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978-1-107-63941-6 - The Cambridge History of Russia: Volume II: Imperial Russia, 1689–1917

Edited by Dominic Lieven

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RUSSIA

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).

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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 Rurikid, Romanov and Soviet rule. The distinct voices of individual contributors provide a multitude of perspectives on Russia's diverse and controversial millennial history.

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THE CAMBRIDGE
HISTORY OF
RUSSIA

★

VOLUME II
Imperial Russia, 1689–1917

★

Edited by

DOMINIC LIEVEN

London School of Economics and Political Science



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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 *Rossia i mezhdunarodnyi kapital, 1897–1914* (1970) and *Bankirskie doma v Rossii. 1860–1914. Ocherki istorii chastnogo predprinimatel'stva* (1991).

JORG 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).

MARK BASSIN is Reader in Cultural and Political Geography at University College London. He is the author of *Imperial Visions: Nationalist Imagination and Geographical Expansion in the Russian Far East 1840–1865* (1999) and the editor of *Geografiia i identichnosti post-sovetskoi Rossii* (2003).

VLADIMIR BOBROVNIKOV is a Research Fellow at the Institute for Oriental Studies in Moscow. He is the author of *Musul'mane severnogo Kavkaza: obychai, pravo, nasilie* (2002) and 'Rural Muslim Nationalism in the Post-Soviet Caucasus: The Case of Daghestan', in M. Gammer (ed.), *The Caspian Region, Vol. II: The Caucasus* (2004).

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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).

CATHERINE EVTUHOV is Associate Professor at Georgetown University. Her books include *The Cross and the Sickle: Sergei Bulgakov and the Fate of Russian Religious Philosophy, 1890–1920* (1997) and (with Richard Stites) *A History of Russia: Peoples, Legends, Events, Forces* (2004).

GREGORY L. FREEZE is Victor and Gwendolyn Beinfeld 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).

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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 LAMARCHE 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).

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Notes on contributors

ZHAND P. SHAKIBI is a Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science and the author of *The King, The Tsar, The Shah and the Making of Revolution in France, Russia, and Iran* (2006).

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).

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

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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

| | |
|---------|--|
| 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> |

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. | edinit'sa 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. | Tipografiia |

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 |

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| | |
|---------|---|
| 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>Voyna i mir</i> (<i>War and Peace</i>) |
| 1866 | Karakozov's attempt to assassinate Alexander II |

Chronology

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| 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 |

Chronology

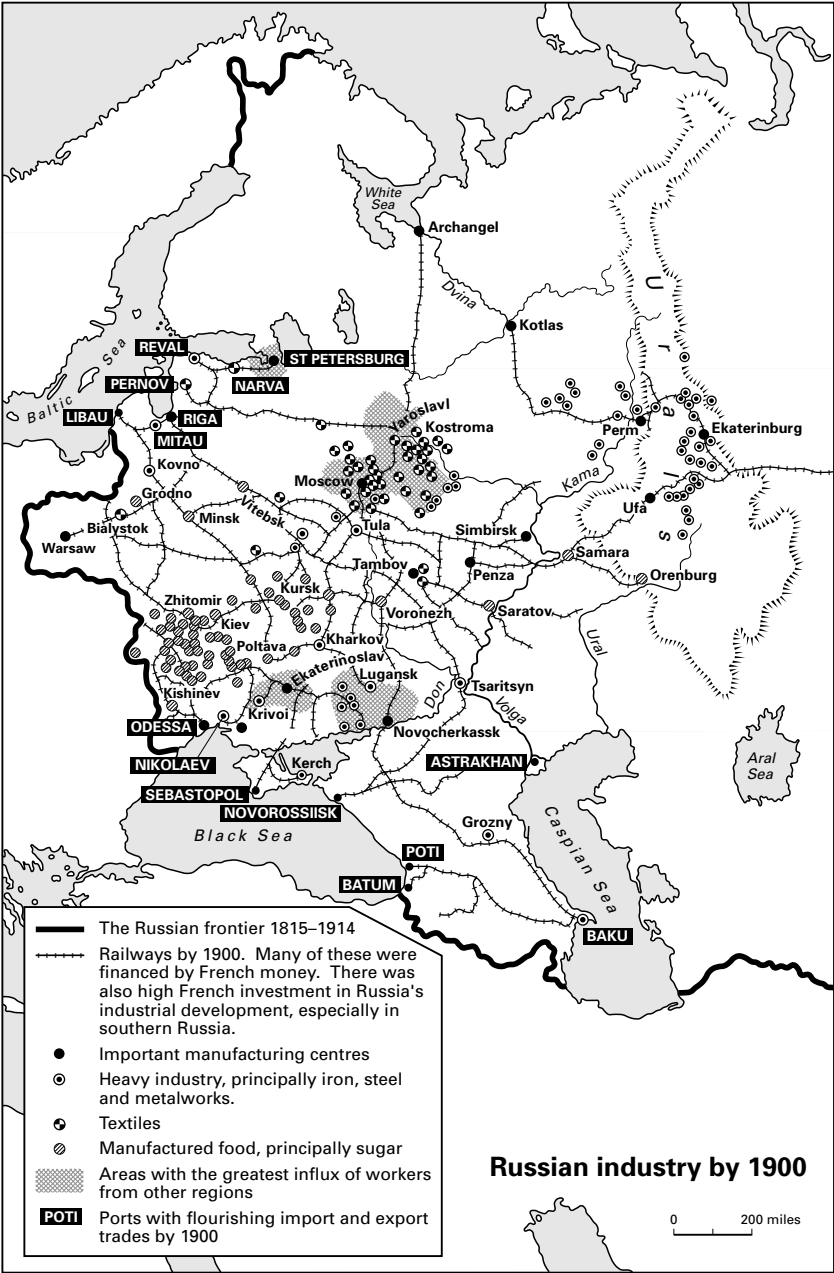
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| 1915 | Nicholas II assumes supreme command and dismisses 'liberal' ministers |
| 1916 | first performance of Rachmaninov's Vespers (<i>vsenochnaia</i>) |
| 1916 | Brusilov offensive |
| 1917 | overthrow of monarchy in 'February Revolution' |



