

Organy upravleniia i suda v Kalmykii XVIII - XIX vv.

- - Ką daryti, jei patyriau TRAUMĄ ar nustatyta PROFESINĖ liga?

ARTICLES

Buriat Political and Social Activism in the 1905 Revolution

ROBERT W. MONTGOMERY

Abstract: This article investigates the response to political and social activism among the Buriats of Siberia's Lake Baikal region during Russia's 1905 Revolution (roughly defined as 1905 to 1907). Specific topics include the Buriat struggle against ancestral land and traditional political structures, and against Russification and the centralized control of the Buriat intelligentsia; the bold and innovative nature of some Buriat activists; and the limited influence of Buddhist religious practice on Buriat political activism. The article also discusses the use of Buddhism as a national symbol, attempts to unify ethnic groups, and the role of the Buriat language in the movement.

Keywords: 1905 Revolution, Buddhism, Buriat, Buryat, congresses, culture and language, intelligentsia, nationalism, Second Duma

The 1905 Revolution ushered a dramatic wave of rebellion among the dispossessed and disaffected nationalities of the Russian empire—Poles, Ukrainians, Finns, and Georgians—to name a just a few—and the Buriats were no exception. They responded to the stormy year by launching their own revolution, which was part of the nationwide浪潮 of nationality activism. The Buriats' activism at this time yielded a number of important figures, such as the Buriat activists N. A. Egorov and Pavel Khlapov; however, their works were hampered by the lack of a Buriat literary community. Some writing and translation before the perestroika years—Almazov, published Western works by, for example, Larisa Zhabava, Biriba Tsybikov, Dittmar and others—can be considered precursors to the Buriat literary movement in this period, but we still do not have a general post-Soviet treatment of the topic.¹ As a step toward filling this lacuna, this article identifies the fu-

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The scientific article contains an analysis of certain normative and practical aspects of the organization of interaction between the investigator and the bodies of inquiry in the process of conducting a preliminary investigation in criminal cases, on the basis of which conclusions and proposals for changing the current legislation are made. V, v 2 273b, 527b; v 3 435a, 862b.

Russia under the first Romanovs from Cambridge history of Russia, volume 1 (fb2)

Nevertheless, military service was not a lucrative career path for anyone save voevody. The article presents an analysis of the legal regulation of migration policy and migration processes in the European Union.

Развитие института суда Зарго в Калмыкии XVIII

A Cultural History of Fire and Arson in Late Imperial Russia, Seattle: University of Washington Press.

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Military colonists were obliged to serve for life in the new garrison towns, whereas private colonists not subject to state command might abandon settlements in those areas which were of greater strategic value to Moscow than of economic value to themselves. The kingdom warred with Parthia and maintained continual relations with Rome and Han China.

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