The second volume of *The Cambridge History of Russia* covers the imperial period (1689–1917). It encompasses political, economic, social, cultural, diplomatic and military history. All the major Russian social groups have separate chapters and the volume also includes surveys on the non-Russian peoples and the government’s policies towards them. It addresses themes such as women, law, the Orthodox Church, the police and the revolutionary movement. The volume’s seven chapters on diplomatic and military history, and on Russia’s evolution as a great power, make it the most detailed study of these issues available in English. The contributors come from the USA, UK, Russia and Germany: most are internationally recognised as leading scholars in their fields, and some emerging younger academics engaged in a cutting-edge research have also been included. No other single volume in any language offers so comprehensive, expert and up-to-date an analysis of Russian history in this period.

**Dominic Lieven** is Professor of Russian Government at the London School of Economics and Political Science. His books include *Russia’s Rulers under the Old Regime* (1989) and *Empire: The Russian Empire and its Rivals* (2000).
This is a definitive new history of Russia from early Rus’ to the successor states that emerged after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Volume I encompasses developments before the reign of Peter I; volume II covers the ‘imperial era’, from Peter’s time to the fall of the monarchy in March 1917; and volume III continues the story through to the end of the twentieth century. At the core of all three volumes are the Russians, the lands which they have inhabited and the polities that ruled them while other peoples and territories have also been given generous coverage for the periods when they came under Riurikid, Romanov and Soviet rule. The distinct voices of individual contributors provide a multitude of perspectives on Russia’s diverse and controversial millennial history.

Volumes in the series

Volume I
*From Early Rus’ to 1689*
Edited by Maureen Perrie

Volume II
*Imperial Russia, 1689–1917*
Edited by Dominic Lieven

Volume III
*The Twentieth Century*
Edited by Ronald Grigor Suny
THE CAMBRIDGE
HISTORY OF
RUSSIA

VOLUME II
Imperial Russia, 1689–1917

Edited by
DOMINIC LIEVEN
London School of Economics and Political Science
### Contents

*List of plates*  ix
*List of maps*   xi
*Notes on contributors*  xii
*Acknowledgements*  xvi
*Note on the text*  xvii
*List of abbreviations in notes and bibliography*  xviii
*Chronology*  xx

#### Introduction

DOMINIC LIEVEN

#### PART I

**EMPIRE**

1 · Russia as empire and periphery  
**DOMINIC LIEVEN**

2 · Managing empire: tsarist nationalities policy  
**THEODORE R. WEEKS**

3 · Geographies of imperial identity  
**MARK BASSIN**

#### PART II

**CULTURE, IDEAS, IDENTITIES**

4 · Russian culture in the eighteenth century  
**LINDSEY HUGHES**
Contents

5 · Russian culture: 1801–1917  92
   ROSAMUND BARTLETT

6 · Russian political thought: 1700–1917  116
   GARY M. HAMBURG

7 · Russia and the legacy of 1812  145
   ALEXANDER M. MARTIN

PART III
NON-RUSSIAN NATIONALITIES

8 · Ukrainians and Poles  165
   TIMOTHY SNYDER

9 · Jews  184
   BENJAMIN NATHANS

10 · Islam in the Russian Empire  202
    VLADIMIR BOBROVNIKOV

PART IV
RUSSIAN SOCIETY, LAW AND ECONOMY

11 · The elites  227
    DOMINIC LIEVEN

12 · The groups between: raznochintsy, intelligentsia, professionals  245
    ELISE KIMERLING WIRTSCHAFTER

13 · Nizhni Novgorod in the nineteenth century: portrait of a city  264
    CATHERINE EVTUHOV

14 · Russian Orthodoxy: Church, people and politics in Imperial Russia  284
    GREGORY L. FREEZE

