

## **XXIX открытый областной Праздник словесности**

### **Тема праздника: «Победы славные сыны!»**

Праздник посвящен **300-летию** победы русского народа в Северной войне (1700-1721 гг.) – важнейшему событию Отечественной истории XVIII века. Архангельск - первый порт России, который играл особую роль в ходе войны. Были и свои герои в поморской земле этих лихих лет.

### **НОМИНАЦИЯ «ЛИНГВИСТ» (Английский язык)**

#### **6-7 класс**

The Great Northern War is a time of trials and achievements, the era of the birth of a new state - the Russian Empire.

At the beginning of the 17th century Russia lost its access to the Baltic sea as a result of Smuta or the Time of Troubles. In 1617 Russia signed the Treaty of Stolbovo, according to which Ivangorod, Yam, Koporye, Korela and Oreshek, fortress cities on the coast of the Baltic Sea, were given to Sweden. Arkhangelsk became the only port for more than eighty years. In the 17th century our city was rapidly developing and was trading internationally by the White Sea. In 1693 the first shipyard was constructed by the order of Tsar Peter I. The first Russian ship “St. Pavel” was built there a year later. The tsar saw the inconvenience of seafaring through the northern seas, so he decided to conquer the outlet to another sea.

In 1697 an alliance was formed to help Russia return an access to the Baltic Sea. The union called the Northern Union directed its actions against Sweden. Rzeczpospolita, Denmark, Saxony and Russia joined it. Preparations for the war started. Russia made peace with the Ottoman Empire and threw its forces on the North-West frontiers.

The war lasted from 1700 till 1721. It all started in February 1700 when the Saxon army laid siege to Riga. Russia entered the war in autumn the same year. The city of Narva became the first target of the Russian army but it was crushingly defeated that year. There were huge human losses and almost complete loss of artillery. The Swedes captured 179 out of 184 cannons. King Charles XII thought he had finally defeated the Russian tsar. That is why he moved his troops to other countries of the Northern Union.

But Peter I did not plan to give up so quickly. He got down to reforms with all his energy to strengthen the army and the country and to create a fleet in Russia.

One of the steps to strengthen the borders was the construction of the Novodvinsk fortress at the mouth of the Northern Dvina to protect Arkhangelsk. Arkhangelsk was the only port of Russia. Swedish attacks on the town inevitably happened in summer 1701, when it was just the beginning of the fortress construction. The Swedish vanguard squadron entered the mouth of the river. To guide the ships along the fairway, the Swedes captured two Pomor pilots Ivan Sedunov (Ryabov) and Dmitry Popov. Risking their lives, they were able to run Swedish ships aground directly opposite the coastal artillery of the fortress. Sedunov's plan (Ryabov's) worked completely: the Swedes were unable to respond with onboard cannons to the fortress fire and had to leave their ships. When the Pomor plan was disclosed, the Swedish commander ordered to execute them. Ivan Sedunov (Ryabov) was able to escape and Dmitry Popov was killed. But the fortress remained standing, and Arkhangelsk was defended. It was the first victory of Russian weapons in the Northern War.

In addition to the construction of the fortresses, Peter I carried out an army reform and ordered to take great efforts in building a fleet.

By the beginning of 1703, the entire course of the Neva was in hands of the Russians. In May 1703 the future capital of the state St.Petersburg was founded in the mouth of the Neva. The time of decline came to Arkhangelsk as it had lost its former meaning of the only port of the country.

In the early summer 1708, after the defeat of Russia's allies, Charles XII moved to the south to the Ukrainian lands. In autumn 1708, in the battle near the village of Lesnaya the Russian troops defeated the corps of General Levenhaupt, who was going to help the Swedish army. Peter I called this victory "the mother of the Battle of Poltava".

The Battle of Poltava is one of the most important episodes of the Northern War. It is the decisive battle between the Russian and Swedish troops. It took place on July 8, 1709 six versts (around 6.4 km) from the city of Poltava. This battle put an end to the superiority of the Swedish army and it ceased to exist. Charles XII was forced to flee to the Ottoman Empire.

In summer 1714, the Russian fleet won its first major victory at the Gangut cape. Thus, Russia's success was strengthened not only on land but also in the sea. The result of the war was obvious, but the war continued for almost three more years.

The last major battle in the Northern War took place in the summer of 1720 near Grengam Islands where the Russian fleet won another victory over the Swedes.

In autumn 1721 a peace treaty was signed in Nishtadt between Russia and Sweden. According to this agreement Russia received Livonia, Estonia, Ingermanland and a part of Karelia. Thus, Russia got the coast of the Baltic Sea back and strengthened its position on it. A new capital Petersburg was born, and the country became an empire with a strong army and a powerful fleet. A new page has started in history of Russia - a strong European power.