



The Long 19th Century



Treaty of Andrusovo, 1667

- The Great Revolt and the Khmelnytsky Hetmanate, 1648-57
- Pereiaslavl Agreement and Moscovite Protectorate of the Zaporozhian Cossacks (1654)
- Russo-Polish War 1654-1667
- Russo-Swedish War 1656-1658
- Treaty of Andrusovo, 1667
- Polish-Ottoman War, 1672-76

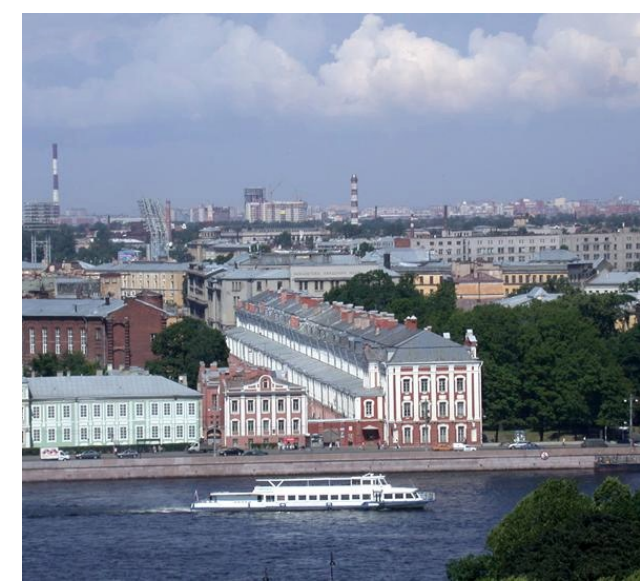
Battle of Poltava, July 1709



Ivan Mazepa. 1639-1709
Hetman of the Zaporozhian Host,
1687-1708



Statist Revolution: To Serve the State



The Twelve Colleges, 1718-20



The Ruling Senate, 1711

Генералъ	Генералъ Иванъ Кашинъ	адмиралъ Иванъ Шуваловъ
Генералъ	Генералъ Александръ Суворовъ	Генералъ Александръ Суворовъ
Генералъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ
Генералъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ
Генералъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ
Генералъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ
Генералъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ
Генералъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ
Генералъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ
Генералъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ	Генералъ Иванъ Шуваловъ

Table of Ranks, 1722



Emperor of All Russia, 1721 [Menshikov Palace, StP]