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



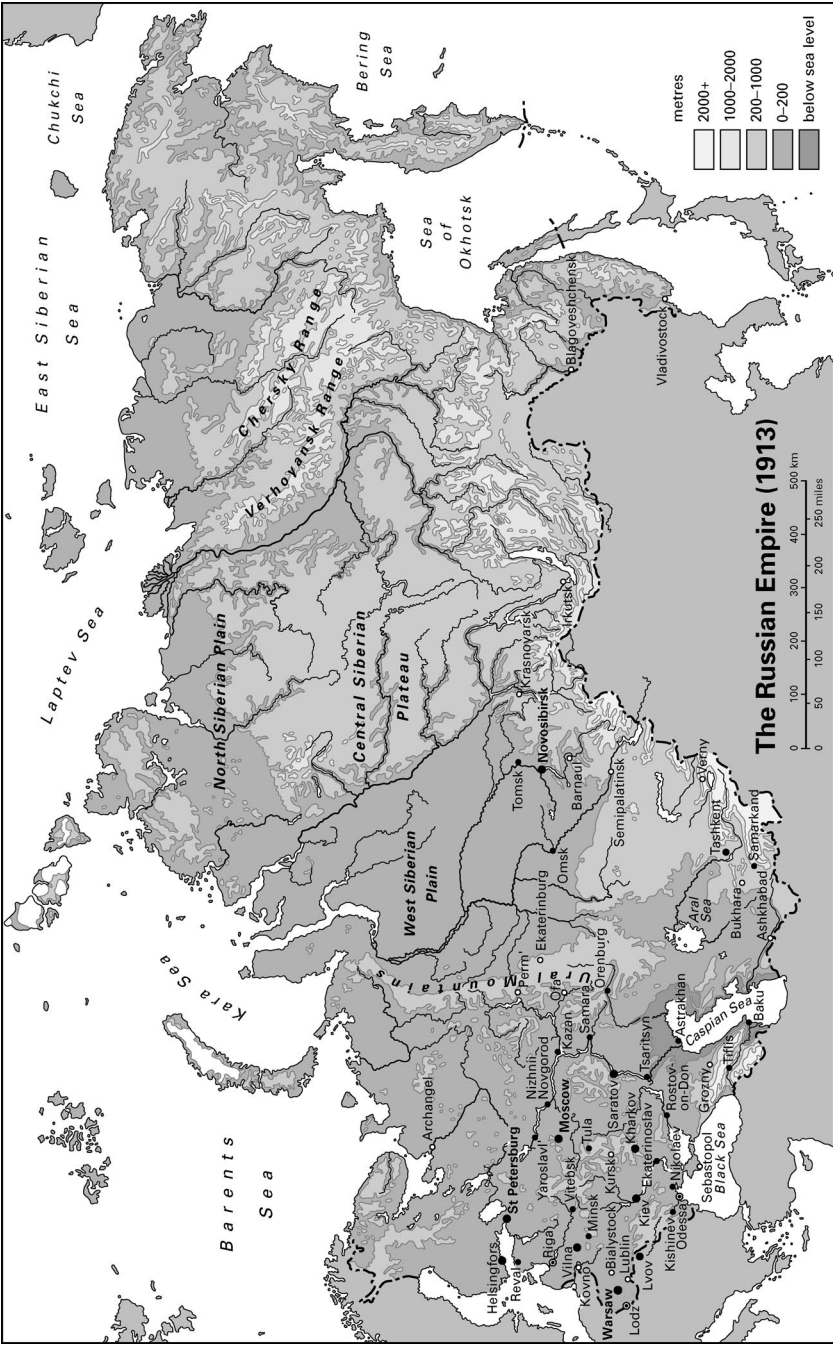
Map 2. Serfs in 1860. Used with permission from *The Routledge Atlas of Russian History* by Martin Gilbert.



Map 3. Russian industry by 1900. 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.



Map 5. The Russian Empire (1913). From Archie Brown, Michael Kaser, and G. S. Smith (eds.) *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia* 1982.