



Enlightened Monarchs & European First World-Wide Wars

Mr. Cegielski

Essential questions:

- 1) Were the so-called “enlightened” rulers of Central and Eastern Europe and Russia really enlightened? (reoccurring theme)*
- 2) Why did the first “world-wide” wars break out during this period? What were the causes and consequences?
- 3) How did the Seven Years War become the first “world-wide” war?
- 4) What major social changes took place in Europe during this period?



Absolutism in Central Europe



Absolutism in Central & Eastern Europe & Russia

- **The Holy Roman Empire**
Fades. So does Poland and Ottoman Turkey. Three new powers occupy central Europe in the 18th century.
- **Austria**
- Absolutism without a nation-state.
Maria Theresa 1740-1780.
- **Prussia**
- Prussia copies France but has its own distinctive character. Prussia becomes an important state under Frederick I (1688-1713). Military emphasis: the upper class become the officers in the army.
-300 other states in Germany remain divided.
- **Russia** - Emerges at this time.





Leopold I: Absolute Monarch



- **Leopold I** → ruler of the HRE (but really Austria) who established a court similar to Louis XIV's Versailles at Schonbrunn. Although Leopold only had control over Bohemia, Austria, and a small part of Hungary, he still had considerable authority.
- Unlike Louis, however, Leopold relied on the **Privy Council**, a group of leading nobles, to devise policy and run his government.
 - After consulting w/them, he would come to a final decision.
 - Since Leopold gave the nobles influence in the government w/out first establishing control over their lands, the nobles were far more autonomous, so, though Leopold had less power, he had more support.



Schönbrunn Palace



Schönbrunn Palace



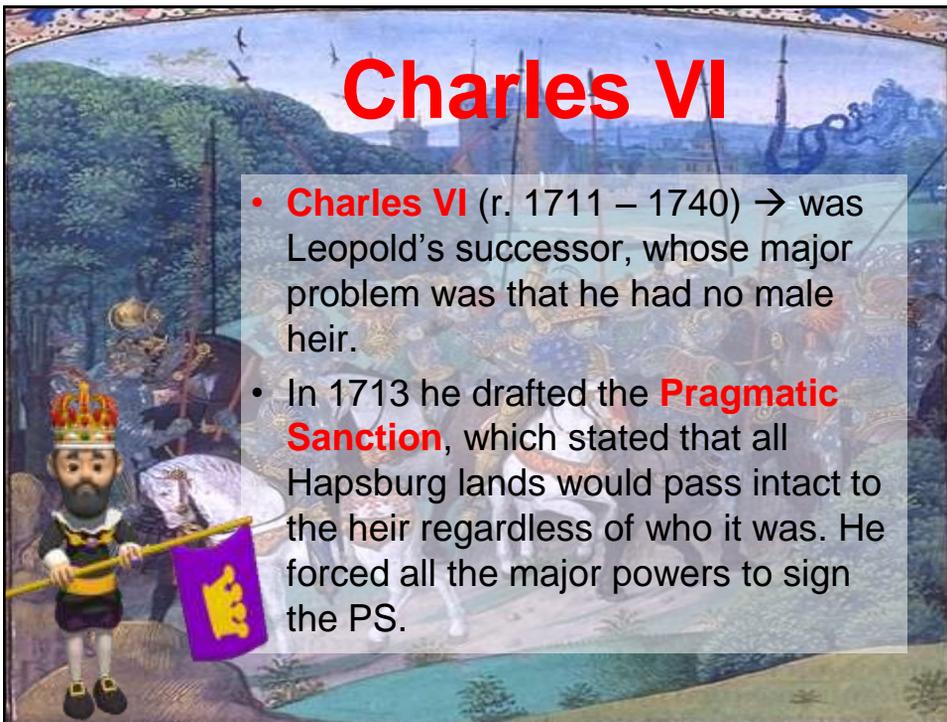
Schönbrunn Palace





Prince Eugene

- Since members of the Austrian court did not necessarily have to be Austrian, some foreigners came to power, such as **Prince Eugene** (1663 – 1736)
 - Volunteered to serve the Austrians in the war w/the Turks.
 - Became field marshal during which he transformed Hapsburg military policies from defensive to aggressive.
 - Led the Austrians as they laid the foundations for a new empire of Austria-Hungary.

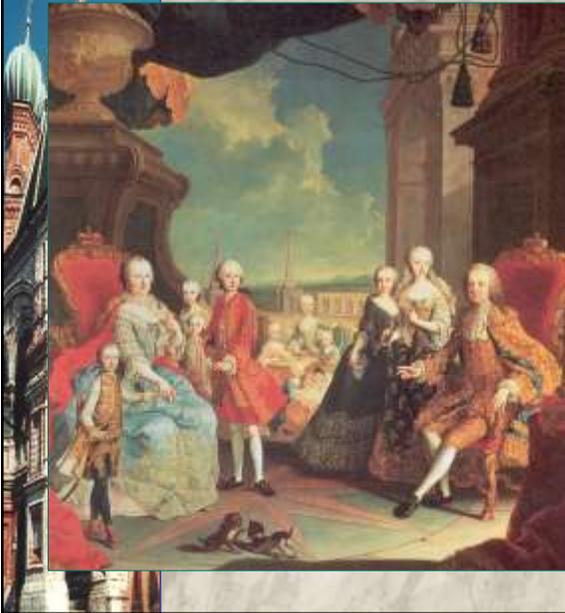




Maria Theresa

- **Maria Theresa** → was Charles' daughter, who was heir to the throne in 1740.
- MT was in a difficult position, w/an empty treasury, a poorly trained army, an ineffective bureaucracy, and a rebellion by the Czech nobles in Bohemia
- Hungarian nobles were ready to revolt.
- MT appealed to nobles as a *damsel in distress*.
- She also promised the Hungarians autonomy (w/in empire)

Maria Theresa & Her Family



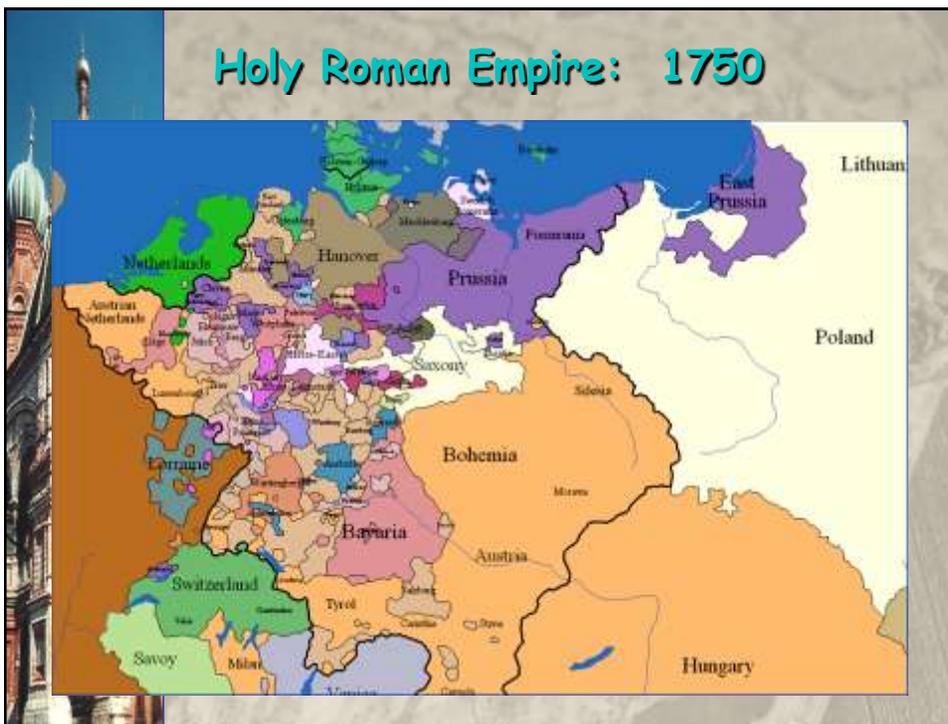
Her Notable Children:

- HRE Joseph II
- HRE Leopold II
- **Queen Marie Antoinette (Fr.)!**

Maria Theresa's State Building Policies

- MT *reformed the church* by forbidding the founding of new monasteries (they were wasteful) and abolishing the clergy's exemptions from taxes!
- She *established a new bureaucracy* in Vienna by appointing new local officials and reorganizing the central ministries.
 - Helped with tax collection
- She *improved the military* and its training.