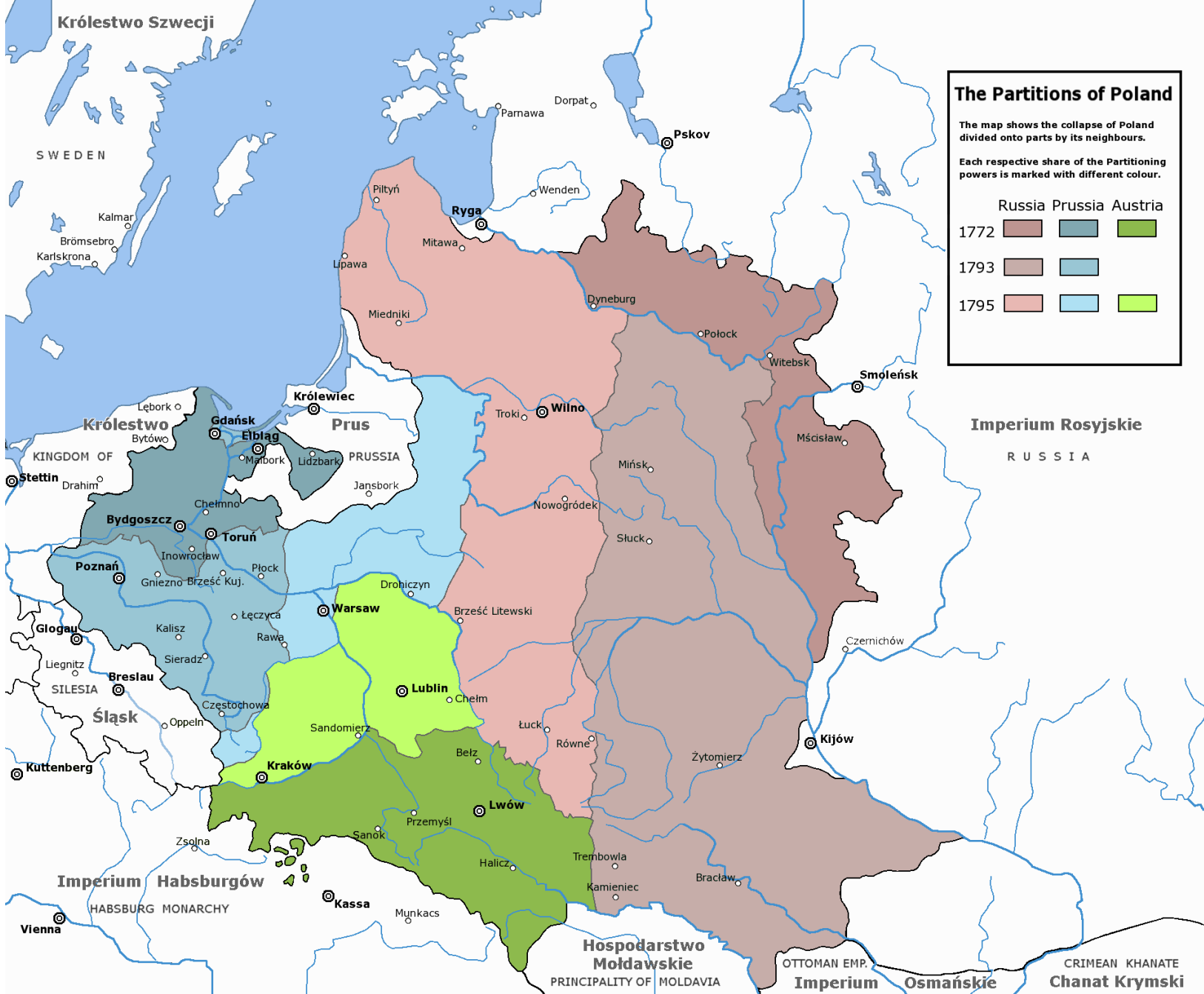


The Most Holy Synod, 1721



Soul tax and census, 1722-24

The Partitions of Poland The Commonwealth: 1772, 1793, 1795



French Revolutionary Era, 1789-1815



Eyewitness drawing of storming of Bastille, 14 July 1789



Napoleonic Europe, 1810



The People and the Nation

Eugene Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People, 1830
(in honor of the Revolution of 1830 and the overthrow of King Charles X)



Pavel Pestel, 1793-1826



Sergei Volkonsky, 1788-1865



Sergei Trubetskoi, 1790-1843



Nikita Muraviev, 1796-

Southern Society (Ukraine)

- a republic
- elected national assembly based on communes
- regicide: execution of royal family
- imperial federation of all Slavic lands
- abolition of serfdom with expropriation of landowner, church, and crown lands, redistribution to peasant communes, and state land fund for sale to individual peasants

Northern Society (St. Petersburg)

- constitutional monarchy
- Elected national assembly with property-based franchise
- Legislation of personal rights
- Abolition of serfdom with landless emancipation

The Decembrists and The Uprising of 14 December 1825

Symbolism

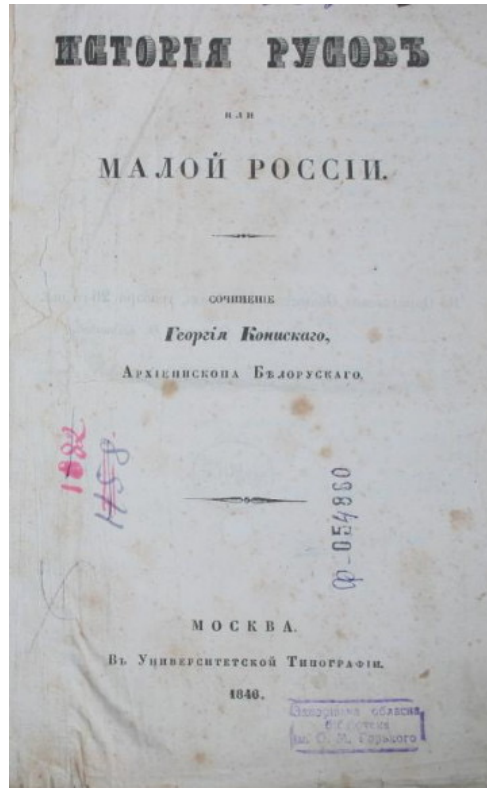


At this place
[3/25 July 1826]
were executed
the Decembrist
P. Pestel'
K. Ryleev
P. Kakhovskii
S. Muraviev-
Apostol
M. Bestuzhev-
Riumins

- 597 individuals indicted and tried as conspirators by an administrative court
- 289 of them found guilty
- 5 noblemen sentenced to be hanged
- 31 exiled for life in Siberia
- 85 other terms of Siberian exile, 134 stripped of officer rank and noble status and banished as soldiers to the Caucasus front.
- 1500 soldiers were sent to front-line army regiments in the Caucasus



Ivan Koliarevsky, 1769-1838
Aenied, 1798 (in Ukrainian)



The History of the Russes of
Little Russia, late 18th-early 19 c



Nikolai Kostomarov, 1817-65
Professor of History and
East Slavic Folklore, Kyiv U.



Taras Shevchenko, 1814-61,
poet



Mykhailo Drohomanov,
1841-1895, historian
and political theorist

Nationalism and Nationality in the 19th Century

Populism
(*Narodnichestvo*)
(Народничество),
Peasant Commune
(*Obshchina* or *Mir*)
(Община, Мир),
and Revolutionary
Social Change



Grigorii Myasoedov, Busy Time for the Mowers (1887)



Alexander Herzen, 1812-1870
[democratic socialism of the
repartitional commune]



Mikhail Bakunin, 1814-1876
[anarchism and the elementalism of the
peasant *bunt* бунт]

American Civil War, 1861-1865
 [abolition of slavery;
 600,000 lives;



