



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الاساسية - قسم التاريخ

## التطورات الداخلية في روسيا إبان عهد القيصر الكسندر الاول ١٨٠١-١٨٢٥م

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

بشير عبد الجواد راهي الظالمي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الاساسية/ جامعة الموصل وهي جزء من

متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير

في التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف:

ا.م.د. ماهر حامد جاسم النورة

٢٠٢٤م

١٤٤٥هـ

## ملخص للرسالة الموسومة (( التطورات الداخلية في روسيا إبان عهد القيصر الكسندر

الأول ١٨٢٥-١٨٠١))

طالب الماجستير

بإشراف

الاستاذ المساعد

بشير عبد الجواد راهي شخيت

الدكتور : ماهر حامد جاسم النورة

تبرز مدة حكم القيصر ألكسندر الأول (١٨٢٥-١٨٠١) كواحدة من أعظم فترات تاريخ الإمبراطورية الروسية، وصل إلى السلطة عام ١٨٠١ بعد انقلاب كبير أدى إلى اغتيال والده القيصر بافل الأول، شهدت روسيا إبان حكمه مجموعة من التطورات المهمة، ففي بداية عهده قام بالعديد من الإصلاحات التي لاقت استحساناً من جميع طبقات الشعب الروسي، ففي الجانب الاجتماعي أخذ العديد من الإجراءات للقضاء على القنانة، أهمها المرسوم الصادر في ٢٠ شباط ١٨٠٣ والمعروف بمرسوم المزارعين الأحرار، فضلاً عن إنجازاته في مجال التعليم فقد أسس نظاماً تعليمياً جديداً يتمحور حول ست جامعات، وفي الجانب الإداري والقضائي والتشريعي أسفر النصف الأول من حكمه عن تغييرات مفيدة بما في ذلك وإنشاء الوزارات المركزية لأول مرة في التاريخ الروسي، فضلاً عن التشريعات المهمة التي أصدرها مساعد القيصر الكسندر الأول ميخائيل سبيرانسكي، فقد أنشأ مجلس الدولة في عام ١٨١٠، وظلت هذه الأنظمة تُحكم روسيا طوال القرن التاسع عشر، وفي المجال العسكري أهتم القيصر الكسندر الأول بتطوير الجيش من خلال زيادة الانفاق على الجيش وتدريبه وتنظيمه، وكان أعظم إنجازاته الدفاع عن روسيا بعد أن كان وجود الإمبراطورية الروسية مهدداً بغزو نابليون بونابرت عام ١٨١٢م، لهذه الأسباب تعد دراسة مدة حكم القيصر الكسندر الأول من الحقب التاريخية المهمة في التاريخ الروسي، لما حفلت به من أحداث وتطورات مهمة على الصعيدين الداخلي والخارجي، ومن هنا جاء اختياري لموضوع ((التطورات الداخلية في روسيا إبان عهد القيصر الكسندر الأول ١٨٢٥-١٨٠١)).

## Abstract

Through studying internal developments in Russia during the reign of Tsar Alexander I (1801-1825 AD), the following results were reached:

It can be said that the arrival of Tsar Alexander I to power in 1801 after the violent coup that led to the assassination of his father, Tsar Paul I, was a historical necessity for Russia. Throughout the reign of his father, Paul I, it floundered in political, social, and economic chaos. The beginning of his reign was promising, as he abolished some of the most unpopular of Tsar Paul I's actions, he took an interest in Russia and considered reforms to its social, legal, and economic systems.

Tsar Alexander I realized after assuming the throne that reform was inevitable, so the first half of the reign of Tsar Alexander I was characterized by two stages of reform: the first between the years (1805-1807 AD) and the second between the years (1807-1812 AD). The first stage of reform that followed was immediately upon the accession of Tsar Alexander I to the throne, it is the most diverse period in terms of goal and the most optimistic, as the new Tsar decided to change Russia at all levels with the help of four young, educated, intelligent, and liberal friends, the so-called secret or informal committee, and on the social side, Tsar Alexander I took a series of steps aimed at curbing serfdom. In 1806, Alexander I issued a law on free peasants. Based on this law, landlords obtained the right to liberate their peasants with a piece of land in exchange for a large financial compensation and allowing them to buy the land. As for the second phase of the reform between (1807-1812 AD) controlled by the most prominent aide to Tsar Alexander I, Mikhail Speransky, this stage led to some important legislation in the social system and the granting of some civil rights to some marginalized segments.

