

Prince	Son of	Dates	Events	<i>Moss</i>
R(i)urik		mid-9th c.	862(?): Invitation of the Varangians Prince of Novgorod	pp. 16–18
Oleg		879–912(?)	882(?): Moved capital to Kiev	p. 17
Igor (Ingvar)	Rurik (?)	912(?)–945	941: Rus–Byzantine War 945: Killed by the Drevlians	p. 17
Olga (<i>Christ.: Elena</i>)	[wife of Igor]	945–960	Obliteration of the Drevlians Regent. 955: Baptized	p. 17
Sviatoslav Igorevich	Igor	945–972	968–971: Invasion of Bulgaria and conflict with Byzantium	pp. 17–18
Yaropolk Sviatoslavich	Sviatoslav	972–978/80	<i>Strife between the Sviatoslavichs</i>	p. 18
Vladimir Sviatoslavich = Vladimir the Great = St. Vladimir	Sviatoslav	978 or 980– 1015	988: Christianization of Rus	pp. 18, 44
Sviatopolk Vladimirovich = Sviatopolk the Accursed	Vladimir the Great	1015–19	1015: Assassination of Boris and Gleb	pp. 19–21
Yaroslav Vladimirovich = Yaroslav the Wise	Vladimir the Great	1016–54	1016: <i>Ruskaia Pravda</i> (the first legal code of Rus) 1036: most of the lands of Rus reunited under Kievan rule	p. 21
[<i>The triumvirate of the Yaroslavichs</i>]: three elder sons of Yaroslav: Iziaslav Sviatoslav ↓ Vsevolod	Yaroslav the Wise	1054–73	1054: The schism between Byzantium Orthodox Church and Roman Catholic Church	pp. 19, 45 <i>schism</i>
Vsevolod Yaroslavich	Yaroslav the Wise	1076–93	First to use the title of “prince of All Rus”	–
Sviatopolk Iziaslavich	Iziaslav Yaroslavich	1093–1113	1097: Council of Liubech held to stop the fratricide	p. 21
Vladimir Vsevolodovich = Vladimir Monomakh	Vsevolod Yaroslavich	1113–25	The <i>Pouchenie</i> of Vladimir Monomakh: the only example of political and moral teaching in Old Russian literature	p. 21
Mstislav Vladimirovich = Mstislav the Great	Vladimir Monomakh	1125–32	1132: Disintegration of Kievan Rus into smaller principalities	p. 21