

Village Life In Late Tsarist Russia

Village Life in Late Tsarist Russia The Lawful Empire Window on the East Jewish Philanthropy and Enlightenment in Late Tsarist Russia The Radical Right in Late Imperial Russia Late Tsarist Russia, 1881-1913 Rewriting Capitalism Oil and the Economy of Russia The Lena Goldfields Massacre and the Crisis of the Late Tsarist State Jewish Philanthropy and Enlightenment in Late-Tsarist Russia Big Business in Russia I Shop in Moscow Late Tsarist Russia, 1881–1913 Russia at Play Policing Prostitution Russia Revolutionary Russia The Tsar's Armenians Revolutionary Russia The Soviet Pharmaceutical Business During Its First Two Decades (1917-1937) Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia Voluntary Associations in Tsarist Russia Legacy of Blood The Russian Vision A Modern History of Russian Childhood To Reveal Our Hearts Russian Populism The Tsar's Colonels Late Imperial Russia, 1890-1917 The Degaev Affair Making Workers Soviet Keys to Happiness Vladimir Jabotinsky's Story of My Life The Tsarist Secret Police and Russian Society, 1880-1917 Russia's Economic Transitions A Mennonite Family in Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union, 1789-1923 Training the Nihilists Jews Under Tsars and Communists Disease, Health Care and Government in Late Imperial Russia The Revolution of 1905

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Training the Nihilists Sep 20 2019 "Examines Russian education--the term is used loosely to include the entire system of socialization and learning in the advanced and secondary schools--in order to explain the factors producing the young rebels: Where did they come from? How did it happen that year after year the schools turned out a steady stream of recruits for the revolutionary movement?"--preface.

The Tsar's Colonels Jun 29 2020 David Alan Rich weaves together several levels of narrative to show how the increasingly sophisticated, scientific, and positivistic work attitudes and habits Russia's general staff during the second half of the nineteenth century acculturated younger officers, redefining their relationship with, and responsibilities to, the state.

I Shop in Moscow Nov 15 2021 The first history of advertising in imperial Russia
The Degaev Affair Apr 27 2020 The well-known historian Pipes uses previously unexplored Russian archives to draw a brilliant psychological, political, and sociological portrait of Degaev--a committed terrorist in Russia and an admired professor in America. 18 illustrations.

Russian Populism Jul 31 2020 List of illustrations -- Preface -- Introduction: toward a definition of Russian populism -- Origins -- Foundations -- Populism in theory -- Populism in action -- Populist art -- Regrets and revisions -- Neo-populism -- Conclusion -- Selected further reading -- Bibliography -- Index.

A Mennonite Family in Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union, 1789-1923 Oct 22 2019 Rempel combines his first-hand account of life in Russian Mennonite settlements during the landmark period of 1900-1920, with a rich portrait of six generations of his ancestral family from the foundation of the first colony in 1789.

The Revolution of 1905 Jun 17 2019 This is a concise history of the Revolution of 1905, a critical juncture in the history of Russia when several possible paths were opened up for the country. By the end of that year, virtually every social group had become active in the opposition to the autocracy, which was on the verge of collapse. Only the promise of reform, in particular the formation of a parliament (Duma) that would participate in governing the country, enabled the old order to survive. For some eighteen months the opposition and the Tsarist regime continued to struggle for supremacy, and only in June 1907 did the government reassert its authority. It drastically changed the relatively liberal electoral law, depriving many citizens of the vote. Although the revolution was now over, some institutional changes remained intact. Most notably, Russia retained an elected legislature and political parties speaking for various social and economic interests. As a result, the autocratic system of rule was undermined, and the fate of the political and social order remained uncertain.

The Lawful Empire Sep 25 2022 An analysis of law and imperial rule reveals that Tsarist Russia was far more 'lawful' than generally assumed.

