

RUSSIAN-BRITISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIPS.



*THE PROJECT IS DEDICATED TO THE 450TH
ANNIVERSARY OF CONTACTS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND
RUSSIA.*



*THE PROJECT IS DONE BY THE STUDENTS OF
CLASS 11 D,
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GYMNASIUM # 4.

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*TO be ignorant of what occurred
before you were born is to remain
always a child.*

CICERO



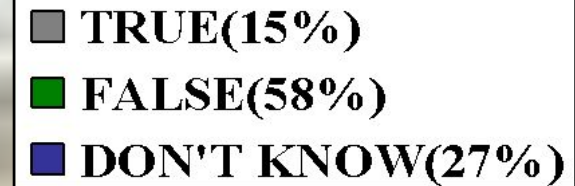
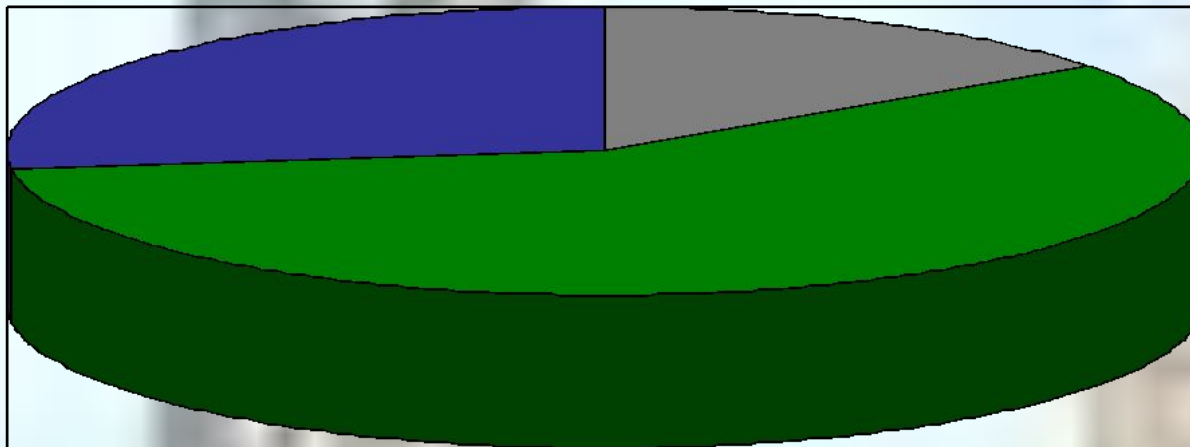
Sociological survey.

- 1) When did the relationships between Russia and Britain start?*
- 2) Which wars did Russia and Britain collaborate in?*
- 3) Which wars did Russia and Britain compete in?*
- 4) What political leaders attended Russia/Britain?*
- 5) What do you know about modern relationships?*



Diagram.

According to the results of our sociological survey we have made a special diagram to show how our students answered the questions.



Richard Chancellor.

Richard Chancellor led the survivors down to Moscow where they were cordially received by Ivan the Terrible.

Sadly, on the return journey, Chancellor was drowned off the north-east coast of Scotland in November 1556.



Ivan the Terrible.



In 1553 trade (commercial) relations were consolidated.

Later, a correspondence developed between Elizabeth I and Ivan the terrible, the Tsar going so far as to propose the mutual right of asylum to his English counterpart, and even marriage.





The English House in Moscow was a gift from Ivan the Terrible to Richard Chancellor, and used as a courthouse. It is a rare example of medieval architecture in the Russian capital.



PETER THE GREAT.

In the 17 century, English emphasis in Anglo-Russian relations was on trade, while the Russian focus was somewhat more political.

Peter the Great's notorious visit to London in 1698 inaugurated the new century in a diplomatic, economic and cultural manner.

There was a suggestion that Peter's daughter, the Empress Elizabeth, should marry Charles Edward "the Young Pretender".





Peter the Great dressed as a ship's carpenter. Peter's visit to England in 1698 left some uncomfortable memories in England, but galvanized Russia technologically.



At the half-way mark in the four-and-a-half centuries of their relationship, Great Britain and Russia were far from friendly. However, at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, there was in Russia a distinct period of “Anglo mania”



Alexander I.



Alexander I was to be vilified for his Tilsit Agreement with Napoleon in 1807, but acclaimed after his armies achieved victory over the invading French Emperor in 1812.

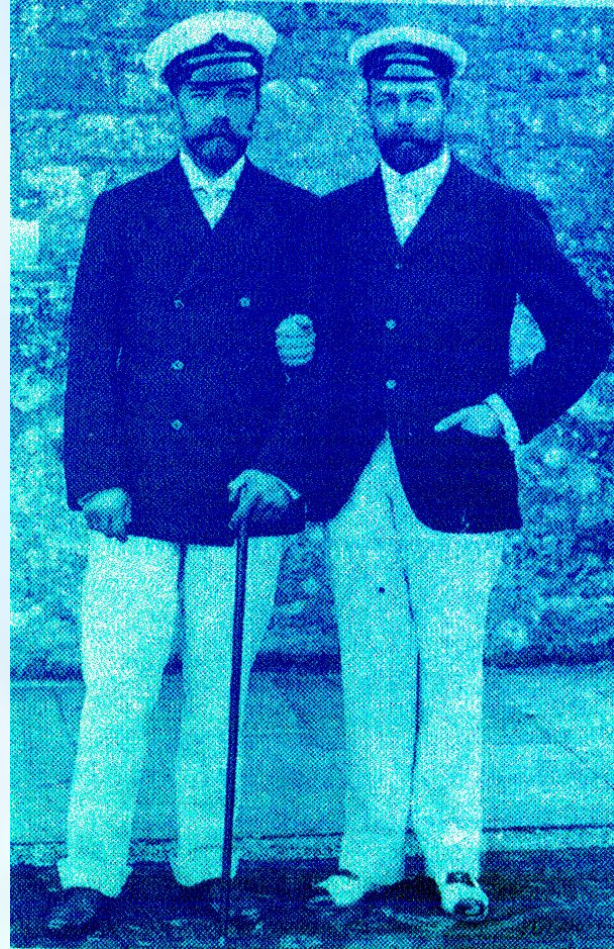
Later, relations took a turn for the worse which was connected with the suppression of Poland and the onset of the Eastern Question.



Nicholas II.

In 1896, Tsar Nicholas II and his wife Alexandra went on a grand tour of the courts of Europe. Queen Victoria was excited about a reunion with her grand-daughter “dearest Alicky”, who had spent several childhood years with her grandmother after the premature death of her own mother.

In 1907 Great Britain joined Russia and France in the Triple Entente.



The October Revolution.



The fall of the Provisional Government and the seizure of power by Lenin and the Bolsheviks in October of the same year brought about the end of the rapprochement.