 A composite image featuring a photograph of a Gothic cathedral on the left and a historical coat of arms on the right. The coat of arms depicts a bearded man in a loincloth holding a shield, standing next to a knight in full plate armor holding a sword. Above them is a central shield with a double-headed eagle, flanked by two smaller shields on poles. The text "The Prussian Monarchy" is overlaid in large, red, sans-serif font across the top.

- In Brandenburg-Prussia, rulers worked with nobles in state building.
- The nobility consolidated their power on their lands worked by serfs.
- The nobles created very efficient, profitable estates-- known as *Junkers*.

Prussian Family Crest

Prussia & the Austrian Empire: 1721-72



Frederick William

- **Frederick William** (r. 1648 – 1688) → a.k.a. the Great Elector.
- He used his strengthened army to impose order and to gain territory (through intimidation).
- In domestic policy:
 - FW got rid of the Diet of Brandenburg (it actually got rid of itself as it gave FW the power to raise taxes w/out its consent in 1653)
 - Established the War Chest, which financed the army and collect government revenue
 - Placed the implementation of policies in the hands of war commissars.
- FW quickly intimidated his only sources of resistance--the cities--w/the army and established his control.



King Frederick I of Prussia (r.1701-1713)



**Formerly:
Frederick III
of Brandenburg
(r. 1688-1701)**

Frederick I

- **Frederick I** (r. 1688 – 1713) → unlike his father, he enjoyed court society and made Berlin into a cultural center with a lively court and an Academy of Sciences.
- He gained Prussian independence by asking Leopold to make him a king in exchange for his army (for war of Spanish succession).
- After gaining independence, Frederick changed his name to Frederick I.





Frederick William I

- **Frederick William I** (r. 1713 – 1740) → was a “Spartan ruler” who disdained court society and concentrated on the army.
 - He built up the army (38,000 → 83,000 men) by instituting a form of conscription. He drilled it incessantly.
 - Used army to intimidate other powers (he actually never fought wars w/it).
- On the domestic side, FW created the *General Directory of Finance, War and Domains*, which took over in 1723 all government functions except justice, education and religion.
- FW made education compulsory, but did not really enforce the rules.



Frederick the Great (r. 1740-1786)



FREDERICUS II REX.



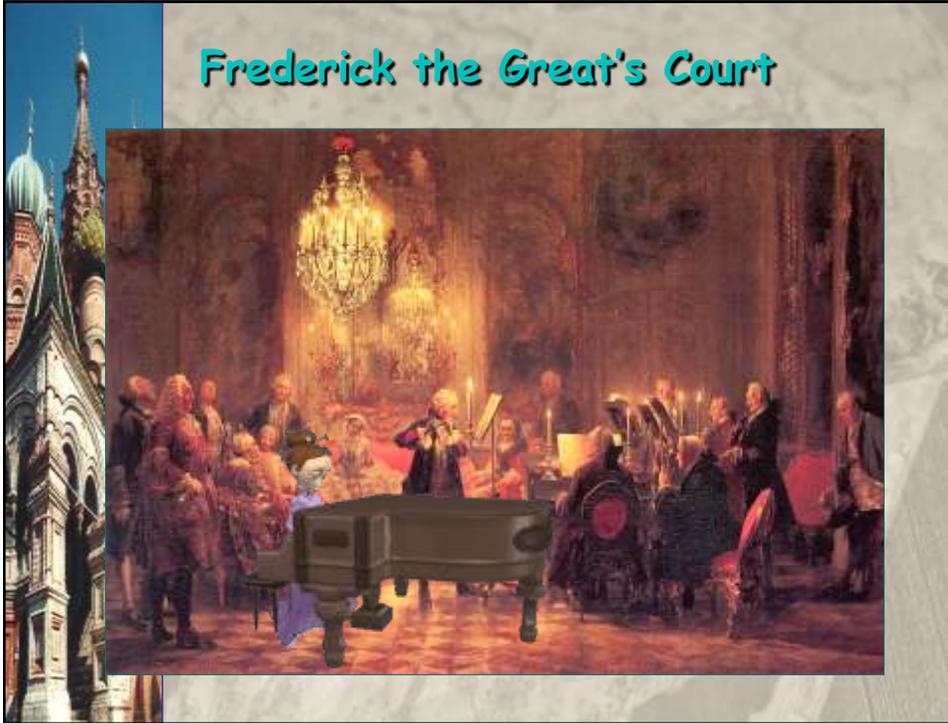
Frederick the Great

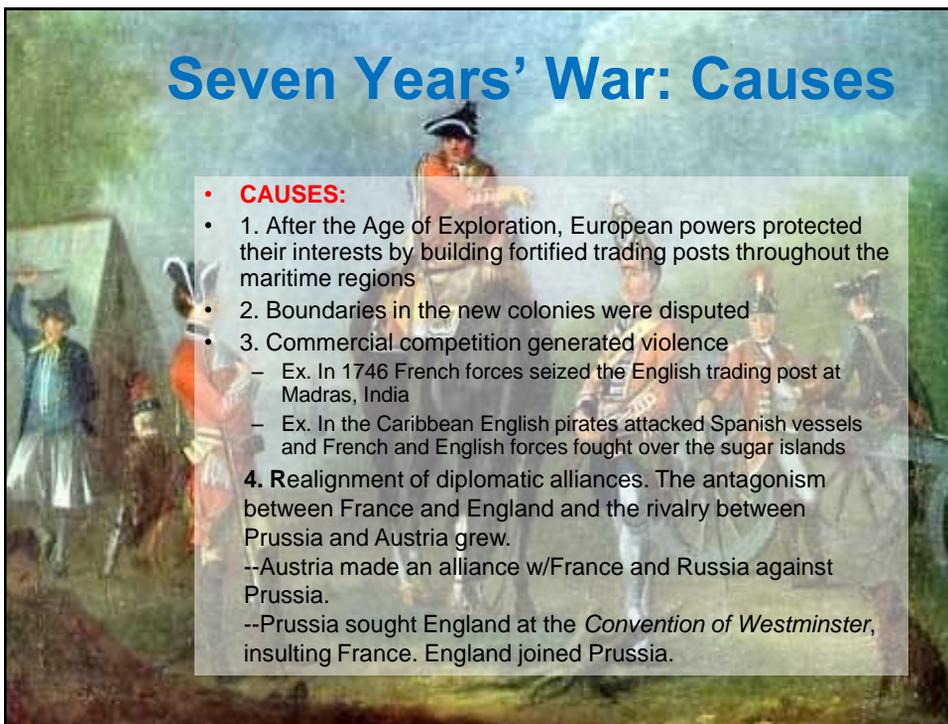
- **Frederick II** (r. 1740 – 1786) → a.k.a. Frederick the Great, was trained for kingship by his father and had a fierce sense of duty. He practiced absolute rule.
- Established religious toleration and judicial reform.
- Acquired new, stronger borders
- In order to gain territory, in 1740 he attacked the Hapsburg's province of *Silesia*, which the Hapsburgs couldn't defend.
- In the **War of Austrian Succession** that followed, Frederick was able to keep Silesia.



Frederick the Great (r. 1740-1786)







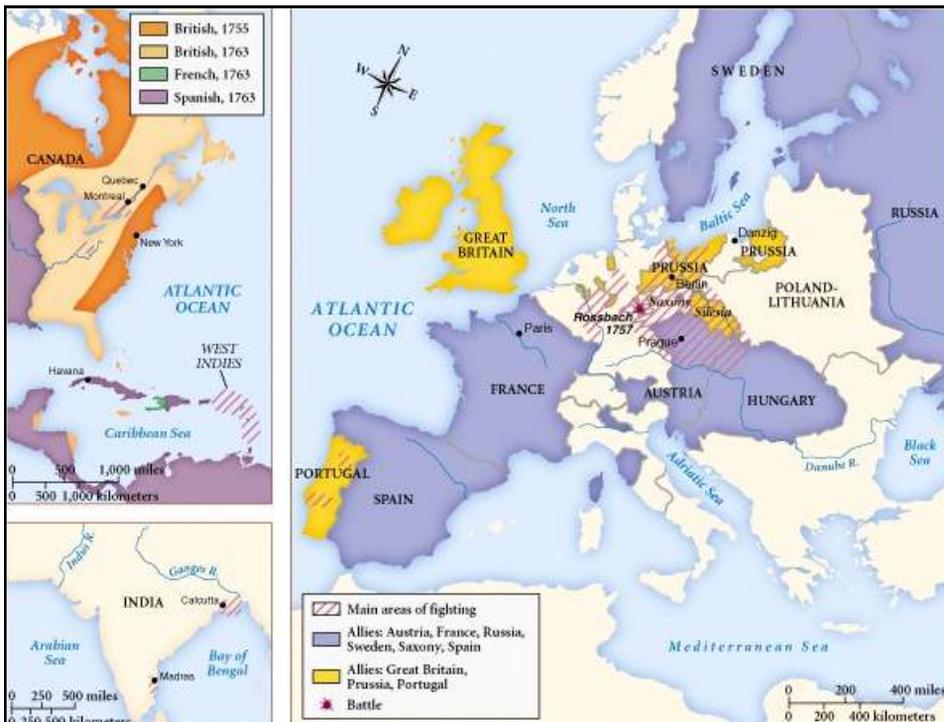
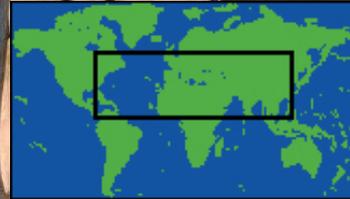


Summary of Alliances

- France, Austria, Saxony, Sweden, and various German states
- Versus
- Britain, Prussia, and Hanover

Seven Years' War becomes Global!

