Read the descriptions and guess the historical events:

1. In 988, a grand prince of Kiev chose to adopt Christianity from the Byzantine Empire. This decision shifted the primary religion of the region towards Christianity, leading to the establishment of the Russian Orthodox Church, and integrating the area more into the cultural and religious spheres of Eastern Europe. _____

2. In 1547, the scattered principalities were unified under a singular ruler, who took the title of Tsar, marking the start of the Tsardom of Russia. This centralized form of governance laid the foundation for the expansive Russian Empire that followed. _____

3. This battle, fought in 1380, was a significant turning point where Russian forces successfully repelled Mongol invaders. This victory boosted the national spirit and identity, marking the beginning of the decline of Mongol influence in Russia. _____

4. From 1237 to 1240, Mongol forces invaded and overtook the northeastern territories of Rus', imposing their rule for over two centuries. This period, known as the Mongol yoke, heavily influenced Russian culture, administration, and even military tactics. _____

5. This part of World War II (1941-1945) was the most intense and destructive phase of the conflict for Russia. It involved enormous sacrifices and led to significant losses, but ultimately culminated in a crucial victory against Nazi Germany. _____

6. This event took place in 1861, abolishing slavery and freeing millions from the land and allowing them to own property and marry without their lord's consent. This reform was a major step towards modernizing the Russian economy and reducing peasant unrest. _____

7. It was a civil war, which led to the overthrow of the Romanov dynasty and the establishment of the Soviet government. It began with the February Revolution, followed by the October Revolution, which set the stage for a communist state. _____

8. This day, celebrated on May 9, 1945, marks the formal surrender of Nazi Germany to the Soviet Union at the end of World War II in Europe. This day remains a profoundly important national holiday in Russia, symbolizing the country's enormous wartime sacrifices and victory. _____

9. In 1613, a young boy was selected to stabilize a nation in disarray, inaugurating a 300-year reign that would see monumental changes across an expanding empire. His lineage would define the cultural and political landscape of the nation until the early 20th century.. _____

10. Dating back to the late 9th century, it led to the establishment of a federation of East Slavic tribes under the rule of the Rurik dynasty. This event is crucial as it marks the beginning of organized Russian statehood and laid the groundwork for the development of the Russian nation. _____

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