UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

DEPARTMENT OF SLAVONIC STUDIES

PAPER SL11: RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION 1861-1917

HANDBOOK

An Imperial Russia Pop Art, by minutewaltz1847, www.deviantart.com

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INTRODUCTION

COURSE AIMS
The course is designed to provide you with a thorough grounding in and advanced understanding of Russia’s social, political and economic history in the Late Imperial period and to prepare you for the exam, all the while fostering in you deep interest in Russian history.

BEFORE THE COURSE BEGINS
Familiarise yourself with the general progression of Late Imperial Russian history by reading through one or more of the following (focus on 1861-1917 for texts that span a greater period):

- Moss, Walter *A History of Russia* Vol 1 or 2 (both cover 1855-1917) (2003)
- Waldron, Peter *The End of Imperial Russia, 1855-1917* (1997)
- Weeks, Theodore *Across the Revolutionary Divide: Russia and the USSR, 1861-1945* (2011)

**Briefing meeting:** There’ll be a meeting on the Wednesday before the first teaching day of Michaelmas. Check with the departmental secretary for time and venue. It’s essential that you attend and bring this handbook with you.

COURSE STRUCTURE
The course comprises four elements: lectures, seminars, supervisions and reading.

**Lectures:** you’ll have sixteen lectures, eight in Michaelmas and eight in Lent. The lectures provide an introduction to and overview of the course, but no more. It’s important to understand that the lectures alone won’t enable you to cover the course, nor will they by themselves prepare you for the exam. They’re not a substitute for reading, only a supplement to reading.

**Seminars:** you’ll have four seminars in Easter term.

**Supervisions:** you’ll have ten supervisions: four in Michaelmas, four in Lent and two in Easter.

**Reading:** to study history is, primarily, to read, so reading is the most important aspect of the course. You must understand from the outset that this is primarily a reading course and that, above all, you’ll need to commit to reading extensively and consistently. That’s why the bulk of the handbook is devoted to providing you with detailed guidance on reading.

USING THE HANDBOOK
The handbook is divided into four sections:
- Section 1 the exam
- Section 2 lectures & seminars
- Section 3 supervisions
- Section 4 reading

Check each section carefully so you understand the course structure and timetable and exactly what’s expected of you.
SECTION 1: THE EXAM

DESCRIPTION
The exam paper is divided into three sections and you answer one question from each section. All questions have equal weight.

Section A deals with the course’s four primary sources. There are always four questions, one on each source.

Section B has at least six questions. Most cover the period 1860 to c.1904 but there’ll sometimes be one or two questions of a general nature covering the whole period of the paper.

Section C has at least six questions. Most cover the period c.1904 to 1917 but, as in section B, there’ll sometimes be one or two questions of a general nature covering the whole period of the paper.

PREPARING FOR THE EXAM

Section A is predictable because you can choose in advance which primary source you want to concentrate on in the knowledge that it will always come up on the paper. You should study the sources (provided in hard copy) as part of your specialist reading (section 4.2) and we’ll look at them in detail in supervisions (section 3) and in the Easter term seminars (section 2).

Sections B&C are periodized (with the occasional general question included in each), but you’ll be asked to respond to problems and issues within periods, not simply to periods. You should note that there’s no guarantee that a particular problem or issue will always come up in sections B&C, or that problems or issues won’t be conflated. This means that you can’t ‘topic spot’ by focussing your work on a narrow aspect of the course – mugging up a couple of problems or issues and hoping they’ll see you through, for instance. You’ll have to do the whole course in order to be prepared for the exam. On the other hand you won’t be asked to respond to anything outside the course aims.

You should look at some past papers to get a feel for the style of questions.
SECTION 2: LECTURES & SEMINARS

Unless otherwise indicated all lectures are on Tuesdays at 13.00 and last for one hour. Check with the departmental secretary for venues.

