him that the city should elect princes autonomously and tolerate no alien rulers. Simeon reacted by preparing his army for the battle. The townsfolk called to arms as well, and a military conflict was escaped very narrowly.

However, the commonality revolted, supported Simeon and had some of the boyars banished, with one of their number, and a very distinguished boyar, at that, killed ([362], Volume 4, pages 155-156). The dispute had ended, and Simeon disbanded the army.

- 3.3b. *The XIII century.* The dispute between Alexander Nevskiy and the city of Novgorod ranks among his most important biographical episodes; the denizens of the city banished his son Vassily in a humiliating fashion, and the situation was approaching the stage of an armed conflict. Alexander had tried to take Novgorod by force, but the city capitulated, having demoted the vicegerent Ananiya in 1255 ([362], Volume 4, pages 45-47).

COMMENTARY. In general, Simeon’s reign was characterised by wars waged against Novgorod and Pskov by the Swedes and the Germans, according to N. A. Karamzin ([362]). This is very close to how the respective period in Alexander Nevskiy’s biography is described. Under Simeon, the military action takes place in Livonia. In both cases under comparison the inhabitants of Novgorod and Pskov ask a Great Prince for help, one they occasionally have conflicts with. Simeon abandons Novgorod a number of times ([362], Volume 4, pages 162-163). We also see several references to the Livonian knights and the Order ([362], Volume 4, pages 163 and 158). Alexander Nevskiy’s reign is marked by similar events, and famous for his wars with the Livonian order and disputes with Novgorod primarily. The relations between the Horde and Alexander, likewise Simeon, are described in the same words; both knights were known as pillars of the Khan’s power and frequent visitors in the Horde, where they were considered figures of great authority.

- 4a. *The XIV century.* The embroilment of 1359-1381. 25 khans had reigned over these 22 years.
- 4b. *The XIII century.* Mentutenir-Khan (possibly Mengutimur-Khan), the alleged years 1266-1291, reigned for 25 years. Strife and struggle between the sons of Alexander Nevskiy in 1281-1328 (according to [649], pages 18-19, 32-34 and 53), which equals 47 years, or, alternatively, in 1299-1328, 29 reign years alto-

gether starting with the death of Fyodor, Great Prince of Yaroslavl and Smolensk, and ending with Ivan Kalita.

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- 5.a. *The XIV century.* Tokhtamysh-Khan, 1381-1395, reigned for 14 years; in his reign we see Mamai the warlord and Dmitriy Donskoi (1363-1389), who had reigned for 26 years. Tokhtamysh-Khan defeated Mamai in 1381.
- 5.b. Takhta-Khan, the alleged years 1291-1313, reigned for 22 years, and Nogai the military leader, defeated by the khan in the alleged year 1299. Takhta-Khan is accompanied by Dmitriy of Pereyasavl, 1276-1295.

COMMENTARY. Apart from the parallelisms between events, we see a distinct similarity between how the names sound:

Takhta-mysh = Takhta,

Mamai = Nogai,

Dmitriy of Don (or Donskoi) = Dmitriy of Pereyasavl (or Pereyaslavskiy).

- 5.1.a. *The XIV century.* Mamai is the “custodian” of the khans; he was the de facto ruler who could enthrone khans. Tokhtamysh-Khan defeated Mamai.
- 5.1.b. *The XIII century.* Nogai is the fiduciary of the small Takhta-Khan. When Takhta had grown up, he crushed Nogai. Nogai had also possessed the power to enthrone the Khans, and would “keep making their power more and more nominal” ([362], Vol. 4, Chapters 5-6).
- 5.2.a. *The XIV century.* Mamai is a military leader of high rank ([216], page 159).
- 5.2.b. *The XIII century.* Nogai is also a top military leader ([216], page 137).
- 5.3.a. *The XIV century.* Mamai usurps power ([216], page 159).
- 5.3.b. *The XIII century.* Nogai also usurps power ([216], page 137).
- 5.4.a. *The XIV century.* Mamai becomes a leader of a “pro-Western political party” in the Horde ([216], page 159).

- 5.4.b. *The XIII century.* Nogai rules over the Western parts of the Horde ([216], page 137).