The development of education, literature, and the arts is one of the important developments that occurred during the rule of Tsar Alexander I, and his reform in the field of education was more extensive. In order to prepare specialists and intellectual employees, the network of secondary schools and higher educational institutes expanded, and universities were opened in Kazan, Kharkov, and St. Petersburg, and many colleges whose programs were close to university programs. He established a new educational system centered around six universities. At the same time,

Russian literature flourished during his reign, and Russian arts developed. Tsar Alexander I had a major role in modernizing and developing literature and arts in Russia, by honoring many writers and artists and encouraging them to contribute to the development of literature and arts during that period.

The first half of Tsar Alexander I's rule resulted in administrative, judicial and legislative changes, including the strengthening of the Senate, the establishment of central ministries for the first time to replace Tsar Peter the Great's colleges to manage various government departments, as well as important legislation issued by Tsar Alexander I's assistant Michael Speransky, who was successful and welcomed by governments even after the death of Tsar Alexander I, established the State Council in 1810, which continued to operate until the fall of the tsarist regime in 1917 AD. He created new ministries that worked in a real manner and with new professionalism, and organized the work of the ministries, and this system remained the basis for organizing the ministries. Russian until 1905 AD. These regimes continued to rule Russia throughout the nineteenth century.

The political events stimulated by the activities of Napoleon Bonaparte dominated the first decade of the nineteenth century, so wars were imposed against Napoleon Bonaparte, especially the Russian-French war between the years (1805-1807) and the war of liberation of Russia in 1812 AD, and before that, the wars against Sweden in Finland, as well as the wars Against the Ottomans and the Persians, Tsar Alexander I had to pay attention to developing the army by increasing spending on the army and naval forces and training and organizing the Russian forces. Because of the wars that the Russian army fought during that period, the soldiers and officers gained great experience, and most of the negatives that occurred in those wars were addressed, and then The Russian army developed greatly, and during his reign, Russia became the largest and most terrifying military force on the European continent.

Although Tsar Alexander I declared that he loved constitutions, he focused his concept of constitutions on the simplified administrative system, as he did not enact a constitution for Russia during his reign. The great irony of his reign was that while Russia remained without a constitution, he gave constitutions to the regions surrounding the empire and its dependencies, Poland and Finland. He granted them a special legal status.

During the rule of Tsar Alexander I, Russia witnessed great economic difficulties, as the Napoleonic Wars and their repercussions led to the disruption of the Russian economy. Trade was greatly disrupted after the Treaty of Teles in 1807 AD due to Russia joining the continental blockade imposed by Napoleon Bonaparte on Britain, which then led to a decline in the prices of agricultural products. Russian industries also faced intense competition during that period from the growing industrial countries in Western Europe, but despite this, some progress appeared in the Russian industrial sectors, especially the iron and cotton industries, and the development of completely new industries. The beginnings of mechanization in factories also appeared, and a noticeable acceleration in the use of free labor by capitalist enterprises.

Despite the warm welcome that Tsar Alexander I's accession to the throne of Russia received from all classes of Russian society, and his promises to establish a rule based on freedom and equality, he expressed before assuming the throne his intention to reform the system by directing it to a constitutional monarchy, but the Tsar's unwillingness to Alexander I to introduce fundamental reforms in the social system and political system in Russia and the emergence of reactionary tendencies in the policy of Tsar Alexander I. This policy became clear in the last ten years of his rule, especially when power was concentrated in the hands of Arakcheev, and during that period the latter became the source of all power. This sparked disappointment, frustration, and despair among the intellectual elite and army officers who opposed slavery and tyranny, so a number of military officers belonging to a largely noble background formed secret societies after their return from France. By the early 1820s, these officers had merged into two main groups. Society The northern society, whose moderate leaders adopted a limited constitutional monarchy for Russia, and the southern society, whose more radical thinkers urged the overthrow of the Tsar and the establishment of a republic, by carrying out a revolution, and this is what actually happened, but it happened after the death of Tsar Alexander I on December 14, 1825 AD, that is, in the reign of his successor, Nicholas I.

**Ministry of Higher Education  
and Scientific Research  
University of Mosul  
College of Basic Education -  
Department of History**



**Internal developments in Russia during the  
reign of Tsar Alexander I 1801-1825**

**A message submitted by the student  
Bashir Abdel-Jawad Rahi Al-Zalmi**

**To the Council of the College of Basic  
Education/University of Mosul, which is part of the  
requirements for obtaining a master's degree In modern  
history**

**Supervised by:**

**Prof. Dr. Maher Hamid Jassim Al-Noura**

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