Historical Context:
Throughout history, governments have sometimes attempted to control the thoughts and actions of their people. One such government was Russia under the rule of Peter the Great. The efforts of this government greatly affected their societies.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to

- Describe the efforts of the government to control the thoughts and actions of its people
- Discuss an impact of this government’s efforts on its society

Thesis Statement: _________________________________________________________________________
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Document 1a

Peter the Great

Source: Chris Hinton, What is Evidence? John Murray, Ltd.

Document 1b

. . . A year later, in January 1700, Peter transformed persuasion into decree [law]. With rolling drums in the streets and squares, it was proclaimed that all boyars [Russian nobles], government officials and men of property, both in Moscow and in the provinces, were to abandon their long robes and provide themselves with Hungarian or German-style caftans. The following year, a new decree commanded men to wear a waistcoat, breeches, gaiters, boots and a hat in the French or German style, and women to put on petticoats, skirts, bonnets and Western shoes. Later decrees prohibited the wearing of high Russian boots and long Russian knives. Models of the new approved costumes were hung at Moscow’s gates and in public places in the city for people to observe and copy. All who arrived at the gates in traditional dress except peasants were permitted to enter only after paying a fine. Subsequently, Peter instructed the guards at the city gates to force to their knees all visitors arriving in long, traditional coats and then to cut off the coats at the point where the lowered garment touched the ground. “Many hundreds of coats were cut accordingly,” says Perry, “and being done with good humor it occasioned mirth [humor] among the people and soon broke the custom of wearing long coats, especially in places near Moscow and those towns wherever the Tsar came.” . . .

Source: Robert K. Massie, Peter the Great: His Life and World, Alfred A. Knopf

1 Based on these documents, state two ways Peter the Great tried to control the actions of his people.

(1) _____________________________________________________________________________________
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(2) _____________________________________________________________________________________
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Document 2

... Peter's military reform would have remained an isolated incident in Russian military history had it not left a distinct and deep impression on the social and intellectual composition of all Russian society, and even influenced future political developments. The military reform itself made necessary other innovations, first to maintain the reorganised and expensive military forces, and then to ensure their permanency. The new recruiting methods, by spreading military obligations to classes hitherto [up to this time] exempt, and thus affecting all social classes, gave the new army a more varied composition, and completely altered existing social relationships. From the time that noblemen's serfs and servants joined the new army as ordinary recruits instead of only as menials or valets [servants], the position of the nobility, which had been preponderant [dominant] in the old army, was completely changed... .

Source: Vasili Klyuchevsky, translated by Liliana Archibald, Peter the Great, St. Martin's Press

2a According to Vasili Klyuchevsky, what was one way Peter the Great attempted to control the Russian people?

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b According to Vasili Klyuchevsky, what was one effect Peter the Great's reform had on the Russian nobles?

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Document 3

**Emergence of "Dual Russia"**

The Petrine [Peter's] Reform is often seen as the main cause and the starting point of the irrevocable [unalterable] split of Russian society into two parts. Peter's reforms transformed the upper levels of Russian society while the masses remained largely unaffected by them. Peter had forced the nobility to acquire technical knowledge of Western Europe and to adopt European styles of dress and manners. An increasingly Europeanized education of the upper classes brought with it a familiarity with the philosophies and theories of the Enlightenment. Soon many Russian nobles even preferred to speak the languages of Western Europe (particularly French and German) to Russian. By the nineteenth century their world was European in dress, manners, food, education, attitudes, and language, and was completely alien to the way of life of the Russian popular masses. . . .

Source: Alexander Chubarov, The Fragile Empire: A History of Imperial Russia, Continuum

3 According to Alexander Chubarov, what was one long-term effect Peter the Great's reform had on the upper classes of Russian society?

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