

Аннотации работ к.и.н., старшего преподавателя кафедры истории славянских и балканских стран Института истории СПбГУ, принимающих участие в конкурсе СПбГУ «За научные труды»), на английском языке

1) [Kibiń Aleksey Sergeevich, St.-Petersburg State University](#). From Jatvez to Litva: Russian borderland with Jatviags and Lithuania in the X-XIII centuries. Moskow, 2014. - 274 p. (2nd edition)

Research is devoted to changes in politics, culture and social organization in the territory of the Balto-Slavic frontier in the south part of the Baltic region in the basin of the Neman X to the XIII century. Author makes some remarks to the picture of ethnogenesis of Yatvingians, Lithuanians and other Baltic peoples, based on modern approaches of socio-cultural studies and ethnic processes. The book examines the processes of slavisation, Christianization and the formation of the political structure in the region, the history of Russian principalities of Neman basin and establishing of the power of the Lithuanian princes.

2) [Kibiń Aleksey Sergeevich, St.-Petersburg State University](#) The Jatviags in 900-1100 A.D.: "the Baltic tribe" or "the coastal brotherhood"?

The paper deals with the processes of ethnic constructions in the Upper Nieman river basin and neighbor regions in the 10th-11th cent. The most significant conclusion is that the Jatviags were not "the Baltic tribe" but this name evolved in the time: in the 10th-11th cent. this name signified a river trade and warrior bands in the basin of the Upper Nieman, but from sources of the 13th cent. appears the image of mental geography structuring a difficult political situation in Baltic societies of the region.

3) [Kibiń Aleksey Sergeevich, St.-Petersburg State University](#) Black Russia in the Sources of the 15-17th Centuries

The paper deals with the history of the geographical term Black Russia in the concepts of intellectuals in Europe and Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Drawing on European sources of the 15-17th centuries it is shown that the term did not appear until the 15th century as a result of medieval geographers' interpretation of the inconsistent data about the Northeast of Europe and construction of primitive etymologies. Till the end of the 16th century, this term existed only in the conceptions of European authors without having certain geographical value. Only at the beginning of the 17th century, it was apprehended by intellectuals of Grand Duchy of Lithuania and fixed in their ideas to the territory of the Nowogrodek Wojwodship. The reasons that this territory became Black Russia are connected with its Heraldry symbols.

4) [Kibiń Aleksey Sergeevich, St.-Petersburg State University](#) The initial stage of the Lithuanian expansion in "Black Rus"

The article deals with the process of establishing the Lithuanian influence in the territory of Upper Niemen basin. The author argues the idea that the approval of authority of Mindaugas in this area did not occur as a result of simultaneous capture of 1440s, but the enactment of the power of Mindaugas was a gradual process connected with social and political transformations that the Lithuanian society experienced. In a situation of weakening power of Kiev, Polotsk and Minsk, new political center in Baltic periphery extended its power on the Upper Niemen basin in connection with the integration of Lithuanian and Russian elites and the recognition of Lithuanian princely

5) [Kibiń Aleksey Sergeevich, St.-Petersburg State University](#) Goroden principality in the 12th century.

The article deals with the history of Goroden principality in the 12th century. It covers the questions of historical geography, political history, genealogy and sphragistics of Goroden princes. The author shows that during this period town Goroden (Grodno) remained an important political center, whose significance was determined by its position on a communicative Neman artery. Also the article addresses the question of the fate of the region in the beginning of the epoch of the Lithuanian hires.

6) [Kibiń Aleksey Sergeevich, St.-Petersburg State University](#) The Lithuanian Prince and Indian Tsarevich: looking for similarities (A History of Vojshek)

This paper aims to show that history of Vojshek is not just a series of metamorphoses of the memory of the real prince-monk, but also the history of the ancient literary plot about the wise ruler, who left his power to achieve harmony with the universe. The article develops the occasional remark of Małgorzata Smoraż-Rożycka about the connection between the fate of Vojshek and ideological meaning of Christian story of the novel Barlaam and Joasaph in Byzantine culture. Fragments of Galician-Volhynian Chronicle which constitute semi-agyographical biography of Prince under 6770 (1262) - 6776 (1268) years, shows significant plot similarities with the story of Barlaam and Joasaph: Vojshek plays the role of Joasaph, Mindovg - of Abner, Gregory Poloninsky - of Barlaam and Shvarn Danilovich - Barachias. It is probable in light of the hypotheses of David Goldfrank and Tetyana Vilkul which concerns the time of editing of the Vojshek's biography, that extant version was made in Vladimir Vasilkovich's rule (died 1288), when the earlier reports of Galician-Volhynian Chronicle were transformed in the direction of simalarization to Joasaph's biography. Imitation of the story of the Indian prince could be drafted in hortatory, but in light of comments by Arturas Dubonis about the political situation in the Lithuanian principality after the death of Traidenis ca. 1282, political motives of redaction are not excluded - for Volhynian compiler Vojshek could have become a symbol of loyalty of the Lithuanian princes to Vladimir Vasilkovich, in the time of struggle between his Lithuanian allies with the group of nobility, which was close to died duke Traidenis.

7) [Kibiń Aleksey Sergeevich, Yanchenko Denis Gennadievich, Ph. D. in History, St.-Petersburg State University](#) RUSSIAN-LITHUANIAN FRONTIER IN THE 70-90-S OF THE XIII TH CENTURY

The article considers the political history of the Russian-Lithuanian frontier in the 70-90s of the XIIIth century during the reign of Traidenis in Lithuania and Vladimir Vasil 'kovich in Vladimir-in-Volhynia. Despite a popular opinion in historiography, the Upper Neman region was not entirely a part of the Lithuanian state, and remained a buffer zone. Its princes, nobles and citizens had to balance between two leading political powers - Lithuania and Volhynia principality. The princes of Volhynia were extremely important in the region up to the 90s of the XIIIth century.