

Indispensable Information #6 Emancipation to 1905

A chronology

1816-19	Peasants in Baltic provinces emancipated <i>without land</i> .
1856	Crimean War formally ends
1857	Decision to proceed with emancipation
1858	Decision to emancipate with land
1859	Preparation of emancipation statutes
1860-61	Modification of draft legislation
1861	Emancipation of serfs (19 February 1861 by old calendar)
1861-3	Nebulous "Land and Liberty" organization at work
1862	Mysterious fires in St. Petersburg
1863	Emancipation of court [appanage] peasants (i.e., serfs of imperial family) January Insurrection in Poland
1864	New judicial statute; introduction of zemstvos
1866	Emancipation of state peasants Attempt on life of Alexander II by Dmitrii Karakazov
1868-9	Sergei Nechaev's "Programme of Revolutionary Actions"
1872	Translation of Karl Marx's <i>Capital</i> into Russian
1874	Military reforms "Going to the people" movement
1876	Establishment of a second "Land & Liberty"
1877	Trial of the 193: Largest political trial in Russian history
1878	Vera Zasulich attempts to assassinate St. Petersburg Governor-General
1879	Land & Liberty splits into "Black Repartition" & "The People's Will"
1881	Assassination of Alexander II, five revolutionaries executed in response Introduction of "Temporary Regulations"
1883	Liberation of Labor Group formed (first Russian Marxist group)
1887	Final abolition of poll ("soul") tax
1889	Introduction of Land Captains to countryside
1890	<i>Zemstvo</i> reform which favors nobility even more than before
1886-92	I. A. Vyshnegradskii as Minister of Finance
1891	Harvest Failure leads to famine & cholera epidemic
1892-1903	S. Iu. Witte as Minister of Finance
1895	Formation of St. Petersburg Union for Struggle of Liberation of Working Class
1891-1904	Construction of Trans-Siberian railway
1898	Foundation of Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party (SDs)
1901	Founding of SR (Socialist-Revolutionary) Party
1902	Lenin publishes <i>What is to be Done?</i> (The birth of Leninism, in effect).
1903	Split of SDs into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks
1905	Revolution of 1905

Some canonical texts for Russian radicalism:

Nikolai Chernyshevsky, *What is to be Done?* (1863)

Vasilii Bervi-Florovskii, *Condition of the Working Class in Russia* (1869)

Petr Lavrov, *Historical Letters* (published as book in 1870)

Mikhail Bakunin, *Statism and Anarchy* (1873)

V. I. Lenin, *What is to be Done?* (1902)

Populism & Terrorism

Young Russia by Petr Zaichnevskii
Land and Liberty (1861-63)
populism (*narodnichestvo*)
"black repartition" (general redistribution of land)
Karl Marx, *Capital*
"modes of production"
Sergei Nechaev
"Going to the people" movement
"The People's Will" (*narodnaia volia*)
Vera Zasulich, Vera Figner, Sofia Perovskaia

Russian Marxism

G. V. Plekhanov
V. I. Lenin (Ul'ianov)
Iu. Martov
SDs (Social Democrats, Marxists)
Bolsheviks
Mensheviks
Iskra (The Spark)
Liberals
SRs (Socialist-Revolutionaries)

Some statistics on industrial production:

Miles of railroad track in Russia:

1855	850
1885	17,000
1905	40,000
1914	48,000

Annual increase in industrial production
(1885-1914)

Russia	5.72%
U.S.	5.26%
Germany	4.49%
Great Britain	2.11%

Industrial workers as percentage of Russian population:

1860	0.76%
1900	1.28%
1913	1.40%