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**THE THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE ROSES AND RUSES,
COMBINING THE NORMAN, SLAVIC AND IRANIAN THEORIES**

Annotation

The beginning date for the history of all Slavs is calculated theoretically.

The contribution of the Antes, Avars, Huns, Ostrogoths, Sarmatians-Alans, Scythians-farmers, and also the ancient Eastern Slavs (Buzhans, Volynians, Vyatices, Drevlyans, Dregoviches, Kriviches, Polyans, Radimiches, Severyans, Tivertses, Uliches and others) to the ethnogenesis of the Roses and Ruses is defined.

The evolution of the title from the Khagan (the Great Khan) to the Prince of Ancient Ruses is explained as well as revealed ethnic basis for the victory of the Ruses over the Khazars.

Keywords

Roses, Ruses, Kiev, Ancient Rus, passionarity, ethnogenesis

Research objective

With the help of the passion theory of ethnogenesis, we can combine into a single whole three currently existing mutually exclusive theories of the origin of the Ruses-Roses – Norman, Slavic and Iranian.

The main part

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§1. The origin of the Ruses-Roses

Currently, there are three theories of the origin of the Ruses (Roses).

A) The Norman theory.

Ruses are Varangians from Scandinavia who came to Kiev. Ruses had Scandinavian names.

B) Slavic theory.

Ruses are Slavs. The language of the Ruses and Slavs is the same.

C) The Iranian theory.

Roses is a much older name of the people than Ruses. The Roses are descendants of the Alans, a branch of the Iranian-speaking Sarmatian tribe.

The existence of three mutually exclusive theories, each of which is sufficiently detailed, suggests that each theory describes one aspect of the whole. To deduce this whole, we will apply the passion theory of ethnogenesis, analyzing the past step by step.

Step №1. Roses and Ruses.

Western Europeans in 839 referred to the people in question as "the people of ros". The Byzantines, describing the attack on Constantinople in 860, also write about the Roses, and not about the Ruses, but already in the 900s, the name "Ruses" is widely used, so we can assume that the period from 852 to 860 is a transition from the Roses ethnos to the Ruses ethnos.

Step №2. Capture of Kiev.

The chronicle of Maciej Strykowski states that Kiev was founded in 430 [7]. At that time, the region was inhabited by the Antes, who escaped the subjugation of the Huns in the 370s. These antae that lived in the forests can be called northern antae, while those that live in the forest – steppe to the south can be called southern antae. The nomadic Huns had nothing to do in the forests, so they were not there, which is why the northern Antes were free and lived by their own laws. The southern Antes, which later formed the Roses, fell under the rule of the Huns. From the northern Ants descended, including the glades, which are mentioned in the chronicles as the masters of Kiev.

"The Tale of Bygone Years" is the basis for the Norman theory, according to which Kiev became the capital of Russia in 882. At the same time, Gumilev writes that the Ruses took Kiev earlier – in 852 [3, p.171].

Thus, with a high degree of certainty, it can be argued that ***Kiev was founded by free Ants in 430, which in the 800s became known as glades; at the same time, Kiev was taken by the Roses who came from the south in 852.***

Step №3. Language, appearance, customs and beliefs of the Roses.

The Roses took Kiev in 852. After that, the Ruses began to subjugate one Slavic tribe after another. At that time, the Slavs were in the inertial phase of ethnogenesis (and it is very difficult to subdue an ethnos that is at the beginning of the inertial phase!), that is, it was the time for the formation of a large ancient East Slavic empire. It turns out that Russia is the empire of the ancient Eastern Slavs, but then why did these Slavs submit to the Ruses? After all, in those days the Slavs did not submit to the steppe Khazars, limiting themselves to paying tribute and retaining limited state sovereignty!

The fact that the Slavs submitted to the Ruses without much resistance, but did not submit to the Khazars, indicates that the Ruses were "their own" for the Slavs, which means that they spoke a similar language with the Slavs, were similar in appearance to the Slavs, and also had some similar customs and common beliefs, that is, the Ruses had bright colors. pronounced ethnic Slavic roots.