MICHAELMAS
1 Introduction to the course
   Reforming the system c.1860-70
2 Revolution from above I: The end of serfdom
3 Revolution from above II: Controlling society
   Modernization and the state c.1870-1904
4 Revolution from above III: Industrialization
5 Reaction in modernization: Aleksandr III and Nikolai II
   Modernization and society c.1870-1904
6 Old wine into new bottles: крестьянство and дворянство
7 The fractured class: Workers
8 The missing class: The bourgeoisie

LENT
   Modernization and revolution c.1870-1904
9 Heroic society: народничество and terror
10 Claiming the future: Marxism and socialism
11 Autocracy as anachronism?: Economic and political crisis
   The Duma Monarchy and its problems c.1905-14
12 1905-6: Bourgeois revolution?
13 1907-14: Stolypin’s gamble
   Russia in Revolution c.1914-17
14 Russia and world war: 1914-16
15 On the eve of Revolution?: 1914-16
16 Petrograd and the end of autocracy: February 1917

EASTER
17 Seminar: Выставка русской промышленности 1896 г. and С. Ю. Витте, О положении русской промышленности.
18 Seminar: Программа исполнительного комитета партии «Народной воли» and Письмо исполнительного комитета партии «Народной воли» к Александру III.
19 Seminar: Манифест об усовершенствовании государственного порядка (Манифест 17 Октября 1905 г.) and С. Ю. Витте, Письмо о Манифесте 17 Октября 1905 г.
20 Seminar: Доклад начальника Петербургского охранного отделения Министру Внутренних Дел о ходе массовой забастовки в Петербурге в июле 1914 г.
SECTION 3: SUPERVISIONS

MICHAELMAS

1 Essay supervision
Choose a question from topics I-III of the Michaelmas list. Preparation: you can do any question you like from within a topic but make sure your supervision partners do the same topic as you. Aim at five to six sides of typed A4; research using the general and topic-related reading in the reading lists; cite quotations by footnoting; end with a full bibliography. You must give me your essays at the lecture prior to your supervision. Please note that I won’t be able to read or mark late work.

2 Essay supervision
Choose a question from topics I-III of the Michaelmas list (apart from the topic you’ve covered in 1). Preparation: as for 1.

3 Essay supervision
Choose a question from topics I-III of the Michaelmas list (apart from the topics you’ve covered in 1 & 2). Preparation: as for 1.

4 Essay supervision
Choose a question from topic IV of the Michaelmas list. Preparation: as for 1.

LENT

5 Essay supervision
Choose a question from topics V-VII of the Lent list. Preparation: as for 1.

6 Essay supervision
Choose a question from topics V-VII of the Lent list (apart from the topic you’ve covered in 5). Preparation: as for 1.

7 Essay supervision
Choose a question from topics V-VII of the Lent list (apart from the topics you’ve covered in 5 & 6). Preparation: as for 1.

8 Essay supervision
Choose a question from topic VIII of the Lent list. Preparation: as for 1.

EASTER

9 Essay supervision
Choose a question from topic IX of the Easter list. Preparation: as for 1.

10 Essay supervision
Choose a question from any list or from a past paper and write an essay under exam conditions.
MICHAELMAS LIST

**Topic I – Reforming the System, 1861-1904**

1. ‘After 1861 classes began to replace *сословия*, but the social system remained unchanged.’ Discuss.

2. ‘Class relations were fracturing the “peasant mode of production” in post-emancipation Russia.’ Discuss.

3. ‘The concept of “class” is the key to the understanding of the socio-economic realities of Russia in the period 1861-1904.’ Discuss.

4. ‘Post-emancipation Russia was feudal.’ Discuss.

**Topic II – Modernization & the State, 1861-1894**

5. ‘The reforms which followed the emancipation of the serfs were ill-conceived and, by 1904, fatal to the autocracy.’ Discuss.

6. ‘Гласность and reform pointed ineluctably towards terror and assassination.’ Discuss with reference to the period 1864-1881.

7. ‘By eschewing change Aleksandr III guaranteed stability.’ Discuss.

8. ‘Aleksandr III turned Russia into a “well-ordered police state”.’ Discuss.

