

# Russian Empire XVIII – beginning XX.

**MODERNISATION OF THE TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

# Issues:

- \* Modernization and theories.
- \* XVIII – century of reforms.
- \* The epoch of palace revolutions and its consequences for future development of Russia.
- \* The time of Catherine the second – politics of “Enlightened absolutism”.
- \* Russia in 19th century. Social – political and social – economical features of Russian development.
- \* Aggravation of modernization in the middle of 19th century.

## Modern period

- \* Modern to what? (R. Koselleck)

## Territories

- \* Trade routes shift from the Mediterranean to the North Sea and the Atlantic ocean (the discovery of America)
- \* Flourishing of the "middle states"  
(exception – Russian Empire, Ottoman Empire, Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth)
- \* Supervision over population (passport invention, border check-point establishment, etc.)

# Main challenges

- \* how to make huge areas be subordinate to the center ("absolutism", the bureaucracy)?
- \* where get money for a mechanism of the state (the state invasion in the economy)?

*The policy of mercantilism and protectionism*



The loss of the basics of group identity  
(religious one) leads to the creation of various  
social theories and ideologies:

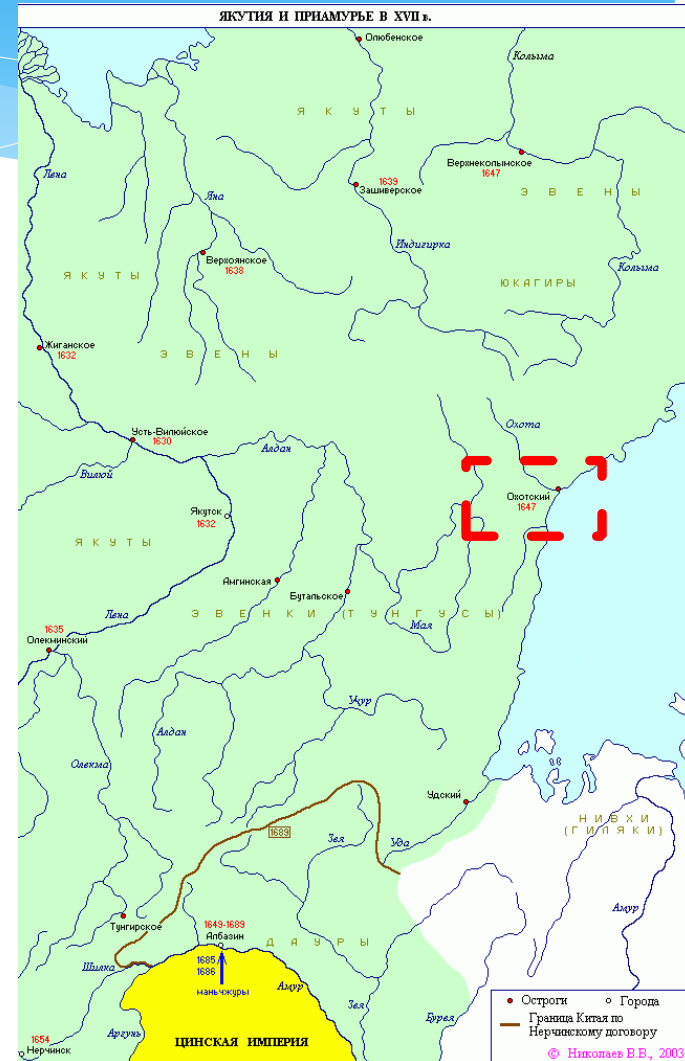
- \* Absolutism
- \* Citizenship
- \* The theory of the social contract and human rights
- \* The concept of the nation-state

# Modernization

- This large-scale process of transition from a traditional society to the modern society from an agrarian - to industrial one
  - \* Organic - inorganic
  - \* Center - Periphery
  - \* France, Great Britain - Russia
  - \* Catching type of modernization

# Russia XVII

- \* The end of XVII population in Russia - 10,5 millions.
- \* Cities growth (up to 225 in Russia without Ukraine and Siberia)
- \* Connection Siberia and the Far East



## \* Principal landowner: state, church

- Foreign trade is under control of foreigners (the English, the Dutch)

The Old English Court in Moscow





# Peter I Alekseevich

(1672-1725)

Since 1682 till 1696 he ruled officially with his stepbrother (under regency of Sophia)

Childhood in Preobrazhenskoe

German Quarter (Кукуй)

Toy army 1687

1689 Strelecky rebel. Beginning of personal governing



# Peter I

Azov campaigns. 1695—1696

1695 fleet construction began in Vorohezh (2 large ships, 23 galleys, more than 6 thousand barques and small ships )

Russian fleet towards Azov. Print from  
“Diaries of Iogan Georg Corb” Vienna, 1698.



