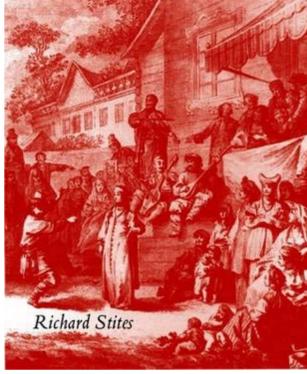


Serfdom, Society, and the Arts
in Imperial Russia



Richard Stites

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<p>Serfdom, Society, and the Arts in Imperial Russia-Richard Stites 2008-02-22 Richard Stites explores the dramatic shift in the history of visual and performing arts that took place in the last decades of serfdom in Russia in the 1860s and revisualises the culture of that flamboyant era.</p>
<p>American Slavery and Russian Serfdom in the Post-Emancipation Imagination-Amanda Brickell Bellows 2020-04-17 The abolition of Russian serfdom in 1861 and American slavery in 1865 transformed both nations as Russian peasants and African Americans gained new rights as subjects and citizens. During the second half of the long nineteenth century, Americans and Russians responded to these societal transformations through a fascinating array of new cultural productions. Analyzing portrayals of African Americans and Russian serfs in oil paintings, advertisements, fiction, poetry, and ephemera housed in American and Russian archives, Amanda Brickell Bellows argues that these widely circulated depictions shaped collective memory of slavery and serfdom, affected the development of national consciousness, and influenced public opinion as peasants and freedpeople strove to exercise their newfound rights. While acknowledging the core differences between chattel slavery and serfdom, as well as the distinctions between each nation’s post-emancipation era, Bellows highlights striking similarities between representations of slaves and serfs that were produced by elites in both nations as they sought to uphold a patriarchal vision of society. Russian peasants and African American freedpeople countered simplistic, paternalistic, and racist depictions by producing dignified self-representations of their traditions, communities, and accomplishments. This book provides an important reconsideration of post-emancipation assimilation, race, class, and political power.</p>
<p>From Serfdom to Socialism-James Keir Hardie 1907 Publisher’s note -- Forward -- 1. Basic principles -- 2. Municipal socialism -- 3. Socialism and the state -- 4. Socialism and Christianity -- 5. Socialism and the worker -- 6. Socialism and the woman question -- 7. From serfdom to socialism -- 8. Summary and conclusion -- Appendix : consisting of quotations from eminent authorities.</p>
<p>A Life Under Russian Serfdom-Savva Dmitrievich Purlevskii 2005-01-01 “Gorshkov’s introduction provides some basic knowledge about Russian serfdom and draws upon the most recent scholarship. Notes provide references and general information about events, places and people mentioned in the memoirs.”--Jacket.</p>
<p>Up from Serfdom-Aleksandr Nikitenko 2008-10-01 “It was the arbitrary nature of the serfholder’s power that weighed on serfs like Nikitenko, for as they discovered, even the most benevolent patron could turn overnight into an overbearing tyrant. In that respect, serfdom and slavery were the same.”—Peter Kolchin, from the foreword Aleksandr Nikitenko, descended from once-free Cossacks, was born into serfdom in provincial Russia in 1804. One of 300,000 serfs owned by Count Sheremetev, Nikitenko as a teenager became fiercely determined to gain his freedom. In this memorable and moving book, here translated into English for the first time, Nikitenko recollects the details of his childhood and youth in servitude as well as the six-year struggle that at last delivered him into freedom in 1824. Among the very few autobiographies ever written by an ex-serf, Up from Serfdom provides a unique portrait of serfdom in nineteenth-century Russia and a profoundly clear sense of what such bondage meant to the people, the culture, and the nation. Rising to eminence as a professor at St. Petersburg University, former serf Nikitenko set about writing his autobiography in 1851, relying on his own diaries (begun at the age of fourteen and maintained throughout his life), his father’s correspondence and documents, and the stories that his parents and grandparents told as he was growing up. He recalls his town, his schooling, his masters and mistresses, and the utter capriciousness of a serf’s existence, illustrated most vividly by his father’s lurching path from comfort to destitution to prison to rehabilitation. Nikitenko’s description of the tragedy, despair, unpredictability, and astounding luck of his youth is a compelling human story that brings to life as never before the experiences of the serf in Russia in the early 1800s.</p>
<p>Serfdom and Social Control in Russia-Steven L. Hoch 1989-01-15</p>
<p>The Emancipation of the Serfs in Russia-Roxanne Easley 2008-08-28 In the wake of the disastrous Crimean War, the Russian autocracy completely renovated its most basic social, political and economic systems by emancipating some 23 million privately-owned serfs. This had enormous consequences for all aspects of Russian life, and profound effects on the course of Russian history. This book examines the emancipation of the serfs, focusing on the mechanisms used to enact the reforms and the implications for Russian politics and society in the long term. Because the autocracy lacked the necessary resources for the reform, it created new institutions with real powers and autonomy, particularly the mirovoi posrednik, or ‘peace arbitrator’. The results of this strategy differed in practice from the authorities’ original intentions. The new institutions invigorated Russian political life, introduced norms that challenged centuries-old customs and traditions, and fostered a nascent civil society, allowing Russia to follow the basic trajectory of Western European socio-political development.</p>
