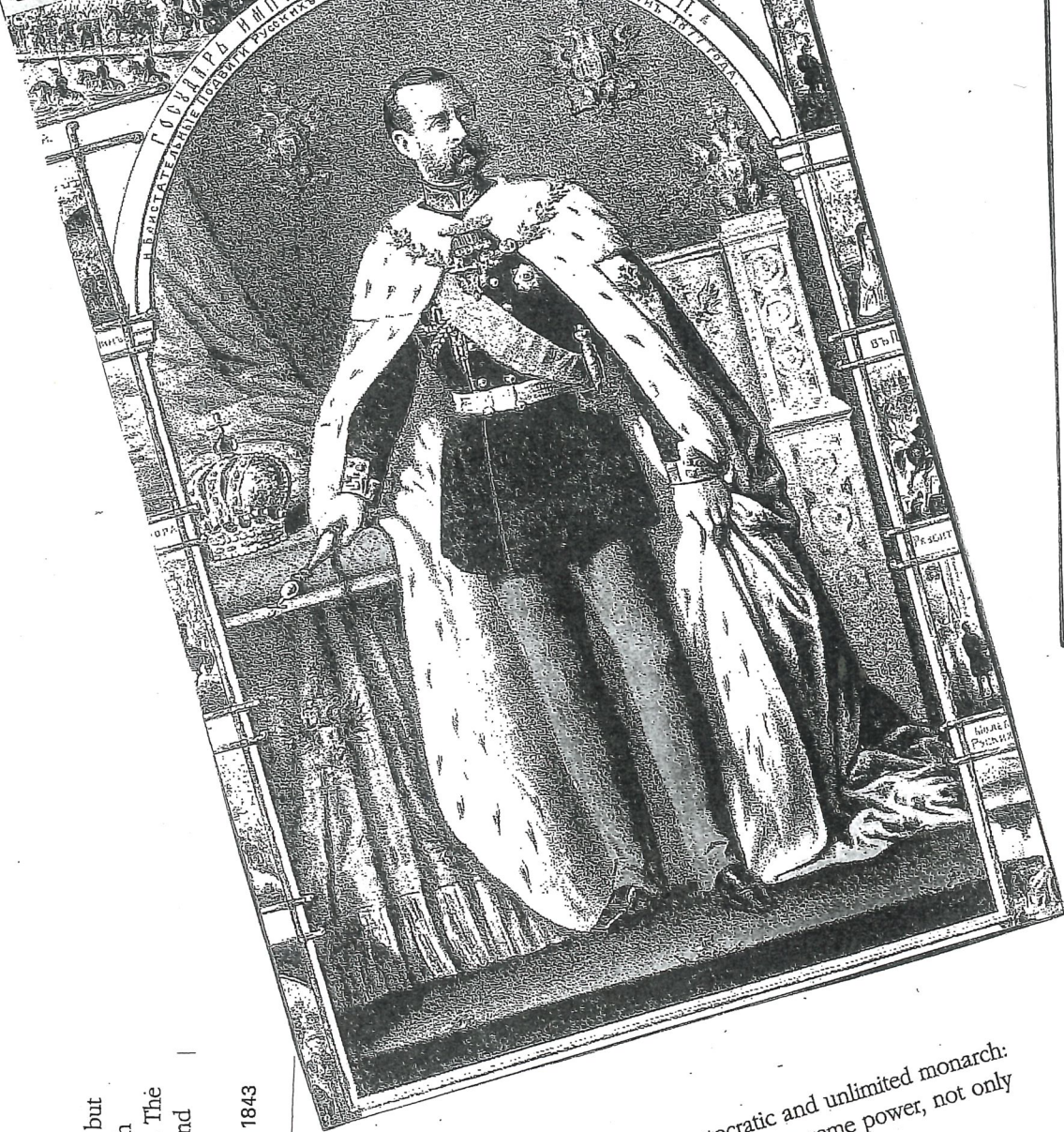


A

Source 1



Source 7

The Emperor of all the Russias is an autocratic and unlimited monarch: God himself ordains that all must bow to his supreme power, not only out of fear but also out of conscience.

