FOCUS: ALEXANDER I
(Part 14)
1. On Nov. 6, ______ Catherine the Great died, having ruled Russia for ________ years, and her son became Tsar __________ I. Outraged by the fact that women had ruled Russia for __________ years, Paul rushed out a decree that only __________________ were fit to wear the Russian crown, thus firmly establishing PRIMOGENITURE for the Romanovs -- his one major accomplishment!

2. __________ was paranoid, but absolutely correct in his belief that he was the target of an assassination plot and that a coup was imminent. When he retreated to his palatial fortress and had his son __________________ placed under house arrest, elites acted. On March 11, __________ conspirators stormed the palace and killed Tsar Paul I. For the ______ consecutive generation, one Romanov had snatched the crown from the head of another.

3. In 1801 at age ____, Alexander Pavlovich became Tsar Alexander I. He was wracked with guilt because he knew about the conspiracy but not the assassination plans. He was deluded because there's no such thing as a retired ________________! Alexander had not participated, but he'd not stopped the plot, either.

4. Inspired by ____________ ideals (Jean Jacques Rousseau was one of his favorite writers), in 1809 the new tsar (*and his UNOFFICIAL COMMITTEE of advisors, see p. 31) flirted with the idea of giving Russia a ________________________ (see "SPERANSKY'S REFORMS" for details on proposed CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY with DUMY or regional legislatures, p. 32), but he didn't follow through. He simply could not make the momentous decision to DE__ __ __ _ his power! *Alas, his domestic policies belied his liberal tendencies in both FORM and FUNCTION!

5. Meanwhile, __________________________ declared himself emperor of France. In ________, Napoleon forced Alexander I to sign a treaty of friendship. (*After his victories at the BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ in Dec. 1805 and the BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND in 1806 dispatching THE FOURTH COALITION, Russia was the only countervailing force to the French empire.) When France destroyed the two great intermediate powers, ___________________ and __________________, Russia allied with ________________ in 1811 and prepared for war.

6. *THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF 1812 (P.33): Close to ________ million men (*600,000, half of whom were actually experienced French soldiers --the largest army in history) marched on *June 12, 18____ (a really easy date to remember!) RUSSIA was the last obstacle to __________________________ dominance! Napoleon wanted a decisive battle, but the Russians simply fell back and harassed them. On Sept. 7,_________________, ________________ Russians finally met and fought Napoleon's forces at the BATTLE OF __________________________. It was a bloodbath; ________________ died. __________________________ claimed victory.

7. The Russians burned __________________—— a sacrilege for Russians, but a disaster for Napoleon. He gave the order to __________________ too late, and ________________ came too early that year. The French were _____________ miles from home with no food or shelter. Alexander called upon the Russian people to rise up and annihilate the French, and they did. *Those not killed by Russian civilians and military succumbed to DISEASE and FAMINE.

8. Napoleon lost over __________ million men, an unprecedented loss. The French _______________ was wiped out, and the trained horsemen and trained _____________ couldn't be replaced. Barely __________________ soldiers were left in the French Grande Army when it reached the Polish border, *less than 1/12 of the size it was at the outset. This was the beginning of the end for Napoleon, and it served as a strong source of POPULAR NATIONALISM for Russian, commemorated in such works as Tolstoy’s WAR AND PEACE and Tchaikovsky’s 1812 OVERTURE (p 33).
9. ______________________ experienced a religious conversion and embarked on a holy
______________ to return the capitals of Europe to their rightful monarchs. ________________
and ___________________ joined Russia in this crusade.

(Part 15)
1. _______________ and _____________________ joined Russia in this crusade. In ________, with
Tsar ________________ in command, their forces swept across Europe and into
______________. After _____ years of revolution, Paris was ready for the chaos to end. TSAR
ALEXANDER I entered Paris in triumph. This was the culmination of the _____ century; Russia was an
equal partner in the family of ________________. Russia had crushed the evil ________________.
2. But in the CRADLE OF REVOLUTION, Russia’s elite guardsmen saw the power of ____________
politics and were exposed to the idea of a ________________ monarchy. _______________ and
political rights for all people, _________________ before the law, and a regime based on
_______________ -- these ideas should be the foundation for any _____________ state.
3. Inflamed with these ideas, they met in secret and produced the unthinkable
-- a ________________ for ABSOLUTIST, TSARIST RUSSIA! The would-be revolutionaries had no
confidence in _________________ because his support for liberal ideas had faltered before.
4. Tsar Alexander I, well aware of the fever for reform, withdrew into__________
__________. In 1825, he died ________________, leaving the throne to his younger brother
______________ (19 years his junior).
5. Nicholas I was NOT a child of the _________________. He’d grown up in an atmosphere of
hostility to ________________. But the succession had been kept strictly secret, so the
conspirators took advantage of the brief interregnum to try to achieve the overthrow of
__________________________.
6. In the month of _________________ 1825, rebel officers called the ________________
after the month in which they made their stand, gathered in St. Petersburg's _________ Square,
chanting and calling for a _________________. By noon there were _______ of them, and
they were surrounded by the Tsar Nicholas I and his troops. Nicholas's troops opened fire, and the
Decembrist rebels and their dream of sweeping political reform collapsed in chaos.
7. The tsar was ________________! Tsar Nicholas I had preserved the ________________ dynasty.
He was now emperor of the most ________________ nation on earth, but 100 years of
__________________________ had just begun.