


ANCIENT RUSSIA

- Early Russia collection of cities.
- It developed like West European feudal society.
- People - independent cultivators.
- Peasants were free-merely paid tribute.
- Legendary city Slavyansk- great grand father of Slaves, Sloven.
- Vikings neighbours forced Slavs to pay tribute.
- Wise powerful prince Gostomysl gathered army & retrieve.



ANCIENT RUSSIA

- Gostomysl got his daughter married to of the Rusich-son of Rus, she gave birth to Rurik.
 - After Gostomysl internal conflicts aroused among Slav tribes.
 - Slavic princes agreed to called Rurik to rule.
 - Gostomysl's grandson Vadim the courageous had duel with Rurik, where Vadim lost his life.
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KIEV RUS

- Novgorod a city built in place of ancient Slavyansk.
- After Rurik, adolescent Igor's uncle Oleg (879-912).
- Oleg extends power southward, in 882 shifts the capital from Novgorod to Kiev.
- Kiev became centre of trade route:
Scandinavia – Kiev – Constantinople



KIEV RUS

- Igor (912-945)
- Grown up & took over after uncle – Oleg.
- Igor crushed and put more tax on Derevlians.
- Igor was killed by Derevlians.
- Igor left behind a young son Svetoslav & wife Olga.
- Olga took cruel revenge & reconcentrated on building state.
- Svetoslav (945-972) – a most famous warrior took over.



KIEV RUS

- Olga adopted Christianity and asked Svetoslav too, but he refused.
- After Svetoslav 3 rulers lead to conflicts: Yaropolk in Kiev, Oleg in Derevlians land, Vladimir I in Novgorod.
- Vladimir I (980-1015) became single ruler in Kiev & extended empire till Baltic sea.



KIEV RUS

- Vladimir besides warrior a religious personality.
- He centralized the power through strict rules and religious efforts.
- After carefully consideration of all faiths, he adopted Christianity.
- Rus was Christianized in 988.
- Vladimir ruled for 50 years- strengthened the city & got fame.
- Vladimir divided the kingdom among his 12 sons – ruled in various cities.
- Pretender to throne Prince Yaroslav of Novogorod.
- Throne of the Great Prince should have gone to Sviatopolk.



KIEV RUS

- In the absence of Vladimir's other sons Boris Svetopolk took over
- Sviatopolk killed Boris & Gleb
- Yaroslav in Novgorod knew everything through sister's letter.
- With Vikings Yaroslav attacked Kiev and took over.
- Mstislav claims the throne but later agreed to retain in Chernigov & lived in harmony
- Yaroslav as wise kings codified laws, made alliances, encouraged the arts, etc.



KIEV RUS

- But unfortunately in the end, decided to act like Lear - divided his kingdom amongst his children.
- After Yaroslav death (1054) within a few decades Kiev Rus broken up into regional power centers.
- However Vladimir Monomakh (1113-1125) got significant success in rebuilding & unite the Rus after Vladimir the Saint & Yaroslav the Wise.
- But after the death of Vladimir Monomakh wars among princes started with a new force & Kiev's control over the cities weakend.
- Finally after Vladimir's son Mstislav the Great (1125-1132) Rus disintegrated in several principalities & states.



KIEV RUS

- Suzdal & Rostov had a special place due to the Vladimir Monomakh's son Yuri.
- He kept on fighting for his claim to throne for whole life – called Dolgoruky.
- In 1147 Yuri Dolgoruky organized feast at his hunting lodge atop a hill – Moskva
- Moskva: the small settlement that would soon become the pre-eminent city in Russia
- It was built by the boyar of Yuri Dolgoruky-Stepan Ivanovich Kuchka.



KIEV RUS

- Yuri wanted to conquer Kiev, he attacked Kiev twice.
- After 1155 he did not leave Kiev and sent one of his younger son Vasilko to Suzdal.
- In 1157 Yuri died.
- Heir of Yuri Dolgoruki prince Andrei had enough strength to rule Kiev but he did not like Kiev & shifted the kingdom to Suzdal city named Vladimir.