Step №4. Ruses-navigators.

The Ruses were excellent navigators, in particular, in 860, the Ruses ' campaign against Constantinople took place. In addition, in the early 800s, the Ruses made several naval raids on Byzantine cities throughout the Black Sea. The ancient Slavs did not make sea trips. What ethnos lived in Eastern Europe, made sea voyages, and was also in the same phase of ethnogenesis as the Slavs? The only ethnos suitable for all three conditions is the Goths.

The Goths and Slavs began their ethnogenesis from a single passionate push that occurred in the first century AD [5, p. 354]. The Goths first lived in Southern Sweden, but then swam across the Baltic Sea, crossed the forests and steppes, and then came to the Black Sea. After that, the Goths were divided into Visigoths and Ostrogoths. In the 300s, the Ostrogoths lived in the Crimea, as well as in the steppes between the Dnieper and the Don. A large-scale military conflict between the Goths and the Slavs occurred in the 370s: then the Ostrogoths defeated the Slavic tribe of the Antes.

Step №5. Names of Ruses.

The Ruses had Scandinavian names, and that's exactly what the Ostrogoths had! Moreover, the names of the Dnieper rapids given by the Byzantines in the Ruses language are also Scandinavian. It turns out that the names of the Ruses were Scandinavian, and the language and appearance – Slavic, from the people of the Antes.

Step № 6. The state.

The state structure of the Ruses was the khaganate, that is, the ruler of the Ruses was the great khan (khagan). Such a structure of the country is typical for Asian nomads. At that time, there were only two khaganates in the Northern Black Sea region: the Avar Khaganate existed since 562, and the Khazar Khaganate was formed in 650; the first mention of the Ruses khaganate dates back to 839. From which khaganate did the Ruses take their state structure? The Antes were subjects of the Avar Khagan from 561 (the Avar conquest of the southern Antes) to 602 (the time of the last written mention of the Antes). At that time, the Khazars did not yet have their own khaganate; moreover, subsequent history clearly shows that relations between the Ruses-Ruses and the Khazars were generally hostile. Based on all these data, we can assume that the Ruses (who descended from the southern Antes) took for themselves from their past rulers a state structure such as a khaganate. But why did the Russians like the state structure of the Avar state so much?

The Avars or Obars were an ancient ethnos known as the Chionites, who lived in the lower reaches of the Yaxart River (now the Syr Darya) from the fourth to sixth centuries BC and therefore had a long history of state building. [3, c. 34]. It is not surprising that

the Roses wanted to have the same state structure as the stronger Avar ethnos. Similarly, modern China took over the governance structure of the then-stronger USSR, and the Russian Federation, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, took over the governance structure of the then-more powerful United States.

Step № 7. Roses and Sarmatians.

In accordance with the Iranian theory, the Roses are descendants of the Alans, that is, one of the branches of the Sarmatians, which were formed from a passionate push in the III century BC on the territory of present-day Kazakhstan [5, p. 353].

In the 600s, the Sarmatians (including the Alans) were in the inertial phase of their ethnogenesis, but the Sarmatians were defeated by the Huns in the late 300s, so they no longer had the strength to subdue the Ants. However, the Alans may well have passed on their name in a distorted form to a new people - the ethnos of Roses. Thus, we can assume that the dew got its name from the Sarmatians-Alan.

Step № 8. Where did the dew form?

Avars, Ants, Ostrogoths and Alans lived in the steppes of the Northern Black Sea region, and the Steppe Crimea was inhabited by Avars and Ostrogoths.

According to Gumilev, new ethnoses can be formed only at the junctions of combinations of two or more heterogeneous landscapes [5, p. 190-195].

The Northern Black Sea region is a region where several types of landscapes are combined: steppes, forest-steppes, the banks of large rivers and the sea coast.