5.5.a. *The XIV century.* Mamai’s army consisted of Osetians, the Cherkesi, the Polovtsy and the natives of Crimea, qv in [216], pages 160-165.

- 5.5.b. *The XIII century.* The main contingent of Nogai’s army is characterised as the natives of the steppes adjacent to the Black Sea and the Northern Crimea, see [216], page 137.

5.6.a. *The XIV century.* Mamai is defeated by the Russian troops that fought alongside the Tartars from Siberia and the Volga region ([216], pages 162-163).

- 5.6.b. *The XIII century.* Nogai is defeated by the Tartars from the Volga region supported by the Russian army, as well as the Tartars from Siberia and Central Asia ([216], page 138).

5.7.a. *The XIV century.* Tokhtamysh-Khan defeated Mamai in alliance with Dmitriy Donskoi, a Russian prince.

- 5.7.b. *The XIII century.* Takhta-Khan defeats Nogai in alliance with Andrei Aleksandrovich, a Russian prince ([216], page 137).

3.

A 400-YEAR SHIFT IN RUSSIAN HISTORY AND THE RESULTING DYNASTIC PARALLELISM

The second chronological shift inherent in Russian history amounts to roughly 410 years and comprises the following two epochs:

1) The epoch between 945 and 1174, or the so-called Kiev Russia – starting with Great Prince Svyatoslav and ending with the transfer of the capital under Andrei Bogolyubskiy.

2) The epoch between 1363 and 1598. It is referred to as the “Moscow Russia”; it begins with the Great Prince Dmitriy Donskoi and ends with the Czar Fyodor Ivanovich.

For the cases with several variants of a single king’s reign, we only cite the one that corresponds with the parallelism the best. However, there are few such variants, and all of them are rather close to each other in

general. We also omit references to sources herein, since all of them were already indicated above. The formal aspects of our empirico-statistical methods as used in the discovery of dynastic parallelisms and the principles of comparison applied to the latter are related in CHRON1 and CHRON2. A demonstrative graphical representation of the dynastic parallelism discussed herein is given in fig. 2.4.

Bear in mind that the comparative tables cited herein make references to results related in the chapters to follow; they contain our brief commentary of certain episodes that comprise the parallelism, and indications of the most interesting coincidences in the description of historical events one is traditionally accustomed to deem separated from each other by several centuries, which duplicate each other nonetheless, as estimated by our mathematical methods.

The beginning of the Kiev Russia dynasty, by which we understand the epoch of Rurik, Olga and Oleg, is usually said to predate 945. The next series of dynastic founders (Ivan Kalita, Simeon the Proud and Ivan the Humble (or the Red), comes before 1363. The early XIV century must therefore be the very springhead of the Russian history. We are referring to Georgiy Danilovich, followed by Ivan Danilovich Kalita, his brother (1318 or 1328-1340). Ivan Kalita = Caliph = Khalif is the double of Batu-Khan, also known as Uzbek-Khan, Yaroslav Vsevolodovich and Yaroslav the Wise. He was also known as Georgiy-Yaroslav, qv in the epistle to the Swedish king written by “Ivan the Terrible” ([639], page 136).

a = The Kiev Russia.

■ *b = The Moscow Russia.*

1a. *The Kiev Russia.* The legendary founders of the dynasty – Rurik, Oleg and Olga. The alleged years 862-955.

■ 1b. *Russia-Horde.* The founders of the real dynasty – Georgiy Danilovich, his brother Ivan Kalita = Caliph or Khalif, Simeon the Proud and Ivan the Humble (or the Red) in the alleged years 1318-1359.

COMMENTARY TO 1b. There is another shift inherent in the history of Russia – a centenarian one,

qv discussed above. It superimposes the founders of the real dynasty (see 1b) over the beginning of the Great = “Mongolian” invasion. This superimposition is constructed in the following manner:

a) Yaroslav Vsevolodovich, aka Batu-Khan, 1238-1248 = Ivan Kalita (Caliph), aka Uzbek-Khan, 1328-1340.

b) Alexander Nevskiy, 1252-1263 = Simeon the Proud (“Gordiy”), 1340-1353.

c) Yaroslav of Tver, 1262-1272 = Ivan the Humble (“Krotkiy”), 1353-1359.

d) Vassily I of Kostroma, 1272-1276 = Dmitriy of Suzdal, 1359-1363.

e) Dmitriy I of Pereyasavl, 1276-1294 = Dmitriy Donskoi, 1363-1389.

