

Russian Empire: the era of Peter the Great

created by Derevesnikov R. V.

The reign of Peter I

- Ruled from 1682 to 1725
- Son of Alexei Mikhailovich and Natalia Naryshkina
- Russia got access to the Baltic Sea
- Russia received the status of the empire, and its rulers - the title of emperor
- Russia has become a great power
- A navy appeared, the army was reformed
- European influence on Russian culture, the daily life of the nobility
- Changing the system of government
- The absolute monarchy was finally formed.



Peter I

The reign of Peter I



Peter I

Personality of Peter I

- had tall stature (203 centimeters), narrow shoulders and small head size
- was clever, inquisitive, active, cheerful and kind, but at the same time evil and cruel
- did not receive an academic education in childhood, but in adulthood mastered the applied sciences and numerous crafts

The reign of Peter I



Peter I



Peter's clothes

The reign of Peter I



Evdokia Lopukhina



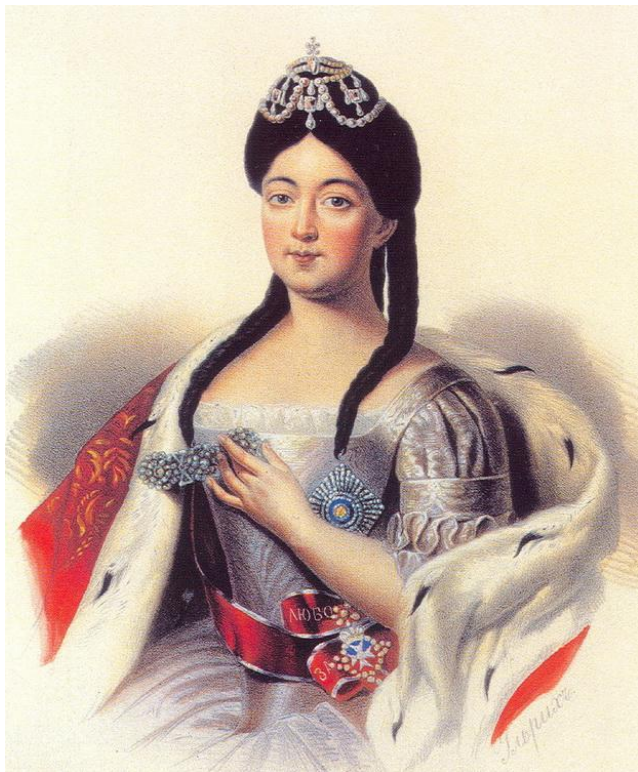
Catherine I (Martha Skavronskaya)

The reign of Peter I



N. Ge “Peter the Great Interrogating the Tsarevich Alexei Petrovich”

The reign of Peter I



Anna Petrovna



Elizaveta Petrovna

The reign of Peter I



Strelets uprising of 1682:

Peter I and **Ivan V** became rulers, princess **Sofia Alekseevna** became regent

The reign of Peter I



Princess Sofia Alekseevna, in 1682-1689, in fact, the ruler of Russia



The reign of Peter I



Peter in the village of Preobrazhenskoye

since 1682 to 1689 Peter lived in Preobrazhenskoye (near with Moscow)

He studied military science, fortification and navigation

In 1689 Peter overthrew Sophia and began to rule independently.

"Funny" troops of Peter I

The reign of Peter I



"Boat of Peter I" - Ship (small boat), on which Peter studied navigation

The reign of Peter I



German settlement (sloboda) - part of Moscow, where foreigners lived

The reign of Peter I



Anna Mons - Peter's First Love, "The Kukui Queen"

The reign of Peter I



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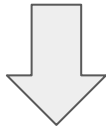
The reign of Peter I

The task of Peter's foreign policy is to gain access to the sea

Azov campaigns (1695-1696):

