

THE GREAT EMBASSY OF PETER I

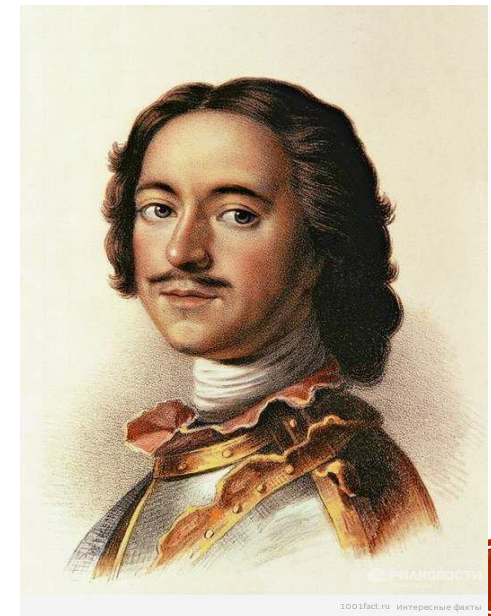
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THE GREAT EMBASSY

- The great embassy- the journey of the Russian tsar to Western Europe carried out in 1697-1698 for establishment of diplomatic relations. There were more than 250 people in the diplomatic mission. There were representatives of various professions among them . Tsar Peter I also went to Europe, introducing himself as Peter Mikhailov, the police officer of the Preobrazhensky regiment.



AIMS OF THE EMBASSY

- The main purpose of the trip was to get support from European countries in the fight against the Ottoman Empire.
- However, there is a version that this is not the case. Even before the trip, Ambassador K. Nefimonov signed an agreement for 3 years with Austria and Venice against the Turks.



AIMS OF THE EMBASSY

Thus, the diplomatic goal was secondary, and the main ones were:

- acquaintance with Europe
- making changes to the state and military system of Russia following the example of European countries
- search of foreign specialists to work in Russia
- sending Russian nobles to Europe to train
- procurement of materials and weapons



THE EMBASSY

- From Moscow, the convoy of the great embassy of Peter 1 left in March 1697, the first long stop was made in Courland. Further, Peter the Great, separately from the embassy, went to Konigsberg. Here he went to study artillery. A trade agreement was concluded between Frederick III and Peter I on the possibility of transporting goods.



THE EMBASSY

- Plenipotentiary ambassadors during the Great Embassy were Lefort Franz Yakovlevich, Admiral-General, Novgorod Governor; Golovin Fyodor Alekseevich general and military commissar, Siberian governor



THE EMBASSY

- Peter arrived in Holland in August. He took a job as a carpenter at the Linst Rogge shipyard, and then at the East India Company in Amsterdam. But in Holland the Russian tsar not only did carpentry, but also visited various institutions. The Dutch shipbuilding did not suit Peter, since the Dutch did not make drawings of the ships under construction.



THE EMBASSY

- In January 1698, Peter I arrived with a great embassy in England. He negotiated an alliance against Turkey, as well as attended meetings of the British Parliament. At the end of April, he urgently set off for Austria.
- In Austria, the Russian tsar had to prevent the signing of a peace treaty. During these years, Europe was living with the problem of the "Spanish inheritance" and no one really paid attention to the ideas and proposals of the young Russian tsar.



THE EMBASSY

- From Vienna, the Great Embassy was supposed to go to Venice, but on the day of departure on July 15, 1698, a message about another rifle revolt came. Peter I hurried to Moscow, on the way home he met August II.



RESULTS OF THE EMBASSY

- Peter I's realized that Russia needed access to the sea.
- The emergence of personal and political friendship with the king of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and August 2.
- Transformations in the state apparatus of Russia, taking into account the experience of Western countries;
- Introduction of the European way of life.
- More than 1000 specialists were employed in various fields.
- Purchase of weapons, instruments, equipment.
- Opening of new enterprises, manufactories, production facilities in Russia.