The dew could not have formed on the sea coast, because along the sea coast, along the steppes, there was a wide road of nomads from East to West: the Huns (370-450-ies), Kutrigurs (450-665-ies), and then the steppe was divided by the Khazars with the Hungarians.

It turns out that the dew could have formed on the border of the steppe and forest-steppe, that is, approximately along the line from the modern Prut to the Don. The line from the Seversky Donets to the Don is not suitable, because in the 400-600s neither the Ants nor the Ostrogoths lived there. Between the Prut and the Dniester (Kishinev district) in the 900s lived the Tivertsy tribe, formed from the Ants, so for the formation of the Roses ethnos, only the line from the Dniester to the Seversky Donets remains (on modern maps, this line runs from Dubossary to Chuguev through Kremenchug). Three types of landscapes converged on this line: steppe, forest-steppe, and the banks of three major rivers-the Dniester, Southern Bug, and Dnieper. But in the steppe, Roses could not have formed, which means that they were formed in the forest-steppe zone.

Step № 9. Huns and Roses.

The Huns were formed by a drive in the third century BC [5, p. 353]. It is believed that the Huns are descendants of the Huns.

In 370, the Huns appeared in the Northern Black Sea region, where they defeated the Avars and Ostrogoths. Then the Huns moved west to Europe, with the Antes and Sclavins fighting in their ranks as auxiliary troops. But were the Antes willing allies of the

Huns, or did the Antes have no choice? The example of the Ostrogoths shows that the Antes had no choice: the Ostrogoths, defeated by the Huns in 375, then fought alongside the Huns in Western Europe; consequently, the Antes also fought forcibly with the Huns. It is likely that the Antes, frightened by the defeat of the Sarmatians-Alans and Ostrogoths by the Huns, recognized the Huns as their lords without a fight, or perhaps that a war between the Antes and the Huns still took place.

The Huns held the lands of the Antes from the 370s to 469 (the defeat of the Huns at the Nedao River), that is, about a hundred years. Such a long period of existence could not pass without a trace for the emerging ethnos of the Ruses, so it can be argued that the Huns participated in the formation of the Ruses.

Step № 10. Scythians and dew.

The Scythians were formed in Central Asia from the drive of the XI century BC [5, p. 353] and disappeared in the IV century AD after the Hunnic invasion. It is known that in the forest-steppe zone adjacent to the steppes of the Northern Black Sea region, since the V century BC, Scythians-ploughmen, that is, those Scythians who ceased to roam, and engaged in agriculture, lived. The Scythians disappeared at the end of the IV century A.D., that is, by the III-IV centuries A.D. the Scythians were already an old people who had existed for almost one and a half thousand years and had almost lost their ethnic stereotype of behavior. Based on the recognition of the ethnic weakness of the Scythians of that time, we can confidently assume that the ethnically young Slavs-Ants moving from the northeast in the 300s actually absorbed the last Scythian farmers without much effort. It is noteworthy that this was not a merger, when ethnos mutually enrich each other, and it was an absorption without a trace, as a result of which the ethnic stereotype of Scythian behavior among the new ethnos did not leave a trace.

Step № 11. Ruses and nomads.

The Ruses were able to fight well against the nomads, understanding their strengths and weaknesses, as evidenced by the wars with the nomadic Khazars, which ended in the defeat of the powerful Khazar Khaganate in 965 (or 968-969). Where did the Russians get this skill? Only from other nomads. The Antes who lived in the forests could not impart such skills to the Ruses, and the Ostrogoths who lived in the steppes were not nomads.

The Antes first encountered nomads in the 370s – they were Sarmatians-Alans and Huns. The Alans came to the lands of the Antes as immigrants who had lost their homeland, but the Huns took the lands of the Antes and owned them for about a hundred years. The Avars took control of the Antic lands in 561, a hundred years after the Huns disappeared. Comparison of the dates clearly shows that the Ants initially understood the life of nomads precisely from the Huns, but the Ants received repeated knowledge about the life of nomads, about their strengths and weaknesses, from the Avars.