KIEV RUS

- Struggle for Kiev throne continued.
- Prince of Kiev named as Prince the Great tried to disturb Andrei.
- Andrei won Novgorod later attacked on Kiev with son Mstislav but did not shift to Kiev.
- Andrei tried to attack Suzdal & Rostov to unify Rus but killed by the boyars.
- Thus after centuries the first attempt to unify Russian lands became unsuccessful.
- This was the end of Kiev Rus.



MONGOL INVASION & EMERGENCE OF MOSCOW

- Kievan Rus struggled on into 13th century but destroyed by Mongols.
- Batu khan, a grandson of Jenghiz Khan invaded into Kievan Rus from his capital Kazan in 1237.
- Batu destroyed all major cities except Novgorod & Pskov.
- Princes were forced to pay tribute to Mongol empire “Golden Horde”.
- Invasions by Swedes (1240) & Livonian Brothers – Teutonic Knights.
- Both were defeated by great warrior Alexander Nevsky, Prince of Novgorod (Victory on Neva River)



MONGOL INVASION & EMERGENCE OF MOSCOW

- Mongols continued to collect tribute from princes.
- By the end of 14th century Moscow felt strong enough to challenge the Tatars directly.
- In 1380 Muscovite prince Dmitry Donskoi's decisive victory on Tatar at Kulikovo Field made him popular.
- Grand Duke Ivan III subjugated most of the Moscow's rival cities, effectively controlled the entire country & tore up the Tatar's tribute charter.
- Ivan IV (the Terrible) succeeded his father Vasily III in 1533 at age of three.



EMERGENCE OF MOSCOW

- After a series of regents in 1547 Ivan IV adopted the title of “Tsar”.
- Ivan IV set about crushing the power of boyars, reorganizing the military, preparing to attack on Tatars.
- In 1552 he conquered Kazan in 1556 Astrakhan and destroyed remaining powers of Golden Horde.
- Ivan IV started conquest & colonization of Siberia.



EMERGENCE OF MOSCOW

- Ivan the Terrible: Horrific campaign against boyars, executing/exiling those who displeased him, in rage killed his son with an iron rod.
- After death of Ivan IV or Terrible, he was succeeded by his son Fyodor.
- Fyodor incapable to rule & left management of the kingdom to his brother-in-law, Boris Godunov.
- Boris Godunov began to work to secure the succession for himself & murdered Fyodor's younger brother Dmitri in 1591.



EMERGENCE OF MOSCOW

- Fyodor died in 1598 & Godunov was made Tsar – but his rule was never accepted by all nobilities.
- Within a few years a pretender arose in Poland, claiming to be Dmitry & invaded Russia with the help of Poland's army in 1604.
- In 1605 suddenly Godunov died & the “Time of Troubles” began.
- In 1608 another false Dmitri organizes rebellion near Moscow.



EMERGENCE OF MOSCOW

- Finally, in 1613 Poles were ousted from Moscow.
- Boyars unanimously elected Michael Romanov as Tsar.
- Romanov dynasty rules for next 304 years until Russian Revolution in 1917.



ROMANOV

- For the first few generations, the Romanovs were happy to maintain the status quo in Russia.
- They continued to centralize power but could not do little to bring up Russia in accordance with the development in Europe.
- Peter the Great decided to bring reforms in Russia.
- Peter – youngest son of Alexis's second wife.
- Tsar Alexis also had three children by first wife: Feodor an invalid; Sophia; Ivan a semi-imbecile.
- After the death of Alexis in 1676 Feodor became Tsar but died in 1682 due to poor constitution.



ROMONOVS

- Family of Peter's mother succeeded in having him chosen over Ivan to be Tsar.
- Ten year old Peter was brought from Kolomenskoe to Kremlin
- Soon Ivan's family with support of Kremlin Guard launched a coup d'etat.
- Peter was force to endure the horrible sight of his supporters & family members.
- Peter would dislike the Moscow for rest of his life
- Outcome of coup – joint Tsar-ship under regency of elder sister Sophia.



