

A background image of a mosaic portrait of a man, likely a religious figure, with a beard and a halo. The mosaic is composed of small, colorful tiles in shades of blue, gold, and brown. The man's face is the central focus, with a halo above his head. The overall style is ancient and religious.

V. KUBAREV

WORLD HISTORY

VOLUME II

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Prof. Kubarev Valeriy Viktorovich, the book World History in 3 volumes

This book is the result of the author's twenty-year work to restore historical justice in relation to the most ancient family of the Rus' – Flavians. In 2009, the book *Vedas of Rus'* was published, which outlined the reconstruction of world history and the history of religions. It was based on the author's assumptions and hypotheses, formulated in the form of a unique scientific paradigm.

As part of the research, the true history and chronology were generally restored. The book included two sections: the first was called *A Short Course in World History*, the second was called *The General History of Christianity*. History and religion are closely interconnected. It is impossible to consider historical processes outside the context of religious narratives. However, over the past few centuries they have become a bargaining chip in the political games of those in power. Therefore, history and religion are the quintessence of politics. An impartial reconstruction of human experience is the most powerful political weapon.

The new monograph clarifies and develops the provisions of the author's paradigm. The peculiarity of the book is that in the past the author put forward hypotheses based on assumptions, and now the guesses have received scientific confirmation through instrumentally provable facts – chronicles, astronomical phenomena and DNA genealogy. In addition, the paradigm of world history and the history of religions is based on the scientist's independent view of a series of events that were often interpreted by the winners, decorating reality and humiliating the losers. The author interprets the facts over the battle and gives the reader the right to find his own opinion. The essence of the paradigm is to substantiate the uniqueness of Rus' as the cradle of humanity, from the territory of which the founders of Western and Eastern civilizations emerged. Russia is represented in the work as a unique culture that occupies a special place on Earth. Recent history is practically not touched upon in the book.

Restoring history and chronology allowed the author to predict the future. Humanity is facing a series of severe tests – the transformation of humanity in 2010–2054. However, there is light at the end of the tunnel.

The book has an extensive bibliography – more than 1850 sources. To explain the materials, illustrations from the repository of free media files of the network resource – “Wikipedia” www.wikipedia.org, images from the catalog “Hagia Sophia”, images by Antoine Helbert, as well as photos, diagrams and schemes made by the author were used.

The author hopes that the book will be of interest to lovers of history, religion, philosophy and politics.

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FROM THE AUTHOR

Dear readers,

We present to your attention a book that has restored, in general, world history and the history of religions. The mysteries and secrets of bygone civilizations turn into an open secret. There is only conspiracy and fraud of unworthy people, brazenly striving to maintain global and local power.

This book summarizes the information accumulated by humanity and expresses the opinion of the Russian clan about past events, clears away the rubble of lies of world history and gives a clear picture of the future of earthly civilization. The history book was created by a member of the Russian family who created this history. This three-volume History of the World is a continuation of the development of the book Veda of Rus', written in 2009. When creating the books, the author took an unusual approach to the study of world history and the history of religion. The essence of the idea is that since ancient times there has been a dynasty founded by the Heavenly Father. The genus originates from the legendary Adam, the first homo sapiens. Members of the dynasty led nations and the first states. Particularly outstanding people were considered Alps, capable of controlling the forces of nature and animals. They were often famous figures of their eras and forever established themselves in world history. Information about the patriarchs was preserved in the chronicles of Rome, Egypt, Asia, Byzantium, Bulgar and Rus'. The remains of these people are in burials and family crypts, and DNA testing can establish the relationship of all members of the dynasty. Reconstruction and study of the family tree of Rus' allows us to restore the history of all mankind.

The author's approach was fully justified in the process of studying history and world chronicles. The main core of world history turned out to be the activities of the family of Rus', whose full name is Perunovich-Heraclides-Fabian-Flavians-Dulo-Rus'-Macedonians-Rurikovich-Monomashich. As a result, it was possible to almost completely restore world history for a period of more than 5,500 years from 3506 BC to present day.

The work carried out revealed numerous forgeries concocted by chroniclers, Christian theologians, members of anonymous power groups and Zionists. The official history of Rus' was not written by Russian people. All key works on controversial issues are written by opponents.

The sensational result of the author's research was proof of the origin of Homo sapiens on the territory of Russia. The first civilization of mankind – Atlantis – was located in the vastness of Eurasia – from the Carpathians, the Volga region and to Altai, where the second civilization – Daaria – was founded. Atlantis and Daaria perished during a flood caused by the displacement of the Earth's south pole towards the Urals. After a cataclysm called the Late Bronze Age collapse, the center of intelligent life moved to the Mediterranean, from where it returned to the Volga region. Ancient Egypt was located in two parts of the world. The author discovered a chronological shift in the history of Egypt lasting 1780 years, so Ancient Egypt is not so ancient. The original Lower Egypt was founded on the island and river Akhtub, where the cities of Rome and Memphis were built in 753 BC. After the expulsion of kings and pharaohs in 509 BC. Place names of Lower Egypt moved to Africa. The Roman Empire began its expansion from the Volga region and occupied a vast territory – from Spain to India. After the Fire in 64, Rome was moved to the lands of the Etruscans – the city of Veii on the banks of the Tiber.

At the beginning of the I century, the idea of Christianity was born as a theoretical religion of the Living God. The great temples of Christianity were dedicated to Wisdom – Sophia, and not to Christ. The first millennium AD was Old Testament Christianity, only to become New Testament Christianity in 1010.

The New kingdom of Egypt is not at all as ancient as scientists believe. The pharaohs were descendants of the Roman Emperors of African origin, the Gordians, ethnic Germans. Therefore, all pharaohs of the New Kingdom belong to haplogroup R1b1. The famous pharaoh Tutankhamun was, respectively, a German and a contemporary of Attila.

At the beginning of our era, the center of civilization again moved from the Volga region to the Mediterranean. In 330, New Rome was founded – Constantinople on the Bosphorus. The Byzantine Empire ruled vast territories and contributed to the cultural and economic development of the Mediterranean peoples. The rulers of the nomadic tribes of Eurasia controlled power in Constantinople for hundreds of years and became emperors. However, the dominant power in the Mediterranean in the VI–VII centuries was Egypt and Alexandria. Rome in the Apennines lost its importance in the middle of the V century. New Rome on the Bosphorus gained strength only in the middle of the VII century, when Great Israel – Great Bulgaria was created by Khagan Kubrat and the power of Egypt was undermined.

Only in the VII century did Islam and Judaism appear in the East. In the second half of the X century, the Mother of God Mary/Maria Vladimirovna was born in Rus', then Jesus Christ Chrysostom was born immaculately. Exactly a thousand years after the birth of the author of the idea of Christianity, the Savior accomplished his feat, saving people from original sin. Then Christianity split into Eastern and Western churches, and the Crusades began. The XI century was accompanied by the flowering of religions, culture, art and economics throughout the world, wherever the divine grace of Jesus appeared.

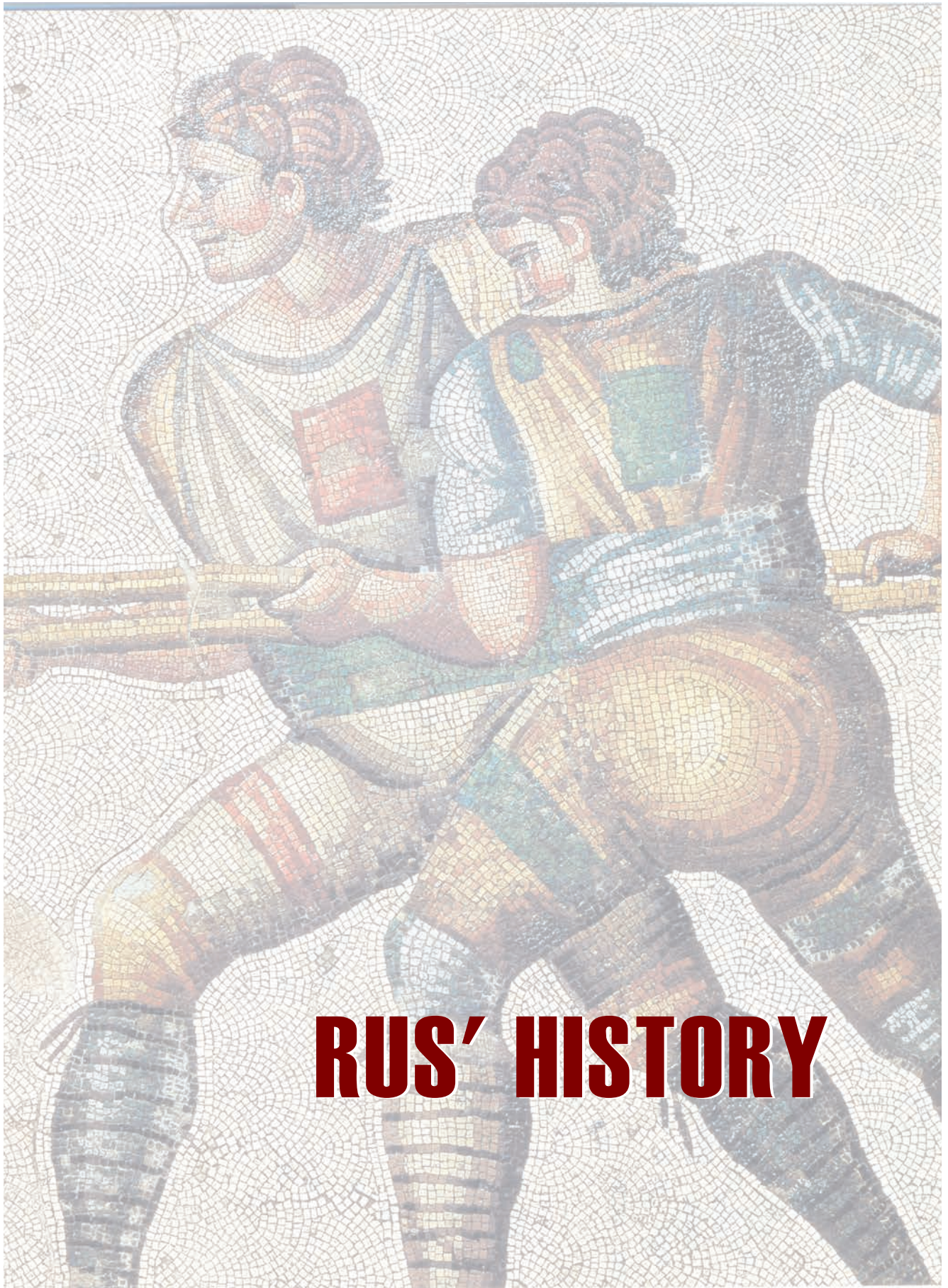
Against this background, Russian statehood was formed as part of Byzantine power and traditions. The founders of Ancient Rus' were the descendants of the emperors of Rome and relatives of the emperors of Constantinople. The Macedonian dynasty was intertwined with the Lekapenos – Rurikovichs.

The Flavian–Rus' dynasty founded almost all modern religions and actually created modern civilization. Let us list the patriarchs of humanity who were members of the Russian dynasty and the ancestors of the Russian people. What scientists and readers know about them are the emperors Titus Vespasian Flavius, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine the Great, Valens, Theodosius the Great, Theodosius II, Phocas, Heraclius I, Justinian Rhinotmetus, Constantine the Blind, Macedonians, Lekapenos, Anna Porphyrogenita, Basil the Bulgar Slayer and Constantine Monomachos? What do the names of great historical figures tell modern people – Tash Bash, Aga Ruzha, Kubar, Budimir, Arbat, Attila, Yurgan, Kubrat, Sulabi, Karadjar, Ugyr Urus Aidar, Lachin, Almush, Khin Kubar, Chrysostom and Muhammad?

All the author's hypotheses and dating of the history of the world have been confirmed through biblical astronomical phenomena reflected in the chronicles and scriptures, which indicates the truth of the conclusions.

Modern power in most countries is in the hands of ordinary people, who are driven by greed, godlessness, vices and the desire to retain power at any cost. The author is convinced that from March 20, 2010 to mid 2054, the world is in the midst of a transformation of humanity, the completion of which awaits us in the coming decades.

Happy reading to you,
Professor Valeriy Viktorovich Kubarev
04/16/2024



RUS' HISTORY

5. Origin of the Rurik kin

The family tree of the princes of Rus' goes back to Adam, they are the heirs of the family of Heraclides, Fodiev, Fabiev and Flavian family (see the first volume of the book). According to the author's reconstruction of history, the gods of the Olympic pantheon were ethnic Ugrians from the area of the Yamnaya culture (Volga region and Southern Urals). After the flood – the Late Bronze Age collapse (1250–1200 BC), the surviving titans settled on Olympus, which is not located in Greece at all, but in Bithynia (Small Olympus, Mount Uludag) 35 km from the city of Prusa (Bursa) .

In our era, the ancestor of the family of Rus' and the Rurikovichs was Titus Flavius Vespasian, aka Khagan Tash Bash, aka Abraham, who spent a significant part of his life in the Middle East, the Balkans and Anatolia.