2a. *The Kiev Russia.* Svyatoslav, 945-972, reigned for 27 years.

■ 2b. *Russia-Horde.* Dmitriy Donskoi, 1363-1389, reigned for 26 years. Their reign durations are in good correspondence.

2.1a. *The Kiev Russia.* The transfer of the capital to Pereyasavl in 969.

■ 2.1b. *Russia-Horde.* Pereyasavl is captured by Holgerd, while Dmitriy lays the foundations of the Moscow Kremlin and its walls in 1368. This date corresponds to the real foundation of Moscow in our reconstruction. However, Moscow isn’t yet a capital at this point, and Kremlin won’t be built until the XVI century – see below (CHRON4, Chapter 6) and in CHRON6.

3a. *The Kiev Russia.* Vladimir, 980-1015, reigned for 35 years.

■ 3b. *Russia-Horde.* Vassily I, 1389-1425, reigned for 36 years. Their reign durations correspond to each other very well.

3.1a. *The Kiev Russia.* The famous baptism of Russia in 989.

■ 3.1b. *Russia-Horde.* The reign of Vassily I is known as the period of the so-called Great Schism (1378-1415), which is when virtually every country in the world was faced with “the choice of faith”.

COMMENTARY TO 3.1. According to our reconstruction, the early XV century was the time of religious discord and confessional granulation in the countries of Europe and Asia. The custom of baptising brides into a different confession dates to this very epoch, as well as religious disputes in general and the use of the word *latinstvo* (literally “Latinry”, which refers to the Unionist leanings of the Orthodox populace in the West of Russia – Lithuania in particular). Russian chronicles contain no prior memory of any substantial religious contentions, which was duly noted by N. A. Morozov ([547]).

The ensuing Union of 1439, which had temporarily united the Byzantine Church with its Roman counterpart, would lead to the severance of relations between Constantinople and Russia; the latter had refused to recognize the union. It is presumed that the Russian Church became independent around that time, qv below. See CHRON6 for our discussion of the legend about the “baptism in the Dnepr” and its possible original.

4a. *The Kiev Russia.* Svyatopolk, 1015-1019, reigned for 4 years.

- 4b. *Russia-Horde.* Youri Dmitrievich, 1425-1431, reigned for 6 years with intermissions. There is a good correspondence between the reign durations of the two.

4.1a. *The Kiev Russia.* Power struggle and the death of Svyatopolk, presumably an usurper.

- 4.1b. *Russia-Horde.* Youri Dmitrievich had been forced to struggle for power all his life; he was deposed a number of times, but kept returning. He was the alleged usurper of power in the time of Vassily I.

5a. *The Kiev Russia.* Yaroslav the Wise, 1019-1054, reigned for 35 years.

- 5b. *Russia-Horde.* Vassily II the Dark (Tyomniy), 1425-1462, reigned for 37 years. Their reign durations are in good correspondence with each other.

5.1a. *The Kiev Russia.* In the alleged year 1037 Yaroslav founds the Russian archdiocese, which is independent from Constantinople. This is

where the de facto history of the Russian Church begins; chronicles leave one with the impression that “there had been an absence of events” prior to that ([372]). This is the time of the Russian Archdeacons (Metropolitans), who had presumably been Greek before.

- 5.1b. *Russia-Horde.* In 1448 the Russian Metropolitan Iona is appointed without the consent of Constantinople; such appointments had been the prerogative of the latter up until then. The Russian Church severs all ties with the Unionist Church or Constantinople; it is presumed that the former has been independent from the latter ever since ([372]).

5.2a. *The Kiev Russia.* In 1097, Vassilko, Prince of Terebovl, was blinded in the course of the fratricidal war between the children of Yaroslav.

- 5.2b. *Russia-Horde.* Vassily II the Dark (Tyomniy) was blinded. We have a very obvious parallelism between the names (Vassily = Vassilko), as well events (both have been blinded). See below for more extensive commentary.

