Sergey Nechayev

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Sergey Gennadiyevich Nechayev

Born October 2, 1847

Ivanovo, Vladimir Governorate, Imperial Russia

Died 21 November or 3 December 1882

St. Petersburg, Imperial Russia

Nationality Russian
Other names Nechaev
Known for Terrorism

Sergey Nechayev ^[1] (2 October 1847 – 21 November or 3 December 1882) was a <u>Russian revolutionary terrorist</u>. ^[2]

He was a leader in the <u>Nihilist movement</u> and known for his single-minded pursuit of revolution by any means necessary, including <u>murder</u>.^[3]

Catechism of a Revolutionary

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Nechayev was the author or main author of a famous revolutionary pamphlet, called the *Catechism of a Revolutionary*. The pamphlet bears the name of Mikhail Bakunin, a well-known anarchist, but it is thought all or most of it is by Nechayev. The work called for total devotion to a revolutionary lifestyle. The Catechism of a Revolutionary argued that any means (including blackmail and murder) could be used to advance the cause of revolution.

It was published in the *Government Herald* in July 1871 as the manifesto of a secret society. [6][7]

Catechism of a Revolutionary was a program for the "merciless destruction" of society and the state. The main principle was "the ends justify the means". This became Nechayev's slogan throughout his revolutionary career.

A revolutionary is a doomed man. He has no private interests, no affairs, sentiments, ties, property nor even a name of his own. His entire being is devoured by one purpose, one thought, one passion - the revolution. Heart and soul, not merely by word but by deed, he has severed every link with the social order and with the entire civilized world; with the laws, good manners, conventions, and morality of that world. He is its merciless enemy and continues to inhabit it with only one purpose - to destroy it. [8]

Bakunin

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Nechayev and <u>Bakunin</u> knew each other, and Bakunin called him "my boy". All the same, Nechayev was dangerous, and Bakunin was somewhat afraid of him. [9]

Dostoyevsky

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Nechayev's ideas were the basis for <u>Dostoyevsky</u>'s *The Demons* (aka *The Possessed*). Dostoyevsky had himself been a young nihilist, and spent ten years in a <u>Siberian</u> labour camp as a result. He came back a determined enemy of everything Nechayev believed. *The Demons* is a "dark <u>comedy</u>, cruelly funny in its depiction of high-minded intellectuals toying with revolutionary notions without understanding anything of what revolution means in practice". [10]

Nechayev's fate

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Nechayev planned to kill a student, Ivanov, who questioned his ideas. [10][11] On 21 November 1869, Nechayev and several comrades beat, strangled and shot Ivanov, hiding the body in a lake through a hole in the ice. The student's body was found and Nechayev fled the country before he could be arrested.

In August 1872, Nechayev was arrested in **Zurich** and handed over to the Russian police. He was found guilty on 8 January 1873, and sentenced to 20 years of hard labor for killing Ivanov. He died in his prison cell in 1882.

Assessments

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It has been said of Nechayev: "His personality and ideas portray, as if in a crooked mirror, the lust for revolution reaching even beyond political fanaticism into insanity. With Nechayev we are already beyond Lenin, [and] so criminal as to forecast the darkest incidents of Stalin". [12]

Biographers of Lenin have said that Lenin put into practice what Nechayev had taught. There is clear evidence in Lenin's own writing that this is so. [13] [14][15]

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