The author is convinced that the concept of the state “Power” in the Bulgar chronicles [17] is identified by the Bulgars with Rome and the Roman Empire. The adoption of Islam in the X century as the official religion of Volga Bulgaria, over time, distorted the original meaning of the Power and the origin of the Bulgars.

In historiography, the opinion has been established that representatives of ancient and respected families became emperors of Rome and Byzantium, but no one noticed that they were all leaders of their small nations and kings of certain territories and cities. Behind true emperors were millions of people, not just families. For example, the Flavians were kings of the nomadic peoples of the Volga region, the North Caucasus and Siberia. Some of them settled in the Balkans, Italy, Anatolia and the Middle East. The ethnic composition of the tribes was diverse – they were representatives of the Ugrians (haplogroup N1), Germans and Latins (haplogroup R1b) and Indo-Europeans (haplogroups I1, I2). They considered themselves Bulgars – Romans and used the self-name of the power – Idel or Itil. Therefore, the elite of Ancient Rome was formed, among other things, from the class of horsemen – “kings–shepherds”.

After the flood, according to legend, the elite of the Ugrians settled on Olympus. It is not for nothing that the throne of Rus' – the city of Prusa – is located next to the habitat of the ancestors – the gods of the Olympic pantheon (Zeus, Hercules). The first king of Rus'



Rurikovich – from Rurik to Ivan the Terrible

and Prussia was Constantius Chlorus, aka Aga Ruzha/Ruja in the III century [17]. Note that King Prusias I was called “lame” in Greek Προυσίας Α' ὁ Χωλός, and Constantius' nickname is “Pale” – Χλωρός. If you rearrange the letter λ, you get a play on words that are almost isomorphic in spelling. Constantius met his wife in a civil marriage (concubina), the future Christian Equal to the Apostles Saint Helena, in a tavern in the suburb of Prusa.

The second king of Prusa was the son of Constantius Chlorus – Equal to the Apostles Saint Constantine the Great, aka Kubar – Barys [17].

Then the throne of Rus' passed by inheritance between the brothers and cousins of the Bulgar khagans, called Flavius in Rome. The main prize – the title of Emperor of Rome – remained with the senior representatives of the family. Finally, the throne of Rus', the city of Prusa, became the property of Mundzuk, aka Urus-Ruzha Burgas, reign 414–434, volume III, p. 90 [17]. Mundzuk was the youngest son of Princess Rosomon [1075,1076] and Khagan Arbat, aka Theodosius the Great, aka Leader Moses.

Mundzuk inherited the throne of Rus' to his nephew Attila, whose father was Muenchak, the eldest son of Arbat, volume III, p. 91 [17]. In the future, it is necessary to conduct a special study and identify all the kings of Prusa from Attila to Rurik. Attila is identified by us with Flavius Aetius, Theodosius II and Joshua. He was called Flavius Aetius before his accession among the nomadic tribes of the Huns in 434.

Starting from the I century, power in the Roman Empire, Byzantium, Great Bulgaria and Rus' was transferred in a bizarre way between fathers and children, as well as brothers and nephews, sometimes grandchildren of reigning persons. In any case, genetically, the heirs received the blood of the previous generation from father to son, maintaining the power of the Ugric kings. We will summarize all the data about the Ugric kings, patriarchs, Roman and Byzantine emperors in a large table below.

After Attila's death, his empire fell apart into separate components, ruled by his children and other relatives who seized power in certain regions. According to the Bulgarian chronicles, volume III, pp. 91–95 [17], the khagans were Illak Aby-Dulo (453–454), Tingiz Khursa (454–469), Irnik (463–489), Audan (463–532), Masgut (489–505), Mundo (505–520), Bulyak-Bolgar (520–522), Kushtan/Constantine (527–528), Mugel (528), Avar (528–531), Princess Boyarkyz (520–535), Katrag (531–563), Bayan-Chelbir (535–590), who was a great poet and musician, Askal Kelbir (563–593), Albur (593–602), Yurgan Teles (602–605) and the Great Khagan Kubrat (605–660).

After the reign of Irnik (late V century), the period of Bulgarian history corresponds to the reign of the Judges from the Old Testament. The era ended with the appearance of the first King Saul of the Great Israel, also known as Yurgan Teles. Then the Great Khagan Kubrat-Kurbat-Kurt entered the historical stage. Kubrat [8] created a monotheistic religious state – Great Bulgaria or Great Israel. We identify him with King David, who was called Dad (Father) on the frescoes and mosaics of Byzantium.

A small part of the Bulgar Khagans became Emperors of Byzantium (see table), but most remained kings in the steppes and cities of Europe and Asia. Byzantine and Arab chronicles noted the continuous connection between the Bulgarian kings and the

No.	Emperors, names	Board, years	Life, years	Ugric Tsars, names	Board, years	Life, years
1	Titus Vespasianus Flavius	69–79, 79–81, 81–96	7/9–163	Tash Bash, Er Tash Artan, Abraham	?–163	7/9–163
2	Constantius Chlorus Flavius	305–306	126–306	Avitahol, Aga Ruzha, King Prusias I, Isaac	163–?	3 century, 126–306
3	Constantine I Great, Flavius Valerius	306–337	250–337	Kubar – Barys, King Prusias II, Jacob, Israel	IV century	230/250–337
4	Constantine II	337–340	317–340			
5	Constantius II	340–361	317–361			
6	Julianus II	361–363	331–363			
7	Iovianus	363–364	330–364			
8	Valentinianus I	364–375	321–375			
9	Valens II Flavius	364/375–378	328–378	Balamber, Budimir, Judas	363–378	?–378
10	Theodosius I Great Flavius, Dux Moesiae	379–395	347–395	Arbat, Alp Biy, Abay, Dux Moesiae, Moses	378–402	345–402
11	Arcadius	395–408	377–408	Mundzuk, Rus'	402–414	381–414
12	Theodosius II, Flavius Aetius	408–450	401–450	Attila, Aetcel, Joshua	408/434–453	401–453
13	Marcian	450–457	392–457			
14	Leo I Thracian	457–474	401–474			
15	Leo II	474–474	425–474			
16	Zeno	474–491	425–491	Ernakh	463–489	?–489
17	Anastasius I	491–518	430–518	Masgut Ruzha	489–505	?–505
18	Justine I	518–527	?–527	Banant, Mundo	505–520	?–520
19	Justinianus I	527–565	483–565			
20	Justin II	565–578	520–578			
21	Tiberius II Constantine	578–582	520–582	Bayan Chelbir, Utrik	535–590	510–590
22	Maurice	582–602	539–602	Alburi	593–602	?–602
23	Phocas	602–610	547–610	Yurgan Teles, King Saul	602–605	547–605
24	Heraclius I August Flavius	610–641	574–641	Kubrat, Kurt, Kurbat, King David	605–653/660	570/574–653/665
25	Constantine III	641–641	612–641			
26	Heraclius II	641–641	626–641			
27	Constans II	641–668	630–668			
28	Constantine IV	668–685	652–685	Bat Bayan, Ilyat	665–690	617–690
29	Justinian II Rhinotmetus Flavius	685–695	669–711	Sulabi, King Solomon, Suleiman	700–727	?–727
30	Leontios	695–698	?–706			
31	Tiberius III	698–705	?–706			
32	Justinian II Rhinotmetus Flavius	705–711	669–711	Sulabi, King Solomon, Suleiman	700–727	?–727
33	Philippikos Bardan	711–713	?–713			
34	Anastasios II	713–715	?–718			
35	Theodosius III	715–717	?–754			
36	Leo III Isaurian Flavius	717–741	685–741	Avar, Aiar	727–759	?–759

No.	Emperors, names	Board, years	Life, years	Ugric Tsars, names	Board, years	Life, years
37	Constantine V Flavius	741–775	718–775			
38	Leo IV Khazar Flavius	775–780	750–780	Tat–Utyak	760–787	? – 87
39	Constantine VI Blind Flavius	776–780 780–797	771–805	Karadjar	787– 805/813	771– 805/813
40	Irene	797–802	752–803			
41	Nikephoros I	802–811	760–811			
42	Michael I Rangabe	811–813	?–844			
43	Leo V Armenian	813–820	775–820			
44	Michael II Amorian	820–829	?–829			
45	Theophilos	829–842	813–842	Leo, Urus Ugyr Aydar	815–855	796–855
46	Michael III	842–867	840–867			
47	Basil I, son of Constantine VI	867–886	805/811– 886			
48	Constantine	868–879	?–879	Lachin, Rurik	822–879	862–879
49	Leo VI Wise	886–912	866–912	Oleg the Seer	879–912	?840–912
50	Alexander	912–913	870–913			
51	Constantine VII Porphyrog.	913–959	905–959			
52	Romanos I Lekapenos	920–944	870–948	Igor Lachin	912– 945/949	870– 945/949
53	Christopher Lekapenos	921–931	?–931	Almysh Jaffar	895– 925/930	855– 925/930
54	Stephen Lekapenos	924–945	?–963	Svyatoslav	945– 969/972	905–972
55	Constantine Lekapenos	924–945	?–946/948	Glebe	?–945	907–945
56	Romanos Lekapenos	927–945	?–946	Mal	900–946	? – 946/949
57	Michael Lekapenos	931–945	?–?	Michael	930– 943/945	?– 943/945
58	Romanos II Yanger	945–963	938–963			
59	Nikephoros II Phokas	963–969	912–969			
60	John I Tzimiskes	969–976	925–976			
61	Basil II Bulgar Slayer	960/976– 1025	958–1025	Basil, Vladimir I	940– 1015	978–1015
62	Constantine VIII	1025–1028	960–1028			
63	Romanos III Argir	1028–1034	968–1034			
64	Zoe	1028–1050	978–1050			
65	Theodora	1028–1056	984–1056			
66	Michael IV Paphlagonian	1034–1041	1010–1041			
67	Michael V Kalaphates	1041–1042	1015–1042			
68	Constantine IX Monomachos	1042–1055	?–1055	Yaroslav the Wise	1016–1054	978–1054

emperors of New Rome, without specifying that they had a genetic and family connection. The chronicles of the Bulgars described them as their khagans, and the Byzantine annals – as respected and influential imperial nobles, who, by the will of fate and conducting a continuous struggle for power, became emperors. Later historians attributed their families to the "Greeks", which is a politicized fiction.

After the reign of Kubrat, aka Hercules Augustus Flavius, which confirms our hypothesis about the origin of the Russian family from the Flavians, the huge empire fell into several parts, since Kubrat had five sons who had serious human, military and financial resources. From Khagan Kubrat came the royal families of New Rome, Danube Bulgaria, Avar Khaganate, Volga Bulgaria, Caliphates in the East, Khazaria, Rus' and other powers.

One of Kubrat's adopted sons was Kubar (Kyzyl-Kubar) of the Bilig family, volume III, page 98 [17]. His descendants settled in the Balkans (modern Greece and Bulgaria). Family tree – Kubar, Imenyar-Bilig, Shada-Idik, Kelbir, Sain, Bir-Eget, Tarkhan (son of a Byzantine mother), sons Banju (Methodius), Kushtan (Constantine) and Baksan (Cyril). Baksan and Banju became monks under the names Cyril and Methodius and created the Church Slavonic alphabet, which is more accurately called the Church Russian alphabet. Cyril and Methodius were cousins of Rurik (Lachin), since Rurik himself traced his ancestry to Kubrat and Bat Bayan.

The senior imperial branch of the Russian family, the Flavians, was continued by Bat Bayan/Ilyat (665–690) and Sulabi (700–727). Sulabi is identified by the author with the Emperor Justinian II Rhinotmetus, who was in power twice. After the first reign, he was forced to flee to Volga Bulgaria, collect finances and, with the Bulgarian army, win back his throne in Constantinople. After reigning in Constantinople, he apparently converted to Islam and became Caliph of the Umayyad Caliphate in Damascus under the name Suleiman (715–717). We identify Sulabi with the biblical King Solomon. The dates of the reigns of Justinian, Sulabi and Suleiman differ slightly by year, which is caused by the difficulties of translating the eras of New Rome, Bulgarians and Arabs into the modern chronology system.

Sulabi had a son named Ayar/Avar (727–759), aka Emperor Flavius Leo III the Isaurian, reign (717–741). Leo the Isaurian was married to the Khazar princess Chakchak or Chekalin. In 750 she gave birth to Leo IV the Khazar (775–780), who we identify with Tat-Utyak, son of Avar, reigning 760–787. Tat-Utyak was married to Kanbika, who gave birth to a son, Karadjar. In the Byzantine chronicles, Irina, a resident of Athens, became the wife of Leo Khazar. Subsequently, Empress Irene was recognized as an Equal-to-the-Apostles Saint of the Eastern Church.

Karadjar, son of Tat-Utyak and Kanbiki. Ruled in 787–813, volume III, p. 100 [17]. He was married to Arya-Uslan, who gave birth to a son, Urus Ugyr Aidar. The first part of the name Kara-djar is associated with the concept of “dark, blind.” According to the Bulgarian chronicle, Karadjar died in battle from an arrow that pierced his throat, volume I, page 29 [17]. The king was too lazy to fasten his helmet before the battle.