5.3a. *The Kiev Russia.* The name is Vassilko. Blinded.

- 5.3b. *Russia-Horde.* The name is Vassily. Blinded.

5.4a. *The Kiev Russia.* Vassilko is presumably a prince.

- 5.4b. *Russia-Horde.* Vassily is presumably a Great Prince.

5.5a. *The Kiev Russia.* The conspiracy against Vassilko is masterminded by Svyatopolk, the Great Prince of Kiev.

- 5.5b. *Russia-Horde.* The leader of the plot against Vassily is Boris, the Great Prince of Tver.

5.6a. *The Kiev Russia.* The blinding was preceded by the council of the princes “where they signed a truce” ([632], page 248). Both princes kissed a cross in order to demonstrate their good faith.

- 5.6b. *Russia-Horde.* Vassily reminds the plotter about the recent truce and the kissing of the cross before the blinding: “For we have both

kissed the Holy Cross ... and sworn ourselves brothers ... and, verily, one guardeth not against one's brother" ([635], page 508).

- 5.7a. *The Kiev Russia*. We have a plot here led by David, Prince of Vladimir.
- 5.7b. *Russia-Horde*. Also a plot, actually led by Prince Dmitriy Shemyaka.
- 5.8a. *The Kiev Russia*. Svyatopolk, the Great Prince of Kiev, takes no part in the actions of the cabal, which is emphasised in the chronicle.
- 5.8b. *Russia-Horde*. Boris, the Great Prince of Tver and the leader of the conspiracy, doesn't take part in the plot as it is carried out, either ([635], page 504).
- 5.9a. *The Kiev Russia*. Svyatopolk repents, and eventually sets forth to fight against David ([632], page 260).
- 5.9b. *Russia-Horde*. It is none other but Boris of Tver who later helps Vassily II to regain his throne in Moscow ([635]).
- 5.10a. *The Kiev Russia*. Vassilko is accused of striving to deprive Svyatopolk of his throne ([632], page 248).
- 5.10b. *Russia-Horde*. Vassily II is accused of plotting to become the Prince of Tver ([635], page 504).
- 5.11a. *The Kiev Russia*. Despite the fact that the plot is led by Great Prince Svyatopolk himself, the plotters "tremble in terror" ([632], page 250). This is somewhat odd; apparently, the Great Prince must mastermind a plot only to dethrone some perfectly insignificant "Prince Vassilko".
- 5.11b. *Russia-Horde*. The conspiracy turns out as one against the monarch himself. The plotters are trying to exonerate themselves: "Prince Ivan has told him: 'Sire, if we wish you ill, may this ill befall ourselves as well, but we are doing it for the sake of Christianity and the tribute that you must pay to the Tartars, which they will cut down ... upon seeing this'" ([635], page 509).

COMMENTARY. For some reason, chronicles are anything but eloquent when it comes to Terebovl, the town where Vassilko had ruled. The only time we see this town mentioned in a chronicle is the legend about the blinding of Prince Vassilko. If this town had really been of such importance, why don't any chronicles mention it in any other context? On the other hand, we know the story of Vassilko the Terebovlian to be a phantom duplicate of real events surrounding an attempted coup d'état in Tver. Could the "town of Terebovl" be a corrupted reference to the city of Tver that became recorded in chronicles in this form? The sounds B and V often transform into one another in the course of flexion, in which case the unvocalized root of the name is virtually the same – TRB vs. TVR.

- 5.12a. *The Kiev Russia*. Prior to his blinding, Vassilko had come to a monastery to pay his dues to the halidoms concealed therein; after that he was summoned to Kiev and got blinded ([632], page 250).
- 5.12b. *Russia-Horde*. Vassily II was captured in the Troitskiy monastery, where he had come to pray at the ossuary of St. Sergiy. He was taken to Moscow and subsequently blinded ([635], pages 508-510).
- 5.13a. *The Kiev Russia*. Vassilko was forewarned, but refused to believe, saying: "How could it be they want to slay me? We have kissed the cross together and made peace; whosoever breaks it shall go against the cross and the rest of us" ([632], page 250).
- 5.13b. *Russia-Horde*. Vassily II had received a warning about the plot in preparation, but refused to believe it: "They want to confuse us. I have kissed the cross together with my brothers; how can this be true?" ([635], page 506).
- 5.14a. *The Kiev Russia*. The Prince's cabal had left the princely dwelling so as not to participate in the actual blinding, which is when Vassilko was seized by the servants ([632], page 250).
- 5.14b. *Russia-Horde*. Prince Ivan of Mozhaysk, the capturer of Vassily II, had also left the church so as not to participate in the blind-

ing personally right before the servants laid their hands on Vassily ([635], page 508).