Apparently, the Ruses were formed under the influence of three groups of nomads: Avars, Sarmatians-Alans and Huns.

Step № 12. How did the dew form?

The Ants moved from the north and gradually, in the III-IV centuries, mastered the forest-steppes between the Prut and the Seversky Donets. In the process of developing the forest-steppe, the Ants ethnically dissolved the Scythian ploughmen who had previously lived there.

The Huns, moving from the east, defeated the Sarmatian Alans, who lived in the steppes between the Dnieper and the Don, in about 368, so part of the Alans went to the forest-steppe in the northwest.

After the Alans, in 375, the Huns defeated the Ostrogoths, who lived in the steppes between the Dnieper and the Danube, so part of the Ostrogoths went to the northern forest-steppes.

So in the forest-steppe zone adjacent to the Northern Black Sea Coast and located between the rivers Dniester, Southern Bug, Dnieper and Seversky Donets, from 375, on the lands that the Huns began to own, the Ants, Ostrogoths, Sarmatians-Alans and Scythians-ploughmen began to live together. It is known from history that at least 3-4 generations must pass before a new ethnos can be formed from different ethnoses. Thus, by about 450-500 years, a new people could well have formed in the area under consideration. Judging by the fact that the Byzantines called the inhabitants of these places Antae, it was not yet a full-fledged new ethnos, but still a southern subethnos of the Antae people.

Kiev was founded by the northern Ants in 430. From this northern subethnos of the Ant people in the future there will be Tivertsy, Polyane, Ulici, and possibly other tribes. The distance from Kiev to the border of the steppe in a straight line is about 250 km, so the southern subethnos of the Ant people could occupy a strip of forest-steppe with a width of about 100-150 km, but not more than 200 km.

In the 560s, Avars appeared in the steppes of the Northern Black Sea region, coming from the East. It is known from history that in those years the Avars defeated the Ants and incorporated them into their khaganate, founded in 562. But in fact, the Avars did not defeat all the Ants (the Ants lived not only in the forest-steppe, but also in the forests located to the north), but only those Ants who lived in the forest-steppe accessible to nomads, that is, the Avars conquered the southern subethnos of the Ant people, the same one that was formed earlier from the Ants, Ostrogoths, Sarmatians-Alans and Scythians-farmers.

The last written mention of the Antes dates back to 602, and in 626 the Avars, together with the Slavs, tried to take Constantinople. In this campaign, the Slavs were allies of the Avars; at the same time, the Slavs had a fleet of flatboats, and the ancient Slavs had never had a fleet before! The Antic Slavs, who lived in the forests north of the Black Sea, were well known to the Byzantines, but the Byzantines did not know who these "new Slavs" were, who were fighting with the Avar nomads at sea, so they described them in their chronicles as simply "Slavs". In 626, the Byzantines did not write

about the dew, but these "new Slavs" demonstrated under the walls of Constantinople the stereotype of ethnic behavior peculiar to the dew: the ability to walk on the sea, make friends with nomads and storm a large fortified city. In the 800-900-ies, the actions of the Roses and Ruses were similar to what the people unknown to the Byzantines did in 626 under the walls of Constantinople: first, in the early 800s, the Roses went to the Black Sea (attacks on Amastrida, Propontis and Constantinople); secondly, in the mid-800s the Roses took the capital of the Glades-the city of Kiev (in 852 according to Gumilev or in 882 according to the Norman theory), and third, in the 900s, the Ruses were able to defeat the nomadic Khazars after a series of battles. Based on these facts, it can be argued that in 626 among the Slavs there was already a stereotype of behavior characteristic of the dew, although the name "ros" itself was not yet known to the Byzantines.

