



7th Grade World History

Lesson # 33, May 6



I can use the theme of Movement of Ideas to detail some of the achievements of Peter I of Russia and justify why he is called “Peter the Great.”

Supplies Needed

Paper
and
pencil



Internet
access



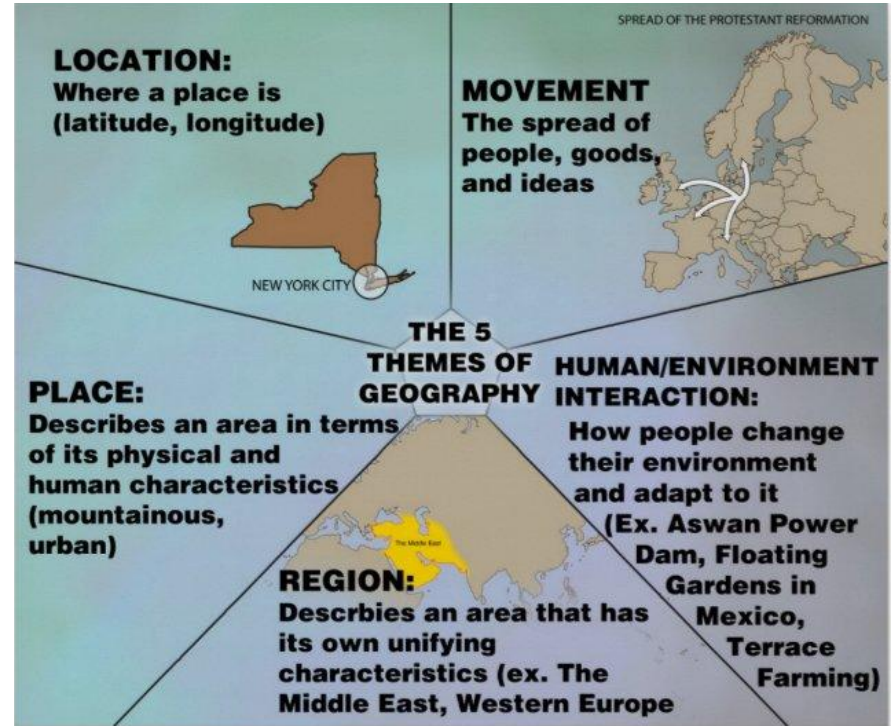
Your
brain



Warm Up: Themes of Geography

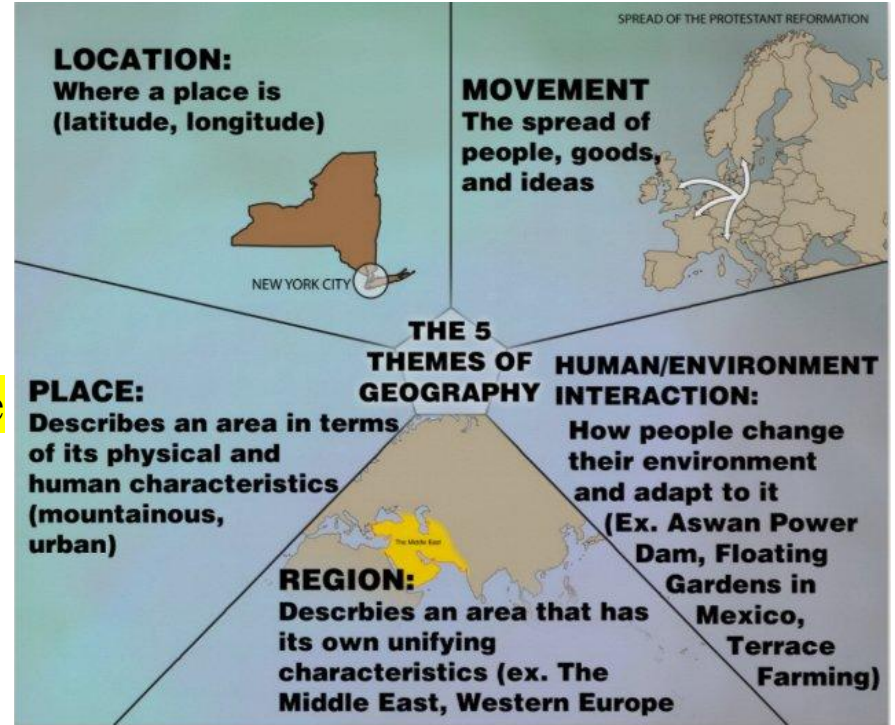
Using Independence, give a real life example of each of the themes of geography.