- A global war!
 - In Europe, Britain and Frederick the Great's Prussia fought against France, Austria, and Russia
 - In India, British and French allied with local rulers and fought each other
 - In the Caribbean, the Spanish and French fought the British
 - In North America, the Seven Years' War merged with the on-going **French and Indian War (1754-1763)** which pitted the British and French against each other



Frederick the Great and the Seven Year's War

- Frederick spent much of his life training as a soldier, visiting battlefields, and studying political history and politics
- Believed every man had an obligation to serve his state and that it was the king's duty to develop policies that increased the power and standing of the state
- Strong lust for military glory



Was Frederick just a military “despot” or was he an “enlightened” leader during the Seven Years War? Do you agree with the following:

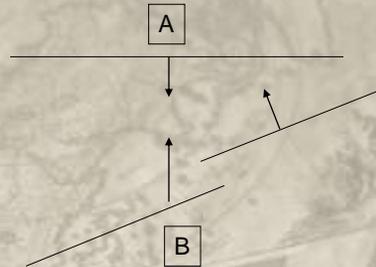
The War of Austrian Succession failed to calm the rivalry between European powers, and unresolved disputes eventually sparked off the Seven Years' War (1756-63). Frederick gained land for Prussia, invading neutral Saxony in the northeast. In 1758 the battle of Zorndorf took place between the Russians and Prussians. The Russians, who were allies of Austria, attacked troops led by Frederick. The battle was fierce and neither side won. His greatest victory was at Rosbach, when with 30,000 troops he routed a combined French and Austrian army of more than 80,000. Prussia emerged from the war a major power and Frederick adopted a peaceful policy from then on. At home, he ruled as an enlightened despot. He believed that only a monarch with absolute power could improve the people's situation. With this aim, Frederick introduced economic reforms, granted religious freedom, and abolished torture. He also introduced freedom of the press, and founded the Berlin Academy of Sciences. He set up village schools in 1763. But the peasantry remained subject to feudal restraints.

- From: http://www.camelotintl.com/world/02frederick_the_great.html



Seven Years' War: Frederick the Great

- Had inconsistent leadership characteristics
- His success lay in his purposeful use of authority and unwavering determination to make Prussia a European power
- Led the Prussians in the Silesian Wars
 - Gained experience with limited war, the oblique attack, attrition warfare, and combined arms (cavalry, infantry, and artillery) operations



In the oblique order the commander strengthens one wing of his army and employs it to attack the enemy flank, while holding back another, smaller wing to threaten the enemy's main force and keep it from changing position

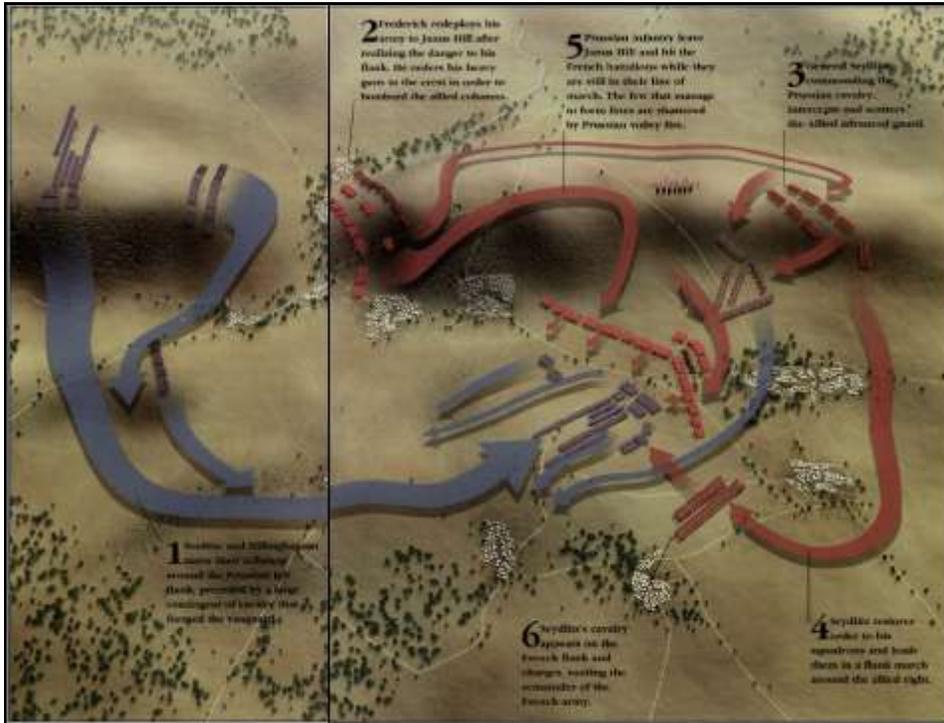


Seven Years' War: Frederick the Great

- Frederick used the period of peace after the War of Austrian Succession to prepare his country and army for another war
 - 1) Strengthened bureaucracy and treasury
 - 2) Enlarged army to 143,000 men (it had been 83,000 in 1740)
 - 3) Anticipating having to fight against larger armies, he trained his officers to attack in the oblique order and seek a rapid decision
 - 4) Issued orders and conducted maneuvers to get ready









Animated Map of the Battle of Leuthen (7:47 m)

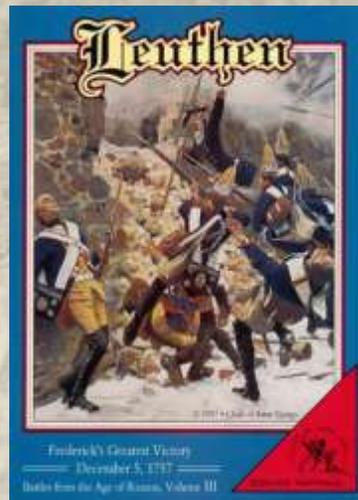
| Leuthen, 1757 Strength | |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| • Prussian Army | • Austrian Army |
| • Frederick the Great | • Charles of Lorraine |
| • 24,000 infantry | • 50,000 infantry |
| • 12,000 cavalry | • 15,000 cavalry |
| • 167 guns | • 210 guns |
| • Well | • Well |

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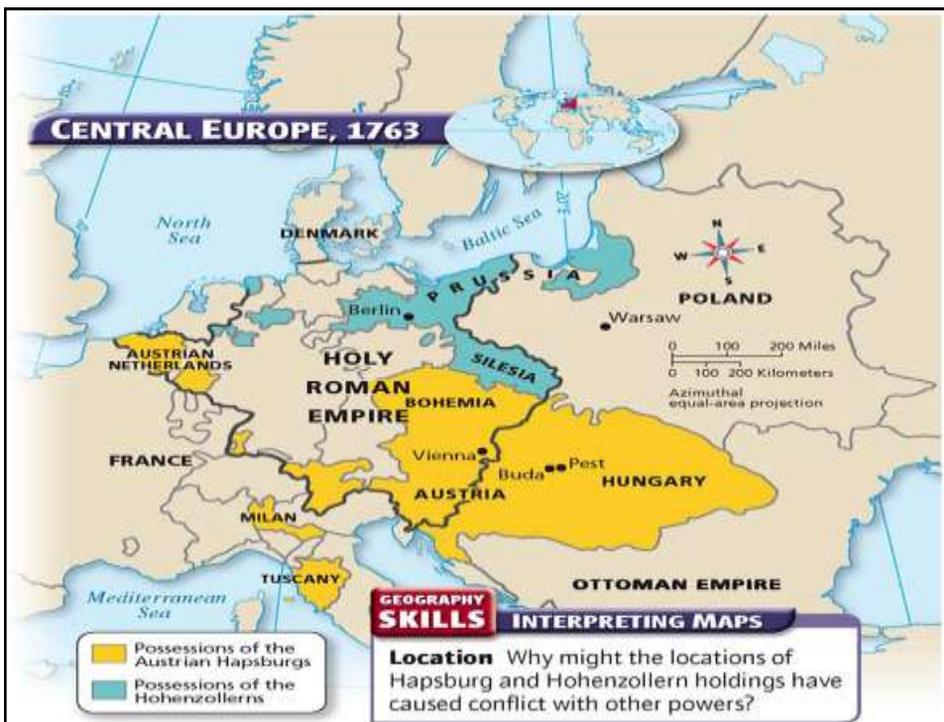
Seven Years' War: Frederick the Great