ROMONOVS

- Peter was sent back to Kolomenskoe.
- Peter possessed a penchant for war games, military drill & seigecraft.
- He learned Western European tactics & strategy with European soldiers community.
- In 1689 Peter was to come of age, Sophia attempted another coup-this time she was defeated & confined to Novodevichy convent.
- Six year later Ivan died, leaving Peter in sole possession of the throne.
- Rather than rule in Moscow Peter decided to embark on a Grand Tour of Europe.



ROMONOVS

- In span of two years he met monarchs, conducted diplomacy, worked as a ship carpenter in Holland, etc.
- He amassed knowledge on European industrial techniques & State administration.
- Peter determined to modernize Russia.
- In 1698, still on tour, Peter received about another rebellion by the Kremlin Guard instigated by Sophia.
- Peter returned back, defeated the guard with his own European-drilled units, hanged the bodies of surviving rebels outside Sofia's convent window.
- Sofia went mad.



REFORMS OF PETER THE GREAT

- Peter started to westernize the Russia
- Started by himself clipping off the beards of his nobles.
- Banned traditional Muscovite dress for all men.
- Introduced military conscription.
- Established technical schools
- Replaced the Church patriarchy with a Synod answerable to himself
- Simplified the alphabet
- Tried to improve manners of the court



REFORMS OF PETER THE GREAT

- Changed the calendar
- Julian Calendar (starting date with birth of Christ, Starting month 1st January from 1st September)
- Changed his title from Tsar to Emperor
- Found the city St. Petersburg
- Window to West
- Class structure – 14 ranks based on service.
- Well-oiled military machine – top priority
- Found Russian navy



REFORMS OF PETER THE GREAT

- Many reforms : women in society
- Started girls' educational academy
- Encouraged western fashion
- Brought women into society by popularizing balls & other social events
- Due to his reforms, restrictions clergy convinced that he was the antichrist.
- In 1703 most dramatic of his reforms – transfer the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg.
- Peter generated considerable opposition: Conservative clergy & nobility



PETER THE GREAT

- His own son Alexis criticized father's policies
- Alexis became focus for opposition, but he seemed to desire no position
- In 1716 Alexis fled to Vienna renounced his right to succession
- Peter suspected – Alexis fled in order to rally foreign backing
- Peter persuaded him to return and arrested for treason
- In 1718 Alexis was sentenced to death but he died before due to wounds of torture



PETER THE GREAT

- Peter died in 1725, remains most controversial figures in Russian history.
- He was deeply committed making Russia a powerful member of modern Europe.
- Reforms were financed at the expenses of peasantry, who increasingly forced into serfdom.
- After Peter's great number of rulers came for short period, hence couldn't achieve fame.
- It was until the reign of Catherine the great that his desire to make Russia into a great European power was in fact achieved.



CATHERINE THE GREAT

- Peter III (grandson of Peter I) was crowned as Emperor in 1761.
- He was not accompanied by his wife, Catherine II, a year younger but far mature.
- Peter III (Пётр III) grown into a fool & Catherine (Екатерина II) as intellectual personality.
- Court was familiar with Catherine's capability as politician.
- Conflict between Peter & Catherine.
- Peter manage to dismiss the entire court diplomatically.
- Support for Catherine widespread and Peter was suspicious.



CATHERINE THE GREAT

- Catherine was greeted & Peter was confronted with a fait-accompli, abdication.
- Peter III was dead a week later.
- After a series of rulers, who came for short period or could not achieve great, Catherine II (Catherine the Great, 1761-96) crowned as empress.
- Catherine II becomes the most powerful sovereign in Europe.
- She continued Peter the Great's reforms.
- Increasing central control over the provinces.
- Developed diplomatic relations with Eastern & Central Europe.
- Fond of arts – build & founded the Hermitage Museum.
- She founded academic journals, libraries, etc.