**Topic III – Modernization & Society, 1861-1904**

9. ‘Between 1861 and 1904 Russian imperialism was driven forward by international capitalism.’ Discuss.

10. ‘The state needed the peasantry but the peasantry did not need the state.’ Discuss with reference to the period 1861-1904.

11. ‘A bourgeois-democratic polity failed to develop in late nineteenth-century Russia because of the timidity of the bourgeoisie.’ Discuss.

12. Assess the significance of ANY TWO of the following: (a) G. V. Plekhanov; (b) M. T. Loris-Melikov; (c) V. K. von Plehve; (d) K. P. Pobedonostev.

**Topic IV – Primary Sources I & II**

13. Discuss the usefulness to historians of ONE of the following sources:
   (a) *Программа исполнительного комитета партии «Народной воли»* and *Письмо исполнительного комитета партии «Народной воли» к Александру III*.
   (b) *Выставка русской промышленности 1896 г.* and С. Ю. Витте, *О положении русской промышленности.*
LENT LIST

Topic V – Modernization & Revolution, 1861-1904

14 ‘Russian social democracy was predicated on a misunderstanding of the country’s socio-economic structures.’ Discuss with reference to the period up to 1914.

15 ‘There is little evidence of a “developing revolutionary situation” in the Russian Empire in the decade before 1904.’ Discuss.

16 ‘By 1904 urbanization was the main threat to the autocracy.’ Discuss.

17 ‘War is the locomotive of history.’ Discuss this aphorism with reference to Russia in the period 1861-1905.

Topic VI - Revolution & the Economy, 1905-1914


19 Consider the view that the major problem confronting the Duma Monarchy was the failure of Russian capitalism.

20 Assess the significance of the career of P. A. Stolypin.

21 ‘The state’s economic policies served only to produce a disgruntled peasantry and a revolutionary working class.’ Discuss with reference to the period 1905 to 1914.

Topic VII – The Duma Monarchy & its Problems, 1905-1914

22 ‘An exercise in futility.’ Discuss this assessment of the political history of the Duma Monarchy.

23 ‘War is the supreme test of every social and political system.’ Discuss with reference to the period 1904 to October 1917.

24 ‘The wires of democracy cannot stand too high a voltage’ (Trotskii). Consider the period October 1905 to February 1917 in the light of this statement.

25 ‘The Russian state lacked popular legitimacy; as a consequence it was unable to rule effectively.’ Discuss with reference to the period 1905 to February 1917.

Topic VIII – Primary Sources III & IV

26 Discuss the usefulness to historians of ONE of the following sources:
   (a) Манифест об усовершенствовании государственного порядка (Манифест 17 Октября 1905 г.) and С. Ю. Витте, Письмо о Манифесте 17 Октября 1905 г.
   (b) Доклад начальника Петербургского охранного отделения Министру Внутренних Дел о ходе массовой забастовки в Петербурге в июле 1914 г.
EASTER LIST

Topic IX – Russia in Revolution, 1914-Feb. 1917

27 ‘By late 1916 the tsarist regime appeared to have overcome the crises engendered by war.’ Discuss.

28 ‘Nikolai II was responsible for the February Revolution.’ Discuss.

29 Compare and contrast the revolutions of 1905 and February 1917.

30 ‘The Romanov autocracy collapsed because of failure in war.’ Discuss.

Topic X

31 Choose a revision question
SECTION 4: READING

LOCATIONS

**Hardcopy** Many books and articles are in our MML library. Many, however, aren’t in our library and very few will be in your college libraries, so you must get used to using the Seeley Library (in the History Faculty next to the Law building) and Marshall Library (in the Economics Faculty beside the Buttery) as well as the UL. Note that early volumes of *Slavic Review* may be catalogued as *American Slavic Review*.

**Online** JSTOR ([http://www.jstor.org/](http://www.jstor.org/)) is an excellent site for journal articles. For a wonderful site on Marxism, Russian revolutionaries and a host of revolutionary and radical figures in general see ([http://www.marxists.org/](http://www.marxists.org/)). If you come across other good sites let me know. Avoid popular sites like Wikipedia – they are full of inaccurate rubbish.

