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Winston Churchill's well-known description of Russia as a "riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma" has been widely quoted because it has seemed so apt to Western observers. The Cyrillic alphabet appears mysterious to the uninitiated, as does the odd system of dual dates for key historical events. Russia is huge and geographically remote, with over one hundred ethnic groups and as many languages. Historically, Russia stood on the margin of Europe proper, and Russian society experienced the Renaissance and the Reformation, which shaped modern Europe, only partially and belatedly.

Physical distance and prolonged isolation from Europe would be sufficient to enhance and promote a distinctive Russian culture. Russians have themselves debated whether they are more European, or more Asian, or instead a unique Slavic civilization destined to provide the world with a "third" way. Nikolai Gogol, one of Russia's earliest and most original writers, expressed this messianic view in his novel *Dead Souls*, where he offered a speeding troika, a carriage drawn by three horses, as a metaphor for Russia:

Russia, are you not speeding along like a fiery matchless troika? Beneath you the road is smoke, the bridges thunder, and everything is left far behind. At your passage the onlooker stops amazed as by a divine miracle. . . . Russia, where are you flying? Answer me! There is no answer. The bells are tinkling and filling the air with their wonderful pealing; the air is torn and thundering as it turns to wind; everything on earth comes flying past and, looking askance at her, other peoples and states move aside and make way.

The *Encyclopedia of Russian History* is designed to help dispel the mystery of Russia. It is the first encyclopedia in the English language to comprehend the entirety of Russian history, from ancient Rus to the most recent events in post-Soviet Russia. It is not aimed primarily at specialists in the area but at general readers, students, and scholars who are curious about Russia, have historical events, dates, and persons they wish to explore or papers to write on the widely varying topics and individuals contained herein. Contributors include top scholars in history, Russian studies, military history, economics, social science, literature, philosophy, music, and art history. The 1,500 entries have been composed by over 500 scholars from 16 countries. All were instructed to "historize" their entries, thereby placing them in the larger context of Russian history. Each entry is signed and fea-



PREFACE

tures carefully chosen cross references to related entries as well as a bibliography of print and Internet sources as suggested additional readings. The four volumes contain over 300 black and white maps and photographs illustrating the text, and each volume contains color inserts portraying the beauty and scope of Russian peoples, art, and architecture, as well as important military and political pictorials. Entries are arranged alphabetically, and the first volume includes a topical outline that organizes articles by broad categories, thereby offering teachers and students alike an informed map of Russian history. A comprehensive subject index offers yet another entry point for the set, encouraging readers to explore the four volumes in greater depth.

The encyclopedia is the product of recent scholarship. Russian studies began as a significant field of study in the United States and Europe only during the Soviet era. Although a small number of scholars were active before World War II, particularly in England, the field began to grow in the United States with the onset of the Cold War in the late 1940s. When the Soviet Union launched the first earth satellite, Sputnik, in 1957, a concern for national security became a driving force for development of Russian area studies. All fields grew especially rapidly in the 1960s and 1970s, for it was recognized that study of the contemporary Soviet social system would require in-depth knowledge of the language, history, and culture of Russia. In the United States, for example, both the federal government and private foundations such as the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment funded graduate Russian studies on an almost “crash” basis. Whereas the Russian Institute of Columbia University and the Russian Research Center at Harvard dominated the field initially, by the end of the 1960s all major research institutions had Russian studies programs and were producing new Ph.D.s in the field. In fact, most of the scholars who have ever received Ph.D.s in the various fields of Russian history, social science, arts, and so forth, are still active scholars. The field of Russian-Soviet studies now has better coverage and higher quality than ever. The 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union ended the ideological constraints that communism had placed on scholarly publication, allowing scholarship to blossom in post-Soviet Russia as well. Researchers now have unprecedented access to archival and other historical materials—and to the Russian people as well. The editors and I have been fortunate, therefore, to be able to select as our contributors—the most outstanding scholars not

only in the United States, but also in Britain, Europe, and Russia. Twenty years ago it would not have been possible to produce such a balanced, high quality, and comprehensive encyclopedia. The last five decades or so of intensive scholarship have greatly increased our knowledge and understanding of Russian history.

