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ИНСТИТУТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ**

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иностранных студентов*

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EXPLORE TATARSTAN

Учебное пособие по английскому языку

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Пособие «Explore Tatarstan» предназначено для студентов высшей школы, направлений «История» и «Туризм», изучающих английский язык, и ставит своей целью познакомить аудиторию с англоязычным материалом по истории и лингвострановедению Татарстана.

Данное пособие составлено в соответствии с требованиями образовательного стандарта, предъявляемого к дисциплине «Иностранный язык». Содержание текстов, представленных в пособии, способствует формированию профессионально-ориентированной компетенции студентов.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Пособие EXPLORE TATARSTAN предназначено для студентов высшей школы международных отношений и мировой истории ИМО КФУ, изучающих английский язык, и ставит своей целью познакомить аудиторию с англоязычным материалом по истории и лингвострановедению Республики Татарстан.

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Раздел Supplement содержит дополнительные тексты для перевода и реферирования. Пособие завершается списком слов (Vocabulary), встречающихся в текстах и упражнениях.

CONTENT

Предисловие	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
Explore Tatarstan.....	5
PART ONE. History of Tatarstan.....	7
Text 1. The Origins of the Tatars.....	8
Text 2. The Bulgar state.....	11
Text 3. The Mongol Yoke.....	17
Text 4. The Kazan Khanate.....	26
Text 5. The Ethnonym Tatar.....	32
PART TWO. Towns and cities of Tatarstan.....	37
Text 6. Kazan.....	37
Text 7. The Island Town of Sviyazhsk	44
Text 8. Naberezhnye Chelny.....	50
Text 9. Elabuga.....	56
Text 10. Shishkin I. I.	63
Text 11. Elabuga Memorial complex of Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva....	66
Text 12. Elabuga Literary Museum of Marina Tsvetaeva.....	68
SUPPLEMENT	72
READING AND TRANSLATION.....	72
The Tatars.....	72
READING AND SUMMARISING.....	73
Mongol Domination of Eurasia.....	73
READING AND DISCUSSING.....	84
Shihabeddin Merjani.....	84
Kayyum Nasiri.....	86
ANSWER KEY TO EXERCISES.....	89
REFERENCES.....	102

INTRODUCTION

EXPLORE TATARSTAN

The Republic of Tatarstan is a federal subject (a republic) of the Russian Federation, located in the Volga Federal District. Its capital is the city of Kazan (797 km east of Moscow, population: 1,144,000). The republic is located in the center of the East European Plain, approximately 800 kilometers (500 mi) east of Moscow. It lies between the Volga River and the Kama River (a tributary of the Volga), and extends east to the Ural Mountains. The area of the republic is 67836.2 square kilometres (26,000 sq mi). Kazan, the capital of Tatarstan is the largest city in the region with rich history. The state languages of the Republic of Tatarstan are Tatar and Russian. The Tatarstan Constitution secures the division of legislative, executive and judicial powers. The President is the head of state and highest official in Tatarstan. He heads the executive system of the republic and directs the Cabinet of Ministers – executive and administrative authority. The Cabinet is accountable to the President. The candidature of a Prime Minister is suggested by the President and approved by the Parliament of Tatarstan. Unicameral State Council (Parliament) is the supreme representative and legislative authority of Tatarstan. The bodies of local self-government are independent within their powers and do not belong to the system of state authorities. The judicial power in Tatarstan is executed by the Constitutional Court, federal courts of general jurisdiction, the Arbitrary Court of the Republic of Tatarstan and justices of the peace. Judicial proceedings and records management are carried out in accordance with the federal legislation.

Tatarstan is one of the most economically developed regions in Russia. Republic is located in the center of large industrial region of the Russian Federation at the crossing of important highways connecting East and West, North and South of the country. The Republic of Tatarstan is rich in natural resources, powerful and diversified industry, high intellectual potential and qualified human resources. The

industrial sector of republic is presented by the oil-gas-chemical complex (oil production, manufacturing of synthetic rubber, tyres, polyethylene, and wide range of oil refinery products), major engineering enterprises manufacturing competitive products (heavy trucks, helicopters, aircrafts, aircraft engines, compressors, oil-gas-pumping equipment, river and sea vessels, commercial and motor cars), development of electric and radio instrument engineering.

<https://tatturk.tatarstan.ru/eng/aboutrtt> Last updated: Apr., 18, 2024.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Match the word with its definition

1. constitution	a. a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives
2. Unicameral State Council	b. executive and administrative authority
3. a tributary	c. the head of state and highest official
4. the Cabinet of Ministers	d. a body of fundamental principles according to which a state or other organization is governed
5. republic	e. a group of states with a central government but independence in internal affairs
6. The President	f. a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake
7. Federation	g. the supreme representative and legislative authority of Tatarstan.

2. Decide whether the sentences are True or False.

1. Prime Minister is the head of state and highest official in Tatarstan.
2. The republic is located in the center of the East European Plain, approximately 800 miles east of Moscow.
3. The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization that aims to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among

nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

4. Major engineering enterprises manufacturing competitive products such as heavy trucks, helicopters, aircrafts, aircraft engines, compressors, oil-gas-pumping equipment are all located in the city of KAZAN.

5. City of Big Trucks World-renowned KAMAZ trucks that have won many Dakar Rally trophies are made in Naberezhnye Chelny.

3. Match the population number with the towns:

73 630; 1 314 685; 22 131; 81 677; 20 400; 98 120; 548 434;

1. Zelenodolsk
2. Bugulma
3. Elabuga
4. Buinsk
5. Kazan
6. Mendeleevsk
7. Naberezhnye Chelny

PART ONE
HISTORY OF TATARSTAN

The Volga Tatars continue to exist in the region as the historical heirs of the Turkic groups who migrated and settled in the region between Volga and Kama Rivers since the fourth century. The Turkic groups settled down in the region throughout the ages and created a rooted and a developed sedentary lifestyle. Because of the commercial importance of the region, commercial activities had an important place in their culture and this was later inherited by the Turkic group called the Tatars. The Tatars, who came under the Russian rule since the sixteenth century, kept this cultural heritage alive even during the times of oppression and persecution, and thanks to it, they prospered with the end of the oppression period in the second

half of the eighteenth century. They produced a bourgeoisie and an intellectual class and experienced a period of economic and cultural development which provided them a power base in the rapidly changing world of the nineteenth century.

READING

Text 1

The Origins of the Tatars

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. It's common knowledge, that in the fifth and sixth centuries, Turkic migration from Mongolia and Altai mountains spread all over Asia and some parts of Europe. When did the Bulgars, a Turkic group, appear in the Volga region?
2. What made people of the Bulgar state adopt Islam?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

migrate, v.	/maɪ'greɪt/
heritage, n	/'her.ɪ.tɪdʒ/
heir, n,	/eə/
inherited, p.p.	/ɪn'herɪtɪd/
bourgeoisie, n, adj.	/bʊrʒ.wɑ:'zi/
indigenous, adj.	/ɪn'dɪdʒ.ɪ.nəs/
husbandry, n	/'hʌz.bən.dri/

c) Read Text 1 using vocabulary notes:

nomads /'nɒʊ.mæd/	кочевники
indigenous population /ɪn'dɪdʒ.ɪ.nəs/	коренное население
settled lifestyle	оседлый образ жизни

to harvest good crops	собрать хороший урожай
animal husbandry/'hʌz.bən.dri/	животноводство
processed /'prəʊ.sɛst/ oxhide /'ɒkʃhaɪd /	обработанная бычья кожа
to rival /'raɪ.vəl/	соперничать
turning point	поворотный момент
with the conversion to Islam...	с переходом в Ислам...

As nomads, Turkic groups migrated to different parts of the world. The first waves of migrations began in the fourth century. Later on, in the fifth and the sixth centuries, Turkic migration from Mongolia and Altai mountains gained momentum and spread all over Asia and some parts of Europe and they assimilated indigenous population of the regions or were assimilated by the people they came across. They were divided as a result of these migrations and conquests and the result was the differentiation of language and the culture under the effects of geographical and ethnocultural conditions. The Volga region, where today's Tatars came to existence, was one of these stops of the Turkic groups and it was the last stop for some. The Bulgars, a Turkic group, came to the region with the Hunnic raids in the fourth century. In the sixth century, the Bulgars became settled, since the region was suitable for the settled lifestyle and it was on the way of the North South trade routes. Thus, the Kingdom of the Volga Bulgaria was founded in the Upper Volga Region. The region was a center of attraction for people from different parts of the world. This also contributed to the multiethnic structure of the region which was home to different ethnic groups besides Turkic people. Under these circumstances, the Volga Bulgars experienced an era of development in cultural and economic terms. The Volga Bulgars were doing businesses with far and near neighboring peoples. The Bulgar merchants were covering distances to do business with the people who lived far from their land.

As a settled society, farming was also well-advanced among the Bulgars. In the tenth century, the Persian traveler Ahmad Ibn Rustah noted, "The Bulgars are a people of farmers. They sow wheat, barley, corn and such various things."9 Ibn

Fadlan who visited the Volga Bulgaria as the head of the delegation sent by the Abbasid Caliph Al-Muqtadir in 922 mentions that the Volga Bulgars were harvesting good crops from the fields. According to Ibn Fadlan and other Arab writers, the Volga Bulgars, along with farming, were advanced in animal husbandry. Leather trade was also quite developed. The leather produced by the Bulgars was famous in the East. According to Taymas, in Turkestan and the Kazakh-Kyrgyz steppes, the processed oxhide was still called "Bulgari" even in his time.

The visit of Ibn Fadlan was a turning point in the history of the Volga Bulgars, from then on, Islam which already penetrated into the Volga Bulgar population through the commercial relations, became the official religion of the kingdom in 922. The conversion to Islam provided the Volga Bulgars with a strong ally against the regional opponents.

With the conversion to Islam, the Volga Bulgaria became one of the prominent centers of Islam. Islamic culture developed in the region.

Notes: The Bulgars' adoption of Islam might have influenced the adoption of Orthodox Christianity by Kievan Rus. Adopting Christianity as an official religion created a barrier to preserve the differences with rivalling Kievan Rus.

<https://russia-islworld.ru/kultura/volga-bulgaria-how-islam-spread-throughout-the-territory-of-tatarstan-2021-05-20-16780/>

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Using an English-English dictionary find the meaning of the words and phrases below:*

1. Turkic;
2. A harvest;
3. animal husbandry;
4. turning point;
5. nomad;
6. plunder;
7. conversion (*e.g. to Islam*);
8. trade route (trade routes).

Ex. 2. Fill in the gaps (the first one has been done for you)

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
opposition opponent	oppose	opposable opposing	oppositively
–	convert	–	conversely
violation violence	–	–	–
–	–	–	occasionally
–	–	invaded invasive	–
–	–	–	decisively
locality	–	–	–
–	–	–	starvingly
–	–	–	–
conversion	convert	converted	conversely
violation violence	violate	violent	violently
occurrence	occur	occurring	occasionally

Text 2

THE BULGAR STATE

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. Bolgar, the capital of the early feudal state of Volga Bulgaria, is covered in legends. Do you know any of them?
2. Are the Bulgars the ancestors of the Kazan Tatars?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

edifices, n. /'edɪfɪsɪs/

constitute, v. /'kɒn.stɪ.tʃu:t/

fascination, n. /,fæs.ən'eɪ.ʃən/

spiritual, adj. /'spɪr.ɪ.tʃu.əl/

legacy, n. /'leg.ə.si/

c) Read Text 2 using vocabulary notes:

to have a catalytic effect (on)	оказывать каталитическое воздействие (на)
to request assistance	просить помощи
fascination /,fæs.ən'eɪ.ʃən/	обаяние, обворожительность
the Primeval sea	Первозданное море
to acquire recognition	получить признание
public edifices /'edɪfɪsɪs/	общественные здания
to have a profound effect on	иметь глубокое влияние на
spiritual legacy	духовное наследие
legacy, n. /'leg.ə.si/	наследие
to constitute /'kɒn.stɪ.tʃu:t/	составлять

Arab travellers who visited the Middle Volga region during the 10-th century identified the territory of the Bulgar state as the geographic area between the rivers Cheremshan (on the south), Sviaga (on the west), Kama (on the north) and Sheshma (on the east). Almush, the son of Bulgar prince Shilki, became the *yltyvar* (ruler) of the Bulgar state, and his decision to adopt Islam had a catalytic effect on the process of consolidation and centralization in his lands. In the spring of 911, Abdallah ibn-Bashtu arrived in Bagdad as the envoy of Almush, the ruler of the peoples of the north, to Caliph Ja'far al-Muktadir. He carried 3 letters conveying Almush's desire to be instructed in the religion of Islam, for which he was requesting assistance. It was in response to this request that, in the same year, al-Muktadir sent ibn-Fadlan's embassy to the land of Bulgar. The result was that, in

922, the people of the Bulgar state joined the Islamic community of believers. It was, in fact, a fascination with ducks, for they were the symbol of life: in Bulgar mythology. There is a legend according to which Earth was born when the duck dived to the bottom of the Primeval Sea and brought up a piece of mud that it placed afloat on to surface of the water.

Bulgar stonemasons and carpenters acquired recognition art home, as well as in such faraway places as Central Asia or Vladimir-Suzdal, where they were invited to erect palaces, mosques, public edifices. Wood was the principal building material although bricks and stone were also used for public edifices and homes of the well-to-do. Some of the stone buildings were even equipped with a system of central heating.

Craftsmen in general, and carpenter and stonemasons in particular, were probably in high demand in the Bulgar land which were densely populated. Archeologists have identified approximately 2,000 villages and 150 towns. Of these by far the largest and most impressive town was probably Biliar, which was located on Malaia Cheremshan, where it occupied more than seven million square metres.

Smaller than Biliar, but no less prominent were the cities of Bulgar (on the Volga), Oshel (on the Tetiush), and Kashan (on the Kama each of which occupied an area of one million square metres. Al Garnati noted: "Bulgar is a big city; its walls are made of oak and the houses in it of pine.

Trade constituted a most important branch of the Bulgar economy; Bulgar merchants were engaged in both domestic and foreign trade.

It was the intense trade activity that was responsible for the emergence of fairs and marketplaces throughout the territory of the Bulgar state. Aga-Bazar on the Volga was perhaps the most famous. Eastern coins were used exclusively in trade transactions until the tenth century, when the Bulgars began minting their own. In addition to coin», pelts seem always to have fulfilled the functions of units of exchange rather successfully, as suggested by the etymology of the Tatar word "*tien*" which stands for the monetary subdivision of a kopek. Islam became the

nucleus around which the spiritual life of the Bulgar state developed after the tenth century. The Arab script that accompanied the adoption of Islam became the key to learning and opening the door to the cultural heritage of the Muslim East.

The existence of a literary language had a profound effect on education, and in turn, that language was enriched by the fruits of education. The Muslim Bulgars had schools that provided at least basic literacy for the majority of the population. Many Bulgar scholars of the 12-th and 13-th centuries gained fame and recognition beyond the shores of the Volga and Kama. Al Garnati was impressed by the world of historian Yakub Ibn-Noman, who wrote a history of the Bulgars in 1112. Ibn-Noman was not unique; Burhaneddin Ibrahim ibn Yusuf had become famous with his books on rhetoric, medicine, and religious commentaries.

Unfortunately, history has preserved the name of just one Bulgar poet of this period: Kul Gali. His poem "Kyssa-i-Yusuf" has been of interest to literary historians and linguists alike as an outstanding example of the spiritual legacy of 13-th century Bulgar society.

https://kpfu.ru/eng/about-the-university/museums-and-library/archeological-museum/middle-volga-region/middle-volga-region_136706.html

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Decide whether the sentences are True or False.

1. The Tatars came under the Russian rule since the sixteenth century.
2. The Kingdom of the Volga Bulgaria was founded in the Upper Kama Region.
3. The Golden Horde was founded on the area between the Volga and Vyatka rivers.
4. The Bulgars were integrated into the Mongol elite due to their Turkic origin
5. In 984 the Bulgars signed their first treaty with Kiev.
6. Islam became the nucleus around which the spiritual life of the Bulgar state developed after the tenth century.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions to texts 1, 2.

1. In the sixth century, the Bulgars became settled in the Volga region. What were the reasons for this choice?
2. How important was the visit of Ibn Fadlan in 922 for the history of the Volga Bulgars?
3. Which events contributed to the development of Islamic culture in the region?
4. What benefits brought the treaty with Kiev for the Bulgar and Russian merchants?
5. Describe the features of Bulgar economy before official adoption of Islam?
6. What historical, geographical, environment and other important factors influenced the economical development of the state?
7. What currency did they use in the Bulgar State?
8. History has preserved several names of Bulgar scholars. Who had become famous with his books on rhetoric, medicine, and religious commentaries?
9. Explain the difference between nomadic and settled styles of life.
10. What legend about ducks exists in Bulgar mythology?