ORGANIZATION OF THE READING LIST

4.1 **General works** are listed in rough chronological/thematic order. Of course you can’t possible read them all, nor are you expected to. They are for you to consult as necessary throughout the course. An invaluable work, which you should get to know and will often find useful on a given topic before you read anything else, is Wieczynski, J. L., ed., *The Modern Encyclopaedia of Russian and Soviet History* (multi-volume 1976 onwards).

It’s commonly known as MERSH and is on reference in our library.

Also useful and in the MML library:


4.2 **Specialist reading** is listed under each lecture heading. Don’t do any specialist reading until you’ve consulted a few general works. Again, you’re not expected to read everything. The lists are to guide you to a range of texts when you need to deepen your knowledge of a particular topic.
4.1 GENERAL WORKS

Standard works:
Lieven, Dominic. The Cambridge History of Russia (2006) available online
Pipes, R. Russia under the Old Regime (1974).
Saunders, D. Russia in the Age of Modernization and Revolution 1881-1917 (1983).
Waldron, Peter. The End of Imperial Russia. 1855-1917 (1997)

Historiography:
Boltunova, Ekaterina. ‘Unity, Disintegration, and Monarchy: Romanov Russia in Recent Scholarship’,
Sanders, Thomas. Historiography of Imperial Russia: The Profession and Writing of History in a
Multinational State (1999)

Biography:

Duma Monarchy & Revolutions:
Waldron, P. Between Two Revolutions: Stolypin and the Politics of Renewal in Russia (1997).

Economy and society:
Blum, J. Lord and Peasant in Russia from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century (1961).
Gatrell, P. The Tsarist Economy 1850-1917 (1986).
Lyashchenko, P. I. History of the National Economy of Russia to 1917 (1949).
Rieber, A. J. Merchants and Entrepreneurs in Imperial Russia (1982).
Robinson, G. T. Rural Russia under the Old Regime (1932).
Venturi, F. Roots of Revolution (1960).

Government and society:
Brooks, J.  
*When Russia Learned to Read: Literacy and Popular Literature 1861-1917* (1985).

Freeze, G. L.  
*The Parish Clergy in Nineteenth-Century Russia: Crisis, Reform and Counter-Reform* (1983).

——  
*‘The soslovie (estate) paradigm and Russian social history’, American Historical Review* (1, 1986).

Geyer, D.  

Keep, J. H. L.  

Kucherov, S.  
*Courts, Lawyers and Trials under the Last Three Tsars* (1953).

Lincoln, W. B.  

McCaulay, M. & Walden, P.  

Manning, R. T.  

Nikitenko, A.  

Orlovsky, D. T.  

Pearson, T. S.  

Raeff, M.  

Starr, S. F.  

Wcislo, F. W.  

Wirtschafter, E. K.  
*From Serf to Russian Soldier* (1990).

Yaney, G. L.  

**Ideology:**

Treadgold, D. W.  

Ulam, A. B.  
*Ideologies and Illusions: Revolutionary Thought from Herzen to Solzhenitsyn* (1976).

——  
*In the Name of the People: Prophets and Conspirators in Pre-Revolutionary Russia* (1977).

Walicki, A.  
*A History of Russian Thought from the Enlightenment to Marxism* (1980).
4.2 SPECIALIST READING

The questions grouped under each lecture heading relate broadly to the key issues historians are interested in, so keep them in mind when reading.

Lecture 1: Introduction to the course
What were the main features of Russian government in the mid-nineteenth century? Can the Romanovs be described as absolute monarchs? Was the autocracy a part of a ‘feudal’ system of social relationships?

On the structure of Russian history see:
Hellie, R. ‘The structure of modern Russian history: towards a dynamic model’ [and rejoinders by Kleimola, Cracraft, Wortman], Russian History (1, 1977).