- 5.15a. *The Kiev Russia*. Vassilko was incarcerated and blinded the next day after a lengthy counsel ([632], page 152). Then he got transferred to Vladimir for his subsequent imprisonment.
- 5.15b. *Russia-Horde*. Vassily II was taken to Moscow on Monday and blinded on Wednesday ([635], page 511); after that, he was sent prisoner to Ouglich.
- 5.16a. *The Kiev Russia*. The blinding of Vassilko leads to a civil unrest; however, the war comes to a halt just as it starts ([632], page 254).
- 5.16b. *Russia-Horde*. A strife begins after the blinding of Vassily II; however, it fails to evolve into a full-scale war and ends shortly ([635], pages 513-514).
- 5.17a. *The Kiev Russia*. The chronicle contains a detailed account of how Svyatopolk and David conferred with the blinded Vassilko in their attempts to nip the war in the bud. They promised Vassilko freedom for assistance, as well as a new domain to rule over – however, the domain in question is not the town of Terebovl, which is emphasised in the chronicle ([632], page 258).
- 5.17b. *Russia-Horde*. Prince Shemyaka had made the decision to set Vassily II free and to give him Vologda as a new domain ([635], page 514). It is clear that Shemyaka didn't have a single intention of returning Vassily to his rightful ex-domain of Moscow, since he had seized the throne for himself; however, the phantom reflection of this episode in the history of the Kiev Russia looks rather odd – indeed, what could possibly have been the problem with letting Vassilko have his old insignificant domain back so as to stop the war?
- 5.18a. *The Kiev Russia*. A war begins.
- 5.18b. *Russia-Horde*. Here we also have the beginning of a war.
- 5.19a. *The Kiev Russia*. David proves incapable of resistance and flees without fighting.
- 5.19b. *Russia-Horde*. Shemyaka fled the battlefield as soon as the war began.
- 5.20a. *The Kiev Russia*. The siege of Vsevolozh and the slaughter of its inhabitants. David isn't in the city. Next we see him under siege in Vladimir.
- 5.20b. *Russia-Horde*. The capture of Moscow and the punishment of the boyars held responsible. The plotters are absent from Moscow. Next comes the siege of Ouglich.
- 5.21a. *The Kiev Russia*. The Great Prince Svyatopolk chased David away to Poland ([632], page 260).
- 5.21b. *Russia-Horde*. Shemyaka fled to Galich, towards the Polish border ([36], page 88).
- 5.22a. *The Kiev Russia*. Wars against David. David returns to Vladimir a couple of times, but eventually dies in Dorogobouzh ([632], pages 262-265).
- 5.22b. *Russia-Horde*. Shemyaka rules over Ous-tyug for a while, but the troops of Vassily II chase him out. Died in Novgorod, presumably poisoned ([35], pages 88-89).
- 5.23a. *The Kiev Russia*. The story about the blinding of Vassilko is considered an independent piece of narration introduced into the *Povest Vremennyh Let* apocryphally ([632], page 448).
- 5.23b. *Russia-Horde*. There is a separate literary work in existence entitled *Story of the Blinding of Vassily II*.
- 5.24a. *The Kiev Russia*. The narrative text in question is credited to a certain Vassily ([632], page 448).
- 5.24b. *Russia-Horde*. It is assumed that the *Story* was dictated by Vassily II himself ([635], page 593).
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- 6a. *The Kiev Russia*. Vsevolod, 1054-1093, reigned for 39 years.
- 6b. *Russia-Horde*. Ivan III, 1462-1505, reigned for

43 years. We see the two reign durations to be in good correspondence with each other.