RUSSIAN HISTORY

As one views the length and breadth of the Russian historical experience certain continuities and recurring patterns stand out. Autocracy, for example, has ancient and strong roots in Russian history. For most of its history, Russia was led by all-powerful tsars, such as Peter the Great or Nicholas I, who served willingly as autocrats, seemingly conscious of the difficulties inherent in ruling so large and diverse a country. Even those tsars who sought to modify the autocracy, such as Alexander II, who emancipated the serfs, reversed course when confronted with revolutionary or nihilist opponents. Soviet communism lapsed into autocracy under Josef Stalin, who was perhaps the most complete autocrat since Peter the Great. More recently, Russian President, Vladimir Putin, appears to be tolerating a drift back toward autocracy in reaction to the democratic impulses of Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin. He seems to relish comparison of his rule to that of Peter the Great.

With the exception of the years under Soviet communism, Orthodoxy has been autocracy’s twin. Historically, the Russian Orthodox Church has successfully resisted attempts to separate church and state and has offered support and justification for autocracy in return. Consequently, the church and state have not welcomed religious diversity or promoted tolerance. Judaism, Catholicism, and other Christian denominations, Islam, and other religious faiths have suffered persecution and restrictions over the years. The Soviet era differed only in that all religions were persecuted in the name of official atheism. The long-term trend has apparently reasserted itself as the growing strength of the Russian Orthodox Church in the post-Soviet years has featured renewed attempts to exclude religious competition.

Territorial expansion has characterized the development of Russia from the earliest days, usually through warfare and hostile partitions. The Great Northern War brought Russia to the Baltic coast, while the wars of the nineteenth century expanded Russia’s power into Central Asia. Expan-

sion under the tsars included annexing territories occupied by settled peoples, as in Ukraine, Poland, and Finland, and also by nomadic tribes, as in Central Asia, and the Caucasus. The outcome of World War II extended Moscow's reach into Eastern Europe, and during the Cold War Russia supported regimes in Afghanistan, Cuba, and insurgent movements in Central America and Africa.

The process of empire-building brought more than 120 ethnic and national groups under Russian rule. It was a costly exercise requiring a large standing army. Russification versus promoting local languages and cultures in these territories was a recurring issue under tsars and commissars alike, and it remains an issue today in the Russian Federation. The collapse first of the Soviet empire in East-Central Europe in 1988–1989 and then of the USSR itself in 1991 caused an equivalent contraction in Moscow's power and undermined the economy as well. Consequently, although Russia's leaders have sought to maintain and even increase influence in what only Russians call the "near abroad," that is the former republics of the USSR, the empire has shrunk to its smallest extent since the eighteenth century, and the Russia Federation's influence in its former republics, not to mention Eastern and Central Europe, has been severely constrained by a lack of funds as well as by local nationalist feelings.

Successful modernization of Europe has been viewed by Russians as either a possible model for Russia's development or as a threat to her distinctive, peculiar social, political and economic institutions. From Russia's vantagepoint on the periphery of Europe, to modernize has meant to Westernize, with all the political and economic baggage that that implies. Periodically, Russia's leaders have opened the "door" to Europe, as Peter the Great put it, only to have it closed or restricted by those who have sought to maintain and foster Russia's unique civilization and its messianic mission in world history. In one form or another there has been a recurring struggle since the time of Peter the Great between the Slavophiles and the Westernizers, and this was even true during the Soviet era. Lenin and Trotsky and the Old Bolsheviks thought they were opening Russia to a global communist system. Stalin closed it tightly and created an autarkic economy. Nikita Khrushchev, Gorbachev, and Yeltsin opened Russia once again to the West, ultimately with catastrophic consequences for the empire. It has been difficult, however, to overcome the pull of the "Russian idea," and post-Soviet development

policies have been undercut by an ambiguous commitment to democratization and marketization.

These issues, autocracy, Orthodoxy, territorial expansionism, modernization, and cultural uniqueness, have appeared, disappeared, and reappeared throughout Russian history. Western and Russian historians have argued at length about the strength, significance, and permanence of these themes, and the articles contained in this encyclopedia explore these issues as impartially and objectively as possible.

