

Discussion Questions

1. Week 1
 - 1. Be able to show Russia and surrounding countries on the map.
 - 2. What independent countries used to be part of the Russian Empire/of the Soviet Union?
 - 3. What are the main eco-zones, mountains, rivers?
 - 4. What is the climate of various parts of the country?
 - 5. Be able to identify the main historical periods from the 10th century to the present.
2. Week 2
 - 1. What period is known as Kievan Rus? What is the relevance of the name now?
 - 9th - 13th century
 - Kiev is currently the capital of Ukraine, but is important to the Russian identity
 - 2. When were Russians baptized? What Prince is credited with choosing Eastern Christianity as the main religion? What legend is associated with this decision?
 - 988 (NEED TO KNOW)
 - Prince Vladimir
 - He sent out people to examine how all the main religions worshipped and they found Greek Orthodox to be the best
 - 3. What is the 'schism'? Who are the old believers and why are they still relevant today?
 - Schism was when Patriarch Nikon wanted to reform the church to earlier (Byzantine) practices in 17th century
 - Old believers were conservatives that didn't want to change from the Russian ways
 - 4. What is meant by monasticism and monastic culture?
 - Living in a monastery, monks
3. Week 3
 - 1. When was Russian territory invaded by Mongols?
 - 2. What period is known as 'Mongol yoke'?
 - 1237-1480
 - 3. What was the significance of that period for Russian history? How is it remembered?
 - 4. What were Ivan the IV (Terrible) achievements? Why is he known as 'the terrible/awe inspiring'?
 - 5. Why was the attitude to Ivan during the Stalin's times?
 - 6. What period in Russian history is known as the times of troubles? Why was the 1990s referred to as The Time of Troubles?
 - 7. Why is Boris Godunov remembered in Russia?
 - 8. What literary work is written about this period? What opera?
4. Week 4

- 1. What are the main facts of Peter's life that make him a legendary ruler?
 - 2. Why is he regarded as a great reformer? What were his main reforms?
 - 3. What does the phrase 'a window to Europe' mean? Who coined it in a poem?
 - 4. What are the main differences between Moscow and St.Petersburg?
 - 5. How did Catherine get to the Russian throne? Why is she remembered as a great empress?
 - 6. What was the significance of Pugachev's rebellion? Why is Pugachev still remembered?
 - 7. What changes did Peter and Catherine make in Russian diet?
 - 8. What are the main features of Russian cuisine?
5. Week 5
- 1. What is most remembered in Russia about the war with Napoleon?
 - 2. Who were the Decembrists? Why are they still remembered by Russians?
 - 3. What was the doctrine of orthodoxy, autocracy and nationality?
6. Week 6
- 1. What was the significance of Alexander II reforms?
 - 2. Why was Alexander II assassinated?
 - 3. Can terror attacks on Alexander II and his administration be justified?
 - 4. What is meant by the policies of Russification?
 - 5. Why did Jews and Muslims find themselves on the Russian territory? Be specific.
 - 6. What territory is known as the Pale of Settlement?
 - 7. What differences and similarities between Jews and Muslims in Russia does the author note?
7. Week 7
- 1. What views did the Slavophiles and the Westernizers espouse?
 - 2. How are these debates significant for today's Russia and its relationship with the West?
 - 3. How did the lives of Russian peasants change after the emancipation?
8. Week 8
9. Week 9
- 1. Russia's participation in World War I.
 - 2. Why did Nicholas II and his wife get blamed for the collapse of the empire?
 - 3. Who was Rasputin and why is he considered such an important figure in the collapse of the Russian Empire?
 - 4. What were the main artistic movements of the early 20th century?
10. Week 10

Course Info

1. Professor Olga Kagan
2. TA Jeff Riggs jeffreyriggs@gmail.com
3. OH 12-2 W
4. Russian Civilization Beginnings (10th century)-1917 (Russian Revolution)
5. Moss *A History of Russia Volume 1: To 1917*
6. Pushkin "The Captain's Daughter"
7. Powerpoints posted
8. Readings + video materials on course website

Grading

To Do Well

1. Be familiar with the materials presented in class
2. Read assigned texts
3. Know key facts and figures
4. Know general idea of Russian culture and its role in the world culture
5. Lectures: participation in small group activities
6. Discussion sections: active participation (may have attendance)

