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**AGRICULTURE IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE SECOND  
MILLENNIUM**

**Summary**

It shows the history of development and formation of the agriculture and of agriculture as a science. Russian Empire resulted from combining the majority of individual princes of Kievskoy Rus after the expulsion of the Tatar-Mongol invaders (1480) in Central Moscow-Russian state led by King John III (1462-1505 years.). Discovered monuments and paintings dating back to the beginning of the second millennium, show that even in Kievskoy Rus, consisting of many principalities, agriculture, and of agriculture have been at a high level. Agriculture was strong foundation,, which developed and strengthened Kievan Rus. In the south, there was steam in the north shifting agriculture systems. Farmers rye grown almost everywhere, allowing the country sometimes called «rye Rus». However, they reached a large development in the newly formed Central Moscow State, from the reign of John III (1462-1505) and Peter I (1672-1725) and ending with the reign of Alexander II (1818-1881) and Nicholas II (1868-1818), which agriculture and agricultural technique to focus on. During their reign to create and open Russian Academy of Sciences, Class of agriculture, the Department of Agriculture in the

universities, higher agricultural education and scientific - research institutes. In the development and establishment of agriculture and agronomy in the Russian Empire in XVIII-XIX centuries. huge contribution made by eminent scientists of the time: Mikhail Lomonosov (1711-1765) - scholar and lexicographer. In His works reveal issues almost all branches of science, education and agriculture; A. Nartov (1737-1813) — professor, founder and first Chairman of the Free Economic Society, President of the Russian Academy of Sciences; M. Afonin (1739-1810) — Professor of Moscow universtyteu; Komov (1750-1792) — professor, author of the textbook «On agricultural implements» ideas successor soil after the N. Afonin; N. Zheleznov (1816-1877) — professor, first rector Peter agricultural and forestry academy and many others. Galaxy of eminent scholars in the nineteenth century Alexander led the Soviets (1826-1901) - Professor of St. Petersburg University agronomy dividing into several distinct disciplines: agriculture, soil science, agricultural chemistry, forestry, botany and physiology, and others. Each discipline headed by prominent scientists Professor of industry knowledge. All this taken together allowed the Empire to increase agricultural productivity and science — in the First World War to reach the top in the world in the export of grain and a network of research institutions and educational institutions. All this taken together, allowed the Russian Empire to raise productivity in agriculture and the beginning of World War I come out on top in the world in the export of grain and scientific network — research and educational institutions.

*Keywords: agriculture, of agriculture, the Russian Empire, education, research.*