

Inspired Info #8
The Process of Enserfment & Foreigners in Muscovy

Terms, concepts, people

"Second enserfment" (eastern Europe)	"strong people" (<i>sil'nye liudi</i>)	middle service class (gentry)
Smolensk War (1632-34)	Moscow Uprising (1648)	<i>Ulozhenie</i> (Law Code) (1649)
St. George's Day (26 November)	"Forbidden Years"	Statute of Limitations on Peasant Recovery

Major moments in the enserfment and consolidation of ruling class

1455-62	First restrictions on peasant movements (St. George's Day)
1580-81	First instances of "Forbidden Years": peasants not allowed to move
1590s	Statute of Limitations on Recovery: 5 years to recover fugitive peasants
1632-34	Smolensk War: service gentry pushes especially hard for repeal on statute
1648	Uprising in Moscow: service gentry consciously refrains from aiding the government and boyars in restoring order
1649	<i>Zemskii Sobor</i> convenes, produces <i>Ulozhenie</i> and complete enserfment
1861	Serfs are formally emancipated by Alexander II

Some prominent foreign observers of Muscovy

- Ambrosio **Contarini** (n.d. – 1499) – Venetian ambassador returning from Persia (1476)
- Baron Sigismund von **Herberstein** – ambassador of Holy Rom Empire, nobleman from Styria (1517, 1526)
- Giles **Fletcher** – ambassador of England (1588)
- Antonio **Possevino** (1533-1611) – ambassador from Rome, to help end Livonian war and to promote Muscovy's recognition of Rome(1581-82)
- Jacques **Margeret** – Frenchman in Muscovite service (1600-1606)
- Adam **Olearius** (1599-1671) – official of the Duke of Holstein (1634, 1636, 1639, 1643)
- Iurii **Krizanich** (1618-83) – Croatian priest and early Slavophile seeking reconciliation between Orthodoxy & Catholicism (1660s)