6.1a. *The Kiev Russia*. Vsevolod was married to a Greek princess; the first mention of the famous “Monomakh’s Hat” is associated with his reign; he presumably received it from the King of the Greeks “as a ransom”, according to the legend. Nowadays the legend in question is naturally presumed “erroneous”, since there had allegedly been no large-scale campaigns against Constantinople in Vsevolod’s reign. The Greek emperor who had given him the hat was called Constantine Monomakh, hence the name.

■ 6.1b. *Russia-Horde*. Ivan III is married to Sophia Palaiologos, the Greek princess. He introduces such attributes of royal power as the orb and Monomakh’s hat. This hat is drawn on the head of Metropolitan Iona as represented in an icon; it distinguishes him from the rest of the Muscovite metropolitans. In 1452 Constantinople falls into the hands of the Ottomans, or the Atamans, whose troops set forth from Russia (see CHRON5 for more details). The legend of “the ransom” as related above instantly becomes understandable.

7a. *The Kiev Russia*. Vladimir Monomakh, 1093-1125, reigned for 32 years. He was baptised Vassily ([632], page 392).

■ 7b. *Russia-Horde*. Vassily III, 1505-1533, reigned for 28 years. Note the coinciding names and the good correspondence between their reign durations.

7.1a. *The Kiev Russia*. Vladimir Monomakh was the son of a Greek princess, which is emphasised by his actual nickname. Vladimir Monomakh would be drawn wearing Monomakh’s Hat and holding a royal orb; he was called “Czar”.

■ 7.1b. *Russia-Horde*. Vassily III is the son of a Greek prince who used to wear Monomakh’s Hat and was often drawn wearing it.

8a. *The Kiev Russia*. The two brothers Mstislav and Yaropolk, 1125-1139, reigned for 14 years.

■ 8b. *Russia-Horde*. The Reign of the Seven Boyars (*Semiboyarshchina*), 1533-1547, lasted for 14 years. We see a good correspondence in the reign durations.

9a. *The Kiev Russia*. Vsevolod, 1139-1146, reigned for 7 years.

■ 9b. *Russia-Horde*. Ivan IV, 1547-1553, died in 1557, reigned for 6 or 10 years. This is the first reign of the “Terrible King” (see Chapter 8 for details). The durations of these reigns are rather similar.

10a. *The Kiev Russia*. Izyaslav, 1146-1155, reigned for 9 years.

■ 10b. *Russia-Horde*. Dmitriy, an infant, 1553-1563, reigned for 10 years. This is the second year of the “Terrible King”. The reign durations correlate with each other well.

11a. *The Kiev Russia*. Youri Dolgoroukiy, 1148-1157, reigned for 9 years.

11b. *Russia-Horde*. Ivan, an adolescent, together with the Zakharyins, the Yourievs and the *oprichnina* terror of 1563-1572, 9 years altogether. This is the third reign of the “Terrible King”. The reign durations are in good correspondence.

12a. *The Kiev Russia*. Izyaslav Davydovich + Mstislav Izyaslavich, 1157-1169, reigned for 12 years in Kiev. Next came a period of civil unrest, marking the end of Kiev as a capital. This pair of rulers (father and son) appears to comprise a separate short dynasty of their own.

■ 12b. *Russia-Horde*. Simeon-Ivan, 1572-1584, reigned for 12 years. This is the fourth and last period of the “Terrible King’s” reign, and we notice a good correspondence between the reign durations.

13a. *The Kiev Russia*. Andrei Bogolyubskiy, 1157-1174, reigned for 17 years. The end of the Kiev Russia.

■ 13b. *Russia-Horde*. Fyodor Ioannovich (Ivanovich), 1484-1498, reigned for 14 years. His reign was followed by the famous strife of

the XVI century. This is the end of the Yaroslavichi dynasty (the descendants of Yaroslav). The reign durations are in good concurrence.

