

Name: _____ Per #: _____

Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 17: Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia and Russia

Terms to know from this episode:

- Peter the Great/ Peter I
- Table of Ranks
- Streltsy Uprising (1698)
- Great Northern War (1700-1721)
- “Great Elector” Frederick William
- King Frederick I of Prussia
- King Frederick William I

1. For context, think back to the rule of Louis XIV of France. What were some ways that he centralized power under the King?
2. What were some ways the Russian people could show their approval for the Tsar to demonstrate the sacred trust between the ruler and the ruled?
3. “For the nobility, he [Peter the Great] created a precise _____ with each promotion to a higher rank depending on the aristocrat performing service to the state.” This made was supposed to make the aristocracy more of a meritocracy.
4. In 1697 Peter set off on a tour of _____...he returned determined to _____ Russia.
5. When the _____ rose up against Peter’s rule in 1698, he had many of them tortured, exiled or executed.
6. Peter reformed the military, which helped him to win the _____ against Sweden, gaining Sweden’s continental territory, including Estonia and Latvia.
7. Name two things that Peter did to turn St Petersburg into a western-style city.
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8. Name two reforms that Peter made to reform his subjects and turn them into modern thinkers.
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9. What was one way that the aristocrats were given control of serfs in a move to attract aristocratic loyalty?
10. Beginning with the Great Elector _____ in the seventeenth century, the military was especially important to Prussia's survival and growth.
11. The monarch allowed the nobility to intensify their grip on peasant lives in exchange for the power they lost to the monarch. This is called _____.
12. "The Great Elector's grandson _____ made the Prussian army the most modern in Europe. He created a branch of government called the _____ that oversaw the operation of the kingdom to the benefit of the army, raising taxes and recruiting administrators and soldiers.
13. Prussia was called a _____.
14. "And the rising monarchies of _____ and _____ were very effective at state building, which would allow them to shape the future of Europe as a whole and also aid in the final demise of _____ - _____ over the 18th century."
15. Name one similarity between Peter the Great and Louis XIV.

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