Chinese Qing Dynasty “Self-Strengthening Movement, 1861-95

Austro-Hungarian Empire/Dual Monarchy, 1867
 Hungarian Parliament, 1896

Italian unification, 1859-70



Meiji Japan, 1868-1912



Bismarck and Proclamation of German Empire, 1871



Manor House and Reading of Imperial Manifesto of 19 February 1861 proclaiming the abolition of “servile dependency” for seigniorial peasants and domestic household serfs
Boris Kustodiev, 1907

The Era of Great Reforms, 1855-1881



Poltava Provincial Zemstvo Assembly

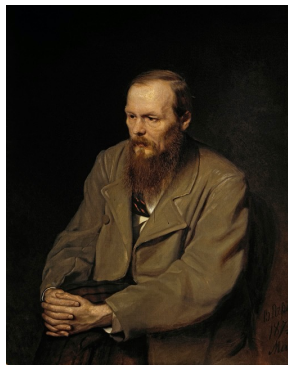


Judicial Reform 1864



Military Reforms, 1860s-1870s

Empire: Russian Central Asia



Fedor Dostoevsky, Dedication of the Monument to Alexander Pushkin, 1881:

“In Europe we were only poor recipients of charity and slaves, but we come to Asia as masters. In Europe we were Tartars, but in Asia we are also Europeans. Our mission, our civilizing mission in Asia will entice our spirit and draw us thither once the movement has gained momentum.”



The Ems Ukaz, 1876

Russification



Prohibitions of Ukrainian language publication, importation of Ukrainian-language books, theater productions in Ukrainian, performance of Ukrainian folk songs

Theater and song in Ukrainian allowed, 1880s

End of censorship 1906

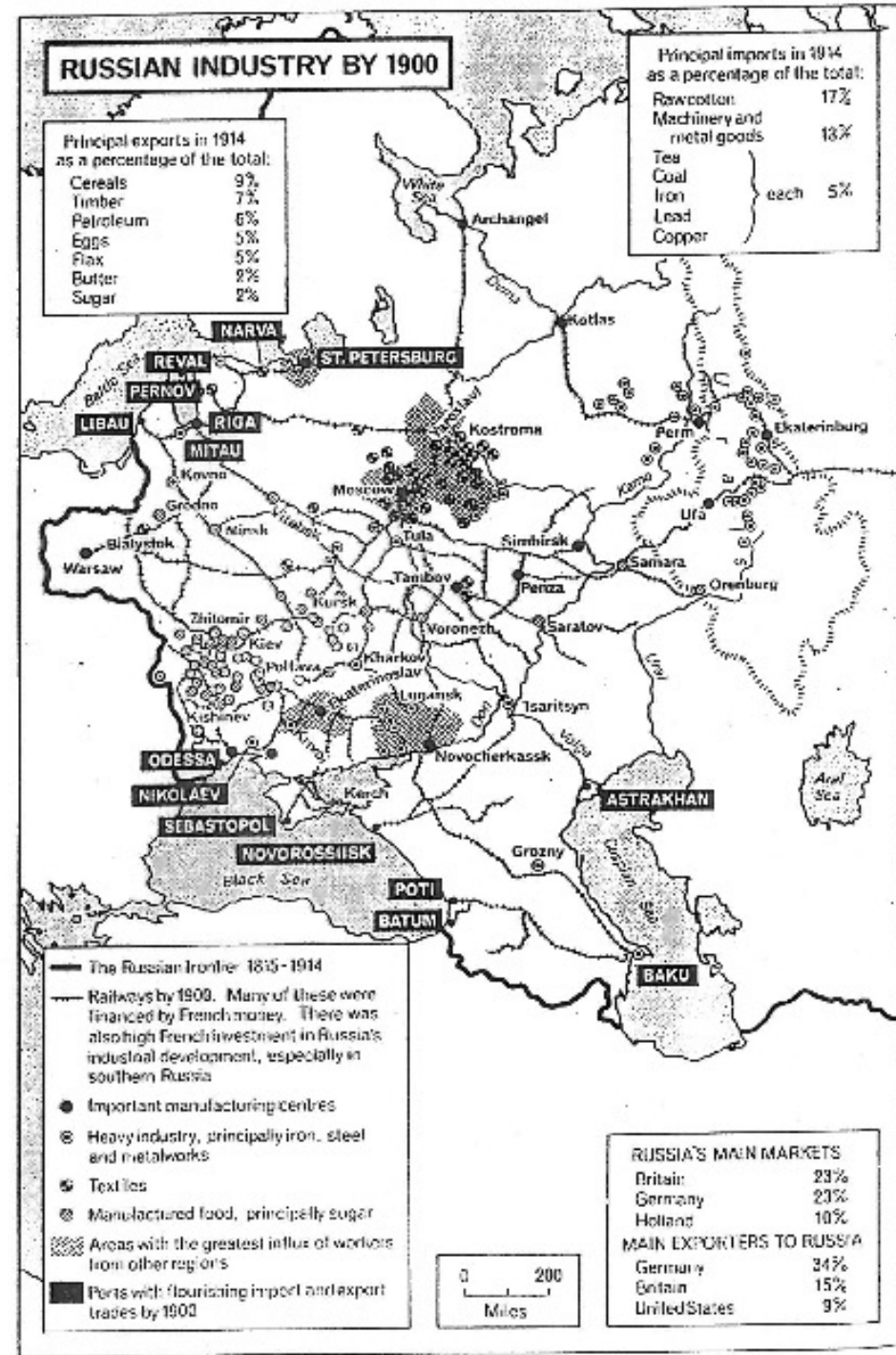
- Nine newspapers, 20,000 copies
- 850,000 pages of humor journal
- 600,000 pages of poetry

