



*Economic, political and social development
of Russia in the 17th century.*

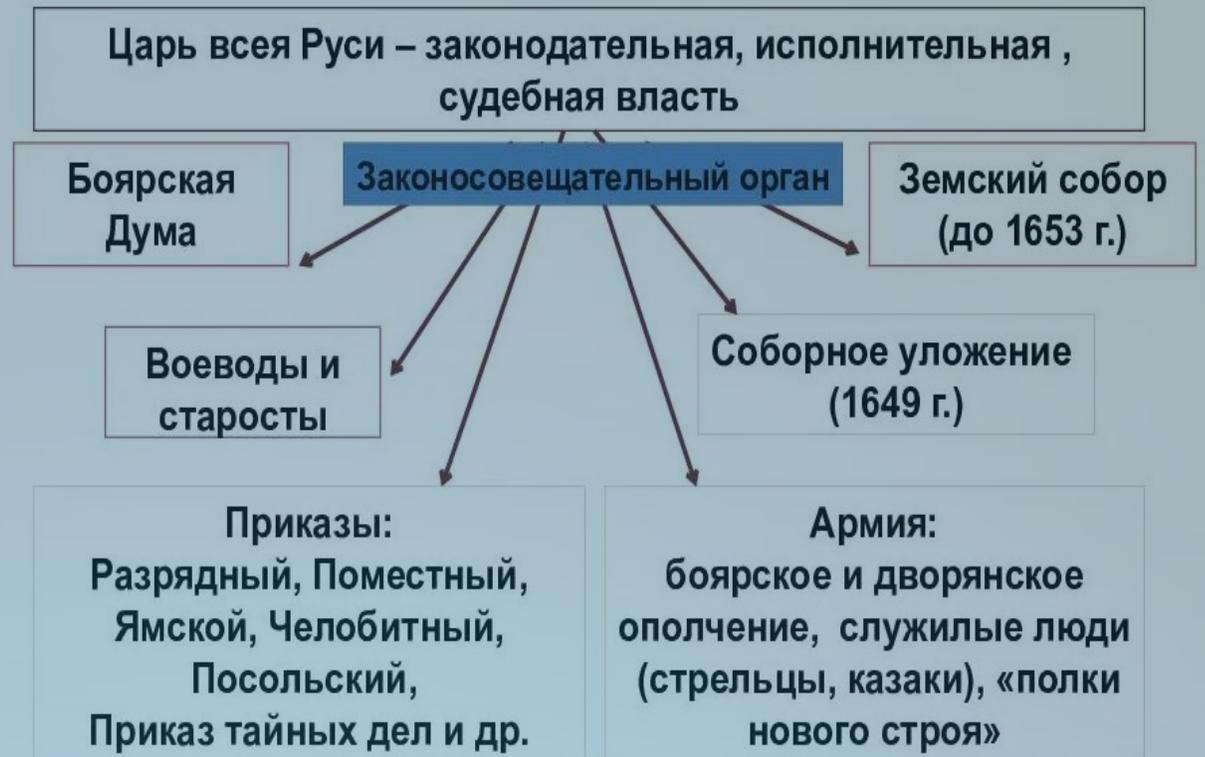
2 key features of Russian development in the 17th century

- Active development of industry and trade while strengthening the serfdom at the same time
- In general, Russian historical path was similar to European one but with its own characteristics

Main tendencies of Russian political development in the 17 century

- Centralization of power
- Bureaucratization of public administration
- The political system becomes more absolutist

