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**Polish-Moscow historical accents in the relations of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania with Novgorod and Pskov in the first decade of the XV century**

The purpose of the presentation is to show the moments of contact between Polish and Russian (Moscow) history and culture on the canvas of the relations of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania with Novgorod and Pskov in the first decade of the XV century. At the beginning, the author will point out when we can talk at all about Polish-Russian (Moscow) relations and what events in the past had an impact on this.

The Moscow Principality did not have much significance in Russia until the beginning of the XV century. Gradually, since the reign of Ivan I Kalita, the Principality has grown in strength thanks to the cunning policies pursued against other Russian principalities, and the obsequious attitude towards the Golden Horde. A significant event was the year 1327 and the loss of the ruler of Tver (Moscow's largest competitor at that time) the title of Grand Duke of Vladimir, which predetermined him to lead other Russian principalities. Since then, the Moscow Principality gradually strengthened its position and, thanks to Dmitry Ivanovich (grandson of Ivan Kalita), tried to throw off the Tatar yoke in 1380. It was from the victory of the battle of Kulikovo that the then Moscow ruler received the nickname Donskoy.

The growth of the forces of the Moscow ruler was not unnoticed, and he had to meet with a response from Lithuania, which had already Mindaugas in the XIII century. It added its own possessions at the expense of Russian principalities, but since the time of Gediminas, we can talk about a visible acceleration of this trend. After his death, Casimir the Great began to expand the borders of his lands in the Eastern direction, occupying the former state of the Romanovich. This led to a conflict between Poland and Lithuania, which also claimed these territories. Only the Union of Krewo in 1385, Jagiello's wedding to Jadwiga (Hedwig) and the personal Union between the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania brought to an end territorial disputes and shifted political interests even further East.

Taking advantage of the temporary weakening of Moscow, Wladyslaw II Jagiello and his brother, Lengvenis decided in 1389 to subjugate Novgorod. The first attempt to subdue Novgorod burned to the ground, and in 1392 Lengvenis still had to retreat from the republic of Novgorod. Yagaila's cousin, Vytautas, with the consent of his overlord, tried to achieve superiority over Russia by defeating the Golden Horde. The defeat over Vorskla reconsidered the intentions of the Lithuanian prince.

Then the author will present the relations of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania with both Russian merchant republics after the defeat of Vorskla in 1399 and will tell in detail about the reasons for the Lithuanian expansion to the northeast and Severia lands, as well as the role of Moscow in this adventure.