



AP[®] European History 2002 Sample Student Responses Form B

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3.

From the Peter the Great and Frederick the Great were both talented and influential leaders though they ruled at different times. ^{Empires} Peter the Great and Frederick the Great's goals were to create a strong ~~and~~ nation that held a powerful position among Europe. However, their policies differed in that Frederick incorporated elements of the enlightenment while Peter tried to "westernize" Russia.

Frederick the Great wanted to create a strong Prussia under military rule. He relied on the competence of the military and its leaders. He curtailed the power of the nobles by making them military officers that could display order and receive respect without interfering with his rule. Similarly, Peter the Great tried to reduce the nobles' power and pushed the idea of westernization and implemented a beard tax that should make their appearance more suit the west. Among Frederick's policies were to keep a careful eye on his alliances and not to use the military when ~~not~~ it wasn't necessary. Frederick was an "enlightened monarch" who saw himself as the "first servant of the state" as opposed to Peter who was the

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enforcing ~~the~~ law. Frederick invited several enlightenment thinkers to visit him, such as Voltaire and he made Berlin ^{the} ~~the~~ cultural capital. Following this, Peter made St. Petersburg in order to suppress more western modern and less backward. Frederick made reforms in law and allowed for religious toleration, although he did little to improve the peasants' condition.

Peter the great wanted to westernize Russia ~~and~~ through weakening the nobility and church and stimulating the economy. He put down numerous rebellions which ^{lessened} ~~lessened~~ the power of the nobility. He wanted to control the ~~church~~ church because it opposed modernization and therefore a large step towards westernization. Therefore, he replaced the patriarch with a synod and thus made the church an arm of the state (Frederick himself was a deist and tried to have religion alone). Another one of Peter's policies dealt with stimulating the economy. He did this by ~~establishing~~ getting a number of warm-water ports and by the steam dependence on the Ural mountains for the raw material iron-ore. Where Frederick controlled Prussia with the military, Peter relied on his secret police

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to impose stability and order. Peter's goal to make Russia more modern succeeded as did Frederick's wish to make a strong Russia.

Both of their goals were fulfilled. Frederick saw a glorious Russia led by the capable military, and Peter laid the foundation for a modern Russia. They both achieved this through different processes, overlapping however, overlapping on the way.

3.

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Both Peter the Great of Russia and Fredrick the Great of Prussia are considered as great kings in both their each countries. They achieved many reforms and made their country much more powerful ever before.

Most of all, ~~the~~ Peter the Great and Fredrick the Great strengthen their army. To centralize the authority of the ~~big~~ country, Peter the Great ^{and Fredrick the Great} needed ~~more~~ strong army. The ~~army~~ size of the army increased and these two kings could expand their territory with their army. Peter the Great defeated Charles XII of Sweden and expanded ~~the~~ its boundary of the nation. Fredrick the Great, ~~also~~ participated in Austrian Succession War and 7 years war ~~and~~ and ~~gained~~ ^{succeeded} in gaining (Holstein) territory from Austria. It also participated in dividing Poland with Austria and Russia. ~~These~~ These two kings succeeded in compromising with the ~~nobilities~~ nobilities in the country and ~~got~~ ^{got} support from them. ^{Moreover,} It led to centralization of the buereacracy and strengthening the king's authority over the whole country.

There were some differences between the policies of two kings, also. Peter the Great ~~of Russia~~ who found that ~~Russia was~~ the status of Russia was far behind of ~~other~~ western countries made the process of Westernization in Russia. He adopted the western ^{scientific} technology and ~~its~~ ~~western~~ administration system.

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He even order Russians to cut their beards ~~just~~ just like ~~western~~ western people western people and levy taxes on the beards of men. In other-wise, Fredrick the Great adopted the "~~Eng~~" "Enlightened Absolutism" in his political policy. ~~He calls him~~ Affected by the ~~Eng~~ Enlightenment thoughts of Voltaire, he called himself as "the 1st servant of the nation". He tried to ~~make~~ improve the ~~in~~ ~~in~~ ~~in~~ ~~in~~ ~~in~~ condition of poor people and reformed the ~~in~~ ~~in~~ ~~in~~ agrarian system of the ~~Pr~~ nation.

Even though ~~the~~ ^{some} policies of Fredrick the Great and the Peter the Great were different due to the periodical ~~and~~ ~~circum~~ condition and circumstances, many of their goals were similar. These two kings of ~~Aussia~~ Prussia and Russia both improved the ~~army~~ strength of army and succeed in expanding their territory, centralizing the ~~bureaucracy~~ administration and ~~making~~ ~~the~~ ~~king's~~ establishing high authority of ~~the~~ ~~monarchy~~ ~~over~~ the country.
 the monarchy