CATHERINE THE GREAT

- She founded academic journals, libraries, etc.
- But with the onset of the French Revolution, Catherine became conservative & reserved many liberal reforms.
- Catherine like Peter the Great contributed to the peasantry in Russia.
- Catherine died in 1796 and succeeded by her son Paul.
- Paul reign lasted only for five years & accounted a complete disaster.
- Paul succeeded by his son Alexander I
- Alexander I is remembered for having been the ruler of Russia during Napoleon invasion



NAPOLEON INVASION

- At the beginning of 19th century almost whole Europe - control of Napoleon Bonaparte
- Napoleon wanted to force Tsar Alexander I to submit once again to the terms of a treaty.
- With about 5,00,000 soldiers, a largest army – Napoleon entered Russia.
- In June 1812 Napoleon began his fatal Russian campaign.
- Russians under Marshal Kutuzov avoided direct confrontation and begin defensive campaign



NAPOLEON INVASION

- Marshal Kutuzov opted strategic retreat, devastating the land as they fell back.
- Napoleon's massive food supply lines turned thinner & his force began to decline.
- By September without any battle French Army reduced by more than two third from fatigue, hunger, desertion & raids by Russian forces.
- Moscow was now only 110 km away from Napoleon, hence Tsar Alexander I insisted for battle.
- Both armies met on Borodino field.



NAPOLEON INVASION

- By the end of the day 108,000 soldiers died.
- But neither side had gained a decisive victory.
- Kutuzov realized further defense would be senseless – withdrew his forces.
- Kutuzov urged Moscow to begin a massive & panicked exodus.
- Napoleon reached Moscow on September 14, but found burnt city, with no population, food & shelter.
- After waiting in vain for Alexander I to offer to negotiate, Napoleon ordered his troops to begin the march home.
- French were in no shape for a battle.



NAPOLEON INVASION

- Having waited until mid-October to depart French army soon found itself in midst of winter.
- Temperature soon dropped well below freezing.
- Cossacks (Russians) attacked stragglers and isolated units.
- Napoleon reached Paris with only 10,000 men survived.
- This campaign ensured Napoleon's downfall and Russia's status as leading power in post-Napoleon Europe.
- Russia emerged more powerful than ever from the Napoleon era, but its internal tensions began to increase.



TOWARDS DECEMBRIST MOVEMENT

- In 1816 officers of the Guard in St. Petersburg created the Union of Salvation.
- This secret organization had goal to kill czar & introduce the constitution.
- But due to internal riffs (conflicts) plan was never carried out.
- As result Union of Salvation disintegrated.
- In 1818 Union of Prosperity was organized in Moscow, but soon dissolved due to internal arguments.
- In 1821, the Southern Society headed by Pestel, was created from the members of the Union of Prosperity in the Ukraine.
- In 1822, the Northern Society headed by Muravyev, was created in St. Petersburg.
- Both Northern Society (Pestel) and Southern society begin to plot a military coup for political transformation.



DECEMBRIST MOVEMENT

- The armed uprising scheduled for summer 1826, but hastened by the death of Alexander I on Nov 19, 1825.
- On December 14, 1825, the conspirators led 3,000 soldiers and jailors on Senate Square in St. Petersburg.
- They were in hope to stop the Senate from swearing in Nicholas I & force him to introduce constitutional govt.
- But Nicholas I managed to put down the uprising of Decembrist by using armed force.
- On December 29, 1825, the members of the Southern Society began revolt in the Ukraine, but they were also put down.
- Five leaders were executed & around 500 participants in Decembrist organizations got various punishments.



TOWARDS THE REVOLUTION

- During first months of the reign of Nicholas I – most reactionary periods of the Russian history.
- Nicholas I – against revolutionary, democratic & liberal movements not only in Russia but in Europe too.
- State discipline toughened in order to establish complete monarchy.
- His main task was to strengthen the state police.
- In order to strengthen the state highest police body (3rd Division of the Department) was created.