Source 9

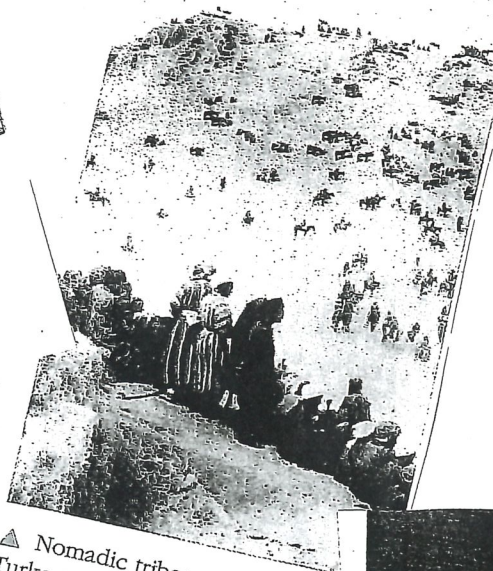
Happily the machine of government is very simple in my country; for, with distances which render everything difficult, if the form of government was complicated, the head of one man would not suffice for its requirements.

Source 2

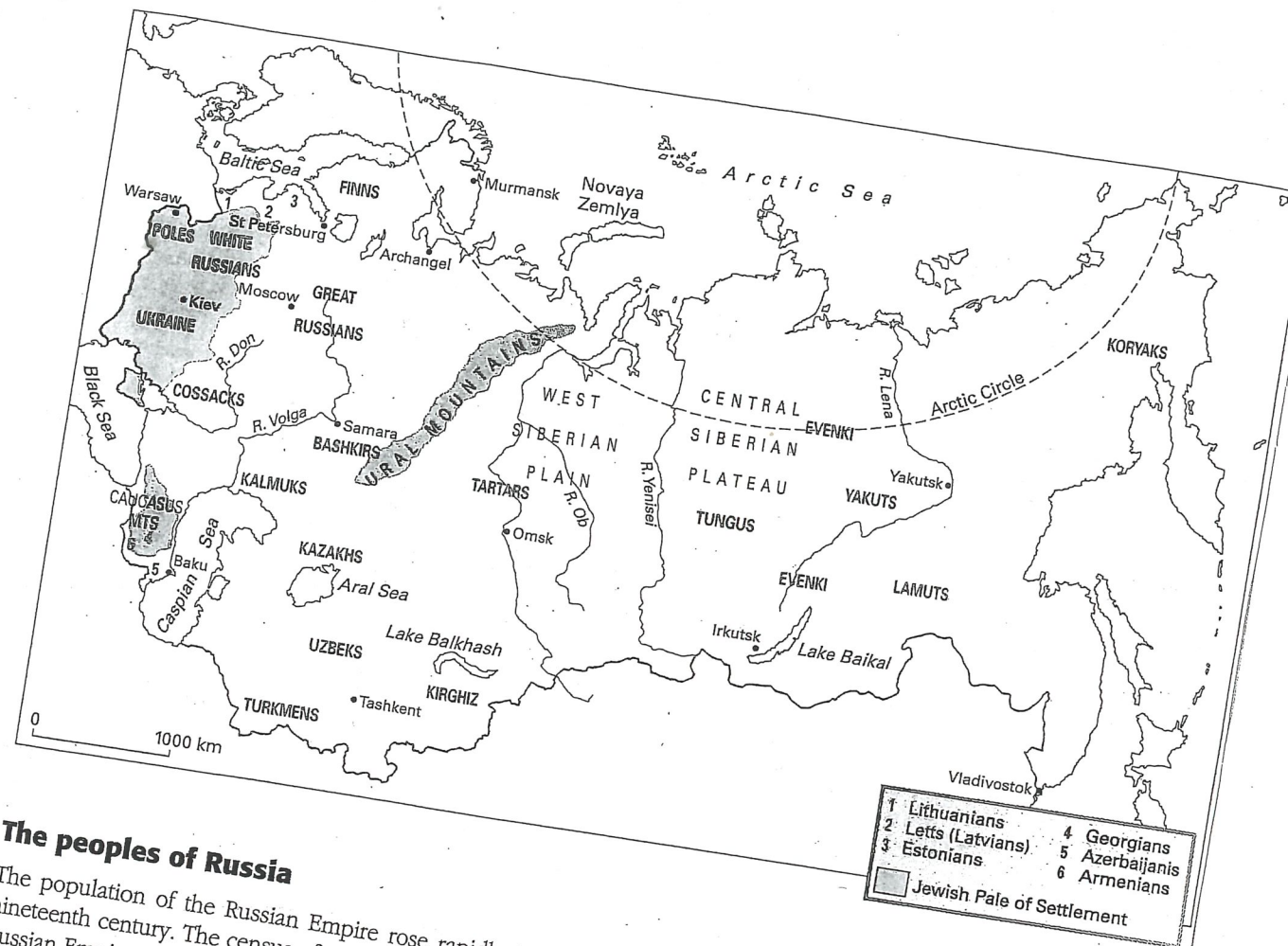
The peasants whom they met on the way were all in rags and mounted on the sorriest nags...emaciated and shaggy cows, gaunt with hunger, were greedily tearing up the grass along the ditches. They looked as if they had just been snatched from the murderous talons of some terrifying monster; and the pitiful sight of the sickly cattle in the setting of that lovely spring day conjured up like a white spectre the vision of an interminable comfortless winter of blizzards, frosts and snows ...'No,' thought Arkady, 'there is no prosperity here, no sign of contentment or hard work. It just can't go on like this: this must be transformed...but how are we to do it, how should we begin?'

