

*All competition tasks are for schoolchildren of any age: everyone can pick and choose what they like or know.*

**Task 1.**

There were several princes named Andrei in Rus'. When and where did they rule? What were they famous for — good or evil? Which one of them bore the title of grand prince?

**Task 2.**

Several Roman Emperors died in the battles with barbarians or in captivity. With whom and when did it happen? Who were their conquerors?

**Task 3.**

Nikolay Karamzin and Vasily Klyuchevsky are the two most famous Russian historians of 19th century. Construct a chain of mutual acquaintances between them. Describe, where and when these acquaintances could have met. No Russian Emperors can be present in the chain.

**Task 4.**

Peter the Great is called the father of the Russian Navy. To what extent is this statement true? Was there a navy in pre-Peter Russia? What events of the world history that you are familiar with, did it participate in?

**Task 5.**

Danton, Carnot, Marat, de Mirabeau and de Robespierre. Which of the leaders of the Russian Revolution in 1917 bore a resemblance to these heroes of 1789? What was the similarity and what was the difference between them?

**Task 6.**

During the Great Patriotic War four front commanding generals were killed under different circumstances. When and who did it happen to? Which of these deaths could have been easily prevented?

**Task 7.**

Boris Godunov and Tokugawa Ieyasu were contemporaries. Construct a short chain of mutual acquaintances between them. If you cannot name all of these people, write down their positions and the circumstances of their meetings.

**Task 8.**

October, 1<sup>st</sup> is the birthday of Lev Nikolayevich Gumilev. Which of his

discoveries are known to you? Which ones do you consider to be proven facts and which are only hypotheses? Describe the course of your reasoning.

*Locate the historical errors in the following texts in tasks 9 and 10. Make a list of events (facts) that actually took place in OTHER time, place or in the way that is different from what is written in the text, and explain how and where they took place and who was involved (or why they cannot have happened at all).*

**Task 9.**

## 100TH YEAR OF WAR

An imperial courier arrived at a gallop to Versailles on March 1. Sigismund Liechtenstein of Prague tells Carl Bourbon of his victory over the misbelievers, the Hussites, and congratulates the King of Paris on the immense steadfastness of his warriors. For the past hundred years, the valiant French deter the onslaught of the British villains. It is time they mounted a counterattack — and this time the German emperor is ready to help the French. Fortunately, Pope Eugene has recently overpowered the heretics at the convocation in Constanta! This ends the age-long dissent between Rome and Avignon. Now it is possible to resume the Crusades against the Muslims allied to the Prague rebels. The Greek king Manuel is ready to join the Catholics: without their help, he won't be going back to Tsargrad!

Will Edward York join the common cause of Catholics? At least in danger of being anathemised — as it happened to his great grandfather John? It is a pity that Saint Joan of Arc did not live to the present happy days! But her blood was not wasted: the new Duke of Burgundy repented of his father's crime and is ready to become an ally of Charles of Paris. Soon the new constable Arthur du Guesclin will lead the united troops of Catholics to the East! He will avenge on the Turks for the defeat of the Christians at Edirne back in the day, when Germans and French fought separately. Wouldn't it be great if Mongolian Khan Timur joined the Christian union against the Ottomans? If he beats the Turks from the south then the Ottoman empire will break into pieces!

Then the union between the Catholic and the Orthodox will reunite Europe after a long-standing split caused by the Mongol attack. On the off chance, after that stubborn Moscow will recognize the religious authority of Rome and the secular authority of Vienna over the whole Europe!

Some of these dreams came true in the following 10 years. But the union

between Paris and Moscow was set only half a century later, when Prince Ivan born in the 100th year of the European war, defeated the Kazan kingdom and became the Tsar of the united Rus'.

**Task 10.**

**THE BUSY JULY OF 1918**

The summer of 1918 was extremely busy for the government in Petrograd. As soon as the Bolsheviks solved their western issues with rebelling Czechs and Slovaks, the Socialist-Revolutionaries (SRs) raised rebellions in Samara and Yaroslavl. Lenin didn't expect such behavior: even though they had separated from the Bolsheviks early in 1902, they were still almost insiders, SRs were socialists, too!

It was unsafe in the capital. On July 6th, 1918, an explosion was fired in the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Smolenskaya Square. The leader of SRs threw a bomb at Schulenburg, the German ambassador to the USSR. It's time to pay for the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk! The truce with Germany is unstable: this country gives an ultimatum to the Soviet government and demands to deliver the murderers of the ambassador. Lenin sends Ivan Maisky to Berlin. Will he be able to negotiate with the angry Chancellor von Hindenburg?

Meanwhile, the SRs are occupying the post offices, the telephone and telegraph stations and declare the Bolsheviks' government overturned. The leader of the rebellion, Iron maid Breshko-Breshkovskaya declares the slogan: For the Soviets without Communists! Away the food rationing! Astonished Lenin charges the Knight of the Revolution, Trotsky, with the fight against the SRs. But the party's beloved turns out to be powerless: SRs disarm the squad and arrest him. All the hopes are for the loyal Baltic Fleet sailors who are called out from Revel. Will they be on time?

It's tumultuous times in the East, either. "The Supreme Governor of Russia" Alexander Denikin is occupying Omsk, Tyumen and Simbirsk. He is blitzing towards Yekaterinburg. The family of citizen Romanov — that is the new name of the former Tsar Nicholas — is still in town. All his relatives — his mother, wife, brothers and children — are with him. If monarchist Denikin takes the city, he will set Nicholas to the throne! That must not happen! Lenin instructs the commander of Latvian Light Infantry Latsis to solve the problem of the Russian Imperial family forever. And Latsis does solve it: all the Romanovs will be executed and their bodies thrown away into a coal mine.

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Don't forget to **sign** your work (please, write the card number, your last name, school and grade) before **submitting** the work. You do not have to submit the sheet with the tasks. The tasks, their solutions and the results of the competition will be published at <http://turlom.olimpiada.ru> after November 20.