1695 - unsuccessful first hike

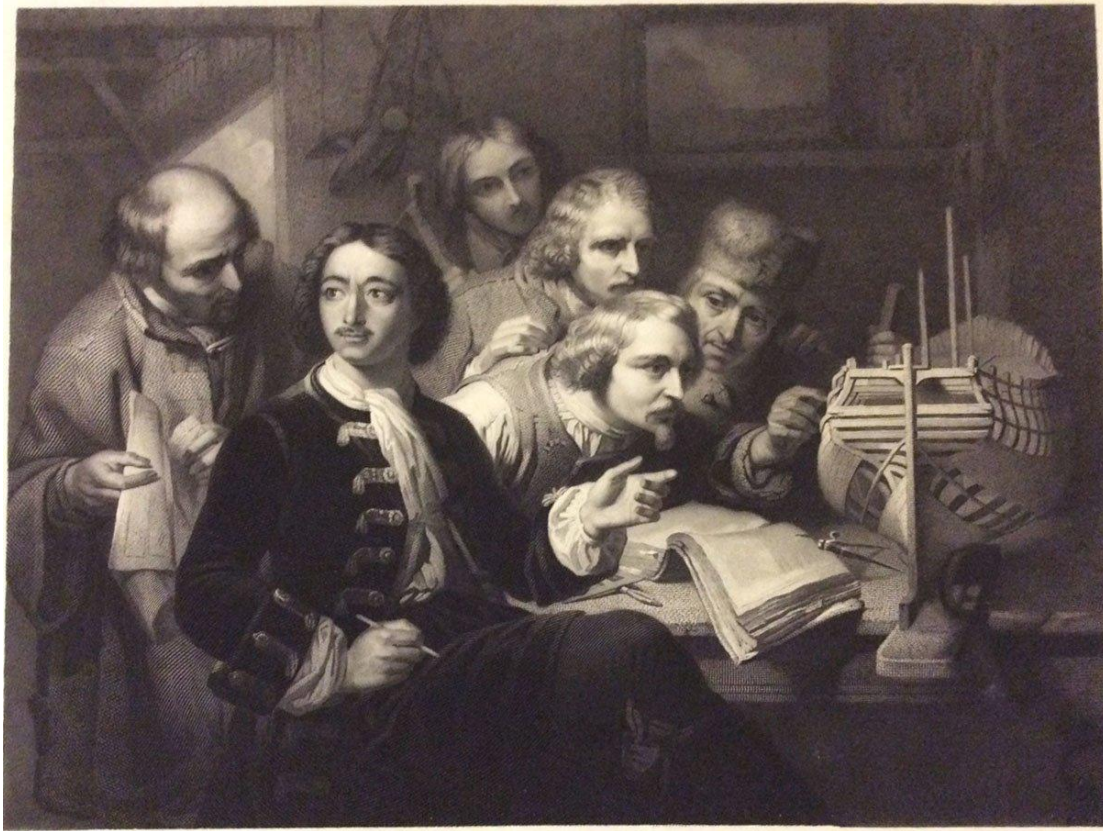
1696 - second hike



taking the fortress of Azov
the beginning of the navy in Russia



The reign of Peter I



Peter I in Holland

Grand Embassy

Peter I's journey to Europe in
1697-1698

delegation - 250 people

Objectives of the embassy:

- 1) Search for allies in the fight against Turkey
- 2) Study of the achievements of European culture and technology, crafts, shipbuilding
- 3) Hiring foreign specialists