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА РОССИИ В XVII ВЕКЕ

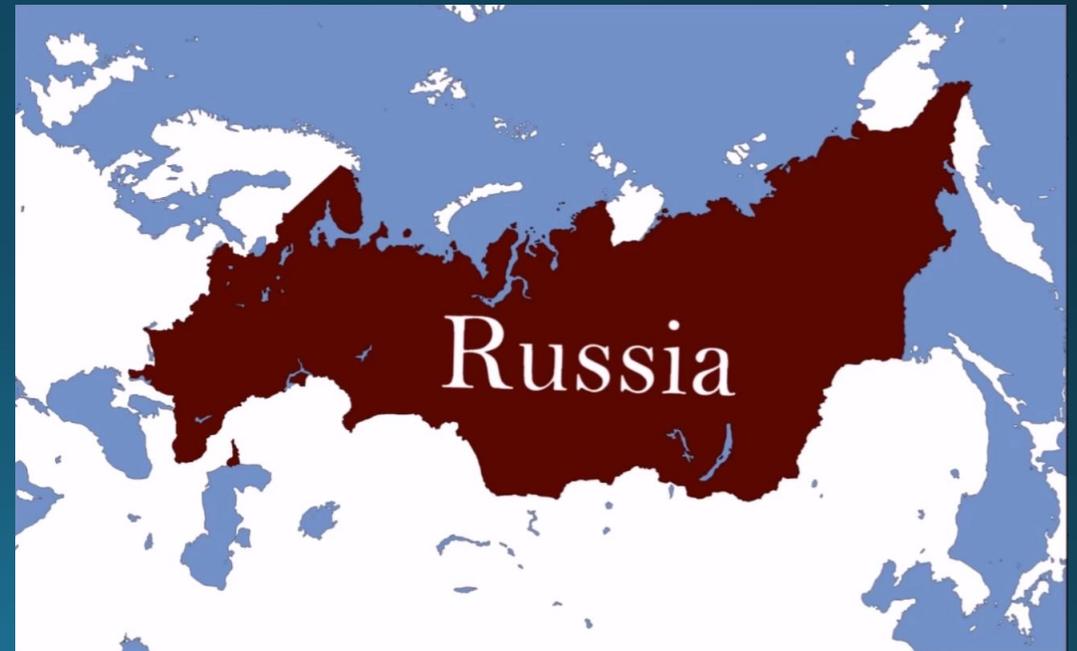


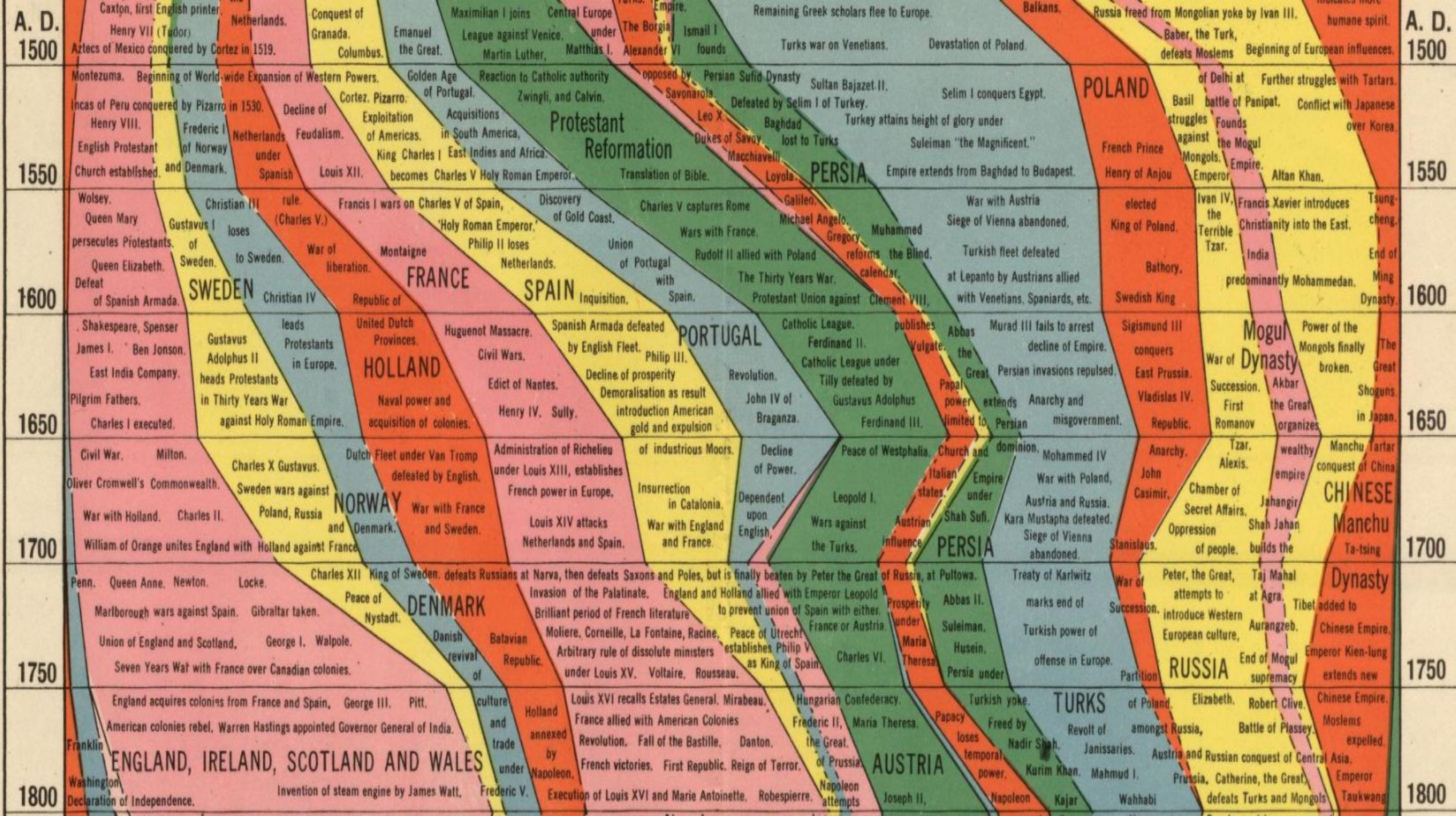
Territorial expansion of Russia

The territory of Russia in 1620



The territory of Russia in 1689





A. D. 1500

A. D. 1500

1550

1550

1600

1600

1650

1650

1700

1700

1750

1750

1800

1800

Protestant Reformation

PERSIA

POLAND

PORTUGAL

SWEDEN

FRANCE

SPAIN

HOLLAND

NORWAY

DENMARK

PERSIA

TURKS

RUSSIA

CHINESE

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES

AUSTRIA

Dynasty

Mogul

Empire

Caxton, first English printer.
Henry VII (Tudor).
Aztecs of Mexico conquered by Cortez in 1519.

Montezuma. Beginning of World-wide Expansion of Western Powers.
Incas of Peru conquered by Pizarro in 1530.
Henry VIII.
English Protestant Church established.

Wolsey. Queen Mary persecutes Protestants.
Queen Elizabeth. Defeat of Spanish Armada.

Shakespeare, Spenser
James I. Ben Jonson.
East India Company.
Pilgrim Fathers.
Charles I executed.

Civil War. Milton.
Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth.
War with Holland. Charles II.
William of Orange unites England with Holland against France.

Penn. Queen Anne. Newton. Locke.
Marlborough wars against Spain. Gibraltar taken.
Union of England and Scotland. George I. Walpole.
Seven Years War with France over Canadian colonies.

England acquires colonies from France and Spain. George III. Pitt.
American colonies rebel. Warren Hastings appointed Governor General of India.
Franklin
Washington Declaration of Independence.

Netherlands.
Conquest of Granada.
Columbus.
Emanuel the Great.

Decline of Feudalism.
Netherlands under Spanish.
Louis XII.
King Charles I becomes Charles V Holy Roman Emperor.

Christian III rule (Charles V.)
Francis I wars on Charles V of Spain.
Francis I loses to Sweden.
