

Appendix C

Glossary

Article 87 of the Fundamental Laws of 1906 by this article the tsar between Duma sessions could decree emergency laws that could continue in force for up to sixty days after a new session convened.

ataman see *hetman*.

autocracy (*samoderzhavie*) a form of government that existed in Russia from medieval times until the 20th century. It was characterized by the absence of any legal or institutional limits upon the powers of the tsar.

barshchina a serf's labor service.

Black Hundreds early twentieth-century extreme right-wing organizations, especially their more activist, violent followers; often characterized by strong antisemitism.

"black" lands the lands lived on by "black" peasants, that is by peasants with no private landowner over them.

Black Sea (or Turkish) Straits two straits, the Bosphorus (or Bosporus) and Dardanelles, necessary for ships to pass through to get from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.

Bolsheviks a Marxist group led by Lenin that emerged in 1903 during the second congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party (RSDLP). This faction eventually became a separate party.

boyar a high-ranking noble.

boyar дума or council an advisory body to a prince or tsar at various periods in Rus/Russian history. For most of the seventeenth century, it was the highest advisory body to the tsar, helping him direct his ever-increasing *prikazy* (bureaus) and sometimes acting as a court of appeal.

civil society a social sphere standing between the government and the family or individual, in which people can freely interact and create their own independent organizations.

collateral succession a system perhaps sometimes existing in Rus whereby a throne was inherited by one's oldest surviving brother and then cousins before moving on to the next generation.

colleges created by Peter I to replace many *prikazy*; colleges were replaced in the early nineteenth century by ministries.

Cossack originally a free frontiersman. The two largest concentrations of Cossacks were in the lower Dnieper and Don river regions.

druzhina the retinue or bodyguard of a Rus prince; his elite fighting force.

дума a council.

Duma lower house of legislature, which met from 1906 to early 1917.

dvoeverie double-faith. A term sometimes used to characterize Rus and Russian folk religion, which some scholars maintain remained mainly pagan underneath its Christian surface.

dворянин a nobleman.

Golden Horde the portion of the Mongol empire that ruled over Russia as well as some other areas after the Mongol conquest of Rus.

gost (*pl. gosti*) a high-ranking merchant in Muscovy.

Guards regiments elite military units, the first two of which were created by Peter I. These regiments sometimes assisted a ruler, for example, Catherine II, to come to power.

guberniia region or province in Imperial Russia; abolished in 1923.

hesychasm a mystical movement that came to Russia from the Balkans in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It aimed at enabling an individual to attain oneness with God, the Divine Light.

hetman (or ataman) a Cossack leader.

Holy Synod chief administrative body of the Russian Orthodox Church in Imperial Russia, created by Peter I in 1721 and in 1722 placed under the supervision of a procurator.

icon an Orthodox religious painting venerated by believers.

iconostasis a screen of icons that divides the sanctuary of an Orthodox Church from the rest of its interior.

Imperial State Council see *State Council*.

inorodtsy aliens; an evolving term used in both a formal and informal sense, it signified some or all of the non-Russian or non-Christian peoples of the Russian Empire. The *inorodtsy* were subject to special laws, although there were also variations for different sub-categories.

intelligentsia intellectuals; in Late Imperial Russia, often used more narrowly for those thinking people who maintained that Russia's sociopolitical order was unjust, especially to the lower classes.

Kadet (or Constitutional Democratic) party a liberal party founded in 1905 and later suppressed by the Communists.

kokoshiniki arches used in church architecture that resembled a woman's arched head-dress.

kormlenie a Muscovite system whereby local administrators were to provide for themselves by obtaining supplies and payments from the people over whom they administered.

kreml (kremlin) citadel or fortress.

Left-Bank Ukraine Eastern Ukrainian territory (east of the Dnieper River) once under the control of the Ukrainian hetman; excludes Sloboda Ukraine and southern Ukrainian territories later added to the Russian Empire (see Map 15.1).

manufactories manufacturing plants.

Mensheviks a Marxist group that emerged in 1903 during the second congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party (RSDLP). This faction was critical of Lenin's authoritarian plans for the party. The Mensheviks eventually became a separate party and were suppressed during the early Soviet period.

mestnichestvo a Muscovite genealogical order of precedence for aristocrats. The tsar was expected to abide by it when making appointments to high government and military offices. Abolished in 1682.

metropolitan a high-ranking bishop in the Orthodox Church; the chief Orthodox religious leader in Rus and later Russia until Russia received its first patriarch in 1589.

mir the peasant commune; the Russian word also means universe and peace.

narod nation, people, especially the common people.

narodnik see populist.

nihilist a radical of the 1860s who was critical of traditional authorities and thought that nothing (*nihil*), including family, society, or religion, should be accepted that was not based on reason.

obrok a serf's payment in kind or money to his master in exchange for farming rights.

obshchestvo society, often used to designate educated society, as contrasted to the *narod* (common people).

obshchina peasant commune.