Quiz

1. Where is Russia located?
 - Eastern Europe/Northern Asia
2. Has Moscow always been the capital of Russia?
 - No. Kiev was the capital a long time ago, St. Petersburg/Petrograd later
3. What is Russia's main religion?
 - Russian Orthodox Christianity
4. Who is the most famous 19th century Russian writer in Russia?
 - Alexander Pushkin
5. Who is Ivan the Fool?
 - Folklore fairytale character
6. What is a house on chicken legs?
 - Baba Yaga's house (witch in Russian fairy tales)
7. What does it mean to be a Slavophile?
 - One of two different views of Russia (in contrast to westerners)
8. Are there bears walking in city streets?

- Usually not. Bears were used as entertainment and used to be more heavily wooded so bears lived nearby

Why is Russia of Interest?

1. Largest country in the world
2. Used to be/is a superpower
3. Remarkable cultural heritage
4. Rich natural resources
5. Geopolitical ambitions: much in the news lately
6. 3 million Americans claim Russian ancestry

What is Cultural History?

1. History of people and lifestyle and how it has changed over time
2. Facts
3. Common myths
4. Attitudes, perceptions, beliefs
5. Religion
6. Cultural Memory
 - The way in which people remember the past

Russian Art

1. Iconography
 - Religious images used in prayer
 - Only art until 18th century
2. Portraits (beginning in 18th century)
3. Landscapes, and more modern art

Russian Music

1. Tchaikovsky
 - *The Nutcracker*
 - *Swan Lake*

Duality of Russian Culture

1. Europe and Asia
2. 2 words for Russian, Ancestry vs. Citizen of the state
3. We and they
 - Russians and others
 - Educated class and 'narod' (people)
 - 'Narod' and the government
4. Orthodoxy and other religions
5. Orthodox religion and superstitions
6. Folk and Classical music
7. Slavophiles and westerners
8. Moscow and St. Petersburg

Russian Geography

1. Nikolai Karamzim (1766-1826) Russian historian
2. 20% of the land on Earth
3. Steppe: Flat land in Russia
 - Russian culture moved eastward through it because it was easy to conquer

Russian Empire and Soviet Union

1. Russia
2. Finland (early 19th - early 20th)
3. Part of Poland (late 18th - early 20th)
4. Alaska (mid 17th - 1867)
5. Estonia (Until 1990s)
6. Lithuania (Until 1990s)
7. Ukraine
8. Belarus
9. Moldova
10. Georgia
11. Latvia
12. Czechoslovakia
13. Azerbaijan
14. Kazakhstan
15. Kyrgyzstan

Russian Federation

1. 7 districts + Caucus region
 - i. Southern
 - ii. Central
 - iii. Volga
 - ‘Barge Haulers on the Volga’ painting by Repin
 - ‘Song of the Volga Boatmen’
 - iv. Northwest
 - v. Urals
 - vi. Siberian
 - vii. Far East
 - viii. Caucus Region

Russian Language

1. Slavic language, related to European languages
2. Cyrillic Alphabet
 - Invented by Saint Cyril, Saint Methodius (9th century)
 - Based on Greek
3. Replaced Glagolitic alphabet
4. Need to learn Cyrillic alphabet for the class
 - Russia Alphabet song
5. Other Slavic languages: Czech, Polish, Slovene, Slovak (West)
6. All Slavic languages developed from Common Slavic
7. Other two Eastern Slavic languages
 - Ukrainian
 - Belorussian

Russia’s Expansion and Contraction

1. Know these periods
 - Russia of Kiev [Kievan Rus] (882-1240)
 - Tatar/Mongol Yoke (1237-1480)
 - Russia of Moscow [Muscovite State] (1478-1712)
 - Imperial Russia (1689-1917)
 - Soviet Russia (1917-1990)
 - Post Soviet Russia (1990-)
2. Dynasties
 - Ruriks (9th century-1584)
 - Romanovs (1613-1917)

