

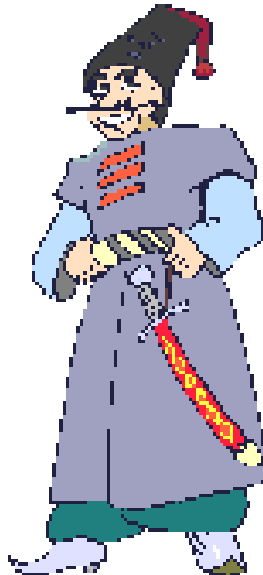
The Russian Empire

- **1480— Mongols expelled from Russia**
 - **Moscow**—led in Mongol expulsion
- **Because of the Mongols:**
 - Weakened emphasis on education
 - **Depressed trade** & manufacturing
 - Economy purely **agricultural** based on peasant labor
- **Absolute monarchy**
- **Ivan III—1st czar of Russia**
- **Third Rome**



Russian Expansion

- Expanded from the **eastern border of Poland into western Siberia**
- Conquered Asian nomadic lands in order to push Mongols farther
- **Cossacks** = Russian pioneers sent into conquered territories
- Added a **Muslim minority** to population



Russian Serfdom

- **B/f Mongols, peasants were free farmers**
- **After Mongols, peasants fell into debt**
 - **Became servants (serfs) of noble landowners when couldn't repay**
 - **Retained access to land, but not ownership**
 - **Russian gov. encouraged serfdom b/c nobles were satisfied**
 - **17th C. laws tied serfs to the land**
 - **System was close to slavery (could be bought & sold)**

Poland

- **Poland declined more than** any other Eastern European nation after 1500
- **After 1600, Poland's central government was powerless**



Eastern Europe

- Serfdom and poverty
- Landowning nobles dominated
- No native merchant class
- No urban culture



Ivan IV (the Terrible)

- **Attacked the authority of the boyars**
 - Thought they were responsible for his wife's death
- **Restricted mobility of peasants—led to serfdom (heredity)**
- **Organized a secret police force that murdered people he consider to be traitors**
- **Declared Russia successor to the Roman & Byzantine Empire**



Ivan IV killing his son



1581 Ivan became angry with his son's pregnant wife, because of the clothes she wore, and beat her. As a result she miscarried. His son argued with his father about this beating. In a sudden fit of rage, Ivan the Terrible raised his iron-tipped staff and struck his son a mortal blow to the head. The Prince lay in a coma for several days before succumbing to his wound. Ivan IV was overcome by extreme grief, knocking his head against his son's coffin.

