

<i>boyar</i>	a member of the highest rank of the feudal Moscovian nobility	Boyar
<i>Baltic Sea</i>	an inland sea in Northern Europe	Ostsee
<i>Battle of Narva</i>	a battle between Sweden and Russia in 1700; Russia lost the battle	Schlacht bei Narwa
<i>centralized state</i>	a state in which the central government is most important	Einheitsstaat
<i>Czar/Csar/Tsar</i>	the title of the sovereign of Russia (from the Latin word "Caesar"); also used in Bulgaria and Serbia	Zar
<i>enlist, v</i>	to engage (a person) for duty in the armed forces	einberufen
<i>Estonia</i>	a country in Northern Europe; in 1721, it came under Russian rule until its declaration of independence in 1918	Estland
<i>Grand Duchy of Moscow</i>	a Russian political unit from 1340 until 1547; formerly the Tsardom of Russia	Großfürstentum Moskau
<i>Great Northern War</i>	(1700-1721) a war in which Russia, Denmark-Norway, Poland-Lithuania, and Saxony fought against Sweden; it ended with the defeat of Sweden and the rise of Russia as a new major power	Großer Nordischer Krieg
<i>Holy Synod</i>	the ruling body of church leaders in Russia; established in 1721, abolished in 1917, and replaced by the Patriarchate	Heilige Synode
<i>Ivan III, the Great</i>	(1440-1505) Grand Prince of Moscow; laid the foundations of the Russian state	Iwan der Große
<i>Ivan, IV, the Terrible</i>	(*1530-1584) Grand Prince of Moscow and "Tsar of all of Russia" from 1547 onwards (the Russian word for 'terrible' actually means 'mighty')	Iwan der Schreckliche
<i>layman</i>	a person who is not part of the clergy; today mostly called "layperson"	Laie
<i>mercantilistic, adj.</i>	Mercantilism is an economic theory that increases the wealth of a nation by regulating its supply of money and achieving a positive balance of trade (more exports than imports)	merkantilistisch
<i>Mongol</i>	one of several ethnic groups now mainly located in Mongolia, China, and Russia; The <i>Mongol Empire</i> spanned Eastern Europe and Asia (13th & 14 th century)	Mongole
<i>Muscovy, Moscow</i>	Russia's capital and largest city, seventh largest city in the world (regarding population)	Moskau
<i>Narva River</i>	a river flowing into the Baltic Sea; forms the border of present-day Russia and Estonia	Narwa
<i>Old Believers</i>	people who separated from the Russian Orthodox Church as a protest against reforms	Altgläubige/Altorthodoxe
<i>Ottoman Empire</i>	(1299-1923) at the height of its power it controlled much of Southeastern Europe, Western Asia and North Africa	Osmanisches Reich
<i>Patriarch</i>	head of the Russian Orthodox Church	Patriarch
<i>Peter I, the Great</i>	(*1672-1725)	Peter der Große
<i>principality</i>	a state ruled by a prince or princess	Fürstentum

<i>regent</i>	someone who acts as head of state when the ruler is a child or insane	Regent
<i>Saint Petersburg</i>	founded in 1703; located on the Neva River at the head of the Gulf of Finland on the Baltic Sea; capital of the Russian Empire from 1714 until 1918	St. Petersburg
<i>serfdom</i>	the status of unfree peasants who had to work on the fields of landowners	Leibeigenschaft
<i>succession</i>	the order of succession describes who inherits an office when it becomes vacant	Nachfolge
<i>Ural Mountains, Urals</i>	a mountain range that runs roughly north-south through western Russia; usually considered the natural boundary between Europe and Asia	Ural