

### 3 - The RISE of MUSCOVY (part 2) and PETER the GREAT

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#### The RURIKIDS

##### The House of MUSCOVY

the renewed RURIKID dynasty > “the gathering the Russian lands”

Daniel / Daniil Aleksandrovich (1261 / r. 1283 — 1303)

- youngest son of Alexander Nevsky,
- becomes Prince of Moscow, forefather of the Grand Dukes of Moscow

Ivan I Daniilovich, Grand Prince of Moscow (1288 / r. 1325 — c. 1340)

- son of Daniil
- the Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church moves to Moscow from Vladimir (1326)

Dmitry Ivanovich Donskoy (1350 / r. 1359 — 1389)

- extensive building of the Moscow KREMLIN
- Battle of Khulikovo (1380) — the first major defeat of the Mongol-Tatar hegemony

Vasily II Vasilyevich, “the Blind” (1415 / r. 1425 — 1462)

**-Constantinople falls to the Ottoman Turks (1453)**

IVAN III Vasilyevich, Grand Prince of Moscow (1440 / r. 1462 — 1505)

- marriage to Maria of Tver
- marriage to SOPHIA (Zoë) PALEOLOGUE  
-niece of the last Byzantine Emperor Constantine XI

- uses the title “Tsar and Autocrat”
- Moscow as “the Third Rome” (the monk Philotheos)  
-extensive building in Moscow with Italian craftsman

Vasili III Ivanovich (1479 / r. 1505 - 1533)

IVAN IV Vasilyevich, “Ivan the Terrible” or “Ivan the Fearsome” (b. 1530)

- Grand Prince of Moscow (r. 1533 - 1547)
- Tsar of All the Russian (r. 1547 - 1584)  
-first to be proclaimed TSAR (“Caesar” / tzar / czar / 1547)

- his first wife: Tsarina Anastasiya Romanovna Zakharina-Yureva  
-her father: Roman Yurev (+ 1543)  
-her brother: Nikita ROMANOV

- the *oprichinina*
- the burning of Moscow (1571)

FEODOR / FYODOR (Theodore) I Ivanovich, Tsar of All Russia (1557 / r. 1584 - 1598)  
and brother DMITRI

-BORIS GODUNOV (c. 1551 – 1605), Regent of All Russia (1585 — 1598)

- elevation of the Metropolitan to Patriarch (1589)
- made peace with Sweden and Poland
- colonization of the southern steppes and Siberia (regions east of Ural Mtns)
- strengthening of government officials & townspeople at the expense of the boyars

-with death of Fyodor I, Boris crowned tsar (1598)

**-his coronation brings an end to the RURIKID Dynasty**

BORIS GODUNOV, Tsar of All Russia (c. 1551 / r. 1598 – 1605)

-“the Time of Troubles” (1598 – 1613)

-ended by a *zemsky sobor* (assembly of the land)

-election of Nikita Romanov’s grandson, **Mikhail Fyodorovich Romanov**

## The ROMANOV Dynasty

MIKHAIL I Fyodorovich Romanov, Tsar of All Russia (1596 / r. 1613 – 1645)

-establishment of the ROMANOV dynasty

ALEKSEY (ALEXIS) Mikhailovich (1629 / r. 1645 — 1676)

oo Mariya Ilinichna MILOSLAVSKAYA

|  
Fyodor and Ivan and Sophia

∨  
FEODOR III |  
∨  
IVAN V

oo Natalya Kirillovna NARYSHKINA

|  
Peter

∨  
PETER the GREAT

Feodor III Alexeyevich (1661 / r. 1676 — 1682)

IVAN V (r. 1682 – 1696)

- the Miloslavskys vs. the Naryshkins
- the STRELTSY (the musketeers)
- Sophia becomes Regent
- Peter lives outside Moscow
  - Nemetskaya Sloboda (a German colony)
  - marriage to Exdokia (1689) and eventual dissolution
- Streltsy rebellion again

PETER the GREAT / Pyotr Alekseyevich I Veliky, Tsar of All Russia (1672 / r. 1682 – 1721)  
Emperor of All Russia (r. 1721 — 1725)

- attacks Crimean Tatar vassals of the Ottoman Turks (1695 – 1696) and annexes Azov
- the “Grand Embassy” (1697 – 1698) as Sergeant Pyotr Mikhaylov
- rebellion of the Streltsy (1698)
- the GREAT NORTHERN WAR (1700 – 1721) against Sweden  
lead by CHARLES XII (1682 / r. 1697 – 1718)
  - “In planning it and in sustaining it, Peter displayed iron willpower, extraordinary energy, and outstanding gifts of statesmanship, generalship, and diplomacy.”
  - attack of Poland, Denmark and Russia upon Sweden (Feb 1700)
  - Sweden defeats Russia at Narva (1700)
    - Peter: “Necessity drove away sloth and forced me to work night and day.”
  - Sweden invades Poland (1702 – 1706)
  - Marta Skowronska (b. 1684) > CATHERINE (Yekaterina) Alekseyevna
  - construction of a new capital city: St. Petersburg (1703 > )
    - the Senate, the supreme organ of the state
  - the siege of Poltava (1709)
    - Charles XII remains in Moldava (under Ottoman control)
  - Ottoman attacks (1710 – 1713)
  - the Russian capital is transferred to St. Petersburg (1712)
  - Peter marries Catherine (1712)
  - Charles XII is killed (assassinated ?) in Norway (1715)
  - death of Alexei Petrovich, the Tsarevich (Crown Prince) in July 1718  
(1690 - 1718)

- the Peace of Nystad (1721)
  - King of Sweden, Frederick of Hessen (r. 1720 – 1751)
  - Baltic shores are annexed by Russia
  - Sweden sinks to a secondary power

-the Senate in St. Petersburg changes Peter's title from Tsar (Caesar)  
to Emperor = EMPEROR of the RUSSIAS (1721)

- campaign against the Persians in the Caspian Sea area (1722 – 1723)
  - Persia cedes the western and southern shores of the Caspian Sea to Russia  
in return for military aid against the Ottoman Turks

- Catherine is crowned Empress-Consort of All the Russias CATHERINE (1721 — 1725)
- death of Peter (Feb. 8, 1725)

CATHERINE I, Empress and Autocrat of All the Russias (1725 — 1727)

PETER II (1715 / r. 1727 – 1730)

Tsarina (Empress) ANNA (1693 / r. 1730 – 1740)

- a daughter of Ivan V, half-brother of Peter the Great

- expeditions of Vitus BERING (1728 – 1741)
  - Kamchatka, Alaska, Bering Sea

Tsarina ELIZABETH (1709 / r. 1741 – 1761)

- a daughter of Peter the Great and Catherine I
- the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg
- the Seven Years War (1756 — 1763)
  - France, Russia and Austria against Prussia (with a little British help)

Karl Peter Ulrich, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, son of Anna (a daughter of Peter the Great)  
becomes:

PETER III (1728 / r. 1762)

oo Sophie Frederike Auguste, Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst [in the Holy Roman Empire]

- Oranienbaum

- upon his death in 1762, she becomes:

CATHERINE II “The Great” (Yekaterina Alekseyevna / 1729 / r. 1762 – 1796)  
-coronation September 1762

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