Industrial and Commercial Expansion 1880-1914

Indices of Industrial Production (1913=100)

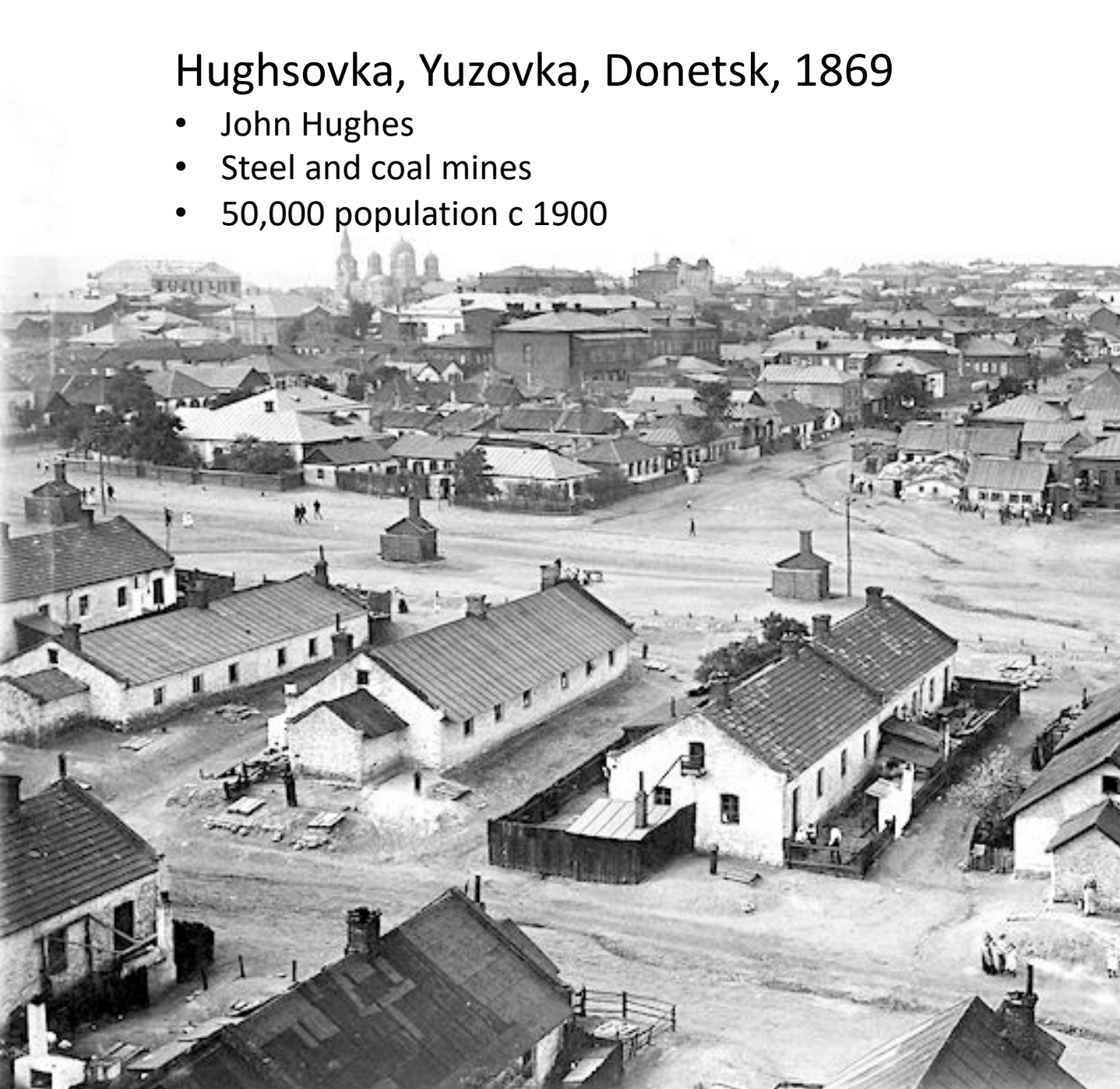
	UK	Russia	France	Germany
1861	31.7	8.5	38.7	13
1881	53.5	22	54.1	27
1901	80.3	65	67.7	59
1912	93.9	95	102.3	91