- The **Rossbach-Leuthen Campaign** is the finest example of Frederician warfare, ending in a big victory for Prussia
 - Inflicted 22,000 casualties (33%) while suffering only 6,382 (18%)
- Frederick's determination allowed him to secure Prussia's boundaries of 1756 and gain a satisfactory negotiated peace

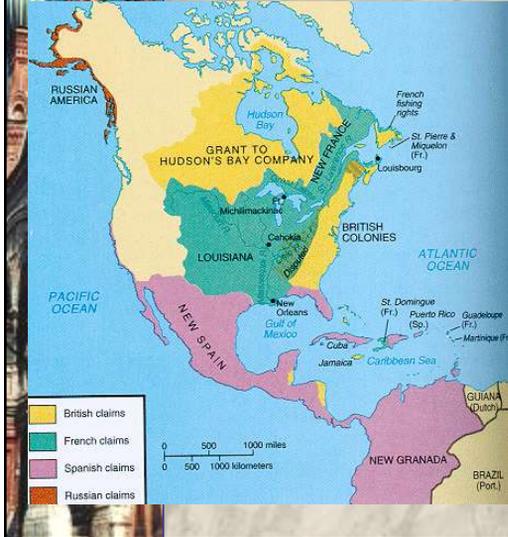


Seven Years' War: The British Navy

- Frederick benefited greatly from Britain's ability to support Prussia by defeating the French at sea and overseas
- The British had the most powerful fleet and expeditionary forces of any of the combatants
- Furthermore, the British could rely on the Prussian army to do most of the fighting on the continent
- This allowed the British to bring overwhelming pressure against the French at sea, by intercepting supply ships and any invasion forces.



French and English Collide: The French and Indian Wars



- The British, French, and Spanish all had colonial interests in North America and this competition led to war in 1754
- **The French and Indian War**, fought in North America and Canada, merged with the **Seven Years' War**.
- The “French and Indian War” was the bloodiest American war in the 1700’s. It took more lives than the American Revolution, involved people on three continents, including the Caribbean.



TIME PERMITTING...

- THE NEXT SEVERAL SLIDES COVERS THE DETAILS OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
- LACK OF TIME → SKIP TO SLIDE 68 “RUSSIAN HISTORY”





King George III

- King of Great Britain from 1760 to 1820. Under his guidance, Britain won the French and Indian War but lost the Revolutionary War. He was mentally unstable because of a disease called porphyria, and he was given to bouts of madness and unpredictability. He also didn't like his government officials very much.



Seven Years' War: French and Indian War

- Early on the British had troubles
 - Their colonists proved to be ineffective and difficult allies
 - In 1755, the French were able to run two fleets through the British blockade and reach Canada with reinforcements of 4,000 men
 - French defenses were especially strong around Quebec



Braddock's defeat at the Battle of Monongahela



Continuing French Victories!



- For the first three years of the war, the outnumbered French dominated the battlefield, soundly defeating the English in battles at **Fort Oswego** and **Ticonderoga**.
- The most notorious battle of the war was the French victory at **Fort William Henry**, which ended in a massacre of British soldiers by Indians allied with the French.



Seven Years' War: French and Indian War

- Britain created a new offensive plan for 1759:
 - James Wolfe would lead an amphibious attack up the St. Lawrence River to Quebec with 12,000 regulars supported by 22 warships and 150 transports
 - James Amherst would lead an even larger army across either Lake Champlain or Lake Ontario to Montreal
 - A third smaller force would advance through western Pennsylvania against French outposts in the Ohio Valley. Young General George Washington would make several unsuccessful attempts to take Fort Duquesne in the Ohio region.



Turning the Tide!



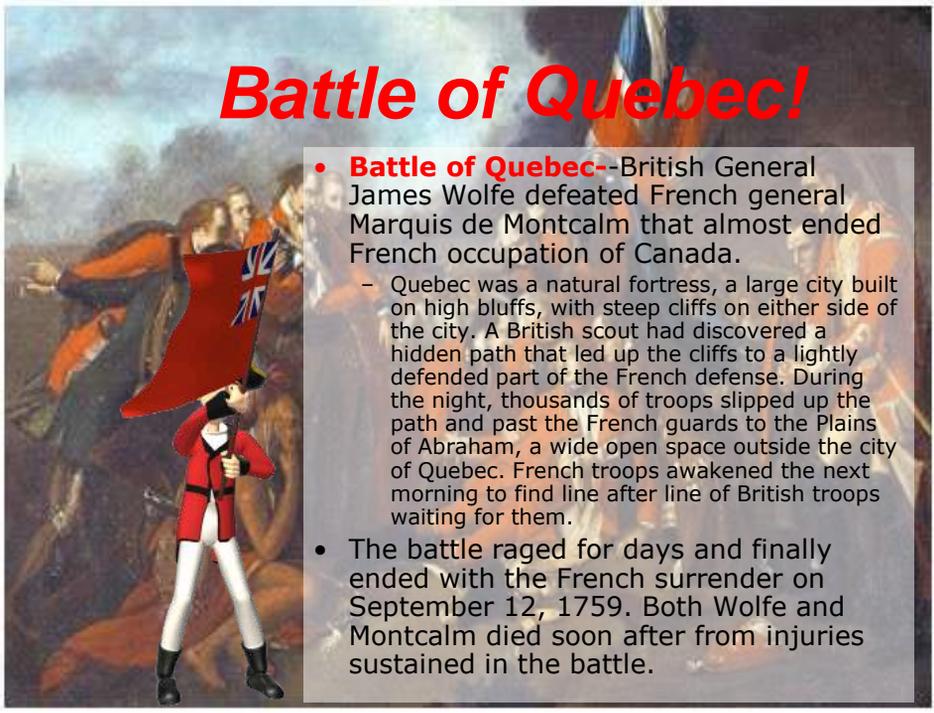
- The tide began to turn for the British in 1758-1759, as they began to make peace with important Indian allies.
- Lord **William Pitt** also began adapting war strategies to fit the territory and landscape of the American frontier.

The French and Indian Wars reaches its climax

- By 1758, the French had abandoned many of their Indian allies.
- Exhausted by years of battle, outnumbered and outgunned by the British, the French began to collapse in America during the years 1758-59
- By 1759, the French had placed greater emphasis on the war in Europe than in the colonies and the British had a numerical advantage
 - The French decided to concentrate their force at Quebec, leaving relatively small forces to delay an advance on Montreal



Battle of Quebec!



- **Battle of Quebec**--British General James Wolfe defeated French general Marquis de Montcalm that almost ended French occupation of Canada.
 - Quebec was a natural fortress, a large city built on high bluffs, with steep cliffs on either side of the city. A British scout had discovered a hidden path that led up the cliffs to a lightly defended part of the French defense. During the night, thousands of troops slipped up the path and past the French guards to the Plains of Abraham, a wide open space outside the city of Quebec. French troops awakened the next morning to find line after line of British troops waiting for them.
- The battle raged for days and finally ended with the French surrender on September 12, 1759. Both Wolfe and Montcalm died soon after from injuries sustained in the battle.

Treaty of Paris 1763



- The Treaty that officially ended the French and Indian War and the European Seven Years War. The British gained control over the area west of the 13 British Colonies all the way to the Mississippi River. The French agreed to give up any colonies in North America, including all of Canada. Since Spain had helped the French, the Spanish were also forced to give up Florida. But the Spanish still held their territory west of the Mississippi River and in Central and South America.