Russian Folklore

1. 'lore of the people'
2. AKA popular literature/popular antiquities
3. Main characteristics
 - Passed through oral tradition
 - Beliefs/practices held by a group of people with something in common
 - Certain elements of culture are considered folkloric (ex. Santa Claus)
4. Differences from literature
 - Folklore has a collective author
5. Folkloric customs and beliefs
 - Never give knives clocks or scarves as a present
 - Don't whistle in the house
 - If someone doesn't recognize you you will get rich
 - Spit three times over your left shoulder
 - Sit down before you go on a trip
 - If you spill salt laugh loudly
6. Alexander Afanasyev
 - Russian counterpart to the brothers Grimm
 - *Russian Folk Religious Legends* banned in Russia by Tsarist censorship
 - Influenced Pushkin
7. Epics
 - Byliny
 - Meant to be sung or recited by heart by special storytellers (skaziteli)
 - Christian beliefs mixed with pre-Christian ideas of magic
 - Ilya of Murom and Nightingale the Robber
 - Ilya of Murom is one of the most famous epic warriors of Russia
 - Bogatyr or vityaz - the warrior
 - Described as a couch potato, i.e. he laid on the wood stove until he turned 33
 - Was handicapped and could not move but was healed by wandering religious elders, probably Christ and 2 apostles
 - Nightingale the Robber
 - i. Anthropomorphic creature who fights with a terrible whistling noise
 - ii. Depicted as human or birdlike
 - iii. Oriental features
 - In art
 - Sometimes in a series of pieces like a comic book
 - Viktor Vasnetsov
 - i. Famous Revivalist painter
 - ii. The Three Supermen/Bogatyr
 - Sadko
 - Sadko is a musician-merchant who goes underwater and entertains the Tsar of the sea

- Painting by Repin, opera by Rimsky-Korsakov
 - Epic tradition interrupted by WWII
 - Started in Kievan Rus
 - First recorded in 17th century
 - Nikolai Bogdanov-Belsky *The New Fairytale*
 - Mark change from oral to written
8. Fairytale
- Vladimir Yakovlevich Propp (1895-1970)
 - “Morphology of the Folktale” (1928)
 - Functions of fairytale
 - i. Something missing
 - ii. Tests (usually 3)
 - iii. Quest
 - iv. Hero performs remarkable deed
 - v. Villain
 - vi. Magical helper
 - vii. Prohibition that hero forgets/ignores
 - viii. Achieves reward
 - Why is he important
 - i. Translated to English and inspired others
 - Good Characters
 - Ivan the Fool
 - i. Peasant
 - ii. Youngest son
 - iii. Can’t do simplest task
 - iv. Does something remarkable
 - The Firebird
 - i. Russian version of the Pheonix
 - ii. Magical feathers
 - iii. Easy to catch when the bird is eating
 - iv. Stravinsky *The Firebird* (1910)
 - Vasilisa the Beautiful
 - i. Merchant’s Daughter
 - ii. Her mother died when she was young
 - iii. Stepmother and stepsister treat her ba
 - iv. Good natured
 - v. Magic doll that helps her
 - Vasilisa the wise
 - The Tsar
 - Bad Character
 - Koschei the Immortal
 - i. Evil Monarch
 - ii. Likes to kidnap women
 - iii. Not completely immune to death
 - iv. can kill him by breaking a needle in an egg in a rabbit in a tree

- Baba Yaga
 - i. Witch
 - ii. Flies around in a mortar with a broom
 - iii. Lives in a forest in a house on fowl legs (house is a living creature and can rotate)
 - iv. Famous line: “I smell Russian flesh/spirit”
 - v. Not entirely evil sometimes gives out helpful items
 - vi. In music: Mussorgsky “The Hut on Fowl Legs”
- 9. Ilya of Murom and Nightingale the Robber (Epic)
 - Ilya
 - Famous Russian folklore hero who could not use his legs for the first 30 years of his life
 - Bogatyr, protector of the land
 - Nightingale
 - Ilya’s enemy
 - Robber who screams to kill his enemies and break glass
 - Ilya travels down Smorodina river trying to get to Kiev
 - Meets Prince Vladimir who asks him about his travels
 - Vladimir doesn’t believe that he went to a guarded city and killed The Nightingale
 - Bylina (narrated Russian folk epic)
- 10. Baba Yaga
 - Moral: Treat others as you would want them to treat you

Kievan Rus’ (9th - 13th century)