TRANSLATION

Ex. 3. Give the written translation of the sentences:

1. The Turkic groups settled down in the region throughout the ages and created a rooted and a developed sedentary lifestyle.
2. Later on, in the fifth and the sixth centuries, Turkic migration from Mongolia and Altai mountains gained momentum and spread all over Asia and some parts of Europe and they assimilated indigenous population of the regions or were assimilated by the people they came across.
3. It was the intense trade activity that was responsible for the emergence of fairs and marketplaces throughout the territory of the Bulgar state.
4. Abdallah ibn-Bashtu arrived in Bagdad as the envoy of Almush, the ruler of the peoples of the north, to Caliph Ja'far al-Muktadir. He carried three letters conveying Almush's desire to be instructed in the religion of Islam, for which he was requesting assistance.

5. The fascination with waterfowl was, in fact, a fascination with ducks, for they were the symbol of life.

6. His poem "Kyssa-i-Yusuf" has been of interest to literary historians and linguists alike as an outstanding example of the spiritual legacy of 13-th century Bulgar society.

Ex. 4. Match the synonyms from columns A and B

A	B
gain	high society
indigenous	ravage
elite	raid
nomadic	aristocracy
penetrate	obtain
plunder	native
nobility	migratory
invade	get into

Ex. 5. Feel the gaps choosing the words below the text:

By the time Islam ...

By the time Islam 1) ...in Arabia as a new powerful religion in the seventh century AD, the ancestors of modern Russians, or proto-Russians, were still 2) ... who venerated natural forces. Their pagan pantheon included Perun the god of thunder and lightning; Svaroga the god of the sky; Stribog the god of the wind, and the god of the sun known under the names of Dajbog, Khors and Veles. The pagan customs which were centred on a sacrifice 3) ..., or a treba constituted an integral part of their existence. Proto-Russians belonged to the eastern 4) tribes of Poliane, Severiane, Viatichi, Radimichi, Dragovich, Il'men and Krivichi. They populated the river banks of the Dniepr, Pripyat', Bug and Volkhov of present-day western 5) ... and Ukraine. They were largely 6) ... people and made their living by gathering, fishing, hunting, trade and agriculture based on the slash-and-burn technique. The prominent Russian historian V. Kluchevskii, among others, believed that the 7) ... of Russian ethnicity and later of the Russian nation occurred

under the influence of four major natural factors – “les” (the forest), “step” (the steppe), “reka” (the river) and zima (the winter). Kluchevskii also 8) ... that the enormity and boundlessness of the 9) ... and the short agricultural cycle due to the long and severe winter enhanced such Russian national characteristics as an expansive attitude to environment and short bursts of productivity, followed by longer periods of apathy and 10)

1	a) expanse	b) spread	c) appeared	d) emerged
2	a) infidel	b) barbarian	c) heathen	d) pagans
3	a) custom	b) ritual	c) habit	d) practice
4	a) Mongol	b) Tatar	c) Slavic	d) Arab
5	a) Vladimir-Suzdal	b) China	c) Iran	d) Russia
6	a) sedentary	b) inactive	c) sitting	d) vagrant
7	a) division	b) configuration	c) formation	d) structure
8	a) agreed	b) surprised	c) argued	d) shouted
9	a) burrow	b) habitat	c) house	d) home
10	a) idleness	b) redundancy	c) laziness	d) inactivity

Text 3

THE MONGOL YOKE

Before you read the text:

a) Answer the following questions?

1. Were The Volga Bulgars the first to fall to a Mongol army in 1236?
2. How many years was Rus' under the Mongol yoke?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

choir, n.	/kwaɪər/
ecclesiastical, adj.	/ɪˌkliː.zi'æs.tɪk.əl/
sanctuary, n.	/'sæŋk.tʃʊə.ri/
imposition, n.	/,ɪm.pə'zɪʃ.ən/
vanquish, v	/'væŋ.kwɪʃ/

c) Read Text 3 using vocabulary notes:

to be invariably rebuffed	неизменно встречать
with taunts	насмешки
to be unfazed	быть невозмутимым
to lay sieges /si:dʒiz/	осаждать
to gather intelligence	собирать информацию
to provide sanctuary	предоставить убежище
to pay off	Расплатиться
ecclesiastical rank	церковный сан
/ɪ,kli:zi'æs.tɪk.əl/	
be presumed to have been	считались неизгладимо
indelibly tainted	испорченными

Genghis Khan was frank about his ambition to conquer the world. "The greatest pleasure," he said, "is to vanquish your enemies and chase them before you, to rob them of their wealth and see those dear to them bathed in tears, to ride their horses and clasp to your bosom their wives and daughters. Such sentiments no doubt assisted the Mongols (or Tartars) and everything about them towards their place in the blackest pages of European and especially Russian history; and the Russians were presumed to have been indelibly tainted by the 250 years they subsequently spent under the "Mongol yoke". Russian attempts to join the main stream of Western civilisation in the centuries ahead were invariably rebuffed with taunts like "Scratch a Russian and you'll catch a Tartar", and even Stalin's 20th-century atrocities were blamed on atavistic Tartar tendencies. In military respects, at least, the Tartars were more advanced than their European contemporaries, not excluding the Crusader knights. They were unfazed by the Russian winters and in fact preferred to campaign when the rivers were frozen and provided a relatively hard surface for their ponies, which were trained to dig through snow to find grass. Every Mongol was mounted and kept two or three ponies in tow, which gave them remarkable speed and endurance. They never went into a prepared battle without first erecting dressing stations, and soldiers wore next to their skin a special

undershirt of raw silk which sank in under the impact of an arrow, enabling the arrow to be drawn out without aggravating the wound. Their small, double-curved composite bows had a range far longer than the celebrated English long-bows used at Crecy, and could be fired from the saddle at a gallop.

Intelligence gathering: The death of three Russian princes and 80,000 of their men at the Kalka River notwithstanding, the Mongols' first invasion of Russia in 1223 was merely a reconnaissance in which they refrained from laying sieges or committing themselves to protracted actions. It was more important that the Chinese mandarins travelling with them were able to plot maps and gather intelligence for a subsequent invasion. If anyone wondered why on earth the Mongols collected scarce Bibles and religious tracts, the answer was given on their return visit, by which time printers had made hundreds of copies which were sold from the baggage train at bargain prices. On Genghis Khan's death in 1227, his empire was divided among numerous heirs and it was his grandson Batu Khan who emerged as the strong-man in charge of the second invasion in 1236. The Volga Bulgars and their magnificent capital, called Bulgar, were the first to fall to a Mongol army of 120,000. Riazan, a small vassal state of Suzdal, was the next objective. Suspecting nothing untoward, the princes of Riazan were tickled pink when three strangers in exotic costume, one a woman, rode up to the city wall and demanded one-tenth of their wealth there and then. They were apparently still chuckling at the presumption when the army trotted into view. The population of Ryazan, the princes and their families included, were flayed alive, although a few were allowed to escape specifically to broadcast the fact that the Mongols were back. Moscow and Suzdal were razed before it was Vladimir's turn. The royal family were given just enough warning to hide in the choir loft of a cathedral packed with citizens trusting that consecrated walls would provide sanctuary. In the event, the cathedral was put to the torch, roasting the royals and bringing the roof down on the huddled refugees. Among the losses was a precious icon of the Madonna credited with numerous miracles. Novgorod was next on the Mongol list but it was saved because of an unseasonal thaw which deprived the Mongols of their "roads".

Rather than be stuck in a quagmire, Batu Khan turned on his heel and let Novgorod off the hook. The main Mongol force spent the summer in western Ukraine. In November they resumed the offensive with a devastating attack on Kiev. Only St Sophia's Cathedral and 200 houses were left standing. A visitor to the scene five years later reported that the streets were still a sea of skulls and bones. During the winter of 1240-41, the Mongols conquered most of Hungary, Romania and Poland and it seemed that nothing could stop them. But just as it looked as if the whole of Europe was in peril, Batu Khan learned that his Uncle Ogedei had died in Karakorum, the Mongol capital. He had been driven to drink by his wife Toregene's flagrant affair with a Persian slave-girl named Fatima. So besotted was she with Fatima that the girl had been able to pack the Imperial Household with her unsavoury friends. Batu Khan decided that in the circumstances he had better get back to Karakorum fast, thus bringing to a premature end a campaign which had already netted everything between the Ural and Carpathian Mountains. He left his unfinished empire in the charge of officers and a modest force of Turkoman conscripts whose base, Sarai ("Encampment"), was near the site of Volgograd or, as it was in World War II, Stalingrad. This particular Mongol detachment was known as the Golden Horde.

The rise of Moscow: The "Mongol yoke" imposed on Russia for the next 250 years was concentrated on what is sometimes called the Russian mesopotamia, which is to say Moscow and the "Golden Ring" of cities between the Oka and Volga rivers. No one in the West had the faintest idea of what happened under the Mongol yoke. The European links had been with Kiev, notably the stream of nubile princesses, and for all practical purposes Kiev had ceased to exist. The only part of Russia of which there was any real knowledge was the northwest, where cities like Novgorod and Pskov, lying beyond the Mongol orbit, retained links with the Baltic region.

We now know that as long as the Russian principalities paid their annual tribute to the Golden Horde at Sarai they were left very largely to their own devices. There seems to have been a measure of mingling and even inter-marriage among members of the ruling classes, and indeed Boris Godunov, elected tsar more than a century

after the lifting of the Mongol yoke, was of Tartar stock. Moscow, or Muscovy, seems to have enjoyed a special status, and in 1328 the Muscovite Prince Ivan Kalita was put in charge of collecting the tribute and delivering it to the Golden Horde, a responsibility which earned him the nickname "Moneybags". Curiously, Moscow's annual tribute was only 4,000 roubles compared with Vladimir's 85,000 roubles. Moscow was also made the seat of the Orthodox Metropolitan, an ecclesiastical rank comparable with cardinal in the Roman Church, and a clear indication that Eastern Orthodoxy had made an unimpeded transition from Kievan Rus to the north. Only once did a Prince of Moscow raise his hand against the Tartars, and that was Grand Prince Dmitri, grandson of "Moneybags", in 1380. His army was routed and Moscow sacked. "It was terrible and pitiful to see Christian corpses lying like stooks of hay by the banks of the great Don," wrote a chronicler. "And for three days the River Don flowed blood." This episode apart, the greatest threat to Moscow came from the West, where the Teutonic Order of Knights were expanding from their base in Prussia and the Lithuanians had emerged as a very considerable military force which skirted around the Mongol yoke in order to build an empire which stretched to the Black Sea. In 1370 the Lithuanians laid siege to Moscow but were unable to scale the recently improved walls of the Kremlin. The Mongols arrived from Sarai in time to teach the Lithuanians a salutary lesson. Although Muscovy's annual tribute was trifling, Basil the Blind decided it was still too much and from 1452 refused to pay. When his son Ivan III indicated that he was also unwilling to pay, Khan Ahmed felt that sterner measures were called for. The Muscovites and Tartar armies squared up at the confluence of the Oka and Ugra rivers in 1480, but neither side was anxious to fire the first shot. Khan Ahmed intimated that he would listen to an offer to pay off the arrears in instalments, although it transpired that he was actually buying time because reinforcements promised by Poland, as alarmed as he was by Muscovy's growing strength, had not yet materialised. For his part, Ivan was worried at the news that two of his brothers had gone over to the Poles and Lithuanians with their armies. The battle was never fought.

<https://biographics.org/genghis-kahn-biography-life-legacy-legend/>

NOTES:

the choir loft – a gallery in a church occupied by the choir
worried at the news – try to solve (a problem) by thinking about it for a long time

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Find in the text equivalents to the Russian phrases:

- 1) много путешествующий журналист
- 2) (Общественное) мнение, настроение, отношение
- 3) считалось, что русские были запятнаны
- 4) ездить верхом
- 5) была просто разведкой
- 6) по выгодным ценам
- 7) религиозные трактаты
- 8) смеяться до упаду
- 9) были (полностью) разрушены
- 10) разрушительная атака

Ex. 2. Match the synonyms from columns A and B

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
declare	competition
encounter	commerce
warfare	collision
draftee	proclaim
profit	conscript
everlasting	war
trade	benefit
rivalry	eternal

Ex. 3. *Decide whether the sentences are True or False:*

1. The harsh Russian winters often bothered the Mongols and they preferred to delay their campaigns.
2. In military respects, at least, the Tartars were more advanced than their European contemporaries.
3. Every Mongol kept two or ten ponies in tow, which gave them remarkable speed and endurance
4. Mongol soldiers wore next to their skin a special undershirt of raw silk to look better
5. The Volga Bulgars were the first to fall to a Mongol army of 120,000 in 1236.
6. Novgorod was saved because of an unseasonal thaw which deprived the Mongols of their "roads". Rather than be stuck in a quagmire, Batu Khan turned on his heel and let Novgorod off the hook.
7. The main Batu's force spent the summer in western Ukraine. In November they resumed the offensive with a devastating attack on Kiev. Only St Sophia's Cathedral and 200 houses were left standing
8. After the winter campaign of 1240-41 the Mongols intended to move further and conquer Europe Batu Khan learned that his aunt had died in Karakorum, the Mongol capital and decided to get back to Karakorum fast
9. No one in the West had the faintest idea of what happened under the Mongol yoke. Cities like Kiev, Novgorod and Pskov, lying beyond the Mongol orbit, retained links with the Baltic region.
10. In 1328 the Muscovite Prince Ivan Kalita was put in charge of collecting the tribute and delivering it to the Golden Horde, a responsibility which earned him the nickname "Moneybags".

Ex. 4. *Answer the questions to text 3*

1. What is the author's explanation of the disapproving attitude towards the Mongols?
- 2) What sort of warriors were those Mongols (Tartars)?
- 3) What were the goals of the Mongols' first invasion of Russia in 1223?

- 4) Which places fell to Batu's army of 120,000 during the invasion in 1236?
- 5) What "miracle" saved Novgorod?
- 6) What made Batu end a campaign which had already netted everything between the Ural and Carpathian Mountains and leave his unfinished empire known as the Golden Horde?
- 7) Does the text give information about appearance of Tatar last names among members of the Russian ruling classes?
- 8) Did Moscow, or Muscovy enjoy a special status on the part of the Golden Horde?
- 9) When and why did Khan Ahmed feel that sterner measures were called for?
- 10) The Muscovite and Tartar armies squared up at the confluence of the Oka and Ugra rivers in 1480. What happened then?

TRANSLATION

5. Give the written translation of the sentences:

1. "It was terrible and pitiful to see Christian corpses lying like stooks of hay by the banks of the great Don," wrote a chronicler.
2. The Mongols arrived from Sarai in time to teach the Lithuanians a salutary lesson.
3. We now know that as long as the Russian principalities paid their annual tribute to the Golden Horde at Sarai they were left very largely to their own devices.
4. This episode apart, the greatest threat to Moscow came from the West, where the Teutonic Order of Knights were expanding from their base in Prussia and the Lithuanians had emerged as a very considerable military force which skirted around the Mongol yoke in order to build an empire which stretched to the Black Sea.
5. Rather than be stuck in a quagmire, Batu Khan turned on his heel and let Novgorod off the hook.
6. So besotted was she with Fatima that the girl had been able to pack the Imperial Household with her unsavoury friends.
7. He left his unfinished empire in the charge of officers and a modest force of Turkoman conscripts whose base, Sarai ("Encampment"), was near the site of Volgograd.

6. Feel the gaps choosing the words below the text:

EMPIRE OF THE GOLDEN HORDE

In 1237 Batu Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan 1) westward toward Europe. His armies, known as the Tatars. 2)... most of the cities in the Vladimir-Suzdal' region, then Kiev in 1240, continuing into Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, and the 3) ... River valley. As the Tatars comprised a considerable portion of Batu's forces Batu established the Golden Horde, also known as the Khanate of Kipchak. By 1241 his armies had reached the coast of the Adriatic Sea, poised for the 4) ... of western Europe. Disunited and ill-prepared to resist the Golden Horde, Europe was spared only 5) the death of the Great Khan. Nevertheless, Batu's Empire was torn 6) ... by religious differences which appeared early; the Mongols in China were converted 7) ... Buddhism or Lamaism. In political life, the Mongols in China followed the sociopolitical teachings of Confucianism, stressing the universality of the ruler's authority. 8) in western Asia became absorbed in the confused politics and warfare of eastern Europe and the Middle East. China, Russia, and Iran 9) ... had its own language, culture, and system of rule, and each tended to influence its Mongol overlords. Perhaps most significant was the fact that each of these areas was the home of a sedentary agricultural civilization. In each location the imposition of Mongol rule seems to have led to a revival of local bureaucratic 10) ... more concerned with domestic problems and therefore less susceptible to Mongol domination.