15 · Women, the family and public life  306
    BARBARA ALPERN ENGEL
Contents

16 · Gender and the legal order in Imperial Russia 326
MICHELLE LAMARCHE MARRESE

17 · Law, the judicial system and the legal profession 344
JORGE BABEROWSKI

18 · Peasants and agriculture 369
DAVID MOON

19 · The Russian economy and banking system 394
BORIS ANANICH

PART V
GOVERNMENT

20 · Central government 429
ZHAN T. SHAKIBI

21 · Provincial and local government 449
JANET M. HARTLEY

22 · State finances 468
PETER WALDRON

PART VI
FOREIGN POLICY AND THE ARMED FORCES

23 · Peter the Great and the Northern War 489
PAUL BUSHKOVITCH

24 · Russian foreign policy, 1725–1815 504
HUGH RAGSDALE

25 · The imperial army 530
WILLIAM C. FULLER, JR

26 · Russian foreign policy, 1815–1917 554
DAVID SCHIMMELPENNINCK VAN DER OYE
Contents

27 · The navy in 1900: imperialism, technology and class war  575
NIKOLAI AFONIN

PART VII
REFORM, WAR AND REVOLUTION

28 · The reign of Alexander II: a watershed?  593
LARISA ZAKHAROVA

29 · Russian workers and revolution  617
REGINALD E. ZELNIK

30 · Police and revolutionaries  637
JONATHAN W. DALY

31 · War and revolution, 1914–1917  655
ERIC LOHR

Bibliography  670
Index  711
Plates

The plates will be found between pages 420 and 421.

1 Imperial mythology: Peter the Great examines young Russians returning from study abroad. From Russkii voennyi flot, St Petersburg, 1908.
2 Imperial grandeur: the Great Palace (Catherine Palace) at Tsarskoe Selo. Author’s collection.
3 Alexander I: the victor over Napoleon. From Russkii voennyi flot, St Petersburg, 1908.
4 Alexander II addresses the Moscow nobility on the emancipation of the serfs. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
5 Mikhail Lomonosov: the grandfather of modern Russian culture. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
6 Gavril Derzhavin; poet and minister. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
7 Sergei Rachmaninov: Russian music conquers the world. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
8 The Conservatoire in St Petersburg. Author’s collection.
10 Imperial statuary: the monument to Khmel’nietskii in Kiev. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
11 Tiflis: Russia in Asia? Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
12 Nizhni Novgorod: a key centre of Russian commerce. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
13 Rural life: an aristocratic country mansion. Author’s collection.
14 Rural life: a central Russian village scene. Author’s collection.
15 Rural life: the northern forest zone. Author’s collection.
16 Rural life: the Steppe. Author’s collection.
17 Naval ratings: the narod in uniform. From Russkii voennyi flot, St Petersburg, 1908.
18 Sinews of power? Naval officers in the St Petersburg shipyards. Russkii voennyi flot, St Petersburg, 1908.
19 The battleship Potemkin fitting out. Russkii voennyi flot, St Petersburg, 1908.
List of plates

20 Baku: the empire’s capital of oil and crime. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
22 The coronation of Nicholas II. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
23 A different view of Russia’s last emperor. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
24 Nicholas II during the First World War. Author’s collection.
Maps

1 The provinces and population of Russia in 1724. Used with permission from *The Routledge Atlas of Russian History* by Martin Gilbert. xxiv

2 Serfs in 1860. Used with permission from *The Routledge Atlas of Russian History* by Martin Gilbert. xxv

3 Russian industry by 1900. Used with permission from *The Routledge Atlas of Russian History* by Martin Gilbert. xxvi

4 The provinces and population of European Russia in 1900. Used with permission from *The Routledge Atlas of Russian History* by Martin Gilbert. xxvii

Notes on contributors

NIKOLAI AFONIN is a former Soviet naval officer and an expert on naval technology and naval history. He has contributed many articles to journals on these subjects.

BORIS ANANICH is an Academician and a Senior Research Fellow at the Saint Petersburg Institute of History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, as well as a Professor of Saint Petersburg State University. His works include Rossiia i mezhduunarodnyi kapital, 1897–1914 (1970) and Bankirske doma v Rossi. 1860–1914. Ocherki istorii chastnogo predprinimatel’stva (1991).

JORGE BABEROWSKI is Professor of East European History at the Humboldt University in Berlin. His books include Der Feind ist Uberall. Stalinismus im Kaukasus (2003) and Der Rote Terror. Die Geschichte des Stalinismus (2004).

ROSAMUND BARTLETT is Reader in Russian at the University of Durham. Her books include Wagner and Russia (1995) and Chekhov: Scenes from a Life (2004).


