



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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Autor:	Mgr. Rudolf Dostálek
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Název DUMu:	Russia and Poland in 2nd half of 18th century
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Anotace:	Tato prezentace slouží k výkladu učiva tématu: Rusko a Polsko v 2. polovině 18. století (v anglickém jazyce)

RUSSIA AND POLAND

IN 2ND HALF OF 18TH CENTURY

EMPERESS ELISABETH PETROVNA

- daughter of Peter I
- ascended the throne in 1741 (after one of palace coups)
- she continued in her father's reforms
- economic situation improved
- alliance with Maria Theresa (7YW)
- one of the most popular empresses

PETER III

- after her death her nephew Peter succeeded to the throne as Peter III (1762)
- for his uncritical admiring of Prussia Peter lost domestic support
- he was done away with by a coup (interned and killed)

CATHERINE THE GREAT

- his wife (originally German aristocrat Sophie Frederica von Anhalt-Zerbst) ascended the throne as Catherine II
- converted to Orthodox Christianity
- adopted a new name

CATHERINE'S REFORMS

- Inspired by philosophers of Enlightenment she tried to build up a militarily and economically powerful centralised state
- she strengthened tsarist autocracy (*samoderzhaviye*)
- subordinated the Orthodox Church to the state
- confiscated the properties of monasteries
- clergy members paid by the state

- established numerous armament manufacturies in the Ural
- many reforms were never implemented (underdeveloped school system, tightening of serfdom)

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

- southwards (the Crimean Peninsula)
- westwards (Belarus, Lithuania, Poland)
- divided Russia into new administrative units – GUBERNIAS (governors responsible to the sovereign)

JEMELYAN PUGACHEV

- - leader of rebellious Ukrainian cossacks
- he impersonated Peter III, (1771-1774)
- rebellion was crushed, Pugachev executed

GRIGORIJ POTEKIN

- - tsarina's long-time advisor and lover (factual co-ruler)
- author of many reforms (internal administrative system, military reform)
- effort to colonise new territories (New Russia) by both Russian and foreign colonists
- author of so-called „Potemkin's village“ (when you want to make something better than it already is)

DISINTEGRATION OF RZECZPOSPOLITA

1772, 1793, 1795

FORMER POWER

- originally mighty Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (including Belorussia and western Ukraine) gradually faded and declined after dying out of the Jagiello Dynasty

REASONS OF ITS WEAKNESS

- elective monarchy controlled by several powerful noble houses
- suffered from constant struggle for domination
- low inner cohesiveness and a weak position of the king
- in 1764 Stanislaw II August Poniatowski became the king (lover of Catherine the Great)
- not enough power to avert the disintegration of the state
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3 COLLIDING POLITICAL BLOCKS

- a) supporters of the confederation of independent principalities
- b) supporters of strong constitutional monarchy with accent on individual freedom
- c) pro-Russian oriented royalists

1. PARTITION OF POLAND

- Frederick the Great, Catherine the Great and Maria Theresa (in accord with their mutual agreement) siezed a significant part of Poland (1772)

2. PARTITION OF POLAND

- As a preventive act against efforts of a group of Polish aristocrats to restore a strong Poland Catherine II ordered to intervene
- after following Polish-Russian war Russia and Prussia annexed additional parts of Poland (1793)

3. PARTITION OF POLAND

- it led to an enormous national uprising
- led by Tadeusz Kosciuszko
- after Kosciuszko's uprising had been crushed by the Russian armies the rest of Poland was divided among Austria, Prussia and Russia (1795)

CONSEQUENCES

- both Prussia and Habsburg monarchy gained cca 20% of the territory
- Russia obtained cca 60%
- balance of powers was changed – Prussia got the dominative role
- independent Poland disappeared until 1918

- Tento digitální učební materiál byl vytvořen pomocí software Microsoft Office 2007
- Materiál je určen pro bezplatné používání pro potřeby výuky a vzdělávání na všech typech škol a školských zařízení
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