Indispensable Information #6
Emancipation to 1905

A chronology

1816-19 Peasants in Baltic provinces emancipated without land.
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)
1864 New judicial statute; introduction of zemstvos
1866 Emancipation of state peasants
1868-9 Attempt on life of Alexander II by Dmitrii Karakazov
1872 Translation of Karl Marx's Capital into Russian
1874 Militarization
1875 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
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 Zemstvo 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 What is to be Done? (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)
Vasili 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

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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)

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Some statistics on industrial production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Miles of railroad track</th>
<th>Annual increase in industrial production</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>Russia 5.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>U.S. 5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>Germany 4.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Great Britain 2.11%</td>
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</table>

Industrial workers as percentage of Russian population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>0.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
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