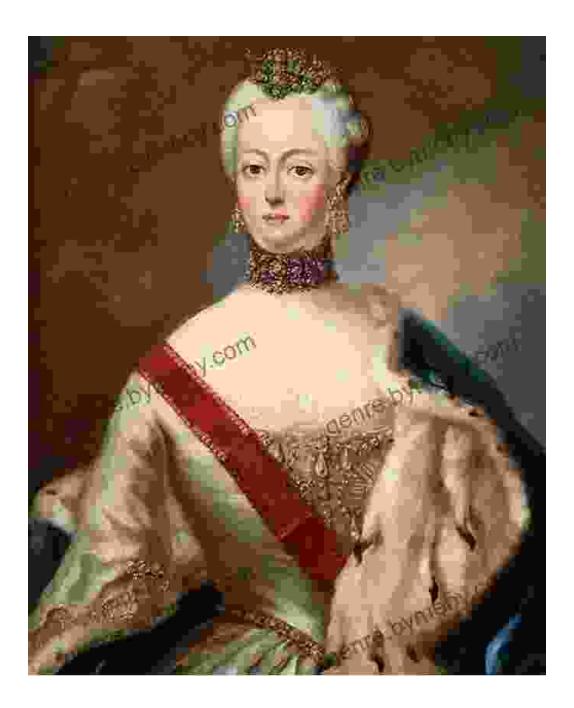
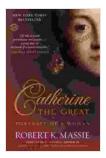
Catherine the Great: A Portrait of a Woman



Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia from 1762 to 1796, was one of the most remarkable women in history. She was a brilliant strategist, a talented diplomat, and a passionate patron of the arts. She expanded the Russian Empire to its greatest extent, and she presided over a period of great cultural and intellectual ferment.



Catherine the Great: Portrait of a Woman by Robert K. Massie

🚖 🚖 🚖 🚖 4.6 out of 5		
Language	;	English
File size	:	15493 KB
Text-to-Speech	:	Enabled
Screen Reader	:	Supported
Enhanced typesetting	:	Enabled
X-Ray	:	Enabled
Word Wise	:	Enabled
Print length	:	840 pages



Catherine was born in Stettin, Prussia, in 1729. She was the daughter of Prince Christian August of Anhalt-Zerbst and Princess Johanna Elisabeth of Holstein-Gottorp. Catherine's parents were not wealthy, but they were ambitious for their daughter. They arranged for her to marry Grand Duke Peter of Russia, the heir to the Russian throne.

Catherine arrived in Russia in 1744. She quickly learned the Russian language and culture. She also made a great effort to please her husband. However, Peter was a cruel and unstable man. He often humiliated and abused Catherine.

In 1762, Peter was overthrown and killed in a coup d'état. Catherine became Empress of Russia. She was only 33 years old.

Catherine's Reign

Catherine's reign was a time of great change and progress for Russia. She expanded the Russian Empire to its greatest extent, and she presided over a period of great cultural and intellectual ferment.

Catherine was a brilliant strategist. She used diplomacy and military force to expand the Russian Empire. She also founded new cities and promoted trade and commerce.

Catherine was also a talented diplomat. She formed alliances with other European powers, and she played a key role in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War.

Catherine was a passionate patron of the arts. She founded the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, and she commissioned many works of art from leading European artists. She also supported the development of Russian literature and music.

Catherine's reign was not without its challenges. She faced opposition from the nobility and the Orthodox Church. She also had to deal with the Pugachev Rebellion, a major peasant uprising.

However, Catherine was able to overcome these challenges and maintain her power. She died in 1796 at the age of 67.

Catherine's Legacy

Catherine the Great is considered one of the greatest rulers in Russian history. She expanded the Russian Empire to its greatest extent, and she presided over a period of great cultural and intellectual ferment.

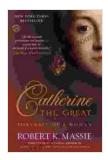
Catherine was a complex and contradictory figure. She was a brilliant strategist, a talented diplomat, and a passionate patron of the arts. She was also a ruthless and ambitious ruler.

However, Catherine's legacy is undeniable. She made Russia a major power in Europe, and she left a lasting mark on Russian culture and society.

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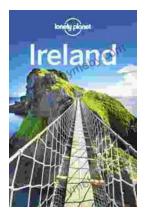
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