Notes on contributors

PAUL BUSHKOVITCH is Professor of History at Yale University. His books include *Peter the Great: The Struggle for Power 1671–1725* (2001) and *Religion and Society in Russia: The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (1992).

JONATHAN W. DALY is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Illinois at Chicago. His works include *Autocracy under Siege: Security Police and Opposition in Russia 1866–1905* (1998).

BARBARA ALPEN ENGEL is a Professor at the University of Colorado, Boulder. Her works include *Between the Fields and the City: Women, Work and Family in Russia, 1861–1914* (1994) and *Women in Russia: 1700–2000* (2004).


GREGORY L. FREEZE is Victor and Gwendolyn Beinfield Professor of History at Brandeis University. His books include *The Russian Levites: Parish Clergy in the Eighteenth Century* (1997) and the *Parish Clergy in Nineteenth-Century Russia* (1983).

WILLIAM C. FULLER, JR is Professor of Strategy at the Naval War College and the author of *Civil–Military Conflict in Imperial Russia, 1881–1914* (1985) and *Strategy and Power in Russia 1600–1914* (1992).

GARY M. HAMBURG is Otho M. Behr Professor of History at Claremont McKenna College and the author of *Boris Chicherin and Early Russian Liberalism* (1992) and, with Thomas Sanders and Ernest Tucker, of *Russian–Muslim Confrontation in the Caucasus: Alternative Visions of the Conflict between Imam Shamil and the Russians, 1830–1859* (2004).

JANET M. HARTLEY is Professor of International History at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Her books include *A Social History of the Russian Empire 1650–1825* (1999) and *Charles Whitworth: Diplomat in the Age of Peter the Great* (2002).

LINDSEY HUGHES is Professor of Russian History in the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London. Her books include *Russia in the Age of Peter the Great* (1998) and *Peter the Great: A Biography* (2002).
Notes on contributors

Dominic Lieven is Professor of Russian Government at the London School of Economics and Political Science. His books include Russia's Rulers under the Old Regime (1989) and Empire: The Russian Empire and its Rivals (2000).

Eric Lohr is Assistant Professor of History, American University. He is the author of Nationalizing the Russian Empire: The Campaign against Enemy Aliens during World War I (2003) and the co-editor (with Marshall Poe) of The Military and Society in Russia 1450–1917 (2002).

Michelle Lamarce Marrese is Assistant Professor at the University of Toronto and the author of A Woman's Kingdom: Noblewomen and the Control of Property in Russia, 1700–1861 (2001).

Alexander M. Martin is Associate Professor of History at Oglethorpe University and the author of Romantics, Reformers, Reactionaries: Russian Conservative Thought and Politics in the Reign of Alexander I (1997) and the editor and translator of Provincial Russia in the Age of Enlightenment: The Memoirs of a Priest’s Son by Dmitri I. Rostislavov (2002).

David Moon is Reader in Modern European History at the University of Durham. His books include The Russian Peasantry 1600–1930: The World the Peasants Made (1999) and The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia, 1762–1907 (2001).

Benjamin Nathans is Associate Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania and the author of Beyond the Pale: The Jewish Encounter with Late Imperial Russia (2002) and editor of the Russian-language Research Guide to Materials on the History of Russian Jewry (Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries) in Selected Archives of the Former Soviet Union (1994).

Hugh Ragsdale is Professor Emeritus, University of Alabama, and is the editor of Imperial Russian Foreign Policy (1993). His authored books include The Soviets, the Munich Crisis, and the Coming of World War II (2004).

David Schimmelpenninck van der Oye is Associate Professor of History at Brock University. He is the author of Toward the Rising Sun: Russian Ideologies of Empire and the Path to War with Japan (2001) and co-editor (with Bruce Menning) of Reforming the Tsar’s Army: Military Innovation in Imperial Russia from Peter the Great to the Revolution (2004).
Notes on contributors


TIMOTHY SNYDER is Associate Professor of History at Yale University and the author of Nationalism, Marxism and Modern Central Europe: A Biography of Kazimierz Kelles-Krauz (1998) and The Reconstruction of Nations: Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus, 1569–1999 (2003).

PETER WALDRON is Professor of History at the University of Sunderland and the author of Between Two Revolutions: Stolypin and the Politics of Renewal in Russia (1998) and The End of Imperial Russia (1997).