Constantine VI the Blind (Flavius Constantine VI), last emperor of the Isaurian dynasty, lived 771–805, reigned 780–797. During the life of his father Leo, Khazar was crowned in 776 as co-ruler [652]. Since 780, Constantine's mother, Irina, ruled. From 790, Constantine began to rule alone. In 788, after a viewing of his brides, Constantine married Mary of Amnia, who gave birth to two daughters. In 795, the emperor tonsured his wife a nun and removed her from himself. In the same year he married Fedot, who gave birth to a son, Leo (Leon), in 796. Soon, grandmother Irina declared the baby dead. On August 15, 797, Constantine was blinded by his own mother Irene as a warning for iconoclasm. His wife Fedora was sent to a monastery, where she gave birth to a son [1077].

The deposed emperor almost died as a result of the execution. However, Constantine lived until 805 [16], therefore, the second son was born in 806. Thus, Constantine the Blind had two sons, whose fate remained unknown.

Urus Ugyr Aidar, son of Karadjar and Arya-Uslan, volume III, p. 100 [17]. Literally the name of the king is translated as the Great Horseman Igor. From early childhood he was hidden from his grandmother Irina in Kyiv, was baptized at a young age, and reigned from 815 to 855. As an adult, out of resentment towards his relatives and the elite of Constantinople, he converted to Islam in 820. Created on the basis of the lands of Kara-Bulgaria (Western Bulgar) the state of the Khaganate of Rus (Russian Khaganate) with its capital in Kyiv. In those days, Kyiv was inhabited by Khazars (Jews), Avars, Ugrians and Varangians who believed in Tengri (Tengrians).

Ugyr Urus Aidar (Great Horseman Igor) became the founder of the Saklan dynasty of Volga Bulgaria [17], the Russian Rurik dynasty, the dynasty of the Lekapenos emperors and the Arpad dynasty [17] in Hungary (see table below). Identified individuals are marked in gray in the table.

No.	Khagan (years of life)	Reign	Lekapenos (life)	Reign	Arpad's (life)	Reign
1	Urus Ugyr Aidar, Leo 797–855	819–855				
2	Gabdulla Djilki 820–882	855–882			Ugyek 820–882	855–882
3	Lachin, Rurik 822–882	862– 879/882	Constantine 822–882	869–879		
4	Bat-Uryr (Igor) Mumin ?–895	882–895				
5	Almush/Almysh Djagfar, ?–925	895–925	Christopher 850– 925/930	921–931	Almos 855–925	895–925
6	Hasan, Kazan ?–930	925–930			Kurszan 875–930 Arpad 880–933	925–930 925–933
7	Mikail Yalkau ?–943	930–943	Michail ?–943	931–945	Zolta 896– 947/948	933– 946/947
8	Muhammad ?–976	943–976			Falisci ?–955	947–955
9	Talib/Gleb Mumin?–981	976–981	Basil Lekapenos ?–985	945–985	Taksony 931–972	955–972
10	Timar Mumin Bandjak ?–1004	981–1004				

In addition, according to the author's reconstruction of history, Urus Ugyr Aidar became the founder of the Quraysh dynasty. Aidar married a Pecheneg princess, who gave birth to a son, Djilki (820), who converted to Islam and the name Gabdulla. The second son of the khan was Lachin (822), a fan of the old Bulgar faith – Tengrism (Vedism). During the reign of Urus Ugyr Aidar, Kara-Bolgar or Russian Khaganate achieved economic and political power. In 840, a census of the Kara-Bulgar population was carried

out, according to which more than 1.1 million people lived in the state, there were 173 thousand households that paid a tax of one marten skin per year (hence the name kuna money). In 855, Aidar died and, according to his will, was buried in the city named after his father – Karadjar, for all his life he grieved for him. Aidar's eldest son, Gabdulla Djilki, life 820–882, reign 855–882, was an Islamist, and therefore was not mentioned in the annals of Byzantium and Rus'.

The author identifies Urus Ugyr Aidar with Leo, the eldest son of Constantine VI the Blind, who allegedly disappeared in infancy.

Basil I Macedonian Flavius, founder of the Macedonian dynasty, life 805–886, reign 867–886. The place of Basil's birth is not known exactly. The father is considered to be Constantine the Macedonian. Experts in the history of Byzantium did everything to confuse the ethnicity of the emperor. So the Bury historian John Bagnell [1078] recorded it as Armenians. However, Arab chronicles called Basil a Slav, although in fact he was an Ugrik, haplogroup N1. Let us note that in Russian chronicles the words "Prince of Urman" were used, and in the Bulgarian chronicles "Urum". We believe that "Armenian", "Urman" and "Urum" in the chronicles simply mean a resident of Rome (Urum) or a Roman.

Basil had several children, including sons Leo VI the Wise and Alexander I, who continued the dynasty. There were four daughters – Anastasia, Anna, Elena and Maria. The last three were born in the imperial Porphyry Hall of the palace in Constantinople.

It is curious that young Basil lived at the headquarters of Khan Krum from 813. Historians call this time captivity. In fact, Krum was Basil's uncle. Only in 836 Basil allegedly managed to escape to Thrace, where he gained freedom. We believe that the ships of the Varangians of Rus' helped him in this. In 866, Basil was declared co-ruler of Michael the Drunkard, and a year later he killed his benefactor and became the sole emperor. At the time of the change of power in 867, the ships of princes Askold and Dir again appeared in New Rome. The author is convinced that it was they who participated in the coup d'état. Moreover, the Princes of Rus' were baptized in Constantinople with the boyars after the victory of Basil. After living a long and varied life, Basil died in a hunting accident in 886. Some historians believe that the emperor was poisoned or killed by the mother of Alexander I.

Lachin, Rurik – son of Khagan Urus Ugyr Aidar, years of life 822–879/882. In Russian chronicles, the year of the prince' death is considered to be 879 (6387) [750]. In the Bulgarian chronicles, Gabdulla Djilki and Lachin/Rurik die in 882, volume I, page 44 [17]. According to our research and the Bulgarian annals, volume III, page 98 [17], Rurik was baptized in 860 in Itil (the capital of the Khazar Khaganate) by his cousins Equal-to-the-Apostles Saints Cyril and Methodius with the godmother name Constantine. In 862 [750] Rurik was called to reign in Novgorod along with his brothers Sineus and Truvor. At that time, Rurik had an older brother, Djilki, and a cousin, Prophetic Oleg (Leo), the son of Basil the Macedonian, who later became Emperor Leo VI the Wise. An alternative version of the identification of Sineus and Truvor is the Russian names of the Princes Askold and Dir. It is still unknown who is named in Russian chronicles as Sineus and who is Truvor.



Imperial pier of Constantinople, Antoine Helbert

Rurik married twice. He spent the first part of his life with his wife Umila [750], the sister of the Khazar Khagan Isaac (in Russian chronicles, Umila and Isaac were called the children of Gostomysl, Prince of Novgorod. Having lived to the age of 48 in a childless marriage, Rurik married a second time to Efanda, the daughter of the “Prince of Urman,” pp. 422–423 [777]. Efanda was the sister of the “Urman prince” Oleg the Prophet, Rurik’s brother-in-law [777]. Before his death, Rurik lived with both wives. After Rurik’s second wedding, Efanda gave birth to a son, Igor, in 870. Rurik died in Itil, surrounded by Umila, Efanda and his son Igor.

Constantine Macedonian Flavius, son and co-emperor of Emperor Basil the Macedonian. Reigned 869–879. The first wife of Basil the Macedonian, named Maria, is called the mother of Constantine. There is a well-known coin – a gold solidus, on one side of which Basil I is depicted, and on the other side – Constantine and Eudoxia.

We identify Rurik/Lachin/Constantine as one historical figure who lived in the IX century. Which of Basil’s daughters (Anastasia, Anna, Elena, Maria married Rurik is still unknown.

Prophetic Oleg, Salahbi (Bulgar name – Prince of Novgorod from 879, Grand Prince of Kiev from 882, brother-in-law of Rurik [777]. In the Bulgarian chronicles it was called Salahbi, volume II, page 23, volume III, page 98 [17]. Year of birth unknown. Bulgarian sources attributed Oleg/Salahbi with support in the dissemination of the alphabet of Cyril and Methodius. He killed the princes Askold and Dir in Kyiv in 882 and seized the throne of the Russian Khaganate. He led the attack on Constantinople in 907, nailing a shield to the gates of Constantinople. He concluded profitable agreements with Byzantium in 907 and 911. Died in 912. In PC [750] he is called the Prophetic One, who knows the future. In the text of a boundary slab found in Bulgaria and dating from 904, Oleg was called the emperor “Theodor Olgu Tarkan” [778].

Leo VI Wise or Philosopher Flavius, Byzantine emperor of the Macedonian dynasty, lived 866–912, reigned 886–912. The Byzantine chronicles do not contain any information about the war with Russia and Oleg the Prophet. Leo was married four times. In 905, the illegitimate heir to the throne, Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, was born from his marriage to Zoe Carbonopsina. After the attack of the Russian troops of Prince Oleg in 907



Forum of Constantine and Senate, Constantinople, Antoine Helbert

on Constantinople, the son Constantine was recognized as legitimate. In 908 he was crowned co-ruler with his father Leo the Wise. In 912, the emperor died of stomach pain, apparently poisoned. Before his death, he transferred power to his half-brother Alexander the Great.

We identify the Prophetic Oleg – Salahbi – Leo VI the Wise as one historical figure who lived in the IX–X centuries. Oleg belonged to the Macedonian dynasty, was a Christian and headed the Russian state after the death of Rurik, transferring power in Rus' to Prince Igor Rurikovich, and in New Rome to his son Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus.

Alexander I Macedonian, emperor of the Macedonian dynasty, lived 880–913, reigned 912–913.

Igor Rurikovich/Ugyr Lachini – Grand Duke of Kievan Rus' in 912–945, years of life around 878–945 [20]. He was married to Olga, according to Russian opinion [750] originally from Pskov (although such a city appeared only in the XII century, and according to Bulgarian chronicles from Pliske (Bulgaria). The wedding took place in 903, but the only son Svyatoslav was born only in 942, which is simply ridiculous. According to the Bulgarian data, volume II, pp. 28–29 [17], in 922 Ugyr Lachini declared the independence of Kievan Rus' from the Bulgar. In 941 and 944, Igor attacked Constantinople [750]. In 945, Igor attacked Korostel (Putivl and its prince Mal, coming for the third time for the same tribute [750]. As a result of an unsuccessful attempt to obtain tribute, Igor was killed. Then Olga came for tribute, to whom Prince Mal proposed marriage. As a result of the attack, the city fell, and Prince Mal was captured. The story didn't end there. According to the Bulgarian chronicles, volume I, pp. 86–87 [17], Mal was sent to serve as a stoker in Olga's bathhouse. For the first time, Olga came to the bathhouse with her maid, the daughter of a boyar. Quote:

“The Mal and the ladies were placed in the Almysh Courtyard and the emir was ordered to be a stoker in the Uljay bathhouse. When Bika entered the bathhouse with her maid, the emir kicked the girl out and took possession of Uljay like a wild stallion. After this, Uljay made Mal the first Urussian bek and kept him and his masters near her and in the greatest honor. Then our people mockingly said that from the very beginning the emir should have fought with Uljay..., and not with a saber...” “Uldjay, fearing that her connection with

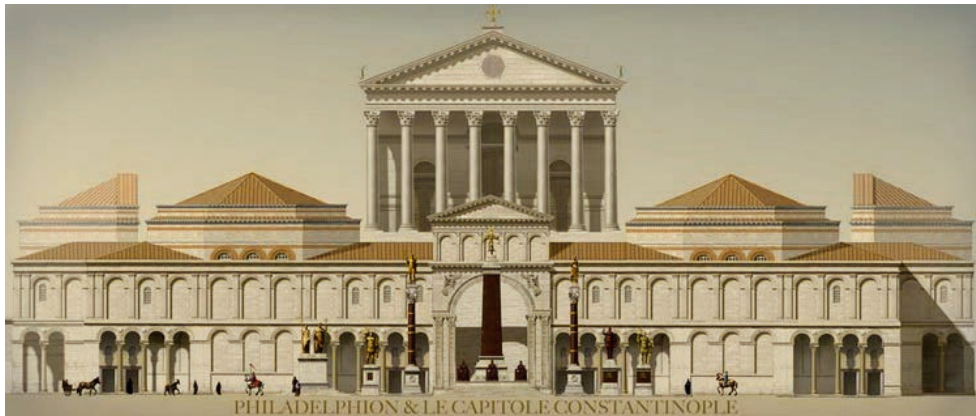
the Emir would become known and cause indignation, ordered Mal to kill the witness of her sin – the maid. Mal, however, took possession of the girl and released her. Meanwhile, she was the daughter of one Ulchi biy, to whom she told everything. Biy rebelled, demanding that Mal marry his daughter.” As a result, Mal became a Russian prince and married Olga's maid. Mal's son, Dobrynya, became the governor of Novgorod, and Mal's daughter, Malusha, married Olga's son, Gleb, and gave birth to Vladimir I.

Romanos I Lekapenos/Lecapenus Flavius, Byzantine emperor from 920 to 944, founder of the Lekapenian dynasty. Years of life 870–948.

