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

Terms, concepts, people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;Second enserfment&quot; (eastern Europe)</th>
<th>&quot;strong people&quot; (sil'nye liudi)</th>
<th>middle service class (gentry)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smolensk War (1632-34)</td>
<td>Moscow Uprising (1648)</td>
<td>Ulozhenie (Law Code) (1649)</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. George's Day (26 November)</td>
<td>&quot;Forbidden Years&quot;</td>
<td>Statute of Limitations on Peasant Recovery</td>
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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 Zemskii Sobor convenes, produces Ulozhenie 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)