

FROM MOSCOVY TOWARDS St PETERSBURG 1598-1689

PETER'S REFORM FOR WAR



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PETER'S WORKFORMS

- Peter envisioned the transformation of Russia into a great power, its state and society based on technology and an organization aimed at maximizing production. Its hallmarks would be a European-type army and navy (supported by heavy industry to produce arms), planned urban conglomerations after the model of St Petersburg, and large-scale public works, particularly canals linking the major waterways and productive centres into an integrated economic whole. Peter even commissioned Perry to oversee a canal connecting the Volga and the Don, an over-ambitious project not realized until the 1930s.



PETER'S WORKFORMS



- To supply the armed forces with skilled native personnel, Peter began founding makeshift educational institutions. He put Farquharson and two English students in charge of the Moscow School of Mathematics and Navigation (housed in the former quarters of a Streltsy regiment); its enrolments grew from 200 pupils in 1703 to over 500 by 1711.



ABOUT ARMED FORCE



- The armed forces became the model for the Europeanized society that Peter doggedly pursued. Utilizing European norms and Muscovite traditions, 'selfmaintenance' first of all, he fitfully constructed an integrated force under uniform conditions of service, subject to discipline on hierarchical principles, the officer corps trained in military schools, and the whole managed by a centralized administration guided by written codes. The organization was constantly reshuffled as the ostensibly standing army and expensive fleet showed wanton ways of melting away (or rotting in the case of ships) from continuous mass desertion as well as shortfalls in recruitment and losses to disease and combat.



STATE SERVICES



- Military service enshrined the principle of merit as explicated in the Table of Ranks, the system of fourteen grades (thirteen in practice) applied to all three branches of state service—military, civil, and court. Military ranks enjoyed preference over civil, and all thirteen in the military conferred noble status as opposed to only the top eight in the civil service.

генералы	Генералissimo Кавалеръ	адмиралъ Персидъ	
	Шляхетскіе дѣлскіе совѣтники		
губернаторы	генералъ-фельдмаршалъ	генералъ-аншефъ	однородные
генералы-майоры	президентъ дипломатическій		
	Оберъ-екампаней-брезденскій Шляхетскіе совѣтники Оберъ-президентъ наместникъ	Шляхетскіе Местныя	однородные Третья часть
бригадиръ	генералъ-директоръ обширныхъ вѣдъ президентъ вѣдъ президентъ вѣдъ Канцелярскіе также совѣтники отъ иностранной Коллегіи Оберъ-Ферольдъ Мехенгеръ	Канцелярскіе Канцлеръ Местныя	однородные однородные Местныя
полковникъ	генералъ-портъ-директоръ генералъ-регентъ Шляхетскіе генералъ-полковникъ Мехенгеръ совѣтникъ при полковникѣ	Канцелярскіе 1. ранга отъ Местныя	однородные однородные Местныя
полковникъ	Сенаторъ Канцлеръ Канцелярскіе	Канцелярскіе 2. ранга	однородные однородные Местныя
Магистры	вѣдъ президентъ вѣдъ экономическій Сенаторъ Удѣлъ Сенаторъ также президентъ Оберъ-директоръ наместникъ	Канцелярскіе 3. ранга	

BALTIC EXPANSION AND VICTORY AT POLTAVA



- The Northern War's first years saw Peter and his generals gradually devise a strategy of nibbling away at Swedish dominion in the Baltic while Charles XII pursued Augustus II into Central Europe. Thus the Russians seized control of the Neva river by the spring of 1703, when the Peter and Paul Fortress was founded in the river's delta, the centre for a new frontier town and naval base.



BATIC EXPANSION AND VICTORY AT POLTAVA



- Further westward a fortress-battery called Kronshlot was hastily erected near the island of Kotlin, where the harbour of Kronstadt would soon be built. Peter and Menshikov personally led a boat attack on two Swedish warships at the mouth of the Neva in early May that brought Russia's first naval victory, celebrated by a medal inscribed 'The Unprecedented Has Happened'. Tsar and favourite were both made knights of the Order of Saint Andrew. In 1704 Dorpat and Narva fell to the Russians, as mounted forces ravaged Swedish Estland and Livland. Among the captives taken in Livland was a buxom young woman, Marta Skavronska, soon to become Russified as Catherine (Ekaterina Alekseevna). She enchanted Peter successively as mistress and common-law wife, confidante and soul-mate, empress and successor. Adept at calming his outbursts of rage, she matched his energy and bore him many children.

BATIC EXPANSION AND VICTORY AT POLTAVA



- Peter's broadening political horizons also led him to arrange marriages of several relatives to foreign rulers. His niece Anna Ivanovna married the duke of Courland in late 1710 and his niece Ekaterina Ivanovna the duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in April 1716 in the presence of Peter, Catherine, and Augustus II. Neither marriage proved successful in personal terms; Anna was widowed almost immediately and Ekaterina returned to Russia with her young daughter in 1722. Tsarevich Alexis's marriage to Charlotte of Wolfenbüttel in October 1711 proved equally painful for the spouses although it did produce a granddaughter and grandson, the future Peter II. All these matches accented Russia's rising international stature and resolute entry into the European dynastic marriage market.

CONCLUSION



- There is a vast amount of evidence to suggest that Peter was both a revolutionary and a reformer.
- His radical changes in the military, economy and the war can certainly be considered revolutionary, however many of his other reforms were milder in comparison.

QUESTIONS



1. What were Peter's workforms?
2. What were table of ranks?
3. Where was harbour of Kronstadt built?