Jewish Philanthropy and Enlightenment in Late Tsarist Russia Jul 23 2022 The Society for the Promotion of Enlightenment among the Jews of Russia (OPE) was a philanthropic organization, the oldest Jewish organization in Russia. Founded by a few wealthy Jews in St. Petersburg who wanted to improve opportunities for Jewish people in Russia by increasing their access to education and modern values, OPE was secular and nonprofit. The group emphasized the importance of the unity of Jewish culture to help Jews integrate themselves into Russian society by opening, supporting, and subsidizing schools throughout the country. While reaching out to Jews across Russia, OPE encountered opposition on all fronts. It was hobbled by the bureaucracy and sometimes outright hostility of the Russian government, which imposed strict regulations on all aspects of Jewish lives. The OPE was also limited by the many disparate voices within the Jewish community itself. Debates about the best type of schools (secular or religious, co-educational or single-sex, traditional or "modern") were constant. Even the choice of language for the schools was hotly debated. Jewish Philanthropy and Enlightenment in Late-Tsarist Russia offers a model of individuals and institutions struggling with the concern so central to contemporary Jews in America and around the world: how to retain a strong Jewish identity, while fully

integrating into modern society.

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To Reveal Our Hearts Sep 01 2020 "In this study, Carole Balin introduces us to dozens of Jewish women who wrote in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Tsarist Russia. She concentrates on five who were among the most prolific and whose extant literary remains include not only fiction, poetry, drama, translations, and essays, but also memoirs, autobiographies, diaries, and letters. Balin devotes a chapter to each of these women, contextualizing her works within the culture in which she lived and wrote."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc.

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Vladimir Jabotinsky's Story of My Life Jan 25 2020 Vladimir Jabotinsky is well remembered as a militant leader and father of the right-wing Revisionist Zionist movement, but he was also a Russian-Jewish intellectual, talented fiction writer, journalist, playwright, and translator of poetry into Russian and Hebrew. His autobiography, *Sippur Yamai, Story of My Life*—written in Hebrew and published in Tel Aviv in 1936—gives a more nuanced picture of Jabotinsky than his popular image, but it was never published in English. In *Vladimir Jabotinsky's Story of My Life*, editors Brian Horowitz and Leonid Katsis present this much-needed translation for the first time, based on a rough draft of an English version that was discovered in Jabotinsky's archive at the Jabotinsky Institute in Tel Aviv. Jabotinsky's volume mixes true events with myth as he offers a portrait of himself from his birth in 1880 until just after the outbreak of World War I. He describes his personal development during childhood and early adult years in Odessa, Rome, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Istanbul, during Russia's Silver Age, a period known for spiritual searching, but also political violence, radicalism, and pogroms. He tells of his escape to Rome as a youth, his return to Odessa, and his eventual adoption of Zionism. He also depicts struggles with rivals and colleagues in both politics and journalism. The editors introduce the full text of the autobiography by discussing Jabotinsky's life, legacy, and writings in depth. As Jabotinsky is gaining a reputation for the quality of his fictional and semi-fictional

writing in the field of Israel studies, this autobiography will help reading groups and students of Zionism, Jewish history, and political studies to gain a more complete picture of this famous leader.

Late Imperial Russia, 1890-1917 May 29 2020 This new interpretation of the final years of Imperial Russia provides a clear and concise introduction to a critical period in the history of modern Russia. Professor Hutchinson outlines the key problems facing the Tsarist regime, and the attitudes of its Liberal critics and revolutionary enemies. In particular, he considers how the monarchy was able to withstand the uprisings of 1904-06, but failed in 1917. This important new study provides an analysis of social, as well as political developments, and concludes with a brief historiographical essay which draws together alternative interpretations of the final years of the Tsars.

Disease, Health Care and Government in Late Imperial Russia Jul 19 2019 This book addresses fundamental issues about the last decades of Tsarist Russia, contributing significantly to current debates about how far and how successfully modernisation was being implemented by the Tsarist regime. It focuses on successive outbreaks of cholera in the city of Saratov on the Volga, in particular contrasting the outbreak of 1892 - widely regarded at the time as a national fiasco and a transformative episode for the Russian Empire - with the cholera epidemics of 1904-1910 when - despite completely new scientific discoveries and administrative arrangements - Russia suffered another national outbreak of the disease. The book sets these outbreaks fully in their social, economic, political and cultural context, and explains why a medical and social disaster - which had long since been overcome in other parts of Europe - continued much later in Russia. It explores autocratic government, urban renewal, public health, and disaster management, including the management of widespread public hysteria and social unrest. The book further analyses the assimilation of Western medical knowledge, and the resulting institutional and epistemological changes. Overall, it demonstrates that Russia's medical history was inseparably linked to the nature of the tsarist regime itself in its confrontation with modernity.

