Abstract
Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper
(Bachelor degree)

1. 2017
2. **Title:** Foreign policy of Russia in the first half of the 18th century. Northern war.
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5. **Specialization:** 46.03.01 – History of international relations
6. **Bachelor degree**
7. **Higher School of political management and innovation management**
8. **Chair of historical and socio-philosophical disciplines, orientalism and theology**
9. **Topicality of the research:** The subject devoted to foreign policy activity of Russia in the first quarter of the 17th century is urgent and today as it is connected with the extended opportunities for attraction of new historical sources, both domestic, and foreign, earlier inaccessible for a research. Relevance of a subject is caused also by need, first interest of fight for the historical truth about war. The aspiration of a number of the western researchers and anti-Russian adjusted scientists is available, politicians and public figures after the victory of the republican Donald Trump at presidential elections in the USA has caused in Sweden and the countries of the Baltic region new surge in russophobia and appeals to increase in the defensive budget.

   Secondly, relevance of the lifted subject for studying of the international relations, in our opinion, doesn't raise doubts. We will give several justifications of our position. As a result of Northern war there is a classical system of the European balance: countries of Western Europe on the one hand and in many respects Russia aspiring to European, but everything, keeping originality with another. On the world scene one more player appears. It is the powerful power the Russian Empire with which now the leading states should reckon. All subsequent systems of the international relations (Vienna, Versailles and Washington, Yalta and Post-ladies' and new) develop with active participation of Russia.
In the third, relevance of a subject is in showing uniqueness of the Russian people and army in ability to create the powerful power in the most extreme conditions. Creation of great army and powerful fleet during Northern war is an example of it.

**Objective of the research:** are events of Northern war and all related circumstances, such as the course of fighting, allied and peace contracts, and also a domestic situation of member countries during war.

**Tasks of the research:**

- to theoretically comprehend and generalize the being available published material on the studied problem;

- to give a general characteristic of a social and economic and political system of Russia at the end of the XVII century and her readiness for conducting continental war;

- to find out what structural elements made the maintenance of fighting tactics of new Russian army;

- to define sources of successful military opposition of the Russian army and to show their influence on the course of Northern war;

- toanalyse development of the international relations of the countries - the main participants of Northern war (1700-1721), to show the reasons of folding of the Northern union, and also the purpose and a task pursued by each of the countries of participants as pro-Swedish and anti-Swedish the coalitions;

**Theoretical and practical significance:**

works consists in a possibility of use of materials and conclusions in scientific, teaching, and lecturing activity with students of SPO FGBOU VO «The Pyatigorsk state university» during studying of the course "Stories of Russia". Separate materials of work will be useful to deeper development of office of «History» by
students of the II course during studying of the subject «History of Russia before the XX Century».

**Result of the research:** Thus, completion of long Northern war which all burdens on the shoulders were courageously taken out by the people of Russia has resolved one of the major historical tasks – the entry in the Baltic Sea has been won. It not only has created necessary conditions for development of Russia, but also promoted strengthening of her position in the world.

**Recommendations:**

1. For Russia not only return of earlier lost lands, fixing to itself of a wide exit to the Baltic Sea and transformation into the great power, but also acquisition of invaluable experience in the international relations became a result of participation in the coalition of the European countries directed against Sweden;

2. In general, it is possible to note that Peter I's reforms and foreign policy of the period of his board, have exerted a great influence on further development of the Russian Empire. With accession to the throne Peter I has begun to carry out radical transformations. Paramount significance was attached to reorganization of armed forces. Already during formation of new regular army in 1699 the anti-Swedish alliance with Saxony and Denmark has been concluded Peter I expected to leave to the Baltic Sea and to return to Russia the territories occupied by Swedes in the period of the Time of Troubles.