TOWARDS THE REVOLUTION

- Police keeping an eye officials & private lives of common people was attached to this department.
- Whole country was divided into police districts.
- From 1826 to 1828 new regulations concerning censorship were established.
- As “Policeman of Europe” Russia insisted on the military intervention of the Holy Union (Holy Alliance-Austria, Prussia, Russia) in France & Belgium to suppress the revolution taking place there.



TOWARDS THE REVOLUTION

- Russia got Danube the shores of Black Sea & Caucasus, Eastern Armenia, Georgia from Turkey during 1827-30.
- In 1830 there was an anti-Russia uprising in Poland which was put down by 1831.
- The 30's saw the struggle between thrice main social and political movements: revolutionary democratic & liberal.



TOWARDS THE REVOLUTION

- A philosophic letter of P.Y. Chadaev was published in “Telescope” magazine.
- In this letter he developed the idea that progress was impossible in Russia due to isolation from Europe and the nation’s faulty spiritual tradition.
- In the period between 1830-1840 two trends of social thoughts: Slavophiles & Westernizers.
- Slavophiles believed- Russia & West are developing according to different patterns.



TOWARDS THE REVOLUTION

- Slavophiles came out for introducing reforms, which would provide democratic freedom without changing the traditional social structure.
- Westernizers emphasized on necessity of some borrowing from the civilization of the West.
- Westernizers emphasized on the system of bourgeois parliamentarism within the framework of constitutional monarchy.
- Both Slavophiles & Westernizers were against revolution and considered reforms to make progress.



TOWARDS THE REVOLUTION

- B. Bilinsky & A.I. Herzen were close in their views to Westernizers.
- But they did not think that government is capable of conducting reforms and sharply criticized the govt. in their publicist works.
- In 1844 a circle of like-minded persons around M.V. Butashevich Petrashevsky (an official of the Foreign Ministry).
- At their meetings they discussed literary philosophical & political questions and considered the republican state as ideal.
- Inspired by the French revolution of 1848 Petrashevsky's circle indicated the revolution to achieve the republican govt. in Russia.
- Petrashevsky circle's members began preparation for peasant uprising.



ABOLITION OF SERFDOM

- But police found out about their plans and liquidated their circles in 1849.
- The most active participant including Petrashevsky & writer F.M. Dostoevsky, were sentenced to death but later death sentence changed to hard labor.
- During 1850-60 Russian empire saw a number of loss and lost many of its shores and rights on various territories.
- During this period a force for peasant's freedom was observed in the society.
- Alexander II (1855-1881) understood this force & abolished the serfdom on February 19, 1861.



ABOLITION OF SERFDOM & REFORMS OF ALEXANDER II

- The peasants got personal freedom & number of civil rights.
- That made it necessary to reform local government, the judiciary system, state budget, education & the army.
- A number of reforms were introduced during this period.
 - *Equality in jurisdiction.*
 - *Independence of the courts from local administrations.*
 - *Reform the state budget.*
 - *A state bank was established.*
 - *State budget was published in the press*
 - *Govt. rescinded taxed on wine & started collecting excise tax on the sale of alcohol*



REFORMS OF ALEXANDER II

- *A Council of Ministers was created to coordinate the effectiveness of the government.*
- *Principle of official equality of all estates & beliefs in secondary education.*
- *Women would get a secondary education*
- *Statute on universities passed in 1863 gave institution of higher learning great autonomy.*
- *By end of 60s women were given the right to get higher education.*
- *Military schools & academies were created in mid 60s.*
- *Lessened the control over press, etc.*



STRENGTHENING RUSSIA-ALEXANDER II

- To raise Russia's position in Europe closer ties were established with Prussia.
- Russia & Prussia jointly put down the rebellion in Poland.
- Prussia with diplomatic support of Russia won the war with Denmark (1864) & Austria (1866).
- In 1870, Russia stated to England, France & Turkey that Russia cannot obey the Paris Agreement of 1856, if they had violated its terms.
- However Russia intends to enter into negotiations to conclude a new agreement.
- In 1871 England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia & Turkey negotiated on a new agreement in London.
- According to decision Russia received the rights on Black Sea.