On government and society see:
Bennett, H. A. ‘Evolution in the meaning of chin: an introduction to the Russian institution of rank ordering and niche assignment from the time of Peter the Great’s Table of Ranks to the Bolshevik Revolution’, California Slavic Studies (10, 1977).
Kahan, A. ‘The soslovie (estate) paradigm and Russian social history’, American Historical Review (1, 1986).
Reforming the system c.1860-70

Lecture 2: Revolution from above I: The end of serfdom
Why did Aleksandr decide to abolish serfdom? How was abolition organized? What form did it take? What were the immediate gains and losses for the various groups involved in the process? Was the principle of autocracy compromised?

Moon, D. The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia, 1762-1907 (2001).

On the state see:
Lincoln, W. B. In the Vanguard of Reform: Russia’s Enlightened Bureaucracy 1825-1861 (1982) chs.4-6.
Mosse, A. Alexander II and the Modernization of Russia (1958).
Pereria, N. G. O. ‘Alexander II and the decision to emancipate the Russian serfs’, Canadian Slavonic Papers (1, 1980).
Zaionchkovskii, P. A. The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia (1978) chs.1-3, conclusion.

On the dvorianstvo see:
Emmons, T. The Russian Landed Gentry and the Peasant Emancipation of 1861 (1968) chs.3-8.

On the peasantry see:
Eklof, B. & Frank, S. eds. The World of the Russian Peasant (1990)
Field, D. Rebels in the Name of the Tsar (1976) ch.2.

See also:
Lecture 3: Revolution from above II: Controlling society

Why were reforms made in the army, the legal system, local government, education and the censorship? Why was there no 'crowning of the system' — no constitution? What overall assessments can be made of the ‘Great Reforms’?


On ‘crowning the system’ see:


On local government see:


On education and censorship see:


Dodge, R. H. *Peasant education and zemstvo schools in Moscow province 1865-1905*, *Topic* (1, 1974).


Miller, F. A. *Dmitrii Miliutin and the Reform Era in Russia* (1968) ch.4.


On the judicial and legal systems see:

Czap, P. *Peasant class courts and peasant customary justice in Russia 1861-1912*, *Journal of Social History* (2, 1967).


Miller, F. A. *Dmitrii Miliutin and the Reform Era in Russia* (1968) ch.6.

Modernization and the state c.1870-1904

Lecture 4: Revolution from above III: Industrialization
Why did large-scale industrialization begin in the third quarter of the century? What role was played by the state? Was there an ‘industrial revolution’? Was some form of capitalism developing? What was the relationship between industrialization, the Great Reforms and Russian imperialism? Was Russian industrialization born of Western imperialism?

On the policies and processes of industrialization see:

On the regions see:

**Associated primary source:**
Выставка русской промышленности 1896 г. and C. Ю. Витте, О положении русской промышленности.
Lecture 5: Reaction in modernization: Aleksandr III and Nikolai II

Why did the regime lose confidence in reform? What influence did conservative thinkers have in the bureaucracy? How did the regime try to promote a conservative ideology of its own? What was the scope of the ‘counter-reforms’ and how effective were they?

On the crisis of 1881-2 see:
Raeff, M., ed. Plans for Political Reform in Imperial Russia (1966) ch.9.

On central government see:
Hare, R. Portraits of Russian Personalities Between Reform and Revolution (1959) ch.9.

On local government see:
Becker, S. Nobility and Privilege in Late Imperial Russia (1985) chs.3,7.

On conservatism and Pan-Slavism see:
Curtiss, J. S. Church and State in Russia: The Last Years of the Empire 1900-1917 (1965) ch.2.
Kohn, H. Panslavism: its History and Ideology (1960) chs.2,1,2,4.
Pobedonostsev, K. P. Reflections of a Russian Statesman (1898) chs.1-3.
Modernization and society c.1870-1904

Lecture 6: Old wine into new bottles: крестьянство and дворянство
What long-term effect did the reforms have on the peasants and the landowners? Was the gentry in decline? Was a process of social differentiation beginning within the peasantry? Was capitalist farming developing?