1. Location
2. Place
3. Region
4. HEI (Human/Environment Interaction)
5. Movement



Warm Up: Themes of Geography (possible answers)

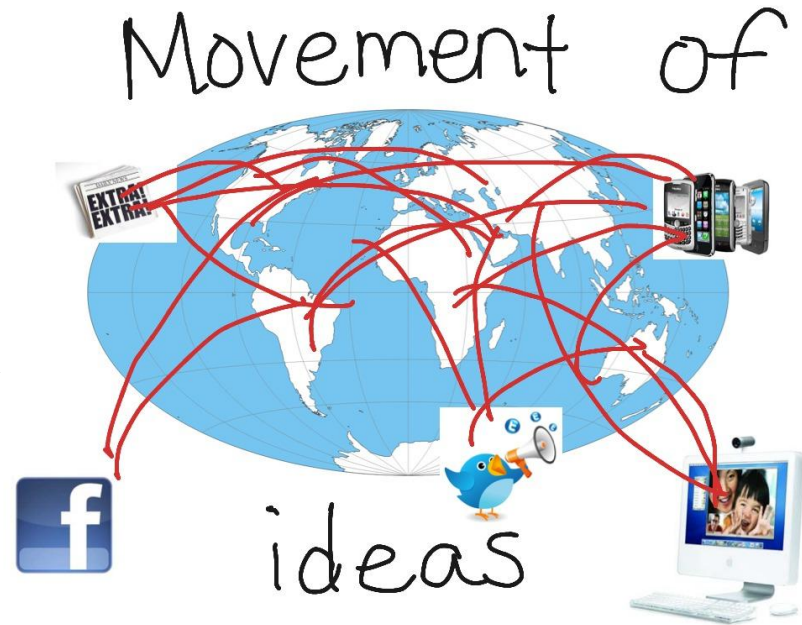
1. Location: Independence is located at 39° N, 94.4° W
2. Place: Independence is an urban city
3. Region: Independence is in the Midwest
4. HEI (Human/Environment Interaction): Independence became the starting place for The Oregon, California, and Santa Fe trails as pioneers ferried across the Missouri River
5. Movement: Semis use I-70 to transport products west from Independence



Activity 1: Movement

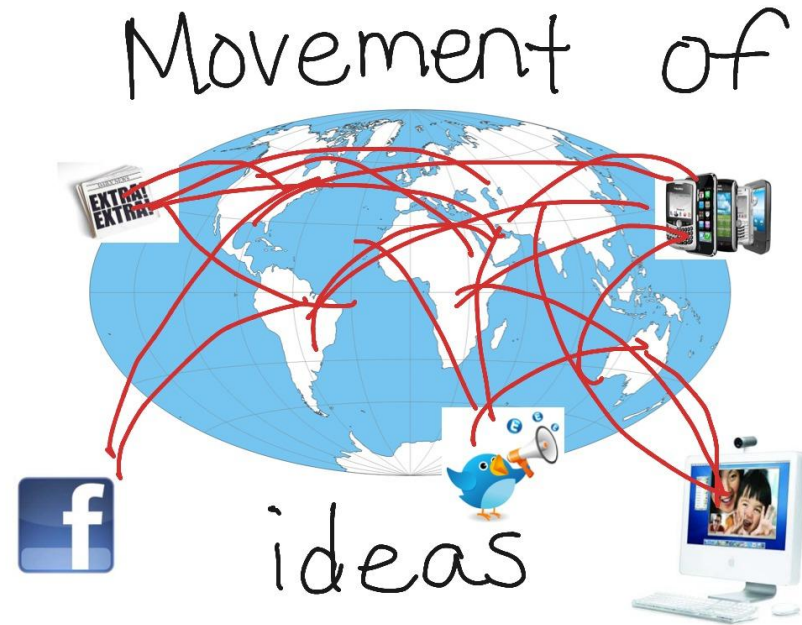
We have used the themes of geography as the lens for our spyglass to look back on the history of western civilization. The theme of movement seems simple at first because it's easy to describe how people travel. It gets more complicated when you talk about the movement of ideas.

