**History – Imperial Russia:**Catherine II: Late Period

* French Revolution
  + Will change the way she thinks
* Exiles Radischev
* Start of conflict between monarch and intellectual social critics

Alexander Radishchev

* Father of Russian intelligentsia
  + Intelli… Defined as in opposition of the regime

Legacies of the 18th century

* Westernization of the elites
* Changes to noble status (but still a state creation)
* Deep gap between nobility and other strata
* Expansion of the empire (southward)
* Russia is enmeshed in the European state system

Emperor Paul I

* Untrusting
* Most of reign in seclusion
* Feared he would be assassinated or exiled by his mother
* Lover of Prussian militarism
  + Outfitted whole army in Prussian style
* Hatred of his mother – exhumed her body to bury her by her enemy
* Bans certain styles of French clothing
* Tries to seal the border of fear that French ideas will come into the country
* Tries to remove French based words from the Russian language
* Limits noble representation
* Taxes noble estates and limits power of landowners
* Is eventually murdered and passes power over to next (his brother)

Alexander I

* Mother – Enlightenment \ Father – Militant, order, power, parade
* Reinstate some of Catherine’s laws
* Cuts back on secret police
* Too dangerous to deal with serfdom
  + Pass law encouraging landowners to free their serfs
  + Very small percentage of serfs are actually freed
* Promotes education to help further Russia and promotes people getting more involved
  + Opens several colleges
* Treaty of Tilsit
  + Signed because Russia war with Napolean not going well
  + Defines Europe between France and Russia
  + Allies Russia with France
* Mikhail Speransky
  + Outsider who worked his way up to noble status
  + Great deal of influence on the Tzar
  + Calls for creation of system based on the Duma
    - State Duma helps run government
    - Province Duma runs smaller section of government to help state Duma
    - City/District Duma gives people a voice
  + Removed from power by 1812 due to people disagreeing and wanting him to have less power and influence on the Tzar.

**Alexander I**

* Military Settlements
  + Advisor to his father
* Death
  + Catches cold, cant shake it.
  + Death spurs rebellion

**10-6-14**

Part I: Midterm, similar to the terms on the quiz, study terms in a similar manner

Part II: Choice of essays (Propose that this is done outside of the class through Sakai 50-60 minutes max)

Come into class and do first parts, leave when done, 24 hour window in sakai, must submit before window expires.

Closed book exam, Syllabus only allowable

Open essay at 3:00 Thurs and close 3:00 Friday

**Napoleonic Wars**

Napoleon saw Russia as unreliable ally. ⬄ Russia saw Napoleon as the Antichrist

Alexander, Second half of reign (first half admirable)

* No direction
* No progressive legislation
* Lost a lot of respect from his other leaders
* More social change than anything else

Poor Liza:

* Relationship between serf and nobleman
* Indicative of writers view of the poor
* Belief that it is impossible to cross class lines
* Even through love it wasn’t possible to cross the class lines
* The author is trying to justify keeping the class system as it is. Maintaining the classes.
* Possibly shows a wealthy individual is manipulating the poor girl, trying to control her
  + Says he loved her
  + Possibly bored of being a noble and wanted to see a new view.
* Look at himself in a better light, present himself as helping someone

Reasons against emancipation of the poor:  
 Serfs have no land, if you free them, how will they survive?

**“Good government”**

* Keep things as they are
* If you get rid of the Tzar who gets the power and will it be used for the good of the Country?
* Gives possibility for opposing powers that could tear the country in two.
* Peasants should only learn as much as they need to know to get their jobs done.
* Power should lie within the person of the tzar
  + Tzar sets the morals of the country and should be trustworthy
* Landowners at fault if serfs are abused.

**The Decembrists**

* Simple background:
  + Came from secret societies
  + Noblemen, many were military officers exposed to Western views
  + Well educated individuals
* Values:
  + Government should exist for the people, not the opposite
  + Freedom of education and freedom of the press are important
  + Get rid of the poll tax
  + Promote religious freedoms
  + Eliminate serfdom
* Acting in good intention
  + Try to win over the Tzar
  + Believe they are acting as reformists and not traitors/rebels

**Apology of a Mad Man**

* Russia has no great thinkers or ideas, unoriginal
* Advocate of Peter, even though he was strictly cosmetic, he had the right idea looking to Europe for the future of Russia.