On the dvorianstvo see:
Becker, S. Nobility and Privilege in Late Imperial Russia (1985) chs.1-2.

On the peasant economy see:
Owen, L. A. The Russian Peasant Movement 1906-17 (1937) ch.1.

On peasant society see:
Moon, David The Plough That Broke the Steppes: Agriculture and Environment on Russia’s Grasslands, 1700-1914 (2013)
Tian-Shanskaia, O. S. Village Life in Late Tsarist Russia (1993).
Vucinich, W. S., ed. The Peasant in Nineteenth-Century Russia (1968) articles by Matossian, Treadgold.
—— ‘Witchcraft beliefs and practices in prerevolutionary Russian and Ukrainian villages’, Russian Review (2, 1995).
Lecture 7: The fractured class: Workers
What were the social origins of the workforce? What was the extent of proletarianization? Was there a ‘working class’ in late nineteenth-century Russia? What effect did the expansion of the labour force have on the level of urbanization?

On working-class formation see:
Ekonomakis, E. G. ‘Patterns of migration and settlement in pre-revolutionary St Petersburg: peasants from Iaroslavl’ and Tver’ provinces’, Russian Review (1, 1997).

On working-class life see:
Engel, B. A. Between the Fields and the City: Women, Work, & Family in Russia 1861-1914 (1994) chs.4-7, conclusion.
____ ‘Women, work and family in the factories of rural Russia’, Russian History (2-4, 1989).
Thatcher, I. D. ‘Late Imperial urban workers’, in I. D. Thatcher, ed., Late Imperial Russia: Problems and Prospects; Essays in Honour of R. B. McKean (2005)
Zelnik, R. Labor and Society in Tsarist Russia: The Factory Workers of St Petersburg, 1855-1870 (1971) chs.6-7.
Lecture 8: The missing class: The bourgeoisie

Did industrialization and the Great Reforms generate a native bourgeoisie? What effects did the ‘counter-reforms’ have on the ‘political nation’? How effective was the attempt to impose ideological hegemony? To what extent had the ‘middling ranks’ of Russian society become politicized by the end of the century?


Bill, V. The Forgotten Class: The Russian Bourgeoisie from the Earliest Beginnings to 1900 (1959) chs.1,3,5,6-8.


Pilbeam, P. M. The Middle Classes in Europe 1789-1914: France, Germany, Italy and Russia (1990) chs.1,4,6-7,9.


Trotsky, L. D. 1905 (1973) ch.2.


On the ‘political nation’ see:


Dudgeon, R. A. ‘The forgotten minority: women students in Imperial Russia 1872-1917’, Russian History (1, 1982).


Galai, S. The Liberation Movement in Russia 1900-1905 (1973) ch.1.


Modernization and revolution c.1870-1904

Lecture 9: Heroic society: народничество and terror
What ideas motivated the various revolutionary individuals and groups? Was there a constituency for revolution? What were the effects of the terror campaigns?

On the social background see:
_____  
Training the Nihilists: Education and Radicalism in Tsarist Russia (1975) chs.1,4,6.
Trice, T.  ‘Rites of protest: Populist funerals in Imperial St Petersburg 1876-78’, Slavic Review (1, 2001).

On the theory and practice of populism see:
Billington, J. H.  Mikhailovsky and Russian Populism (1958) chs.5-10.
Hare, R.  Portraits of Russian Personalities Between Reform and Revolution (1959) chs.2,7.
_____  
The Russian Revolutionary Movement in the 1880s (1986) parts 1-3.
Pipes, R.  Russia’s Failed Revolutions (1981) ch.2.
_____  
Russia Observed: Collected Essays on Russian and Soviet History (1989) ch.5.
Radkey, O.  The Agrarian Foes of Bolshevism (1958) ch.1.

On the impact of populism see:

Associated primary source:
Программа исполнительного комитета партии «Народной воли» и Письмо исполнительного комитета партии «Народной воли» к Александру III.
Lecture 10: Claiming the future: Marxism and socialism

Why did marxism take root in Russia? How was marxism adapted to Russian conditions? What divided the marxists and what united them? How effective was revolutionary social-democracy?

