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

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

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

Petr Chaadaev: Philosopher, wrote critical letters in French about Russia and then apology of a madman. Wrote in the letters that Russia wasn’t progressive and moving in the right direction and in apologies, retracts that and says after reflection that it is moving forward and doing the right thing and peter the great lead them down the right path.

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

Enlightened Bureaucrats: Were people in the system who used ideas and thoughts to come up with a theoretical solution to a problem. Important during emancipation, thought of the reform from below tactic?

Slavophyles: Believed in the historical importance of Orthodoxy and Russia

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

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

Third Section (Secret Police): Office created by Nicholas I to enforce and protect political security of Russia. These people would enforce political opinion and not written law

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

Nikolai Gogol: Russian Author who wrote the overcoat

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

Crimean War: War lost under Nicholas I, fought over the land of Crimea. Devastating for Russia – thought invincible before this. Catalyst for most reforms later. Discovered they weren’t perfect and needed to change.

***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?”

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

**Katerina Breshkovskaia: “Grandmother of Russian revolution” , otherwise, who the hell knows!**