**10/17/2014**

**The Manifesto:**

Alexander II apologizes to the serfs

Admits to neglecting the rights of the serfs

Manifesto couldn’t have been done without the support of the nobility

It set the terms for the serfs

They were freed after two years, not immediately

Still have obligations to the state and to the landowners

**Discovery of the Russian Peasant Commune**

Described as:

Almost democratic:

The council, families have a say, no one person wants to be the leader

Peaceful:

Lack of petty crime

Everyone works together, almost in harmony

Almost seems like a utopia

Father runs the households

Village elder elected and advised by the council of the elders, all lead by the Tzar who is then personally lead by god himself.

Describes Russian people as always needing leadership, they are so used to their society as it is that they cannot function on their own.

High sense of morals, bound by custom and recognize power and leadership

Would not be beneficial to eliminate the current system, it would improve agricultural productivity but it would destroy the value of the current political system.

**The Emancipation Document:**

Will be freed with land (serfs) but they must earn that land over the two year waiting period.

Will take away land from the nobility, they won’t like this, so they try to win them over with a lot of appeals to religion and thanking the nobles many many times. Also says the nobles have voluntarily agreed to give up this land and power. Not necessarily true!

Decided to do this as a top down system, many times failed as the nobles wouldn’t listen.

Tried to paint the nobles in a better picture, showing the serfs that the nobles are the good guys, looking out for everyone, securing their power and trust. Government paid the nobles for the land also.

Government tried to recoup these costs by having the serfs pay back the loan. Serfs ddn’t like this because they are forces into the land and must now pay for it over the next 30-40 years. Obviously caused problems.

Very slow process, more or less freeing the future generations because of the two year wait then 30-40 year repayment of the freedom.

**Quiz number 2 – Weeks 7-8-9**

Need to decide whether freed serfs will have land.

Determine serfs position in society following emancipation.

**10/24/2014**

**Military**

* Trained for show not necessarily function
* Creativity restricted to prevent rebellion from within
* Made up of convicts and people the country doesn’t like.
  + Shows deep lack of sophistication in military

**Populist Movement**

* Split in two
  + “Peoples’ Will” vs. Those in favor of enlightenment style reform.
    - Peoples’ Will self appointed, probably not all that in line with actual wants of the Russian society
    - Claim to be righting terror
    - Have to kill Tzar because Tzar represents ruler, father, god-like figure to the peasantry making reform difficult
    - Need to show peasantry that the Tzar is human

**10/31/2014**

Notes on “A Journey to Arzrum”

* Contradictory
  + Claims that you shouldn’t judge a book
  + Thinks that traditional people in garbs unintelligent and unable to speak his language.
* Claims to be interested in cultures outside of Russian traditional
  + Becomes bored easily showing he really doesn’t care
* He believes that Russia is this huge empire and all of these lands are a part of Russia (before going into Turkey). Doesn’t see people before this as true Russians, but thinks of Turkey as a new soil.
* Focuses on
  + Cleanliness / dirt – “orderliness”
  + Religion
  + Cuisine
  + Education
  + Women / Sexuality
  + Military
  + Civilization
  + Aesthetics
  + Natural World

**11/3/14**

Russian Conservatism:

* Political
* Possessive
* Slavophiles
* Pan-Slavism
  + Argue that there are central Slavic peoples values that need to be preserved in the face of west European ideas
* Social Vision (restraints are needed)
* Konstantin Pobedonostev
  + Cant have a democracy, people who can’t reason shouldn’t have power
  + Poor attitude toward peasantry

The Crisis of Autocracy

The Okrana

* Department for protecting public security and order
  + Set up as an elite political force

**11/5/2014**

The Counterreforms

1881: Temporary Regulations  
 1882: Censorship  
 1884: Education Restrictions (Women, Jews, etc)  
 1885: Land bank for nobility  
 1887: Secondary Education Restrictions  
 1887: Russification  
 1889: Land Captains  
 1890: Zemstvo Statute  
 Concerned with education, infrastructure, economics, etc.   
 Social Estates:  
 **Nobility** – Fractured into two groups, still being targeted though  
 Clergy  
 Merchants  
 Peasantry

**11/7/14**

Democracy

Cons:

* Gives too much power to the people
* Uneducated election
* Easily corruptible
* State above all
* Single opinion useless, power of one vote minimal

Pros:

* Gives people a voice
* Allows for popular opinion rule

Document Similarities:

* Both claim best idea of what is best for the people
  + Claim it is what the people want

Killed the Tzar

* Distrust of the government
* Better for the people
* Lack of individual freedoms
* Martyrs – They dies for a cause
  + Killed Tzar for a cause

Rejection of the idea of popular authority, automatically side with the will of god!

Many people in question of the situation were children of the wealthy orthodox clergy.

Revolution was compared to the death of Jesus on the cross.

Individual gain vs collective gain

Democracy tends to lean toward individual gain instead of betterment of a collective of people