<p>Идеи в России-Andrzej de Lazari 2009</p>
<p>Russia’s Age of Serfdom 1649-1861-Elise Kimerling Wirtschafter 2008-02-11 Russia’s Age of Serfdom 1649-1861 offers a broad interpretive history of the Russian Empire from the time of serfdom’s codification until its abolition following the Crimean War. Considers the institution of serfdom, official social categories, and Russia’s development as a country of peasants ruled by nobles, military commanders, and civil servants Illuminates the reality of absolute monarchy in Russia, with special emphasis on the mobilization of human and material resources, the search for regular government, and the persistence of personal-moral forms of authority Traces the emergence of modern Russian culture out of and alongside Orthodox religious culture</p>
<p>Canadian-American Slavic Studies-Charles Schlacks 2007 A quarterly journal devoted to Russia and East Europe.</p>
<p>Journal of the Royal Society of Arts-Royal Society of Arts (Great Britain) 1897</p>
<p>Book Review Digest- 2008</p>
<p>The Institutional Framework of Russian Serfdom-Tracy Dennison 2011-04-28 Russian rural history has long been based on a ‘Peasant Myth’, originating with nineteenth-century Romantics and still accepted by many historians today. In this book, Tracy Dennison shows how Russian society looked from below, and finds nothing like the collective, redistributive and market-averse behaviour often attributed to Russian peasants. On the contrary, the Russian rural population was as integrated into regional and even national markets as many of its west European counterparts. Serfdom was a loose garment that enabled different landlords to shape economic institutions, especially property rights, in widely diverse ways. Highly coercive and backward regimes on some landlords’ estates existed side-by-side with surprisingly liberal approximations to a rule of law. This book paints a vivid and colourful picture of the everyday reality of rural Russia before the 1861 abolition of serfdom.</p>
<p>Jewish Public Culture in the Late Russian Empire-Jeffrey Veidlinger 2009 The flowering of a grassroots Jewish secular culture in the last years of the Russian Empire</p>
<p>The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, Science, and Art- 1877</p>
<p>The London Review and Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, Art, & Society- 1860</p>
<p>The New Serfdom-Angela Eagle 2018-04-24 Great Britain is one of the wealthiest, most successful nations in the world. Why, then, do so many people feel short-changed? The old assumption that ‘if you work hard and play by the rules, you can get on in life’ looks increasingly like a cruel joke. Homeownership, secure employment and fair wages seem like relics of a bygone era. Meanwhile exploitative workplace practices have created a new serfdom, leaving many people trapped in unfulfilling, underpaid work. At a time of huge political upheaval and ever-increasing inequality, this powerful new book asks: how can we build a successful economy, powered by a happy and productive workforce that benefits everyone in the twenty-first century?</p>
<p>The Making of the West, Volume II: Since 1500-Lynn Hunt 2008-02-20 A team of renowned scholar-teachers created The Making of the West to address three of the biggest challenges teachers of western civilization face — demonstrating how the West has been an evolving entity shaped by global influences; conveying the dynamic interaction of social, political, cultural, and economic history in shaping events over time; and revealing the historical roots of developments in today’s world. Through a ground-breaking chronological synthesis, the narrative deftly weaves together the main events, people, and themes of a specific time, thus providing a balanced, easy-to-follow story line. New aids to guide student reading and enhancements to the book’s organization bring the essence of western history to the fore in the most accessible edition yet.</p>
<p>Visual Resources from Russia and Eastern Europe in the New York Public Library-Hee-Gwone Yoo 2008</p>
<p>The Empire’s New Clothes-Christine Ruane 2009 In 1701 Tsar Peter the Great decreed that all residents of Moscow must abandon their traditional dress and wear European fashion. Those who produced or sold Russian clothing would face ?dreadful punishment.” Peter’s dress decree, part of his drive to make Russia more like Western Europe, had a profound impact on the history of Imperial Russia. This engrossing book explores the impact of Westernization on Russia in the 18th and 19th centuries and presents a wealth of photographs of ordinary Russians in all their finery. Christine Ruane draws on memoirs, mail-order catalogues, fashion magazines, and other period sources to demonstrate that Russia’s adoption of Western fashion had symbolic, economic, and social ramifications and was inseparably linked to the development of capitalism, industrial production, and new forms of communication. This book shows how the fashion industry became a forum through which Russians debated and formulated a new national identity.</p>
<p>Terms of Labor-Stanley L. Engerman 1999-01-01 Throughout recorded history, labor to produce goods and services has been a central concern of society, and</p>