From *Fathers and Sons*, a novel by Turgenev, 1861

Source 5



▲ Nomadic tribesmen from Turkestan at the end of the nineteenth century.



The peoples of Russia

The population of the Russian Empire rose rapidly in the second half of the nineteenth century. The census of 1897 showed the different nationalities in the Russian Empire of 126 million people. The chart below shows in millions those with over 250,000 native speakers:

Great Russians	55.6	Bashkirs	1.3
Ukrainians	22.4	Lithuanians	1.2
Poles	7.9	Armenians	1.2
White Russians	5.8	Roumanians	1.1
Jews	5.0	Estonians	1.0
Kirghiz	4.0	Mordvinians	1.0
Tartars	3.4	Georgians	0.8
Finns	3.1	Tadjiks	0.3
Germans	1.8	Turkmens	0.3
Latvians	1.4		

Source 3

▲ The nationalities of Imperial Russia

Source 8

A leader is absolutely indispensable in the Russian life. The Russian selects a father if God has taken his natural father from him. ... One must keep this point clearly in mind if one is to understand the position of the Tsar. Russian society is very much like a colony of bees, in which royalty is a natural necessity. Just as the colony would cease to exist without its queen, so, too, would Russian society cease to exist without the Tsar.

August von Haxhausen, *Studies on the Interior of Russia*, 1844

Source 11

◀ A painting of starving peasants during the 1891-92 famine.



Nicolai Gogol described a neglected village in his novel *Dead Souls*, published in 1842.

Source 4

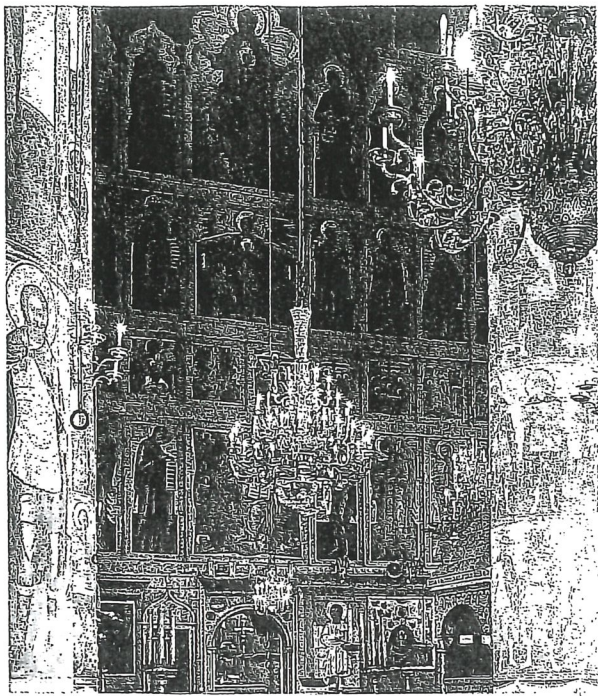
Submission may cause you to believe there is uniformity among us, but I must undeceive you; there is no other country where is found such diversity of races, of manners, of religion, and of mind, as in Russia. The diversity lies at the bottom, the uniformity appears on the surface, and the unity is only apparent.

Tsar Nicholas I quoted by the Marquis de Custine in 1843



## Source 10

► The interior of the Cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremlin. Here the Tsars were crowned. The positioning of the icons on the walls was governed by strict rules. Prophets of the Old Testament were at the top and feast days in the Orthodox calendar were in the second tier. In the deepest tier is Christ enthroned surrounded by the apostles and the Virgin Mary, and finally saints with a special link to this church at the bottom.



The Orthodox Church was a strong support for the Russian status quo. By preaching blind obedience to God, it encouraged blind obedience to social superiors and ultimately the Tsars. The decorations within the churches themselves were bound by rigid rules, as shown in Source 10.