B.R. Mitchell, European Historical Statistics 1750-1970



Hughsovka, Yuzovka, Donetsk, 1869

- John Hughes
- Steel and coal mines
- 50,000 population c 1900

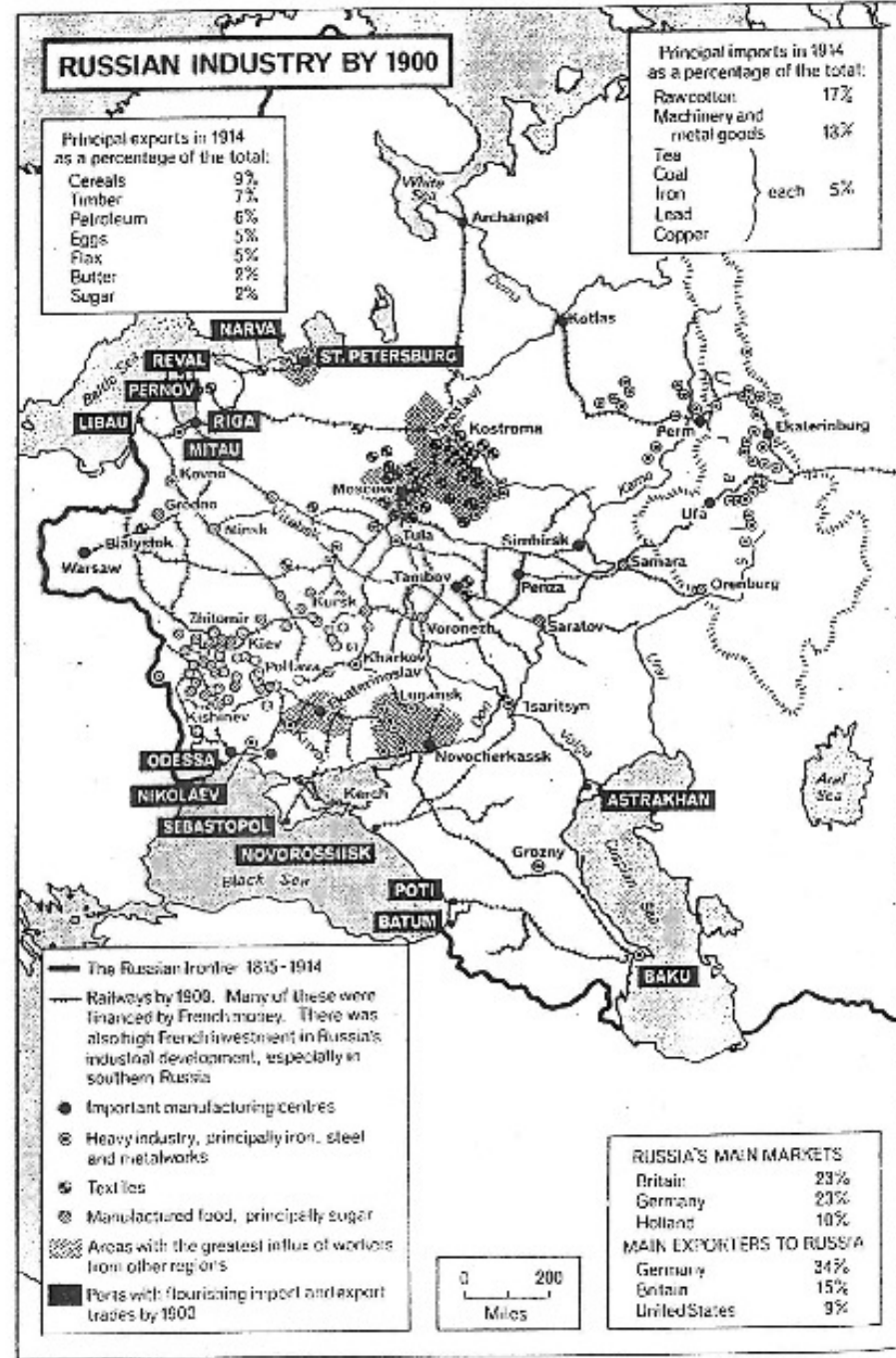


Yuzovka, New World Street, 1887 (modern Donetsk)





1857



1900

Railroad Expansion:
The Internet of the
19th Century

Kyiv/Kiev and Odessa and the Southwestern Railway



Kyiv Railroad Terminal, late 19th c



Richelieu Steps, Odessa 1841



Odessa Opera House, 1887

Contracting Time and Distance



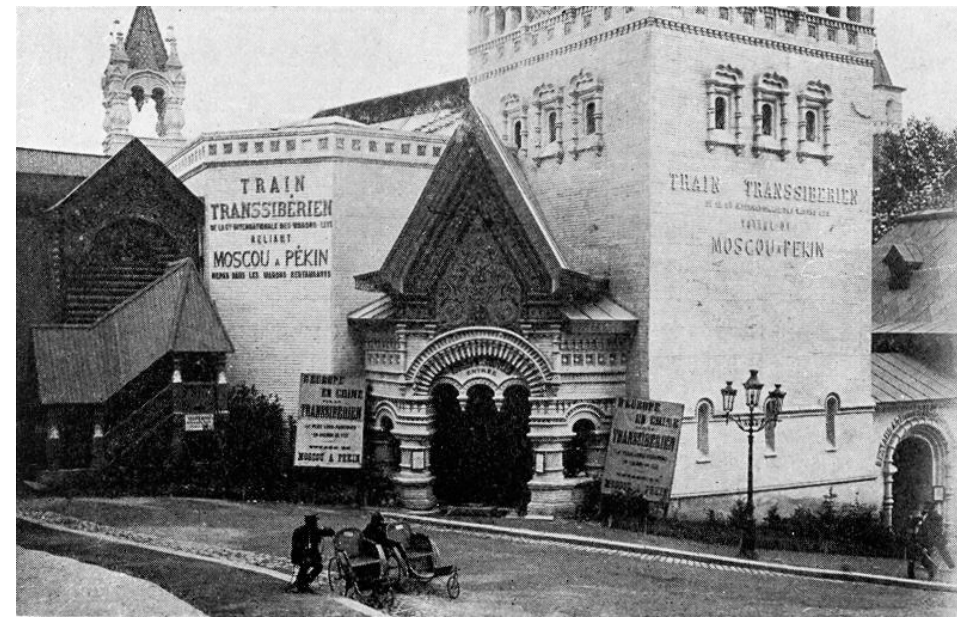
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. Y. & HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING SOUTH.			
Leave Croton Falls,	6,37 A.M.	&	3,47 P.M.
" Brewsters,	6,25 "		3,35 "
" Dykman's,	6,17 "		3,25 "
" Towner's,	6,09 "		3,18 "
" Patterson,	6,05 "		3,12 "
" Pawlings,	5,55 "		3,06 "
GOING NORTH.			
Leave Croton Falls,	10,42 A.M.		6,50 P.M.
" Brewsters,	10,52 "		7,02 "
" Dykman's,	10,59 "		7,09 "
" Towner's,	11,00 "		7,17 "
" Patterson,	11,12 "		7,25 "
" Pawling,	11,25 "		7,36 "