1.	a) increase	b) surge	c) rise	d) roll
2.	a) plunder	b) ravage	c) spoil	d) sack
3.	a) Volga	b) Danube	c) Rhine	d) Elbe
4.	a) raid	b) invasion	c) attack	d) tour

5.	a) down	b) with	c) which	d) by
6.	a) apart	b) actually	c) with	d) although
7.	a) when	b) from	c) to	d) by
8.	a) they	b) whose	c) those	d) their
9.	a) all	b) each	c) every	d) they
10	a) schedule	b) regimen	c) regimes	d) revival

Text 4

THE KAZAN KHANATE

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. Were the Volga Bulgars the first to fall to a Mongol army in 1236?
2. How many years was Rus' under the Mongol yoke?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

artisan, n.	/ 'ɑ: .tɪ .zæn /
aspire	/ ə 'spɑɪər /
ecclesiastical, adj. rank	/ ɪ ,kli : .zi 'æs .tɪk .əl
vanquish, v.	/ 'væŋ .kwɪʃ /

c) Read Text 4 using vocabulary notes:

adorned –	Украшенный
artisan –	Ремесленник
aspire, v. / ə 'spɑɪər / –	Стремиться
merchant –	Торговец
the serfs and the slaves –	крепостные и рабы
court tradition –	придворная традиция

Some historians regard 1445 as the first year of the Kazan khanate. Although it is difficult to define the precise boundaries of the Kazan khanate, its core area can be identified as the territory located in the Middle Volga basin around the confluence of the Volga and Kama rivers. The khanate was a multinational state; within its boundaries lived not only Tatars but also Bashkirs, Cheremises, Chuvashes, and Votiakes (the ancestors of today's Udmurts). This ethnographic mosaic was captured in the description of the 1524 encounter between the Muscovites and the Tatars "... and the generals shot the mirzas (hereditary Tatar nobles), the Tatars, and the Cheremises, and the Chuvashes; and took as prisoners several princes and several mirzas".

The binding element in the conglomerate that composed the Kazan khanate was provided by the office of the khan, in which alone, the sovereignty of the state was vested. The khan had, at least in theory unlimited power; in reality, his power was checked by the nobility, who controlled the political institutions of the khanate. The most important institution was that of the karachi (the overseers), which was a royal council comprised of four members of the aristocracy led by the ulu karachi (the great, main overseers). Merchants and artisans comprised the bulk of the free urban population of the khanate, and the Tatar, Bashkir, and various Finno-Ugric peasants were their free counterpart in the villages. At the very bottom of Kazan society stood the serfs and the slaves, because they represented one of the main trade commodities of Kazan, the number of the slaves was impressive.

The economic structure of the Kazan khanate retained the principal features of the Bulgar state; agriculture, crafts, and trade were its chief components. In the crafts the Bulgar traditions continued: leatherwork, shoemaking, jewelry and pottery remained important. Kazan remained a centre of transit trade where the daily markets, as well as the annual fair, enabled the Tatar, Russian, Armenian, Central Asian, Persian, and other merchants, to exchange their goods. Direct participation in trade that was based on goods produced by the local economy grew throughout the history of the khanate and contributed to the emergence of Kazan as the most important commercial centre of the Volga basin. Kazan merchants sold

leatherwork, furs, fish and slaves. In the 15 and 16 centuries, the city emerged as a centre vital to the Muscovite fur trade with Asia.

Kazan grew into a wealthy, prosperous state on the basis of trade and enjoyed a flourishing cultural life. Education and literature developed in the spirit of Islamic religion. Mektebs and medreses-elementary and secondary Muslim schools respectively enjoyed the support of the khans. It is believed that Suyumbike, the mother of Utemish khan, founded libraries and archives and, following a court tradition, probably also encouraged the literary efforts of contemporary poets. The period of the Kazan khanate is also the time in Tatar history when the ethnogenesis of Kazan Tatars entered its final stages and when their language took shape as a distinct branch of the Turkic languages. There were five stone mosques and probably as many medreses in the fortress of Kazan alone, the Kul Sherif and Nur Ali mosques, seem to have been quite impressive. The Kul Sherif Mosque, adorned by its eight minarets, was the largest and in all likelihood served as the cathedral mosque.

Muhammedyar Mahmut-oglu is the best known of the poets of the khanate period. His poems, "Tuhfai-Mardan"(1539) and "Nur-i-Sudur"(1542), provide insight into the values of Kazan society in the 16-th century, while also revealing the richness the literary life of the khanate There were so many poets in Kazan that "there was no room left child and venerable old man alike aspired to be poets". Host of those poets who apparently crowded Kazan literary scene have remained anonymous. Some names – such as those of Garif Bek, Ummi Kamal and Muhammed Sherif have been preserved.

<https://rusmania.com/volga/republic-of-tatarstan/kazan/history>

NOTES:

Office	power, authority, rule, control, grip, office
the sovereignty of the state was vested	the sovereignty of the state was secured (был закреплён суверенитет государства)

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Match the word with its definition.

1. commodity	a. a fighter or soldier, especially one in former times who was very brave and experienced in fighting
2. medrese	b. be extremely amused or pleased
3. a conscript	c. supreme power or authority
4. warrior	d. another person or thing that has a similar function or position in a different place.
5. be tickled pink	e. an educational institution (Islam)
6. counterpart	f. something that is sold for money
7. sovereignty	g. is a person who has been made to join the armed forces of a country

2. Match the synonyms from columns A and B.

A	B
encourage –	admirable
goods –	permanent
overlord –	arise
venerable –	hearten
supervisor –	ruler
imposition –	vigorous
impressive –	a tax or duty
flourishing –	commodity
emerge –	old
indelible –	overseer

TRANSLATION

3. Give the written translation of the sentences:

1. Although it is difficult to define the precise boundaries of the Kazan khanate, its core area can be identified as the territory located in the Middle Volga basin around the confluence of the Volga and Kama rivers.
2. The binding element in the conglomerate that composed the Kazan khanate was provided by the office of the khan, in which alone, the sovereignty of the state was vested.
3. At the very bottom of Kazan society stood the serfs and the slaves, because they represented one of the main trade commodities of Kazan, the number of the slaves was impressive.
4. Kazan remained a centre of transit trade where the daily markets, as well as the annual fair, enabled the Tatar, Russian, Armenian, Central Asian, Persian, and other merchants, to exchange their goods.
5. In the 15 and 16 centuries, the city emerged as a centre vital to the Muscovite fur trade with Asia.
6. Kazan grew into a wealthy, prosperous state on the basis of trade and enjoyed a flourishing cultural life.
7. Mektebs and medreses-elementary and secondary Muslim schools respectively enjoyed the support of the khans.

4. Answer the questions about the Kazan Khanate and the Great Horde:

1. Which circumstances led to emergence of the Kazan Khanate?
2. What made the Kazan Khanate the centre of attraction in the region?
3. Describing the population of the Khanate the author uses the words “ethnographic mosaic”. What do you think it means?
4. Can you describe the Kazan Khanate political structure?
5. Which ruler of Muscovy went into a struggle with the Golden Horde and its other successors?
6. When and how did the rising Russian power begin its everlasting expansion to the East?

7. What features of the Bulgar economic structure were retained in Kazan?
8. Who came to the Khanate daily markets, as well as to the annual fairs to exchange goods?
9. Leatherwork, furs, fish and slaves were the main commodities brought to the annual fairs. Which trade was vital to the Muscovites?
10. Kazan grew into a wealthy, prosperous state. How did it influence on the cultural life and education of the community?

THE KAZAN KHANATE

Ex. 5. *Feel the gaps choosing the words below the text:*

In the 1420s, the Golden Horde was weakened and fragmented 1) ... states such as the Russian principalities, the Kazan, the Astrakhan and the Crimean Khanates. Kazan emerged as a political entity after the second Bulgar migration in 1402. The Great Horde later provided a Ghengisid dynasty 2) ... the head of the khanate and the Kazan Khanate was proclaimed in 1445. This was the time period when the population began to be known as Tatars with the 3) ... of their old overlord, as the Bulgar name was replaced 4) ... the beginning of the fifteenth century. The region where the Kazan Khanate ruled was a center of attraction as it was in the past. The trade routes were operated as it was in the period of the Volga Bulgars, and the khanate benefited 5) ... the trade to a great extent. The culture of the Volga Bulgar merchants was inherited by the Kazan merchants. The struggle to control the region resumed as the shadow of the Mongol overlords faded 6) ... the strongest Russian principality was Muscovy Kniaz Ivan III united the Russians and broke the sovereignty of the Ghengisids in 1480. He also eliminated his rivals and set 7) ... a united Russia. The rising Russian power went 8) ... a struggle with the other successors of the Golden Horde. In order to control the trade routes passing 9) ... the region under the successors of the Golden Horde, Muscovy began its everlasting expansion to the East. The first target was the Kazan Khanate. The khanate was the dominant power on the trade routes and the more the khanate got stronger on the trade routes, 10) ... neighboring Muscovy became dependent on the Khanate.

1.	a) increase	b) into	c) rise	d) roll
2.	a) plunder	b) ravage	c) spoil	d) for
3.	a) Volga	b) generic name	c) river	d) Kazanka
4.	a) raid	b) at	c) attack	d) tour
5.	a) down	b) with	c) which	d) from
6.	a) away	b) out	c) with	d) although
7.	a) when	b) from	c) up	d) by
8.	a) they	b) whose	c) into	d) them
9.	a) all	b) through	c) every	d) they
10.	a) schedule	b) regimen	c) the more	d) revival

Text 5

THE ETHNONYM TATAR

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. What was the favoured language of the Volga Tatars?
2. What language was a descendant of the Bolgar language?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

array, n	/ə'reɪ/
ethnonym, n.	/eθ.nəʊ .nɪm/
etymology, n.	/,et.ɪ'mɒl.ə.dʒ/
thesis, n; sng.	/'θi:.sɪs/
theses, n. pl.	/'θi:.sɪ:z/
rehabilitation, n.	/,ri:.hə ,bɪl.ɪ'teɪ.ʃən/
zenith, n.	/'zen.ɪθ/

c) Read Text 5 using vocabulary notes:

array	множество
to advance an idea	продвигать идею
to stand out	выделяться
to embrace the name	принять имя
ethnonym, n. /eθ.nəʊ .nɪm/	этноним
reach the zenith	достичь зенита
political entity	политическое образование
to employ the name	использовать имя
enlightened	просвещённый
enlightenment	просвещение

The time period when the Kazan Khanate population began to be known as Tatars and the Bulgar name was replaced came in 1402-1445 with Kazan emerging as a political entity. As late as the second half of the XIX century, Volga Tatars preferred to identify themselves and to be identified by others as Muslims. In addition to this, however, they used such ethnonym as Kazanis (Kazanli) Bulgars, as well as Tatars, and were identified as such by other peoples. Preference for an ethnonym other than Tatar may have represented as reaction to the popular identification of the Volga Tatars with the Mongol Tatars of the 13-th century. At the end of the XIX century, enlightened Tatar thinkers, such as Kayyum Nasiri and Shihabeddin Merjani, played a major role in the rehabilitation of the ethnonym Tatar. Merjani urged the Kazan is not to be ashamed to call themselves Tatars. He noted that, because some people employed the name Tatar as a curse, "some have regarded being a Tatar as shortcoming, hated it, and insisted "we are not Tatars, we are Muslims". "If you are not a Tatar, an Arab, Tajik, Nogay, Chinese, Russian, French...then, who are you?", – asked Merjani.

What is the origin of the ethnonym Tatar? Two theses stand out: the Mongol and the Turkic. Proponents of the first accept the etymology of Tatar as deriving from the Chinese Ta-Tan or Da-Dan and believe that it refers to one group of Mongol

tribes subdued by Gingham Khan. According to V. Thomsen, V. Bartold and others, the name Tatar refers to these tribes. The Mongol Tatars lived amidst Turkic tribes. After the conquest by Gingham Khan at the beginning of the 13 century (1202–1208), the Mongol Tatars as well as the Turkic tribes of the southern Siberian plains and Central Asia were included in the array headed by Gingham Khan's grandson, Batu. In 1236, Batu, in the company of his sons Chagatai, Ogotai, and Tulvi, set out to conquer the eastern European, ulus (lands). Conquering the lands beyond the Ural Mountains and the Aral and Caspian seas, the Mongols came into contact with the Turkic Kypchaks, who had reached the zenith of their political power in the 11-th and 12-th centuries AD* as rulers of Dasht-i-Kypchak, the huge territory between the Irtysh and the Danube rivers. The Mongols and the Mongol Tatars, the last were the minorities in Batu khan's army and even smaller minorities among the peoples of the "Golden Horde" that had emerged after Batu's conquest of the ulus beyond the Urals, underwent a process of assimilation by the Turkic peoples among whom they settled. This assimilation was both biological and cultural. The unification of all Mongol tribes under Genghis Khan would not have been possible without eliminating the resistance of the Mongol Tatar tribes. A lasting sign of this victory emerged in Gingham Khan's 1206 order that all conquered peoples be called Tatar, where Tatar is synonymous with conquered. Gradually, however, the Mongol conquerors were assimilated by the peoples they had conquered, and in 1246, Plano Carpini, an Italian traveler, noted that "even the Mongols themselves, especially since they had been cut off from their homeland, have become to be called "tatars". Thus, the name Tatar has become synonymous with Mongol. "It seems that most of the peoples of the Golden Horde accepted their new ethnonym without significant resistance, yet the ancestors of the Volga Tatars were still reluctant to embrace the name in the 16-th century.

NOTES:

AD [,ei'di:] от Anno Domini – от Рождества Христова, Р.Х.: нашей эры, н.э.
(Compare: BC: Before Christ – До Рождества Христова, т.е.: до нашей эры

Ex.1. Decide whether the sentences are True or False:

1. Volga Tatars preferred to identify themselves and to be identified by others as Muslims since the 1420-s when Kazan emerged as a political entity.
2. At the end of the XIX century some people employed the name Tatar as a curse.
3. What is the origin of the ethnonym Tatar? Three theses stand out.
4. Kayyum Nasiri played a major role in the rehabilitation of the ethnonym Tatar.
5. The Mongol Tatars lived amidst Khoresm tribes.
6. Conquering the lands beyond the Ural Mountains and the Aral and Caspian seas, the Mongols came into contact with the Turkic Kypchaks.
7. Batu khan's army was replenished with a large number of the Mongols and the Mongol Tatars.
8. According to Genghis khan's 1206 order all conquered peoples must be called Tatar, where Tatar is synonymous with conquered.
9. By the 16-th century, the Kazan Tatars were living in an area, that included the northern lands of the former Bulgar state.

2. Give the written translation of the sentences:

1. Preference for an ethnonym other than Tatar may have represented as reaction to the popular identification of the Volga Tatars with the Mongol Tatars of the 13-th century.
2. The Bulgar thesis traces the ancestors of the Kazan Tatars to the Bulgars – a Turkic people who penetrated the Middle Volga and lower Kama region during the first half of the VIII century after being displaced from the Azov steppes by frequent Arab campaigns.
3. The unification of all Mongol tribes under Genghis khan would not have been possible without eliminating the resistance of the Mongol Tatar tribes.
4. It seems that most of the peoples of the Golden Horde accepted their new ethnonym without significant resistance, yet the ancestors of the Volga Tatars were still reluctant to embrace the name in the 16-th century.

5. Proponents of the Kypchak thesis argue that the Kazan Tatars are direct descendants of the Tatars of the Golden Horde.

6. The name Tatar also became the generic name of the Mongols.

7. In the eleventh century, the Kypchaks came to the region and got mixed with the preceding Turkic groups.

3. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What ethnonyms were in use among the population of the Kazan Khanate since the 16-th century?

2. Who and when brought up the issue of rehabilitation of the ethnonym Tatar?

3. What is another name for Kypchaks?

4. What is the reason for confusing in understanding words MONGOL and TATAR as synonyms?

5. Can you give your comments on the difference between A.Rorlich' idea of the TATAR and that of E. Karabacak's?

4. Match the synonyms from columns A and B

A	B
assimilate	thesis
proponent	unwilling
enlighten	conquer
descendant	follower
eliminate	integrate
dissertation	educate
reluctant	successor
subdue	remove

5. Feel the gaps choosing articles a; an; the or no article (-).

The Mongol Invasion of Eurasia

In 1) ... thirteenth century, the power balance in the Eurasian plains changed with the arrival of 2) ... new group, the Mongols. 3) ... Mongols came to the region in the first half of the thirteenth century and dominated the political entities of 4) ... region. As a part of the Mongol Empire, the Golden Horde was founded and it lasted until 5) ... 1439. In 1237, the Volga Bulgars were also subjugated in the face of Mongol military might. A part of the Bulgar elite joined the Mongol elite while some moved to an area between 6) Volga and the Vyatka rivers, where they launched 7) ... new political organization, which was also the predecessor of the later Kazan Khanate. The Russians and the Volga Bulgars experienced the Mongol rule differently, the Bulgars were integrated into the Mongol elite due to 8) ... their Turkic origin. The Mongols established 9) ... indirect rule on the Bulgars. This left a gap for the Bulgars to absorb the pressure and to preserve their customs and elites. The Russians faced with 10) direct Mongol rule which hindered them from avoiding the Mongol oppression.

PART TWO

TOWNS AND CITIES OF TATARSTAN

Text 6. KAZAN

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. Have you heard any legends about foundation of the city?
2. What do you know about the Staro-Tatarskaya Sloboda?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

affordable, adj.	/ə'fɔ:.də.bəl/
utensils, n.	/ju:'ten.səls/
outpost, n.	/'aʊtpɒst/
populous, adj.	/'pɒp.jə.ləs/

c) Read Text 6 using vocabulary notes:

affordable,adj. /ə'fɔ:.də.bəl/	по средствам; доступный
pattern	структура
populous	густонаселенный
dragon-like creature Zilant	драконоподобное существо Зилант
outpost	аванпост, застава
city walls and utensils	городские стены и утварь
to be of federal significance	иметь федеральное значение
to favour	оказывать предпочтение
charity fairs	благотворительные ярмарки
Science Research	научно-исследовательский

KAZAN



1 314 685 people (5-th place in Russia) – registered population as of January 1, 2023. 1,560,000 people – an expert estimate of the size of the Kazan agglomeration, a compact spatial grouping of settlements, one of the largest in Russia.

