

1. During his 4.5 years of reign, Paul I implemented various reforms, including changes to the military structure, revising the legal system, and introducing new titles and orders of chivalry. Alexander I implemented several reforms during his reign, including the abolition of serfdom in 1803, the establishment of local self-government bodies, and the promotion of education and culture. Paul I was called the Russian Hamlet due to his erratic behavior and his perceived paranoia and suspicion of those around him, similar to the character Hamlet in Shakespeare's play. However, after the assassination of his mother, Catherine II, he ascended to the throne. Catherine II did not want to transfer the throne to Paul I, as she favored her grandson Alexander I over her son. Paul I did not initially want to be emperor, as he was content with his military career. She believed Paul was mentally unstable and unfit to rule. Paul I died in a conspiracy led by a group of nobles and military officers who were dissatisfied with his autocratic rule. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2.