Late Tsarist Russia, 1881-1913 May 21 2022 This book brings together the large volume of work on late Tsarist Russia published over the last 30 years, to show an overall picture of Russia under the last two tsars - before the war brought down not only the Russian empire but also those of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. It turns the attention from the old emphases on workers, revolutionaries, and a reactionary government, to a more diverse and nuanced picture of a country which was both a major European great power, facing the challenges of modernization and industrialization, and also a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional empire stretching across both Europe and Asia.

Window on the East Aug 24 2022 Robert Geraci presents an exceptionally original account of both the politics and the lived experience of diversity in a society whose ethnic complexity has long been downplayed. For centuries, Russians have defined their country as both a multinational empire and a homogeneous nation-state in the making, and have alternately embraced and repudiated the East or Asia as fundamental to Russia's identity. The author argues that the city of Kazan, in the middle Volga region, was the chief nineteenth-century site for mediating this troubled and paradoxical relationship with the East, much as St. Petersburg had served as Russia's window on Europe a century earlier. He shows how Russians sought through science,

religion, pedagogy, and politics to understand and promote the Russification of ethnic minorities in the East, as well as to define themselves. Vivid in narrative detail, meticulously argued, and peopled by a colorful cast including missionaries, bishops, peasants, mullahs, professors, teachers, students, linguists, orientalists, archeologists, and state officials, *Window on the East* uses previously untapped archival and published materials to describe the creation (sometimes intentional, sometimes unintentional) of intermediate and new forms of Russianness.

Village Life in Late Tsarist Russia Oct 26 2022 Ò . . . a marvelous source for the social history of Russian peasant society in the years before the revolution. . . . The translation is superb.Ó ÑSteven Hoch Ò . . . one of the best ethnographic portraits that we have of the Russian village. . . . a highly readable text that is an excellent introduction to the world of the Russian peasantry.Ó ÑSamuel C. Ramer *Village Life in Late Tsarist Russia* provides a unique firsthand portrait of peasant family life as recorded by Olga Semyonova Tian-Shanskaia, an ethnographer and painter who spent four years at the turn of the twentieth century observing the life and customs of villagers in a central Russian province. Unusual in its awareness of the rapid changes in the Russian village in the late nineteenth century and in its concentration on the treatment of women and children, Semyonova's ethnography vividly describes courting rituals, marriage and sexual practices, childbirth, infanticide, child-rearing practices, the lives of women, food and drink, work habits, and the household economy. In contrast to a tradition of rosy, romanticized descriptions of peasant communities by Russian upper-class observers, Semyonova gives an unvarnished account of the harsh living conditions and often brutal relationships within peasant families.

Policing Prostitution Aug 12 2021 *Policing Prostitution* examines the complex world of commercial sex in the late Russian Empire. From the 1840s until 1917, prostitution was legally tolerated across the Russian Empire under a system known as regulation. Medical police were in charge of compiling information about registered prostitutes and ensuring that they followed the strict rules prescribed by the imperial state governing their visibility and behaviour. The vast majority of women who sold sex hailed from the lower classes, as did their managers and clients. This study examines how regulation was implemented, experienced, and resisted amid rapid urbanization, industrialization, and modernization around the turn of the twentieth century. Each chapter examines the lives and challenges of different groups who engaged with the world of prostitution, including women who sold sex, the men who paid for it, mediators, the police, and wider urban communities. Drawing on archival material from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, *Policing Prostitution* illustrates how prostitution was an acknowledged, contested, and ever-present component of lower-class urban society in the late imperial period. In principle, the tsarist state regulated prostitution in the name of public order and public health; in practice, that regulation was both modulated by provincial police forces who had different local priorities, resources, and strategies, and contested by registered prostitutes, brothel madams, and others who interacted with the world of commercial sex.