By analogy with the Russian ethnos, which was formed in 1380 after the Battle of Kulikovo, we can assume that the Roses ethnos was finally formed after the defeat of the Avars and Slavs near Constantinople in 626.

Step № 13. What ethnoses merged into the Roses people?

The bulk of the people who later formed the Roses consisted of alien Ants and local Scythians. To date, it is difficult to say which ethnos in the Roses people was more numerous – Antsky or Scythian. It is quite likely that the number of Slavic Ants was greater than the number of Scythian ploughmen, but this is by no means a fact - it may well turn out that a small number of ethnically young Ants successfully dissolved a large number of ethnically old Scythians.

The Alans (Sarmatians) who fled to the forest-steppe were only a small part of their people – many Alans left for Western Europe and the foothills of the North Caucasus after the defeat of the Huns.

The Ostrogoths who fled to the forest steppe, like the Alans, were only a small part of their people. The Ostrogoths submitted to the Huns, so the victors allowed the Goths to live on their lands further, as well as participate in joint military campaigns with the Huns to Western Europe.

The Huns did not live in the forest-steppe, as they were nomads. After the subjugation of the Antes, the Huns left for Western Europe.

The Avars, like the Huns, did not live in the forest-steppe either, but went further south, through the steppes, and went further, to Western Europe.

Thus, it can be argued that the largest number of people in the Roses ethnos came from the peoples of the Antes and Scythians-farmers, and the smallest-from the Sarmatians-Alans and Ostrogoths; at the same time, from the Avars and Huns, no one joined the Roses ethnos.

Accordingly, the language of the Roses was mainly that of the Antes, with an admixture of Scythian, Sarmatian, and Gothic words; it is also possible that some individual words from the languages of the Avars and Huns were also included in the language of the Roses people.

2. The life of the Roses from 626 to 852-860

As mentioned above, the 600-800 years for the ancient Slavs are a period of fracture, that is, a time of civil wars and loss of territories.

In 632-665, the state of Bulgarians – Great Bulgaria-was formed on the lands between the Dnieper and the Seversky Donets, and in 650, the Khazar Khaganate was formed to the east of it. At the same time, the Avars migrated West to Europe. The pressure of the Khazars led to the migration of Bulgarians to the Danube region, while the Khazars gradually forced to pay tribute to all the peoples living in the forests and steppes between the Dnieper and Volga rivers.

Based on these data, it can be assumed that in 650-700 years, the Roses, firstly, lost an ally-the Avars, secondly, weakened due to the passage of the fracture phase, and, thirdly, were attacked by the Khazars, because of which they were forced to leave the forest-steppes between the Dnieper and the Seversky Donets. Thus, by the end of the fracture phase in 800, the Roses were living in the forest-steppe area between the Dniester and Dnieper rivers, retaining their independence from the Khazars.

Since the beginning of the 800s, after the end of the fracture phase, the Roses began to pursue an active policy of conquest. At first, the Roses directed their efforts to the south, taking the Byzantine city of Amastrida, located in the south of the Black Sea, between 830 and 842. Further, the Roses directed their efforts to the north, taking in 852 the capital of the glades – the city of Kiev. The Roses then moved active fighting south and unsuccessfully stormed the city of Constantinople in 860.

§3. The Roses Khaganate

It is impossible to use the name of the Roses state "Russian Khaganate", since until the XIV century the Russian ethnos did not exist – the Roses state is correctly called the Roses Khaganate.

It is noteworthy that even in the XI-XII centuries, the term khagan was rarely, but still used in relation to the princes of Ancient Russia – this confirms that khagan was a natural, but more ancient title of the ruler of the Roses-Ruses than prince.