1. The Russia of Kiev
2. in 1240 sacked by Mongols
3. Literary evidence from Kievan Rus’
4. Baptism of Rus’
5. Kiev is referred to as “The mother of Russian cities”
 - Problematic because Kiev is in Ukraine right now, not Russia
6. Kiev is between Baltic and Black Sea
7. Most information from the Primary Chronicle
 - A history of Kievan Rus’ allegedly compiled in Kiev about 1113
 - Fundamental source in the interpretation of the history of the Eastern Slavs
 - Author: Monk Nester
 - A Varangian (Scandinavian/Viking) Prince Rurik and his two brothers was invited to rule Rus because ‘there was no order’ (joke among Russians that they have to bring in outsiders to help rule)
 - Started Rurik dynasty (first of 2, other is Romanov)
 - Possibly invaded more so than invited
 - Possibly called Rus after the Varangian tribe

- Rurik became only ruler and gave land to Boyars (noblemen) and Boyaryna (noblewomen)
 - Druzhina – armies of boyars
8. Early Russian Princes
- Scandinavian names
 - Prince Igor Rurikovich (protagonist of a famous legend and opera)
 - His widow Princess Olga was the first to be baptized
 - Her grandson Vladimir (The Red Sun) baptized Rus. He married the sister of Byzantine Emperor Vasily II
 - Vladimir = Vladet' (to possess) + mir (world) – Russian name
9. Baptism of Rus (988)
- Described in great detail by Chronicle
 - Sent people to other countries to observe their worship practices
 - Decided the Greek Eastern Orthodox was best
 - Prince Vladimir also married the Byzantine Princess
 - Note: Byzantine Empire
 - Ancient Greek city
 - Split by Holy Roman Emperor to Constantinople
 - Differences between Western and Eastern Christianity
 - Trinity: Father, Son, Holy Spirit
 - In Catholicism, Holy Spirit originates from the Father and the Son, Eastern -> only Father
 - Eastern has icons, not statues
 - Eastern priests can get married
 - Eastern does not believe in purgatory
 - No benches in Russian church
 - Orthodox priests wear beards
 - Orthodox cross - three fingers, Catholic cross - open palm
 - No pope for Orthodox
 - Only 1 Catholic church, several Orthodox
 - Orthodox has always been conducted in local languages, not Latin or Greek
 - Why do you think Eastern Orthodoxy was important for the future of Russia?
 - Why may it still be important today?
 - Eastern Orthodoxy kept Russia from being westernized
 - Allied them by default with those of the same religion (Greece)
 - Able to use Russian for church service (as opposed to Catholicism/Judaism/Islam which would have used different languages)
10. Russian Orthodox Icons
- Icons are not paintings but images to pray to
 - Icons are “written” on wooden panels
 - Some icons are not “hand written” but miraculously appeared
 - Icons are mostly “copies” of earlier icons
 - Names of icon painters are not well known with a few exceptions
 - Andrey Rublev

- Icons of common Christian and Russian saints
 - Most common icons are of God's Mother (Virgin Mary). They are known by the city where they were "written"
 - Many icons destroyed in Soviet times. New ones are produced now
11. Church Interior
 - Icons instead of statues like a Catholic church
 - Iconostasis
 - Wall covered in icons in front of the sanctuary
 - The Red Corner
 - Corner of the Church facing East decorated with icons
 - Red = beautiful in Russian
 12. Church Architecture
 - Multiple domes with crosses
 - Onion-shaped or helmet-shaped dome
 - Belfry with multiple bells
 - Materials: brick, white stone, wood (no marble)
 13. Monasticism: Monasteries, Elders, God's People
 - The Holy Fool
 - Fool not really a negative term
 - Dressed in rags and keep to themselves
 - Lived in monasteries but separate from monks
 - Someone close to God and different from others
 - Sometimes a subject of a saint's cult
 - Lives a voluntary behavior displaying their lowliness and uncleanness
 - Brings others back to Christ by confronting and shocking them with holy foolishness
 - Travel and beg for lodging and food
 - Started around 15th century
 - Heyday in 16th and 17th centuries
 - In Muscovy times, holy fools had access to the rulers and were their "walking conscience"
 14. The Epiphany
 - In January people dip themselves in icy water to celebrate the baptism of Jesus
 15. Religious Schism
 - Raskol: "Break into pieces"
 16. Old Believers
 - Had to escape Russia in 17th/18th century
 - Patriarch Nikon wanted to reform the church to earlier (Byzantine) practices (17th century)
 - Archpriest Avvakum became the leader of the Old Believers
 - Old Believers only recognize saints canonized before the schism
 - Russian Orthodoxy as the religion of the chosen people (Third Rome)
 - Byzantium fell to the Turks in 1453
 - Constantinople was Second Rome