Railroad Timetable

The Trans-Siberian Railroad



Siberian Pavillion, Paris World Exposition, 1900



Impoverishment or Enrichment?





“Tsar and People
Speech of the Tsar to the people’s elect”
Winter Palace, St. Petersburg



Tauride Palace, Duma chamber and rostrum,
St. Petersburg

The State Duma
April 1906

- 500 deputies
- 95 from Ukrainian provinces



The Diet of Galicia and Lodomeria
1861-1918
Lviv, Austro-Hungarian Empire

The War To End All Wars, The Great War, World War I

July 28 1914-November 11 1918



Assassination of Arch-Duke Franz Ferdinand and Wife, 28 June 1914 [Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina]



Revolution as Disintegration and Reintegration of Empire, 1917-1922

New York Tribune
 First to Last — the Truths News — Editorials — Advertisements
 CIRCULATION Over 100,000 Daily
 Net Paid, Non-Returnable
 LXXVI No. 27,688
 FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917
 ONE CENT

Road Strike Called, Men Quit To-morrow
 but Intervention Plans Can Stop Big Tie-Up

Threaten to Kill Americans Who Fire on U-Boats
 Munich Newspaper Says Shot Before Declaration of War Means Death

Czar of Russia Abandons Throne; Army Revolts and Joins People
 FORMER CZAR AND CZARINA OF RUSSIA

Duma Leaders in Complete Control After Fierce Battles; Protopopoff Reported Killed

New Cabinet Is Formed; Prince Lvoff Now Premier

Grand Duke Michael Is Chosen Regent—German Forces Are Crushed—“Push the War” Party Is Triumphant

Captain Fryatt's Fate Is Recalled
 German Say Shot Before War Is Declared Means Death to Sailors



Nicholas II, who abdicated after twenty-two years' turbulent reign, and his German-born consort, who was suspected of pro-Central sympathies in the present war.

- 2/15 March 1917 abdication of Nicholas II
- 25 October/ 7 Nov 1917 Bolshevik Seizure of Power
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 1918
- Civil Wars, 1918-1921



Dismembered Russia—Some of the Fragments



UT of the chaos into which Russia fell after the revolution of last March a new nation now emerges—the Ukrainian People's Republic. The terms of the treaty of peace with the Central Powers, the Ukraine or Austro-Hungarian territory, but which turn over to it a strip (the shaded area on the map) of what were Russian Poland. This strip, together with the rest of the shaded area, shows the new Ukrainian Republic on the basis of the extreme of the Ukrainians when they were from Russia. According to the most recent news, it is not included in the new Ukrainian State, nor is Bessarabia, whence came news a few days ago of the occupation of the principal Bessarabian city, Kishinev, by Rumanian troops, which followed other dispatches telling of the creation of a Bessarabian republic.

North of the Ukraine are shown the three subdivisions of Poland—Austrian, Russian, and German. Russian Poland is occupied in its entirety by the Teuton invaders, as will be seen by reference to the heavy black line denoting the extreme point reached in the eastward advance of the Teutonic armies. The Central Powers also hold Lithuania, Courland, and part of Esthonia, including the great Baltic port of Riga, all of which are apparently overcome.

Though Finland may have come from Finland, the latest showing that the invaders. But the sudden peace made by the Bolsheviks with the Teutons at Brest-Litovsk last Sunday apparently leaves the Teutons in complete possession of these districts for the present.