The reign of Peter I

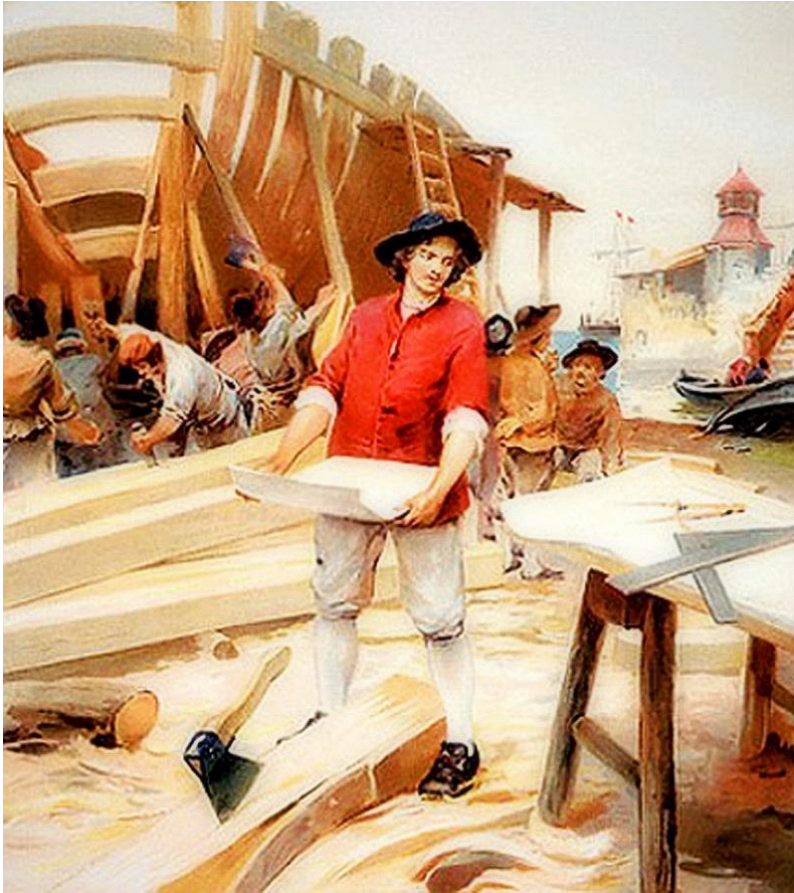


Grand Embassy

Peter visited **Kurland, Saxony, Brandenburg, Hanover, Holland, England, Austria** with a delegation.

A **trip to Venice** was also planned, but at that time the uprising of the archers began in Russia

The reign of Peter I



Peter at the shipyard in Holland

Grand Embassy

Results:

- Russians studied shipbuilding, craft in Europe, got acquainted with the achievements of science and technology
- Foreign experts were invited to Russia
- Peter found allies in the fight against Sweden

In **1698** Peter interrupted his journey because of Strelets uprising

The reign of Peter I



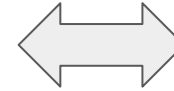
Vasily Surikov "Morning of the Strelets Execution"

The reign of Peter I



North War (1700-1721)

Northern Union



Sweden

Northern Union - Poland, Saxony, Denmark and Russia

The reign of Peter I



August II Strong
(Poland and Saxony)