- Keeping the flame of true faith
 - Cross with 2 fingers instead of 3
 - Kneel, not just bow
 - Double Alleluia
 - Spelling of Jesus with 1 “I” instead of 2 (as proposed by Nikon)
17. Quiz Info
- V. Surikov “Boyarina Morozova” (1884-1887)

Music

1. Russian Opera
 - What musical traditions existed in Russia before the development of opera?
 - What cultural circumstances in the early nineteenth century shaped the Russian operatic tradition?
 - What groups of Russian composers aimed to create a Russian national style of music?
 - What are 2 examples of important Russian operas on historical topics? On folkloric topics?
 - How do operas like Rimsky-Korsakov’s Sadko combine Russia’s early musical traditions with Western musical forms?
2. Music of the Russian Orthodox church
 - Russian services always sung
 - Use 8 modes of the Greek orthodox church (Octoechos) (Os’moglasie)
 - Use of particular chants were originally tied to the weekly, seasonal, and yearly cycles in the worship of the Church
 - Service book (Os’moglasnik)
 - Called penie (singing)
 - Compared to muzyka (general music)
 - Church distances itself from pagan worship by forbidding instruments
 - In language called Church Slavic
 - Music known as znammenyi chant
 - Monophonic: one melody sung in unison by entire choir
 - Following the schism, added polyphonic music (Western style) to the services but Old Believers preserve monophonic
3. Russian folk music
 - Podgoloski (little under-voicings) as “folk polyphony”
 - Used instruments, particularly stringed ones
 - Byliny (Russian folk epics)
 - Accompanied by string instruments and sung
 - Igor Tale (12th-13th century) later set as an opera by Aleksander Borodin, narrator is a bard and accompanies himself on the gusli
 - Dvoeverie (dual belief) is a feature of these epics. Admixture of Christian and pre-Christian beliefs

4. Classical Music and Opera in Eighteenth Century Russia
 - Peter the Great's Westernization continued the influx of Western music into Russia that began with church reforms
 - "opera" Latin plural of "opus"
 - Russian Emperors (notably Catherine the Great) employed Western (mostly Italian) composers in their courts
 - First Russian opera written by Italian composers with Italian libretti
5. Cultural background on 19th-Century Russian Opera
 - Johann Gottfried Herder and *folkstunmichkeit* (folkishness)
 - Language, not political or religious affiliation, as the main constitutive features of culture and nationality
 - Collected, annotated, transcribed Russian folk songs
 - Music of the 19th century in Russia and West preoccupied with capturing the folkishness of the nature by incorporating folk melodies and themes
6. Cultural Background
 - 1825 Decembrist revolt (Orthodoxy, Autocracy, Nationality)
 - Slavophiles and Westerners
7. Operas
 - A Life for the Tsar - Glinka
 - First opera in Russian
 - Subheading: "Patriotic Heroic-Tragic Opera"
 - Story takes place in Russia's only succession crisis (Time of Troubles 1598-1613)
 - Official nationalism of Nikolai I "Orthodoxy, Autocracy, Nationality"
 - Plot: Peasant Ivan Susenin protects the newly elected Mikhail Romanov from being captured and killed by supporters of the Polish succession to the throne
 - "Mighty 5"
 - Mily Balakirev (1827-1910)
 - Modest Musorgsky (1839-1881)
 - Aleksander Borodin (1833-1887)
 - Cesar Cui (1835-1918)
 - Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908)
 - St. Petersburg Conservatory, the first in Russia, was established in 1862 by Anton Rubenstein
 - Musorgsky's Boris Godunov
 - Based off of Pyshkin's drama of the same title
 - Takes place during Time of Troubles
 - Libretto uses lines directly from the text with some additions by Musorgsky
 - Appearance of the "holy fool" at the end – Seen as the conscience of Russia, prophets of where the nation is going
 - Borodin's Prince Igor
 - Music and libretto developed by Borodin with posthumous con-