There is no question, however, about the unique, unparalleled contributions of Russian culture to art, music, literature, philosophy, and science. Where would we be without Glinka, Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Rublev, Mendeleev, Sakharov and the many, many other artists, thinkers, and scientists that Russia's citizens of all nationalities have produced? The editors and I hope that the reader will use this encyclopedia to sample the richness of Russian history and be induced to explore Russian culture in depth.

STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA PROJECT

When Macmillan Reference USA approached me seeking an editor in chief for a projected *Encyclopedia of Russian History*, I realized that if I could persuade the best scholars in the field to serve as Associate Editors and on an Editorial Board, and if we could persuade other top scholars to write entries, the experience would be educational and highly worthwhile. I also realized that it would necessarily be a "labor of love" for all involved. Participating scholars would have to believe in the intrinsic value of the project. I first approached Dr. Ann Robertson, who was serving as Managing Editor of my journal, *Problems of Post-Communism*, to see whether she would be willing to contribute her outstanding editorial skills as well as her expertise in political science to work closely with me as Senior Associate Editor on the encyclopedia. Next I approached Professor Nicholas Riasanovsky of University of California at Berkeley. As the leading historian of Russia and director of innumerable Ph.D. dissertations in the field, Professor Riasanovsky represented the keystone in the construction of the editorial committee. I knew that his name would assure other scholars of the serious academic nature of the project. I was soon able to recruit an

awesome set of associate editors: Daniel Kaiser of Grinnell College, Louise McReynolds of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, Donald Raleigh of the University of North Carolina, and Ronald Suny of the University of Chicago. With their assistance we recruited an equally outstanding Advisory Board.

Below are very brief biographies of the distinguished members on the Editorial Board:

Editor in Chief James R. Millar (Ph.D. Cornell University) is professor of economics and international affairs at the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at the George Washington University. His primary areas of research are Soviet/Russian economic history and economics of the transition.

Daniel H. Kaiser (Ph.D. University of Chicago) is professor of history at Grinnell College in Iowa. His academic specialty is history and family life in early modern Russia.

Louise McReynolds (Ph.D. University of Chicago) is professor of history at the University of Hawaii. She specializes in Russian intellectual history and cultural studies.

Donald J. Raleigh (Ph.D. Indiana University) is professor of history at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. His research specialization is twentieth-century Russian and Soviet history and the Russian civil war.

Nicholas V. Riasanovsky (D.Phil. Oxford University) is professor emeritus of history at the University of California at Berkeley. He is the author of *A History of Russia* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1963, sixth edition, 1999).

Ann E. Robertson (Ph.D. George Washington University) is managing editor of the journal *Problems of Post-Communism*, National Council for Eurasian and East European Research. She specializes in post-Soviet political science.

Ronald Grigor Suny (Ph.D. Columbia University, 1968) is professor of political science at the University of Chicago. His research specialty is comparative politics and Russian history with special attention to non-Russian peoples.

The editorial board assembled at George Washington University in January 2001 to plan the encyclopedia. The topics we identified eventually totaled 1,500 entries. We decided to create basic article categories in an attempt to capture the range and scope of over 1,000 years of Russian history

and culture. As a result, articles in the Encyclopedia describe:

- Historical Events
- Documents, Declarations, or Treaties
- Military Campaigns or Battles
- The Arts, Literature, Philosophy, or Science
- Economic Developments or Strategies
- Ethnic Groups
- Geographical Regions
- Political or Territorial Units (Cities, Regions, Government Ministries)
- Countries Prominent in Russian History
- Government Policies or Programs
- Organizations, Movements, or Political Parties
- Influential Individuals
- Basic Terms or Phrases

Over the next few months members of the editorial board wrote scope statements and identified word lengths (ranging from 250 to 5,000 words) for the articles in their segment of the table of contents. Our goal was to produce four volumes and one million words, a quota we easily could have exceeded. After authors were commissioned and assignments completed, each article was read by the appropriate member of the Editorial Board and by the Editor in Chief for final approval. Macmillan Reference staff has edited the entries for clarity, consistency, and style.