War of liberation.

Shakespeare, Spenser
James I. Ben Jonson.
East India Company.
Pilgrim Fathers.
Charles I executed.

Civil War. Milton.
Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth.
War with Holland. Charles II.
William of Orange unites England with Holland against France.

Penn. Queen Anne. Newton. Locke.
Marlborough wars against Spain. Gibraltar taken.
Union of England and Scotland. George I. Walpole.
Seven Years War with France over Canadian colonies.

England acquires colonies from France and Spain. George III. Pitt.
American colonies rebel. Warren Hastings appointed Governor General of India.
Franklin
Washington Declaration of Independence.

League against Venice.
Martin Luther.
Matthias I.

Golden Age of Portugal.
Reaction to Catholic authority Zwingli, and Calvin.
Acquisitions in South America, East Indies and Africa.
Charles V Holy Roman Emperor.

Francis I wars on Charles V of Spain.
Francis I loses to Sweden.
War of liberation.

Shakespeare, Spenser
James I. Ben Jonson.
East India Company.
Pilgrim Fathers.
Charles I executed.

Civil War. Milton.
Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth.
War with Holland. Charles II.
William of Orange unites England with Holland against France.

Penn. Queen Anne. Newton. Locke.
Marlborough wars against Spain. Gibraltar taken.
Union of England and Scotland. George I. Walpole.
Seven Years War with France over Canadian colonies.

England acquires colonies from France and Spain. George III. Pitt.
American colonies rebel. Warren Hastings appointed Governor General of India.
Franklin
Washington Declaration of Independence.

Central Europe under The Borgia.
Ismail I founds Empire.

Golden Age of Portugal.
Reaction to Catholic authority Zwingli, and Calvin.
Acquisitions in South America, East Indies and Africa.
Charles V Holy Roman Emperor.