Kazan is the largest city and capital of Tatarstan, Russia. The city lies at the confluence of the Volga and the Kazanka Rivers, covering an area of 42 square kilometres (164.2 square miles), with a population of over 1.3 million residents and up to nearly 2 million residents in the greater metropolitan area. Kazan is the fifth-largest city in Russia, being the most populous city on the Volga, as within The Volga Federal District.

Kazan is the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan, an ancient city with a centuries-old history, located on the left bank of the Volga River. There are several legends associated with the name of the city. The most common of them is that Kazan comes from the Tatar word “kazan” – “cauldron”. The legend says that the city was laid in the place where the water boiled without any fire in a cauldron, dug into the ground. The symbol of the city is the mythical dragon-like creature Zilant, depicted on the sigil. Kazan was founded as an outpost on the northern borders of Volga Bulgaria more than 1000 years ago. The age of the city was estimated during

excavations on the territory of the Kazan Kremlin. Then, a Czech coin dated 929-930 years was found, as well as remains of masonry and wooden city walls and utensils.

Between East and West

Kazan is one of the brightest examples of how people of different nationalities and religions can live in one city peacefully, in an atmosphere of friendliness and tolerance. Ethnic and religious diversity in the capital of Tatarstan persists for more than one century. There are 136 religious objects in the city: 70 mosques, 45 Orthodox churches, 13 churches of other Christian movements, 1 synagogue, prayer houses of Baha'i and Krishna.

Representatives of more than 115 nationalities live in the capital of Tatarstan. According to the 2010 census, the most numerous of them are Russians (48.6%) and Tatars (47.6%). Also, you can meet Chuvash, Ukrainians, Mari, Bashkirs and Udmurts among the inhabitants of Kazan. Kazan is a youth city and the possibility of obtaining affordable and high-quality higher education attracts nonresident and foreign applicants to the capital of Tatarstan.

Prospective students can choose any of 30 universities (13 state, 9 commercials, 8 branches of universities) and 32 professional educational institutions. One of the country's oldest universities is the Kazan (Privolzhsky) Federal University, founded in 1804 and known for its science research school. Kazan has a unique cultural pattern. The map of the city includes more than 1000 objects that form the cultural diversity of the capital. The doors of 34 museums, 9 theaters, 8 large concert halls, 16 houses of culture, 51 libraries, and 50 children's art schools are open in the city. New cultural platforms are being formed in Kazan constantly, for example, the creative space "Shtab", the Center for Contemporary Culture "Smena", and the creative laboratory "Ugol".

From Chaliapin to our days

Kazan is known all over the country by international forums: the opera festival named after F. Chaliapin, the festival of classical ballet named after R. Nuriev, the

festival of Muslim cinema, the theater festival of Turkic peoples “Nauruz”. Russia's leading theaters and world-famous stars traditionally include Kazan in their tours. The city’s museums regularly present exhibits from the Hermitage, the Tretyakov Gallery, and the Russian Museum.

UNESCO Protected

In Kazan, there are 565 objects on state protection as objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments). 126 out of them are of federal significance, 371 are republican and 68 are local. In 2000, the ensemble of the Kazan Kremlin was added to the list of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage. Kazan was included in the list of historical settlements in order to preserve an ordinary historical building, surrounded by monuments. More than 400 objects are subject to preservation without changing stylistic features. Thus, the unique historical heritage of Kazan will be preserved for future generations.

“Lungs” of the city

Much attention is paid to parks and squares in Kazan. Over the past 5 years, the number of public areas in the city has increased to 145, and their area has grown to 432 hectares. 49 new green territories appeared on the map of Kazan. The residents most favour the Gorkinsko-Ometievsky Forest, Gorky Park, park “Chernoe Ozero”, “Sosnovaya Roscha”, and Pobeda Park. Parks and squares in Kazan is not just a quiet place for recreation but also a platform for active cultural and sports leisure of citizens. Festivals, film screenings, concerts, charity fairs breathed life into the renewed public spaces. Nowadays several improvement projects are being implemented in Kazan such as the eco-rehabilitation of a unique natural object, the Lebyazhie Lake system.

Universiade Heritage

Kazan is known as the sports capital of Russia. The XXVII World Summer Universiade-2013 entered the history of the city as a “golden” page, the legacy of

which allowed the XVI FINA World Championships-2015 and the FIFA Confederations Cup-2017 to be held in the city. In 2018, Kazan was the host of the World Cup matches, along with another 10 Russian cities.

<https://kzn.ru/o-kazani/?lang=en>

EXERCISES

Ex.1. Find in the text equivalents to the following:

изображено на сгигиле; разнообразие; консервировать, сохранять; иностранные абитуриенты; доступный; названный в честь; оставаться; исторические поселения; спортивный отдых; принимала

Ex.2. Decide whether the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The city lies at the confluence of the Volga and the Kama Rivers.
2. Kazan was founded as an outpost on the northern borders of Volga Bulgaria more than a hundred years ago.
3. There are about a hundred religious objects in the city.
4. The opera festival named after F.Chaliapin; the festival of classical ballet named after R. Nuriev are regularly held in Kazan Opera House.
5. Representatives of more than 15 nationalities live in the capital of Tatarstan.
6. The unique historical heritage of Kazan will be preserved for future generations because many tourists visit our town every day.
7. In 1987 the ensemble of the Kazan Kremlin was added to the list of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage.

Ex.3. Feel the gaps choosing the words below the text:

The history of the Kazan's formation was accompanied 1) ... military conflicts. The troops of Ivan the Terrible captured Kazan in 1552 after a series of strife 2) ... the Principality of Moscow. Most of the city was destroyed, and the Tatars were moved to the marshy shores of the Lake Kaban where the Staro-Tatarskaya

Sloboda was subsequently formed. 3) ... the final suppression of the uprisings in the Kazan region, the city entered a new era of Russian state. The beginning of the XX century is associated 4) the great disturbances that Kazan experienced, becoming one of the centers of the revolution. The Tatar ASSR was established in 1920 with its capital in Kazan. Intensive industrialization of the city began in the 30th. During the Great Patriotic War, Kazan was the rear support of the country 5) large factories and Science Research centers found temporary shelter. Kazan headed the Republic of Tatarstan in 1990. The celebration of the Millennium of Kazan in 2005 was the remarkable event in the history of the city. Landmark objects were built in the city, 6) ... the subway, the Kul-Sharif Mosque, the Millennium Bridge, the new hippodrome, the “Tatneft-Arena”, and other large structures. The rapid development of the city did not go unnoticed. About a million tourists began to visit Kazan per year. 1,314,685 people (5th place in Russia) - registered population as of January 1, 2023. The city continues to actively develop, pleasing 7) citizens and attracting new tourists.

1.	a) in	b) by	c) the	d) on
2.	a) an	b) on	c) with	d) up
3.	a) After	b) before	c) when	d) earlier
4.	a) on	b) the	c) together	d) with
5.	a) here	b) where	c) why	d) when
6.	a) well	b) so	c) such as	d) because of
7.	a) its	b) the	c) this	d) that

Ex.4 text 6. Match the names of the cities to their descriptions:

Five oldest cities of Tatarstan

Laishevo Elabuga Mamadysh Menzelinsk Tetyushi

A The exact time of the city's creation varies between 1555 and 1578. Officially set to 1578. Historians claim that... was founded by Russian governors after the fall of the Kazan Khanate to protect the Volga region from Tatar raids. Traces of the guard fortifications have survived to this day.

B..... was founded on a wasteland on the right bank of the Vyatka River at the confluence of the Oshma River by the people, who moved here after the destruction of the city of Bulgar by Khan Tamerlane at the end of the 14th century.

C.... traces its history back to the period of the Kazan Khanate and more recent times. Initially, the settlement was called, which reflects the legend about the resettlement of the old man from Bulgar after its ruin by Timur. In 1557, (Old Russian name) was founded exactly on the site of the Bulgar settlement. The city was used as a stronghold against the Cheremis, who were worried at that time.

D..... was founded in 1584 as an ostrog (fortress). The main purpose of the fort was protection from attacks by Nogais and Kalmyks. Thus, the first inhabitants of the fortification were 100 Russian archers. (Ostrog is a structure surrounded by a palisade of logs pointed to the top 4-6 meters high.)

E. Its history dates back to the 10th century, when a Volga Bulgarian border castle, the so-called Alamir-Sultan castle was built by Bulgar Khan Ibrahim in 985 AD. The name originally referred to the tower of the castle, later the whole city was named Alabuga.

Text 7. THE ISLAND TOWN OF SVIYAZHSK

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of relationship existed between Muscovy, the strongest Russian principality and the Kazan Khanate in the years 1480 -1550?
2. Which Muscovy ruler defeated the Kazan Khanate?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

allegiance, n.	/ə'li:.dʒəns/
campaign, n.	/kæm'peɪn/
lingering, adj.	/'lɪŋ.gər.ɪŋ
promontory, n.	/'prɒm.ən.tri/
foolhardy, adj.	/'fu:l.hɑ:.di /
allegiance, n.	/ə'li:.dʒəns/

c) Read Text 6 using vocabulary notes:

urban planning	городское планирование
to put an end (to)	положить конец
the bone of contention	яблоко раздора
wood promontory	лесистый мыс
foolhardy	безрассудный, отчаянный
the lingering threat	(здесь) сохраняющаяся угроза
to swear their allegiance	присягать на верность
to lead campaigns against	вести кампании против
to conduct a successful, seize	провести успешный захват

THE ISLAND TOWN OF SVIYAZHSK



Sviyazhsk is located at the confluence of the rivers Volga, Sviyaga and Shchuka, 65 kilometers away from Kazan – the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan.

Foundation and construction of Sviyazhsk

The construction of Sviyazhsk is a unique event in the history of Russian urban planning; The only example of foundations (from pre-prepared wooden structures), construction and settlement of city fortresses in a short time, on an area of more than 60 hectares.

When Ivan the Terrible, the Grand Prince of Moscow and the first Tsar of Russia, ascended the throne in the middle of the 16th century, he decided to put an end to the Khanate of Kazan, a medieval Bulgarian -Tatar Turkic state occupying the territory of former Volga Bulgaria, and ruled by the descendants of Genghis Khan. The Khanates and the Muscovites had been at conflict for the previous hundred years. The bone of contention between the two was Kazan's strategic location on the Volga River near its confluence with the Kama, the major river in the western Ural Mountains. As long as Kazan existed as a threat, Russian movement into and beyond the Urals, as well as south toward the Caspian Sea, was blocked.

Between 1545 and 1550, Ivan led several campaigns against Kazan, the capital of the Khanate, but failed to seize the city. While returning from one such unsuccessful seizure of Kazan, in 1550, the Tsar's troops camped on the banks of the Volga near the confluence with the Sviyaga River, about 30km away from Kazan. This was when Ivan noticed a small wooded promontory, rising above the waters on the banks of the Volga. Ivan realized that in order to conduct a successful seizure of Kazan he needed a base closer to the city from which he could launch his attacks. The promontory provided Ivan the perfect place for his base. It was both accessible and defensible, and its location in the Volga allowed him to keep under control the waterways and roads leading to Kazan, and eventually Kazan itself.

Ivan ordered the construction of a massive fortress, but not at the chosen site. Building a fortress on the promontory under the nose of the enemy would have been foolhardy. Instead, construction took place at Uglich, about 700 km upstream, where Ivan's engineers could carefully design, build and test without the lingering threat of enemy attack. After a trial assembly, the builders marked each log, disassembled the fortress and sent it floating down the river.

At the mouth of Sviyaga River, the rafts of logs were captured and reassembled like Lego bricks into a large fort whose territory exceeded that of the Moscow Kremlin. The fort was a full-fledged town with walls, towers, gates, civilian buildings and even churches, and it was completed in just four weeks, thanks to its pre-fabricated design. It must have been a magnificent fort because pretty soon large segments of the local population started coming to the new town and requested Ivan to give them citizenship. In return, the locals swore their allegiance to the Tsar. The historic city is currently being revived with restoration of old churches and construction of new houses. Tour operators are also promoting Sviyazhsk as a tourist destination. Life is slowly getting back to normal.

yanarysh.tatarstan.ru / Russia Beyond the Headlines / Wikipedia /

www.tatarstanheritage.ru

EXERCISES

Ex.1. Answer questions to the text:

1. What were Ivan IV reasons to initiate the conquest of the Kazan Khanate?
2. How was the place for a new fort chosen?
3. What is the location of Uglich?
4. What time did the construction, rafting and reassembling of a new fortress take?
5. What attracted the local population and made them come to the new town?
6. How long was the siege which led to the Khanate defeat?
7. What historical meaning did the construction of Sviyazhsk have?

Ex.2. Find in the text the following words and word combinations:

взошёл на трон; положить конец; быть в конфликте; яблоко раздора;
не удалось захватить; мыс обеспечил; держать под контролем;
на выбранном месте; безрассудный; полноценный город; присягнули царю.

Ex.3. Fill in the gaps (the first one has been done for you)

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
-	construct	-	-
-	ascend	-	-
-	request	-	-
seizure	seize	-	-
existence	-	-	-
-	-	-	allegedly
swear	-	-	-
-	-	magnificent	-

Ex.4. Read a piece of information; feel the gaps using the words given.

In the middle of the 16th century the army of Ivan the Terrible put an end to the (1...) of the Khanate of Kazan, but it took at least seven years to achieve it. During one of the retreats after an unsuccessful siege of Kazan, Russian forces encamped on the right bank of the Sviyaga river. Ivan the Terrible (2...) notice of the island called the "Round Hill": it was raising above the waters of the Volga River and covered with woods. Such an island was a perfect place to (3 ...) Kazan and all the roads and paths to it. So, the clever ruler decided to create a fortress here in order to make an easier access to Kazan and facilitate the seizure of the Khanate. During the whole winter of 1551, at the (4...) of a thousand kilometres from Kazan, building components of towers, churches and walls were made from chopped (5 ...) in the Uglich forest. In spring a test installation was carried out in order to (6 ...) that the result complied with the initial idea. Then the buildings were dismantled, loaded on ships and sent to the (7...) of the Sviyaga river where the whole town was built as if from Lego bricks within 28 days. The new fortress turned out to be bigger than the kremlins of such cities as Novgorod, Pskov and even Moscow. The existence of such a fortress played a crucial role in the (8 ...) of Ivan the Terrible. Having gathered the forces near the capital of the Khanate he (9 ...) the city and let his troops rest and gain strength. On August 23, 1552 a long and bloody siege of Kazan began, ending with the Russian victory on October 2, 1552. Voivodes and military forces from Sviyazhsk also participated in the operations. Sviyazhsk also played its role as a military base. Russian forces took control of Kazan. That was the time when all the regions of the Middle Volga were to Russia.