- tributions from other composers
 - Dramatic rhythm for the opera juxtaposes Russian and “oriental” (i.e. pseudo-Turkic) musical idioms. Borodin’s basis for Russian national music is on intonations from the byliny and folk songs. Polovtsians represented in a musical language distinct from the Russians
- Rimsky-Korsakov’s Sadko
 - Subtitle “Opera-bylina”
 - Sadko is a figure from Russian history and folklore. 12th century merchant in Novgorod who is the hero of many local byliny
 - Harmonic fantasy – Korsakov’s (octatonic) scale
 - Premiered on Christmas day, 1897 by the Moscow Private Opera company
- Stravinsky’s The Firebird and The Rite of Spring
 - The Firebird written for the Ballet Russes, a Paris-based Russian ballet group
- Holy Fool vs. Elder as symbols
 - Holy Fool as prophets for the fate of Russia
 - i. Fedosya most famous female Holy Fool
 - Elders (of a church) are learned members of the church. Wise, giving, forgiving

Mongol Invasion and Tatar Yoke

1. An uninvited/unexpected guest is worse than a Tatar
2. Mongol Rule (1237-1480)
 - Tolerant of Orthodox faith
 - Russia suffered psychologically and physically
 - Russia saved Western Europe from Mongols
 - Opened up trade routes to the East (beneficial to Russia)
 - “Alexander Nevsky” movie in 1939 depicts the resistance of the Russians against the Mongols (name of Russia)
 - Nevsky canonized
3. Rise of Moscow
 - Central location
 - 1326 Moscow became the center of Orthodox Christianity
 - Politically skillful princes (Ivan the money bags) gained favor with Mongol rulers
 - Moscow as 3rd Rome

Ivan the Terrible

1. First crowned tsar of Russia (1547-1584)
2. Ivan Grozny IV
3. Enormous imperial expansion
4. Oprichnina: “Secret Police” (compared to Stalin’s 1930’s secret police)
5. Comparison to Stalin
6. Last of the Rurik dynasty
7. Reforms
 - Prikazy (departments) including Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Left Moscow and would not come back
 - Begged him to come back
 - Conditions
 - Create own private army Oprichnina
 - Power to deal with traitors as he wished
 - Able to blackmail everyone because the tsar leaving would lead to boyars fighting and destroy Russia (predicting Time of Troubles)
 - Oprichnina abolished in 1571 after they failed to defend Russia from a Mongol invasion
8. Film in 1944 by Sergey Eisenstein
9. Ivan Grozny was Stalin’s favorite historic figure
10. Ivan killed his own son Ivan in a fit of rage
11. Large expansion of Russia under his rule

Tsar Feodor

1. Son of Ivan the Terrible
2. Childless, weak, possibly mentally challenged
3. Tsar in name only, Boris Godunov real ruler
4. Dies without an heir -> Time of Troubles

Boris Godunov and the Times of Troubles

1. Godunov was the brother-in-law of Tsar Feodor (the tsar who didn’t rule)
 - Elected tsar upon Feodor’s death. Other son Dmitry was dead (killed?)
 - Legitimacy of power has been a topic of debate in Russia for a long time
2. Alexander Pushkin novel “Boris Godunov”, opera based off of this by Mussorgsky
3. Upon Godunov’s death Russia was weakened
 - By famine
 - Internal fights by boyars

- Foreign aggression (Sweden and Poland)
- A Polish king on the Russian throne
- Russians rose to defeat enemy
- 4. Election of new tsar Mikhail Romanov ended times of troubles (start of Romanov dynasty for ~300 years)
 - His mother was one of Ivan the Terrible's wives
- 5. Ivan Susanin hero of the Times of Troubles

Peter the Great

1. Moved capital to St. Petersburg (first European city in Russia)
 - Known as the window to Europe (situated on the Baltic Sea and gained trade access)
 - Led to 2 radically different political and cultural mythology (European city vs. Eurasian city)
 - Forced boyars to move
 - Moved back to Moscow in 1918 after revolution
2. First Russian emperor
3. The Grand Embassy
 - Peter's tour through Europe
 - Travelled anonymously as a Russian citizen
 - Learned European advancements and brought them back to Russia
4. Peter's reforms
 - Army reform – regular draft
 - Built the navy
 - Took power from the church (Synod)
 - Council that controlled the church
 - Separated himself and the state “the sovereign and the state”
 - Established a Senate
 - Table of Ranks – non-nobles could achieve noble status through education and service (meritocracy)
 - Established School of Mathematics and Education and Cadet Corps
 - Students sent abroad
 - First library and first museum, planned to open an Academy of Sciences
 - Split society
 - May have led to a dependence on the state
5. Everyday reforms (affected boyars and gentry)
 - Forced boyars to participate in social life
 - Reform of the Russian alphabet
 - Publishing books and newspapers
 - New calendar
 - Russians used to use the Julian calendar
 - In 19th century, the Russian calendar was 12 days behind the

