

Peter I



Personality of Peter the Great.

May 30 (June 9, new style), 1672 in Moscow Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich and tsarina Natalia Kirillovna was born the son of Peter. Now the Romanov dynasty could count on healthy and energetic heir to the throne. Like everyone, the character of Peter was laid in childhood. The king-father did not particularly singled out the youngest son. Care of the child rests on the shoulders of the mother, which was the hot supporter of reforms and encouraged all sorts of innovations in everyday life. At her request, Peter imported foreign toy, tried to follow Western fashion. The early childhood of the Tsarevich was held in the European house and its unique atmosphere, which then helped Peter with an open mind to go among foreigners and gather from them useful experience.



However, when it took to go from game to compulsory training for the Moscow princes, Peter, was less fortunate.

Zotov told primarily to educate Peter regal grandeur and stateliness, but "uncle" did not try to force the child to the orderly vossedaniyu many hours on a chair with a straight back, to develop the habit to the throne. The prince stared at deft hands "uncle" and he began diligently to grind the workpiece knife. No special skills of the folk artist Zotov did not have all the making "by eye". Peter picked up this skill, and always relied more on their own good eye, rather than on the drawings and mathematical calculations, and infrequently wrong.





Nikita Moiseevich constantly brought Peter book with illustrations from the Armory, and later with the development of interest of pupils to the "historical" subjects - the art of war, diplomacy and geography - ordered for him "funny notebook" with colorful pictures of soldiers, ships and foreign cities. The prince went around eagerly, and then briefly wrote in Old Church Slavonic, but with many errors. Although, becoming Emperor Peter I have repeatedly stated that the Russian past is nothing edifying, his historical knowledge was varied and deep. A folk proverbs and sayings he knew so much and with such wit always used them to a place that did not get tired to amaze all European monarchs.

After the death of Alexei Mikhailovich queen Natalia and her son were driven out of the Kremlin's new king Theodore A., who hated her stepmother and her uncle "Anglican". And now the school of Peter became the Moscow suburb.

So Peter and growing - strong and hardy, not who feared no physical work. Palace intrigue developed his stealth and ability to hide their true feelings and intentions. All day he disappeared, anywhere, only resorting to mass. Knowing the customs of the Kremlin, Peter lulls the vigilance of his Kremlin enemies. Subsequently, it has helped him to become an outstanding diplomat.



When the April 28, 1682 a decade Peter solemnly crowned king, foreign diplomats unanimously said that it produces and speech, and education, and bearing the impression of 16-year-old boys. May 25 in front of Peter's archers had raised the peaks of favorite uncle Matthew.

Peter alone could not do anything without the knowledge of the principles of organization of Western armies. There was no help to expect from anyone. And then he probably remembered his experience, "Command" foreign Reiter at the age of three and went to Kukui, German settlement. There he found his friend with a memorable review of a retired chief Butyrka Regiment of Scotland Patrick Gordon.

To the young king in Sloboda treated consistently welcoming and friendly. Sociable by nature, Peter immediately started a lot of friends among the carpenters, pharmacists, Brewers and soldiers, of whom he immediately identified charming and gallant Franz Lefort. He became a mentor of Peter in the assimilation of distinctive culture "of Europe in Moscow."

With the advent of Gordon and Lefort in the Preobrazhensky regiment were divided into platoons and companies, have all received the relevant post ranks. However, and with them at first I was a complete mess. So, along with the Cossack rank of "sergeant" there was the Polish "Lieutenant" and the Swedish "Lieutenant." Prince Fedor Romodanovsky became generalissimo of the Transfiguration, and Ivan Buturlin - Semenov regiment. Peter, a child passionately in love with artillery, assumed the rank of "Captain-scorer." He did everything himself.

Children's habit of digging in old things in the attic in the Transfiguration Peter has served in good stead. King began to take up the ship's skill, which has become the main business of life. All models of the ships that have been made to select a single prototype was built with Alexis mnogoparusnogo frigate "Eagle", moved from the Kremlin dusty closets in Transfiguration. Even after visiting the naval powers such as Holland, England and Denmark, Peter never forgot the "grandfather of the Russian fleet". Cuddly celebration of Peter's small boat held on August 11, 1723, when he saluted the 20 battleships of the Baltic Fleet on Kronshadtadskom raid. We took the first Russian naval parade "Captain" boat of General-Admiral Fedor Apraksin, "helmsman" Emperor Peter I and the "sailor leadsman" Field Marshal Alexander Menshikov

By Peter I, wearing European-style coat of the Transfiguration, he was always thoroughly Russian autocrat of thinking. When he learned that during his stay abroad again rose archers, he immediately returned to Russia. September 30, 1698 on Red Square were executed 200 archers, and as the executioners had to serve dignitaries of the royal retinue. Lefort was able to wriggle out of this mercy, citing religious beliefs. Menshikov, on the contrary, boasted that he personally beheaded twenty rebels. All associates of Peter became linked terrible bloody bail. Rudeness expressions peculiar to Peter, has always been associated with deficiencies of his education. But that does not explain anything. Ruler of dynastic law, Peter sincerely believed himself sent down Russian divine providence, the ultimate truth, incapable of error. Russia meryaya to your yard, it is felt that it is necessary to start conversion with breaking the old-fashioned customs. Therefore, on his return from a European voyage Peter I forbade beards boyars, nobles commanded to drink vodka and coffee, and the soldiers ordered on "Martial Marking" smoking.