The Grand Embassy, 1697-1698 (Peter Mikhailov ). The goal of this mission was to strengthen and broaden Russia's alliance with a number of European countries against Ottoman Empire

# Reforms

- \* Economic transformation
- \* State government restructure
- \* Patriarchdom abolishing
- \* Military reform
- \* Tax reform
- \* Transformation in cultural sphere

# Economic transformation

## Mercantilism

Manufactory creation

(metallurgy on the Urals)

1711 Handicraft schools

1721 Some peasants binding to factories  
(посессионные крестьяне)

Canals buildings

# State government restructure

- \* 1711 *Boyarskaya Duma* as the supreme body of the state power of Russia was replaced by the Senate (9 senators appointed by the tzar)
- \* Since 1715 the work of the Senate is under control of general prosecutor

# State government restructure

Instead Prikazy the Collegia were introduced 1718-1720

1714 Ukaz (Ordinance ) about single-inheritance:

- \* To induce *dvoryane* to serve
- \* Majorat (*right of primogeniture*)
- \* Transformation *votchina* to *pomestye*







# Patriarchdom abolishing

- \* 1700 Patriarch Adrian died
- \* Ryazan metropolitan became a locum tenens
- \* 14 February 1721 the Holy Synod (Most Holy Governing Synod) is established.
- \* The Holy Synod – supreme authority of church-state administration

The church power was completely submitted to the secular power





# Military reform

- \* 1698 Strelecky troops were disbanded
- \* 1705 New regularly army is formed by means of conscription: one soldier was recruited from a certain quantity of peasant population.  
Recruits were obliged to serve as the ordinary all their lives (later – during 25 years)  
The officers were from the Russian nobility (*dvoryane*).
- \* Creation of naval fleet

# Tax reform

Active foreign policy (The Northern war 1700-1721) and internal transformation demanded filling the treasury

-indirect tax

- Poll tax establishing
- population census— ревизские сказки.



# Transformation in cultural sphere

## Europeanization

- \* Dutch clothes
- \* Everyday life changes
- \* Assembly
- \* Education
- \* Architecture





Масштаб 1:35 000 000 (в 1 см 350 км)

- Российское государство в начале XVII в.
  - Территории, вошедшие в состав России в XVII в. (до 1689 г.)
  - Территории, осваиваемые русскими в XVII в.
  - Томбав Населенные пункты, основанные в XVII в.
  - 1640 Годы основания населенных пунктов
- ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ РОССИИ**
- Важнейшие центры ремесленного производства (кузнечного, кожевенного, палочного, лозяного)

- Главные районы соледобычи и солеварения
- Важнейшие мануфактуры, возникшие в XVII в. (железодельные и оружейные, кожевенные, суконные и полотняные)
- Ханов Крупные торговые города
- \* Крупнейшие ярмарки
- Торговые пути
- Важнейшие укрепленные линии и засечные черты

- ВАЖНЕЙШИЕ ПУТИ РУССКИХ ЗЕМЛЕПРОХОДЦЕВ**
- Иван Москвитин в 1639-1642 гг.
  - Василий Пояров в 1643-1646 гг.
  - Федот Лосов - Семен Дежнев в 1648-1649 гг.
  - Ерофей Хабаров 1649-1653 гг.
  - Владимир Атласов в 1696-1699 гг.
  - Другие землепроходцы
  - Границы государства к 1689 г.