Traditional historians consider Romanos Lekapenos to be an Armenian from peasant background. He was married to Theodora, allegedly died in 922. He married his daughter Helen, born in 903, to Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus in 919. In 920 he became emperor – co-ruler of Constantine VII. He made his sons, Christopher, Stephen and Constantine, as well as his grandchildren, Romanos and Constantine, co-rulers. He married his daughter Maria to the Bulgarian Tsar Peter I in 927. The youngest son Theophylact Lekapenos, castrated by his father as a child, became Patriarch of Constantinople (933–956). Basil Lekapenos, also castrated as a child, received the post of first minister of the empire (paracimomen) in 945–985. As a result of palace intrigues, all the Lekapenos lost their titles as emperors in 945 and were sent into exile, where they died. The conspiracy began in 944, when the sons Stephen and Constantine rebelled against the father of Emperor Romanos I Lekapenos and arrested him on December 16, 944, and then exiled to a monastery on the Princes' Islands (20 km from Constantinople), where on January 27, 945 they themselves ended up overthrow.

The author identifies Igor Rurikovich/Ugyr Lachini – Romanos I Lekapenos as one person who lived in the IX–X centuries. Lifetime is 870–944. The first wife of Prekras (Theodora), originally from Danube Bulgaria, daughter of the patrician Nikita. She had a sister who was married to Igor's cousin, Almush. In New Rome her name was Sophia. Second wife Olga. Igor/Romanos Lekapenos had four children – a daughter, Elena, married to Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, the eldest son of Gleb, the middle son of Theophylact, who had never been to Rus', and the younger Svyatoslav. Olga gave birth to Svyatoslav in 922, when Prekras left Igor. The patronymic Lekapenos arose from the Bulgarian name of Rurik–Lachin. In the chronicles the Lekapenos were called Lekapini, in the Bulgarian language – Lachini. At the same time, we understand that Lekapenos began to be called not only the direct descendants of Rurik, but also his relatives – the children and grandchildren of Gabdulla's elder brother Djilki. Igor Rurikovich was emperor from 920 to 944, then was overthrown by his sons and killed by his nephew Mal.

Almush, Almysh, Almosh – the eldest or middle son of Gabdulla Djilki, king of Kara (Dnieper) and Volga Bulgaria, reigned 895–925, before Almush his brother Bat Ugyr (Igor) ruled in 882–895, volume III, p. 167–168 [17]. The years of Almush's life were 855–925/931. The people of Kiev called him Olma. The PC for 898 [750] describes the passage of the Ugrians through Kyiv with the further seizure of the lands of Moravia. Almush's first wife gave birth to sons Gazan (Kazan, Kursan) and Arbat (Arpad). Almush's second wife's name was Nushabi, who gave birth to Yalkau Mikhail, Mal and daughter Zukhra, volume I, page 49 [17]. The Bulgarian nobility, frightened by the Guz invasion, in 895 overthrew Bat-Ugyr, who was hostile to the Guz conquerors, and raised Almush to the Bulgarian throne, who promised to protect Bulgaria from Guz raids. In the center of Kyiv there was the large Almush's Palace (Olmin Dvor), which even in the XII century was a landmark



Capitol of Constantinople, Antoine Helbert

of the city, volume II, p. 24 [10]. In 907, Almush supported the military operation of Salahbi (Oleg the Prophet) in Constantinople, volume II, p. 25 [17]. In 921, the Great Embassy of the Baghdad Caliph arrived in united Bulgaria. On May 16, 922, a solemn ceremony took place declaring Islam the state religion of the united Bulgaria, which provided for the appointment of only Muslims to government posts. Under Almush, the minting of Bulgarian metal coins began. It replaced leather money that had been in circulation since the era of the Idel kingdom. The Bulgars called silver coins “danga”. From this term comes the Russian word “denga” (“money”), volume II, p. 28 [17]. The coins were written “Jagfar bin Gabdullah” in honor of Almush's father. Khan's daughter Zukhra was betrothed to Tahir even before her birth, but he was killed, volume I, pp. 54–55 [17], so Zukhra was married to the future king of Bulgaria. Almush died from a wild bear attack in 925, volume I, pp. 73–74 [17]. The rulers who ruled after the death of Almush, according to Kul Gali, were called “weak kings.”

Almos is the leader of the Hungarian tribes, the son of Igyek. Life time is approximately 820–895. Igyek is the legendary leader of the Hungarian tribes. According to legend, Esheme's wife saw in her dream the mythical bird Turul, which inseminated Esheme and predicted that many great kings would come from her. Soon their son Almos was born [1079].

We identify the mythical leader Igyek with the very real Djilki, Khagan of the Bulgarians in 855–882. We find a chronological shift down 30 years in the history of the Hungarian princes and kings. The real Khan Almos lived until 925 or 931, not 895.

Christopher Lekapenos, considered the eldest son of Emperor Romanos I Lekapenos (Lecapenus). Reigned is 921–931. Nothing is known about Christopher's early life. Before his accession he was the head of the palace guard. He had three brothers – Stephen Lekapenos, Constantine Lekapenos and Patriarch Theophylact of Constantinople, as well as two younger sisters. When Christopher's mother Theodora died in 922, his wife Sophia was proclaimed Augusta, along with Helen Lekapenos. After his death, Sophia went to a monastery. Daughter Maria was married in 927 to the Bulgarian Tsar Peter I.

All family ties of Emperor Christopher Lekapenus are considered unreliable [1080]. It turned out that he was married to Sophia, the sister of the wife of the father of Romanos Lekapenos named Theodora. The sisters' father was the Slav Nikita, a wealthy patrician. At the same time, the daughter Helena of Romanos Lekapenos was born in 903, accordingly, Christopher could not possibly be the son of Romanos, because the relationship of the sisters was established immutably. It can definitely be said that Christopher's mother was Theodora, who allegedly died in 922. We conclude that the names of Christopher's mother and Romanos I's wife simply coincide.

In 928, the patrician Nikita incited Christopher to overthrow his father, for which he was expelled. Christopher died in August 931, leaving three children – daughter Maria, son Romanos and Michael, who became Caesars and emperors – co-rulers of Romanos I Lekapenos and Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus in 927–945 and 931–945, respectively. The author identifies Almus–Almos–Christopher as one historical figure who lived in the IX–X centuries. Almush was older than his cousin Ugyr Lachini, also known as Igor Rurikovich or Romanos. Surprisingly, Igor and Almush were married to sisters – Princesses Olga and Sofia, daughters of patrician Nikita from Bulgaria. The Bulgars called Sofia by the name Nushabi, who gave birth to Yalkau Mikhail (Mikhail), Mal (Romanos) and a daughter Zukhra (Maria).

Consequently, Christopher was not the son, but the older cousin of Romanos I Lekapenos – Igor Rurikovich, and accordingly was the uncle of Romanos's children – Helena, Stephen (Svyatoslav) and Constantine (Gleb). Our discovery elegantly corrects all misunderstandings about the origin and order of succession to the throne of the Macedonian and Lekapenos dynasties. Note that the Lekapenos were the closest relatives of the Macedonian dynasty (descendants of Kubrat, Bat Bayan and Constantine VI the Blind) and the branch of the Bulgarian kings descending from Kubrat's son named Asparukh (the younger brother of Bat Bayan).

Helena Lekapene – Augusta of New Rome, daughter of Romanos I Lekapenos, wife of Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, years of life 903–961, gave birth to Romanos II the Younger (938–963) and four daughters – Theodora, Agatha, Theophano and Anna. Elena's father was Igor Rurikovich, her mother was Princess Prekrasa/Theodora.

Svyatoslav Igorevich, Barys (form of the name Kubar) – Prince of Novgorod (945–969) and Grand Duke of Kiev (945–972), years of life 942–972. The exact year of birth is not known. Father Igor and mother Olga married in 920/922, so the date of Svyatoslav's birth as 942 looks doubtful. Mentioned in PC [750] for 946 in the description of the campaign against the Drevlyans. The regent of the kingdom was Princess Olga (died in 969), who actually ruled the state. The Joachim Chronicle [777] p. 433 (38) says that Svyatoslav killed his younger brother Gleb for belonging to Christianity. The children of Svyatoslav are Yaropolk, Oleg and Vladimir, and the chronicles separate Vladimir from the other sons of Svyatoslav:

“Svyatoslav had three sons, and they divided up the regions: to the oldest Yaropolk he gave the city of Kyiv with the entire region, to Olga the youngest the Drevlyans, and to Vladimir, the son of Malushin, Novgrad.”

The mother of Yaropolk and Oleg is unknown. Vladimir's mother was Malusha, Princess Olga's housekeeper. Svyatoslav fought with the Bulgarians, Byzantines and Khazars – in the 960s he defeated the Khazar Khaganate with the help of troops from the Volga Bulgars and

the Byzantines (heavy cavalry, battering machines). He died in 972 on the rapids of the Dnieper at the hands of the Pechenegs.

Barys (form of the name Kubar) is a Russian Bek, the son of Ugyr Lachini – Igor Rurikovich. The first time Barys is mentioned by the Bulgars is volume I, page 51 [17] in an event dating back to 925. A certain doctor Subash built a hospital and pharmacy in Bashtu (Kyiv), where he healed the terminally ill Barys, the son of Ugyr Lachini, whom Roman doctors tried unsuccessfully to treat.

“When Barys’s mother, Anatyshka Uljay [Olga], asked him why he did this, Subash replied: “My father became very rich from the sale of Rumian [Roman] things that he bought from Ugyr [Igor], and considered himself obliged to him. That’s why I want to help his son.” – “What will be your conditions?” – asked Bika. “If I heal Barys, let him not accept Christianity,” said Otchy-Subash. He cured Barys and gave him a new name Audan..., and he did not accept Christianity...”

It is known that Svyatoslav-Barys remained a Tengrian until the end of his life. On pp. 97–98 [17], volume I, it is said that Barys would not have been able to take Itil without the warriors and battering equipment of the Rumians. After the victory over Khazaria, Barys took his share in the form of the province of Jir (modern Moscow, Tver, Yaroslavl and Vladimir regions). In 972 (ibid., pp. 99–100) Kura Khan, khan of the Pechenegs, waylaid Barys on the spurs of the Dnieper and cut off his head for failure to pay several measures of honey as a fee for travel through the lands of the Pechenegs. From the skull of Barys, Khan made a bowl for a ball, which was used on special occasions for several hundred years [750].

Stephen Lekapenos, son and co-ruler of Emperor Romanos I Lekapenos in 924–945 [1081]. Date of birth unknown. He was declared co-ruler on December 25, 924, together with his older brother Constantine Lecapinus. In 939 he married Anna/Elena, who gave birth to a son named Roman. In 943, Romanos I Lekapenos drew up a will, according to which Constantine VII was to become the senior emperor. Stephen and Constantine Lekapenos organized a conspiracy and on December 20, 944 they took their father to the island of Proti, where they forced him to abdicate the throne and tonsured him as a monk. The wife of Constantine VII did not accept the circumstances and accused Stephen and Constantine of plotting to overthrow the rightful emperor. The court of the empire decided to seize the sons of Romanos Lekapenos and send them to the island where Romanos himself was staying. The Lekapenos emperors were expelled from Byzantium in 945. Stephen died in exile in 963. John Skylitzes believes that Stephen was poisoned by Empress Theophano [1082].

The author identifies Svyatoslav-Barys-Stephen Lekapenos as one historical figure who lived in the X century. He was born after 905, the second child in the family of Igor and Olga. When he came of age, he was proclaimed emperor – co-ruler of the father of Romanos Lekapenos (Igor Rurikovich). An active life path began after recovery in 925. He had two sons – Yaropolk and Oleg. The first-born (Roman–Yaropolk) was born before the expulsion from Constantinople in 945, apparently in 933. Svyatoslav died at a mature age in 972 on the spurs of the Dnieper for an unpaid duty – a measure of honey to Khan Kura.

Gleb Igorevich, Uleb, Talib – Russian prince, eldest son of Igor Rurikovich and Prekrasa, husband of Malusha and father of Vladimir. From Russian chronicles it is known that Gleb was a Christian and suffered martyrdom at the hands of his half-brother Svyatoslav

[777], pp. 432–433: “He was just as furious as he showed no mercy to his only brother Gleb (38), but tormented him with various torments. They went with joy to be tormented, but having denied the faith of Christ and did not want to worship an idol, they received the crown of torment with joy.”

Constantine Lecapenus, youngest son and co-ruler of Emperor Romanus I Lecapenus, reign 924–945 [1081]. Date of birth unknown, was killed between 946 and 948 while in exile while attempting to escape. In 939, Constantine married Helen, and after her death on January 14, 940, two weeks later (February 2) he married Theophanes Mamas. The marriage produced a son, Roman, from which mother it is unknown, although logically he could only have been born from Theophanes [1083,1084]. It is believed that Romanus was castrated in 945 so as not to lay claim to the throne [1083]. As a result, Romanus made a career as a judge and became the Eparch of Constantinople [1083].

In the description of the beginning of the reign of Muhammad (943–976), son of Yalkau Mikhail, grandson of Almush, there are historical characters Gali and his son Kubar, volume I, chapter 13, pp. 85–90 [17]. After 944 Gali is not mentioned in the Bulgarian chronicles.