4. Description of the Roses people

- 1) The period of origin is from the 370s to 626.
- 2) Entry of the Gods into the historical arena-626 (siege of Constantinople)
- 3) Territory of origin – a strip of forest-steppe 100-150 km wide from the Dniester to the Seversky Donets, adjacent to the steppes of the Northern Black Sea region.
- 4) Ethnoses from which the Roses – Avars, Alans (Sarmatians), Ants, Huns, Ostrogoths and Scythians-ploughmen emerged.
- 5) What the Roses got from the original ethnoses:
 - 5.1) From the Avars – the state structure in the form of a khaganate, the ability to storm fortified cities and a repeated understanding of the nomadic way of life.
 - 5.2) From the Ants – Slavic language, appearance and beliefs, as well as the ability to live in the forest.

5.3) From the Huns – a primary understanding of the nomadic way of life.

5.4) From the Ostrogoths-the ability to build ships and sail the sea, as well as proper names.

5.5) From the Sarmatians-Alan-an ethnic name.

5.6) From the Scythian plowmen – a population without ethnic traditions.

6) The peoples that merged into the Roses ethnos are mainly Slavs-Ants and Scythians-ploughmen, as well as a small number of Sarmatians-Alans and Ostrogoths.

7) The title of the ruler of the Roses is khagan (great Khan).

8) The name of the state of Roses is the Khaganate of Roses.

9) The period of existence of the Roses is from 626 to 852-860.

Roses universalism: The Roses were exceptionally versatile: they could live in forests, storm fortified cities, fight on the steppes, build ships, and sail the sea – such a diverse set of skills was very rare for a single people at that time.

5. From the Roses to the Ruses

Now you can switch from Roses to Ruses. Ruses began to be called the ethnic community of the Roses and the ancient Slavs (Polyans, Drevlyans, Krychivei, Vyatichi and others), who lived in a new, geographically growing state – in Russia. The Ruses were formed in the period from the time of the capture of Kiev by the Russians (852) to the storming of Constantinople (860), after which they ethnically expanded to the subordination of the last of the ancient East Slavic tribes – the Vyatichi (964). During this period, the Ruses made Kiev the capital of their state – this happened in 882.

§6. Description of the Ruses people

1) The time of occurrence is 852-860 years.

2) The period of ethnic expansion of the Ruses - from 860 to 964.

3) The territory of origin – the lands of the ancient Eastern Slavs (Glades, Drevlyans, Krychivei, Vyatichi, Northerners and others).

4) Ethnoses from which the Ruses–Roses and the ancient Eastern Slavs emerged.

5) What the Ruses received from the original ethnoses:

5.1) From the dew – universalism (understanding the way of life in the forest, in the steppe and at sea).

5.2) From the ancient Eastern Slavs – a lot of loyal population and proper names.

6) The title of the ruler of the Ruses – prince.

7) The name of the Ruses state is Rus.

8) The period of the Ruses ' existence - from 860 to 1097.

7. From the Ruses people to the Russian peoples

The Ruses people as a whole ceased to exist in 1097, when it was decided to break up the united Russia into separate independent states (over ten separate lands). From an ethnic point of view, this event is the result of the final formation of different peoples from the previously unified ethnos of Rus.

This phenomenon is confirmed by the capture and looting of Kiev in 1169 by a coalition of 11 princes acting on the initiative of the Vladimir-Suzdal Prince Andrey Bogolyubsky: before this incident, during the princely feuds, firstly, the city of Ruses was never plundered by the Ruses themselves, and, secondly, the prince who took the capital of the principality always took the city of Kiev. he remained in it to reign. The actions of Prince Andrew fully fit into the logic of conquering a foreign city of that time: to give the captured city for plunder to his soldiers and put his viceroy in charge of the conquered territory.

The systematic nature of this ethnic process is confirmed by the fact that in 1203 Kiev was subjected to the second defeat (the city was taken and burned), which was carried out by the Smolensk Prince Rurik Rostislavich.

Thus, since 1097, the concept of " Ruses " should be understood as a community of individual ancient East Slavic peoples, that is, the Old Russian superethnos [4, p. 169].