Масштаб 1 : 35 000 000 (в 1 см 350 км)

- Территория России к концу XVII в.
- Промышленные предприятия, построенные в XVIII в. (металлургические и металлообрабатывающие заводы, текстильные мануфактуры)
- Судостроительные верфи
- Укреплённые линии, построенные в конце XVIII в.
- Первая Камчатская экспедиция В. Беринга и А. И. Черикова в 1725-1729 гг.
- Важнейшие пути исследователей Сибири и Дальнего Востока в XVIII в.
- Территории, осваиваемые русскими в XVIII в.
- Территории, вошедшие в состав Российской империи в XVIII в.
- Населённые пункты, в которых промышленность возникла в XIX в.
- Железные дороги, построенные до 1861 г.  с 1861 г. по 1900 г.
- Города, основанные XVIII и XIX вв.  Майкоп 1858
- Даты основания городов

- Крупнейшие ярмарки XVIII и XIX вв.
  - Территории, вошедшие в состав Российской империи в XIX в.
  - Территория Бухарского эмирата и Хивинского эмирата, зависящих от Российской империи
- ВАЖНЕЙШИЕ ЭКСПЕДИЦИИ В XIX В.**
- Г. И. Невельский 1849-1857 гг.
  - П. П. Семёнов-Тин-Шанский 1856-1857 гг.
  - Н. М. Пржевальский 1867-1869 гг. (Уссурийская экспедиция)
  - И. Д. Черский 1872-1892 гг.
  - В. А. Обручев 1889-1891 гг., 1895-1896 гг.
  - Границы Российской империи на 1900 г.
  - Границы государств даны на 1900 г.

**РУССКИЕ ВЛАДЕНИЯ В АМЕРИКЕ**



- Экспедиции русских исследователей Северной Америки и Алеутских островов в XVII в.
- Граница русских владений, установленная в 1824-1825 гг.
- Территория русских владений, проданная Соединённым Штатам Америки в 1867 г.

Масштаб 1:65 000 000



# The Peter's little boat

\* Constructed  
1640



# Palace revolutions epoch

- \* Peter changed the rules of succession to the throne after he killed his own son, Aleksey, who had opposed his father's reforms and served as a rallying figure for antireform groups. A new law provided that the tsar would choose his own successor, but Peter failed to do so before his death in 1725.
- \* **Palace revolutions epoch is a series of coups realized by aristocracy (dvoryane). Some empresses was not engaged in country affairs gave them to favourites.**
- \* Russian satirist Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin in his *The History of a Town*, parodied this part of Russian history, placed it in a town named Glupov (Sillytown)

# Palace revolutions epoch



- \* On 28 January 1725 Peter I died without any directive on his heir
- \* 1726 The Supreme secret council established with A. D. Menshikov at the head.
- \* Catherine I (Peter's second wife) became the empress





# Palace revolutions epoch

Peter II (1727-1730)



- \* 1727 г. Peter II came to power after Catherine's death.
- \* He was the grand-son of Peter I (son of Aleksey)
- \* 1730 he died suddenly

# Palace revolutions epoch

## Anna Ivanovna

- \* Empress 1730-1740
- \* She was a niece of Peter the Great
- \* The Supreme secret council invited her under *Conditions*  
(*limited /constitutional monarchy*)



# The Conditions

- \* Not to begin any war
- \* Not to conclude peace
- \* Not to increase taxes
- \* The army under the Supreme secret council control
- \* Only the aristocracy can be appointed on high ranks in Army
- \* Not to take manors and possessions without judge decision
- \* Not to grant manors
- \* Not to appoint to court without permission of the Supreme secret council
- \* Limits for budget expenditure



# Palace revolutions epoch

Elizaveta Petrovna  
(1741-1761)



In 1755 with the initiative of I.I. Shuvalov Moscow university was founded.

In 1757 Russia entered into the Seven Years' War





# Екатерина II

## 1762-1796

Sophie Friederike Auguste von Anhalt-Zerbst-Dornburg.

Born 1729.

She came to Russia in 1744

1745 she married Peter III (Karl Peter Ulrich von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorf )

On 28 June 1762 Catherine with the support of the guard, headed by her favorite G. Orlov deposed Peter III



# Enlightened Absolutism of Catherine

## II

### Age of Enlightenment

From Decart to Voltaire

Voltaire (1694-1778); J.-J. Rousseau (1712-1778);  
Ch.-L. Montesquieu; (1689-1755)

Enlightenment principles:

- \* Secular values
- \* Rationality
- \* Social contract concept
- \* Liberalism
- \* Education

# Enlightened Absolutism of Catherine II

- \* 26 February 1764 decree of church possession secularization (2 millions peasants)
- \* 1765 Free Economic Society
- \* 1767 Calling of Ulozhennaya commission
- \* 1775 Reform of administrative-territorial system
- \* Economic reform
- \* 21 April 1785 Confered charter for the dvoryanstvo
- \* 21 April 1785 Confered charter for cities



# Ulozhennaya (Codifying) commission (1767-1768)

Development of a new Code of laws that would replace The Sobornoye Ulozheniye of 1649

«***Instructions***» to the Olozhennaya commission is a theoretical basis for the Enlightened Absolutism in Russia.