The author identifies Gleb–Constantine Lekapenos–Galib–Gali as one historical person who lived in the X century. He was born after 907, and was killed by his younger brother Svyatoslav for the failure of a conspiracy against his decrepit father Igor (74 years old) in 945. He was co-ruler – emperor in 924–945. Was married twice. The last wife was Malusha, identified by us as Empress Theophanes. Malusha – Theophanes is Vladimir's mother.

Mal is a Bulgar Khan and a Russian Prince, the son of Khan Almush and Nushabi. He was a Drevlyan prince who led the uprising of 945, during which Igor Rurikovich was killed. Date of birth unknown, died in 946. D. Prozorovsky in 1864 expressed the idea that Mal was connected with the Rurikovichs, his daughter was Malusha and his son Dobrynya, who became the governor in Novgorod. After the murder of Igor, Prince Mal proposed to Olga to marry him 6453 (945) [750].

The Bulgars described the deeds of Mal many times. He is first mentioned in the events of 912, volume I, pp. 54–55 [17], when Mal and his sister Zukhra were captured as children. On this basis, we can claim that Mal and Zukhra were born in the 900–910s. Zukhra married King Peter of Bulgaria in 927 as an adult. Mal lived for several years in captivity in Itil, the capital of Khazaria. The Khazar Khagan Arslan had plans to place Mal on the throne after his death, volume I, page 56 [17]. The Bulgarian chronicles claim that Mal was married to one of the former wives of Igor Rurikovich, who ran away to Mal because of Olga's machinations, volume I, pp. 85–86 [17]. It was on the orders of Beauty that Igor, captured, was torn into pieces by bent trees in 945 [750]. Then Mal was captured by Uljay and was appointed as a stoker in the princess's bathhouse. Mal's family remained in honor – Ugyr's son Barys [Svyatoslav] married Mal's daughter, and Dobrynya's son became the first boyar in Novgorod, volume I, p. 88 [17]. Records about Male end in 946.

Romanos Lecapenus, son of the Emperor Christopher Lecapenus, Caesar and formal co-ruler of the Emperors Romanos I and Constantine VII in 927–945, was a contender for the throne of the empire. There are no details of his life. We identify Mal–Romanos Lekapenos as one historical figure who lived in the X century. Born around 907, died after 946.



View of Hagia Sophia from the Hippodrome, reconstruction of Constantinople

Yalkau Mikail/Mikhail – son of Khan Almush and Nushabi, volume I, pp. 48–49 [17]. He received the nickname Yalkau for his cowardice and excessive kindness. The year of birth is unknown, we believe that he was born in the period 900–910.

Ruled in 930–943. Died during a ritual race due to intoxication in 943. At full gallop, his horse stumbled, the king fell and died, volume I, pp. 81–82 [17]. Michael's reign was marked by economic prosperity and the unification of the Bulgar state.

After the death of Michael's father, Almush in 925, his elder brother Ghazan (Mikhail's half-brother) came to power. Gazan was Khagan of the Bulgarians in 925–930. In the winter of 930 he was beheaded in battle, volume I, pp. 79–80 [17]. The Khan's reign was accompanied by violence and cruelty. Gazan/Kursan is also considered a prince of the Hungarians (925–930). Power in Hungary of Khan Ghazan was inherited by his brother Arpad/Arbat [1078], the middle son of Almos/Almus. The descendants of Arbat founded the Arpad dynasty. In Kara-Bulgaria and Volga Bulgaria, power after Gazan passed to Yalkau Mikhail.

Gazan had his only son, Talib, who became the vizier (minister) of the Bulgarian State. Date of birth is unknown – during the reign of his father 925–930. We will return to Talib later.

Michael Lecapenus, son of Emperor Christopher Lecapenus, Caesar and formal co-ruler of Emperors Romanos I and Constantine VII in 931–945. He was a contender for the throne of the empire. There are no details of his life.

We identify Yalkau Mikael/Mikhail – Mikhail Lecapenus as one historical person who lived in the X century. Michael headed the Bulgarian state in 930–943, while he was Caesar and co-ruler of the emperors in Constantinople in 931–943. Michael died before the Lekapenos were expelled from Constantinople, so he ended his life as a khagan and emperor. As recognition, the Bulgars awarded Mikhail the title Baltavar.

Talib/Gleb Mumin, son of Gazan and grandson of Almush. Ruled united Bulgaria from 960 as a vizier (minister), and in the period 976–981 he was the sole khan, volume III, pp. 167–168 [17]. Talib had no family and no children. He was first mentioned in the chronicle in 947 as Ulugbek Nur-Suvar, son of Ghazan and adopted son of Mohammed (son of the deceased Mikhail in 943). Khan Muhammad reigned 943–976. It was believed that Talib played chess better than anyone and was an intelligent and educated person. For the chess game that Muhammad won on the advice of Talib, as well as for his active participation in the war with the Turkmens, the latter became the vizier of the kingdom in 960, volume I, p. 95 [17]. Talib restored the legislation of Almush, restored order and economically improved the entire state. In 964, the vizier agreed with Barys/Svyatoslav about the war with Khazaria; as a share, the Russian Princes received the lands and cities of Djira and Kotrdjak (the modern central and northern part of Russia). Barys happily agreed to such a division. After the victory of the united army over the Khazars, in 969 Talib brought Bulgar troops into Khazaria. The Khazar Jews had to either convert to Islam or flee. After the death of Talib in 981, Timar Mumin, the son of Mohammed, came to power in United Bulgaria, volume I, p. 95 [17].

The years of life and reign of Muhammad, son of Michael, coincide with the dates of the acts of Emperor John Tzimiskes – life (925–976), reign (969–976). However, the attribution of the emperors Bardas Phocas and John Tzimiskes requires additional research. We believe that they may be the khans of the Saklan branch, coming from Djilki, Rurik's elder brother.

Basil Lecapenus, also known as the eunuch Basil, was considered the illegitimate son of Emperor Romanos I Lecapenus. He actually ruled Byzantium as a ruler in 945–985. Basil's date of birth is 925, he died around 985. Soon after 945, Emperor Constantine VII appointed him paracimomen – head of government [1085]. The condition for taking office was the castration of the applicant so that he would have no rights to the throne of the empire.

This case echoes the story of the castration of Romanos [1083], the son of Caesar and co-ruler of Constantine Lecapenus, in the same year 945. We believe that we are talking about the castration of Basil Lecapenus/Romanos. After the death of Emperor John Tzimiskes in 976, Basil began to be styled emperor during the official reign of Basil II (976–985). During the uprising of Bardas Phokas, the minister Basil tried to support him, as a result of which Basil II Bulgarian Slayer removed the minister from power in 985 and sent him into exile, where he died.

We identify Talib Mumin–Basil Lekapenos as one person who lived in the X century. Talib–Basil was not the son of Igor–Roman I, but was the grandson of Almysh–Christopher. During his years of service as vizier-minister of Byzantium and united Bulgaria, he acquired significant wealth and owned large tracts of land. He was known as a wise and cunning ruler.

Malusha is, according to Russian chronicles, the housekeeper of Princess Olga [750], the daughter of Malka Lyubichanin, the sister of Dobrynya, the governor of Novgorod, and the mother of Vladimir the Saint. She is considered a concubine of Prince Svyatoslav, Vladimir's father. Historians attribute Malusha's birth date to 940–944. Date of death unknown. It is believed that Svyatoslav (Vladimir's father) was born in 942, so he and



Mireleyon - the palace of the Lekapenos-Rurikovichs in Constantinople, now located in Aksaray, the church has been preserved, now there is the Bodrum-Jami Mosque, Antoine Helbert

Malusha could have had a child in 960. The authors call Malusha's relationship with Svyatoslav adultery [1086].

The same author considers Malusha the daughter of Mal, who led the uprising against Igor Rurikovich. Other historians angrily reject this version (Rybakov B.A., Karpov A.Yu., etc.). There is an assumption that Malusha was the wife of Gleb, Svyatoslav's older brother, and gave birth to Vladimir from Gleb. In the PC [750], the text of the peace treaty of 945 with Byzantium says:

"Uleb from Volodislav; Kanitsar from Predslava; Shikhbern Sfandr from Uleb's wife"

Uleb is a form of the name Gleb. Volodislav here is the son of Gleb – Vladimir. There is also a representative of Malusha, Gleb's wife, named Shikhbern Sfandr. The author believes that after the death of Gleb in 945, Malusha went to Svyatoslav as a mistress and then as a wife, and Vladimir was adopted by his stepfather. Surprisingly, no details have been found about the further life of Malusha, the mother of St. Vladimir Equal to the Apostles.

Malusha is the daughter of Khan Mal, granddaughter of Khan Almush. The chronicle says that Mal's daughter married Barys (Svyatoslav) in 946, and Mal's son Diu-Baryn (Dobrynya) became the first Russian boyar (voivode in Novgorod), volume I, pp. 87–88 [17].

Theophano – Byzantine empress, wife of two emperors Romanos II the Younger (959–963) and Nikephoros II Phocas (963–969). Born in 941 in Greece, Laconia. There is no information about her after 976, the date of death is unknown. Leo the Deacon claimed that Theophano was "the most beautiful, seductive and sophisticated woman of her time, equally distinguished by her beauty, abilities, ambition and depravity." It is believed that the girl originally bore the name Anastasia and was the daughter of a Constantinople shinkar [1087]. Then she captured the heart of Romanos II the Younger and unexpectedly became empress. Anastasia married Romanos in 956 at the age of 15, and already in 963 Romanos died (he was supposedly 26 years old). However, Romanos could not have been born in 938, since his parents married in 919, so Romanos had to be born in 920–921.

During the marriage, Theophano managed to give birth to three children – Basil, Constantine and Anna (future emperors), and then stopped giving birth altogether. In the same year (963), Theophano married the new emperor Nikephoros II Phocas. After 6 years, a conspiracy was formed against Nicephorus, organized by Theophano and her lover, John Tzimiskes. The emperor was brutally killed, and John Tzimiskes seized the throne. It is believed that Theophano was exiled to a remote island after the coup and then to a monastery. It was returned to Constantinople after the death of Tzimiskes in 976. Since that time, there has been no information about Theophano.

Theophano Mamas – wife of Constantine Lekapenos since February 2, 940, gave birth to a son, Romanos. The author identifies Malusha–Theophano–Theophano Mamas as one historical person who lived in the X century. We believe that the Byzantine nickname Mamas comes from the Bulgarian name Malusha. The princess was born around 922 and died after 976. Constantine Lekapenos married a second time to Theophano Mamas [1083,1084], who is Empress Theophano, who gave birth to Basil II the Bulgarian Slayer, whose father was not Romanos the Younger, but Gleb Igorevich (brother of Svyatoslav), aka Constantine Lekapenos. Malusha was an extremely active and ambitious woman, so she was married to two emperors of New Rome (Constantine–Gleb and Svyatoslav–Stephen). She may have been involved with or married to Nikephoros Phocas and John Tzimiskes, who may have been a branch of the Almush family. Reflections of her exploits found their way onto the pages of the chronicles of Rus', Bulgar and Byzantium. Malusha took after her father, Khan Mal, who became famous for his sexual promiscuity. The grandson of Mal and the son of Malusha, Vladimir, received the gift of love from his relatives. It is known that Vladimir had dozens of wives and hundreds of concubines. The numerous adventures of Malusha, known in Byzantium as Theophano, served as the basis for falsifications and inventions of historians.

The author divides Theophano, the mother of Emperor Basil II–Vladimir, and Anastasia, the wife of Romanos II, who gave birth to Emperor Constantine VIII and daughter Anna (wife of Vladimir).

Malusha was the grandmother of Maria, the daughter of Vladimir and Anna, who became the Mother of God according to the author's reconstruction of history. The Russian Orthodox Church and Russian historians carefully hide the facts of the life of the Russian Mother of God in the X–XI centuries, however, in the Nikon Chronicle [1088] it is written in black and white:

“Volodimir was from Malka, Olzhina's housekeeper; Malka is Dobrynya's sister, and Dobrynya is Volodymyr's uncle; and Volodymyr's birth was born in Budutino, because Olga sent her away in anger, the village was there before her, and the dying Mother of God gave him away.”

Literally, the village of Budutyne was bequeathed to the Mother of God. Modern historians say that it was a gift to an unknown church of the Virgin Mary. In fact, the village was literally bequeathed to the living and healthy Mother of God, granddaughter and complete opposite of Malusha.

Vladimir (Volodimer), baptized Basil – Prince of Novgorod in 970–988, Grand Duke of Kiev in 978–1015. Life years are about 960–1015. The exact date of birth is not known. Historians believe that a child of 10 years old could be the Prince of Novgorod. We noted

above that in the PC [750] in the text of the peace treaty he is mentioned as a beneficiary.

Vladimir began to reign in Kyiv in 980, becoming a subject of world politics. The new Prince arranged many harems in the surrounding villages of the capital, where more than 700 mistresses and concubines lived. Moreover, he had seven or more wives. After his marriage to Anna Porphyrogenita, Vladimir became the brother of the Byzantine emperors of the Macedonian dynasty, who were Vladimir's brothers-in-law. After the wedding, Anna gave birth to her only daughter, Maria, information about whose life is completely absent from the chronicles. Since 988, Vladimir's troops became part of the guard of Constantinople, where they established a Varangian corps of 6,000 people. Since then, the Varangians have participated in all the wars of the empire, for example, they defeated the uprising of Bardas Phokas. In 1014, Russian troops took part in the war against Danube Bulgaria, defeated the enemy and captured 15,000 Bulgarians.