THEODORE R. WEEKS is Associate Professor of History at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. He is the author of Nation and State in Late Imperial Russia (1996) and From Assimilation to Antisemitism: The ‘Jewish Question’ in Poland, 1850–1914 (2006).

ELISE KIMERLING WIRTSCHAFTER is Professor of History at California State Polytechnic University in Pomona and the author most recently of The Play of Ideas in Russian Enlightenment Theater (2003) and Social Identity in Imperial Russia (1997).

LARISA ZAKHAROVA is Professor of History at Moscow Lomonosov State University. She is the author of Samoderzhavie i otmena krepostnogo prava (1984) and the editor (with Ben Eklof and John Bushnell) of Russia’s Great Reforms, 1855–1881 (1994).

REGINALD E. ZELNIK was Professor of History at the University of California at Berkeley. His books included Labor and Society in Tsarist Russia: The Factory Workers of St Petersburg, 1855–1870 (1971) and he was also the editor and translator of A Radical Worker in Tsarist Russia: The Autobiography of Semen Ivanovich Kanatchikov (1986).
Acknowledgements

I cannot pretend that editing this volume and simultaneously serving as head of a large and complicated department has always been a joy. Matters were not improved by a variety of ailments which often made it impossible to spend any time at a computer screen. I owe much to Isabel Crowhurst and Minna Salminen: without the latter the bibliography might never have happened. My successor, George Philip, and Nicole Boyce provided funds to find me an assistant at one moment of true emergency: for this too, many thanks. The volume’s contributors responded very kindly to appeals for information and minor changes, sometimes of an entirely trivial and infuriating nature. Jacqueline French and Auriol Griffith-Jones coped splendidly with the huge jobs respectively of copy-editing the text and compiling the index. John Massey Stewart spent hours showing me his splendid collection of postcards and slides: I only regret that due to strict limitations on space I was able to reproduce just a few of them in this volume. All maps are taken, by permission, from The Routledge Atlas of Russian History by Sir Martin Gilbert. Isabelle Dambri-court at Cambridge University Press had to spend too much time listening to me wailing in emails. When editing a volume of this scale and running the department got too exciting, my family also spent a good deal of effort trying to keep me happy, or at least sane. My thanks to everyone for their patience.

This volume is dedicated to the memory of Professor Petr Andreevich Zaionchkovskii (1904–83).
Note on the text

The system of transliteration from Cyrillic used in this volume is that of the Library of Congress, without diacritics. The soft sign is denoted by an apostrophe but is omitted from place-names (unless they appear in transliterated titles or quotations); English forms of the most common place-names are used (e.g. Moscow, St Petersburg, Yalta, Sebastopol, Archangel). In a number of cases (e.g. St Petersburg-Petrograd-Leningrad-St Petersburg) the names of cities have been changed to suit political circumstances. On occasion this has meant substituting one ethnic group’s name for a city for a name in another language (e.g. Vilna-Vilnius-Wilno). No attempt has been made to impose a single version on contributors but wherever doubts might arise as to the identity of a place alternative versions have been put in brackets. The same is true as regards the transliteration of surnames: for example, on occasion names are rendered in their Ukrainian version with a Russian or Polish version in brackets. Where surnames are of obvious Central or West European origin then they have generally been rendered in their original form (e.g. Lieven rather than the Russian Liven). Anglicised name-forms are used for tsars (thus ‘Alexander I’) and a small number of well-known figures retain their established Western spellings (e.g. Fedor Dostoevsky, Leo Tolstoy, Alexander Herzen), even though this may lead to inconsistencies. Russian versions of first names have generally been preferred for people other than monarchs, though some freedom has been allowed to contributors in this case too. Translations within the text are those of the individual contributors to this volume unless a printed source is quoted. All dates are rendered in the Julian calendar, which was in force in the Russian Empire until its demise in 1917. The only exceptions occur in chapters where the European context is vital (e.g. when discussing Russian foreign policy). In these cases dates are often rendered in both the Julian and the Gregorian forms. The Gregorian calendar was eleven days ahead in the eighteenth century, twelve days in the nineteenth and thirteen days in the twentieth.
## Abbreviations in notes and bibliography