questions surrounding the terms of labor—the arrangements under which labor is made to produce and to divide its product with others—are of great significance for understanding the past and the emergence of the modern world. For long periods, much of the world’s labor could be considered under the coercive control of systems of slavery or of serfdom, with relatively few workers laboring under terms of freedom, however defined. Slavery and serfdom were systems that controlled not only the terms of labor, but also the more general issues of political freedom. The nine chapters in this volume deal with the general issues of the causes and consequences of the rise of so-called free labor in Europe, the United States, and the Caribbean over the past four to five centuries, and point to the many complications and paradoxical aspects of this change. The topics covered are European beliefs that rejected the enslavement of other Europeans but permitted the slavery of Africans (David Eltis), British abolitionism and the impact of emancipation in the British West Indies (Seymour Drescher), the consequences of the end of Russian serfdom (Peter Kolchin), the definition and nature of free labor as seen by nineteenth-century American workers (Leon Fink), the effects of changing legal and economic concepts of free labor (Robert J. Steinfeld), the antebellum American use of the metaphor of slavery (David Roediger), female dependent labor in the aftermath of American emancipation (Amy Dru Stanley), the contrast between individual and group actions in attempting to benefit individual laborers (David Brody), and the link between arguments concerning free labor and the actual outcomes for laborers in nineteenth-century America (Clayne Pope).

Unfree Labor-Peter KOLCHIN 2009-06-30

Art and Society & Other Papers in Historical Materialism-Georgii Valentinovich Plekhanov 1974

Hungarian Agrarian Society from the Emancipation of Serfs (1848) to the Reprivatization of Land (1998)-Péter Gunst 1998 Exposing the far agrarian developments after 1850 and the effects of World War I and the postwar peace treaty, the essays in this book, written by leading Hungarian scholars of history, sociology, anthropology and political science, explore the similarities and contrasts between the Hungarian and other East Central European Patterns.

Congress of Arts and Science, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904-Howard Jason Rogers 1906

The Serf, the Knight, and the Historian-Dominique Barthélemy 2009 Dominique Barthélemy presents a sharply revisionist account of the history of France around the year 1000, challenging the traditional view that France underwent a kind of revolution at the millennium which ushered in feudalism. --Paul Hyams, Cornell University “Times Literary Supplement”

Bibliographic Index- 2008

Chamber’s Journal of Popular Literature, Science and Arts- 1862

True Songs of Freedom-John MacKay 2013-07-31 Harriet Beecher Stowe’s 1852 antislavery novel Uncle Tom’s Cabin was the nineteenth century’s best-selling novel worldwide; only the Bible outsold it. It was known not only as a book but through stage productions, films, music, and commercial advertising as well. But how was Stowe’s novel—one of the watershed works of world literature—actually received outside of the American context? True Songs of Freedom explores one vital sphere of Stowe’s influence: Russia and the Soviet Union, from the 1850s to the present day. Due to Russia’s own tradition of rural slavery, the vexed entwining of authoritarianism and political radicalism throughout its history, and (especially after 1945) its prominence as the superpower rival of the United States, Russia developed a special relationship to Stowe’s novel during this period of rapid societal change. Uncle Tom’s Cabin prompted widespread reflections on the relationship of Russian serfdom to American slavery, on the issue of race in the United States and at home, on the kinds of writing appropriate for children and peasants learning to read, on the political function of writing, and on the values of Russian educated elites who promoted, discussed, and fought over the book for more than a century. By the time of the Soviet Union’s collapse in 1991, Stowe’s novel was probably better known by Russians than by readers in any other country. John MacKay examines many translations and rewritings of Stowe’s novel; plays, illustrations, and films based upon it; and a wide range of reactions to it by figures famous (Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, Marina Tsvetaeva) and unknown. In tracking the reception of Uncle Tom’s Cabin across 150 years, he engages with debates over serf emancipation and peasant education, early Soviet efforts to adapt Stowe’s deeply religious work of protest to an atheistic revolutionary value system, the novel’s exploitation during the years of Stalinist despotism, Cold War anti-Americanism and antiracism, and the postsocialist consumerist ethos.