Write a paragraph of at least 5 sentences about how we have seen ideas move around the world so far in this class. You could write about the ideas of Roman technology, Christianity, the feudal system, or any other idea we have studied.



Activity 1: Movement (possible answer)

Ideas move when people move from one place to another or when their nation expands. One example is how the technology of the Romans spread throughout Europe. As the Roman army fought and expanded the Empire, they built roads to make travel easier. They also built forts and cities in these new lands. The places they built had the comforts of home, like public bath houses and heated floors in the homes of the wealthy. The people that the Romans conquered learned how to build all these things because the Romans used them as the labor force for new construction.



Activity 2: (Who was Peter I of Russia)

Watch this introductory video. Answer these questions on your own paper to guide your viewing.

1. Why was Russia considered underdeveloped in the late 1600's?
2. How did Peter begin the transformation of Russia?
3. What was Peter's goal when he returned to Russia?
4. Why did Russia need warm water ports?
5. St. Petersburg became Peter's window _____
6. Where did some of the architects of St. Petersburg come from?
7. St. Petersburg became a center for Russian _____



Activity 2 : (answers)

Watch this introductory video. Answer these questions on your own paper to guide your viewing.

1. Its seaports froze in winter. It had little trade.
Its military was weak.
2. Seeing western technology for himself
3. To get Russia to adopt western ways and ideas
4. To gain greater access to the west
5. St. Petersburg became Peter's window looking on Europe.
6. Italy
7. St. Petersburg became a center for Russian culture, commerce, and government.



Activity 3 : (The Grand Embassy of Peter the Great)

In March of 1697, Peter the Great went on a tour of Europe that has been called the Grand Embassy. An embassy was a group of people sent by a ruler of one nation to officially meet with the ruler of another nation. Now, the word embassy means the building where these meetings happen.

The Grand Embassy had two goals. The first was to strengthen the Holy League, an alliance of nations against the the Ottoman Empire. The second goal was to hire foreign experts, gain scientific and technological knowledge, and buy new weapons to strengthen and modernize Russia.

When the Grand Embassy returned to Russia in August of 1698, it had failed to achieve it's first goal, but was extremely successful in the second. Peter put this new knowledge to use by improving his army, building a navy, and starting several new universities.



Activity 3 : (The Grand Embassy of Peter the Great)

Now watch this video about the Grand Embassy. While you are watching, jot down some notes about where the Grand Embassy stopped along its tour and what it learned at each stop; Riga, Zaandam, Amsterdam, and London.



Activity 3 : (possible notes)

Riga-first stop, learned about fortifications

Zaandam-learned ship building

Amsterdam-visited windmills, factories, labs, and docks

*London-visited theaters, gardens, and docks;
received a 20 gun yacht*



Activity 4 : (The Grand Embassy and the Movement of Ideas)

Using your video notes and the information from the beginning of activity 3, write a short essay of at least two paragraphs explaining how the Grand Embassy demonstrates the theme of the movement of ideas AND how why this make Peter worthy of being called “The Great.”



Activity 3 : (possible notes)

The Grand Embassy of Peter I of Russia is a great example of the movement of ideas. Peter left Russia in March of 1697 and toured Europe. One of the goals of the tour was to learn about new technology and bring it back to Russia.

In Riga, the Grand Embassy learned about fortifications. Peter even got in trouble for taking measurements. In Zaandam, Peter actually worked as a ship builder for awhile. In Amsterdam, the Embassy visited windmills, factories, labs, and docks. In London, they also visited theaters and gardens, and docks.

When the Grand Embassy returned to Russia in August of 1698, Peter began putting his new knowledge to use. He improved his army. He built a navy. He also started new universities. Bringing these new ideas back to Russia is what earned Peter his nickname, "the Great."



Wrap up/Extend Your Learning

Most of the time when we think of the movement of ideas, we talk about how a culture spread their ideas and knowledge to others, like the Roman Empire did. But the Grand Embassy proves that movement can go both ways.

Think about how these two methods affected the people who were learning the new ideas. Which do you think is better for the learner? Why do you think that?



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