North of this territory lies Finland, which, like the Ukraine, has declared its independence of Russia and is also in bloody conflict with the Bolsheviks, who assert their right to control in spite of

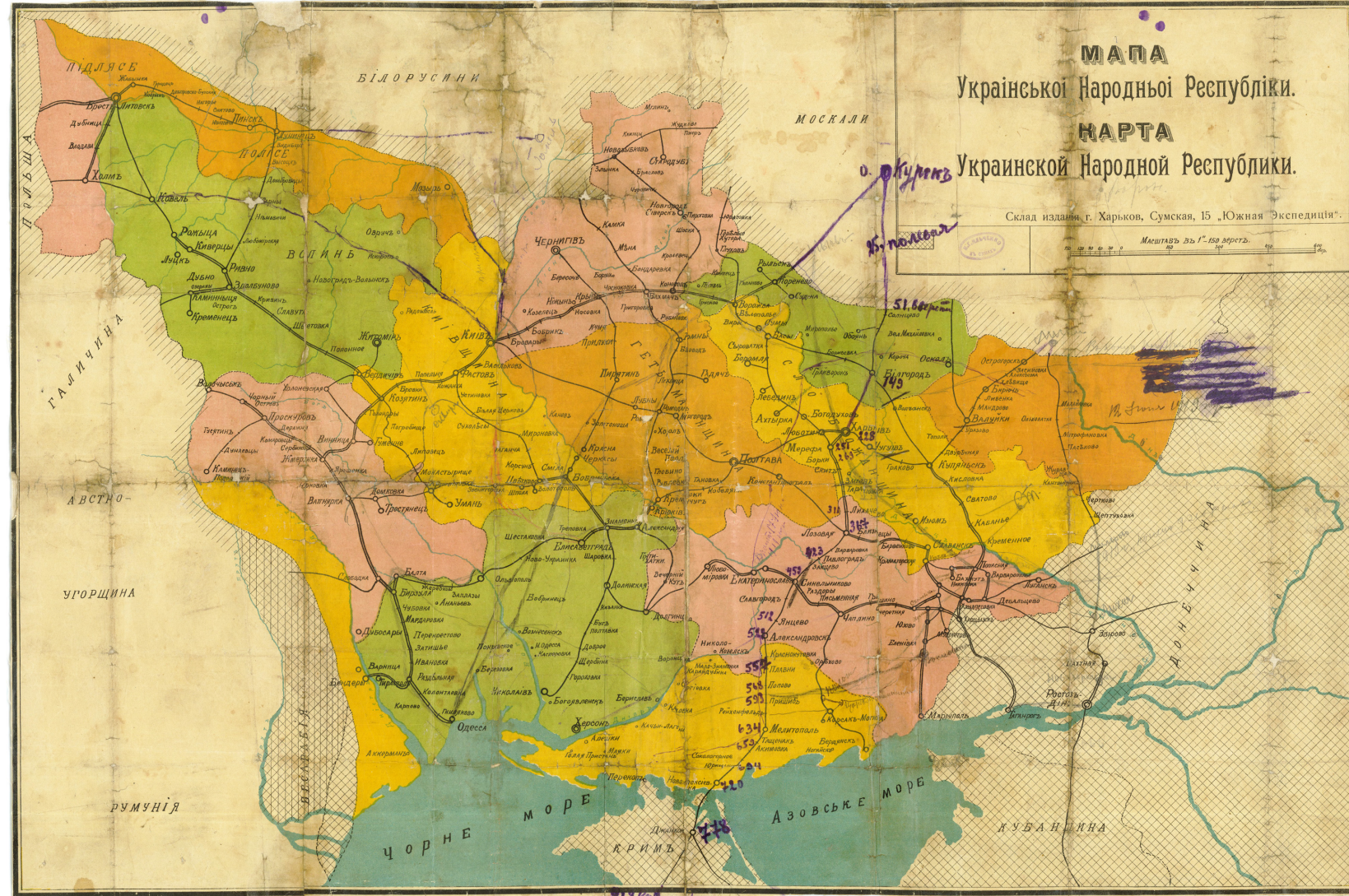
Dismembered Russia
— Some Fragments,
NYT article, Feb. 17,
1918) [Wikimedia
Commons]



First Universal of the the
Ukrainian Central Rada,
23 June 1917 proclaims
Ukrainian autonomy

Map of and the Wars for Ukrainian Independence

- Ukrainian People's Republic
- 22 Jan 1918-1920
- West Ukrainian People's Republic, Nov 1918-July 1919
- Ukrainian People's Republic of Soviets
- 25 December 1917-March 1918, Kharkiv
- Skoropadsky Hetmanate, March-November 1918 (German occupation)
- Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, March 1919
- The Directorate, Nov 1918-spring 1920



