Land-Based Empires: Russia

- Rise of ______-based powers shifted the balance of world power
  - Seen in the gradual _______________________ of the Muslim Empires
- Three important land based empires didn’t lose ground
  - Either on the __________ or at their __________
    - Russia
    - Qing China
    - Tokugawa Japan
- All reached their greatness through __________________________ land-based methods
- All addressed challenges from __________________________ in different, but equally successful, ways

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

- By 1450 _______________ control ended, Muscovy on the rise
- Not as ________________ as other states
  - Previously aligned with ________________________ culture and politics
  - The Muslim capture of Constantinople, the northern location, and the rise of sea-based powers should have ensured Russia’s continuing obscurity
- The concentration of ________________ power, the actions and policies of the ___________, defied the odds and propelled Russia to the ranks of the great empires by 1750

Expansion and Centralization of Russia before 1650

- As Mongol presence weakened, ________________ princes continued to pay ________________
- Ivan III ________________ to pay; known as Ivan the Great
  - Declared himself Tsar
  - Claimed establishing “__________________________”
  - Acquired new lands by marriage, wars, and purchase
  - Recruited _____________ (peasants) to settle in new lands in exchange for ______________ (former serfs)
- After the demise of the Byzantines, Ivan saw Russia as the carrier of ________________ tradition
- Distinct cultural characteristics including ____________________________ Church
- Head of government and church
- Influence of the ________________ increased as Ivan’s power grew
- ________________ continued under Ivan the Terrible (Ivan IV – grandson of Ivan the Great)
- Economic system based on ________________
  - ________________ (nobles) held land worked by serfs
  - Military responsibilities similar to Western Europe and Japan
  - Boyars resisted centralization of tsars power
- Ivan IV responded by
  - ________________ the boyars lands
  - Killing the rebels in ____________ ways (cooking them and skinning alive)
  - Executed his oldest son
- “__________________________” followed Ivan’s death
  - Competition among boyars for control of throne
  - Neighboring kingdoms invaded
  - Boyars selected Mikhail Romanov as heir
- __________________________’s ruled until the early 20th century when the last tsar was executed by a new regime of communist leaders
Peter the Great – The Rise of Russia

• Tsar most responsible for ________________________ Russia
• Saw Russia was far from cutting edge
• Looked to the ____________ and understood the importance of controlling the ________________ and seas
• Studied European methods of shipbuilding and engineering
• Pulled Russia by the bootstraps into its new role as an important player in global history
• Caught up in the ________________________ of boyar competition as a young man
  o Peter eventually succeeded his father after removing his sister as regent and placing her in a monastery
• As an ___________________ ruler Peter never hesitated to use his power
  o Executed his son for conspiring against him
  o Threat from boyars always present
• Many of Peter’s goals met with __________________________ from nobility, making accomplishments even more remarkable
  o Directed expansion towards access to ____________ water ports (knew the importance of sea power)
  o Built ______________________________ (Window on the West)
  o Tried to capture lands adjacent to the _______________________, Ottomans held it and Peter was unsuccessful

Military Reform
  o Built size of army by ______________________ peasants to serve as professional soldiers
  o Increased ______
  o Encouraged western technology (including training on __________________ and firearms)
  o Built roads and bridges to ________________________ troops and equipment
  o Built _________ bringing in European experts on ship-building, sailing, and navigation
  o Built ports to accommodate ships

Social Reform
  o Ordered boyars to ______________ like Europeans; no more bear skin capes and beards (owner could pay a fine to keep beard)
  o Russian women traditionally secluded themselves at home wearing veils when out in public; Peter insisted they appeared ________________________ in his court and dress as European ladies
  o Decreed that young people (not their parents) determined who they wanted to ______________