Octobrists members of the "Union of October 17," a moderate liberal political party active in the 1905–1917 period; they wished to implement the promises of Nicholas II's October Manifesto of 1905.

Old Believers (Old Ritualists) a name applied to those who refused to go along with Patriarch Nikon's changes in the Russian Orthodox Church. They were excommunicated in 1667 and formed their own religious communities, some of which continue to the present day.

oprichnik (pl. *oprichniki*) a member of the *oprichnina*.

oprichnina a terrorist system and administration employed by Ivan the Terrible from 1565 to 1572 to crush "traitors" and strengthen autocratic rule.

patriarch the title of the heads of the chief Orthodox Churches. Until 1589, when the Russian Orthodox Church received its own patriarch, this church was under the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Constantinople.

patrimonial regime a regime that fails to distinguish between political rule over a territory and private ownership of one's lands. A term used by some scholars, such as R. Pipes, to describe the Muscovite monarchy.

pomestie land granted by rulers to nobles in exchange for service.

populist (*narodnik*) a socialist of the 1870s–1890s period who emphasized the welfare of the common people, especially the peasants.

posad a suburb inhabited by tradesmen, craftsmen, and other urban taxpayers. By the late seventeenth century, the *posad* was no longer so much the urban area outside the city fortress or kremlin, but a legal unit responsible for a city's *tiaglo* (burden).

posadnik a mayorlike official in medieval Novgorod.

prikaz (pl. *prikazy*) a Muscovite bureau or department, each of which, such as that of Foreign Affairs, dealt with a single area of government concern.

raznochintsy term applied to those who had abandoned the sociolegal estate (*soslovie*) of their parents but had not officially joined another estate.

ruble a basic Russian monetary unit; worth about one-half of a U.S. dollar before World War I.

***Ruskaia Pravda* of Yaroslav the Wise** Rus's first written law code.

Secret Chancellery (or Chancellery for Secret Investigations) political police agency created by Peter I. It was temporarily ended in 1729 but restored in 1731. Although abolished by Peter III in 1762, Catherine II soon established a new security force, the Secret Expedition, which was expanded under Tsar Paul. It was abolished by Alexander I, although many of its functions continued to be performed by other bodies. See *Third Section*.

Senate an administrative and judicial body of Imperial Russia, created by Peter I in 1711 and in 1722 placed under the supervision of a procurator general.

serf a peasant bound to a master's estate (unless permitted to work elsewhere in exchange for compensation).

skomorokhi minstrels; medieval Russian entertainers, outlawed in 1648.

soslovie sociolegal estate in Imperial Russia, for example, that of the nobility.

soul tax a tax from 1724 to 1887 paid by most men, including serfs; the nobility and certain other privileged groups were exempt.

soviet council; in 1905, many soviets, primarily of workers' deputies, sprang up during the turbulence of that year; during 1917, they again sprang up, and eventually the term became associated with the new Communist government.

State Council an advisory body created by Alexander I in 1810; in 1906 it was transformed into the upper house of the new Russian legislature.

strelets (pl. *streltsy*) a musketeer serving the government; streltsy regiments were first formed in the mid-sixteenth century.

Strigolniki heretics of late fourteenth-early fifteenth centuries; critical of simony and accused of preaching against priestly authority.

Supreme Privy Council an administrative and advisory body placed above the Senate by Catherine I in 1726 but abolished by Empress Anne in 1730.

Table of Ranks fourteen parallel ranks for officers and officials in each branch of state service: the military, civil service, and at court; established by Peter I and continued, with a few minor modifications, until 1917.

terem separate quarters where noblewomen lived in Muscovy.

Third Section political police agency from 1826 to 1880.

tiaglo burden; all of an urban or rural community's tax-paying and labor obligations.

Uniate (or Greek Catholic) Church created by Union of Brest (1596). It allowed converted Orthodox to maintain their Orthodox rites and customs in exchange for recognizing the supremacy of the pope.

veche a town council in Rus/early Russian history.

voevoda (pl. voevody) at different times, a military commander, military governor, or other governing official.

volost township, canton, or district.

votchina hereditary property, as contrasted with *pomestie*.

yarlyk a charter granted by a Mongol khan, often granting the right to rule over a certain area.

yasak tribute, in Siberia usually in the form of furs.

zemskii sobor (pl. *sobory*) a Muscovite "land council," which met irregularly to advise the tsar and in 1613 to elect one.

zemstvo a local government body at the district and provincial levels; the first zemstvos were established in 1864.