1.	A freedom	B liberation	C departure	D independence
2.	A grabbed	B seized	C took	D caught
3.	A watch	B regulate	C control	D destroy

4.	A distance	B space	C outdistance	D length
5.	A timber	B trees	C lumber	D wood
6.	A certify	B guarantee	C ensure	D provide
7.	A mouth	B nose	C teeth	D ear
8.	A crusade	B operation	C campaign	D flight
9.	A beset	B besieged	C inundated	D surrounded

Text 8. NABEREZHNYE CHELNY

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. KAMAZ is a Russian manufacturer of trucks, buses, and engines headquartered in Naberezhnye Chelny. The first car rolled off the main assembly line on February 16, 1976. What year was the plant founded?
2. What was the location of the present day Naberezhnye Chelny during the period of Volga-Kama Bulgaria?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

accurate, adj.	/'æk.jə.rət/
assemble, v.	/ə'sem.bəl/
company	/'kʌm.pə.ni/
route	/ru:t/
accurate, adj.	/'æk.jə.rət/
to assemble, v.	/ə'sem.bəl/
tributary, n.	/'trib.jə.tər.i/

c) Read text 6 using vocabulary notes:

accurate	Точный
assemble	собрать; монтировать

assembly line	сборочная линия
tributary	приток
to confirm	подтверждать
numerous remains	многочисленные останки
engineering works	машиностроительные отрасли
postal route /ru:t/	почтовый маршрут
shipping companies	судоходные компании
trading houses	торговые дома

NABEREZHNYE CHELNY



Naberezhnye Chelny is a modern beautiful city, an important industrial center of Tatarstan, second in population after the capital of the republic – Kazan. According to the results of the All-Russian Population Census, at the beginning of 2023 there were 545,750 residents in Naberezhnye Chelny. Over the year, their number increased by 17,384 people. The city is picturesquely located on the banks of the deep Kama, the largest tributary of the Volga. Old-timers still remember Chelny as a quiet provincial place, but over the past half century the city has rapidly turned into one of the centers of the domestic automobile industry, and has become famous throughout the world thanks to the KAMAZ heavy-duty vehicles produced here. Naberezhnye Chelny (Yar Chally) is a city with a rich history of the past. During the period of the Volga-Kama Bulgaria, the modern territory of Naberezhnye Chelny and the Tukaevsky district were parts of this state. This is

confirmed by archaeological finds, numerous remains of Bulgar ceramics from the second half of the 14th century, found during excavations on Elevatornaya Mountain in 1992. To determine a more accurate date for the founding of the city, a number of examinations and scientific developments are required. According to documents preserved in state archives, Naberezhnye Chelny was first mentioned in Russian chronicles in 1626. The settlement originally was called Chalninsky , later Beregovye, Berezhnye and finally Naberezhnye Chelny. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Berezhnye Chelny was a large and wealthy trading village. The most important part was Dvoryanskaya Street (now Central). This ancient street is shown on plans from the mid to late 19th century. It had a large functional load, being a postal route from Elabuga to Menzelinsk. The houses on Central Street were two-story wooden and stone houses. On the first floor, merchants kept their workshops, shopping area for customers, and on the second they lived with their families. Dvoryanskaya Street became the main street of the village, on which the offices of the largest shipping companies of the Volga-Kama basin and the most influential grain merchants were located. Population in 1847 rose to 1726 people. The main population of Naberezhnye Chelny were Russians and Tatars. The village had regular rows of grain barns. Berezhnye Chelny conducted an active trade in bread & bakery production. The grain trade reached its greatest extent at the beginning of the twentieth century. About 80% of the grain from Chelny was sent to Rybinsk. The trading houses “I.G. Stakheev and Sons”, “The Halfin Brothers”, V.G. Stakheev’s “Heirs”, “Bushmakin and Sons”, Kama-Vyatka Trade Partnership, etc. had the largest turnover. Today, representatives of more than 80 nationalities live in the city of Naberezhnye Chelny, 22 national and cultural communities are organized and operating. Their activities are primarily aimed at solving the problems of revival and development of the language, culture, traditions and customs of their peoples. Naberezhnye Chelny is a young city - there are more than 100 thousand youth here, about 20 thousand of them are students. Naberezhnye Chelny is a large industrial center on the Kama River. The following industries have received the greatest development: mechanical engineering, electric power, construction industry, food and processing industry. KAMAZ is not just a symbol of the city: it is one of the 20 leading global manufacturers of heavy trucks. At the

end of 2021, it ranks 14th in the world in terms of production of heavy trucks with a gross weight of more than 16 tons and 20th in the world ranking of manufacturers of trucks with a gross weight of 6 or more tons. Production facilities are: 71 thousand cars per year. At the beginning of December 2022, the KAMAZ automobile plant has assembled more than 2 million 401 thousand finished vehicles since the start of production. KAMAZ was founded in 1969 as the Kama complex of factories for the production of heavy-duty vehicles (KAMAZ production association). The first car rolled off the main assembly line on February 16, 1976. Since then, more than 2.25 million cars and about 2.85 million engines have been produced. Every third truck with a gross weight of 14 – 40 tons in Russia and the CIS countries is a KAMAZ. KAMAZ trucks are operated in more than 80 countries around the world.

<https://mert.tatarstan.ru/eng/index.htm/news/1516645.htm>

EXERCISES

Ex.1. Find in the text the following words and word combinations:

приток; старожилы; подтверждать, богатая торговая деревня; отечественный; перерабатывающая промышленность; производственные мощности; судоходные компании; торговцы зерном; ровные ряды зерновых амбаров; сборочная линия; скатиться (об автомобиле); тяжелые транспортные средства.

Ex.2. Match the synonyms:

domestic	powerful
regular	tradesman
influential	renewal
production	even
merchant	national
revival	making

Ex.3. Answer questions to the text:

1. Where is the city of Naberezhnye Chelny located? 2. How can we prove that Naberezhnye Chelny is a city with a rich history of the past? 3. What was the city of Naberezhnye Chelny like at the beginning of the 20th century? 4. According to statistics more than 80 nationalities live in the city of Naberezhnye Chelny, can you explain the reasons? 5. What activities of national and cultural communities are primarily aimed at? 6. What are the most developed industries in the city? 7. What circumstances contributed to the fact that the city has rapidly turned into one of the centers of the domestic automobile industry and has become famous throughout the world?

Ex.4. Read extracts A and B feeling the gaps with the words given:

A. Naberezhnye Chelny, city, Tatarstan, 1) ... Russia, is situated on the left bank of the Kama River. The city is best known for its Kamaz 2) ... plant, among the world's largest. Also located at Naberezhnye Chelny is the 3) ... Kama River. The purpose of the dam is 4) production, navigation and water supply. It Hydroelectric station, which is a dam and hydroelectric station on the Lower Kama powers a 1,248 MW station with 16 x 78 MW Kaplan turbine-generators. Work on this dam began in 1963 and was not completed 5) ... 1990. Because of these developments, Naberezhnye Chelny experienced rapid 6) beginning in the 1970s; by the early 21st century, however, this growth had tapered off.

1.	a) west-central	b) south	c) Russia	d) Tatarstan
2.	a) lorry	b) car	c) van	d) truck
3.	a) upper	b) tributary	c) lower	d) river
4.	a) power	b) uthority	c) rule	d) administration
5.	a) when	b) until	c) to	d) pending
6.	a) progress	b) growth	c) evolution	d) advance

B. The chemical industry in Tatarstan has developed chiefly 1) Kazan, Mendelejevsk, and Nizhnekamsk. Engineering works are concentrated largely in cities along the Volga and the Kama, notably 2) ... Kazan, Zelyonodolsk, and Chistopol. Trucks are manufactured 3) ... a large plant in Naberezhnye Chelny. Paper and pulp are made in Mamadysh and a group 4) ... neighboring cities. The manufacture of soap and other fat products takes place in Kazan. Agricultural products 5) ... wheat, corn (maize), millet, legumes, potatoes, sugar beets, hemp, tobacco, apples, dairy products, and livestock.

1.	a) in	b) to	c) at	d) into
2.	a) in	b) at	c) up	d) along
3.	a) till	b) at	c) in	d) away
4	a) of	b) off	c) at	d) in
5.	a) consist	b) nclude	c) conclude	d) contain

Ex.4. Make full sentences from the group of jumbled words:

1) innovation.; Russian; is; when; Tatarstan; it; leading; to; region; the; comes.

2) Russia's; home; It; first-ever; is; IT; to; – Innopolis; town.

3) Caspian Sea; Volga River; Kazan; passenger and; and; and; the; the; The; enables; traffic; Black; Sea; Sea; Azov; profitable; between; of; cargo.

4) development; authorities; big; The; the; which; a; projects; of; in; in; republic's; with; plays; involved; investors; working; are; role; new.

5) environment; experience; multicultural; has; creating; history; and; and; stable; Tatarstan; extensive; positive; of; a; comfortable.

Text 9.

ELABUGA

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the city of Elabuga famous for?
2. What is the age of Elabuga?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

urate, adj.	/'æk.jə.rət/
appreciate, v.	/ə'pri:ʃi.eɪt/
interior, n.	/ɪn'tiə.ri.ər/
merchant, n.	/'mɜ:.tʃənt/
vaccination, n.	/'væk.si'neiʃən/

c) Read Text 9 using vocabulary notes:

accurate	Точный
to appreciate	ценить, понимать
to refer (to)	Ссылаться
first medical board	первая медицинская комиссия
paramedic, adj.; n.	парамедик, фельдшер
to carry out renovation and repair of hospital buildings	осуществлять реконструкцию ремонт больничных зданий

ELABUGA



Elabuga is an ancient and beautiful city on the banks of the Kama River, flowing in Tatarstan. There are many historical sights to be found here. Tourists flock here to appreciate the unusual architecture of the buildings, to see with their own eyes the natural beauty of the flowing river. Elabuga (Tat. Alabuga, Alabuğa) is a city (since 1780) in the Republic of Tatarstan of Russia. The administrative center of the Elabuga region, forms the urban settlement of the city of Elabuga. The town is located on the high right bank of the Kama River at the confluence of the Toyma River, 200 km east of the capital of the Republic of Kazan.

The History of Elabuga

The former name of the city was Alabuga. Its history dates back to the 10th century, when a [Volga Bulgarian](#) border [castle](#), the so-called Alamir-Sultan castle was built by Bulgar Khan Ibrahim in 985 AD. The name 'Alabuga' originally referred to the tower of the castle, later the whole city was named Alabuga. The historical roots of Elabuga go back to the distant past, and this route provides an opportunity to travel back into the centuries, get acquainted with the legends and real historical events of this region. An unforgettable impression is made by

visiting the oldest monument of the Volga Bulgaria period (X-XI centuries) – the historical and archaeological complex "Elabuga ancient settlement".



" The witness of the millennium – the tower of the Elabuga settlement – is shrouded in secrets. People call it "Devil's settlement", "Demon city near Elabuga" or "Shaitan kalasy". " After the fall of the Kazan khanate on the site of the Elabuga settlement, a monastic cloister was built in 1614. In 1616, the construction of the Trinity Monastery and its churches was completed on this site, but it did not last long and was abolished in 1764.

Formation of the city

In 1780, a decree of Empress Catherine II was promulgated, according to which Elabuga received the status of a district (уездный) town in the Vyatka province. At that time, about 1000 inhabitants lived in Elabuga and there were less than 400 houses. The flourishing of the city as an architectural ensemble falls on the second half of the 19th century. The landscape and spatial organization of the 19th century city, unique in its integrity, is combined with a large number of historical and cultural monuments. The old quarters, which have preserved the architecture of the county town of the 19th century, keep many legends. What fish was in the Kama, how Pugachev's army besieged the city, glorious merchant dynasties, miraculous icons and drowned bells – the guests of Elabuga will learn about everything.

Museum of district medicine of V.M. Bekhterev

If you travel along one of the main avenues of the city – Neftyannikov Avenue, you will notice the museum of district medicine of V.M. Bekhterev and the monument to V.M. Bekhterev, which is near the road. This museum belongs to Elabuga State Museum-Reserve and it was opened on June 29, 2007. The museum is located in one of the buildings of the former zemstvo hospital, built in 1881 by merchant A. Baranov. The building is an architectural monument of local importance. Museum exposition tells us about the formation of zemstvo (district) medicine in Russia on the example of individual Elabuga district.



History of Elabuga medicine is being formed since the end of the XVIII century. In 1792, first medical board was opened. At that time a special system of support for poor people acted – Orders of public charity, which supported hospitals and houses for incurables. The first hospital in Elabuga was opened in 1827. It was placed "in a wooden one-story house belonging to town society. All premises consisted of two wards for the disabled and civil people and one for prisoners". In 1863 the head of the town, merchant of the 1st guild N.I. Ushkov built a new hospital on personal funds, its courtyard had an outhouse for the doctor: "... Living in one yard, every doctor will visit his patients not once or twice a day, but five or ten times".

In 1867 zemstvo self-government appears in Elabuga district. Medical area became basic structural unit of district medicine. Originally, travelling system functioned. The doctor did more than 200 travels a year, sometimes spending the whole day for a travel. The duties of district doctor also included training of those who did smallpox vaccination, management of paramedics' classes and supervision of their work, fight against epidemics, promotion of veterinary services. Zemskaya medicine tried to obtain lower turnover of physicians, to improve their financial position. Salary of district doctor was 1300 rubles per year. Every two years a doctor had an addition to his salary in the amount equal to 200 roubles. In order to improve the knowledge of medical and paramedical staff, district council gave them the right to use scientific missions with benefit payment. As early as 1874 in Elabuga zemstvo the district medical council starts to function. Sponsor activities of Elabuga merchants allowed carrying out renovation and repair of hospital buildings, to purchase medical supplies and tools, to use innovative methods of treatment, to hire additional staff of doctors. In 1890 hereditary honorary citizen of the town, S.F. Girbasov provided to Elabuga zemstvo a two-story house for a hospital for the mentally ill. Clinic was supported by the means of provincial zemstvo and accepted from three districts for treatment patients.

<https://guiarus.com/en/yelabuga-an-ancient-city/>

EXERCISES

Ex.1. Find in the texts about Elabuga (History, Museum of district medicine...) the following words and word combinations:

- 1) далёкое прошлое;
- 2) путешествовать назад
- 3) древнее поселение;
- 4) окутанный тайнами;
- 5) монашеская обитель
- 6) был обнаружен;
- 7) пространственная организация;
- 8) уникальный по своей целостности;
- 9) безнадежный больной;
- 10) жалованье;
- 11) доктор;
- 12) оспа;
- 13) лечение, уход;
- 14) продвижение;
- 15) обновление, освежение;
- 16) самоуправление;
- 17) инвалид.

Ex.2. Read a piece of information about the city of ELABUGA and feel the gaps choosing the words below the text.

The historical roots of Elabuga go back to the (1) ... past, and this route provides an (2) ... to travel back into the centuries, get acquainted with the legends and real historical events of this region. Its history dates back (3) ... the 10th century, when a Volga Bulgarian border castle, the so-called Alamir-Sultan castle was built by Bulgar Khan Ibrahim in 985 AD. Archaeological excavations of recent years (4) ... yielded interesting results that allow considering ancient Alabuga among the Bulgar cities (5) ... existed in the pre-Mongol period of our history. In the IX–X centuries AD the Bulgar state was formed, the most (6) ... monument of which is the "Elabuga settlement" – the remains of the ancient Bulgarian city. One of the towers of the ancient fortress, restored in the 1860s, is a (7) ... of pilgrimage for believers, guests of the city and tourists. Elabuga emerged at the turn of the X–XI centuries and (8) ... formed as an urban-type settlement by 1005-1007 AD.

Formation of the city

In 1780, a (9) ...of Empress Catherine II was promulgated, according to which Elabuga received the (10) ... of a district town in the Vyatka province. At that time about 1000 residents lived in Elabuga and there were less than 400 houses. At the beginning of the 20th century, the city had 10,000 inhabitants, of which more than 600 merchants, (11) twelve millionaires. The (12) ... famous dynasty of merchants Stakheevs (the trading houses "I. G. Stakheev and sons", "G. I. Stakheev and heirs" had an annual turnover of up to 150 million rubles) supplied bread to various regions of Russia, as well as to England, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium.

The USSR. In 1921, in connection (13) ... the formation of national autonomies, the Elabuga district was divided into two parts: the southern one, the Elabuga canton, was transferred to the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and the northern (14), the Mozhginsky district, to the Votskaya Autonomous Okrug.

From 1921 to 1928 Elabuga was the centre of the Elabuga canton, from August 10, 1930 – the centre of the Elabuga region of the Tatar ASSR.

1.	A long	B distant	C near	D close
2.	A attempt	B chance	C opportunity	D possibility
3.	A to	B for	C but	D and
4.	A was	B is	C would	D have
5.	A who	B not	C that	D when
6.	A none	B valuable	C weak	D lovely
7.	A place	B city	C country	D building
8.	A has	B was	C built	D are
9.	A saying	B proverb	C decree	D law
10.	A order	B position	C plan	D status
11.	A getting	B including	C wrote	D writing
12.	A most	B deep	C largest	D small
13.	A up	B his	C with	D into
14.	A three	B they	C them	D one

Ex.3. Match the dates and events given below:

August 10, 1930; 1867; 985; 1005-1007AD.; 1827; 1863; 1780
--

1. Zemstvo self-government appears in Elabuga district.
2. Elabuga received the status of a district town in the Vyatka province.
3. Alamir-Sultan castle was built by Bulgar Khan Ibrahim.
4. The first hospital in Elabuga was opened.
5. The head of the town, merchant of the 1st guild N.I. Ushkov built a new hospital on personal funds.
6. Elabuga emerged at the turn of the centuries and was formed as an urban-type settlement by
7. Elabuga was transferred to the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic ...

Text 10.

IVAN SHISHKIN, 1832-1898

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. Can you name famous landscape artists?
2. Whom do the contemporaries call "the king of the forest"?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

aspiration, n.	/,æ.s.pɪ'reɪ.ʃən/
aspire, v.	/ə'spaɪər/
depict, v.	/dɪ'pɪkt/
dungeon, n	/'dʌŋ.dʒən/
imbue, v.	/ɪm'bjuː/
prolific, adj.	/prə'lɪfɪk/

c) Read text 10 using vocabulary notes:

landscape painter	художник-пейзажист
to be imbued (with)	быть проникнутым (чем-л.)
to come up (with s/t)	придумать что-нибудь
dungeon	подземелье
to have a slight imprint	иметь небольшой отпечаток
the Society of the Travelling Art Exhibitions	Общество передвижных художественных выставок
against all the odds	вопреки всему
aspiration	стремление, устремление
to aspire	стремиться
to depict	- изображать
prolific	плодовитый

IVAN SHISHKIN, 1832-1898



Ivan Ivanovich Shishkin's contemporaries used to call him the most Patriotic landscape painter of Russia, "the king of the forest", and "the forest hero". His landscape paintings are almost always imbued with joyful and luminous atmosphere. He has come up with a new genre in landscape painting – a formal, solemn portrait of Russian nature; though his early works still have a slight imprint of German Romanticism. He participated in every exhibition of the Society of the Travelling Art Exhibitions. He has become an artist against all the odds, having come a long and challenging way of a man obsessed with art.

