**UNIT 3: Land-Based Empires (c. 1450 – c. 1750)**

***Using the documents and your knowledge of world history, evaluate the extent to which Peter the Great took steps during his reign (1682-1725) to modernize Russia and transform it into a major European power.***

**Document 1**

***Source: Bishop Burnet of England describing Peter the Great, 1698***

He was desirous to understand our doctrine, but he did not seem disposed to mend matters in [the Russian Empire]. 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.

**Document 2**

***Source: Peter I, Decree on the Invitation of Foreigners, 1702.***

Since our accession to the throne all our efforts and intentions have tended to govern this realm in such a way that all of our subjects should, through our care for the general good, become more and more prosperous. For this end we have always tried to maintain internal order, to defend the state against invasion, and in every possible way to improve and to extend trade. With this purpose we have been compelled to make some necessary and salutary changes in the administration, in order that our subjects might more easily gain a knowledge of matters of which they were before ignorant, and become more skillful in their commercial relations. We have therefore given orders, made dispositions, and founded institutions indispensable for increasing our trade with foreigners, and shall do the same in the future...to attain these worthy aims, we have endeavored to improve our military forces, which are the protection of our State, so that our troops may consist of well-drilled men, maintained in perfect order and discipline. In order to obtain greater improvement in this respect, and to encourage foreigners, who are able to assist us in this way, as well as artisans profitable to the State, to come in numbers to our country, we have issued this manifesto...

**Document 3**

***Source: Statute for the College of Manufactures, 1723.***

His Imperial Majesty is diligently striving to establish and develop in the Russian Empire such manufacturing plants and factories as are found in other states, for the general welfare and prosperity of his subjects. He [therefore] most graciously charges the College of Manufactures to exert itself in devising the means to introduce, with the least expense, and to spread in the Russian Empire these and other ingenious arts, and especially those for which materials can be found within the empire....His Imperial Majesty gives permission to everyone, without distinction of rank or condition, to open factories wherever he may find suitable....

Factory owners must be closely supervised, in order that they have at their plants good and experienced [foreign] master craftsmen, who are able to train Russians in such a way that these, in turn, may themselves become masters, so that their produced may bring glory to the Russian manufactures.

**Document 4**

***Source: 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 insinuations, 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.

**Document 5**

**Source: Portrait of Peter the Great. Painted in 1698 by Sir Godfrey Kneller, when Peter the Great was in London as part of his ‘Grand Embassy’ diplomatic mission and fact-finding tour of Western Europe.**



**PETER THE GREAT ~ GENERAL DBQ OUTLINE (SIMPLE OUTLINE)**

***Directions****: Use the outline template below to complete the DBQ. The portions highlighted in green have been done for you and give you a sample Intro, Conclusion, Topic Sentences, and one document summary and analysis statement. You must complete the portions highlighted in green on your own for practice*. For outside evidence some suggestions and hints have been provided for you.

1. **Introduction Paragraph (QUICKLY WRITE, Don’t Waste Words and Time, Get to the Claim and Body Paragraphs)**
	1. Historical Context (“Previously on…”)
		* While land-based empires existed prior to 1450 and would continue to play a role in global history after 1750, during this Early Modern Period a number of great empires reached their peak of prosperity and influence. Empires like the Safavids in Persia, the Mughals in India, the Ottomans in the Mediterranean, and the Manchu dynasty in China, shared similar qualities of territorial expansion, technological advancement, and political reorganization that combined with strong existing cultural traditions and economic trade links. Russia was a product of two regional worlds as on one hand Russia was a product of Mongol influence from Central Asia and was tightly linked to Europe as result of Viking invasions and trading. The ruler of Peter the Great from 1682 to 1725 demonstrates the conflicting nature and ambitions of Russia as it looked both to the East and to the West to develop into a modern empire.
	2. Claim
		* 1-2 well written sentences that directly “responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim/argument that establishes a line of reasoning.”
2. **Body Paragraph #1**
	1. Topic Sentence
		* Peter the Great hoped to advance and modernize the Russian economy and military during his rule.
	2. (Document 2)
		* 2-3 sentences that includes the 1) Attribution and Summary and 2) “HAPP-y” Analysis in support of your claim
	3. (Document 3)
		* 2-3 sentences that includes the 1) Attribution and Summary and 2) “HAPP-y” Analysis in support of your claim.
	4. Outside Evidence (Historical Facts)
		* 2-3 sentences that describe and analyze an additional historical example, not from the documents but from your own historical understanding, in support of your claim.
		* HINT = Can you think of any other Land-Based Empires who built strong militaries? Describe the similarities and differences between them and Russia
		* HINT = Can you think of any other Land-Based Empires who made changes to their economy or taxation systems? Describe the similarities and differences between them and Russia.
3. **Body Paragraph #2 (RINSE AND REPEAT THE ABOVE BODY PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE)**
	1. Topic Sentence
		* While Peter the Great often looked to the West and Europe to gain knowledge and to model Russian changes after, he was met with some internal opposition as his modernization efforts clashed with traditional Russian values.
	2. (Document 1)
		* 2-3 sentences that includes the 1) Attribution and Summary and 2) “HAPP-y” Analysis in support of your claim.
	3. (Document 4)
		* 2-3 sentences that includes the 1) Attribution and Summary and 2) “HAPP-y” Analysis in support of your claim.
	4. (Document 5)
		* The portrait of Peter the Great, painted in Europe as part of his “Grand Embassy” tour shows the Russian ruler dressed in European attire holding a sword and with his arms draped over a cannon and a map. This portray of Peter implies his openness to western cultural customs and his desire to modernize the Russian military with European weaponry and professionalism. In addition, Peter the Great moved the Russian capital from Moscow to the newly named St. Petersburg to geographically represent this turn to the west. It was here that he built the capital city along the Baltic Sea in a European grid like manner complete with onion-domed architecture. The grandiose and regal portrayal of the painting, much like his new capital city, helped to build Russia in his vision of an advanced cosmopolitan trade center. (Doc. 5)
	5. Outside Evidence (Historical Facts)
		* 2-3 sentences that describe and analyze an additional historical example, not from the documents but from your own historical understanding, in support of your claim.
		* HINT = Can you think of any other Land-Based Empires who organized their civilization around traditional cultural beliefs? Describe how that example showed similar abilities to unite people but also caused opposition
		* HINT = Can you think of any other Land-Based Empires who used urbanization, architecture, or other infrastructure projects to demonstrate power of the ruler or of the civilization?
4. **Conclusion Paragraph**
	1. Restate Claim and Recap Arguments
		* 1-2 well written sentences that directly revisits your overall essay argument in summation
	2. So What? Statement of Significance
		* Many land-based empires began to decline in power and influence in the 18th and 19th centuries. While some like the Ottomans and Safavids failed to modernize at the pace of Western Europe, others like the Mughals and Manchu China saw themselves on the outside of global trade networks that shifted to the Atlantic Ocean in the Age of Exploration.
	3. Historical Context (“On the Next Episode”)
		* All of these land-based empires experienced the challenges of maintain unity amoing increasingly diverse ethnic identities and competing economically within expanding ocean trade routes. The discovery and colonization of the new world that took place as the same time would provide Colonial powers like Spain, Great Britain, and France to surpass the dominant land-based empires. Combined with the explosion of technological innovation associated with the Industrial Revolution, global imperialism would further the decline of the so-called “Gunpowder Empires” who either disappeared or slowly adapted in response to international political and economic competition in the 1900s.