STRENGTHENING RUSSIA-ALEXANDER II

- But all these countries were unable to solve the Balkan issue and Russia declared war on Turkey 1877.
- This war was consented to a truce due to unfavorable political situation in Europe.
- Russia-Turkish peace treaty was signed in San Stefano, near Constantinople.
- England-Austria-Hungary did not recognize the terms of the treaty and asked for international congress.
- In International congress some territorial gains of Russia were restricted.
- To strengthen the army Alexander II made compulsory service in the army for all males over the age of twenty in 1878.
- The 1888 Regulations set a five-year service for all the troops and changed the age of conscription to 21.



IDEAS OF SOCIALISM & NARODNIK MOVEMENT

- The ideas of Utopian socialism became popular in society & developed the *Narodnik* (populism) movement.
- The main ideologists Bakunin, Lavrov, Mikhailovsky & Tkachov viewed the peasants as the main force for socialist reforms.
- They believed that socialist reforms would help Russia to escape West-European capitalism.
- Most important hidden Narodnik societies 'Land and Freedom' was created in St. Petersburg in 1876.
- This organization began using terror as a method of political struggle.



IDEAS OF SOCIALISM & NARODNIK MOVEMENT

- In 1879 Land & Freedom split into 'The Black Rellotment' & The People's Will.
- The Block Rellotment, which united the advocates of political agitation, but The People's Will puts emphasis on bringing down the autocracy by means of terrorist acts.
- After a number of unsuccessful attempts, The People Will organization managed to assassinate Tsar Alexander II in March 1881.
- Alexander II was succeeded by his son Alexander III (1881-1894).
- Alexander II's assassins were arrested & hanged
- The People's Will was thoroughly suppressed.



IDEAS OF SOCIALISM & NARODNIK MOVEMENT

- The rivalry for political influence in the Balkans and Turkey strained Russia's relations with Austria Hungary, Italy & England.
- During 1857-87 due to customs war relationship between Russia & Germany ruined.
- Now Russia had to find a new ally in Europe to avoid political isolation.



POLITICAL/MILITARY ALLIES & SUPPRESSION ERA

- Fearing a war with Germany – England & France were also looking for political/military ally.
- France had various investment opportunities in in Russia.
- In 1891-93 an agreement on military ally was signed between Russia & France.
- In 1894 Alexander III died a natural death
- He was succeeded by his son Nicholas II (1894-1917)



BLOODY SUNDAY

- On Sunday, 22 January 1905, (9 January Old Style) the workers of St. Petersburg organized a peaceful demonstration to demand political and constitutional reforms.
- About 150,000 workers with their families led by an Orthodox priest, Father Georgi Gapon marched with their petition to the Tsar Nicholas II at Winter Palace.



FATHER GEORGI GAPON



BLOODY SUNDAY

- Workers were dressed well, carried icons, banners and portraits of the Tsar.
- They were singing religious songs proclaiming support of **Tsar** and calling him the **'little father'**.
- In petition they requested the Tsar:-
 - reduction in the working hours from 11 to 8 hours;
 - increase in wages
 - improvement in working conditions
 - end to Russo-Japanese war.



GAPON LEADING THE WORKERS



WORKERS MARCHING TOWARDS WINTER PALACE



AT WINTER PALACE



BLOODY SUNDAY

- When workers reached the Winter Palace the police was afraid of handling the large number of people and panicked.
- The police started to shoot on innocent people.
- Revolutionaries claimed the number of death to thousands, whereas the government figure was less than 100 deaths.



WORKERS WERE ATTACKED





WORKERS WERE ATTACKED



BLOODY SUNDAY

- News of Bloody Sunday spread throughout Russia.
- In June-July 1905 many peasant uprisings were observed, in which peasants seized land & tools.
- Russia lost the Russo-Japanese war, as troops rebelled.
- Due to pressure from various sides Nicholas left with the option to issue a manifesto to create a State Duma.