COMMENTARY. The shift of dates equals 350 years here and not 400; nevertheless, the blinding of Prince Vassilko of Terebovl is an obvious duplicate of the blinding of Great Prince Vassily II. Bear in mind that the chronicle pays a great deal of attention to this event for some reason, despite the fact that Prince Vassilko of Terebovl isn't famous for any actions at all. Moreover, the *Povest Vremennyh Let* even interrupts its brief annual narration here, and devotes a whole four pages and nineteen illustrations to the "blinding of Vassilko" ([716], pages 95-99). This narrative text looks so odd in its capacity of a passage from a chronicle that it is even presumed to be an apocryphal insertion of a literary character. On the other hand, the blinding of Vassily II was also reflected in a great many Russian sources as an event of great importance – there is even an independent literary work entitled *Story of the Blinding of Vassily II* ([635], pages 504-521).

13.1a. *The Kiev Russia.* Andrei's name is Bogolyubskiy, which translates as "one who loves God".

■ 13.1b. *Russia-Horde.* Fyodor is presumed to have been a very pious ruler and "one who had truly loved the Lord" (see details below).

COMMENTARY TO 13.1b. "In 1588-1589 Moscow was buzzing with rumours ... near the end of 1588, the Papal apocriary in Krakow had sent two sensational dispatches to Rome. The first one reported that the "Muscovite" [Czar Fyodor – Auth.] had given orders to subject his brother-in-law to a baculine chastisement in an argument, but the latter pulled out his knife and stabbed the Czar twice; the monarch was reported to be in a grave condition as a result. The second dispatch contained a perfectly unveracious rumour about the murder of Fyodor by his courtiers ... the news from Moscow also became reflected in the official correspondence of Sapega, the Lithuanian Chancellor ... Two months later, the Lithuanian Vice-Chancellor A. Barakovskiy had sent an epistle to the Polish envoy in Rome that contained a number of

new fascinating details ... the gist of the matter was that the Czar had hit his brother-in-law with a rod during an argument, and got stabbed a few times in return. The King was said to be in a serious condition" ([777], pages 40-41).

These events (or rumours) must have become reflected in the biography of Andrei Bogolyubskiy (a phantom reflection of Fyodor). In this duplicate they transformed into "the murder of Andrei by a group of boyars".

COMMENTARY TO 13.1b. "Fyodor had been borne down by the affairs of state, seeking refuge in religion, spending a lot of time in daily prayers, often climbing the belfry to ring the bells personally; once a week he would make a pilgrimage to one of the nearby monasteries ... some of his exalted partisans had ascribed to him the gift of clairvoyance" ([777], page 21). In the eyes of certain Russian writers of the epoch of the Great Strife, Fyodor had been "a holy hermit enthroned" (ibid).

Our motion forward along the historical timeline of the Moscow Russia has brought us to the epoch when the power in the state was seized by the Romanovs. Let us jump ahead and relate our reconstruction of this epoch in brief.

Fyodor was succeeded by Boris Godunov; the XVII-XX century historians describe him as an old and experienced politician who had enjoyed a great influence even in the time of Ivan the Terrible. He is presumed to have been the de facto ruler of the country on behalf of Fyodor Mikhailovich over the 14 years of the latter's reign. Our analysis also demonstrates that the biography of Godunov became seriously distorted under the Romanovs, qv in CHRON4, Chapter 9.

According to our reconstruction, Czar Boris ("Godunov") had been a very young man – miles away from his Romanovian image of the "old and seasoned politician", which belongs to an altogether different prototype, namely, his maternal uncle by the name of Dmitriy Godunov. According to our reconstruction, the latter had been the brother of Irina Godunova, the wife of Czar Fyodor Ioannovich. Queen Irina was therefore the mother of Boris "Godunov", and not his sister, which makes Boris Fyodor-

ovich “Godunov” the most likely candidate for the lawful son and heir of the previous Czar, Fyodor Ivanovich. This means that he had died at a much earlier age than it is presumed by the adherents of the Millerian-Romanovian history. A propos, this explains the strange fact that his heir, Fyodor Borisovich, had still been an infant guarded by his mother at the time of Boris’s death.

It is common knowledge that a great civil unrest began in the reign of Boris “Godunov”. Dmitriy Godunov, old and experienced in court affairs, had already been dead by that time; according to our reconstruction, the throne was occupied by the young king Boris “Godunov” at the time. This is when we see the advent of another contender to the royal title – Prince Dmitriy, the so-called “False Dmitriy” (*Lzhedmitriy*).