Based on Ch.-L. Montesquieu De l'esprit des lois (The Spirit of the Laws ) and Cesare Beccaria Dei delitti e delle pene ("On Crimes and Punishments") and Encyclopaedia of D. Diderot and J.-B. d'Alembert



# «Instructions» to the Olozhennaya commission

- \* The monarchy was recognized as ideal form of government in Russia. The monarch was declared a source of unlimited power: it consolidates the society, creates and interprets the laws.
- \* There were no restrictions for the supreme power of the monarch's, except for the ethical.
- \* The law is a main instrument of the government.
- \* The Social contract and the Natural law concepts were excepted.
- \* Freedom - the right to do what the law allows

# Ulozhennaya (Codifying) commission (1767-1768)

564 deputies

Including 28 from government institutions

161 – from dvoryanstvo

208 - from cities

167 – from peasants (except serfs)

- \* Estates interests

- \* Under the pretext of the war with the Ottoman Empire it was dissolved.

# Reform of administrative-territorial system

- \* According to rational principles
- \* Province with the population under 300-400 thousand inventoried souls.
- \* Uyezd (district) – 20-30 thousand inventoried souls

# Economic reforms

## 1775 Guilds' reform

- \* Merchants were released from the poll tax.
- \* Three guilds of merchants were established.
- \* The merchant of the top guild could occupy with the international trade.
- \* The merchant of the top and the second guild could afford to have factories and plants

## 1775 Manifest about freedom of enterprise

# Serfs' position

- \* 1763 Fee for the suppression of revolts charged on peasants
- \* 1765 Landowners are allowed to condemn to penal servitude to Siberia
- \* 1767 Serfs are forbidden to file complaints against landlords
- \* 1775 Landlords can apply corporal punishment and to imprison serfs.



# Conferred charter for the dvoryanstvo

- \* Freedom from compulsory service
- \* Freedom from taxes
- \* Freedom from corporal punishment
- \* Jurisdiction only noble court
- \* Exclusive right to own land and the peasants
- \* The right to trade, mining, industrial enterprise
- \* The right to elect district and provincial leaders of the nobility

# Conferred charter for the cities

- \* Self-government right

Municipal Assembly, which elects the mayor and representatives of judicial institutions

City Council

- \* Social services are under city's jurisdiction

Meanwhile meticulous control of the central government



The features of industrial revolution. Appearance and development of industrial society estates. Territorial expansion of Russian empire. Social movements.



# Aggravation of modernization problem in the middle of 19 century

- \* The Serfdom problem
- \* No internal market
- \* No financial market
- \* The only consumer – the state

# Projects and efforts to emancipate the serfs

\* 20 February 1803 Order about free ploughman

The landowners could set free their serfs with plot of arable land for fee

1804 Emancipation of peasant of the Baltic territories for free without plot of arable land

Projects of Kankrin, Arakcheev, Mordvinov

# Reforms 60-70 years of 19 c.

## \* **Emancipation reform of 19 February 1861:**

liquidation of serf dependence

Landowners had to apportion allotments to the peasants for an indefinite term usage

Peasants had to pay off their plot of arable land (1,5 billion of Rubles instead 500 millions)

Government paid to the landowners 80 % of the land cost, and the peasants were to repay to the state treasury within 49 years.

Mir communities had the power to distribute the land given to newly freed serfs

# Reforms 60-70 years of 19 c.

## \* **Zemstvo reform 1 January 1864:**

the elective all - estate bodies of local self-government in the regions and districts of the country.

The elections were not equal, they were carried out in three curiae: the land owners, the city real estate owners, the rural communities.