### Archive Collections and Volumes of Laws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GARF</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennyi arkhim Rossiisko Federatsii (State Archive of the Russian Federation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIaGM</td>
<td>Gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii arkhim gorod Moskvy (Moscow State Historical Archive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR RGB</td>
<td>Otdel rukopisei: Rossiiskaia gosudarstvennaia biblioteka (Manuscript section: Russian State Library)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPI GIM</td>
<td>Otdel pis’mennikh istochnikov: gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii muzei (Manuscript section: State Historical Museum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSZ</td>
<td>Pol’noe sobranie zakonov Rossiiskoi Imperii (Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGADA</td>
<td>Russkii gosudarstvennyi arkhim drevnikh aktov (Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGAVMF</td>
<td>Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi arkhim voenno-morskogo flota (Russian State Naval Archive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGIA</td>
<td>Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii arkhim (Russian State Historical Archive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGVIA</td>
<td>Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voenno-istoricheskii arkhim (Russian State Military-Historical Archive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SZ</td>
<td>Svod zakonov Rossiiskoi Imperii (Code of Laws of the Russian Empire)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHR</td>
<td>American Historical Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASS</td>
<td>Canadian American Slavic Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMRS</td>
<td>Cahiers du Monde Russe et Sovietique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IZ</td>
<td>Istoricheskie zapiski</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**List of abbreviations in notes and bibliography**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JfGO</td>
<td>Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMH</td>
<td>Journal of Modern History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSH</td>
<td>Journal of Social History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KA</td>
<td>Krasnyi arkhiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RH</td>
<td>Russian History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Russian Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEER</td>
<td>Slavonic and East European Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Slavic Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Voprosy istorii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZGUP</td>
<td>Zhurnal grazhdanskogo ugolovnogo prava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZMI</td>
<td>Zhurnal Ministerstva Instituicii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AN</td>
<td>Akademiia nauk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch.</td>
<td>chast’ (part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>delo (file)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ed. khr.</td>
<td>edinitsa khraneniia (storage unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izd.</td>
<td>Izdatel’stvo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. / ll.</td>
<td>list/list’ia (folio/s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGU</td>
<td>Leningrad State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGU</td>
<td>Moscow State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob.</td>
<td>oboroto (verso)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op.</td>
<td>opis’ (inventory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otd.</td>
<td>otdel (section)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGECR</td>
<td>Study Group on Eighteenth-Century Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpbU</td>
<td>St Petersburg State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSSR</td>
<td>USSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st.</td>
<td>stat’ia (article)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip.</td>
<td>Tipografiia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chronology

1689 overthrow of regency of Tsarevna Sophia
1697–8 Peter I in Western Europe
1700 Great Northern War begins with Sweden
1703 foundation of Saint Petersburg
1709 Battle of Poltava: defeat of Swedes and Ukrainian Hetman Mazepa
1711 establishment of Senate
1717 formation of administrative colleges
1721 foundation of the Holy Synod: disappearance of the patriarchate
1721 Treaty of Nystadt ends Great Northern War: Baltic provinces gained
1722 creation of Table of Ranks
1725 foundation of Academy of Sciences
1725 death of Peter I. Accession of Catherine I
1727 death of Catherine I. Accession of Peter II
1730 death of Peter II. Accession of Anna. Failed attempt to limit autocracy
1740 death of Anna. Accession of Ivan VI
1741 overthrow of Ivan VI. Accession of Elizabeth
1753 abolition of internal customs duties
1754 foundation of Moscow University
1755 outbreak of Seven Years War
1761 death of Elizabeth. Accession of Peter III
1762 ‘emancipation’ of the nobility from compulsory state service
1762 overthrow of Peter III. Accession of Catherine II
1765 death of Lomonosov
1767 Catherine II’s Nakaz (Instruction) and Legislative Commission
Chronology