Ivan Shishkin was born on January 13 (N. S. January 25), 1832. He was the son of the prominent merchant of the Second Guild, who originated from an ancient Vyatka family, Ivan Vasiliyevich Shishkin, from the city of Elabuga, Vyatka province (the territory of modern Tatarstan). Without any aspiration to carry on his father's business, grain trade, Shishkin instead went to the capital to learn how to become an artist. From 1852 to 1856, the young man studied at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. Shishkin successfully finished the course at the Moscow School, earning himself the glory of the best draftsman among his fellow students. Having entered the Imperial Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg, Ivan Shishkin set a condition for himself that if at the end of the course he will not receive a gold medal, he will return to Elabuga to continue the family business and forget about creativity. At the age of twenty-eight he graduated from the Academy with a big gold medal for his work "View of the Island of Valaam. Area Kukko" (1860) and received the opportunity to study abroad. The light, airy, bright painting

"View in the Vicinity of Dusseldorf" (1865) has brought him the title of academician of painting. In Zurich, the artist studied the animal genre and spent a lot of time depicting animals. Ivan Ivanovich called the trip abroad a dungeon: it was hard for him to work because he was homesick. In 1866, Shishkin asked the Academy for permission to return early from a foreign trip to his homeland. The artist's request was granted, and he has never left his native forests, fields and rivers anymore.

<http://russianartgallery.org/famous/shishkin.htm>

EXERCISES

Ex.1. The sentences below give wrong information; correct them.

1. Ivan Shishkin was born on January 25(new style) in Moscow.
2. Without any aspiration to carry on his father's business, grain trade, Shishkin instead went to the capital to learn how to become an opera singer.
3. He has become an artist against all the odds, having come a long and challenging way of a man obsessed with music.
4. He has come up with a new genre in animal painting.
5. The light, airy, bright painting "View in the Vicinity of Dusseldorf" (1865) has brought him the title of academician of Natural Science.

Ex.2. Match the word with its definition:

1. contemporary	a standing out from its surroundings; widely known
2. airy	b. an artist skilled in drawing
3. prominent	c. a dark underground prison in a castle.
4. aspiration	d. modern and relates to the present time.
5. draftsman	e. giving an impression of light gracefulness and elegance
6. creativity	f. a hope or ambition of achieving something
7. dungeon	g. the use of the imagination or original ideas, esp. in the production of an artistic work

Ex. 3. Make full sentences from the group of jumbled words:

1. Elabuga; and; and; St Petersburg Academy of Arts; studied; born; parents; merchant; to; Moscow School of Painting; the; the; Sculpture and Architecture; at; Ivan Shishkin; in;

2. Russian; known; of; prolific; landscape; He; as; a; quickly; painter; became; the;

3. artist; the; that; so; paintings; nicknamed; in scale and scope; also; richly; has been; 'the accountant leaves'; monumental; Shishkin's; but; detailed; of; are; .

4. Russian; museum; 1946; Ivan Shishkin; inspired; Memorial; Museum; surrounded; landscapes; first; Open; Shishkin; House; a; since; as; by; the; the; that; is;

5. Today; it; the; of; artist's; interiors; time; typical; displays; time; nineteenth-century; displays.

TEXT 11.

ELABUGA MEMORIAL COMPLEX OF MARINA IVANOVNA TSVETAEVA

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. How do residents of Elabuga honor the memory of the poet Marina Tsvetaeva?
2. What museum did Marina Tsvetaeva's father found?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

acquaintance, n	/ə'kwem.təns/
acquainted, p.p.	/ə'kwem.tɪd/
consecrate, v.	/'kɒn.sɪ.kreɪt/
grave, n.	/greɪv/
grand-niece	/'grænd.ni:s/
poetess, n	/'pōətəs/
poet, n.	/'pəʊ.ɪt/
moore, v	/mɔːr/; /mʊər/

c) Read Text 11 using vocabulary notes:

acquainted, acquaintance	знакомый, знакомство
cemetery, n. /'sem.ə.tri/	кладбище
dedicate ,v. /'ded.i.keɪt/	посвящать
grand-niece	внучатая племянница
grave	могила
the museum «Portomoynya»	музей «Портомойня» (портомойня – вид прачечной)
Library of Silver Age	Библиотека Серебряного века
to be consecrated by	был освящен

ELABUGA MEMORIAL COMPLEX OF MARINA IVANOVNA TSVETAEVA



The square of M.I. Tsvetaeva, Literary Museum, the House of Memory, Library of Silver Age, the Church of the Protection of the mother of God, the museum “Portomoynya”, cafe and protected zone of Petropavlovskoe cemetery with the grave of the poet; those are the objects of the world's only memorial complex of Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva. The square of Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva unites on its territory many objects of memorial complex – those are the monument to the poet, Literary Museum, Library of Silver Age, the House of Memory* and others. Opening of the square was dedicated to the 110th anniversary of Marina Tsvetaeva

(1992). Deputy Prime Minister of Tatarstan Z.R. Valeeva, grand-niece of Marina Tsvetaeva O.A. Trukhacheva, Russian and foreign guests were present on the opening. <http://www.elabuga-city.ru/en/articles-memorialniy-kompleks-marini-ivanovni-tsvetaevoy.htm>

TEXT 12.

ELABUGA LITERARY MUSEUM OF MARINA TSVETAEVA

Before you read the text

a) Answer the following questions:

1. How did Marina Tsvetaeva turn up in Elabuga?
2. Where was famous poet Marina Tsvetaeva buried?

b) Practise pronunciation of the following:

archaeologist, n. /,ɑ:ki'pl.ə.dʒɪst/

acquaintance, n /ə'kweɪn.təns/

consecrate, n. /'kɒn.sɪ.kreɪt/

moore, v. /mɔ:ɪ/; /mʊər/

b) Read Text 12 using vocabulary notes:

to acquaint, v. /ə'kweɪnt/	Знакомить
batten /'bæt.ən/ wall	дощатая перегородка
chest, n. /tʃest/	Сундук
consecrate, n. /'kɒn.sɪ.kreɪt/	Освящать
to moore to	причалить к...
tombstone /'tu:m.stəʊn/	надгробная плита
in atmosphere of high art	в атмосфере высокого искусства

An outstanding poet of the twentieth century, Marina Tsvetaeva was born in Moscow on September 26, 1892. The beginning of exposition acquaints us with the childhood. Marina grew up in atmosphere of high art – her mother was a talented pianist, her father – the founder of the Museum of Fine Arts (now Pushkin Museum of Visual Arts).



Continuation of the exposition tells about the life and work of the poet – meeting with Sergey Efron, childbirth, seventeen-year-emigration to the Czech Republic and France. Lifetime editions either of Marina Tsvetaeva and her contemporaries – Anna Akhmatova, N. Gumilev, A. Blok, O. Mandelstam and others are presented.

House of Memory of Marina Tsvetaeva

In the evening of August 17, 1941, ship “Chuvash Republic” moored to Elabuga pier. 13 people landed on the shore – writers and members of their families evacuated from Moscow. Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva and her son Moore (George Efron) were among them.

On August 20-th the City Council began to settle them in the apartments. Tsvetaeva and her son were allotted to the house of Brodelschikovy on Voroshilov str., 10 (now street Malaya Pokrovskaya, 20). On the same day they got baggage brought from the pier and on August 21 they were registered at the above-mentioned address and moved. Tsvetaeva and her son occupied masters’ bedroom – a small room with three windows. The room was separated by batten wall without a door, besides it, it did not reach the ceiling. Then it was necessary to find a job, but there was no place for her there. On August 31 Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva ended her life. M.I. Tsvetaeva was buried on September 2, 1941 at municipal Petropavlovsk cemetery. In October of 1960 Anastasia Ivanovna Tsvetaeva unsuccessfully tried to find the grave of her sister, and having not found it, in the

southern part of the cemetery, where they buried in 1941, placed a cross with the inscription: “In this side of the cemetery Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva was buried. Born on Sept. 26 old style, 1892 in Moscow - August 31 new style, 1941, Elabuga. In 1970 the cross was replaced by a granite tombstone, and in 1990 this grave was consecrated by church.

NOTES: Anna Akhmatova, Marina Tsvetaeva’s colleague in the poetry workshop, was one of the most significant figures of Russian literature of the twentieth century poetess of the Silver Age. (The Silver Age is the name of a period in the history of Russian poetry dating back to the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20-th centuries). In the House of Memory the atmosphere of August 1941 was significantly restored. Things of Brodelschikovy’s family: chest, sewing machine, wall mirror, dishes.

<https://tsvetaevamok.ru/museum/index.php>

EXERCISES

Ex.1. Answer the questions based on texts 11-12.

1. On what occasion was Memorial complex of Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva opened?
2. Are you acquainted with the poetry of Marina Tsvetaeva?
3. Which facts from Marina Tsvetaeva’s biography impressed or shocked you?
4. Can you give names of some other representatives of the Silver Age poetry?
5. Give your comments on life-stories of Marina Tsvetaeva and Anna Akhmatova.

Ex. 2. Texts 11-12. Match the synonyms:

municipal	tie up
appreciate	Quay
confluence	Guild

pier	Urban
inscription	flowing in
consecrated	Value
workshop	Quay
cloister	blessed
moor	monastery

Ex.3. Make full sentences from the group of jumbled words:

1. Every; streets; concentrated; central; city; cultural; where; has; life; is.
2. Elabuga; in; is; an; by; and; areas; areas; picturesque; surrounded; Kazanskaya; green; avenue; parks; recreational; street.
3. Elabuga; Among; deserves; the; the; of; attention; attractions; religious; Kazan-Bogoroditsky Convent; special.
4. It; that; as; in; an; formed; urban; Elabuga; 1005–1010; believed; was; settlement; officially.
5. Archaeologists; and; of; the; exact; to; tried; long; formation; have; years; establish; city's; historians.

SUPPLEMENT

READING AND TRANSLATION (recommended after Text 1)

THE TATARS

Exercise

*Make the written translation of the last two paragraphs of the text.
(After Genghis Khan's empire broke up)*

The name Tatar first appeared among nomadic tribes living in northeastern Mongolia and the area around [Lake Baikal](#) from the 5th century CE. Unlike the Mongols, these peoples spoke a Turkic language, and they may have been related to the [Cuman](#) or [Kipchak](#) peoples. After various groups of these Turkic nomads became part of the armies of the [Mongol](#) conqueror [Genghis Khan](#) in the early 13th century, a fusion of Mongol and Turkic elements took place, and the Mongol invaders of Russia and Hungary became known to Europeans as Tatars (or Tartars). After Genghis Khan's empire broke up, the Tatars became especially identified with the western part of the Mongol domain, which included most of European Russia and was called the [Golden Horde](#). These Tatars were converted to [Sunnite](#) Islām in the 14th century. Owing to internal divisions and various foreign pressures, the Golden Horde disintegrated late in the 14th century into the independent Tatar khanates of [Kazan](#) and [Astrakhan](#) on the Volga River, Sibir in western Siberia, and [Crimea](#). Russia conquered the first three of these khanates in the 16th century, but the Crimean khanate became a vassal state of the Ottoman Turks until it was annexed to Russia by [Catherine the Great](#) in 1783. In their khanates the Tatars developed a complex social organization, and their nobility preserved its civil and military leadership into Russian times; distinct classes of commoners were merchants and tillers of the soil. At the head of government stood the khan of the foremost Tatar state (the Kazan khanate), part of whose family joined the Russian nobility by direct agreement in the 16th century. This

stratification within Tatar society continued until the [Russian Revolution](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Tatar) of 1917.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Tatar>

READING AND SUMMARISING

(recommended after Text 3)

Mongol Domination of Eurasia

By Gregory G. Guzman

In this essay, Gregory G. Guzman of Bradley University traces the rise of the Mongol empire from its origins in the harsh steppes of Eurasia to its domination of one of the largest land empires in history.

A. During the 13th and 14th centuries, the Mongols conquered and ruled the largest contiguous empire in recorded history. The Mongol empire's five great khans, with their goal of world domination, impacted all of the major Eurasian civilizations, severely disrupting some while revitalizing and globalizing others. During the great Mongol Peace, the long period of extensive interaction between the four major coastal civilizations, the Mongols permanently changed the status and vitality of Eurasian civilizations.

B. Steppe Life and Peoples

For the peoples living in the interior of the huge Eurasian landmass, agriculture was impossible. The interior has extremes of hot and cold and consists primarily of ice, forests, mountains, and deserts. Within Inner Asia lies an almost unbroken strip of grassland, or steppe, stretching approximately 10,000 km (6,000 mi) from Manchuria in northern East Asia to Hungary in southern Europe. While the steppe is interspersed with semideserts and major mountain ranges, there are passable routes along which people, goods, and ideas can travel. Necessity made the peoples of the region become nomads wandering in search of food and pasturage. They became herders, shepherds, and warriors.

C. The domestication of the horse increased the range, speed, and general mobility of the steppe nomads. Their movements occasionally encroached on their neighbors' pastures or on the borderlands claimed by the sedentary civilized centers. Practically every nomad with a horse and bow was a tough, ferocious, and resourceful front-line soldier, whereas only a small percentage of the civilized population was equipped and trained for war. When a charismatic and ambitious chieftain formed a confederation of nomads, called a horde, large-scale military activity occurred. Such hordes not only dominated the steppe but also posed a serious threat to the civilized centers. The nomadic cavalry of the hordes was superior to the infantry units of the sedentary civilizations.

Genghis Khan and the Rise of the Mongols

Tribal confederations arose and faded with amazing regularity on the steppe, and the Mongols emerged out of this shifting sociopolitical landscape. On the harsh Mongolian plateau, pastoral Mongol tribes, led by a type of political-military aristocracy, fought each other as well as all outsiders.

D. A unique document called *The Secret History of the Mongols* reveals much about the development of the early Mongols, who are the only steppe nomads to have produced a written version of their own history. The document embodies early Mongol folklore and contains many pronouncements of Genghis Khan, the first great Mongol emperor. The document was probably written in 1228, shortly after Genghis' death, when all those who knew the details of his life and career were assembled to recall them. *The Secret History* is the only reliable source for information about Genghis' early life as well as the legendary beginnings and early traditions of the Mongols. It traces Mongol beliefs and folklore, such as their belief in their descent from animals and the account of the impregnation of an early human ancestor by the sky god, Tengri. Mongol folklore stressed this divine link, as it established an intimate connection between the god and his people. The Mongols viewed themselves as a type of chosen people and felt they had a divine right to conquer and rule the entire world.

E. As the Mongol national epic moved from myth to legend to true history, specific personalities emerged. One such personality was Yesugei, who reportedly fathered a son named Temujin in 1167. Temujin, which means “smith” or “metal worker,” was a typical steppe herdsman and warrior, constantly fighting, raiding, and pillaging. By 1206, Temujin was master of almost all of Mongolia. That year, in order to establish the legitimacy of his rule, Temujin convened a Quiriltai, a great national assembly, which declared him universal ruler with the title Genghis Khan. This charismatic leader was destined to unite all of the Mongol tribes and to unite most of Eurasia into a single, vast empire.

F. Under Genghis’ skillful guidance, Mongol aspirations extended beyond traditional nomadic pillaging to ruling over the entire then-known world. Acting under what they considered a divine mandate, Genghis and his Mongols dedicated themselves to an ongoing series of military campaigns and conquests—first against the Tibetan Tanguts and then against the Chin (Juchen) of North China. Genghis’ most distant campaign, as well as one of his bloodiest and most devastating, was directed against the Khwarizmian shah in the area of northeast Persia. This expedition led to Mongol military victories and claims to north India and southern Russia. By the time of his death in 1227, Genghis Khan controlled most of the inner Asian steppe as well as parts of the Chinese, Indian, and Middle Eastern civilizations.

G. In addition to uniting his people and leading these early campaigns, Genghis made significant contributions to the efficiency of the Mongol military establishment, communications system, and legal structure. Genghis had a great military mind. He incorporated new tactics from the conquered civilized societies into the traditional nomadic military strategy. Instead of promoting people on the basis of blood ties, Genghis organized his followers by personal ability and experience. This allowed him to build a virtually unstoppable fighting force. After

each victory, Genghis folded his defeated enemies into his new military system. Capable and ambitious individuals rose to the top ranks quickly. By sparing the lives of civilized artisans who later designed and built weapons for their captors, the Mongols learned how to break city walls with siege engines, sappers, catapults, and gunpowder bombs. In this fashion, the flexible Genghis incorporated the siege strategy and tactics of the sedentary societies into his already powerful and mobile steppe cavalry.

H. As the size and scope of the Mongol army and state grew, Genghis Khan recruited a class of scribes, record keepers, and tax collectors. To stay informed about his empire, Genghis introduced a communications system, called the yam, which relied on a series of postal relay stations that stretched across his vast empire. Along this route, critical news and information traveled virtually nonstop until it reached the khan. This mounted courier service included rest stations, fresh horses, and fresh riders at regular intervals along the main travel routes. Some scholars maintain that the 19th-century American pony express system was nothing more than a revival of this 13th-century Mongol practice. All ambassadors and envoys to the khan were allowed use of the yam stations for food, lodging, and mounts while traveling to and from the khan on official business. The yam system not only facilitated the rapid dissemination of news throughout the large empire but also encouraged travel and trade across the vast territory controlled by the Mongols. This period of relatively open trade and travel across Eurasia became known as the great Mongol peace.