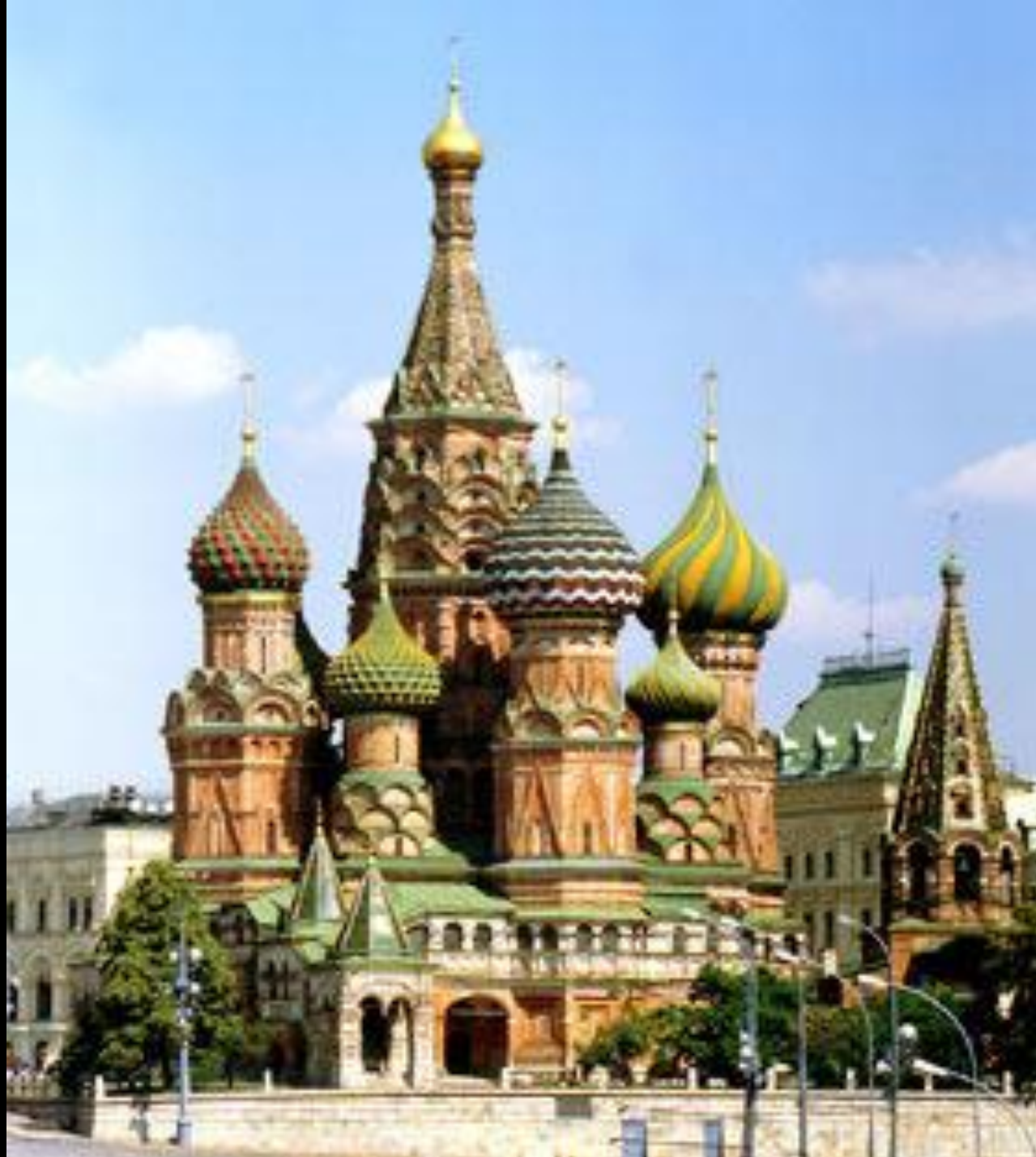
ST. BASIL'S CATHEDRAL, MOSCOW



**Commissioned
by Ivan IV**

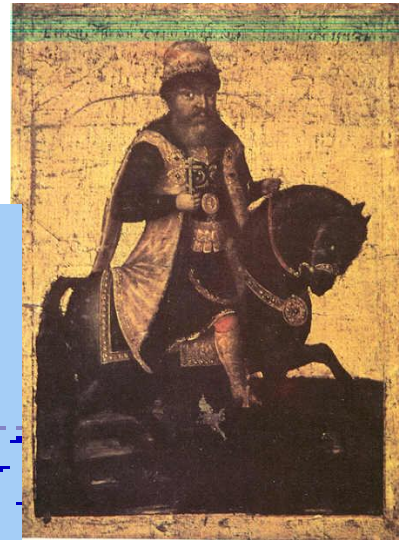
**Melded
Renaissance
style w/
Russian style**

**Ornate, onion-
shaped domes**



Romanov Dynasty (1613–1917)

- Death of Ivan IV left Russia **without an heir**
- 1613—**boyars** (Russian nobles) selected Mikhail Romanov as czar
- Romanov's ruled **until 1917**
- Expanded into Ukraine around Kiev & into frontier of Ottoman Empire
- Later Romanov's created **state control over the Russian Orthodox Church**