A Syrian historian of the XI century [1089] wrote about Basil and the emperor: "... And when the matter of marriage was decided between them, the Russian troops also arrived and united with the Greek troops that Tsar Basil had, and they all went together to fight Bardas Phocas by sea and land."

The Grand Duke minted gold coins on which his name Basil was inscribed. There is no logical explanation why Russian historians and the church still call Prince Vladimir. It is believed that Grand Duke Basil died on July 15, 1015, and was buried in the Kyiv Church of the Tithes. The relics have been lost or hidden.

Bulymer is the son or stepson of Barys (Svyatoslav) and Malusha, the daughter of Mal. Bulymer's active actions began immediately after the beginning of his reign in Kyiv in 981, volume I, pp. 102–104 [17]. Bulymer's military campaigns against various opponents are described. In 981, a campaign took place against the Volga Bulgarians, but it ended in the defeat of Bulymer, although official history speaks of the Vyatichi joining Rus'. In 988, Bulymer invaded Jalda [Crimea] and captured the Rumian city [Korsun]. As a reward, he received a lot of gold and silver, as well as Dima Tarkhan (we are talking about a woman). In 991, Bulymer's troops, together with the Rumians [Romans], attacked the city of Khin [in Khazaria]. After the death of Bulymer, a war began between his sons for the throne of Rus'. According to the source, the last report about the war dates back to 1021, volume I, page 108 [17].

Kubar (Khin Kubar) is the son of Gali (Gleb). In the description of the reign of Muhammad (943–976), son of Yalkau Mikhail, grandson of Almush, there are historical characters Gali and Kubar, volume I, pp. 85–90 [17], quote:

"In 944, Mikhail and Gali took possession of Itil and installed Uzbek as khakan, under whom Kubar became bey. Yusuf and Mal [Caesar of Rome Roman] fled to Kara-Bulgar [Kievan Rus'], but the clever Kubar decided to deal with them with the help of Ugyr Lachyni [Igor Rurikovich]."

After 944 the name Gali no longer appears. But Kubar became the bek [prince] of the Khazar capital Itil and developed into full power. In 947, Kubar got the chance to become the ruler of Khazaria. In 965, the Bulgars attacked Itil on the move, which forced Kubar to gather all his reserves. At this time, Khin fell under the blows of Barys [Svyatoslav]. In 966, Kubar surrendered Itil to Barys, his uncle, without a fight:

"Barys found in Itil only the garrison of Kubar, which frivolously surrendered"



Constantinople, view from the Church of Hagia Sophia to the imperial palace

Kubar disappeared from the chronicles of Khazaria in 969, as he was allegedly cut into pieces, so that not even traces remained. The first mention of Kubar in combat dates back to 964. At the same time, the Bulgarian chronicles note that several princes of Rus' were called by the name Kubar or Khin Kubar. The first such ruler was Bulymer [Vladimir], volume I, pp. 165–166 [17], then the son of Yaroslav the Wise, Vladimir, and then Vladimir Monomachos. Saint Vladimir (Basil) was popularly nicknamed Red Sun, which is a lyrical translation of the pagan name Khin Kubar.

Basil II Bulgar–Slayer is the emperor of the Macedonian dynasty, the son of Emperor Romanos II and Queen Theophano, successor to the throne of John Tzimiskes. Years of life is 958–1025, years of reign is 976–1025, actually began to rule in 985 only after the removal of the Minister and eunuch Basil Lekapenos from power.

No details are known about the personal life of the emperor and his family. It is believed that Emperor Basil II left no offspring. Instead of family life, Basil was interested in military battles. He spent his whole life in battles and conquests, and for his victories over the Danube Bulgarians he received the nickname Bulgarian Slayer. The basis of Basil's army was made up of Varangian squads sent to Constantinople by Grand Duke Vladimir – Basil. The Varangian corps of 6,000 people became the Byzantine guard. It should be taken into account that each Varangian had a family, therefore, after 988, a huge Russian diaspora settled in Constantinople – more than 30,000 people. Traditional historians claim that Basil II led an ascetic lifestyle, caring more about his army than about everyday well-being. Because of this, he remained single. He did nothing to help marry off the daughters of his brother Constantine VIII. Basil's indifference to family life caused the extinction of the Macedonian dynasty [1090].

The author identifies Vladimir–Basil–Bulymer–Kubar–Basil II as one historical figure who lived in the X–XI centuries. Vladimir's father was Gleb–Gali–Emperor Constantine Lekapenos, the younger brother of Svyatoslav–Barys–Emperor Stephen.

The mother was Malusha – Theophano Mamas, the daughter of Mal – Caesar Romanos Lekapenos and the granddaughter of Almush – Emperor Christopher Lekapenos. Vladimir's first marriage took place in 960, when he and his bride Anna Porphyrogenita were about twenty years old.

The wedding was organized by Princess Olga, who visited Constantinople several times in the late 950s. The marriage produced one daughter, Maria Vladimirovna, who became the Mother of God. Date of birth 961–962. In 960–970, Vladimir was known in Khazaria under the name Kubar, who participated in numerous wars with the Turkmens, Arabs and Bulgars. Bek (Beg) Kubar surrendered Itil to his uncle Svyatoslav without a fight, who ended the Khazar Khaganate. After these events, Kubar appeared in Novgorod in 970 as the Prince of Novgorod. Vladimir's uncle named Dobrynya, brother of Malusha's mother and son Mal, became the governor of Novgorod. In 981, Vladimir seized power in Kyiv and received the title of Grand Duke of Kyiv. In the period 985–989, Vladimir was baptized under the name Basil. Since 976, he was the formal emperor-co-ruler of Byzantium together with his cousin Constantine VII, but in fact the minister Basil Lekapenos ruled the empire in those years. In 985, Emperor Basil expelled his relative from power and became a full-fledged emperor. Basil reorganized the troops of Byzantium, introduced into them a Varangian foot corps and a naval fleet based on Varangian boats. Russian troops took part in the military operations of the empire in 985–1020. Vladimir – Basil died in the period 1015–1021.

Yaroslav the Wise (Yaroslav Vladimirovich, years of life 978–1054, Prince of Rostov (987–1010, Prince of Novgorod (1010–1034 and Grand Duke of Kiev (1016–1018, 1019–1054. Yaroslav is the son of Vladimir the Saint and the Polotsk princess Rogneda, father, grandfather and uncle to many rulers of Europe of his time. At baptism he was named George. Created a set of laws “Russian Truth”. The history of Yaroslav's reign is well known [1091]. In 943–946 there was a war with Byzantium, the troops were led by his son Vladimir. As a result of military operations, which proceeded with varying success, peace was concluded, and the wedding of the son of Vsevolod and the Byzantine princess Anastasia/Irina, daughter or niece of Emperor Constantine IX Monomachos, took place. Historian Priselkov M.D. interpreted one of the translations of the title of Yaroslav the Wise as “emperor” [1092]. On the frescoes of the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv, Yaroslav was called Caesar, i.e. emperor. Metropolitan Hilarion called Yaroslav the Wise khagan [1093]. It is not without reason that the leading rulers of Europe tried to establish family ties with the family of Grand Duke Yaroslav. His daughter named Anastasia married King Andrew I of Hungary [1094], who received the Monomachos Cap, the crown of Emperor Constantine IX Monomachos, as a gift from the bride's father.

Ar-Aslap – Russian bek, first mentioned in the chronicle for 1021, volume I, p. 107 [17], died in 1054, *ibid.* p. 70. The reign of Ar-Aslap corresponds to the reigns of the khans Masgut, Ibrahim, Baluk and Azgar (period 1004–1061. The chronicle mentions Monomachos's hat, in the same place on pp. 107–108. The ruler of Volga Bulgaria Ibrahim sent Ar-Aslap the khan's hat – a copy of his own. Only three such hats were made by the house of master Atrak bine Musa. Shortly before his death, Ibrahim sent the third hat with gifts to the Sultan of Khorasan Mahmud for the construction of mosques. In Russian historiography, Monomachos's hat was presented to the son of Yaroslav the Wise – Vsevolod.



Monomachos's hat made by the house of master Atrak bin Musa



Crown of Andrew I, given by Yaroslav the Wise/Constantine Monomachos to his son-in-law in 1046

Constantine IX Monomachos, Byzantine emperor from the Macedonian dynasty, reign 1042–1055, lived about 1000–1055, year of birth unknown. He ascended the throne through his marriage to Zoe Porphyrogenita, daughter of Emperor Constantine VIII. The word Monomachos in Greek means “combatant.” Historians often record Monomachos among the Armenians as the Lekapenos and the emperors of the Macedonian dynasty. His wife Zoe died in 1050, after which Constantine ruled jointly with her sister Theodora. Some historians call the emperor frivolous and greedy for pleasure. Michael Psellos wrote offensive jokes about him. The Macedonians rebelled against the “illegal” emperor twice: in 1047, Leo Tornik rebelled, who was defeated and blinded. In 1010–1051 there were two attempts at palace coups and assassination attempts on Constantine Monomachos. During the life of the emperor, the Christian Church split into Catholic and Orthodox parts. In the Church of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople, a lifetime portrait of Constantine Monomachos in the form of a mosaic is still preserved.

The author identifies Yaroslav the Wise – Ar-Aslap – Constantine IX Monomachos as one historical person who lived in the X–XI centuries. Yaroslav the Wise became the last representative of the Rurikovich–Lekapenos dynasty who managed to become Emperor of New Rome. Even his wedding with the Byzantine princess Anastasia (Irina) did not allow his son Vsevolod to receive the throne of Byzantium. By this time, the influence of the “Greek” party had increased in Constantinople, which achieved the fulfillment of the ancient plan to remove the ethnic Ugrians of Rus' from Constantinople. To gain the throne of the empire, Yaroslav the Wise had to send a Russian fleet under the command of his son Vladimir (who also liked to call himself Khin Kubar) to Constantinople in 1043. Byzantine chroniclers believe that the Russians suffered a humiliating defeat, but after it Yaroslav the Wise became emperor, who married Empress Zoe, and his son Vsevolod married the Byzantine princess Anastasia.

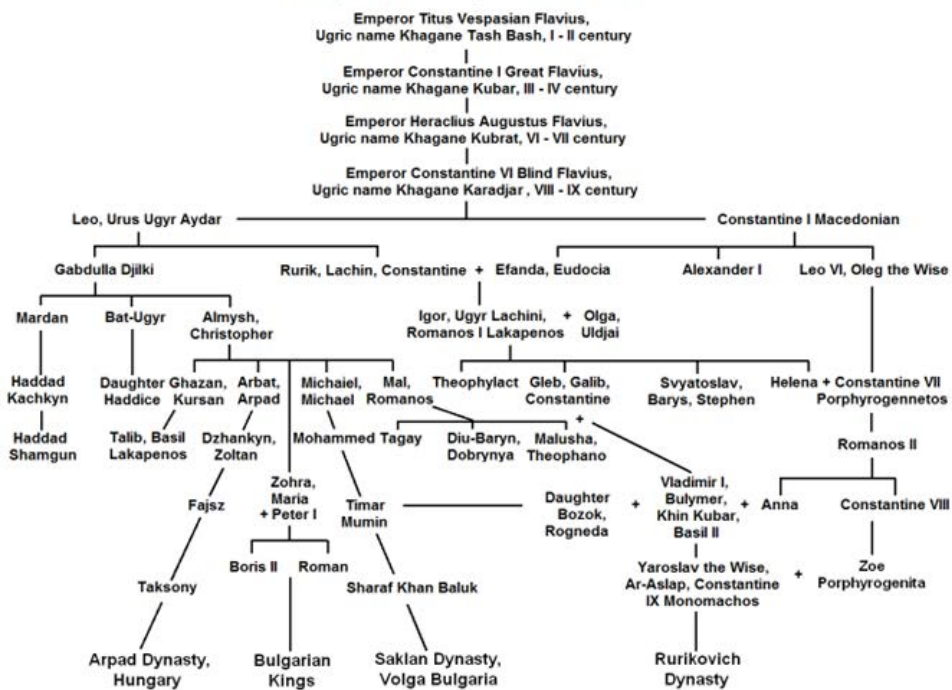
Therefore, the military campaign of Russian ships cannot be considered a defeat – it was a grandiose victory for Rus'.

Currently, in Russian and world historiography, thanks to the efforts of Romanov scientists and historians of the Soviet period, the paradigm of the Norman origin of the Rurikovichs has been established. This chimera has been preventing the self-identification of the Russian people and the patrimonial aristocracy of Russia for several centuries. In fact, we are talking about the scientific genocide of the Ugrians of Rus', who created the Rus' and Russian statehood and have ancient origins. The ancestors of the Rurikovichs were all the patriarchs of humanity and the most outstanding historical figures of the past. All of them were and are Ugrians, haplogroup N1c1. Also, through the efforts of Armenian nationalists in the XIX century, the history of the Macedonian dynasty and the Lekapenos dynasty was falsified, which were recorded with the light hand of the participants in the conspiracy as Armenians, giving the opportunity to modern Armenians to feel their false world greatness.