## Quotation

It is Russia's historic destiny to lag behind.

Mosse, *Alexander II and the Modernisation of Russia*, 1958

## Facts and figures

### Comparison of average income per head (in roubles in 1861)

Russia	71
UK	323
USA	450
Germany	175
France	150
Italy	183

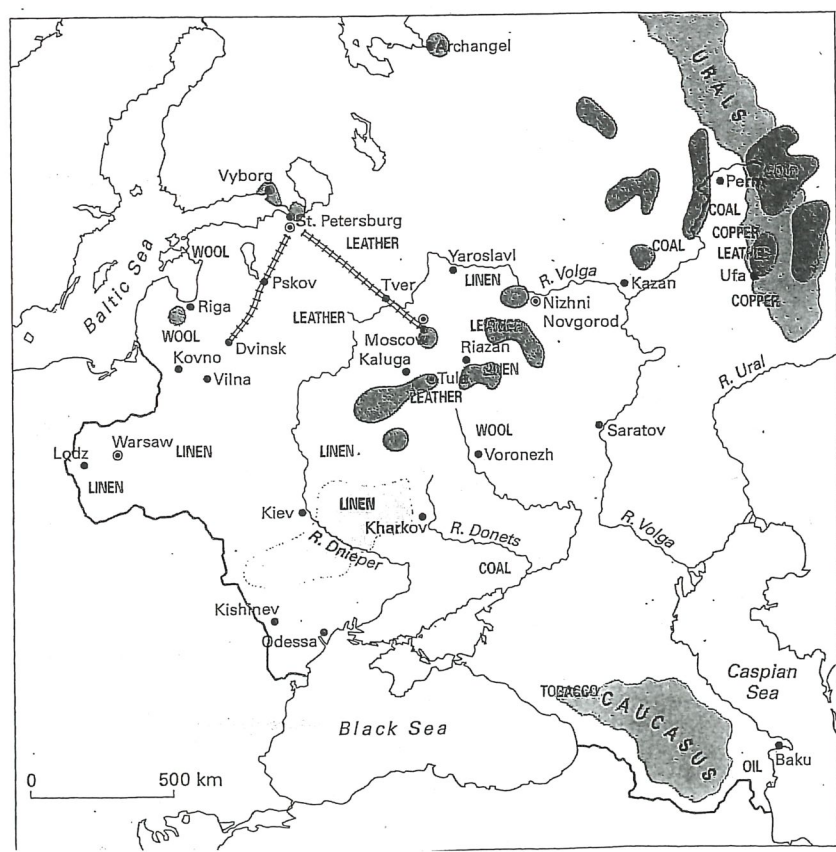
### The Russian frontier 1815 – 1914

- Principal cities
- Railways built by 1860
- Factory development before 1860
- Industries expanding rapidly from 1860
- Centres of iron and steel production
- Sugar factories

Principal exports: Wheat, rye, cereals, flour, flax, hemp, wool, animal fat, lard, seeds, wood, wood products, paper