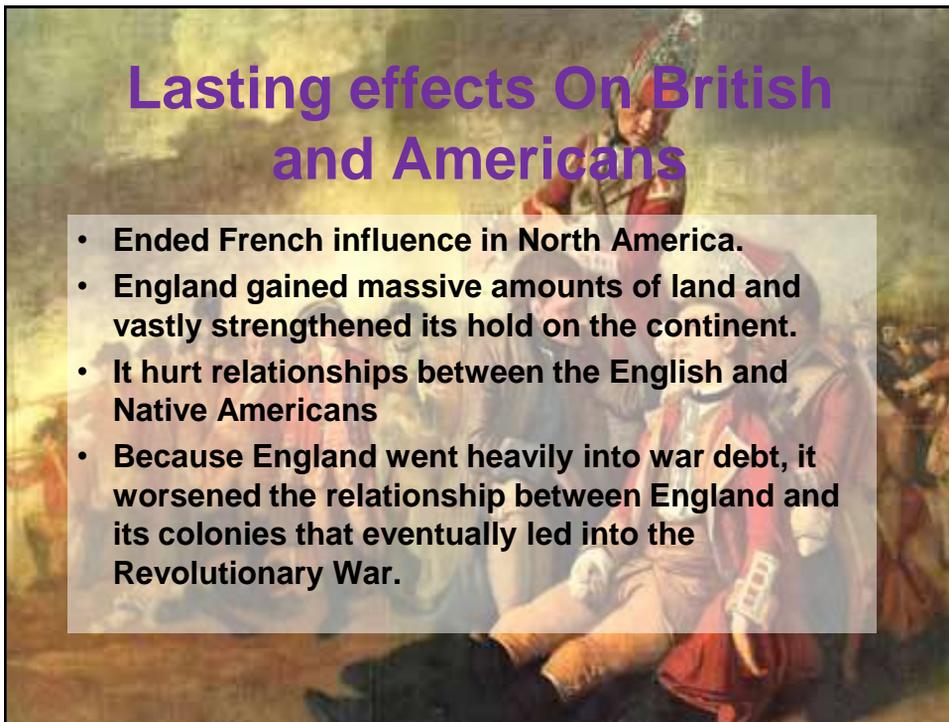




Impact of War

- French
 - Treaty of Paris 1763
 - Loss of North American Empire
 - “Lingering Wounds”
- Native Americans
 - Broke power of Iroquois Confederacy
 - Opened up land for British settlement
 - Frontier Tensions

EMPIRE
TOTAL WAR
THE WARPATH CAMPAIGN



Lasting effects On British and Americans

- Ended French influence in North America.
- England gained massive amounts of land and vastly strengthened its hold on the continent.
- It hurt relationships between the English and Native Americans
- Because England went heavily into war debt, it worsened the relationship between England and its colonies that eventually led into the Revolutionary War.

EMPIRE
TOTAL WAR
THE WARPATH CAMPAIGN



Are you ready for your Quiz?

Early Russian History

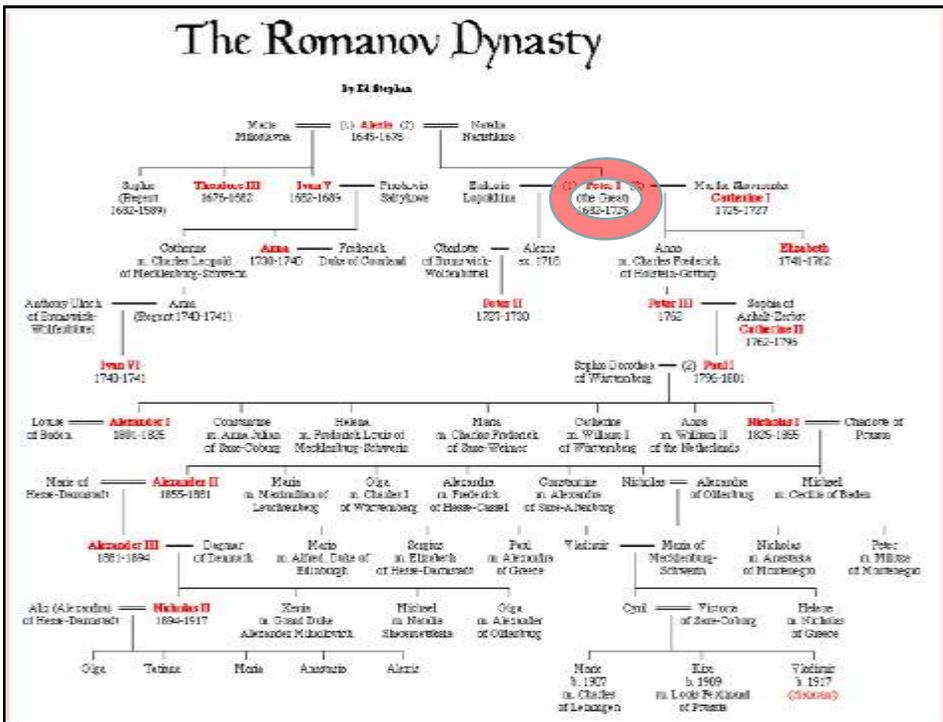
Essential Question: Some Russian monarchs, like Peter the Great, claimed to be “enlightened” but were they really?

Themes in Russian History:

- * Expansion by conquest.
 - Need for warm-water ports.
- * The necessity of a strong, central government.
- * Russian Reformers vs. Traditionalists



Early Russia





Romanov Dynasty (1613-1917)

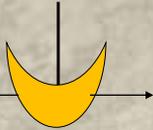


Romanov Family Crest



The Pendulum of Russian History

Pro-West
For Progress & Change
Encourage New Ideas,
Technologies, etc.



Anti-West
Isolationist
Xenophobic
Ultra-Conservative

- A few Tsars
- Intellectual elites
- Merchants/businessmen
- Young members of the middle class.

- Most Tsars
- Russian Orthodox Church
- Military
- Boyars
- peasants

REFORM-MINDED
LEADER

DEMAGOGUE

Peter the Great (r. 1682-1725)



Warm Up: Does this summarize Peter the Great's reign accurately?

RUSSIA UNDER PETER THE GREAT

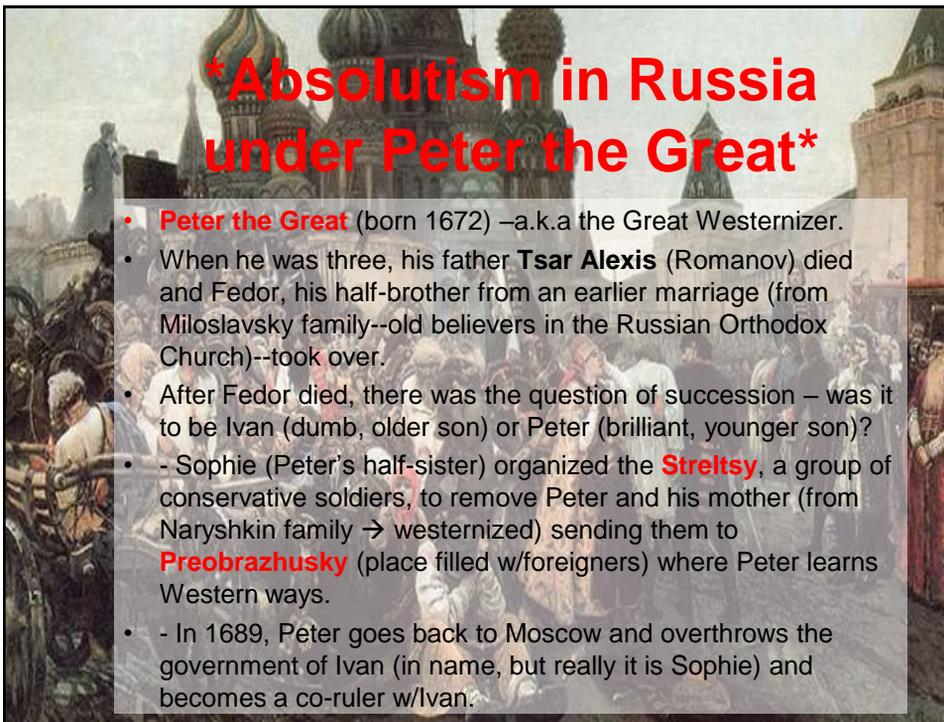


Video Clip: “Peter the Great” (4:35)



DISCOVERY
EDUCATION

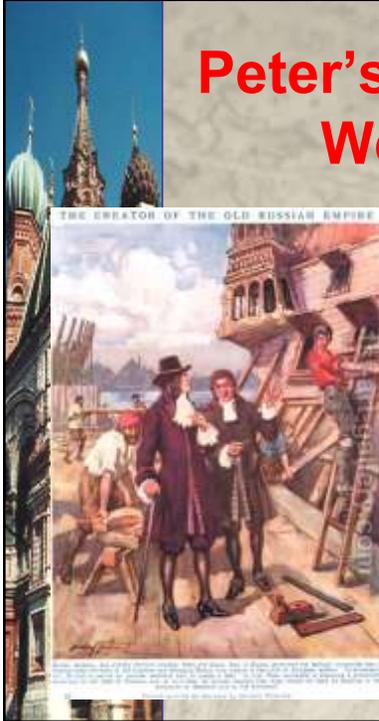
Does this film reveal the real Peter the Great?
Was he an enlightened despot?