The Soviet Pharmaceutical Business During Its First Two Decades (1917-1937) Mar 07 2021 Putting privately owned Russian pharmacies and pharmaceutical factories under state control in 1918/1919 did not improve the output and the distribution of soaps,

disinfectants, hormones, vitamins, and medicines. Newly available archival records show that managers appointed by the Soviet government to run sequestered factories employed business methods common to market economies to make the Soviet pharmaceutical sector profitable and productive. However, an inefficient macroeconomy and interference in day-to-day policy-making in the core industry by exogenous officials (frequent reorganization, limits on imports, and excessive exports) hindered production; this plus inefficient distribution shorted consumers. Inadequate amounts of pharmaceuticals undoubtedly contributed to high mortality during the civil war (1917-1921), collectivization and industrialization (1927-1938), and World War II (1939-1945).

Making Workers Soviet Mar 27 2020 This book examines the shifting identity of the working class in late tsarist and early Soviet societies.

Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia Feb 06 2021 The first full-length study of same-sex love in any period of Russian or Soviet history, *Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia* investigates the private worlds of sexual dissidents during the pivotal decades before and after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. Using records and archives available to researchers only since the fall of Communism, Dan Healey revisits the rich homosexual subcultures of St. Petersburg and Moscow, illustrating the ambiguous attitude of the late Tsarist regime and revolutionary rulers toward gay men and lesbians. *Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia* reveals a world of ordinary Russians who lived extraordinary lives and records the voices of a long-silenced minority.

Revolutionary Russia Apr 08 2021 *Revolutionary Russia: Documents and Materials* provides students with a collection of resources that explain the birth, adolescence, and maturity of the Russian revolution from its intellectual origins in Marxian philosophy to the death of the founder of Bolshevism, Vladimir Illich Ulyanov. The opening chapter discusses the theory and necessity for revolution in Europe generally and especially in Tsarist Russia. Additional chapters examine the challenges of the late Tsarist regime and the reign of Nicholas II, the split in the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party after the Congress in 1903, and Lenin and Bolshevism. Students read documents about the upheaval of 1905, the impact of World War I on the proletarian revolution, how the brutal civil war and allied intervention attempted to destroy the Bolshevik experiment, and the challenges of governing what was left of the Russian empire after the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The final chapter covers Lenin's final years. Designed to help students better understand current events and contemporary issues in Russia and the rest of the world, *Revolutionary Russia* is an exemplary textbook for courses and programs in world history and Russian history.

Oil and the Economy of Russia Mar 19 2022 This book examines the development of the Russian economy from tsarist times to the present through the lens of the oil industry. It considers the role of the state, business-state relations, foreign participation, enterprise performance and technology. Besides providing much rich detail on the changing nature of the oil industry, the book also puts forward important conclusions, including the fact that in the late nineteenth century private enterprise rather than the state was the principal driver of economic development, and that after the collapse of the Soviet Union incumbent managers were more effective in running their companies than financier entrants, whose main concern was short-term gain.

Russia at Play Sep 13 2021 An athlete becomes a movie star; a waiter rises to manage a chain of nightclubs; a movie scenarist takes to writing restaurant reviews. Intrepid women hunt bears, drive in automobile races, and fly, first in balloons and then in airplanes. Sensational crimes jump from city streets onto the screen almost before the pistols have had a chance to cool. Paris in the Twenties? Fitzgerald's New York? Early Hollywood? No, tsarist Russia in the last decades before the Revolution. In *Russia at Play*, Louise McReynolds recreates a vibrant, rapidly changing culture in rich detail. Her account encompasses the "legitimate" stage, vaudeville, nightclubs, restaurants, sports, tourism, and the silent movie industry. McReynolds reveals a pluralist and dynamic society, and shows how the new icons of mass culture affected the subsequent gendering of identities. The rapid industrialization and urbanization of the late tsarist period spawned dramatic social changes--an urban middle class and a voracious consumer culture demanded new forms of entertainment. The result was the rapid incursion of commercial values into the arts and the athletic field and unprecedented degrees of social interaction in the new nightclubs, vaudeville houses, and cheap movie houses. Traditional rules of social conduct shifted to greater self-fulfillment and self-expression, values associated with the individualism and consumerism of liberal capitalism. Leisure-time activities, McReynolds finds, allowed Russians who partook of them to recreate themselves, to develop a modern identity that allowed for different senses of the self depending on the circumstances. The society that spawned these impulses would disappear in Russia for decades under the combined blows of revolution, civil war, and collectivization, but questions of personal identity are again high on the agenda as Russia makes the transition from a collectivist society to one in which the dominant ethos remains undefined.

