

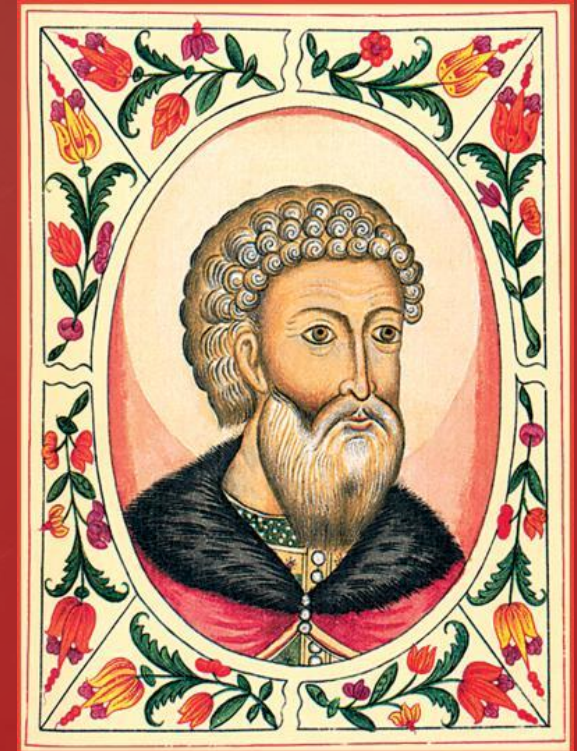
The Rise of Russia



AP World History

A Newly Independent Russia

- 1380: Battle of Kulikova (alliance of Russian feudal princes) led to Golden Horde defeat
- Mongol attempts to subjugate Russians continued for nearly 100 years
- By 1480: Russia had fully gained independence and had pushed the Mongols out of Russian lands
 - Led by Duchy of Moscow and Ivan III
 - Ivan III refused to pay Mongol tribute
- Mongols left Russia weak and isolated in connections, especially with Western Europe.
 - Mongols reduced vitality of Russian culture.
- Economic life was slow.
 - Trade was low; limited manufacturing
 - Purely an agricultural economy reliant on peasant labor



Ivan III

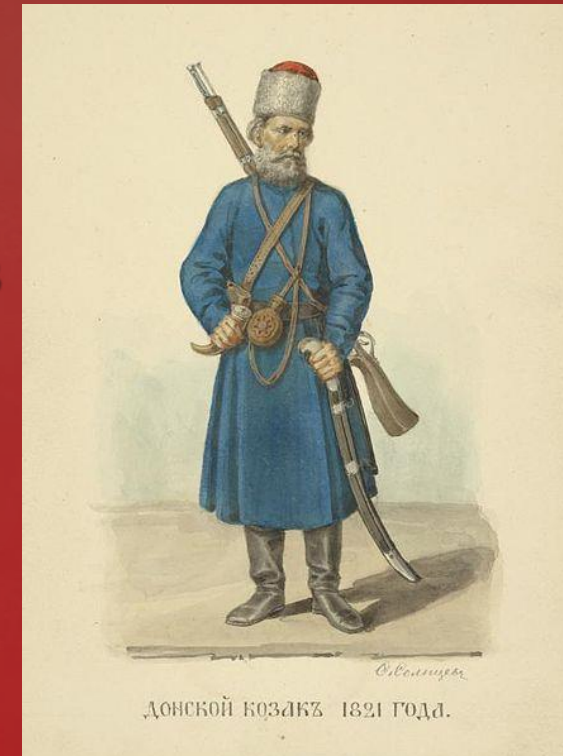
Emergence as a New Power

- Ivan III (Ivan the Great) (reign 1462-1505)
 - Makes Russian rule legitimate
 - Organized a strong military to push Mongols back
 - Gained territory for Moscow
 - Asserted control over all Orthodox churches
- Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible) (reign 1547–1584)
 - Continued territorial expansion into Siberia
 - Killed supposed opposition through the Oprichniki (police group)
 - Established absolute monarchy while weakening authority of *boyars*
 - Confiscated boyar estates and redistributed land to supporters
 - Dies without an heir



Expansion Under the Ivans

- Territorial expansion pushed Mongols back.
 - Ivan IV recruited Cossacks (Russian peasant pioneers/military) to aid expansion.
 - Took over sparsely populated regions
 - Expansion leads to addition of Muslims in Central Asia to Russian territory
- Expansion offered rewards; Tsars gave nobles and bureaucrats estates on new land.
- Tsars had contacts with Western Europe.
 - Ivan III: diplomatic missions
 - Ivan IV: established trading contacts (traded fur and raw materials for manufactured products)



Russian Expansion Under the Early Tsars



From its base in the Moscow region, Russia expanded in three directions (N; W; S); the move into Siberia under Ivan the Terrible involved pioneering new settlements, as the government encouraged Russians to push eastward.