We will post the results of identifying the rulers of the Ugrians with the emperors of New Rome of the X–XI centuries in the table below. In addition, we depict the attribution data of the Ugric kings and khans with the emperors of the Macedonian dynasty and the Lekapenos dynasty in the figure below – the Rurik family tree in the VIII–XI centuries.

No.	Ugrian Tsar	Board	Life	Emperor	Board
1	Karadjar	787– 805/813	771– 805/813	Constantine VI Blind Flavius	776 – 780 780 – 797
2	Urus Ugyr Aydar, Russ Igor Aydar	815 – 855	796–855	Leo (Leo), son of Constantine VI	–
3	Basil I, son of Constantine VI	867 – 886	805/811 – 886	Basil I Macedonian	867 – 886
4	Lachin, Rurik	862 – 879/882	822 879/882	Constantine	869 – 879
5	Oleg the Seer	879 – 912	?/840 –912	Leo VI Wise	886 – 912
6	Alexander Macedonian	912 – 913	870–913	Alexander I Great	912 – 913
7	Igor Lachin (Rurikovich)	912–945/949	870 – 945/949	Romanos I Lecapenus	920 – 944
8	Almysh, Almush, Almosh	895 – 925/930	855 – 925/930	Christopher Lecapenus	921 – 931
9	Svyatoslav Igorevich	945–969/972	907–972	Stephen Lecapenus	924 – 945
10	Glebe Igorevich	? – 945	905–945	Constantine Lecapenus	924 – 945
11	Mal	? – 945	900– 946/949	Romanos Lecapenus	927 – 945
12	Michael Yalkau	930–943/945	?–943/945	Michael Lecapenus	930–943/945
13	Talib/Glebe Mumin, son of Hasan, grandson of Almysh	Vizier 960/976 – 981	925–981	Basil Lecapenus, Minister of New Rome	945 – 981/985
14	Malusha, daughter of Mal, mother of Vladimir I	Keys keeper of Princess Olga	922 – 976/?	Theophano, mother of Basil II Bulgar Slayer	922 – 976/?
15	Basil, Vladimir I	978 – 1015	940–1015	Basil II Bulgar Slayer	960/976 – 1025
16	Yaroslav Wise	1015 – 1054	978–1054	Constantine IX Monomachos	1042 – 1055

Family tree of Flavians, Macedonian dynasty and dynasty of Lecapenus - Rurikovich



Coronation of the Emperors of New Rome on a shield called Omphalion – Center of the World

6. Genetic data of the Rurikovichs

In this section we will consider the genetic aspects of the identification of modern Rurikovichs. For this, DNA genealogy, which has received widespread development in recent years, is becoming a necessary reliable tool. For analysis, we will use DNA testing data from the international project Rurikid, link: <http://www.familytreedna.com> [1095]. Note that most scientists are convinced that the true cousins of the Rurikovichs belong to the Ugric ethnic group, haplogroup N1c1. After all, the vast majority of tested Rurik princes with confirmed ancestry belong to the Ugrians.

There are several exceptions, for example, some of the descendants of the princes Volkonsky, Baryatynsky and Sokolinsky belong to the Slavic ethnic group, haplogroup R1a1. The author explains this phenomenon by the presence among the ancestors of the princes of outcasts – victims of sexual violence by the Tatar-Mongol occupiers during the Ig, when the princesses were forced to give birth to children from Mongol rapists. Several such cases are known. Another exception is the descendants of the princes Lvov and Pozharsky, who belong to haplogroup I. Perhaps in the past, some nobles managed to attribute themselves to the Rurikovichs without proper grounds.

The author examined the haplotypes of 12 people, 7 of whom are official Rurik princes who have had titles since the times of the Russian Empire. In addition to them, the study group included the haplotypes of 5 people who also considered themselves Rurikovichs. However, official science and the genealogical society of the Russian Noble Assembly denies their relationship to Rurik based on their own conclusions. We will consider all 12 people under study as cousins, relying on the integrity of the titled persons.

List of famous Rurik princes: Vadbolsky, Gagarin, Kropotkin, Myshetsky, Puzyna, Rzhevsky and Khilkov. List of unknown Rurikovichs: Zaitsev, Kartsev, Kravzhik, Kubarev and Podolsky. Zaitsev and Podolsky belong to the ancient noble families of the Russian Empire. Kartsev is a probable descendant of the Belozersky princes, and Kubarev and Kravzhik are classified as descendants of the senior branch of the Smolensk and Yaroslavl Monomashichs – the Kubensky's, descending from Prince Mstislav the Great. All Rurik cousins are placed in one list in alphabetical order: 1. Vadbolsky; 2. Gagarin; 3. Zaitsev; 4. Kartsev; 5. Kravzhik; 6. Kropotkin; 7. Kubarev; 8. Myshetsky; 9. Podolsky; 10. Puzyna; 11. Rzhevsky; 12. Khilkov.

For the study, information was used from the database of the international project Rurikid of the American company Family Tree DNA [1095]. 67-marker haplotypes of all listed people were analyzed. Below we present haplotypes of 12 people with allele values written in one line according to the Family Tree DNA company standard.

Family Tree DNA standard (loci 1-67):

DYS# 393 390 19 391 385a 385b 426 388 439 389-1 392 389-2 458 459a 459b 455
454 447 437 448 449 464a 464b 464c 464d 460 GATA H4 YCAIIa YCAIIb 456 607 576
570 CDYa CDYb 442 438 531 578 395S1a 395S1b 590 537 641 472 406S1 511 425 413a
413b 557 594 436 490 534 450 444 481 520 446 617 568 487 572 640 492 565

1. Vadbolsky

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 30 18 9 9 11 12 25 14 19 27 14 14 15 15 11 11 18 20 14 15
16 19 34 35 14 10 11 8 15 18 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 20 22 14 10 12 12 17 7 13 21 21 16 12 11 10
11 11 12 11

2. Gagarin

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 30 18 9 9 11 12 25 14 19 29 14 15 15 15 12 11 18 20 14 15
16 19 34 34 14 10 11 8 15 18 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 22 22 14 10 12 12 18 7 12 21 21 15 12 11 10
11 11 12 11

3. Zaitsev

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 30 17 10 10 11 12 25 14 19 30 14 15 15 15 11 11 18 20 15
14 17 19 35 35 12 10 11 8 15 17 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 21 21 13 10 12 12 15 7 13 20 21 14 12 11
10 12 11 12 11

4. Kartsev

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 30 18 9 9 11 12 25 14 19 28 14 14 15 15 11 11 18 20 14 15
16 18 36 36 13 10 11 8 15 17 8 8 10 8 10 10 12 21 22 13 10 12 12 16 7 13 20 21 15 12 11 10
11 11 12 11

5. Kravzhik

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 31 16 10 10 11 12 25 14 19 31 14 14 15 15 11 11 18 20 14
15 15 18 34 34 12 11 11 8 15 17 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 21 22 14 10 12 12 16 7 13 20 21 15 12 11
10 11 11 12 11

6. Kropotkin

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 30 18 9 9 11 12 24 14 19 28 14 14 15 15 12 11 18 20 14 15
16 19 34 34 15 10 11 8 15 18 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 20 22 14 10 12 12 19 7 13 21 21 16 12 11 10
11 11 12 11

7. Kubarev

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 30 16 10 10 11 12 25 14 19 31 14 14 15 15 11 11 18 20 14
16 17 18 34 34 13 10 11 8 15 17 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 21 22 13 10 12 12 17 7 13 20 21 15 12 11
10 11 11 12 11

8. Myshetsky

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 11 14 15 30 18 9 9 11 12 25 14 19 32 14 14 15 15 11 11 18 20 14 15
18 18 35 35 14 11 11 8 15 17 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 21 22 13 10 12 12 17 7 13 20 21 15 12 11 10
11 11 12 11

9. Podolsky

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 30 17 10 10 11 12 25 14 19 29 14 14 15 15 11 11 18 20 14
15 18 19 36 36 13 10 11 8 15 17 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 21 22 14 10 12 12 18 7 13 20 21 16 12 11
10 11 11 12 11

10. Puzyna

14 23 14 10 11 13 11 12 11 13 14 29 18 9 9 11 12 25 14 19 28 14 14 14 14 11 11 18 20 14 15
16 19 34 34 15 9 11 8 15 18 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 20 22 14 10 12 12 18 7 13 21 21 16 12 11 10 11
11 12 11

11. Rzhhevsky

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 31 18 9 9 10 12 25 14 19 29 14 14 15 15 12 11 18 20 14 15
16 19 34 34 14 10 11 8 15 17 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 20 22 14 10 12 12 18 7 13 21 21 16 12 11 10
11 11 12 11

12. Khilkov

14 23 14 11 11 13 11 12 10 14 14 30 18 9 9 11 12 25 14 19 29 14 14 15 15 11 11 18 20 14 15
16 19 34 34 15 10 11 8 15 18 8 8 10 8 11 10 12 20 22 14 10 12 12 18 7 13 21 21 16 12 11 10
11 11 12 11

For analysis, we will take Vadbolsky's data as the base haplotype. For the remaining cousins, all differences in allele values will be highlighted in bold italics with underlining. Let's compose Table 6.1, consisting of two parts, the first part of table 6.1.1 includes loci from 1 to 37, the second part 6.1.2 – 38–67. The first column of the tables is the numbers of the studied haplotypes. In all other columns we note the number of one-step mutations from the values of the Vadbolsky alleles.

Table 6.1.1. One-step mutations for various markers.

№	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

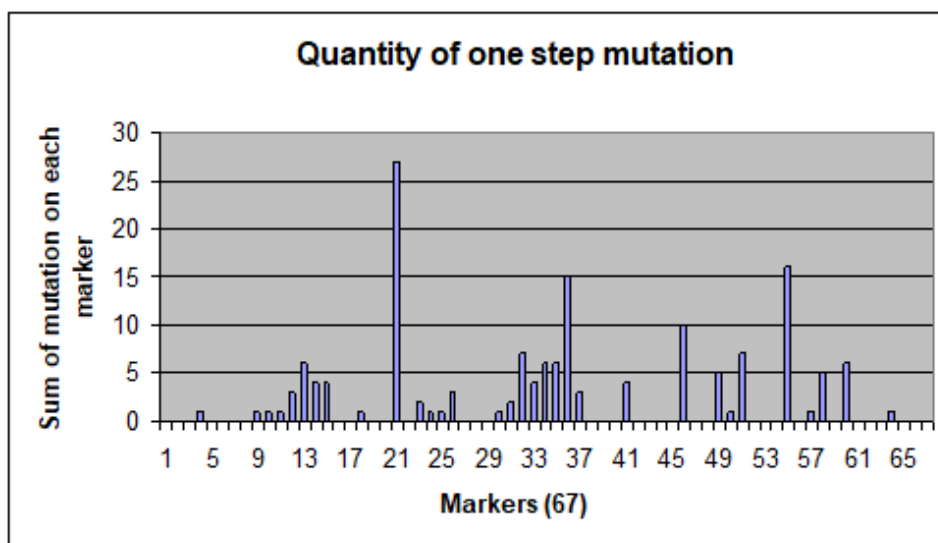
Table 6.1.2. One-step mutations for various markers.

№	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Δ	
	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	24	0
4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
5	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
8	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
9	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

We see the presence of one-step mutations of the Rurik cousins in various 32 markers (out of 67 markers). Thus, almost half of the markers on the male Y chromosome of cousins are subject to mutations. Let's construct a diagram of the ratio of the sum of one-step mutations of all cousins depending on the value of the markers. The most susceptible to mutations are markers 21 and 36, while 21, 36, 46 and 55 Vadbolsky markers themselves mutated from the normal values of the remaining cousins, so we observe local maxima of mutations in these markers.

Study the diagram and values of Table 6.1. suggests that any markers are susceptible to mutation to one degree or another. There are one-step mutations of both signs – both plus and minus. It turns out that there is no pattern in DNA mutations in cousins; it is random.

Note that we are analyzing genetic distances in cousins originating from the children of Vladimir Monomachos, who lived in the XI–XII centuries (900 years ago). He had 8 sons who were born at the end of the XI century – in 1076–1100. In addition, almost all of the titled Rurik princes of the Russian Empire that we research are descendants of Vsevolod the Big Nest, the tenth son of Yuri Dolgoruky, a branch of the Moscow princes. Vsevolod had eight children, most of whom gave rise to the Starodub princes. Therefore, the princes Vadbolsky, Gagarin, Kropotkin, Myshetsky, Rzhevsky and Khilkov are quite close relatives, whose ancestors had children at the beginning of



the XIII century (800years ago). The genealogy of Prince Puzyn is not yet precisely known.

It is necessary to understand that from the XI century to our time, the family trees of each of the 8 sons of Monomachos gave extensive genealogical branches that expanded many times. Some of them were cut off either by natural causes or by force – the oprichnina of Ivan the Terrible and executions during the 1917 revolution. In each of the branches of the tree, independent random mutations occurred, unrelated to the mutations of the remaining cousins.

