

# Nicholas I and official nationality in Russia, 1825-1855.

University of California Press - in the State Ideology during the Reign of Nicholas I on JSTOR



Description: -

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Nationalism -- Soviet Union  
Nicholas -- I, -- Emperor of Russia, -- 1796-1855  
Nicholas I and official nationality in Russia, 1825-1855.

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Russian and East European studies  
Nicholas I and official nationality in Russia, 1825-1855.

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In April 1854, Austria signed a defensive pact with Prussia. Soon, because of Benckendorff, the saying that it was impossible to sneeze in one's house before it is reported to the emperor, became Benckendorff's creed.

### Nicholas I

It was a policy based on orthodoxy in religion, autocracy in government, and the state-founding role on the Russian nationality and equal citizen rights for all other peoples inhabiting Russia, with exclusion of Jews. Therefore, the author found it necessary to write a chapter on the emperor who, in effect, personally dominated and governed the country throughout his reign; to add a section on the imperial family, the ministers, and some other high officials to an account of the intellectuals who supported the state; and to sketch the application of Official Nationality both in home affairs and in foreign policy.

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This led to the Decembrist Revolt in December 26, 1825 where Nicholas almost lost his life but in the end was successful in suppressing the uprising. In this manner this title is able to bring the state doctrine and its role in Russian history into proper focus. In 1849, he helped the to suppress the , and he also urged not to adopt a liberal constitution.

### Nicholas I

Benckendorff employed 300 gendarmes and 16 staff in his office. The next time Mehmet Ali revolted in 1839 , the British were able to put him down with their fleet before he came near a Russian land force. He feared the aristocracy and believed they might turn against him if he abolished serfdom.

## **Nicholas I Emperor of Russia 1796**

Britain, France, and eventually the Italian kingdom of Sardinia then fought the Russians, ostensibly to protect the Turks though in fact to preserve the balance of power. In 1825 Nicholas I was crowned and began to limit the liberties of constitutional monarchy in Congress Poland.

## **HIS 241 Unit 9**

The Slavophiles criticized the Westernization of Peter the Great as an interruption in the harmonious course of Russian history. Nicholas' policy towards the Ottoman Empire was to use the which gave Russia a vague right as protector of Orthodox peoples in the Balkans, as a way of placing the Ottoman Empire into the Russian sphere of influence, which was felt to be a more achievable goal than conquering the entire Ottoman Empire. He ended the successfully as well.

## **Nicholas I (russia)**

But at the same time, the cholera epidemic was decimating the Russian Army and the revolt in Poland tied down Russian soldiers which might have been deployed against the Belgians. Most 4-year colleges and some 2-year colleges offer a survey course, usually 2-semester, on sophomore, junior, and senior levels. But at the same time, the cholera epidemic was decimating the Russian Army and the revolt in Poland tied down Russian soldiers which might have been deployed against the Belgians.

## **Nicholas I and Official Nationality in Russia 1825**

History of Jews in Modern Times.

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