Bureaucratic Reform
  o Reorganized to be more efficient gathering ____________ (needed money to pay army, navy, and for the reforms)
  o Replaced boyars with government officials selected from new ___________________________; positions based on ____________
  o Eliminated many ____________ of nobility and ensured that new bureaucrats were loyal to him
• Peter brought many changes
  o Conflict between the Slavic traditional ways and the new impetus to westernize
  o ______________________ imitated western ways
    • Little interest in __________________________ ideas
• Did not aim to build an international______________-oriented economy
• Saw ______________________ development mainly as a way to support military efforts
  o Continued autocratic rule but sent messages to subjects to emulate European ways
  o ______________________ the Great understood the conflict and continued the autocratic traditions of the tsars
• Russians continued their ______________ ways, including Russian Orthodox religion
  o After Peter they began to turn one ear toward the West
# Review of the Key Russian Leaders

Use your AMSCO Review packet and Freemanpedia to summarize the accomplishments (good or bad) of the following Russian leaders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ivan the III (&quot;Ivan the Great&quot;)</th>
<th>Ivan the IV (&quot;Ivan the Terrible&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter the Great</td>
<td>Catherine the Great</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SUMMARY:** Russia in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Religion</strong></th>
<th>After the fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1453, Moscow became the center and stronghold of Orthodox Christianity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relations with the East</strong></td>
<td>Russia was in constant conflict with the Mongols until Ivan III declared freedom for Russia in 1480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enlightenment</strong></td>
<td>Peter the Great and Catherine the Great advocated Enlightenment ideals and implemented a policy of <strong>Westernization</strong>. Experts were hired to bring enlightened ideas in science, education, and art to Russia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Labor and Trade**               | Domestic serfdom was used to maintain new territories as well as build mercantilist trade cities.  
● Serfs were tied to the land and not free to move at will  
● They had little or no legal protection |
| **Government**                    | Before 1480, Russia was ruled by the Mongols and later adopted absolute rule under Ivan III and Ivan IV. During the **Times of Troubles** (1584-1613), self-proclaimed rulers fought for the throne. In 1613, the **Romanov Dynasty** was established, which brought stability to Russia. They ruled until the 20th century. |
| **Relations with the West**       | Beginning in 1682, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great expanded westward. Their holdings in the Baltic and Black Seas allowed them to Westernize Russian culture while giving them a position of power in Western Europe |
| **Expansion**                     | Ivan III and Ivan IV used **Cossacks** (peasant soldiers) to conquer eastern lands, thereby exerting power over the Mongols. During the 17th century, the Romanov Dynasty also used serfs to expand west. |
# REVIEW: Eurasian Land Empires

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Empire</th>
<th>Important Leaders</th>
<th>Peak Period</th>
<th>Ethnic and Religious Conflicts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ottoman</strong></td>
<td>● Mehmed II</td>
<td>1517-1699</td>
<td>The Ottomans, though tolerant of cultural diversity, ruled over diverse ethnic groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Region:</em></td>
<td>● Suleiman I</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Southwest Asia,</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>North Africa,</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Southeast Europe</em></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Key City:</em></td>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mughal</strong></td>
<td>● Babar</td>
<td>1556-1605</td>
<td>The Mughals were Muslims and they had conflicts with the Hindu-majority in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Region:</em></td>
<td>● Akbar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>India</em></td>
<td>● Shah Jahan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Key City:</em></td>
<td>● Aurangzeb</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Agra, Lahore, Delhi</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Russian</strong></td>
<td>● Ivan the Great</td>
<td>1584-1682</td>
<td>The Russian rulers tried unsuccessfully to assimilate ethnic groups such as Ukrainians and Belarusians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Region:</em></td>
<td>● Ivan the Terrible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>North Europe and Asia</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Key City:</em></td>
<td>● Peter the Great</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Petersburg, Kiev</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moscow</td>
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<td></td>
<td>● Catherine the Great</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Manchu</strong></td>
<td>● Kangxi</td>
<td>1644-1690</td>
<td>The Manchus were an ethnic minority and were detested by most of the Chinese they ruled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Region:</em></td>
<td>● Qianlong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>East Asia</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Key City:</em></td>
<td>Beijing</td>
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</tbody>
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