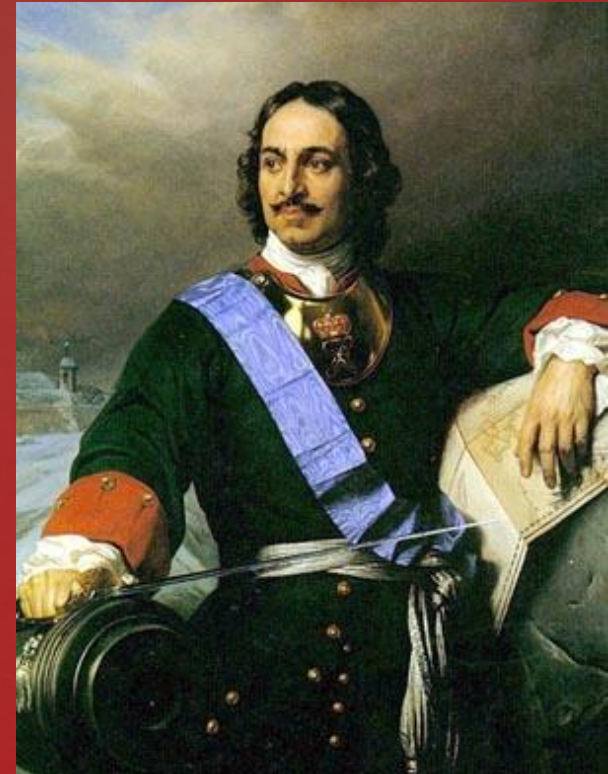
Romanov Dynasty

- Time of Troubles
 - Ivan IV died without an heir.
 - Period of rebellion, civil war
 - New claims to power by *boyars*
 - Weakness leads to attacks from Sweden and Poland.
- Romanov Dynasty (1613-1917 CE)
 - Mikhail Romanov (1st Romanov) reestablished internal order.
 - Drove out invaders.
 - Expanded borders up to Ottoman Empire
 - Alexis Romanov (2nd Romanov)
 - Put state in control of Russian Orthodox Church.



Peter the Great

- Peter I (Peter the Great) (reign 1689-1725)
 - Built up tsarist control over bureaucracy and military; absolute monarch
 - Chancery of Secret Police
 - Wanted to move Russia into Western sphere, but didn't want Russia to become entirely Western
 - Shifted focus of expansion westward:
 - Attacked Sweden in the Great Northern War; secured an ice-free port (warm-water port) on Baltic Sea and created a navy
- Moved capital from Moscow to the new St. Petersburg



Peter the Great's Westernization:

Political and Economic

- Improvements in political organization
 - Specialization of Russian bureaucracy
 - Select officials according to merit, rather than aristocratic status
 - Focus efforts on tax collection, and industrial production)
 - Revision of law codes
 - Revised tax system (lower peasant taxes)
- Military improvements
 - Improved weaponry (Western technology; cannons and firearms)
 - Built a navy to defend ice-free port along Baltic
 - Enlarged army (drafted soldiers; increased pay)
- Economic developments (inherited a Russia that was largely agricultural)
 - Built up mining industries so Russia will not need to import metal for weapons
 - Used Western technology knowledge
 - Landlords rewarded for using a serf system

Peter the Great's Westernization: Social and Cultural

- Social reforms
 - Brought Western European gender attitudes to Russia
 - Changes to marriage ceremony: whip
 - Russians may make their own choices regarding marriage partners
- Cultural change from his trips to Western European countries
 - Brought Western science, technology, ballet
 - Encouraged Western-styled clothing among boyars
 - Remove beards from men, veils from women
- These changes were generally limited to the elite; no widespread cultural change occurred

Russia Under Peter the Great



 The Expansion of Russia under Peter the Great. Peter added vital territory on the Baltic Sea to the vast Russian empire.

From 1696 to 1725, Peter the Great allowed his country only one year of peace. For the rest of this reign he pursued war. By the end, he had established territory on the southern shores of the Baltic Sea, where he founded the new city of St. Petersburg.

Catherine the Great

- Peter the Great died in 1724
 - Several decades of weak rule
- Peter III took the throne in 1761; he was assassinated and his wife Catherine II rules
- Catherine II (Catherine the Great) (reigned 1762-1796)
 - Defender of monarchical powers; strict interpretation of absolute monarchy
 - Continues expansionist trends and westernization of Peter the Great
 - Interested in Enlightenment



The Catherinian Era

- Supported *boyars* (*feudal aristocratic lords*): received new powers over serfs and their estates in exchange for their support of her
- Russia rapidly modernizing → Rebellions
 - Russian elite embraced W (tech advances, fashions, food, and art)
 - Great financial cost to Russians → increased taxes on serfs to offset the expensive standard of living
 - Peasants protested and rebelled
- Pugachev Rebellion or Cossack Revolt (1773-75)
 - Last/most violent of the Cossack revolts
 - Catherine claims she needs greater military & judicial powers
 - Rebels wanted to -:- the estates among the peasants/serfs
 - Pugachev led rebels and sacked several towns
 - Nobles/landlords were tortured/killed & estates plundered
 - Sent a powerful signal to the ruling classes about the magnitude of the discontent among the peasants

