

**МЕЖРЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ ОЧНО-ЗАОЧНАЯ
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ
"ПРАВОСЛАВИЕ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ"**

**СВЯТОЙ ВЛАДИМИР - КРЕСТИТЕЛЬ РУСИ
(на английском языке)**

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Table Of Contents.

1. Introduction.....	3
2.1. Life of St. Vladimir.....	5
2.2. Saint Vladimir and Baptism of Rus.....	7
2.3. St.Vladimir.....	10
3.Conclusion.....	12
4. List of texts.....	13

Introduction.

January 19 - The Holy Epiphany. Baptism of the Lord God and Savior Jesus Christ. Many people in this day and remember more of St. Vladimir - Baptist of Russia. Who knows when would the Christian faith came to Russia, if he had not.

My research work is devoted to St. Vladimir. I have done the following work on the search and collection of material of interest to me:

- Reading literature;
- Visit to the Temple;
- Interviews with teachers, parents, clergy;
- Selection of the material in the network "Internet".

Hypothesis:

- Holy Vladimr - Baptist of Rus.

The Aim:

- Check whether St. Vladimir is the Baptizer of Rus.

Objectives:

- Find out who is the Holy Vladimir.
- Find out why he chose the Christian faith.
- Vyasnitpochemu called the Baptizer of Rus.
- Whether it is only for the holy Orthodox.

As a result of this work, I learned a lot of new and interesting things. I want to share the collected information with everyone present.

2.1. Life of St. Vladimir.



Holy Prince Vladimir. Novgorod, the beginning of the XV century.

Life of Prince Vladimir divided into two periods - before and after baptism. The first period was very short (up to 25 years of age). This time Vladimir lived as a Gentile. But he quickly spiritually mature. In the second period (until old age) he, like his father, takes care of the spiritual and material welfare of his country.

Vladimir - grandson of St Olga - was born about 962 years. His father was Prince Svyatoslav - the grandson of Rurik (but he was the illegitimate son of Svyatoslav). Mother was Malusha Malkovna daughter Malka Lyubechanina whom historians identify with the Small, Prince Drevlyansky. Leading to the submission of the rebels Drevlyane and mastering their cities, Princess Olga ordered the execution of Prince Mal, whom tried to woo her after the murder of Igor and his children, and

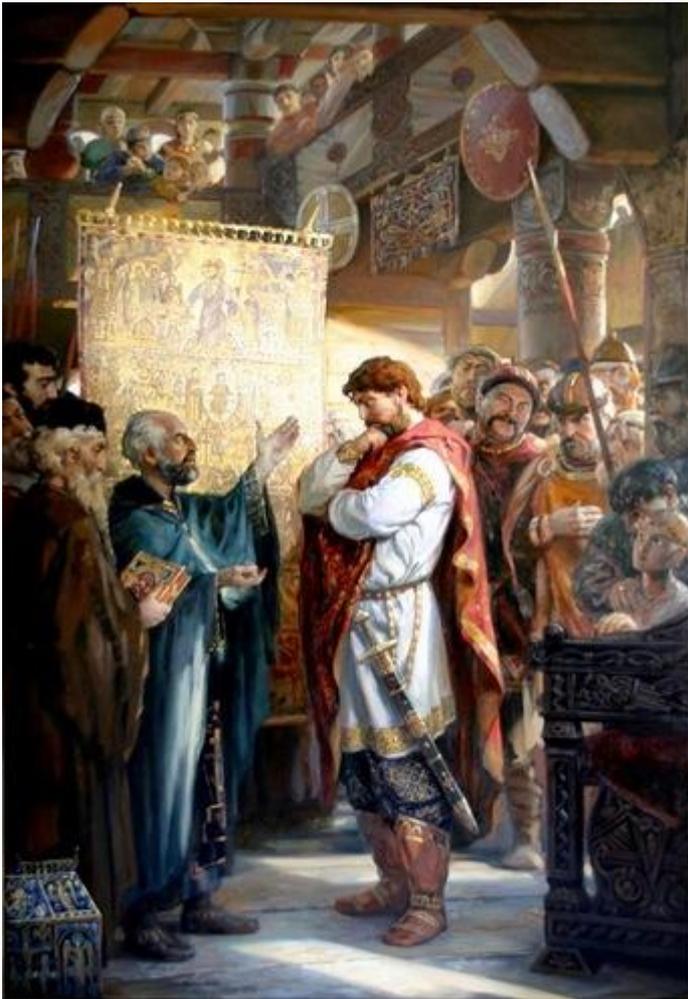
Dobrynya Malusha, took with him. Dobrynia grew brave skillful warrior, had public mind, was subsequently a good helper to his nephew Vladimir in military affairs and public administration.