Absolutism in Russia under Peter the Great

- **Peter the Great** (born 1672) –a.k.a the Great Westernizer.
- When he was three, his father **Tsar Alexis** (Romanov) died and Fedor, his half-brother from an earlier marriage (from Miloslavsky family--old believers in the Russian Orthodox Church)--took over.
- After Fedor died, there was the question of succession – was it to be Ivan (dumb, older son) or Peter (brilliant, younger son)?
- - Sophie (Peter’s half-sister) organized the **Streltsy**, a group of conservative soldiers, to remove Peter and his mother (from Naryshkin family → westernized) sending them to **Preobrazhusky** (place filled w/foreigners) where Peter learns Western ways.
- - In 1689, Peter goes back to Moscow and overthrows the government of Ivan (in name, but really it is Sophie) and becomes a co-ruler w/Ivan.

Peter's Crash Course in Westernization



- **Peter's Crash Course in Westernization** → beginning in 1689 Peter sent Russians to the West to study, brought foreigners into Russia, forced men to shave (against Old Believer rules, symbol of modernization), adopted Western court rituals and founded an Academy of Sciences.
- In 1697, he went to the West himself undercover. Peter learned about Western ways from the bottom up (shipbuilding, metallurgy, dentistry). When he returned, he set up many factories w/serf labor.





Peter's Administration

- **Peter's Administration** → Peter ignored the *Duma* (advisory council) and concentrated on his bureaucracy.
- He organized his administration into several departments each of which either had a specialized function or took care of a region.
- He subdued the nobles, using coercion to make them listen to him.

Russian Society under Peter

- **Russian Society** → Peter made a dividing line between peasants (had to pay poll tax, military conscription, forced public work) and nobility (status now based on level in bureaucracy and not family).
- **Result:** A more controlled social order + more uniformity.
- Though Peter was very intelligent, he was also very barbaric, w/bad temper, and drank!
- Hated religion, Streltsy, and Old Believers. When the Patriarch (Pope for Russian Orthodox Church) died, he did not replace him and appointed a council called the **Synod** to run church.
- He also frequently mocked religion.

Russia and Sweden: The Great Northern War



- **CAUSES:**
- On way back from Europe, Peter met **Augustus the Strong**, a Polish king, and decide to declare war on Sweden – they think “easy target” since the Swedish king just died and there is a 12-year-old on the throne. Peter wanted ports.
- - **Charles XII** → Swedish king **MILITARY GENIUS!** Obsessed w/war, very brilliant, great physical courage, very willful, upright moral man, Lutheran, determined to fight to death if attacked, but will not attack if not provoked.

The Great Northern War: Russians Win!

- **The Great Northern War** → Charles crushed Denmark, scared Polish away from Riga (they were besieging it) and beat the Russians, who were besieging Narva.
- By 1700, Charles had really won, but he still wanted revenge.
- Charles attacked Peter's Russia with 35,000 men.
- Russians use *Scorched Earth Policy* (retreat and burn everything) so in the harsh Russian winter of 1707-1708 the Swedes freeze.
- In 1709 at *Poltava* the Russians won a crushing victory and gained Baltic provinces as Window → West.





St. Petersburg

Peter also founded a new city

- **Early 1700s, fought Sweden to acquire warm-water port**
 - Other ports choked by ice much of year
 - Port farther south on Baltic Sea to keep Russia open to western trade all year, connect Russia to west
- **On land won from Sweden, Peter built new capital, St. Petersburg**
 - Russia's government moved to new city
 - Featured Western-style architecture

Who was the real Peter the Great? Is this an accurate description?

Bishop Burnet, *Peter the Great 1698*

I mentioned in the relation of the former year [1698] the Tsar's coming out of his own country, on which I will now enlarge. He came this winter over to England and stayed some months among us. I waited often on him, and was ordered by both the king and the archbishops and bishops to attend upon him and to offer him such information of our religion and constitution as he was willing to receive. I had good interpreters, so I had much free discourse with him. He is a man of very hot temper, soon inflamed and very brutal in his passion. He raises his natural heat by drinking much brandy, which he rectifies himself with great application. He is subject to convulsive motions all over his body, and his head seems to be affected with these. He wants not capacity, and has a larger measure of knowledge than might be expected from his education, which was very indifferent. A want of judgment, with an instability of temper, appear in him too often and too evidently.

He is mechanically turned, and seems designed by nature rather to be a ship carpenter than a great prince. This was his chief study and exercise while he stayed here. He wrought much with his own hands and made all about him work at the models of his ships. He told me he designed a great fleet at Azov and with it to attack the Turkish empire. But he did not seem capable of conducting so great a design, though his conduct in his wars since this has discovered a greater genius in him than appeared at this time.

He was desirous to understand our doctrine, but he did not seem disposed to mend matters in Muscovy. He was, indeed, resolved to encourage learning and to polish his people by sending some of them to travel in other countries and to draw strangers to come and live among them. He seemed apprehensive still of his sister's intrigues. There was a mixture both of passion and severity in his temper. He is resolute, but understands little of war, and seemed not at all inquisitive that way.

After I had seen him often, and had conversed much with him, I could not but adore the depth of the providence of God that had raised up such a furious man to so absolute an authority over so great a part of the world. David, considering the great things God had made for the use of man, broke out into the meditation, "What is man, that you are so mindful of him?" But here there is an occasion for reversing these words, since man seems a very contemptible thing in the sight of God, while such a person as the tsar has such multitudes put, as it were, under his feet, exposed to his restless jealousy and savage temper.

He went from hence to the court of Vienna, where he purposed to have stayed some time, but he was called home sooner than he had intended upon a discovery, or a suspicion, of intrigues managed by his sister. The strangers, to whom he trusted most, were so true to him that those designs were crushed before he came back. But on this occasion he let loose his fury on all whom he suspected. Some hundreds of them were hanged all around Moscow, and it was said that he cut off many heads with his own hand, and so far was he from relenting or showing any sort of tenderness that he seemed delighted with it. How long he is to be the scourge of that nation God only knows.

Who was the real Peter the Great? Is this an accurate description?

Jean Rousset de Missy, *Life of Peter the Great*, c. 1730

The tsar labored at the reform of fashions, or, more properly speaking, of dress. Until that time the Russians had always worn long beards, which they cherished and preserved with much care, allowing them to hang down on their bosoms, without even cutting the moustache. With these long beards they wore the hair very short, except the ecclesiastics, who, to distinguish themselves, wore it very long. The tsar, in order to reform that custom, ordered that gentlemen, merchants, and other subjects, except priests and peasants, should each pay a tax of one hundred rubles a year if they wished to keep their beards; the commoners had to pay one kopek each. Officials were stationed at the gates of the towns to collect that tax, which the Russians regarded as an enormous sin on the part of the tsar and as a thing which tended to the abolition of their religion.

These animations, which came from the priests, occasioned the publication of many pamphlets in Moscow, where for that reason alone the tsar was regarded as a tyrant and a pagan, and there were many old Russians who, after having their beards shaved off, saved them preciously, in order to have them placed in their coffins, fearing that they would not be allowed to enter heaven without their beards. As for the young men, they followed the new custom with the more readiness as it made them appear more agreeable to the fair sex.

From the reform in beards we may pass to that of clothes. Their garments, like those of the Orientals, were very long, reaching to the heel. The tsar issued an ordinance abolishing that costume, commanding all the boyars [i.e., the nobles] and all those who had positions at court to dress after the French fashion, and likewise to adorn their clothes with gold or silver according to their means. As for the rest of the people, the following method was employed. A vat of clothes cut according to the new fashion was hung at the gate of the city, with a decree enjoining upon all except peasants to have their clothes made on that model, upon penalty of being forced to kneel and have all that part of their garments which fell below the knee cut off, or pay two grivnes every time they entered the town with clothes in the old style. Since the guards at the gates executed their duty in cutting the garments in a sportive spirit, the people were amused and readily abandoned their old dress, especially in Moscow and its environs, and in the towns which the tsar often visited.

