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Frederick the Great and Peter the Great were both talented and influential leaders though they ruled at different times. Peter the Great and Frederick the Great both were to create a strong nation that held a powerful position among Europe. However, their policies differed in that Frederick proposed elements of the Enlightenment while Peter tried to "westernize" Russia.

Frederick the Great wanted to create a strong Russia under military rule. He relied on the consent of the military and its leaders. He controlled the army of the nobles by making them military officers that could discharge orders and receive respect without interfering with his rule. Similarly, Peter the Great tried to reduce the nobles' power and pushed the idea of westernization and implemented a land tax that should make their appearance good and the west. Among Frederick's policies were to keep a careful eye on his alliances and to use the military when necessary. Indeed, he even "enlightened" Prussia, who named himself as the "First Servant of the State" as opposed to Peter, who was the...
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Peter the Great wanted to modernize Russia through weakening the military and church and stimulating the economy. He cut down unnecessary institutions and took the power of the nobility. He wanted to control the church because it opposed modernization, and therefore a long step toward Westernization. Therefore, he got rid of the patriarch with a coup and thus made the church an arm of the state (which himself was a devout and tried to keep religion alive). Another one of Peter's policies dealt with stimulating the economy. To do this, he added getting a number of warm-water ports and had the strong dependence on the naval machinery for the naval material improvement. Where Voltaire controlled France with the military, Peter relied on his secret police.
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To enforce stability and order, Peter's goal to make Russia from modern Austria or old Frederick's wish to make a strong Austria.

Both of their goals were fulfilled. Frederick won a glowing Russia and dominated the world, and Peter laid the foundation for a mighty Russia. They both achieved this through different means, verging on-mindedness, and sacrificing on the way.
Both Peter the Great of Russia and Frederick the Great of Prussia are considered to be great kings in their own countries. They achieved many reforms and made their country much more powerful ever before.

Most of all, Peter the Great and Frederick the Great strengthened their army. To centralize the authority of the state, Peter the Great needed a strong army. The size of the army increased and these two kings could expand their territory with their army. Peter the Great defeated Charles XII of Sweden and expanded the boundary of the nation. Frederick the Great participated in the Austrian Succession War and the Seven Years War and succeeded in gaining territory from Austria. It also participated in dividing Poland with Austria and Russia. These two kings succeeded in compromising with the nobilities in the country and getting support from them. It led to centralization of the bureaucracy and strengthening the king's authority over the whole country.

There were some differences between the policies of two kings. Also, Peter the Great of Russia, who found that Russia was far behind of other western countries, made the process of Westernization in Russia. He adopted the western scientific technology and administration system.
He even ordered Russians to cut their beards just like western peopleWestern people and levy taxes on the beards of men. In other-wise, Frederick the Great adopted the "Enlightened Absolutism" in his political policy. He himself was Affected by the Enlightenment thoughts of Voltaire, he called himself as "the 1st servant of the nation". He tried to improve the condition of poor people and reformed the feudal agrarian system of the nation.

Even though the policies of Frederick the Great and the Peter the Great were different due to the periodical and circum condition and circumstances, many of their goals were similar. These two kings of Prussia and Russia both improved the strength of army and succeed in expanding their territory, centralizing the administration and making the kings establishing high authority of monarchy over the country.