Voluntary Associations in Tsarist Russia Jan 05 2021 On the eve of World War I, Russia, not known as a nation of joiners, had thousands of voluntary associations. Joseph Bradley examines the crucial role of voluntary associations in the development of civil society in Russia from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century.

Russia Jul 11 2021 This 1912 work was the last updating of an influential and still relevant work on late Tsarist Russia.

***Rewriting Capitalism* Apr 20 2022** Holmgren examines how capitalism in turn-of-the-century Russia and the Kingdom of Poland affected the elitist culture of literature, publishing, book markets, and readership.

***The Russian Vision* Nov 03 2020** Ilya Repin (1844-1930) is a key figure of Russian nineteenth-century realism; his career spanned a period of huge cultural, social and political change, bearing witness to the challenge to the Russian autocracy, the coming of the October Revolution and the dawn of the Soviet Union. From humble peasant beginnings Repin rose to a place of artistic pre-eminence and international acclaim and was the most important influence in shaping a distinctly Russian school of art. Through a series of successful but controversial works he addressed such issues as the hard lives of the peasants, the fate of revolutionary activists and Russian history, as well as painting some of the nation's greatest cultural figures, many of whom - such as Tolstoy, Mussorgsky and Gorky - he counted as personal friends. *The Russian Vision: The Art of Ilya Repin* presents the life and work of the most celebrated Russian painter of his generation. A comprehensive survey of Repin's oeuvre, featuring a wealth of little-seen paintings; dramatic, distinctive images that evoke the hardships,

pleasures and everyday routines of Russian society in the twilight years of Tsarist rule. Having declined in the twentieth century, Repin's reputation is growing again.

Combining close readings of all his major canvases, as well as many of his lesser-known works, within the broader context of Russian art, society and culture, written in an accessible style, David Jackson's book, featuring more than 100 colour plates of Repin's work, and telling the story of his life, will do much to help restore his stature.

Keys to Happiness Feb 24 2020 "This release is an important contribution to the literary discourse about women's lives, sexuality, politics and popular culture in early 20th-century Russia." —Publishers Weekly One of the most sensationally popular and influential of all pre-Revolutionary novels, *Keys to Happiness* is set against a panorama of Russian society on the eve of World War I. It tells the stormy tale of Manya Yeltsova, a Russian "new woman" who pursues her dreams and passions as a dancer and free spirit who captivates, among others, a Jewish socialist tycoon and a reactionary Russian nobleman. At the time of its publication, the novel crossed the boundaries of both gender and class to define a new type of literature in Russian society. The editors' informative introduction places the novel within its cultural, political, and social context and makes clear for today's readers its literary and historical importance.

The Radical Right in Late Imperial Russia Jun 22 2022 The revolutionary movements in late tsarist Russia inspired a reaction by groups on the right. Although these groups were ostensibly defending the status quo, they were in fact, as this book argues, very radical in many ways. This book discusses these radical rightist groups, showing how they developed considerable popular appeal across the whole Russian Empire, securing support from a wide cross-section of society. The book considers the nature and organisation of the groups, their ideologies and policies on particular issues and how they changed over time. The book concludes by examining how and why the groups lost momentum and support in the years immediately before the First World War, and briefly explores how far present day rightist groups in Russia are connected to this earlier movement.

The Lena Goldfields Massacre and the Crisis of the Late Tsarist State Feb 18 2022 In 1912 a thin line of Russian soldiers, confronted by a large crowd of gold miners on strike for several weeks, reacted with fear and anger. At their officers' orders, they opened fire, shooting five hundred unarmed protestors. The event reverberated across Russia. The Lena goldfields massacre can be viewed from several distinct viewpoints, each presenting a contrasting story. Author Michael Melancon avoids prematurely picking a "right" way of looking at the massacre. Instead, he explores all aspects of the incident, from the despair of the miners at the poor conditions they faced, to the calculations and priorities of the mining entrepreneurs and state officials, and even the rationale of the soldiers who pulled the triggers. *The Lena Goldfields Massacre and the Crisis of the Late Tsarist State* will appeal to anyone interested in labor relations, in revolutionary movements, and in transitions associated with modernization. Its comparative framework will be helpful for generalists and Europeanists. It will also provide food for thought for those who seek a carefully researched examination of Russian society during the early twentieth century.