The dress of the women was changed, too. English hardsness was substituted for the caps and bonnets hitherto worn, bodices, stays, and skirts, for the former undergarments. . . . The same ordinance also provided that in the future women, as well as men, should be invited to entertainments, such as weddings, banquets, and the like, where both sexes should mingle in the same hall, as in Holland and England. It was likewise added that these entertainments should conclude with concerts and dances, but that only those should be admitted who were dressed in English costumes. His Majesty set the example in all these changes.

Peter the Great's Reforms

Czar Peter I of Russia, known as Peter the Great, visited western Europe in 1697 to learn more about European customs and industry. Inspired by his trip, he sought to westernize Russia in order to strengthen Russia's position in the modern world.

A Decree On a New Calendar

The Great Sovereign has ordered it declared: the Great Sovereign knows that many European Christian countries as well as Slavic peoples are in complete accord with our Eastern Orthodox Church. . . .—all these peoples number their years from eight days after the birth of Christ, this is from January 1, and not from the creation of the world. There is a great difference in those two calendars. This year is 1699 since the birth of Christ, and on January 1 it will be 1700 as well as a new century. To celebrate this happy and opportune occasion, the Great Sovereign has ordered that henceforth all government administrative departments and fortresses in all their official business use the new calendar beginning January 1, 1700. To commemorate this happy beginning and the new century in the capital city of Moscow, after a solemn prayer in churches and private dwellings, all major streets, homes of important people, and homes of distinguished religious and civil servants should be decorated with trees, pine, and fir branches similar to the decoration of the Merchant Palace or the Pharmacy Building—or as best as one knows how to decorate his place and gates. Poor people should put up at least one tree, or a branch on their gates or on their apartment [doors]. These decorations are to remain from January 1 to January 7, 1700. As a sign of happiness on January 1, friends should greet each other and the New Year and the new century as follows: when the Red Square will be lighted and shooting will begin—followed by that at the homes of boyars, courtiers, and important officials of the tsar, military and merchant classes—everyone who has a musket or any other fire arm should either salute thrice or shoot several rockets or as many as he has. . . .

Decrees on Compulsory Education of the Russian Nobility

Send to every gubernia [region] some persons from mathematical schools to teach the children of the nobility—except those of freeholders and government clerks—mathematics and geometry; as a penalty [for evasion] establish a rule that no one will be allowed to marry unless he learns these [subjects]. Inform all prelates to issue no marriage certificates to those who are ordered to go to schools. . . .

The Great Sovereign has decreed: in all gubernias children between the ages of ten and fifteen of the nobility, of government clerks, and of lesser officials, except those of freeholders, must be taught mathematics and some geometry. Toward that end, students should be sent from mathematical schools [as teachers], several into each gubernia, to prelates and to renowned monasteries to establish schools. During their instruction these teachers should be given food and financial remuneration. . . . from gubernia revenues set aside for that purpose by personal orders of His Imperial Majesty. No fees should be collected from students. When they have mastered the material, they should then be given certificates written in their own handwriting. When the students are released they ought to pay one ruble each for their training. Without these certificates they should not be allowed to marry nor receive marriage certificates.

From Basil Dostoyevsky, *Imperial Russia: A Sourcebook 1700-1917* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1967), 14-22. Reprinted in Peter N. Stearns, ed., *Documents in World History*, Vol. II (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1988), 32-34.

Questions:

- 1) In your opinion, using details from the reading, why did Peter seek to reform Russia according to Western models? Was this a smart move?
- 2) Which reform do you most admire? Explain/Defend your answer.

Peter the Great Deals with a Rebellion

How sharp was the pain, how great the indignation, to which the tsar's Majesty was mightily moved, when he knew of the rebellion of the Streltsy [an elite military unit stationed in Moscow], betraying openly a mind panting for vengeance! He was still tarrying at Vienna, quite full of the desire of setting out for Italy; but, fervid as was his curiosity of rambling abroad, it was, nevertheless, speedily extinguished on the announcement of the troubles that had broken out in the bowels of his realm. Going immediately to Lefort..., he thus indignantly broke out: "Tell me, Francis, how I can reach Moscow by the shortest way, in a brief space, so that I may wreak vengeance on this great perfidy of my people, with punishments worthy of their

abominable crime. Not one of them shall escape with impunity. Around my royal city, which, with their imperious efforts, they planned to destroy, I will have gibbets and gallows set upon the walls and ramparts, and each and every one of them I will put to a direful death." Nor did he long delay the plan for his justly excited wrath; he took the quick post, as his ambassador suggested, and in four weeks' time he had got over about three hundred miles without accident, and arrived the 4th of September, 1698—a monarch for the well disposed, but an avenger for the wicked.

His first anxiety after his arrival was about the rebellion—in what it consisted, what the insurgents meant, who dated to instigate such a crime. And as nobody could answer accurately upon all points, and some pleaded their own ignorance, others the obstinacy of the Streltsy, he began to have suspicions of everybody's loyalty... No day, holy or profane, were the inquisitors idle; every day was deemed fit and lawful for torturing. There were as many scourges as there were accused, and every inquisitor was a butcher... The whole month of October was spent in lacerating the backs of culprits with the knout and with flames; no day were those that were left alive exempt from scourging or scorching; or else they were broken upon the wheel, or driven to the gibbet, or slain with the ax...

To prove to all people how holy and inviolable are those walls of the city which the Streltsy rashly meditated scaling in a sudden assault, beams were runout from all the embrasures in the walls near the gates, in each of which two rebels were hanged. This day beheld about two hundred and fifty die that death. There are few cities fortified with as many palisades as Moscow has given gibbets to her guardian Streltsy.

Answer the following questions pertaining to the above readings. Support your answers with examples from the readings.

1. Why was Peter gravely concerned with the revolt of the Streltsy (note who and where)?
2. How did Peter suppress the rebellion? Was his decision overly harsh or justified based on the circumstances?
3. What would Louis XIV have to say about Peter I's actions in Russia?

WARM UP: Death of Peter the Great



- **QUESTION:** Do you think the people of Russia mourned Peter the Great's death in this way? Why or why not? What was the significance of his life? Does he deserve the title "enlightened" monarch?

Catherine the Great Assumes Power!

Russia's next important ruler was actually a German princess who came to Russia to marry a grandson of Peter the Great. She became known as **Catherine the Great**.

Takes Power

- Husband became Czar Peter III
- Catherine and many nobles grew angry at his incompetent, weak rule
- Catherine seized power, was declared czarina of Russia

Honoring Peter I

- Catherine saw self as true successor of Peter the Great
- Worked to build on his westernization efforts
- To emphasize legitimacy of her claim, built statue honoring Peter

Early Reforms

- Influenced by European thinkers—believed strong, wise ruler could improve life for subjects
- Reformed legal, education systems
- Removed restrictions on trade; promoted science, the arts



Catherine the Great's Accomplishments:

An efficient, energetic empress, who ruled in the tradition of absolute monarchs, Catherine:

- reorganized the provincial government, codified laws, and began state-sponsored education for boys and girls.
- embraced and encouraged Western ideas and culture.
- gained a warm-water port on the Black Sea.
- agreed to **partition** Poland and gained the eastern portion.
- granted special privileges to the boyars--members of the highest rank of the feudal Moscovian, Kievan Rusian, Bulgarian, Wallachian, and Moldavian aristocracies
- allowed the boyars to increase their control of the peasants and repressed peasant rebellions.

Challenges to Catherine's Rule

Conflicts

- Catherine tried to reform Russia, was distracted by conflict
- Faced war in Poland, where people wanted freedom from Russian influence
- 1768, Ottoman Empire joined Polish cause

War and Rebellion

- Eventually won war, took over half of Poland, territory on Black Sea
- While war raging, Catherine faced popular rebellion inside Russia
- Man claiming to be Peter III traveled countryside, leading ragtag army

Strengthening the Monarchy

- In the end, man captured, beheaded, rebellion put down
- Rebellion convinced Catherine she needed to strengthen monarchy in rural areas; put local governments in hands of landowners, nobles

Portrait of Catherine the Great, by
Vigilius Eriksen





Time Permitting... Video: “Engineering an Empire: Russia” (44 m)

- **INTRODUCTION:** At the height of its power the Russian Empire stretched across 15 time zones, incorporated nearly 160 different ethnicities, and made up one sixth of the entire world’s landmass. What started as a few small principalities was shaped into an indomitable world power by the sheer force of its leaders. However, building the infrastructure of this empire came at an enormous price. As Russia entered the 20th century, her expansion reached critical mass as her rulers pushed progress at an unsustainable pace and her population reacted in a revolution that changed history. From the Moscow Kremlin, to the building of St. Petersburg, we will examine the architecture and infrastructure that enabled the rise and fall of the Russian Empire.
- **Begin at 19:27m for “Peter the Great” and then “Catherine the Great” segments.**
- **QUESTIONS.** How did several charismatic Russian leaders “engineer an empire,” contributing to its growth and expansion for several hundred years? Were these Russian leaders “enlightened?”