The Catherinian Era

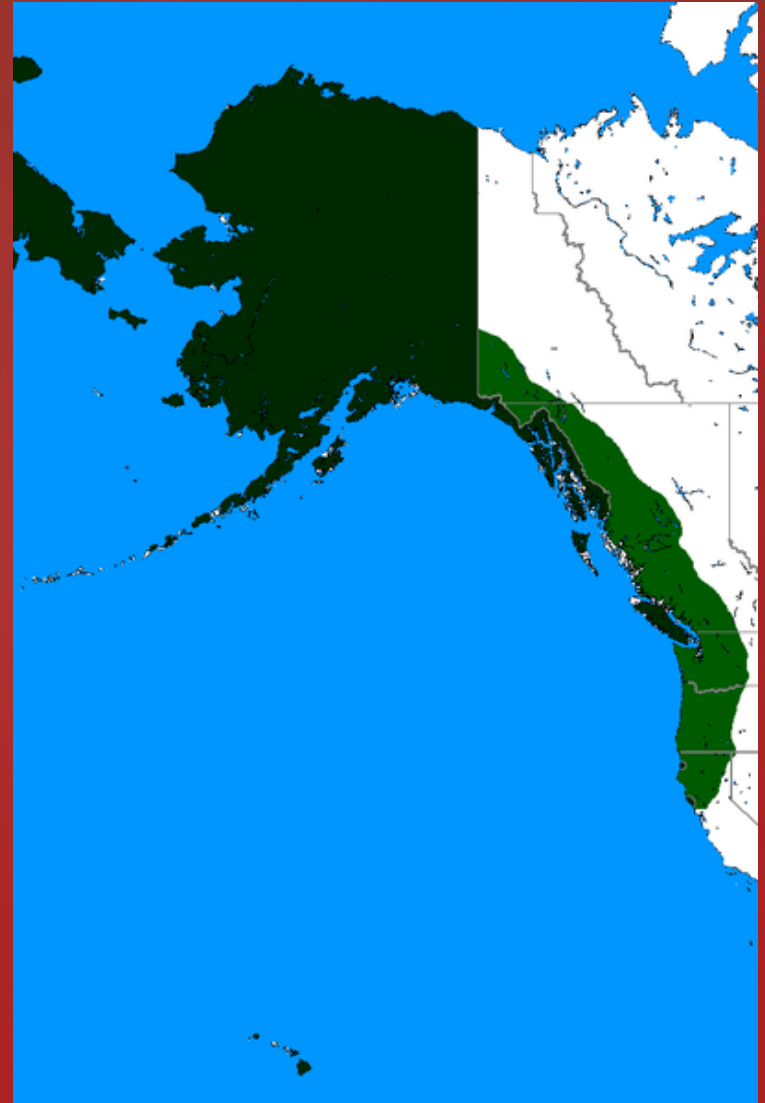
- Instruction of 1767- doc recommending liberal, humanitarian political theories as the basis of gov't reform
- New legal code intended to consider internal reforms
 - Selective Westernization
 - Based on French Enlightenment
 - Absolutism upheld, but EQUALITY OF MEN BEFORE LAW
 - Had little impact within Russia
 - 1768, no legal code created or measures to restructure gov't
 - Catherine made no further efforts to create legislation to implement her principles
 - Served as a major stimulus to Russian political thought



By 1798, Russia had the largest land empire in the world and is one of the great powers of Europe

Russian America

- Catherine the Great continued Russian expansion into Siberia; Alaska; N California
- Used for the Russian fur trade
- Russian population was 700
- 1860s: Overhunting had reduced available furs; distance from Russia made it difficult to supply
- Sold in 1867 to the U.S. for \$7.2 million (2 cents an acre)



Russian Serfdom

- 17th and 18th: serfs' rights decreased
 - 1649: serfdom becomes hereditary
- By 1800, ½ people in Russia were serfs.
 - Produce food for Russian masses; landlords sell food for a profit which they kept and did not distribute to serfs
 - Struggling Russian economy leads peasants to fall into debt and accept serf status.
 - Russia becomes subordinate to western economy
- Power of nobles over serfs steadily increased
 - Way for government to satisfy the nobility and regulate peasants
- Serfs paid high taxes, were illiterate and poor → Recurring serf rebellions and no social mobility



Economics in Russia

- 95% of Russia was rural.
 - 50% of population are serfs
- Russian economy produced enough money to support an expanding state and empire.
- Agricultural methods were highly traditional and limited (old technology)
 - Serfs were unmotivated because extra production was taken by landlords
- Few artisans existed who produced goods, so there was no merchant class
 - Most merchants are Westerners stationed in Russia
 - Government has greater role in economy than West because of lack of merchants