§8. Kievan Rus'

In the XIX century, the term "Kievan Rus" was used to refer to the Kievan Old Russian principality; in parallel with Kievan Rus, there were Chervonnaya Rus, Chernihiv Rus, Rostov Rus, and so on. The expansion of the concept of "Kievan Rus" to the entire Ruses state – to the entire Ancient Rus-took place in the USSR in 1939-1944. Judging by the dates, *the merger of the concepts of "Kievan Ruses "and" Ancient Ruses " occurred artificially, with the political goal of uniting the Ukrainian SSR and the RSFSR into a single whole in the face of a military threat from the German Third Reich and during a direct war with it.*

Ruses or, in modern terms, Ancient Ruses is the state of Rus, and not of modern Russians and not of current Ukrainians, so it is impossible to use the concept of "Kievan Rus" in the meaning of "Ancient Rus".

§9. Acts of the Ruses

1) Unification of the ancient Eastern Slavs into a single state.

The Ruses united the previously scattered tribes of the ancient Eastern Slavs into a single state – Rus, which reached the peak of its power during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054).

2) Defeat of the hostile Khazar Khaganate.

During the defeat of the strong Khazar Khaganate, the Ruses had to use all their skills: train an army of forest dwellers, build ships, transport the army along rivers, and then win the battle among the steppes! It was very difficult to defeat the Khazars: earlier, the Ruses unsuccessfully fought against the Khazars in 913-914 (the Ruses ' campaign in Transcaucasia) and 939-940 (the campaign of Prince Oleg on Samkerts).

3) Acceptance of Christianity.

The Ruses adopted Christianity in 988 freely, without compulsion, in accordance with their established ethnic ideas about what should be and what should not be in their lives.

10. The beginning of beginnings for all Slavs

The modern Russian Federation counts down the history of its statehood in accordance with the Norman theory-from the legendary date of the vocation of the Varangians, that is, from 862. If we accept the above theory of the origin of the Roses-Ruses, then Russia can count the history of its statehood not from this date, but from much earlier times – from the Roses, Ants and Sklavins:

- 1) Since 852 (Gumilyov, capture of Kiev by the Roses).
- 2) Since 839 (Bertin Annals, the first written mention of the Roses people).
- 3) Since 626 (the siege of Constantinople by the Avars and Slavs).
- 4) Since 551 (Jordan, the first written mention of the Sclavini and Antae).
- 5) Since 540 (the campaign of the Sclavins and Kutrigurs to Constantinople).
- 6) From 375-376 (war of the Antes and Ostrogoths).

It turns out that the history of the statehood of the ancient Slavs, Roses, Ruses and Russians, which led to the existence of the modern Russian Federation, dates back not to 862, as is commonly believed now, but to much more ancient times.

In accordance with the considered theory for 2018, the ancient Slavs, Ros, Ruses and Russians have a history of statehood that lasts not $2018-862=1156$ years, as is commonly believed in accordance with the Norman theory; but much longer:

A) $2018-852=1166$ years (if we take the capture of Kiev by the Roses as a reference point).

B) $2018-839=1179$ years (if we take the Bertin Annals as a reference point).

C) $2018-626=1392$ years (if we take the storming of Constantinople by the Avars and Slavs as a starting point).

D) $2018-551=1467$ years (if we take as a starting point the work of Jordan, who first mentioned the Ants and Sklavins).

E) $2018-540=1478$ years (if we take the campaign of the Sclavins and Kutrigurs to Constantinople as a reference point).

F) $2018-375=1643$ years (if we take the war of the Antes and Ostrogoths as a reference point).

In general, the past provides not only these, but also many other options for determining the date for the beginning of the countdown of Russian statehood, but when was the true, present beginning of beginnings?

To determine the date of the beginning of statehood, it is necessary to understand when the very first Slavic ancestors of modern Russians began to consider themselves separate tribes living according to their own laws. From the point of view of passion theory, a new ethnos enters the historical arena in the middle of the ascent phase – when the hidden ascent is replaced by the explicit ascent: among the Venedans, the ascent phase occurred in 50-300 years, therefore, ***the descendants of the Venedans-the Ants and Sclavins-first realized themselves as ants and Sclavins around 170-200 years.*** This is the

very point – the beginning of beginnings for all the ancient Slavs and for all their descendants!