I. In legal and judicial affairs, Genghis collected existing Mongol law and modified or supplemented it with his own decrees. Genghis' code was called the Great Yasa, and it served as the official legal system for his empire. The Great Yasa was a comprehensive code that dealt with not only prohibited behavior and punishments but also rules of procedure, jurisdictional limits, and ownership rights. The Great Yasa remained the basis of Mongol public order long after Genghis' death.

J. Later Conquests and True World Empire

In accordance with Mongol custom, upon Genghis' death, Bortai, his chief wife, presided over the division of his empire among his four sons. While each son and his heirs inherited specific parts of the empire upon their father's death, Genghis' third son and chosen successor, Ogadai, was elected by the Quiriltai in 1229 to be the next great khan. Ogadai was a calm and shrewd ruler who is credited with establishing Karakorum as the permanent Mongol capital city and with developing commercial links with China, Tibetan India, and Western Asia. After eliminating the last Chin resistance in North China, Ogadai aimed the Mongol military machine against the West. After conquering Russia, the Mongol army moved into central Europe, devastating Hungary, Poland, and the eastern parts of what is now Germany. The Mongols could have marched right through Europe to the Atlantic. Fortunately for Christian Europe and Western civilization, however, the death of Ogadai in December of 1241 and the lack of adequate pasturage for the Mongol horses in the Hungarian Plain prompted the Mongols to withdraw their European campaign in 1242.

Between 1241 and 1251, a period of uncertain leadership led to a lull in Mongol activity. Mangu, who was elected great khan in 1251, decided not to renew the attack on Europe, but rather to undertake two different major campaigns to complete the conquest of South China and the Muslim Middle East. Mangu sent his brother Hulagu to attack Baghdad and its caliph and his brother Kublai to attack China.

Hulagu easily ravished Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria. Baghdad fell in 1258, and all of its inhabitants were massacred. But in 1260, the Mongols suffered an unexpected reversal in Palestine as the Egyptian Mamluks defeated a nominal Mongol army at Goliath's Spring. The death of Mangu in 1259 disrupted Mongol unity and was indirectly responsible for this Mamluk victory.

Hulagu immediately supported his older brother Kublai as successor for the office of great khan. However, their cousin, Berke, khan of the Golden Horde in Russia, opposed them. Berke had converted to Islam and was so outraged by Hulagu's destruction of the Baghdad caliphate that he became openly hostile to his cousins. In response, Hulagu marched his powerful Mongol army into north Persia, leaving behind only a weak non-Mongol garrison in Palestine.

The Mamluk victory over this small force in 1260, the Mongol's first military defeat, has been hailed as the critical event that saved Islam from total conquest. It also marked the beginning of the end of the Mongol Empire. Religious scholars see divine providence in the fact that Islam was unexpectedly saved by the death of Mangu in 1259, just as Christian Europe was saved by the fortuitous death of Ogadai in 1241.

In spite of this defeat, the Mongols still controlled all of the Middle East except Egypt. Hulagu and his successors ruled the Middle East from Persia, where they established the il-Khanid or subject khanate. Caught between the hostile Golden Horde to the northeast and the Mamluks to the southwest, the Mongol khans of Persia repeatedly tried to form an alliance with Latin Europe to the northwest, especially with the Christian Crusader states in the Levant. Eventually the Mongol khans in Persia converted to Islam, and they ruled the Middle East until they were overthrown in the mid-14th century.

Kublai Khan and China

In the East, Kublai was bogged down in South China, where he demonstrated Mongol skill in large-scale strategic envelopment movements. The Mongols outflanked the Sung from the west and south as they traveled down the Yangtze River, virtually surrounding them and finally completing the conquest of South China in 1280.

In 1260, a hastily convened Quiriltai in China had elected Kublai as great khan. However, a younger brother and several cousins contested the election and challenged Kublai's authority over them. China was Kublai's base of power and the only part of the large Mongol Empire where his authority was accepted without question. Because of his unorthodox accession, Kublai constantly felt the need to assert the legitimacy of his reign. Therefore, he repeatedly tried to force all other rulers to accept his position of power and superiority as great khan.

At first, Kublai was fairly successful in balancing his Mongol steppe heritage with his role as a Confucian ruler. He managed to ingratiate himself with most of the diverse racial, ethnic, religious, and cultural groups within his empire. On the one hand, his ongoing military campaigns against Java and Japan show his efforts to maintain his basic Mongol warrior identity. On the other hand, Kublai wanted to appear as a traditional Confucian emperor to his Chinese subjects. Most of Kublai's advisers and officials were international in origin and orientation; his Tibetan, Muslim, and Confucian advisers played a significant role throughout his reign. As Kublai grew older, excessive food and drink led to deteriorating health. He died in 1294 at the age of 80. Kublai's successors ruled China as the Yuan Dynasty until they were overthrown in 1368.

Decline and Division into Four Khanates

Despite the Mongol military setback in Palestine and Kublai's disputed election in 1260, the Mongol Empire was still an amazing and impressive entity in the late 13th century. In addition to the Inner Asian steppe, the empire included the civilized centers of China, north India, the Middle East, and Russia. Nevertheless, by the early 14th century, this gigantic empire was already beginning to crumble. The gradual disintegration of the Mongol Empire is generally attributed to overextension, assimilation, and internal dynastic rivalries.

The Mongols had overextended themselves in trying to expand their empire into the extremities of Eurasia. Despite their extraordinary speed, mobility, and

communication system, the Mongols had difficulties ruling their vast empire. As they continued their military conquests, they were incapable of establishing centralized control of their far-flung territories. Consequently, the Mongols soon discovered that they could not effectively manage what they had already conquered. Moreover, the Mongols were outnumbered and outclassed developmentally by their subjects. They were therefore prone to assimilation into the more sophisticated civilizations that they ruled. As soon as Mongol warriors dismounted to enjoy the spoils of their conquests, they began adopting the languages, religions, administrative structures, culture, and technology of their more advanced subjects. Once the Mongols were assimilated into the sedentary civilizations they had conquered, they lost their steppe heritage. Indeed, within three generations, they lost their identity and unity as Mongols.

Dynastic rivalries between the heirs of Genghis' four sons added to the internal fragmentation of the Mongol empire. Irreconcilable splits within the royal family led to the emergence of regional khanates. One indication of this was Kublai's relocation of his capital from Karakorum to Peking. In addition, Kublai, the last great khan, had no real authority outside of China. While he was becoming a Chinese emperor, the khanates of the Golden Horde in Russia and of the Jagatai khanate in inner Asia went their own ways. Rulers of the il-Khanid in the Middle East accepted Islam. Even the Mongols in Mongolia came under the influence of Buddhism. Mongol rule was in serious trouble everywhere by 1350.

The Impact and Legacy of the Mongol Empire

An important legacy of Mongol control of most of the Eurasian land-mass is the great Mongol Peace, which allowed any traveler with a safe-conduct pass to travel safely anywhere in the empire. This opening of direct communication between East Asia and Western Europe led to a cultural cross-fertilization of goods, populations, and ideas. However, this exchange was not necessarily equitable. The Mongols' penchant for causing extensive destruction, terror, and death led China, the Middle East, and Russia to reject most ideas and practices associated with foreign Mongol

rule. They returned to their traditional cultural attitudes and practices as soon as they could. Western civilization, on the other hand, proved to be the most receptive to borrowing knowledge and technology from the other advanced societies via the Mongol conduit.

The Mongol conquests impacted all of the Eurasian civilizations. But they had the most dramatic impact on the sedentary centers of China, the Middle East, and Russia, which the Mongols had ruled directly for more than a century. Since Latin Europe was the farthest from the center of Mongol power, Western civilization experienced the least amount of damage and destruction. This allowed Western civilization to catch up to their eastern neighbors after the end of Mongol rule. By adopting the new ideas and practices exchanged during the great Mongol Peace as other Eurasian societies stagnated or turned inward, Europe eventually surpassed them. Hence, Western European culture advanced and was poised for leadership in the ensuing age of exploration and discovery. In this way, these medieval nomads emerged from their harsh homeland to permanently affect world developments well into the modern age.

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EXERCISES

1. *Choose the right answer:*

1. According to Gregory G. Guzman “For the peoples living in the interior of the huge Eurasian landmass, agriculture was ‘impossible’ for the following reasons:

A. these peoples did not show any interest to agriculture

B. regular periods of drought and aridity of the lands

C. The interior has extremes of hot and cold and consists primarily of ice, forests, mountains, and deserts.

2. The only reliable source for information about Genghis’ early life as well as the legendary beginnings and early traditions of the Mongols is:

A. the Secret History **B.** Codex Cumanicus **C.** Russian Chronicles

3. The name Temujin means: a...

A. herder **B.** warrior **C.** smith **D.** peasant

4. Genghis’ most distant campaign, as well as one of his bloodiest and most devastating, was directed against the:

A. Kievan Rus **B.** Khwarizmian shah **C.** China

5. To stay informed about his empire, Genghis introduced a communications system, called the:

A. pony express **B.** yam **C.** post office

6. Which of Genghis’ sons is credited with establishing Karakorum as the permanent Mongol capital city and with developing commercial links with China, Tibetan India and Western Asia?

A. Kublai **B.** Hulagu **C.** Mangu **D.** Ogodai

7. The gradual disintegration of the Mongol Empire is generally attributed to:

- A. overextension, assimilation, and internal dynastic rivalries.
- B. the fact that The Mongols viewed themselves as a type of chosen people and felt they had a divine right to conquer and rule the entire world.
- C. their defeat in the fights with the Golden Horde

8. Which unique document traces Mongol beliefs and folklore, such as their belief in their decent from animals and the account of the impregnation of an early human ancestor by the sky god, Tengri?

- A. The manuscripts of Marco Polo
- B. The Secret History
- C. The Koran

2. Match the headlines with the corresponding paragraphs (A- J) of the text.

- 1. Going West.
- 2. Godly selected people.
- 3. Striving for world domination.
- 4. Law and Order.
- 5. Cultivating land or traveling in search of food
- 6. Hazard to the civilized centers.
- 7. Further development and innovations
- 8. Genghis's efficiency as statesman.
- 9. Military campaigns and conquests
- 10. Legitimate head

3. SUMMARY WRITING

- 1. Divide the rest part of the essay into logical units (not necessarily paragraphs) and suggest titles for them.
- 2. Develop the titles into topic sentences. So that you have the detailed plan of the essay.
- 3. Divide the essay into introduction, principal part, conclusion.
- 4. Write a summary in your own words.

NOTES:

1. You should now be ready to write the summary. Start with a sentence that a) identifies the writer and the piece of writing, for example by giving the writer's name, the title of the piece and where/when it appeared, and b) gives the main idea. Use transition words to join everything together.

2. *In the process of working on the introductory and concluding parts of the abstract, it seems quite appropriate to use speech stereotypes, the so-called clichés:*

The paper is devoted... The main idea of the article... The results of... confirm the expectations ... It is pointed out/stressed that ... The aim of this research is ...

Finally, the following conclusions are made ...

Transitory words: therefore, thus, yet, for, etc

READING AND DISCUSSING

(recommended after Texts 4;5)

Shihabeddin Merjani

Tatar culture underwent significant changes during the XIX century, Tatar reformism had a broad scope. It began with reassessment of their religious thinking, then turned toward cultural and educational reformism.

The first Tatar reformer to be indebted to the intellectual climate of Kazan as much as to that of Bukhara was Shihabeddin Merjani (1818-1889).

Merjani spent 11 years (1838-1849) in Central Asia studying at the medreses of Bukhara, and investigating the manuscripts and rare materials of the Samarkand library. During the years he spent in Samarkand (1843-1845), Merjani's religious thinking shifted, and his critical approach to all established truth revealed itself.

On his return to Bukhara, Merjani became deeply involved in the study of sciences and history and wrote his first historical essay on the history of the Uyghurs. It was

not published until 1865, some 15 years after his return to Kazan, where he had been appointed imam of the first mosque and teacher at the medrese attached to it. Soon after its publication his essay on the history of the Uyghurs came to the attention of the St. Petersburg Archeological Society, which invited Merjani to join. Throughout his life, has remained an esteemed and active member of that society, taking part in its program and presenting papers on the history of the Tatars and of the Volga - Ural region.

In 1886 and 1887, Merjani traveled to the Middle East. In the Ottoman capital, he was received with great honors. He visited Ottoman institutions of learning and donated some of his books to the Hamidiye library. Shortly after his return to Kazan in 1887, Merjani was appointed language teacher at the Russo-Tatar Teachers' School. His contact with the Russian teachers at this school, as well as with the professors at Kazan University, gave him a unique opportunity to compare the changes and movements toward reform in two different societies, Islamic and Russian. Merjani wrote some 24 works on various issues. All were written in Arabic, with the exception of "Select information on the situation of Kazan and Bulgar", which was written in the Volga dialect. This book represents the first attempt to present the Volga Tatars with their own history in their own language.

Merjani's activities at the University of Kazan and his direct contact with Russian and German professors reinforced his belief in the importance of science and the Russian language. At the University he had the opportunity to study the beneficial effects of science on the life of Russian and Western European societies. Merjani's thoughts on science and on the comparison of Islamic and non-Islamic cultures, as well as his reflections on the future of Islamic culture, were gathered in an impressive seven-volume work entitled "The legacy of the ancestors and the response of their descendants". Written within the framework of biographies of famous figures of Islam, the book is an exposition of Merjani's ideas on Muslim culture. In the first volume, published in Kazan in 1883, Merjani deplored the state of Muslim education and science, especially in light of the remarkable

achievements of medieval Islamic scholars in both areas. He viewed the stagnation in Muslim education and science as a direct result of the fact that for centuries scholasticism had stifled innovation and growth.

Merjani emphasized the importance of science for the growth and advancement of a society, criticized his fellow Muslims for their lack of interest in modern science, and called on them to correct this shortcoming. At that time, the shortest bridge Tatars could cross to reach the world of modern science was that offered by Russian science. This bridge was open, however, only to those Tatars, who were equipped with adequate knowledge of the Russian language. Consequently, while emphasizing the importance of becoming acquainted with modern science, Merjani also stressed the need for the Tatars to learn Russia.

Kayyum Nasiri

Merjani made a significant contribution to the shaping of Tatar national consciousness because he presented his people with their own history and was the first to use the name Tatar when writing about the Volga Muslims.

A contemporary of his, Kayyum Nasiri (1825-1902), was the first to raise the issue of preservation of the Tatar language and to defend the importance of language in shaping and maintaining one's identity. Nasiri was often called a "Tatar Lomonosov" or a "Tatar encyclopedist", in recognition of his many contributions to the development of Tatar culture. Indeed, Nasiri advocated secular sciences, both as an important source of knowledge and as another alternative in man's struggle to understand the world. He wrote textbooks on a variety of secular subjects in an effort to spread science among the Tatars and was also interested in ethnography and anthropology. Most of all, however, Nasiri was a pioneer who urged building the Tatar literary language on the basis of the vernacular of the Volga region. Born into a family of Tatar merchant mullahs from the village of Shirdan, near Sviyazhsk, Nasiri's early education followed the pattern of many of his contemporaries and included the experience of the village mektep as well as the

Kazan medrese. Unlike most of his contemporaries, however, Nasiri was not attracted by Central Asian medreses. He remained in Kazan, read intensively, became acquainted with Ottoman literature, and began to learn Russian secretly. Knowing of Russian stimulated Nasiri's curiosity about the secular sciences and prompted his decision to register as an auditor at the University of Kazan. He read the works of the famous mathematician N.I. Lobachevski and the scientist and ethnographer K. Fuks and became deeply interested in the writings of K.D. Ushinskii and N.I. Pirogov. His association with the University of Kazan enabled him to become personally acquainted with such leading intellectuals of the time and the orientalist Radlov and the law professor N.P. Zagoakin,

In 1850, Nasiri's knowledge of Russian gained him an appointment as teacher of the Tatar language at the Kazan Theological Seminary, and in 1873 he received the same appointment at the newly opened Russo-Tatar Teachers' Seminary. He was also a private tutor of Russian for many a student of Tatar medreses, who received from him their first glimpse of European culture and gained access to secular sciences. Nasiri's greatest merit rests in having translated literature and scientific knowledge into the language of the people.