1768  war with Ottoman Empire
1773  beginning of Pugachev revolt
1774  Treaty of Kuchuk-Kainardji: victory over Ottomans
1775  reform of provincial administration
1783  annexation of Crimea
1785  charter of the nobility
1790  publication of Radishchev's *Journey from St Petersburg to Moscow*
1795  final partition of Poland
1796  death of Catherine II. Accession of Paul I
1797  new succession law: male primogeniture established
1801  overthrow of Paul I. Accession of Alexander I
1802  creation of ministries
1804  university statute
1807  Treaty of Tilsit
1810  creation of State Council
1811  Karamzin's 'Memoir on Ancient and Modern Russia'
1812  defeat of Napoleon's invasion
1814  Russian army enters Paris
1815  constitution for Russian Kingdom of Poland issued
1825  death of Alexander I. Accession of Nicholas I. Decembrist revolt
1826  foundation of Third Section
1830–1 rebellion in Poland
1833  Code of Laws (*Svod zakonov*) issued
1836  first performance of Glinka's *A Life for the Tsar*
1836  Chaadaev's *First Philosophical Letter*
1837  death of Pushkin
1847–52 publication of Turgenev's *Zapiski okhotnika* (*A Huntsman's Sketches*)
1854  French, British and Ottomans invade Crimea
1855  death of Nicholas I. Accession of Alexander II
1856  Treaty of Paris ends Crimean War
1861  emancipation of the serfs
1862  foundation of Saint Petersburg Conservatoire
1863  rebellion in Poland
1864  local government (*zemstvo*) and judicial reforms introduced
1865–6 publication begins of Tolstoy's *Voina i mir* (*War and Peace*)
1866  Karakozov's attempt to assassinate Alexander II
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>foundation of Moscow Conservatoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>publication of Dostoevsky’s <em>Prestuplenie i nakazanie</em> (<em>Crime and Punishment</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>introduction of universal military service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>first performance of Mussorgsky’s <em>Boris Godunov</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>the ‘To the People’ movement goes on trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877–8</td>
<td>war with Ottoman Empire. Treaty of Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>formation of ‘Land and Freedom’ revolutionary group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Loris-Melikov appointed to head government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>publication of Dostoevsky’s <em>Brat’ia Karamazov</em> (<em>The Brothers Karamazov</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>assassination of Alexander II. Accession of Alexander III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>introduction of law on ‘states of emergency’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Plekhanov publishes <em>Nashi raznoglasia</em> (<em>Our Differences</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>introduction of Land Captains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>construction of Trans-Siberian railway begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Franco-Russian alliance ratified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>death of Alexander III. Accession of Nicholas II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>first congress of the Social Democratic party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>foundation of journal <em>Mir iskusstva</em> (<em>World of Art</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>formation of the Socialist Revolutionary party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Lenin publishes <em>Chto delat’?</em> (<em>What Is to Be Done?</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Kishinev pogrom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>outbreak of war with Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>assassination of Plehve: Sviatopolk-Mirsky’s ‘thaw’ begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>‘Bloody Sunday’ ushers in two years of revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>defeats at battles of Mukden and Tsushima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Treaty of Portsmouth (September) ends war with Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>October 17 Manifesto promises a constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>First Duma (parliament) meets and is dissolved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Stolypin heads government: agrarian reforms begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>entente with Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907–12</td>
<td>Third Duma in session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>death of L. N. Tolstoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Western Zemstvo crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>assassination of Stolypin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Lena goldfields shootings: worker radicalism re-emerges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>first performance of Stravinsky’s <em>Rite of Spring</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>outbreak of First World War</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Nicholas II assumes supreme command and dismisses ‘liberal’ ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>First performance of Rachmaninov’s Vespers (vsenochnaia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Brusilov offensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Overthrow of monarchy in ‘February Revolution’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 1. The provinces and population of Russia in 1724. Used with permission from The Routledge Atlas of Russian History by Martin Gilbert.
Russian industry by 1900

- Important manufacturing centres
- Heavy industry, principally iron, steel and metalworks.
- Textiles
- Manufactured food, principally sugar
- Areas with the greatest influx of workers from other regions
- Ports with flourishing import and export trades by 1900

Map 3. Russian industry by 1900. Used with permission from The Routledge Atlas of Russian History by Martin Gilbert.
The provinces and population of European Russia in 1900

MAIN NATIONAL & ETHNIC GROUPS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA IN 1900

- Russians: 55 million
- Ukrainians: 22 million
- Poles: 8 million
- White Russians: 6 million
- Jews: 5 million
- Balts: 4 million
- Caucasians: 3 million
- Germans: 2 million

Map 4. The provinces and population of European Russia in 1900. Used with permission from The Routledge Atlas of Russian History by Martin Gilbert.