Contemporaries of the ancient Slavs in the years 170-200 did not write anything about the Ants and Sklavins, because two thousand years ago there were not so many mass media and literate people as now; moreover, contemporaries generally wrote little about the Ants and Sklavins in the first half of the first millennium AD.!

So, with a sufficient degree of confidence, we can consider the date of the beginning of statehood for all living Slavs 170 year. Based on this understanding, the time of existence of a series of separate tribes and independent states that led to modern Russians in 2018 is approximately 2018-170≈1850 years.

Application. From Wends to Russians

1) Ancestors and the passion impulse of the first century.

The Veneds are an ancient tribe known to the ancient Romans in the first and second centuries BC. A passionate push that occurred in the first century AD divided the Veneds into Ants and Sclavins by the fourth century AD [3, p.53].

2) Rise – from 50 to 300 years.

2.1) Hidden ascent – from 50 to 170 (200) years.

In the phase of the hidden rise, the Wends were still ethnic Wends, but they already carried the seeds of other, younger and much stronger ethnoses.

2.2) A clear rise – from 170 (200) to 300 years.

At this stage, the Wends were divided into several ethnoses, the largest of which were the Ants and Sklavins.

3) The akmatic phase - from 300 to 626.

The territorial expansion of the Ants and Sclavins ended with the unsuccessful storming of Constantinople by the Avars and Slavs.

4) Fracture-from 626 to 852 or 860.

The time of the collapse of the Ancient Slavic ethnoses of the Ants and Sklavins into smaller separate ethnoses of the Roses, Polyans, Drevlyans, Vyatiches, and so on. The break ended with the capture of Kiev by the Roses in 852 or the attack of the Roses on Constantinople in 860.

5) The inertial phase-from 852 or 860 to 1097.

The formation of a new ethnos of Ruses, which became the core of a new great state of the ancient Eastern Slavs-Ruses. The date of completion of the inertial phase should be considered the Lubech Congress of 1097, at which the collapse of Russia was legally formalized.

5) Obscuration-since 1097.

At this time, there was a disintegration of a single ethnos of Ruses into separate ethnoses of steadily weakening Kievans, Rostovites, Novgorodians and others. The Ruses at this time should be understood as the Old Russian superethnos.

(The results of the obscuration of the Old Russian superethnos and the emergence of a new Russian (Orthodox or Russian) superethnos are beyond the scope of this study).

Conclusions:

1. Roses were formed from the Ants, Avars, Huns, Ostrogoths, Sarmatians-Alans and Scythians-ploughmen by 626 in a forest-steppe zone 100-150 km wide from the Dniester to the Seversky Donets, adjacent to the steppes of the Northern Black Sea region.

2. The name of the state of Roses is the Khaganate of Roses, and the title of the ruler of Roses is khagan (great Khan).

3. The Roses were exceptionally versatile: they knew how to live in the forest, fight in the steppe, and walk on the sea.

4. The period of existence of the Roses ethnos is from 626 to 852-860.

5. The Ruses were formed from the Roses and ancient Eastern Slavs in 852-860 and ethnically expanded until 964 across the territories of the Polyans, Drevlyans, Severians, Dregovichi, Krivichi, Vyatichi and other ancient East Slavic tribes.

6. The period of existence of the ethnos of Ruses – from 860 to 1097.

7. The name of the Ruses state is Rus. It is impossible to use the term "Kievan Rus" in the sense of "Ancient Rus".

9. The main actions of the Ruses were the unification of the Eastern Slavs into a single state, the defeat of the hostile Khazar Khaganate and the adoption of Christianity.

10. The beginning of beginnings for all Slavs is the year 170.

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