Nasiri's direct involvement in teaching, and his association with the University of Kazan, determined his intellectual interests and his publishing activity, which began in 1860s. At that time, the Russian Muslims used three literary languages in their writings Arabic, Russian, and Chagatay (medieval Turkish), Nasiri was the first Tatar intellectual to advocate the development of a literary Tatar Language — a language free of Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman words and accessible to the people. He wrote, grammars, dictionaries, and stylistic studies of the Tatar language, and translated Arabic and Ottoman literature into Tatar. Furthermore, in his anthology of Arabic folklore, which was published in 1884, he included a section on Tatar literary folklore. Earlier, in 1880, he had published, in Russian, a study of Tatar folk rituals and customs. Recognition of Nasiri's contribution to the study of Tatar culture came in 1885, when, he was elected a full member of the Kazan Archaeological Society and received the title of scholar. The

Volga vernacular became the language of literature in the pages of the calendar Nasiri published between 1871 and 1897 as a substitute for the non-existent periodical press. After Nasiri's death in 1902, the tradition of his calendar was continued. In recognition of Nasiri's activity as a teacher and textbook writer, he was often called the first Tatar reformer-pedagogue.

<https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/kayyum-nasiri>

Discuss the following in pairs:

- The ideas of Merjani and Nasiri works increased the interest of the Tatars to their own history and national consciousness.
- Literacy has been important among the Tatars. Dr. Karl Fuchs (1776-1846) who was a professor at Kazan University wrote, “A Tatar who does not know how to read and write is looked down upon by his people, and as a citizen, he does not enjoy the respect of others.”
- The new generation of the Tatar reformists, who went on the same way, introduced modern ideas in various fields and economics was one of them.

ANSWER KEY TO EXERCISES

INTRODUCTION

Ex. 1. Match the word with its definition: 1D; 2G; 3F; 4B; 5A; 6C; 7E

Ex. 2. True or False: 1F; 2F; 3T; 4F; 5T

Ex. 3. Match the population number with the towns:

Зеленодольск –	98 120[58] (2021)
Бугульма –	81 677 (2021)
Елабуга –	73 630 (2021)
Буинск –	20 400 (2021)
Менделеевск –	22 131 (2021)
Набережные Челны–	548 434 (2021)
Казань –	1 314 685 (2021)

PART ONE (answer keys)

TEXT 1. The Origins of the Tatars

Ex.1

- 1) Turkic – a branch or subfamily of the Altaic family of languages, including Turkish, Turkmen, Kirghiz, Tatar, etc., members of which are found from Turkey to NE China, esp. in central Asia
- 2) A harvest is the crop that is gathered
- 3) animal husbandry – the science of breeding and caring for farm animals
- 4) turning point – a time at which a decisive change in a situation occurs, esp. one with beneficial results
- 5) nomad – a member of a people that travels from place to place to find fresh pasture for its animals and has no permanent home
- 6) plunder – steal goods from (a place or person), typically using force and in a time of war or civil disorder

Ex. 2. Text 1. Feeling the gaps:

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
opposition opponent	oppose	opposable opposing	oppositively
conversion	convert	converted	conversely
violation violence	violate	violent	violently
occurrence	occur	occurring	occasionally
invasion invader	invade	invaded invasive	invasively
decision	decide	decisive	decisively
locality	locate	local	locally
starvation	starve	starving	starvingly

Text 2. The Bulgar state (key to PART 1 text 1,2)

Ex.1 True or False

1 T; 2 F; 3 F; 4T; 5 F; 6 T

Ex.4. Match the synonyms (text 2)

gain – obtain; indigenous – native; elite – high society; nomadic – migratory;
penetrate – get into; plunder – ravage; nobility – aristocracy; invade – raid

Ex. 5 Feel the gaps (By the time Islam)

1b; 2b; 3b; 4c; 5d; 6a; 7c; 8c; 9b;10a

1.	a) expanse	b) spread	c) appeared	d) emerged
2.	a) infidel	b) barbarian	c) heathen	d) pagans
3.	a) custom	b) ritual	c) habit	d) practice
4	a) Mongol	b) Tatar	c) Slavic	d) Arabic
5	a) Vladimir-Suzdal	b) China	c) Iran	d) Russia
6	a) sedentary	b) inactive	c) sitting	d) vagrant
7	a) division	b) configuration	c) formation	d) structure
8	a) agreed	b) surprised	c) argued	d) shouted
9	a) burrow	b) habitat	c) house	d) home
10.	a) idleness	b) redundancy	c) laziness	d) inactivity

TEXT 3. The Mongol Yoke

Ex.1. Finding equivalents:

1. a widely-travelled; 2. sentiments; 3. were presumed to have been indelibly tainted; 4. was mounted; 5. was merely a reconnaissance; 6. at bargain prices; 7. religious tracts; 8. were tickled pink; 9. were razed; 10. devastating attack;

Ex.2 Match the synonyms:

declare – proclaim; encounter – collision; profit – benefit; warfare – war; draftee – conscript; everlasting - eternal; trade – commerce; rivalry – competition

Ex. 6 gap feeling EMPIRE OF.....

1.	a) increase	b) surge	c) rise	d) roll
2.	a) plunder	b) ravage	c) spoil	d) sack
3.	a) Volga	b) Danube	c) Rhine	d) Elbe
4.	a) raid	b) invasion	c) attack	d) tour
5.	a) down	b) with	c) which	d) by
6.	a) apart	b) actually	c) with	d) although
7.	a) when	b) from	c) to	d) by
8.	a) they	b) whose	c) those	d) their
9.	a) all	b) each	c) every	d) they
10	a) schedule	b) regimen	c) regimes	d) revival

Text 4. The Kazan Khanate**Ex. 1. Match the word with its definition.**

1f; 2e; 3g 4a; 5 b; 6d; 7c

Ex. 2. Match the synonyms (text 4 pp 20-21)

encourage – hearten; goods – commodity; overlord –ruler; venerable – old;
 supervisor – overseer; imposition – a tax or duty; flourishing – vigorous;
 impressive admirable; emerge – arise; indelible – permanent

Ex. 5. Text 4

1b; 2d; 3b; 4b; 5d; 6 a; 7c; 8 c; 9b; 10 c

TEXT 5. The Ethnonym Tatar**Ex.1 True or False**

1F; 2T; 3F; 4F; 5F; 6T; 7F; 8T; 9T

Ex.4. Match the synonyms

eliminate – remove; dissertation – thesis; enlighten – educate; subdue – conquer;
 descendant – successor; proponent – follower; reluctant – unwilling;
 assimilate – integrate

Ex. 5, gap feeling

1. the; 2. A; 3. The; 4. the; 5. – 6. the; 7. A; 8. – 9. A; 10. A;

PART TWO

TEXT 6. Kazan

Ex. 1. Finding equivalents:

depicted on the sigil; diversity; to preserve; foreign applicants; affordable; named after; persist; historical settlements; sports leisure; was the host

Ex. 2. True or False

1. F(Volga&Kazanka) 2.F.(a thousand) 3.F (136) 4.T 5. F(115) 6.F (Kazan was included in the list of historical settlements in order to preserve an ordinary historical building, surrounded by monuments). 7.F(in 2000)

Ex.3. text 6 gap feeling

1.b 2c 3a 4d 5b 6c 7a

Ex.4 text 6. Matching the names of the cities...

Five oldest cities of Tatarstan :

A Tetyushi 1578 B Mamadysh 1391 C Laishevo 1557 D Menzelinsk 1584 E Elabuga 985 AD

TEXT 7. The Island Town of Sviyazhsk

Ex.2 text 7 finding equivalents:

ascended the throne; to put an end to; to be at conflict; the bone of contention; failed to seize; the promontory provided; to keep under control; at the chosen sight; foolhardy; a full-fledged town; swore their allegiance to the Tsar.

Ex. 3. Text 7, Feeling the gaps

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
construction	construct	constructive constructional	constructively
ascendance	ascend	ascendant	-
request	request	requested, requesting	requestingly
seizure	seize	seized	-
existence	exist	existing	-
allege	allege	-	allegedly
swear; swearwords,	swear	swearing	-
magnification	magnify	magnified	magnificently

Ex.4, text 7...

1.	A freedom	B liberation	C departure	D independence
2.	A grabbed	B seized	C took	C caught
3.	A watch	B regulate	C control	D destroy
4.	A distance	B space	C outdistance	D length
5.	A timber	B trees	C lumber	D wood
6.	A certify	B guarantee	C ensure	D provide
7.	A mouth	B nose	C teeth	D ear
8.	A crusade	B operation	C campaign	D flight
9.	A beset	B besieged	C inundated	D surrounded
10.	A append	B join	C affiliate	D annexed

TEXT 8. Naberezhnye Chelny

Ex.1. Finding equivalents:

tributary; old-timers; confirm; wealthy trading village; domestic; processing industry; production facilities; shipping companies; grain merchants; regular rows of grain barns; assembly line; rolled off; heavy-duty vehicles

Ex.2. Matching synonyms:

domestic – national; regular – even; influential – powerful; production – making; merchant – tradesman; revival – renewal

Ex.3. Text 8. Feeling the gaps:

A.

1.	<i>a) west-central</i>	b) south	c) Russia	d) Tatarstan
2.	a) lorry	b) car	c) van	<i>d) truck</i>
3.	a) Upper	b) tributary	<i>c) lower</i>	d) river
4.	<i>a) power</i>	b) authority	c) rule	d) aristocratic
5.	a) when	<i>b) until</i>	c) to	d) pending
6)	a) progress	<i>b) growth</i>	c) evolution	d) advance

B.

1.	a) in	b) to	<i>c) at</i>	d) into
2.	<i>a) in</i>	b) at	c) up	d) along
3.	a) till	<i>b) at</i>	c) in	d) away
4.	<i>a) of</i>	b) off	c) at	d) in
5.	a) consist	<i>b) include</i>	c) conclude	d) contain

Ex.4. Text 8. Making sentences (jumbled words)

- 1) Tatarstan is the leading Russian region when it comes to innovation.
- 2) It is home to Russia's first-ever IT town – Innopolis.
- 3) The Volga River enables passenger and profitable cargo traffic between Kazan and the Sea of Azov, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea.
- 4) The republic's authorities are involved in working with investors, which plays a big role in the development of new projects.
- 5) Tatarstan has extensive experience and positive history of creating a comfortable and stable multicultural environment/

TEXT 9. Elabuga

Ex.1. Finding equivalents:

- 1) distant past; 2) travel back; 3) ancient settlement; 4) is shrouded in secrets; 5) monastic cloister; 6) was promulgated; 7) spatial organization; 8) unique in its integrity; 9) incurable; 10) salary; 11) physician; 12) smallpox; 13) (medical) treatment; 14) promotion; 15) renovation; 16) self-government; 17) the disabled.

Ex.2. Read a piece of information about the city of ELABUGA and feel the gaps choosing the words below the text

KEY: 1 B; 2 C; 3 A; 4 D; 5 C; 6 B; 7 A; 8 B; 9 C; 10 D; 11 B; 12 A; 13 C; 14 D

Ex.3. Text 9 Match the dates and events given below:

KEY

- 1) 1867; 2) 1780; 3) in 985; 4) 1827; 5) 1863; 6) 1005-1007AD; 7) August 10, 1930

TEXT 10. I. I. SHISHKIN

Ex. 1. Correcting errors

1. Ivan Shishkin was born on January 25(new style) in **Elabuga**.
2. Without any aspiration to carry on his father's business, grain trade, Shishkin instead went to the capital to learn how to become an **artist**.
3. He has become an artist against all the odds, having come a long and challenging way of a man obsessed with **art**.
4. He has come up with a new genre in **landscape** painting.
5. The light, airy, bright painting "View in the Vicinity of Dusseldorf" (1865) has brought him the title of academician of **painting**.

Ex.2

Match the word with its definition:

KEY

1. d ; 2. e ; 3. a ; 4. f ; 5 b ; 6 g ; 7 c
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Ex.3 Making sentences (jumbled words)

1. Born in Elabuga to merchant parents, Ivan Shishkin studied at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture and the St Petersburg Academy of Arts.
2. He quickly became known as a prolific painter of the Russian landscape.
3. Shishkin's paintings are monumental in scale and scope, but also so richly detailed that the artist has been nicknamed 'the accountant of leaves'.
4. Open as a museum since 1946, the Ivan Shishkin Memorial House Museum is surrounded by the Russian landscapes that first inspired Shishkin.
5. Today it displays nineteenth-century interiors typical of the artist's time.

TEXT 11,12. Memorial complex of Marina Ivanovna Tsvetaeva

Key ex.2. Texts 11;12 (synonyms)

municipal – urban; appreciate – value; confluence – flowing in; pier – quay; inscription – engraving; consecrated – blessed; workshop – guild; cloister – monastery; moor – tie up.

Ex. 3 text 12 Making sentences (jumbled words)

1. Every city has central streets where cultural life is concentrated
2. Kazanskaya Street in Elabuga is an avenue surrounded by picturesque parks, green areas and recreational areas.
3. Among the religious attractions of Elabuga, the Kazan-Bogoroditsky Monastery deserves special attention.
4. It is officially believed that Elabuga was formed as an urban settlement in 1005 – 1010.
5. Archaeologists and historians have long tried to establish exact years of the city's formation.

SUPPLEMENT ANSWER KEY

Mongol Domination of Eurasia

EXERCISES

1. *Choose the right answer:*

1C; 2A; 3C; 4B; 5B; 6D; 7A; 8A

2. *Matching headlines*

- A) 3 Striving for world domination.
- B) 5 Cultivating land or traveling in search of food.
- C) 6 Hazard to the civilized centers.
- D) 2 Godly selected people.

- E) 10 Legitimate head.
- F) 9 Military campaigns and conquests.
- G) 8 Genghis's efficiency as statesman.
- H) 7 Further development and innovations.
- I) 4 Law and Order.
- J) 1 Going West

VOCABULARY

accurate, adj. /'æk.jə.rət/	точный
adorn, v. /ə'ɔ:n/	украшать
affiliate, v. /ə'fil.i.ɛt/	присоединять(ся)
affordable /ə'fɔ:.də.bəl/	по средствам; доступный
allegiance, n. /ə'lɛj(ə)ns/	верность, преданность
appreciate, v. /ə'pri:.ʃi.ɛt/	ценить, понимать
array, v. /ə'reɪ/	множество
aspire, v. /ə'spaɪər/	стремиться
artisan, adj. /'ɑ:ti. zæn/	ремесленник
ascend the throne / ə'send θrəʊn/	взойти на трон
batten, n; adj. /'bæt.ən/	половая доска
choir, n. /kwaɪər/	хор, место хора
consecrated, adj. /'kɒn.sɪ.kreɪ.tɪd/	освященный
court, adj. /kɔ:t/	военный
courtier, n /'kɔ:tiə/	придворный
crucial, adj. /'kru:ʃəl/	ключевой, решающий
demolition, n. /,dem.ə'liʃ.ən/	разрушение
devotion, n /dɪ'vəʊʃən/	преданность
distinctive, v /dɪ'stɪŋk.tɪv/	отличительный, характерный
draftsman, n. /'dra:fts.mən/	чертежник, рисовальщик
ecclesiastical /ɪ,kli:.zi'æs.tɪk.əl/	церковный

edifice, n. /'ed.i.fis/	здание, сооружение
envisage, v. /ɪn'vɪz.ɪdʒ/	предвидеть
etched, adj. /etʃt/	гравированный
fascination, n. /,fæs.ən'eɪ.ʃən/	обаяние, обворожительность
foolhardy, adj. /'fu:l,hɑ:.di/	безрассудный, отчаянный
heir, n. /eə/	наследник
heritage, n /'her.ɪ.tɪdʒ/	наследство
inherited, .p. /ɪn 'herɪtɪd/	унаследованный
humiliate, v /hju:'mɪl.i.eɪt /	унижать
humiliating loss /lɒs hju:'mɪlɪeɪtɪŋ/	унизительная потеря
inclination, n /,ɪn.klɪ'neɪ.ʃən/	наклон
indigenous /ɪn'dɪdʒ.ɪ.nəs/	местный
imposition, n. /,ɪm.pə'zɪʃ.ən/	навязывание
intelligence, n./ ɪn'teləj(ə)ns/	интеллект; ум; разведка
indelibly, adv. /ɪn'del.ə.bli/	неизгладимо
legacy, n. /'leg.ə.si/	наследие
leatherwork, n. /'leθər,wɜ:k/	кожевенное дело
moor, v. /mɔ:r//mʊər/	причалить, пришвартоваться
outpost, n. /'aʊt.pəʊst/	аванпост, застава
palisade, n. /pæl.ɪ'seɪd/	частокол
pier, n /pɪər/	причал
pointed, adj. /'pɔɪn.tɪd/	заостренный
paramedic, n. /,pær.ə'med.ɪk/	парамедик, фельдшер
ravage, v /'ræv.ɪdʒ/	опустошать, разорять
reign, v. /reɪn/	царствовать, господствовать
renovation, n /,ren.ə'veɪ.ʃən/	реконструкция
sanctuary, n /'sæŋk.tʃʊə.ri/	заповедник
siege, n. /si:dʒ/	осада
stronghold, n. /'strɒŋ.həʊld/	крепость

timber, n. /'tɪm.bər/	древесина, лесоматериалы
treachery, n. /'treɪʃəri/	предательство
tributary /'trɪbjətəri/	приток
unfazed, adj. /ʌn'feɪzd/	невозмутимый
vanquish, v /'væŋ.kwɪʃ/	побеждать
venerable, adj. 'venərə(ə)b(ə)l	почтенный
violent, adj /'vɪələ(ə)nt/	жестокий
wasteland, n. /'weɪst.lænd/	пустошь

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