From Muscovy Towards St. Petersburg

PETER THE GREAT RULE

Project by : srushti and Rudra
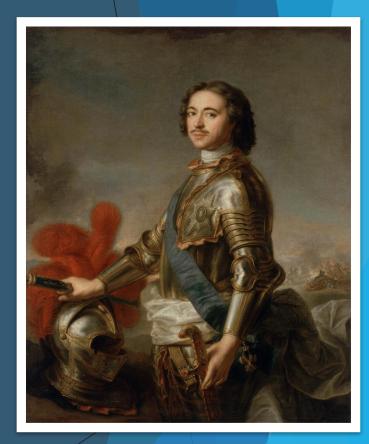
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- **Project plan :**

Basic information on Peter I

► PETER I is associated with many 'firsts' in Russian history. He was the first legitimate Muscovite ruler to have that name in Russian and European languages (Piter in Dutch), the first to use a Roman numeral after his name, the first to travel incessantly by land and water.

► Born: 9 June 1672, Moscow, Russia
Died: 8 February 1725, Saint Petersburg, Russia
Height: 2.03 m
Nationality: Russian
Children: Elizaveta Petrovna, Alexei Petrovich, Tsarevich of Russia, Peter Petrovich, more
Spouse: Catherine I of Russia (m. 1712–1725), Yevdokiya Lopukhina (m. 1689–1698)

Life history

➤ Young Peter's marriage to Evdokiia Lopukhina on 27 January 1689 forecast imminent maturity. Although the marriage was unhappy (the groom soon departed for nautical diversions on Lake Pleshcheevo), Evdokiia gave birth to the future tsarevich Alexis in February 1690–another blow to the Miloslavskiis'dynastic interests.

➤ Sofia, though styled 'autocratrix' on a par with her brothers, was never crowned officially, her authority waning as Peter's partisans championed his cause anew.

- # Early travel

► Peter the Great was the first Russian Tsar to visit European countries. His first long trip to Europe took place in 1697–1698, within the frame of his so-called "Grand Embassy," while the second one occurred twenty years later, in 1716–1717.

► In between these diplomatic missions, Peter visited a number of cities in North Germany and Denmark in 1711-1713, during the military campaign of the Great Northern War.

► During his second travel to Europe in 1716–1717, Peter visited Danzig, Hamburg, Pyrmont, Mecklenburg, Rostock, Copenhagen, Bremen, Amersfoort, Utrecht, Amsterdam, Saardam, Hague, Leiden, Rotterdam, and Paris.

Azov campaigns (1695–96)

► The Azov campaigns of 1695–96 were two Russian military campaigns during the Russo-Turkish War of 1686–1700, led by Peter the Great and aimed at capturing the Turkish fortress of Azov (garrison - 7,000 men), which had been blocking Russia's access to the Azov Sea and the Black Sea. Since the Crimean campaigns of 1687 and 1689 had failed because of the difficulty of moving a large army across the steppe, Peter decided to try a river approach.

Grand Embassy of Peter the Great

- The Grand Embassy was a Russian diplomatic mission to Western Europe from March 9, 1697 to August 25, 1698 led by Peter the Great.

- In 1697 and 1698, Peter the Great embarked on his Grand Embassy. The primary goal of the mission was to strengthen and broaden the Holy League, Russia's alliance with a number of European countries against the Ottoman Empire in the Russian struggle for the northern coastline of the Black Sea.

- Officially, the Grand Embassy was headed by the "grand ambassadors" Franz Lefort, Fedor Golovin and Prokopy Voznitsyn. In fact, it was led by Peter himself, who went along incognito under the name of Peter Mikhailov. At 6 feet 8 inches (2.03 m) Peter was one of the tallest men in Europe, a fact very hard to disguise

- Conclusion :

➤ the reign of Czar Peter the Great is considered a turning point in Russian history and he is considered as the founder of modern and greatest leader in Russia of all time. He is thus acknowledge because of his political, economic and social reforms that he brought to Russia during his 42 year reign.

- Questions :

I. What made peter the great so great ?

II. What were three goals of peter the great ?

III. What unique things peter the great do ?

IV. What were peter the great accomplishments ?

V. How would a military leader follow the example of peter the great to strengthen his military and marginalize his political opponents ?

Thank you

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