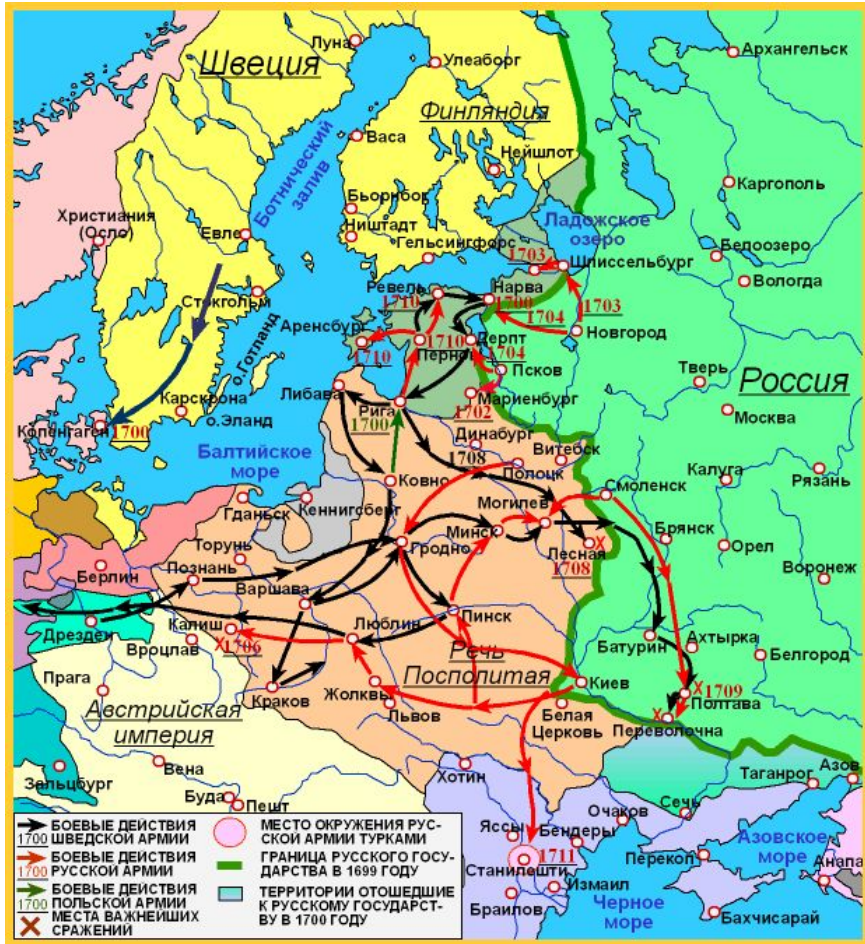


Frederick IV
(Denmark)



Charles XII
(Sweden)

The reign of Peter I



North War (1700-1721)

1700 - the capitulation of Denmark, the defeat of the Russian troops near Narva

1700-1706 - military operations in **Poland**

1709 - **Battle of Poltava**



the defeat of the Swedish army, the flight of Charles to Turkey



The reign of Peter I

North War (1700-1721)

military reform:

- 1) introduced recruitment duty
- 2) educational institutions have been established for the training of officers, the establishment of the vocational education system as a whole
- 3) gun and artillery manufacturing plants were opened, bells were removed and melted from churches

the army soldier of Peter

The reign of Peter I

North War (1700-1721)

1711 - Prut campaign

the Russian army was surrounded by the Turkish, but was liberated thanks to the jewels of Catherine

Russia lost Azov



The reign of Peter I

Завоевания России в Северной войне



■ территория Швеции до войны

■ территория России до войны

■ территория отошедшая к России после войны

North War (1700-1721)

1721 - Nishtad Peace Treaty:

- 1) Russia received the territories of Estonia, Latvia, Ingermanlandia, part of Karelia
- 2) Russia's authority has grown in the international arena
- 3) Russia became an empire
- 4) Death of about 1/3 of the population, economic disruption

The reign of Peter I

Government reforms:

- 1) Counties were replaced by **provinces**
- 2) Boyar Duma was replaced by the **Senate**
- 3) **Collegiums** were established instead of orders.
- four)
- 4) Instead of the patriarchate, a **Synod** was established (the king himself appointed the head of the synod, therefore the church became part of the state apparatus)

1722 - a **decree of succession** was issued (changed the usual order of succession from father to son, the monarch could appoint as heir to anyone, including a woman)

The reign of Peter I

educational reforms

- The emergence of new educational institutions (School of Mathematical and Navigation Sciences in Moscow, engineering school and the Maritime Academy in St. Petersburg, etc.)
- opening of elementary schools
- approved bylaws of the Academy of Sciences (opened already under Catherine I)
- Introduced simplified civil alphabet, Arabic numerals instead of tsifir - letters that were used as numerals



School of Mathematics and Navigation Sciences

The reign of Peter I

ā — 1	āi — 11	kā — 21
ḅ — 2	ḅi — 12	ā — 30
ḡ — 3	ḡi — 13	m — 40
ā — 4	āi — 14	h — 50
ē — 5	ēi — 15	ḥ — 60
ṣ — 6	ṣi — 16	o — 70
z — 7	zi — 17	ḡ — 80
h — 8	hi — 18	č — 90
ā — 9	āi — 19	ṛ — 100
ī — 10	k — 20	č — 200

tsifir and arabic numerals

The reign of Peter I

cultural reforms

- the celebration of the new year was postponed from September 1 to January 1 (on the night from December 31 to January 1)
- The first public print newspaper Vedomosti appeared
- The first theater and museum appeared (Kunstkamera)
- European customs, clothing, balls, tobacco smoking, beard shaving were introduced

The reign of Peter I



The first museum in Russia - Kunstkamera (St. Petersburg)

The reign of Peter I



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The reign of Peter I



The first museum in Russia - Kunstkamera (St. Petersburg)

The reign of Peter I

До
правления
Петра I



Во время
правления
Петра I



Men's clothing before Peter and after

The reign of Peter I



Clothes before Peter and after him

