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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).

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Frontmatter

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Frontmatter

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THE CAMBRIDGE
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RUSSIA

★

VOLUME II
Imperial Russia, 1689–1917

★

Edited by

DOMINIC LIEVEN

London School of Economics and Political Science



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Frontmatter

[More information](#)

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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 1
DOMINIC LIEVEN

PART I
EMPIRE

1 · Russia as empire and periphery 9
DOMINIC LIEVEN
2 · Managing empire: tsarist nationalities policy 27
THEODORE R. WEEKS
3 · Geographies of imperial identity 45
MARK BASSIN

PART II
CULTURE, IDEAS, IDENTITIES

4 · Russian culture in the eighteenth century 67
LINDSEY HUGHES

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia,
1689-1917
Edited by Dominic Lieven
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

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 · Nizhnii 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

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia,
1689-1917
Edited by Dominic Lieven
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

Contents

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

17 · Law, the judicial system and the legal profession 344
JORG 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
ZHAND P. 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

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia,
1689-1917
Edited by Dominic Lieven
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

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

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia, 1689-1917

Edited by Dominic Lieven

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

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.
- 9 Count Muravev (Amurskii): imperial pro-consul. By A.V. Makovskii (1869–1922). Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library and Irkutsk Fine Arts Museum.
- 10 Imperial statuary: the monument to Khmel'nitskii in Kiev. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
- 11 Tiflis: Russia in Asia? Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
- 12 Nizhnii 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.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia,
1689-1917

Edited by Dominic Lieven

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

List of plates

- 20 Baku: the empire's capital of oil and crime. Reproduced courtesy of John Massey Stewart Picture Library.
- 21 Alexander III: the monarchy turns 'national'. From *Russkii voennyi flot*, St Petersburg, 1908.
- 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.

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia,
1689-1917
Edited by Dominic Lieven
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

Maps

1	The provinces and population of Russia in 1724. Used with permission from <i>The Routledge Atlas of Russian History</i> by Martin Gilbert.	xxiv
2	Serfs in 1860. Used with permission from <i>The Routledge Atlas of Russian History</i> by Martin Gilbert.	xxv
3	Russian industry by 1900. Used with permission from <i>The Routledge Atlas of Russian History</i> by Martin Gilbert.	xxvi
4	The provinces and population of European Russia in 1900. Used with permission from <i>The Routledge Atlas of Russian History</i> by Martin Gilbert.	xxvii
5	The Russian Empire (1913). From Archie Brown, Michael Kaser and G. S. Smith (eds.) <i>Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia</i> (1982).	xxviii

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia, 1689–1917

Edited by Dominic Lieven

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

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Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia, 1689–1917

Edited by Dominic Lieven

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Notes on contributors

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Frontmatter

[More information](#)

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Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia, 1689-1917

Edited by Dominic Lieven

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Notes on contributors

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Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia,
1689-1917

Edited by Dominic Lieven

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

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

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia,
1689-1917

Edited by Dominic Lieven

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

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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

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

JOURNALS

AHR	<i>American Historical Review</i>
CASS	<i>Canadian American Slavic Studies</i>
CMRS	<i>Cahiers du Monde Russe et Soviétique</i>
IZ	<i>Istoricheskie zapiski</i>

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia,
1689-1917
Edited by Dominic Lieven
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

List of abbreviations in notes and bibliography

<i>JfGO</i>	<i>Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas</i>
<i>JMH</i>	<i>Journal of Modern History</i>
<i>JSH</i>	<i>Journal of Social History</i>
<i>KA</i>	<i>Krasnyi arkhiv</i>
<i>RH</i>	<i>Russian History</i>
<i>RR</i>	<i>Russian Review</i>
<i>SEER</i>	<i>Slavonic and East European Review</i>
<i>SR</i>	<i>Slavic Review</i>
<i>VI</i>	<i>Voprosy istorii</i>
<i>ZGUP</i>	<i>Zhurnal grazhdanskogo ugovnogo prava</i>
<i>ZMI</i>	<i>Zhurnal Ministerstva Iustitsii</i>