The *Zemstvo* could address to the government with a petition, but had no right of legislative initiative









# Reforms 60-70 years of 19 c.

- \* **City self-government reform:**

City Dumas -were created in towns

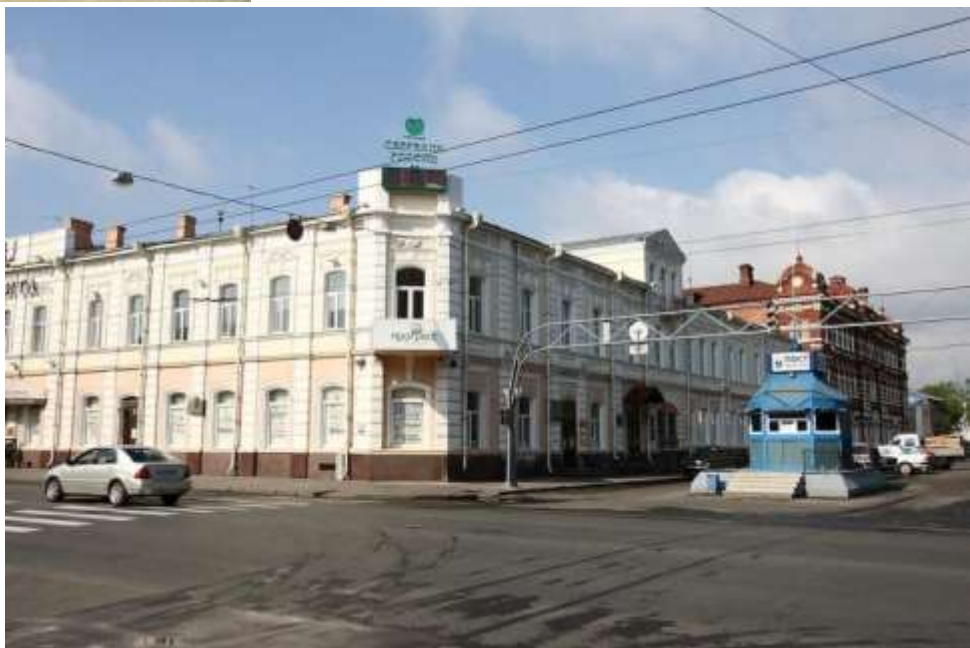
They were elected for 4 years on the basis of the property qualification.

The executive body of the *City Duma* was the city *Uprava* (administration) with the City Head as a chairman.

Томскъ. — Tomsk. № 4.  
Городская Управа и Дума.



Фот. П. И. Монушина, Томскъ.



