

Chapter 18: The Rise of Russia



AP World History

A Newly Independent Russia

- ☞ Liberation effort began in the 14th century.
- ☞ Russia gained independence from Mongol control (Golden Horde) in 1480.
- ☞ Russia emerged as a new power in Eastern Europe after it gained independence from Mongol control.
- ☞ Mongols left Russia weak and isolated in connections, especially with Western Europe.
- ☞ Mongols reduced vitality of Russian culture.
- ☞ Economic life was slow.
 - ☞ Trade was down, limited manufacturing
 - ☞ Purely an agricultural economy reliant on peasant labor

Emergence as a New Power

- ☞ Ivan III (Ivan the Great) (reign 1462-1505)
- ☞ Russia gained independence in 1462 CE.
 - ☞ Makes Russian rule legitimate
 - ☞ Freed Russians from payments to Mongols
 - ☞ Organized a strong military
 - ☞ 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)
 - ☞ Establishes absolute monarchy
 - ☞ Dies without an heir



Expansion Under the Ivans

- ☞ Territorial expansion pushed Mongols back.
 - ☞ 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)



Russia's Expansionist Politics Under the Tsars

- ☞ Economic life was slow.
 - ☞ Trade was down, limited manufacturing
 - ☞ Purely an agricultural economy
- ☞ Ivan III married the niece of a Byzantine emperor.
 - ☞ Asserted control over all Orthodox churches.
 - ☞ Called himself tsar (or Caesar).
- ☞ Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible) continued territorial expansion.
 - ☞ Killed opposition.

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Russia's Expansionist Politics Under the Tsars

- ☞ Tsars gave nobles and bureaucrats estates on new land.
- ☞ Tsars had contacts with Western Europe.
 - ☞ Ivan III had diplomatic missions to Western Europe.
 - ☞ Ivan IV established trading contacts.
 - ☞ Exchanged manufactured products for fur and raw materials.

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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.
- ☞ New claims to power by boyars (nobles).
- ☞ 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; absolute monarch
 - ☞ Chancery of Secret Police
- ☞ Wanted to move Russia into Western sphere, but didn't want Russia to become entirely Western
- ☞ Expanded territory

☞ Attacked Sweden in the Great Northern War; secured an ice-free port on Baltic Sea

- ☞ Navy created for Russia

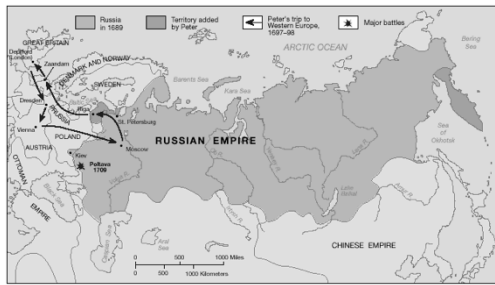
☞ Moved capital from Moscow to the new St. Petersburg

Peter the Great's Westernization



- ☞ Inherited a Russia that was hugely agricultural
- ☞ Opens Russia up to Western influence
- ☞ Improvements in political organization
 - ☞ Tried to streamline Russian bureaucracy
 - ☞ Altered military structures by improving weaponry and navy
 - ☞ Revised tax system
- ☞ Economic developments
 - ☞ Built up mining industries
 - ☞ Landlords rewarded for using a serf system
- ☞ Cultural change from his trips to Western Europe
 - ☞ Brought Western science, technology, ballet, gender attitudes
 - ☞ Encouraged Western-styled clothing among boyars

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

❧

- ❧ Pugachev Rebellion (1773-1775)
 - ❧ Claims she needs greater military and judicial powers
- ❧ Instruction of 1767
 - ❧ Selective Westernization
- ❧ Supported aristocracy: gave them new powers over serfs
- ❧ Patronized Western-style art and architecture



The Catherinian Era


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- ❧ Catherine II
 - ❧ Politics in Europe
 - ❧ Partition of Poland in 1772, 1793, 1795
 - ❧ Eliminated Poland as an independent state
- ❧ By 1798, Russia had the largest land empire in the world.

Russian America

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- ❧ 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



- œ 17th and 18th: serfs' rights decreased.
- œ By 1800, ½ people in Russia were serfs.
 - œ Struggling Russian economy leads peasants to fall into debt and accept serf status.
- œ Power of nobles over serfs steadily increased
 - œ Way for government to satisfy the nobility and regulate peasants
- œ Serfs paid high taxes, were illiterate and poor → Recurring serf rebellions



Economics in Russia



- œ Population doubled in 18th century to a total of 36 million people. 95% of Russia was rural.
- œ Russian economy produced enough money to support an expanding state and empire.
- œ Agricultural methods were highly traditional and limited.
 - œ Old technology
 - œ Serfs were unmotivated because extra production was taken by landlords
- œ No merchant class; most merchants are Westerners stationed in Russia
