***Weeks 7-8 Term Definitions***

Official Nationality: Doctrine passed by Nicholas I, written by Count S Uvarov.  
 Three principles: Orthodoxy, autocracy, and nationality

Count S. S. Uvarov: Russian scholar under Nicholas I, minister of education

Petr Chaadaev: Philosopher, wrote critical letters in French about Russia

**Enlightened Bureaucrats: One of Nicholas I administrative reforms?**

Apology of a Madman: Chaadaev changes his stance and says Russia did benefit under Peter the Great after being defined as clinically insane.

Slavophyles: Believed in the historical importance of Orthodoxy and Russia

**Kruzhki (circles): Organized communication circles of intelligentsia?**

Westernizers: Based on german ideals, didn’t form one solid idea being more diverse than slavophiles

Third Section (Secret Police): Office created by Nicholas I to enforce and protect political security.

**Nikolai Gogol: Russian Author**

Russification: Increased after loss of Crimean war to prevent future rebellions. Forced Russian ways on non Russian peoples and cultures

“The Overcoat”: Short story written by Nikolai Gogol about a poor clerk.

**Crimean War: War lost under Nicholas I**

***Week 9 Term Definitions***

The Great Reforms: Created under Alexander II, thought to be a result of the loss of the Crimean War. Creates more of a convenient way to govern Russia and strengthen it.

**Populism: A new faith gave political economic and social stances to the poor, supposed to enlighten the masses.**

Nihilism: Movement “of the sons” under Alexander II that questioned reality and authority.

**Narod (the people): People in Russia (middle class mostly) against the Tzar**

**“Oblomovism”: Ivan Goncharov “Cant do anything for themselves”. Term coined to describe lazy people**

**“Going to the People”: Student Movement where they dressed as peasants to come down to their level and try to convince them to rise against the system. Didn’t work, illiterate, lack of motivation, etc**

**Nikolai Chernyshevskii: Leader of the revolutionary democratic movement in 1860. Wrote “What is to be Done?”**

**Katerina Breshkovskaia: “Grandmother of Russian revolution”**

“What is to be Done?”: Model for young to think about being revolutionaries, model for Bolsheviks, committed few can alter future