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

AN	Akademiiia nauk
ch.	chast' (part)
d.	delo (file)
ed. khr.	edinitsa khraneniia (storage unit)
Izd.	Izdatel'stvo
l. / ll.	list/list'ia (folio/s)
LGU	Leningrad State University
MGU	Moscow State University
ob.	oboroto (verso)
op.	opis' (inventory)
otd.	otdel (section)
SGECR	Study Group on Eighteenth-Century Russia
SpbU	St Petersburg State University
SSSR	USSR
st.	stat'ia (article)
Tip.	Tipografia

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 <i>Nakaz</i> (Instruction) and Legislative Commission

Cambridge University Press
 978-0-521-81529-1 - The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume II: Imperial Russia,
 1689-1917
 Edited by Dominic Lieven
 Frontmatter
[More information](#)

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 <i>Journey from St Petersburg to Moscow</i>
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 (<i>Svod zakonov</i>) issued
1836	first performance of Glinka's <i>A Life for the Tsar</i>
1836	Chaadaev's <i>First Philosophical Letter</i>
1837	death of Pushkin
1847-52	publication of Turgenev's <i>Zapiski okhotnika</i> (<i>A Huntsman's Sketches</i>)
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 (<i>zemstvo</i>) and judicial reforms introduced
1865-6	publication begins of Tolstoy's <i>Voina i mir</i> (<i>War and Peace</i>)
1866	Karakozov's attempt to assassinate Alexander II

Chronology

1866	foundation of Moscow Conservatoire
1866	publication of Dostoevsky's <i>Prestuplenie i nakazanie</i> (<i>Crime and Punishment</i>)
1874	introduction of universal military service
1874	first performance of Mussorgsky's <i>Boris Godunov</i>
1875	the 'To the People' movement goes on trial
1877-8	war with Ottoman Empire. Treaty of Berlin
1878	formation of 'Land and Freedom' revolutionary group
1880	Loris-Melikov appointed to head government
1880	publication of Dostoevsky's <i>Brat'ia Karamazovy</i> (<i>The Brothers Karamazov</i>)
1881	assassination of Alexander II. Accession of Alexander III
1881	introduction of law on 'states of emergency'
1884	Plekhanov publishes <i>Nashi raznogiia</i> (<i>Our Differences</i>)
1889	introduction of Land Captains
1891	construction of Trans-Siberian railway begins
1894	Franco-Russian alliance ratified
1894	death of Alexander III. Accession of Nicholas II
1898	first congress of the Social Democratic party
1899	foundation of journal <i>Mir iskusstva</i> (<i>World of Art</i>)
1901	formation of the Socialist Revolutionary party
1902	Lenin publishes <i>Chto delat'?</i> (<i>What Is to Be Done?</i>)
1903	Kishinev pogrom
1904	outbreak of war with Japan
1904	assassination of Plehve: Sviatopolk-Mirsky's 'thaw' begins
1905	'Bloody Sunday' ushers in two years of revolution
1905	defeats at battles of Mukden and Tsushima
1905	Treaty of Portsmouth (September) ends war with Japan
1905	October 17 Manifesto promises a constitution
1906	First Duma (parliament) meets and is dissolved
1906	Stolypin heads government: agrarian reforms begin
1907	entente with Britain
1907-12	Third Duma in session
1910	death of L. N. Tolstoy
1911	Western Zemstvo crisis
1911	assassination of Stolypin
1912	Lena goldfields shootings: worker radicalism re-emerges
1913	first performance of Stravinsky's <i>Rite of Spring</i>
1914	outbreak of First World War

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Chronology

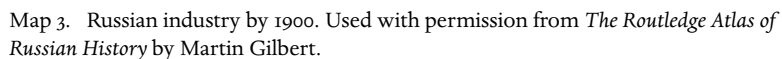
1915	Nicholas II assumes supreme command and dismisses ‘liberal’ ministers
1916	first performance of Rachmaninov’s Vespers (<i>vsenochnaia</i>)
1916	Brusilov offensive
1917	overthrow of monarchy in ‘February Revolution’



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



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





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