The Four Horsemen-Richard Stites 2014-01-09 In a series of revolts starting in 1820, four military officers rode forth on horseback from obscure European towns to bring political freedom and a constitution to Spain, Naples, and Russia; and national independence to the Greeks. The men who launched these exploits from Andalusia to the snowy fields of Ukraine--Colonel Rafael del Riego, General Guglielmo Pepe, General Alexandros Ypsilanti, and Colonel Sergei Muraviev-Apostol--all hoped to overturn the old order. Over the next six years, their revolutions ended in failure. The men who led them became martyrs. In *The Four Horsemen*, the late, eminent historian Richard Stites offers a compelling narrative history of these four revolutions. Stites sets the stories side by side, allowing him to compare events and movements and so illuminate such topics as the transfer of ideas and peoples across frontiers, the formation of an international community of revolutionaries, and the appropriation of Christian symbols and language for secular purposes. He shows how expressive behavior and artifacts of all kinds--art, popular festivities, propaganda, and religion--worked their way to various degrees into all the revolutionary movements and regimes. And he documents as well the corruption, abandonment of liberal values, and outright betrayal of the revolution that emerged in Spain and Naples; the clash of ambitions and ideas that wracked the unity of the Decembrists’ cause; and civil war that erupted in the midst of the Greek struggle for independence. Richard Stites was one of the most imaginative and broad-ranging historians working in the United States. This book is his last work, a classic example of his dazzling knowledge and idiosyncratic yet accessible writing style. The culmination of an esteemed career, *The Four Horsemen* promises to enthrall anyone interested in nineteenth-century Europe and the history of revolutions.

Back on the Road to Serfdom-Thomas E Woods 2014-03-11 Leviathan is back The threat of statism has reemerged in force. The federal government has radically expanded its power—through bailouts, “stimulus” packages, a trillion-dollar health-care plan, “jobs bills,” massive expansions of the money supply, and much more. But such interventionism did not suddenly materialize with the recent economic collapse. The dangerous trends of government growth, debt increases, encroachments on individual liberty, and attacks on the free market began years earlier and continued no matter which political party was in power. This shift toward statism “will not end happily,” declares bestselling author Thomas E. Woods. In *Back on the Road to Serfdom*, Woods brings together ten top scholars to examine why the size and scope of government has exploded, and to reveal the devastating consequences of succumbing to the statist temptation. Spanning history, economics, politics, religion, and the arts, *Back on the Road to Serfdom* shows: · How government interventionism endangers America’s prosperity and the vital culture of entrepreneurship · The roots of statism: from the seminal conflict between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton to the vast expansion of federal power in the twentieth century · Why the standard explanation for the recent economic crisis is so terribly wrong—and why the government’s frenzied responses to the downturn only exacerbate the problems · Why the European welfare state is not a model to aspire to but a disaster to be avoided · How an intrusive state not only harms the economy but also imperils individual liberty and undermines the role of civil society · The fatal flaws in the now-common arguments against free markets and free trade · How big business is helping government pave the road to serfdom · Why the Judeo-Christian tradition does not demand support for the welfare state, but in fact values the free market · How the arrogance of government power extends even to the cultural realm—and how central planning is just as inefficient and destructive there It’s been more than sixty-five years since F. A. Hayek published his seminal work *The Road to Serfdom*. Now this impeccably timed book provides another desperately needed warning about—and corrective to—the dangers of statism.

The Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science and Art- 1864

The Other Road to Serfdom & the Path to Sustainable Democracy-Eric Zencey 2012 Eric Zencey’s frontal assault on the “infinite planet” foundations of neoconservative political thought

The Illustrated Magazine of Art- 1853

Chinese Literature- 1965

Owned-Joshua A. T. Fairfield 2017-07-31 In this compelling examination of the intersection of smart technology and the law, Joshua A. T. Fairfield explains the crisis of digital ownership - how and why we no longer control our smartphones or software-enable devices, which are effectively owned by software and content companies. In two years we will not own our 'smart' televisions which will also be used by advertisers to listen in to our living rooms. In the coming decade, if we do not take back our ownership rights, the same will be said of our self-driving cars and software-enabled homes. We risk becoming digital peasants, owned by software and advertising companies, not to mention overreaching governments. Owned should be read by anyone wanting to know more about the loss of our property rights, the implications for our privacy rights and how we can regain control of both.

Passion and Perception-Richard Stites 2010 This collection of “Stitesiana” includes 29 essays on Russian culture, representing the bulk of 20 years of scholarship, in addition to well-known monographs and diverse pieces in popular magazines.

Technology, Society, Religion and the Arts-John Ferguson 1970

The International Monthly Magazine of Literature, Science, and Art- 1851

Commonwealth- 1995