Do not evil by nature, he was impetuous, impressionable and suspicious unable to patiently explain what for him was evident in the case of Peter misunderstanding easily fell into a state of extreme anger and often "hammering" the truth of the senators and generals with his huge fists or his staff. However, the king was very easily appeased, and a few minutes later, laughing at a joke successful offender.

Peter was indifferent to clothes and did not like the official receptions, which was wearing ermine robes and symbols of royal power. His poems were assemblies where accessed easily without the titles and ranks, drank vodka from bath tubs, scooping steins, smoked, played chess and dancing. Even their own crews away in the coach if the king was not required to organize a gala royal couple leaving, he borrowed a carriage from the famous court dandies - Menshikov or Yaguzhinsky.

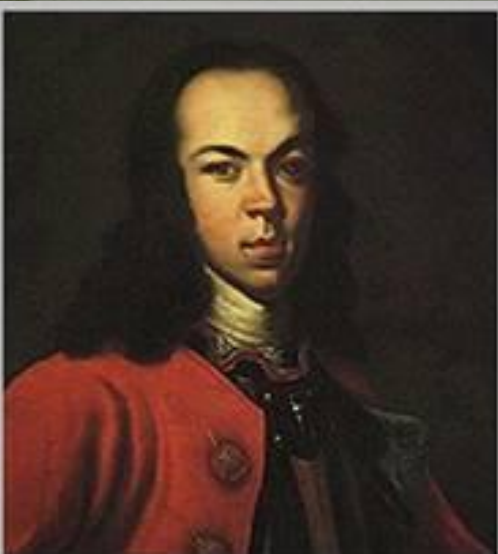
Peter until the end of days had to educate ourselves, because new tasks demanded of him again and again to seek out teachers of Russian.

Diplomat Peter I was outstanding. In his arsenal are all classic techniques that Peter easily at the right time forgot and transform into a mysterious oriental king, suddenly starts to kiss the forehead stunned companion, pour folk sayings, baffled translators or suddenly stop audience, like the Shah of Persia, citing the fact that his wife is waiting. Externally, sincere and friendly, Peter, according to European diplomats, he never revealed his true intentions and therefore always achieve the desired. Peter never exaggerated his military leadership skills, after Narva preferring to command a regiment of his Transfiguration, and trusting a professional army generals. He perfectly knew the basics of navigation, not undertake to command the whole squadron, charging it Aprakinu, Golitsyn, and even Menshikov. Fear in the battle, he never showed. When Admiral Cruys during a campaign to Helsinki in 1713 Peter I begged to go ashore because of the danger there to meet the Swedish fleet, the king replied with a smile, "To be afraid of bullets - not to go into the army," and stayed on the flagship. At the rebuke of Menshikov, that the king does not protect yourself, personally rescuing drowning in icy water during the floods in St. Petersburg, he said that "for my motherland and the people spared his life, and I do not regret."

Family relationships Peter



Family affairs Peter the Great were not entirely satisfactory. From his first marriage with the unloved they Evdokia Fedorovna (Lopukhina) Peter was the son of Tsarevich Alexei, was born in 1690. When in 1698 Peter has terminated his marriage to Evdokia and sent her to a convent, the boy remained in Moscow the care of his aunts-princesses. Peter had no time to deal with his son, and Prince Peter came under hostile influence. He felt sorry for his mother, did not like his father, he did not aspire to the teachings and did not understand my father changes. Tsarevich Alexei died in the fortress in 1718.



Since 1712, Peter lived in collusion marriage with Catherine I, who at the beginning of the Northern War, was taken prisoner in a Russian in Livonia. Until the end of his life, Peter appreciated its character, its economic, ability to adapt to any situation, and in 1724 he was even crowned Catherine, giving her the title of "Empress tsesarevina her Majesty." From Catherine Peter left only two daughters:

Anna and Elizabeth, the other died in infancy.



Conclusion

Full and harmonious - the main features of the personality of Peter. These features of his personality is largely due to environmental conditions and the character of the epoch. At the end of the XVII century. King left the palace on the street, from the top of society down to the very bottom, plunged in suburban life of foreign settlers. None of the Russian people at the time was not available a diversity of views. Peter closed his eyes to class distinctions, religious strife, ethnic hatred, he was close to the concept, the manners and customs of different walks of life, he was capable of critical analysis, compared with a foreign Russian, etc.

Many critics Peter claimed that he was a conqueror than the converter. But the attitude of Peter the war shows that material and political benefits for him were mentioned successes of military weapons. For him, the war was not an end but a means, he understood it as a temporary evil, but necessary for people's welfare and national development. Peter did not like not military glory and money-grubber "great conqueror". Conquest it was necessary for the creation in Russia of conditions for the development of European civilization.