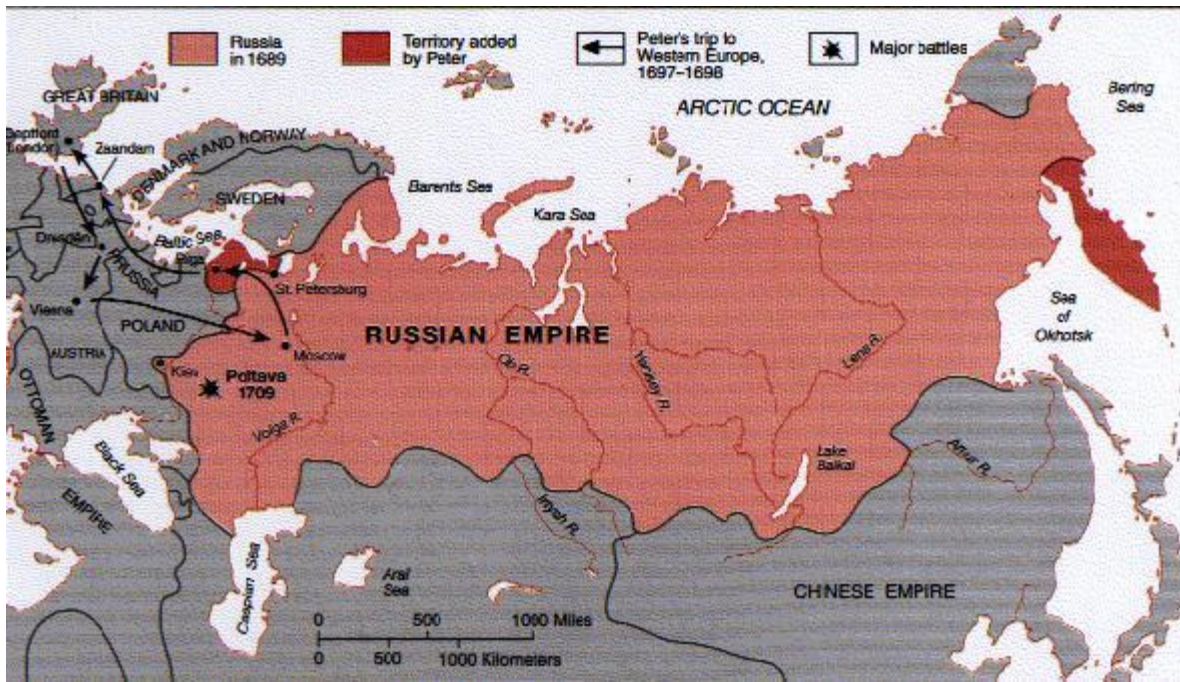
Peter I (the Great) 1689-1725

- **1700 Russia still agricultural**
- **Peter opened Russia to **Western influence****
- **1697—Took a trip to Western Europe—he was impressed with their science & technology**
 - **Took Western craftsmen back to Russia with him**



Russian Military

- Fought Sweden—Peter greatly reduced the Swedish military
 - Gained a **warm water port on the Baltic Sea**
- Moved capital from Moscow to **St. Petersburg** on the Baltic Sea in 1713
- Created a Russian **navy**



Winter Palace in St. Petersburg







Peterof—series of palaces & gardens of Peter I









French Style Interior

Grand Throne Room



Westernization

- Required **boyars to shave the beards & wear Western clothing**
- Brought **ballet** from France
- **Upper class women were allowed to attend public events for 1st time**
- Westernization **limited to the elite**



**"The Russia of today, that is to say,
European Russia, diplomatic, political,
military, commercial, industrial, scholastic,
literary - is the creation of Peter the Great.
Everywhere we look, we encounter this
colossal figure, who casts a long shadow over
our entire past."**

Nikolai Pogodin, Russian historian, 1846

Westernization is still an major issue in the world today. Many non-western nations oppose it.

Name 1-2 nations today that oppose Westernization. Discuss some of their reasons for this opposition.

Economy Under Peter I

- Focused on **mining and metallurgical** industries
- **No merchant class**
- **Russian government controlled the economy**



Russian Government Under Peter I

- Continued with **absolute monarchy**
- Streamlined bureaucracy & reorganized the military
- Peter set up a **secret police** to control people
- He continued **serfdom** (had become hereditary in 1649)
- Economy still focused on **agriculture**
- **Eliminated noble council**
- **Improved military weapons**
- **Systemization of law codes**

Peter Interrogating his son, Alexis—he was a critic of his father and tried for treason, but died before he was executed (it was thought he was getting foreign help to take over throne).