In 970, Svetoslav, going camping, from which he would never have had to go back, the Russian land divided between his three sons. In Kiev Yaropolk reigned in Ovrucha, center Drevlyane land - Oleg, of Novgorod - Vladimir.

Upon the death of Svyatoslav between children began his civil strife. From this foul murder of brothers and begins autocratic reign of Vladimir in Russia, which lasted a long 37 years.

2.2. Saint Vladimir and Baptism of Rus.

Personal quest of faith coincided with the times. Russia was transformed into a single state, plays an increasingly important role in European and world politics. All this required a change in ideology.



Filatov. Selecting Faith Prince Vladimir

Vladimir became, in 980, the sovereign of a kingdom which stretched from the Black Sea to the Baltic.

At the beginning, a convinced pagan, he made sacrifices and the worship of idols. But under the influence of his

Grandma he increasingly turned his attention towards Bulgaria where the Grand Prince could see the benefits of Christian civilization. There were three possibilities for him: he could turn to Rome, to Constantinople or Ochrid (the capital of Bulgaria). But neither Rome nor Constantinople could give Russia missionaries who spoke the familiar language. Only Bulgaria offered the prince a Slavic clergy and liturgical books in Slavonic.

The chronicler reports that Prince Vladimir had sent envoys to different countries to the Christians, Muslims and the Jews – in order to question them on their faith. On the return from their voyage, the ambassadors affirmed that the divine service in the Saint Sophia Cathedral of Constantinople had made an unforgettable impression on them: “We thought that we were in heaven and no longer on earth.”

According to recent research, events of baptizing of Rus unfolded in the following way: in summer of 987 the Byzantine legions at the head of Bardas Phocas were marching on Constantinople. Bardas proclaimed himself emperor and the two basileis (emperors), Constantine and Basil, appealed to the Grand Prince Vladimir for help. He promised to lend assistance but asked for the hand of their sister Anna in exchange. They, on their part, required his conversions to Christianity.

The Grand Prince accepted, and in spring of 988 he, along with his people, was baptized in the river Dnieper by the Bulgarian priests who lived in Kiev.

Prince Vladimir defeated Phocas troops twice and laid siege to the richest Byzantine colony on the black Sea, Cherson.

In 990 he returned to Kiev as victor, accompanied by Princess Ann. He brought with him the relics of Saint Clement of Rome, which he placed in the newly-built cathedral of the Assumption. As for Vladimir himself, his character and the life-style had a radical transformation. With his last wife, Anne of Byzantium, and his two younger sons, Boris and Gleb, he formed a profoundly Christian family.

St. Vladimir dies in 1015 and was buried in the Cathedral of the Assumption in the chapel of St. Clement in Kiev. The Orthodox church worship him as its apostle and the teacher of the Orthodox doctrine.

2.3. St.Vladimir.

When the Holy Prince Vladimir Kievan Rus flourished and its influence spread far beyond its borders.

Times Vladimir marked the beginning of literacy in Russia - which is associated with baptism. The first teachers in Russia were Byzantines and Bulgarians, including who studied at Mount Athos.

The name and cause of St. Vladimir is associated with the subsequent history of the Russian Church. "They and we are adoring Christ, true life, come to know" - testified St Hilarion. A feat he continued by his sons, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, who owned Russian ground for nearly six centuries, from Yaroslav the Wise, who made the first step towards independent existence of the Russian Church, to the last Rjurikovich, Tsar Feodor Ivanovich, in which in 1589 the Russian Orthodox Church became the fifth independent Patriarchate.

Celebration of Saints Vladimir was established St. Alexander Nevsky after May 15, 1240 help and intercession of St. Vladimir was won them the famous Nevsky victory over the Swedish crusaders.

Since Prince Vladimir lived before the split of the Christian Church (schism in 1054), and he is revered by Catholics.



Sergey Efoshkin. Prince Vladimir

Conclusion.

As a result of his work, we learned that the life of St. Vladimir. He ruled the Russian state 37 years (978-1015), of which 28 years has lived in holy baptism. When the Holy Prince Vladimir Kievan Rus flourished and its influence spread far beyond its borders.

We concluded in support of the hypothesis that St. Vladimir the Baptist is not only Russia, but also some Catholic lands. He became a saint to the section on the Orthodox and Catholics.

List of texts.

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