Let us compare the genetic distances between twelve cousins in pairs in Table 6.2. In a separate Table 6.3 we summarize the genetic distances between famous princes who had titles in the Russian Empire (Vadbolsky, Gagarin, Kropotkin, Myshetsky, Puzyna, Rzhevsky and Khilkov).

We see that the genetic distances of the Rurikovich cousins vary from minimum values of 3-4 mutations (pairs Khilkov–Rzhevsky, Khilkov–Kropotkin) and 6–7 mutations (pairs Gagarin–Rzhevsky, Kropotkin–Rzhevsky), to maximum values of 276 mutations (pair Kravzhik–Puzina), 27 mutations (Zaitsev-Kropotkin pair) and 32 mutations (Zaitsev–Puzina pair). Large mutations are alarming, but small mutations in 3–4 steps are more surprising, which does not fit with the reliability of DNA tests or the general genealogy of these genera.

Table 6.3. shows the genetic distances between famous princes, which at a minimum are 3 mutations (the Kropotkin-Khilkov pair) and a maximum of 24 mutations (the Puzyna–Myshetsky pair). The Vadbolsky–Myshetsky and Gagarin–Puzyna pairs also have a considerable genetic distance of 14 one-step mutations, and the Myshetsky–Gagarin pairs have 17 mutations and Myshetsky-Kropotkin 20 mutations.

Our study is statistical in nature, so it is logical to calculate the weighted average values of one-step mutations between cousins (average genetic distances). In Table 6.4. Let's put the values of the average genetic distances between all cousins, at the end of the table we'll calculate the average value of the genetic distance for all cousins, which will be equal to 16.

Table 6.2. Genetic distances of Rurikovich cousins.

Distance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Vadbolsky	0	10	22	13	20	17	18	14	13	11	7	4
Gagarin	10	0	23	17	20	9	16	16	17	15	7	7
Zaytsev	22	23	0	17	16	27	14	20	16	32	24	24
Kartsev	13	17	17	0	18	18	15	15	12	22	16	16
Krawczyk	20	20	16	18	0	23	7	15	17	27	17	19
Kropotkin	7	9	27	18	23	0	21	20	18	10	6	3
Kubarev	18	16	14	15	7	21	0	12	13	25	16	17
Myshetsky	14	17	20	15	15	20	12	0	14	24	16	16
Podolsky	13	17	16	12	17	18	13	14	0	22	14	14
Puzyna	11	15	32	22	27	10	25	24	22	0	12	8
Rzhevsky	7	7	24	16	17	6	16	16	14	12	0	4
Khilkov	4	7	24	16	19	3	17	16	14	8	4	0

Table 6.3. Genetic distances of the Rurik princes from the Russian Empire.

Distance	Vadbolsky	Gagarin	Kropotkin	Myshetsky	Puzyna	Rzhevsky	Khilkov
Vadbolsky	0	10	7	14	11	7	4
Gagarin	10	0	9	17	15	7	7
Kropotkin	7	9	0	20	10	6	3
Myshetsky	14	17	20	0	24	16	16
Puzyna	11	15	10	24	0	12	8
Rzhevsky	7	7	6	16	12	0	4
Khilkov	4	7	3	16	8	4	0

In Table 6.5 we'll put the average genetic distances between the cousins, the princes of the Russian Empire, the Rurikovichs. The average value of one-step mutations will be equal to 11.

Table 6.4.

	Average distance
Vadbolsky	13
Gagarin	14
Zaytsev	21
Kartsev	16
Krawczyk	18
Kropotkin	15
Kubarev	16
Myshetsky	17
Podolsky	15
Puzyna	19
Rzhevsky	12
Khilkov	12
Average	16

Table 6.5.

	Average distance
Vadbolsky	9
Gagarin	11
Kropotkin	9
Myshetsky	18
Puzyna	13
Rzhevsky	9
Khilkov	7
Average	11

We see that the average genetic distance between the cousins of the Rurikovichs recognized by the Russian Empire and the alleged Rurikovichs differs slightly and lies in the range of 11–16 one-step mutations on a 67-marker haplotype. At the same time, there are fairly minor mutations at 3–8 steps, weighted average mutations at 11–16 steps, and significant mutations at 24–32 steps.

Official genealogical science declares today that if the genetic distance between the haplotypes of the alleged Rurikovichs and the basic haplotype of Rurik exceeds 8–10 mutations, then this indicates the absence of a family connection with Rurik. How true is this statement? How correctly was Rurik's modal haplotype calculated?

Tables 6.2 and 6.3 show that the genetic distances between the Rurik princes can be 11–24 mutations, while all of them are Rurikovichs, but according to “science” they cannot be such. Some scientists even agreed that the princes Puzyna and Myshetsky “invented” that they were Rurikovichs. They make the same accusations against the unknown Rurikovichs, of whom there are several hundred haplotypes in the world according to the project [1095].

Let's look at mutation numbers and calculation methods. Suppose we are dealing with several branches of a family tree of cousins who share a common ancestor 900 years ago. All branches developed independently and had their own haplotype mutations. Let us estimate the number of mutations in the 67-marker haplotype that could appear in each cousin over 36 generations using the generally accepted methods of A.A. Klyosov [1096,1097]. To do this, we use a linear formula for determining the life of a common ancestor:

$$T = n/N/K (1),$$

where T – is the time to the common ancestor, in generations,

n – is the number of mutations in all N haplotypes of the sample,

K – is the average rate (frequency) of mutations, expressed as the number of mutations per marker per generation.

For the 67-marker haplotype, the average mutation rate $K_{67} = 0.12$. Until recently, A.A. Klyosov used the value $K_{67} = 0.145$, but recognized it as erroneous. Therefore, in these calculations we will use the speed refined by A.A. Klyosov recently, $K_{67} = 0.12$.

For convenience of calculations, we will take our time as 2010.

Let us determine the number of mutations n for two N cousins of the Rurikovichs at a rate of $K_{67}=0.12$ and the number of generations $T=36$ (900 years):

$$n = T \times N \times K_{67} = 36 \times 2 \times 0.12 = 8.64$$

Thus, the number of mutations for the Rurik cousins should not exceed 9 in 900 years, that is, for every 100 years, one one-step mutation.

In our case (Table 6.5) we see that the average number of mutations is $n = 11$. Let us calculate T :

$T = n/N/K_{67} = 11/2/0.12 = 46$ or $T = 1150$ years ago, which does not fit in with 900 years.

In addition, if we compare couples with princes Puzyna and Myshetsky for average genetic distances from 13 to 18, then the life times of common ancestors will be:

$$T (\text{Puzyna}) = 1350 \text{ years and } T (\text{Myshetsky}) = 1875$$

What can we say about the maximum distance of 24 mutations in the Myshetsky-Puzyna pair (Table No. 4), when the lifetime of their common ancestor turns out to be:

$$T = 2500 \text{ years. This is almost 3 times the correct date of 900 years.}$$

The usual genealogy and historical chronicles indicate that the princes Myshetsky and Puzyna are direct relatives, cousins of the Rurikovichs. Therefore, we should not be emotional and claim that the princes are “not real,” no matter how the researchers biased by grants try to convince us of this.

It is much more logical to say that the linear formulas of DNA genealogy [1096-1099] are not correct. All modern methods of calculating the life of a common ancestor are inherently erroneous, because they do not take into account the logarithmic nature of the accumulation of mutations in cousins.

In addition, modern calculation methods dismiss without scientific discussion the fact of the presence of independent mutations in different branches of cousins. Mutations must accumulate in cousins, because they accumulated independently. Therefore, the maximum figure of 9 mutations for belonging to the Rurikovichs is erroneous. In a pair of cousins, the average number of mutations will always be about 18, and in numerous pairs of cousins, the number of mutations should depend on the normal logarithm function.

The author proposed Kubarev's formula for calculating the life of a common ancestor, which can be freely used for pairs of cousins. The formula takes into account the logarithmic nature of the accumulation of mutations by cousins:

$$T = n/N/K/\ln(n/N) \text{ (2) or } n/N/\ln(n/N) = KT \text{ (3),}$$

where T is the time to the common ancestor in generations, n is the number of mutations in all N haplotypes of the sample, K is the average rate (frequency) of mutations, expressed in the number of mutations per marker per generation, ln is the natural logarithm.

Kubarev's formula can be used if $n/N > e$. We must understand that the denominator of a fraction cannot be zero. The formula will also work with a decrease in the ratio n/N to e, but in this case the function takes on a distorted form, so in this area calculations should be made using the well-known formula (1) of the linear model:

$$T = n/N/K/\ln(e) \text{ (4).}$$

To study 67-marker haplotypes, the author recommended an average mutation rate of $K_{67} = 0.105$.

Let's calculate the life time of the common ancestor for the titled princes of the Russian Empire according to Table 6.5. Let's take the average number of mutations 11 and formula (2):

$$T = 11/2/0.105/\ln(11/2) = 11/2/0.105/1.7 = 31 \text{ or } T = 775 \text{ years ago (1235).}$$

The obtained life time of the common ancestor indicates that almost all the Rurik princes belonged to the children of Vsevolod the Big Nest (1154-1212), with the exception of Prince Puzyn, who apparently originates from the X century.

Using Kubarev's formula, we determine the life time of a common ancestor based on the average number of mutations in all Rurikovich cousins in Table 6.4.

$$T = 16/2/0.105/\ln(16/2) = 16/2/0.105/2.08 = 37 \text{ or } T = 925 \text{ years ago (1085).}$$

The resulting date exactly coincides with the life of Vladimir Monomachos, which was what needed to be proven.

Let us calculate the most "neglected" case of the prince Myshetsky-Puzyna pair for a genetic distance of 26 mutations:

$$T = 24/2/0.105/\ln(24/2) = 24/2/0.105/2.48 = 46 \text{ or } T = 1150 \text{ years ago (860).}$$

With a slight stretch, which takes into account the personal characteristics of mutations, it can be argued that princes Myshetsky and Puzyna have a common ancestor Igor Rurikovich, who lived in the IX-X centuries.

Our study involved the Zaitsev haplotype, which has the greatest genetic distances with all other Rurikovich cousins. We believe that Zaitsev is a direct descendant of Saint Vladimir, who had 10 official sons and an unknown number of other sons from hundreds of concubines. Apparently, he is a descendant of one of the illegitimate children of Grand Duke Vladimir. This child was not an appanage prince, and the genes of his descendants underwent strong mutations. Closer to our time, the Zaitsevs showed themselves during the period of the Russian Empire and became nobles.

As a modal haplotype of Rurik, we recommend using the haplotype obtained by the author and recorded in the Family Tree DNA standard:

14-23-14-11-11-13-11-12-10-14-14-30-16-9-9-11-12-25-14-19-28-14-14-15-15-11-11-18-20-14-15-16-18-34-34-13-10-11-8-15-17-8-8-10-8-11-10-12-21-22-13-10-12-12-16-7-13-20-21-15-12-11-10-11-11-12-11, haplogroup N1c1 (N).

Study findings:

1. All haplotypes studied in this paragraph are Rurik cousins.
2. Rurik's modal haplotype in [1098,1099] was calculated incorrectly.
3. Haplotypes of Zaitsev and Prince Puzyn indicate their early branch from the main line of Rurikovich in the X century.
4. Haplotypes of the unknown Rurikovichs Kravzhik, Kubarev and Podolsky show their belonging to an insufficiently studied branch of the Monomashichs, coming from Mstislav the Great.
5. The haplotype of the unknown Rurikovich Kartsev indicates that he belonged to the line of Moscow princes, probably the Belozersky Rurik princes.
6. All haplotypes of the Rurik princes titled by the Russian Empire confirm that the latter belong to the descendants of Vsevolod the Big Nest, with the exception of Prince Puzyn.
7. Linear methods for calculating the life of a common ancestor in DNA genealogy [1096-1099] carry a systemic error and are unacceptable in correct research.
8. To calculate the life of the common ancestor of cousins or entire peoples, we recommend using Kubarev's logarithmic formula.

The spread of the Family of Rus' and the Rurikids around the world suggests that the author's reconstruction of history, confirmed by the Bulgar chronicles [17], Byzantine and Arabic sources, as well as Russian chronicles, is correct and based on the assertion that Rurik is the youngest son of the Bulgar king Ugyr Urus Aidar (The Great Horseman Igor) and the grandson of the Emperor of New Rome Constantine the Blind (Karanjar of the Bulgarian chronicles [17]). Rurik was born in Kyiv in 822, when Aidar Rus ruled there. Kyiv was the capital of the Russian Khaganate.

The Scandinavian and Norman versions of the origin of Rurik are erroneous. The original place of origin of the ancestors of Rurik and the Family of Rus' is the northern Volga region, a one-two hundred kilometers northeast of modern Moscow. The clan of Rus' settled around the world from the Volga region - it came to Western, Central and Northern Europe, the Mediterranean region, Central Asia, India, China, Southeast Asia and America.

The modal haplotype of Rurik is the basic haplotype of all the princes of the Family of Rus', which gave the world the elite of the Russian and Bulgar peoples, as well as many outstanding historical figures of earthly civilization. The author also calculated the modal haplotypes of Flavius, Kubrat, Jesus Christ Chrysostom, Prophet Muhammad and Genghis Khan.

A DNA study of preserved burials and relics of historical figures will instrumentally prove the correctness of the author's conclusions.