

# *RUSSIAN-BRITISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIPS.*



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



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

*ASTRAKHAN-2006.*



The background of the slide is a blurred image of two church towers. The tower on the left is taller and has a reddish-brown upper section. The tower on the right is shorter and appears to be made of lighter-colored stone or brick. Both towers have arched windows and are set against a clear blue sky.

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

*CICERO*



# *Sociological survey.*

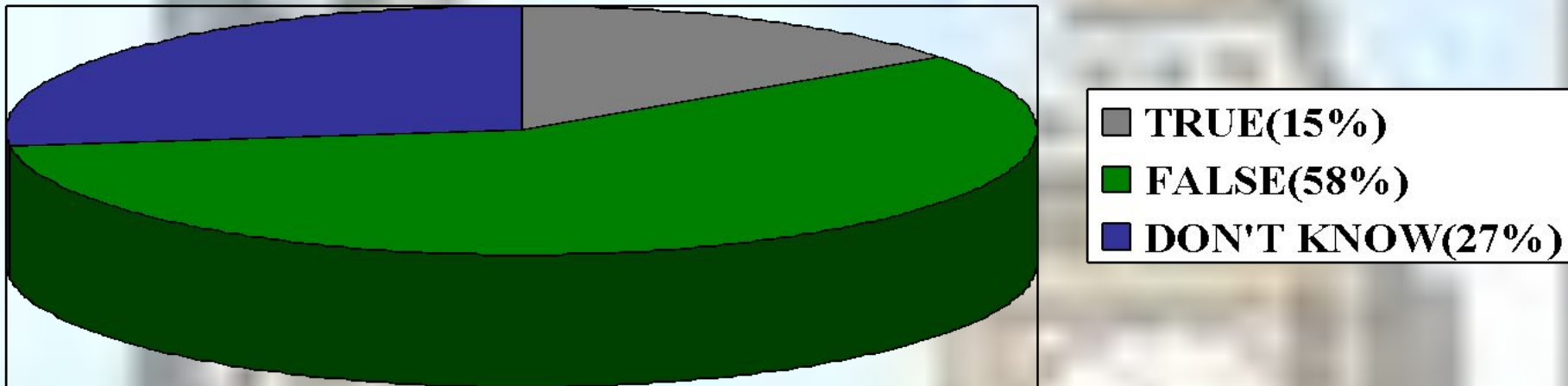
- 1) When did the relationships between Russia and Britain start?*
- 2) Which wars did Russia and Britain collaborate in?*
- 3) Which wars did Russia and Britain compete in?*
- 4) What political leaders attended Russia/Britain?*
- 5) What do you know about modern relationships?*





# 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.*

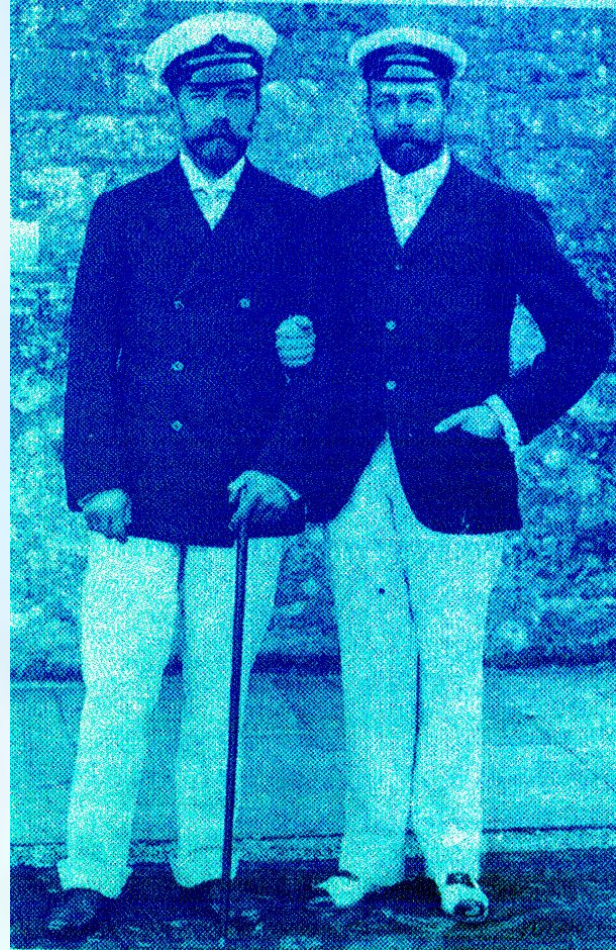
*Later, relations took a turn for the worse which was connected with the suppression of Poland and the onset of the Eastern Question.*



# 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.*