Revolutionary Russia Jun 10 2021 *Revolutionary Russia: Documents and Materials* provides students with a collection of resources that explain the birth, adolescence,

and maturity of the Russian revolution from its intellectual origins in Marxian philosophy to the death of the founder of Bolshevism, Vladimir Illich Ulyanov. The opening chapter discusses the theory and necessity for revolution in Europe generally and especially in Tsarist Russia. Additional chapters examine the challenges of the late Tsarist regime and the reign of Nicholas II, the split in the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party after the Congress in 1903, and Lenin and Bolshevism. Students read documents about the upheaval of 1905, the impact of World War I on the proletarian revolution, how the brutal civil war and allied intervention attempted to destroy the Bolshevik experiment, and the challenges of governing what was left of the Russian empire after the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The final chapter covers Lenin's final years. Designed to help students better understand current events and contemporary issues in Russia and the rest of the world, *Revolutionary Russia* is an exemplary textbook for courses and programs in world history and Russian history.

Russia's Economic Transitions Nov 22 2019 This book is concerned with Russia's economic transition from a predominantly feudal economy to a capitalist economy; from an economy based on private ownership, to one based exclusively on state ownership, and finally, from the latter back to private ownership and market-directed relations. These transitions have generated much thought not only in economics, but in history, political science and sociology. Current research in economic transition is commanding great interest; as it reviews methods and outcomes of privatization, along with a variety of problems in economic growth, industrial organization, public economics, international finance and monetary economics.

The Tsar's Armenians May 09 2021 In 1903 Tsar Nicholas II issued a decree allowing the confiscation of Armenian Church property, marking the low point in relations between imperial Russia and its Armenian subjects. Yet just over a decade later, Russian Armenians were fully supportive of the Russian war effort. Drawing on previously untouched archival material and a range of secondary sources published in English, French, Russian and Turkish, this is the first English-language study of this drastic change in relations in the Caucasus. Onur Onol explains how and why the shift took place by looking in detail at the imperial Russian authorities and their relationship with the three pillars of the Russian Armenian community: the Armenian Church, the Armenian bourgeoisie and the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (Dashnaksutiun). Onol places the evolution within a context of wider political questions, such as the Russian revolutionary movement, Russia's nationalities question, Tsarist fears of pan-Islamism, the path to World War I and the influence of key characters in Russian policy making, from Pyotr Stolypin to Illarion Vorontsov-Dashkov. This book fills a conspicuous void in the extant historiography, and will be of interest to scholars working on Russian, Armenian and Ottoman history.

Jews Under Tsars and Communists Aug 20 2019 Tracing the evolving nature of popular and official beliefs about the purported nature of the Jews from the 18th century onwards, *Russia and the Jewish Question* explores how perceptions of Jews in late Imperial Russia and the Soviet Union shaped the regimes' policies toward them. In so doing Robert Weinberg provides a fruitful lens through which to investigate the social, economic, political, and cultural developments of modern Russia. Here, Weinberg reveals that the 'Jewish Question' – and, by extension anti-Semitism – emerged at the end of the 18th century when the partitions of Poland made hundreds of thousands of

Jews subjects of the Russian crown. He skillfully argues the phrase itself implies the singular nature of Jews as a group of people whose religion, culture, and occupational make-up prevent them from fitting into predominantly Christian societies. The book then expounds how other characteristics were associated with the group over time: in particular, debates about rights of citizenship, the impact of industrialization, the emergence of the nation-state, and the proliferation of new political ideologies and movements contributed to the changing nature of the 'Jewish Question'. Its content may have not remained static, but its purpose consistently questions whether or not Jews pose a threat to the stability and well-being of the societies in which they live and this, in a specifically Russian context, is what Weinberg examines so expertly.