# Reforms 60-70 years of 19 c.

- \* **Army reform 1874:**

general military service

- \* **Judicial system reform 1864:**

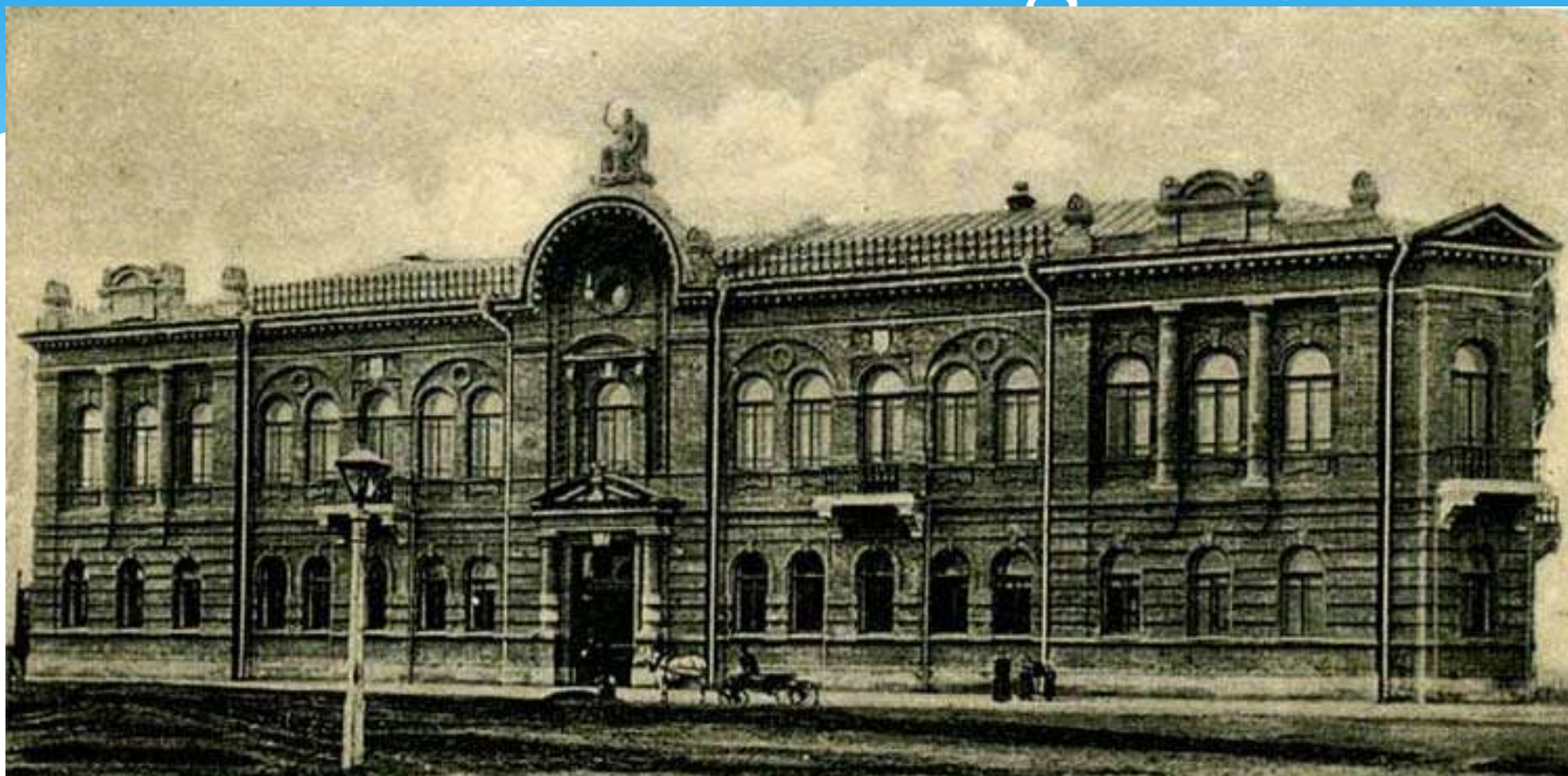
The judicial power was separated from the executive and legislative ones.

The courts of justice were organised from the representatives of all social estates, trials became public, criminal cases were tried by jury and advocates.

The judges became irremovable and really independent on the government officials.



# District Court building in Tomsk



ТОМСКЪ    Новый Окружный Судъ въ домъ Торг. Дома Е. Кухтерина С-ья

Изданіе Т-ва „Шенкинъ и Сквородовъ“

# Social movements

- \* There were two directions of public movement - a governmental and an opposition ones
- \* The opposition movement was subdivided into two directions - liberal and revolutionary.



# Decembrist revolt (backgrounds and pre-history)

- \* Napoleonic wars
- \* Guerrilla war 1812 with an active peasants participation
- \* 1816 Union of Salvation was founded
- \* 1821-1822 the Northern and the Southern society (St. Petersburg, Tulchin)



Pavel Pestel  
(1793-1826)

# Decembrist revolt (backgrounds and pre-history)

Political aims:

Northern – constitutional monarchy,  
abolition of serfdom and equality before  
the law (Constitution by N.M. Muraviev)

Southern – republic establishment  
("Russian Thruth" by P. Pestel)



Sergei Petrovich  
Troubetzkoy  
(1790-1860)

# Decembrist revolt

## 14 December 1825



# Orthodoxy, Autocracy, and Nationality Православие Самодержавие Народность

Dominant ideological doctrine of Russia

Author Sergey Semyonovich Uvarov (1833)




# Slavophiles and Westernizers

## Славянофилы и западники

- \* Khomyakov A.S.

- \* Chaadayev P.Yak. (declared “Madman”)  
Author of philosophical letters



- 
- \* However, the importance of liberals' activities in the second half of the nineteenth century was great: due to their efforts, the ideas of freedom, expansion of rights of Zemstvo, of parliamentarism penetrated in public consciousness via press.



# Revolutionary-democratic movement

30s-40s XIX c.

V.G.Belensky A.I.Herzen, N.G. Chernyshevsky

## Concepts:

- \* Future of Russian peasant community
- \* Peasant revolution
- \* “community socialism”



A.I. Herzen  
(1812-1870)

# Revolutionary-democratic movement

60s XIX c.

- \* Narodniki
- \* To go to the people to teach the peasantry their moral imperative to revolt
- \* Failed
- \* Left-wing terrorist movement