WRAP UP DISCUSSION:

- Q. How did some absolute monarchs try to legitimize their rule using Enlightenment ideas? Is an “Enlightened Monarch” even possible?

If my soldiers
were to begin to
think, not one
would remain in
the ranks

- Frederick The Great



Next...

- The Napoleonic Wars and the French Revolution



VISUAL STUDY GUIDE **Monarchs of Europe: 1500–1800** **QUICK FACTS**

Spain

| Ruler | Major Events | Results of Reign |
|-----------|--|--|
| Charles V | Many enemies, Reformation, Peace of Augsburg | Spain powerful, empire divided between heirs |
| Philip II | Dutch revolt, Armada defeat | Spain weakened |

France

| Ruler | Major Events | Results of Reign |
|------------|---|--|
| Henry IV | Survived massacre, issued Edict of Nantes | Calmed religious conflict, repaired war-torn country |
| Louis XIII | La Rochelle, clash with nobles, Thirty Years' War | Huguenots and nobles weakened |
| Louis XIV | Versailles built, revocation of the Edict of Nantes, military buildup | Absolutism firmly established, economic growth, expensive wars |

Central Europe

| Ruler | Major Events | Results of Reign |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Maria Theresa (Austria) | War of Austrian Succession, Seven Years War | Continued competition with Hohenzollerns |
| Frederick II (the Great) (Prussia) | War of Austrian Succession, Seven Years War | Prussia as major European power |

England

| Ruler | Major Events | Results of Reign |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Henry VIII | Split with pope | Parliament strengthened |
| Elizabeth I | War with Spain | England undefeated |
| Charles I | Led troops into Parliament | Executed amid English Civil War |
| Cromwell | Civil War, conflicts abroad | Ruled alone, created resentment |
| Charles II | Restoration | Habeas Corpus Act |
| William and Mary | Glorious Revolution, English Bill of Rights | Parliament's power greatly increased |

Russia

| Ruler | Major Events | Results of Reign |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Ivan IV | Reforms, expanded territory, terror | Time of Troubles |
| Peter I (the Great) | Reforms, <i>streletsy</i> rebellion, St. Petersburg built | Beginning of westernization |
| Catherine II (the Great) | Rebellion, rural government reform | More power for nobles over serfs |



EXTRAS: Social Change In Europe

| LATE MIDDLE AGES | 16 th and 17 th CENTURIES | 18 th CENTURY | 19 TH CENTURY |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear family • Divorce nonexistent • Marriages arranged for economic reasons. • Prostitution in urban areas • Ave. age for men: mid-late 20s • Avg. age for women: less than 20 years old. • Church encouraged cult of paternal care. • Many couples did not observe church regulations on marriage. • Manners shaped men to please women. • Relative sexual equality | <p>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear family • Divorce available in certain cases • More prostitution • Marriages still based on economics but increasingly more romantic. • Average age for marriage: 27 for men, 25 for women. • Increased infanticide. • Low rate of illegitimate births. • Dramatic population growth until 1650; growth slows until 1750. | <p>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear family • Growth of Cottage Industry. • Marriages based more on romance. • Average age for marriage: late 20s or later; takes longer for couple to be ready economically for marriage. • Many women don't marry; "spinsters" • Illegitimate birth explosion 1750-1850 • Increase in infanticide. • Founding hospitals created • Young people increasingly worked away from home in the city. • "Spare the rod, spoil the child." • Rise of humanitariansim (influenced by Enlightenment) | <p>MARRIAGE AND FAMILY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideal of romantic love now most important reason • Fewer children per family; more love towards children • Middle class more apt to consider economic reasons • Many men married late • Women closely monitored • Sexual double standard • Rate of illegitimacy declined after 1850 in working classes • Prostitution sought by middle & upper middle class men • Freud: early childhood vital • Lower class kids less dependent on parents financially than middle class kids |

| LATE MIDDLE AGES | 16 th and 17 th CENTURIES | 18 th CENTURY | 19 TH CENTURY |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>STATUS OF WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of upper-class women better than in next two centuries. | <p>STATUS OF WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of upper-class women declines in Renaissance. • Most women not affected by Renaissance. • Educated women allowed involvement but subservient to men. • Sexual double standard • Woman was to make herself pleasing to the man (Castiglione) • Rape not considered serious crime. • Protestant Reformation: women's occupation is in the home • Catholic orders for women grew. | <p>STATUS OF WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant women still expected to manage the home. • Upper-class Catholic women had self-development options in religious orders. | <p>STATUS OF WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 1850, increasingly separate spheres: men worked in factories; women stayed at home. • By late-19th century, women worked outside the home only in poor families • Middle class women began working to organize and expand their rights |
| <p>EDUCATION:</p> | <p>EDUCATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly for upper-classes | <p>EDUCATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestantism spurred increased education for boys and girls. • Humanitarianism of Enlightenment led to improved education | <p>EDUCATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase among middle class |

| LATE MIDDLE AGES | 16 th and 17 th CENTURIES | 18 th CENTURY | 19 TH CENTURY |
|--|--|--|--|
| RELIGION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominated by Catholic Church • Reform movements: Wyclif and Hus • Some persecution of witches | RELIGION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant Reformation • Catholic Counter Reformation • Religious wars • "New Monarchs" and Absolute Monarchs take control of national churches. • Major persecution of alleged witches. | RELIGION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant "Pietism" in Germany. • Rise of Methodism • Catholic piety remains. • Decrease in witch hunts. | RELIGION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sermon Novarum</i> • <i>Syllabus of Errors</i> • <i>Kulturkampf</i> • Increased emphasis on morality among middle class • Decline among urban working classes. |
| NUTRITION AND HEALTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor harvests created malnutrition. • Black Plague resulted in loss of 1/3 of population. | NUTRITION and HEALTH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor life expectancy (about 25 years) • Price Revolution = less food consumption due to higher prices (until about 1650). • Bread is staple food for poor classes. • Upper classes eat large quantities of meat. • Smallpox and famine still ravaged parts of Europe. | NUTRITION and HEALTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved diet: more vegetables (esp. potato). • Increased life expectancy from 25 years to 35 years. • Major advances in control of plague and disease (esp. Small Pox—Edward Jenner) • William Harvey: Circulation of Blood • Development of public health • Hospital reform • Reform for mental health | NUTRITION and HEALTH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health Movement: Bentham & Chadwick • Bacterial Revolution: Pasteur- "germ theory" • Antiseptic (Lister) • Increased life expectancy • Significant decline in infant mortality after 1890 • Poor living conditions in cities |

| LATE MIDDLE AGES | 16 th and 17 th CENTURIES | 18 th CENTURY | 19 TH CENTURY |
|--|---|--|---|
| SOCIAL STRUCTURE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudalism dominated most of Europe. | SOCIAL STRUCTURE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth began in 16th century until about 1650. • Cities grew faster than rural areas. • Two major hierarchies existed <p>Countryside: landlords, peasants, landless laborers</p> <p>Urban: merchants, artisans, laborers</p> <p>Clergy, lawyers, teachers, & civil servants fit awkwardly in both hierarchies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advancement up the hierarchy possible through education. • Enclosure movement • Putting out system • Serfdom in eastern Europe | SOCIAL STRUCTURE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottage Industry in rural areas. • Growth of cities. • Serfdom in eastern Europe. | SOCIAL STRUCTURE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased standard of living for average person; higher wages • Society more diverse and less unified <p>Middle Class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Middle Class: Banking, industry, large-scale commerce • Diversified middle class groups • Moderately successful industrialists, merchants, professionals (doctors, lawyers) • Lower Middle Class: Shopkeepers, small traders <p>Lower Class: (40% of population)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly skilled: Foremen, highly skilled handcraft trades • Semi skilled: Craftpeople • Low skilled: day laborers, domestic servants |

| LATE MIDDLE AGES | 16 th and 17 th CENTURIES | 18 th CENTURY | 19 TH CENTURY |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>SLAVERY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few Africans lived in Europe. | <p>SLAVERY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African slavery introduced. • Dramatic increase in slave trade in New World. | <p>SLAVERY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still exists in Portuguese, Spanish and British empires. | <p>SLAVERY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ends in Latin America as Spanish and Portuguese leaders are overthrown and Latin American countries become independent. • Britain ends slavery in 1833 • France ends slavery in 1848 • Remains in U.S. until 1865 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • END | | | |