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
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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**

- **GARF** Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Rossiisko Federatsii (State Archive of the Russian Federation)
- **GIAgM** Gosudarstvennyi istoricheskii arkhiv gorod Moskvy (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** Pol’noe sobranie zakonov Rossiiskoi Imperii (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** Svod zakonov Rossiiskoi Imperii (Code of Laws of the Russian Empire)

**JOURNALS**

- **AHR** American Historical Review
- **CASS** Canadian American Slavic Studies
- **CMRS** Cahiers du Monde Russe et Sovietique
- **IZ** Istoricheskie zapiski
List of abbreviations in notes and bibliography

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

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

AN  Akademiia nauk
ch.  chast’ (part)
d.  delo (file)
ed. khr.  edinitsta 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 Petersbourg State University
SSSR  USSR
st.  stat'ia (article)
Tip.  Tipograf'ia
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
1719 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
## Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>foundation of Moscow Conservatoire</td>
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<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>publication of Dostoevsky’s <em>Prestuplenie i nakazanie</em> (Crime and Punishment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>introduction of universal military service</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>first performance of Mussorgsky’s <em>Boris Godunov</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>the ‘To the People’ movement goes on trial</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Loris-Melikov appointed to head government</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>publication of Dostoevsky’s <em>Brat’ia Karamazovy</em> (The Brothers Karamazov)</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Plekhanov publishes <em>Nashi raznoglasia</em> (Our Differences)</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>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>Franco-Russian alliance ratified</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>death of Alexander III. Accession of Nicholas II</td>
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<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>first congress of the Social Democratic party</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>foundation of journal <em>Mir iskusstva</em> (World of Art)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>formation of the Socialist Revolutionary party</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Lenin publishes <em>Chto delat’?</em> (What Is to Be Done?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Kishinev pogrom</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>outbreak of war with Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>assassination of Plehve: Sviatopolk-Mirsky’s ‘thaw’ begins</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>‘Bloody Sunday’ ushers in two years of revolution</td>
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<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>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>death of L. N. Tolstoy</td>
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<td>1911</td>
<td>Western Zemstvo crisis</td>
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<td>1911</td>
<td>assassination of Stolypin</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Lena goldfields shootings: worker radicalism re-emerges</td>
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<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

1915  Nicholas II assumes supreme command and dismisses ‘liberal’ ministers
1916  first performance of Rachmaninov’s Vespers (vsenochnatiia)
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.
Provinces where over half of the peasants were serfs
Provinces where 36% to 55% of the peasants were serfs
Provinces where 16% to 35% of the peasants were serfs

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

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The provinces and population of European Russia in 1900

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