Romanovian historians declared him an impostor who had borne no relation to the royal family whatsoever; however, our reconstruction makes it likely that he had been the son of one of the previous Czars – namely, Ivan Ivanovich, therefore a rightful claimant. Our hypothesis makes Czar Ivan Ivanovich one of the several Czars that became collated into a single figure of “Ivan the Terrible” by later Romanovian historians, qv in CHRON4, Chapter 8. The “False Dmitriy-to-be” was raised in the family of the Zakharyins-Romanovs, who were the rulers during this period. Ivan Ivanovich was subsequently dethroned and had accompanied Czar Ivan-Simeon; his death came in 1581, qv in CHRON4, Chapter 8.

Further events unfurled in the following manner. Prince Dmitriy = “The False Dmitriy” had attempted to seize the throne; the attempt was successful. Although Dmitriy had suffered defeat in open military confrontation, he must have had allies in Moscow, since Czar Boris “Godunov” had apparently been poisoned (died as he stood up from the table). Therefore, Dmitriy’s enthronement is a result of the boyar conspiracy. The boyars had killed the infant monarch Fyodor Borisovich and his mother, letting Dmitriy into Moscow. We agree with the standard version in general.

It is presumed that about a year after his enthronement, Dmitriy got killed as a result of yet another boyar conspiracy organised by Vassily Shouyskiy, who makes himself Czar.

However, we are of the opinion that Dmitriy had really managed to survive; his re-appearance is considered to have been the advent of another “False Dmitriy” by the modern historians – the so-called “Thief from Tushino”, after the name of his royal residence. By the way, some of the most distinguished boyars had been members of his court. He got killed eventually.

The Zakharyins-Romanovs had originally supported Dmitriy, but betrayed him after his first enthronement, declaring their support of Shouyskiy. Filaret Nikitch Romanov was chosen Patriarch in the camp of the “impostor”, despite the fact that there had already been a living patriarch by the name of Iov in Moscow. After the death of Dmitriy, the civil war raged on even harder; the Polish troops had remained in Moscow for a long time.

When the Poles were finally ousted, the Romanovs succeeded in making Mikhail Romanov Czar. The circumstances of this election are very obscure indeed, likewise the entire reign of his ruler. Let us simply point out that Filaret was made Patriarch twice, the second time already after the election of Mikhail. Someone must have tried to hush up his alliance with Dmitriy, but to no avail; thus, Filaret’s first Patriarchal election is a well-known fact ([372]).

It is easy to understand why the Romanovs became supporters of the version about “prince Dmitriy being an impostor” when they had come to power, despite their having been in the camp of his supporters initially. They may even be the authors of this version! The supporters of Czar Boris (“Godunov”) may have accused Dmitriy of having been a “renegade priest”, or someone who had given monastic vows and broken them – this would invalidate a person’s claims to the throne in their opinion. They would have no reasons to doubt his being a prince; it is a well-known fact that Dmitriy’s mother, Maria Nagaya, confessed to her motherhood several times, with many people present. It is usually presumed that she made a denouncement after the murder of Dmitriy; however, her real words testify to the opposite ([372]). However, declaring Dmitriy an impostor was vital for the Romanovs, since Dmitriy’s four-year-old son had still been alive when Mikhail Romanov was elected – the lawful heir to the throne, unlike the Romanovs.

On the other hand, the supporters of Boris “Godunov” would hardly benefit from planting this rumour, seeing as how Boris had been a perfectly legitimate ruler and heir to the throne with no reasons to accuse Dmitriy of being an impostor. Having come to power, the Romanovs started to use the name Godunov for referring to Boris (his mother’s maiden name). They also ascribed to him a political ploy of their very own, namely, spread the rumour that Dmit-

riy was called impostor by Boris himself. They also removed all possible obstacles to the throne, having disposed of the young son of “the impostor Dmitriy”, and, possibly, of Czar Dmitriy Ivanovich himself, qv in CHRON4, Chapter 9. Despite the fact that the four-year-old prince had really been the rightful heir to the throne, he was hanged on the Spasskiye Gates; his death was thus made known to the general public ([183], Volume 2, page 159; also [436], page 778).