Map of Ukrainian People's Republic

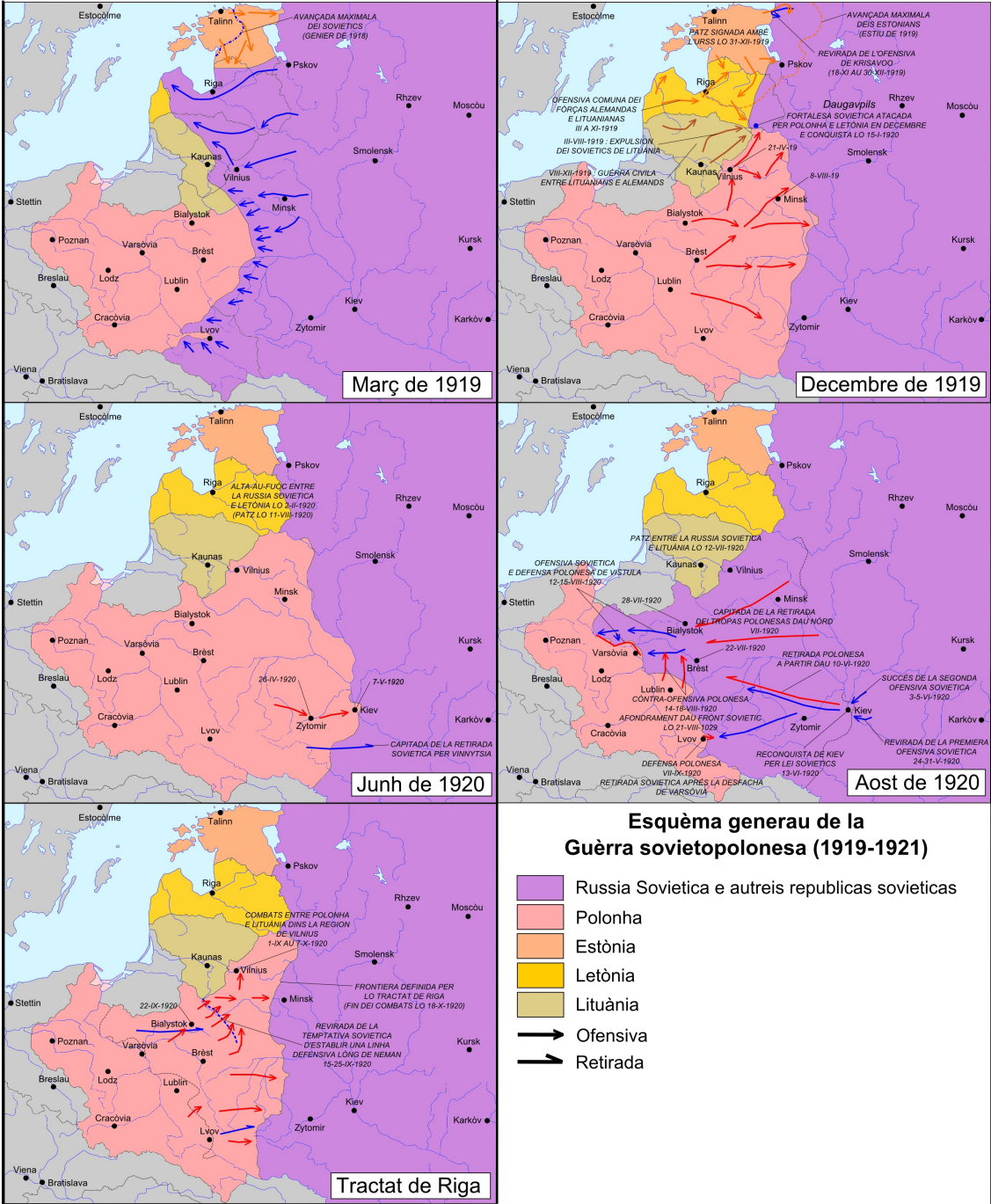


German Occupation of Ukraine and the Hetman of Ukraine, Pavlo Skoropadsky, 1918

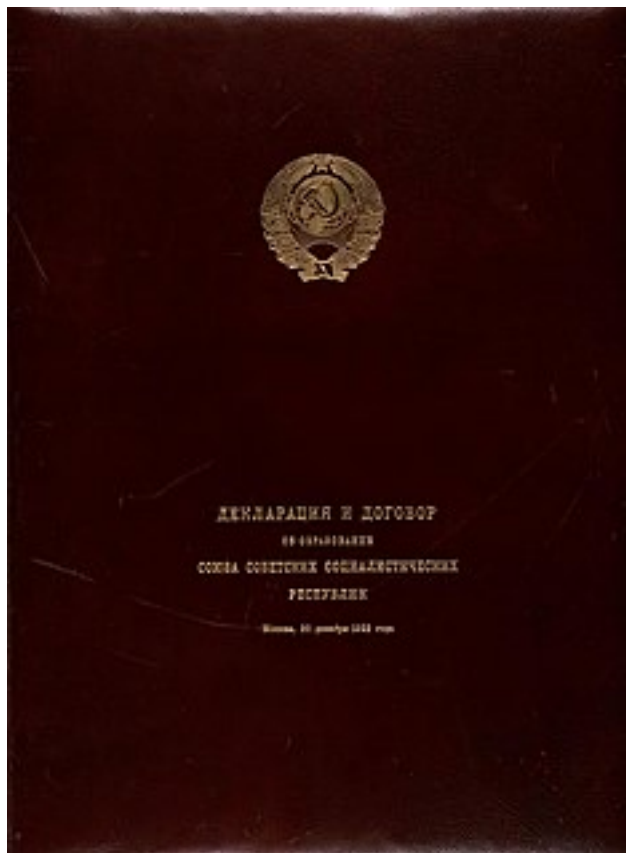
- Soviet-Polish War, 1919-1920
- Treaty of Riga, 1921
- eastern boundary of Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic



Semyon Peliura, military commander and chair of the Directorate, 1918-1920



Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, March 1919



Declaration and Treaty on the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

22 December 1922

Signatories:

- The Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
- The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
- The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
- The Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Republic