Francis I wars on Charles V of Spain.
Francis I loses to Sweden.
War of liberation.

Shakespeare, Spenser
James I. Ben Jonson.
East India Company.
Pilgrim Fathers.
Charles I executed.

Civil War. Milton.
Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth.
War with Holland. Charles II.
William of Orange unites England with Holland against France.

Penn. Queen Anne. Newton. Locke.
Marlborough wars against Spain. Gibraltar taken.
Union of England and Scotland. George I. Walpole.
Seven Years War with France over Canadian colonies.

England acquires colonies from France and Spain. George III. Pitt.
American colonies rebel. Warren Hastings appointed Governor General of India.
Franklin
Washington Declaration of Independence.

Remaining Greek scholars flee to Europe.
Turks war on Venetians.
Devastation of Poland.

Golden Age of Portugal.
Reaction to Catholic authority Zwingli, and Calvin.
Acquisitions in South America, East Indies and Africa.
Charles V Holy Roman Emperor.

Francis I wars on Charles V of Spain.
Francis I loses to Sweden.
War of liberation.

Shakespeare, Spenser
James I. Ben Jonson.
East India Company.
Pilgrim Fathers.
Charles I executed.

Civil War. Milton.
Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth.
War with Holland. Charles II.
William of Orange unites England with Holland against France.

Penn. Queen Anne. Newton. Locke.
Marlborough wars against Spain. Gibraltar taken.
Union of England and Scotland. George I. Walpole.
Seven Years War with France over Canadian colonies.

England acquires colonies from France and Spain. George III. Pitt.
American colonies rebel. Warren Hastings appointed Governor General of India.
Franklin
Washington Declaration of Independence.

Russia freed from Mongolian yoke by Ivan III.
Babur, the Turk, defeats Moslems.
Beginning of European influences.

Golden Age of Portugal.
Reaction to Catholic authority Zwingli, and Calvin.
Acquisitions in South America, East Indies and Africa.
Charles V Holy Roman Emperor.

Francis I wars on Charles V of Spain.
Francis I loses to Sweden.
War of liberation.

Shakespeare, Spenser
James I. Ben Jonson.
East India Company.
Pilgrim Fathers.
Charles I executed.

Civil War. Milton.
Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth.
War with Holland. Charles II.
William of Orange unites England with Holland against France.

Penn. Queen Anne. Newton. Locke.
Marlborough wars against Spain. Gibraltar taken.
Union of England and Scotland. George I. Walpole.
Seven Years War with France over Canadian colonies.

England acquires colonies from France and Spain. George III. Pitt.
American colonies rebel. Warren Hastings appointed Governor General of India.
Franklin
Washington Declaration of Independence.

humane spirit.

Further struggles with Tartars.
Basil battle of Panipat.
Conflict with Japanese over Korea.

Francis Xavier introduces Christianity into the East.
India predominantly Mohammedan.

Shakespeare, Spenser
James I. Ben Jonson.
East India Company.
Pilgrim Fathers.
Charles I executed.

Civil War. Milton.
Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth.
War with Holland. Charles II.
William of Orange unites England with Holland against France.

Penn. Queen Anne. Newton. Locke.
Marlborough wars against Spain. Gibraltar taken.
Union of England and Scotland. George I. Walpole.
Seven Years War with France over Canadian colonies.

England acquires colonies from France and Spain. George III. Pitt.
American colonies rebel. Warren Hastings appointed Governor General of India.
Franklin
Washington Declaration of Independence.