- Western European calendar
 - Made boyars shave off beards
 - Western dress and food
- 6. Changes in food and dress
 - European for noblemen, but still Russian for peasants
- 7. Changes for women
 - More European dress
- 8. Death
 - Died without a will
 - His wife (a former German peasant) Catherine became empress (Catherine I)
- 9. Two capitals (coronations in Moscow then ruler moved to St. Petersburg to rule)

Elizabeth 1

1. Daughter in law of Peter the Great
2. Ruled 1741-1761

Catherine the Great (II)

1. Empire of the gentry
2. Expansion
 - Continued Peter the Great's expansion
3. "Enlightened" monarch
4. Believed in natural law, rule of reason, religious tolerance, and orderly functioning of government for the good of society
5. Partition of Poland and Pale of Settlement
6. Pugachev Rebellion

Pugachev Rebellion

1. Pretender Peter III (Catherine II's dead husband)
 - Like false Dmitry of Times of Troubles
2. Urals to Caspian Sea – Cossacks and serfs flocked to him
 - Cossacks: Slavs living in Ukraine, Southern Russia, Urals, Siberia. Joined by run-away serfs
 - Mainly took part around the Urals
3. Pushkin *The Captain's Daughter*
4. Cossacks
 - Best known figure Bohdan Khmeltsky (17th century)

- Leader of a Ukrainian Cossack state
- Signed a treaty with Russia in 1654

Alexander I

1. Known for defeating Napoleon
2. Took the throne after his father Paul I was assassinated
 - Allegedly his father died without his knowledge, but he probably was involved
3. Was brought up by his grandmother (Catherine the Great) in the spirit of the Enlightenment
4. Died December 1, 1825 without leaving a male heir
 - His father had passed a law of primogeniture that said only males could take the throne

Nicholas I (r. 1825-1855)

1. Abolished Serfdom 1841
2. Third Department (Thought police) somewhat similar to Oprichnina of Ivan IV
3. Heavy censorship of literature
4. Orthodoxy, Autocracy, Nationality

The War of 1812

1. Known as The Patriotic War of 1812
2. Most famous battle: Battle of Borodino
 - Both sides suffered massive casualties
 - Both sides claimed victory
3. Field Marshal Mikhail Kutusov
 - Commanded the Russian army
4. Russian army abandoned Moscow
 - St. Petersburg was the capital at the time
 - Burned the city
 - According to Tolstoy, Moscow was burned by the inhabitants who left it
 - Felt like they could not defend Moscow (Kutusov's decision, went against tsar)
5. Subject of Tolstoy's *War and Peace*
6. Tchaikovsky "1812"
 - Cannon fire, bells, fanfare

7. Tsar Alexander I

Decembrist Rebellion

1. Rebellion against Tsar Nicholas I in the beginning of his rule (December 14, 1825)
2. First rebellion in a series of terrorist attacks and rebellions culminating in the Revolution of 1917
3. Put down by Tsar with force in Senate Square in St. Petersburg
4. Why?
 - Wanted a Constitutional Monarchy
 - They were well educated, landowners, liberals in the tradition of the Enlightenment
 - Some wanted to abolish serfdom
 - Preferred the more liberal brother Constantine over Nicholas
 - Constantine refused the throne so that he could marry his wife who was not of proper status to be a tsar's wife

Midterm

1. Know who, what, when, where for artwork
2. Review of Chronology
 - Peter I (The great) 1689-1725
 - Catherine II (The great) 1762-1796, Peter's granddaughter
 - Paul I 1796-1801, Catherine II's son (assassinated)
3. The Captain's Daughter
 - Know main historical background
 - Know characters and general plot
 - Be able to identify what is happening from passages
4. The Russia of Peter the Great
 - Moved capital to St. Petersburg
 - Started westernization of Russia
 - First emperor
 - Ushered in a period of enlightened monarchs
 - Led to dissent of nobles and a string of rebellions culminating in the Revolution 1917
5. Tatar Yoke
 - Alexander Nevsky
6. Schism
 - Old believers