## Source 16

► The industrial development of Russia up to 1860



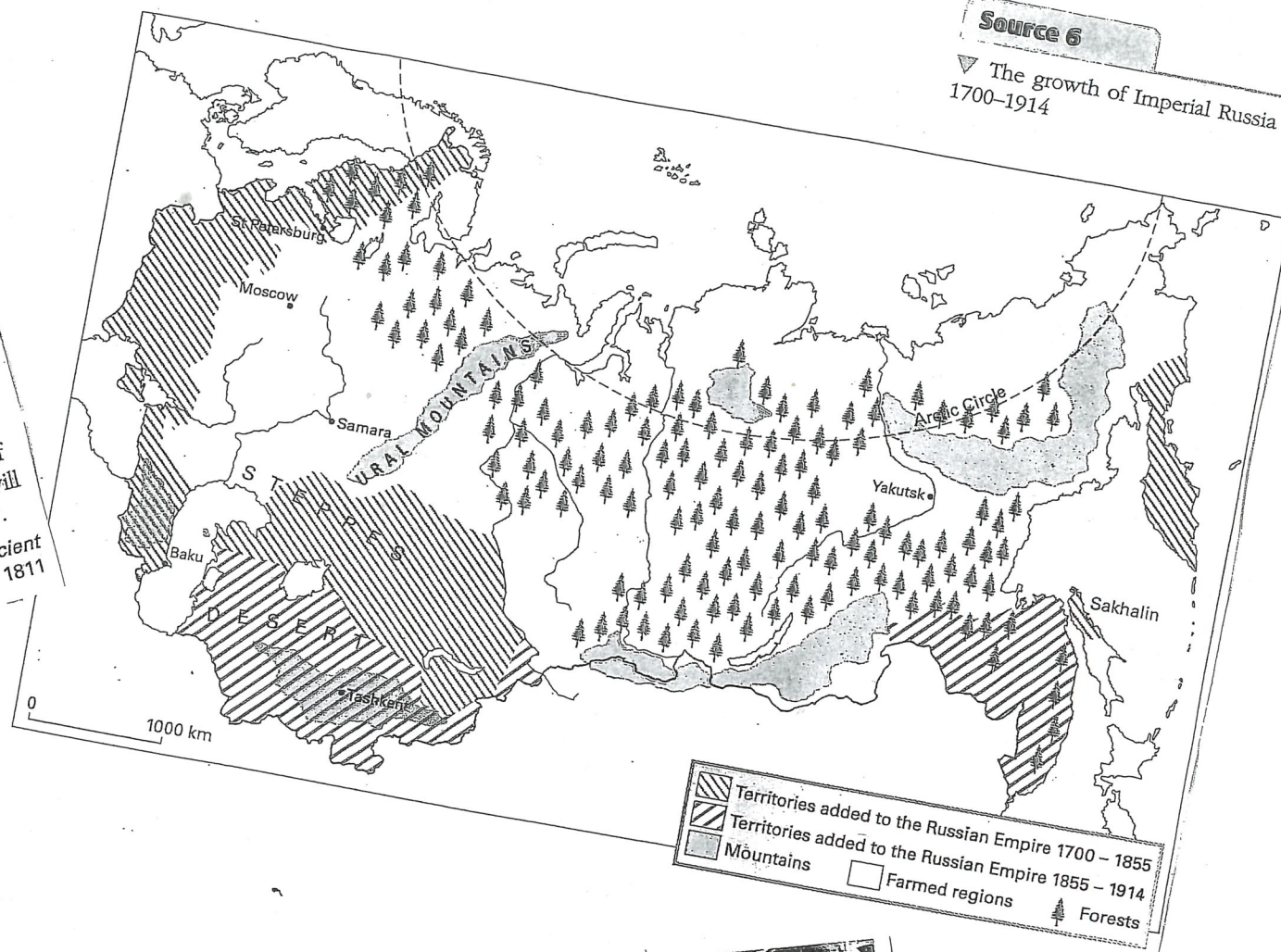
## Source 13

Will not agriculture suffer as well? Will not many fields lie fallow, and many granaries stay empty? After all, the bread on our markets comes, for the most part, not from the free farmers but from the gentry... Freed from the surveillance of the masters... the peasants will take to drinking and villainy.

Karamzin, *Memoir on Ancient and Modern Russia*, 1811

## Source 6

► The growth of Imperial Russia 1700–1914



## Source 15

The interior of the grand gallery in which they danced was arranged with a marvellous luxury. Fifteen hundred boxes of the rarest plants in flower formed a grove of fragrant greenery. At one of the extremities of the hall, amid thickets of exotic plants, a fountain threw up a column of fresh and sparkling water: its spray, illumined by the innumerable wax lights, shone like the dust of diamonds.

Marquis de Custine, *Empire of the Tsar*, 1843

## Source 14

► Serfs gather outside their master's mansion outside Moscow to hear the news of their emancipation (freedom) in 1861 (see page 26).



## Source 12

The timber walls of the *izbas* (huts) were dark and old: many of the roofs were so full of holes they looked like gratings... There was no glass in the windows of the little cabins; some were stuffed with rags, or women's petticoats.



First Ideas ~ using sources 1-15:

Analysis of the problems facing Russia around 1855	Key words/ Key concepts	Problems ( use specific evidence)	Sources used	The Tsar's approach .....actual methods used to address these challenges?	Your own ideas.....ways the Tsar could potentially overcome these problems
Economic Problems facing Russian agriculture and Industry					
Social Problems in the way that Russia people lived together in Society					
Political Problems in the way that Russia governed					
Military Difficulties hindering Russian military success					

Final Research using sources 1-15 and pages 8-21.

Analysis of the problems facing Russia around 1855	Key words/ Key concepts	Problems ( use specific evidence)	Sources used	The Tsar's approach .....actual methods used to address these challenges?	Your own ideas.....ways the Tsar could potentially overcome these problems
Economic Problems facing Russian agriculture and Industry					
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