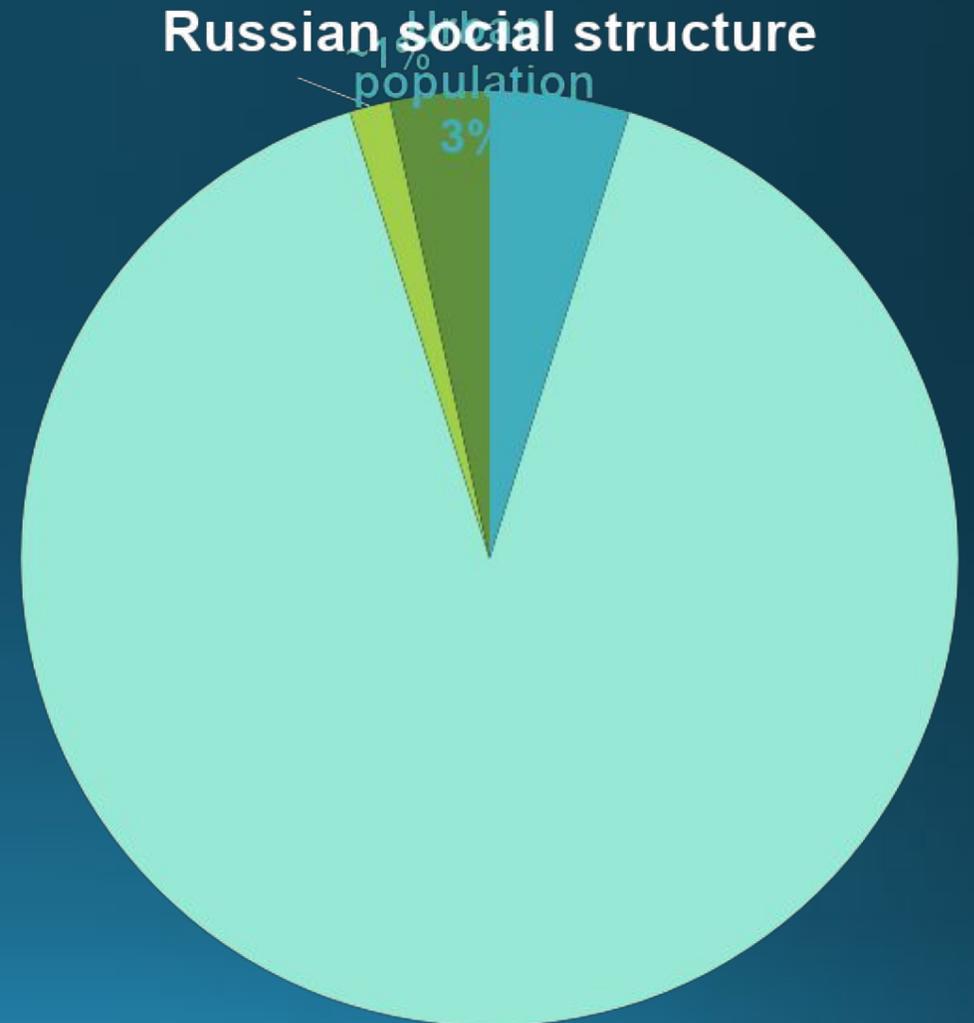
Peculiarities of Russian social structure in the 17th century

The number of peasants was very large

The nobles became the most influential class in Russia

A clear division into estates was firmly fixed

The urban population grew at a very slow rate



Comparison of the urban population in European cities

<i>City</i>	<i>Population in 1600</i>	<i>Population in 1700</i>
Moscow	~80,000	~130,000
London	~200,000	~575,000
Paris	~220,000	~510,000
Amsterdam	~60,000	~235,000
Vienna	~50,000	~114,000

Peculiarities of Russian economic development in the 17th century

- The First Manufactories appeared
- A new type of merchants with large capital appeared
- Development of production for markets led to improving trade relations
- The surplus product increased due to the enslavement of the peasants



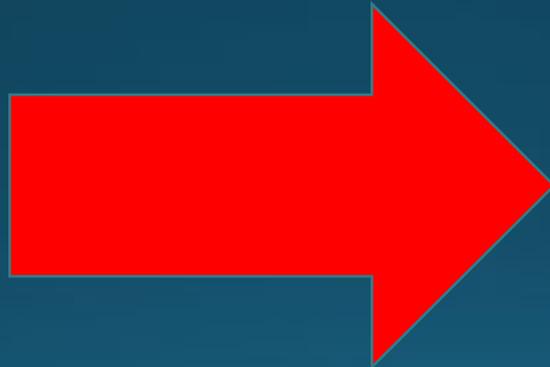
Features of Russian manufactories

- Use of forced serf labor
- Lack of competition between manufacturers
- Lack of interest in technological growth
- Focus on government orders



Main problems of Russian economy in the 17th century

- Almost all productions were based on serf labor
- Closed stratification system
- Growth of urban population was very slow



Emergence of bourgeois relations was impossible

Summary

In general, Russian path was similar to European one

The necessity for modernization was obvious

In the 17th century all the "typical problems" of the Russian state took a final shape

Sources

- История России (Орлов А.С. Георгиев В.А.)
- **История России с древнейших времен до наших дней**
(Сахаров А. Н., Шестаков В.А., Боханов А.Н.)
- Of the Russe Commonwealth, Giles Fletcher

Thanks for your attention!