Legacy of Blood Dec 04 2020 "Pogroms and blood libels constitute the two classical and most extreme manifestations of tsarist antisemitism. They were often closely intertwined in history and memory, not least because the accusation of blood libel, the allegation that Jews murder Christian children to use their blood for ritual purposes, frequently triggered anti-Jewish violence. Such events were and are considered central to the Jewish experience in late tsarist Russia, the only country on earth with large scale anti-Jewish violence in the early twentieth century. Boasting its break from the tsarist period, the Soviet regime proudly claimed to have eradicated these forms of antisemitism. But, alas, life was much more complicated. The phenomenon and the memory of pogroms and blood libels in different areas of interwar Soviet Union- including Ukraine, Belorussia, Russia and Central Asia- as well as, after World War II, in the newly annexed territories of Lithuania, Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia are a reminder of continuities in the midst of revolutionary ruptures. The persistence, the permutation, and the responses to anti-Jewish violence and memories of violence suggest that Soviet Jews (and non-Jews alike) cohabited with a legacy of blood that did not vanish. This book traces the "afterlife" of these extreme manifestations of antisemitism in the USSR, and in doing so sheds light on the broader question of the changing position of Jews in Soviet society. One notable rupture in manifestations of antisemitism from tsarist to Soviet times included the virtual disappearance- at least during the interwar period- of the tight link between pogroms and blood allegations, indeed a common feature in the waves of anti-Jewish violence that erupted during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries." --

A Modern History of Russian Childhood Oct 02 2020 A Modern History of Russian Childhood examines the changes and continuities in ideas about Russian childhood from the 18th to the 21st century. It looks at how children were thought about and treated in Russian and Soviet culture, as well as how the radical social, political and economic changes across the period affected children. It explains how and why childhood became a key concept both in Late Imperial Russia and in the Soviet Union and looks at similarities and differences to models of childhood elsewhere. Focusing mainly on children in families, telling us much about Russian and Soviet family life in the process, Elizabeth White combines theoretical ideas about childhood with examples of real, lived experiences of children to provide a comprehensive overview of the subject. The book also offers a comprehensive synthesis of a wide range of secondary sources in English and Russian whilst utilizing various textual primary sources as part of the discussion. This book is key reading for anyone wanting to understand the social and cultural history of Russia as well as the history of childhood

in the modern world.

The Tsarist Secret Police and Russian Society, 1880-1917 Dec 24 2019 Alexander II's Great Reforms of the early 1860s unleashed hopes among Russians for a true civil society that would enjoy the benefits of increased political freedom and exclusion from want. Instead, after the attempt on the Tsar's life by D. V. Karakozov in 1866, Russian political life became trapped within a vicious circle of political reaction, growing disillusionment with the government and intensifying political dissent that increasingly manifested itself in acts of terrorism against Tsarist officials. The creation of the Department of State Police in 1880, to combat all forms of political subversion, served as a declaration of war by the Russian government, not only against Russia's terrorists, but also against enlightened society as a whole. The secret police acted as the vanguard of the forces of order in this internal war, its tentacles penetrating every corner of Russian life. Zuckerman's book is the first to place the entire history of the so-called "Okhrana" within the context of the political and social history of late imperial Russia. Indeed, Zuckerman shows that, ironically, the secret police were themselves victims of the political culture they strove to preserve.

Late Tsarist Russia, 1881–1913 Oct 14 2021 This book brings together the large volume of work on late Tsarist Russia published over the last 30 years, to show an overall picture of Russia under the last two tsars - before the war brought down not only the Russian empire but also those of Germany, Austria–Hungary and Turkey. It turns the attention from the old emphases on workers, revolutionaries, and a reactionary government, to a more diverse and nuanced picture of a country which was both a major European great power, facing the challenges of modernization and industrialization, and also a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional empire stretching across both Europe and Asia.

Big Business in Russia Dec 16 2021 Counter to the traditional view that Russian capitalism was shaped by tsarist states orders, this work argues that the Russian Putilov Company was successful because of business practices that resembled the experiences of manufacturers in Britain, France, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Germany.