Anderson, M.F. The Great Northern War 1700–1721 - OCR'D Full Text. The Great Northern War was fought between Sweden and Russia from 1700 to 1721. The war began with the war of liberation in 1700 which ended in a strategic defeat for Sweden. The war continued until 1721 when Peter the Great declared war on Sweden and captured the Swedish capital of St. Petersburg.

Peter the Great was the last Tsar of Russia and is considered one of the greatest rulers in Russian history. His reign was marked by significant changes in the country, including the modernization of the military and the expansion of the Russian Empire. The Great Northern War was a significant event in the history of Russia and provided the impetus for Peter the Great's ambitious plans to transform his country into a great power.

The war was fought on several fronts, including the Baltic coast, the Black Sea, and the White Sea. The war was marked by significant losses on both sides, with Sweden losing its capital and Russia gaining control of the Baltic region.

The war ended with the Treaty of Nystad in 1721, which marked the end of the war and the beginning of a new era in Russian history. The treaty provided for the division of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the annexation of Finland by Russia, and the recognition of Peter the Great as the Tsar of all the Russias.

The Great Northern War was a significant event in the history of Russia and the world, and it played a major role in shaping the course of European history. The war was marked by significant losses on both sides, with Sweden losing its capital and Russia gaining control of the Baltic region.

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