Peter Interrogating his Son Alexis, Peter Ge

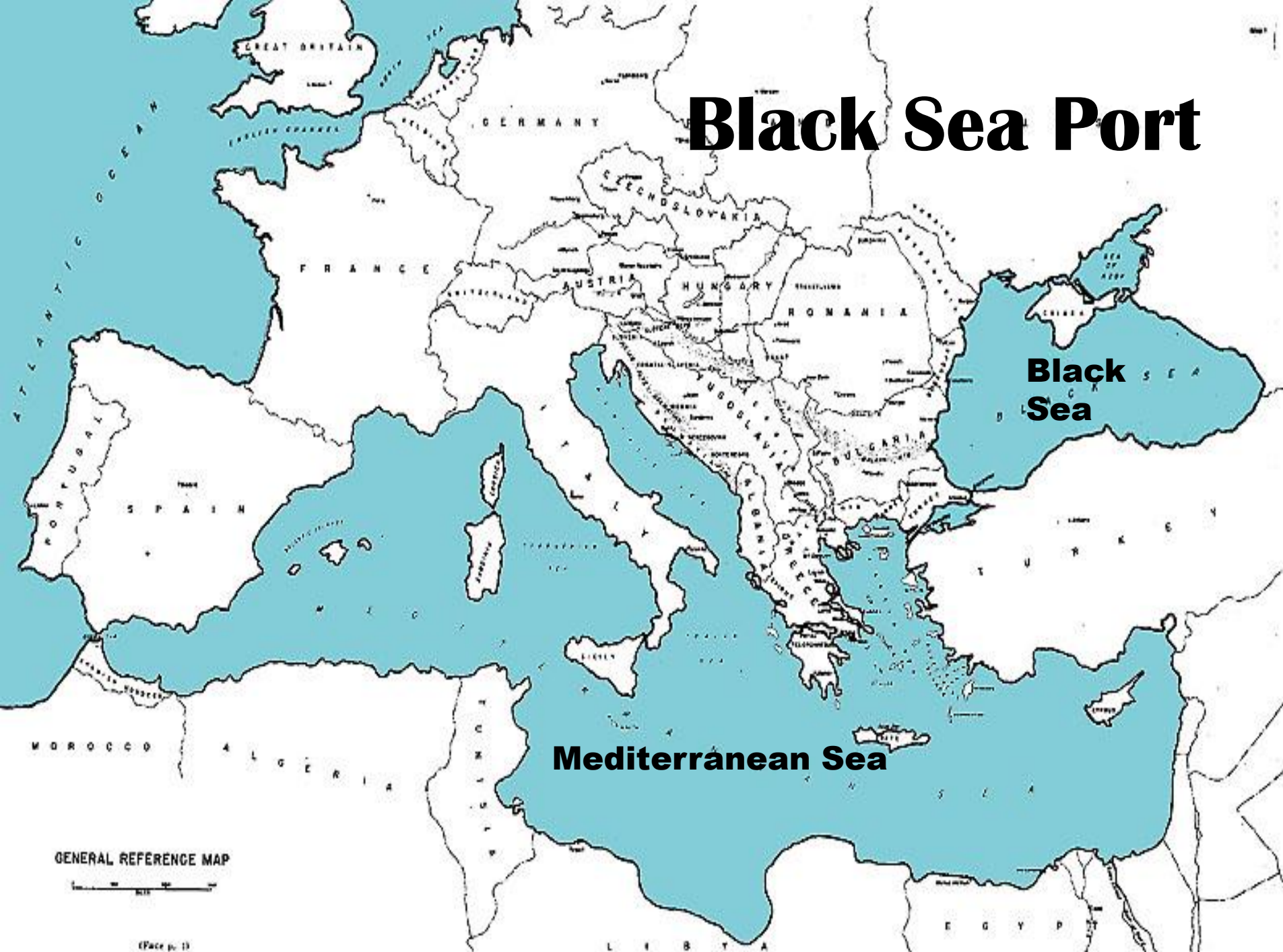
**What do you think
would have happened
if Peter had not
Westernized Russia?**

Catherine II (the Great) 1762-1796

- **Continued expansion and westernization**
- **Harsher laws restricting serfs**
 - Spread serfdom = gave away land & the people on the land to nobles
- **Absolute monarchy**
- **She did bring some Enlightenment ideas to Russia:**
 - Reduced severe punishment for crimes
 - Encouraged Western art and architecture
- **Added new territory: Crimea, Alaska, northern California, parts of Poland, parts of Siberia, Black Sea port**



Black Sea Port



**Black
Sea**

Mediterranean Sea

GENERAL REFERENCE MAP

Scale: 0 100 200 Miles



“You philosophers are lucky men. You write on paper and paper is patient. Unfortunate Empress that I am, I write on the susceptible skins of living beings.”

Catherine II

Unrest in Russia



- **Pugachev's Rebellion**—Pugachev led the peasant & cossack rebellion of the 1770s
 - Cossack chieftain **claiming to be czar (Peter III)**
 - **Promised serfs their freedom & their own land**
 - Catherine became more **conservative** after this rebellion
- **Radishev**—Russian radical and nobleman
 - Urged **abolition of serfdom** during the reign of Catherine
 - Wrote *A Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow* = critique of Russian society
 - Catherine **exiled him to Siberia**
- **Old Believers** = Russians who were exiled to Siberia because they refused to accept tsarist reforms of the Orthodox Church



**Catherine saw Radishchev's
audacity in his writings as a
threat to the state and
pronounced him "a rebel worse
than Pugachev."**