On classical marxism see:
Marx, K. *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy* (1859) preface.

On the origins of Russian marxism see:
Shanin, Teodor, *Late Marx and the Russian Road: Marx and the Peripheries of Capitalism* (1983)

On the debates between marxists see:
Harding, N. *Lenin’s Political Thought* (vol.1, 1977) chs.2-4.
Radkey, O. *The Agrarian Foes of Bolshevism* (1958) ch.2.
Service, R. *Lenin: A Political Life* (vol.1, 1985) chs.4-5.
Treadgold, D. W. *Lenin and His Rivals* (1955) chs.4-5.

On the impact of marxism see:
Pipes, R. *Russian Social Democracy and the St Petersburg Labour Movement 1885-1897* (1963) chs.4-6.
Lecture 11: Autocracy as anachronism?: Economic and political crisis

How powerful were the challenges to the regime and how well equipped was it to confront them? Did the social and economic system stand in contradiction to the autocratic system at the beginning of the twentieth century?

On the economy see:

____  *Sergei Witte and the Industrialization of Russia* (1963) ch.7.

On opposition and unrest see:

Galai, S.  *The Liberation Movement in Russia 1900-1905* (1973) ch.4.

On managing popular unrest see:

The Duma Monarchy and its problems c.1905-14

Lecture 12: 1905-6: Bourgeois revolution?
Was there one revolution or many revolutions? What forces were at work and what role was played by the political parties? How did the government try to deal with revolution? Did the events of 1905-6 create the pre-conditions for ‘bourgeois democracy’?

On participants in revolution see:

On political groups see:
Galai, S. The Liberation Movement in Russia 1900-1905 (1973) part 3.

On government and the first two dumas see:

Associated primary source:
Манифест об усовершенствовании государственного порядка (Манифест 17 Октября 1905 г.) and C. Ю. Витте, Письмо о Манифесте 17 Октября 1905 г.
Lecture 13: 1907-14: Stolypin’s gamble
Why did the government turn against the Dumas? To what extent did the ‘coup of June 3rd’ stabilize the situation? Why did Stolypin attempt large-scale social engineering in the Russian countryside? How successful were Stolypin’s policies?

On the ‘wager on the strong’ see:
Baker, A. B. ‘Deterioration or development? The peasant economy of Moscow province prior to 1914’, Russian History (1, 1978).

On society and politics see:
McKeen, R. B. The Russian Constitutional Monarchy 1907-17 (Historical Association pamphlets 91, 1977).

On the third and fourth dumas see:
Levin, A. The Third Duma: Election and Profile (1973) ch.11.
Russia in revolution c.1914-17

Lecture 14: Russia and world war: 1914-16
Why did Russia become involved in war? How successful was the Russian war effort? Did the Great War retard or accelerate the movement towards revolution?

On the industrial economy see:


On the war see:
Discussion On peasant responses to war: Slavic Review (2, 2000).
Stone, N. The Eastern Front 1914-1917 (1975).
Lecture 15: On the eve of revolution?: 1914-16

Was there a ‘revolutionary situation’ in Russia in 1914? Did a ‘revolutionary situation’ develop in the following two years?

Discussion
Bradley, J. ‘“Once you've eaten Khitrov soup you'll never leave!” Slum renovation in late Imperial Russia’, Russian History (1, 1984).
McKean, R. B. St Petersburg Between the Revolutions: Workers and Revolutionaries June 1907 - February 1917 (1990) ch.10.

Associated primary source:
Доклад начальника Петербургского охранного отделения Министру Внутренних Дел о ходе массовой забастовки в Петербурге в июле 1914 г.
Lecture 16: Petrograd and the end of autocracy: February 1917
Why did the autocracy collapse in February 1917? What role was played by various social groups and by revolutionary parties and leaders in the city? What popular institutions were created by revolution and what role did they play?

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