A number of transliteration systems exist for presenting Russian proper names and terms in the English language. As the main audience for the encyclopedia is not expected to be familiar with the Russian language, strict adherence to any one system could appear artificial and intimidating. The editors decided to use standard American spelling of well-known proper names as they would appear in the *New York Times* (e.g., Boris Yeltsin, not Boris El'tsin). In all other cases transliterations conform to the conventions established by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Within this system we made a few exceptions: ligatures, soft signs, and hard signs are omitted; names ending in "-ii," "-yi," or "-yy" are shortened to "-y"; and names of tsars and saints have been Anglicized, as Peter the Great and Saint Basil, not Petr and Vasily. The editors believe that this modified system for transliteration will be more readable and understandable than the alternatives.

Dates in Russian history can be somewhat confusing because tsarist Russia continued to use "Old Style" (O.S.) dates, based on the Julian calendar, up to the 1917 Revolution. In 1917 the Julian calen-

dar was 13 days behind the Gregorian, which had been used in Europe since 1582. The Bolsheviks adopted New Style (N.S.) dates. Thus, the October 25th Revolution was celebrated on November 7th.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to thank James Goldgeier, director of the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies of The George Washington University for institutional support and personal encouragement. The staff of the Institute, especially Vedrana Hadzialic and Jennifer Sieck, have efficiently and cheerfully helped advance this project in many ways.

Leah Markowitz ably served as research assistant in the early phases of the project.

Jill Lectka, Director of Publishing Operations and Joe Clements, Senior Editor for Macmillan Reference USA, and their staff, have simply been superb in providing the managerial, editorial, and promotional support for the creation of the *Encyclopedia of Russian History*. They have been tactful but persistent in encouraging the editors and contributors to meet deadlines and make any necessary editorial changes. Brian Kinsey initiated the project in 2001 and Shawn Corridor joined the editorial team in the spring of 2003 to supervise final author corrections and entry preparation. We have been fortunate to have such outstanding professionals working with us.

JAMES R. MILLAR
EDITOR IN CHIEF

AUCCTU	All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions
agitprop	agitational propaganda
APR	Agrarian Party of Russia
ASSR	Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic
b.	born
Cadets	Constitutional Democrats
CC	Central Committee
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
Cheka	All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-revolution and Sabotage
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CPRF	Communist Party of the Russian Federation
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union
d.	died
DMR	Dniester Moldovan Republic
DPR	Democratic Party of Russia
EU	European Union
FNPR	Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GKO	State Defense Committee
Glavlit	Main Administration for Literary and Publishing Affairs
GNP	Gross National Product
Gosbank	State Bank
Goskomstat	State Statistics Committee
Gosplan	State Plan
Gulag	Main Administration of Prison Camps
GUM	State Universal Store
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KGB	Committee of State Security
kolkhoz	collective farm
KRO	Congress of Russian Communities
LDPR	Liberal Democratic Party of Russia
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEP	New Economic Policy
NKVD	People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs
OGPU	Combined State Political Directorate
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A B B R E V I A T I O N S A N D A C R O N Y M S

OVR	Fatherland-All Russia	sovnarkhozy	regional economic councils
r.	ruled	Sovnarkom	Council of People's Commissars
RAPP	Russian Association of Proletarian Writers	SPS	Union of Right Forces
RIK	Regional Electoral Commission	SRs	Socialist Revolutionaries
RSFSR	Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic	START	Strategic Arms Reduction Talks
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties	TASS	Soviet Telegraphic Agency (news service)
samizdat	self-publishing (underground, unofficial publishing)	TIK	Territorial Electoral Commission
Sberbank	Savings Bank of Russia	TsIK	Central Electoral Commission
sovkhoz	Soviet farm (state-owned farm)	UN	United Nations
		U.S.	United States
		USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Individual entries are organized by broad category, thereby offering teachers and readers an informed map of the field and an alternate entry point into the content of the encyclopedia. Many subjects studied in Russian history cross thematic and disciplinary lines and articles on this list often appear in more than one category. The outline is divided into twenty-one main parts, some of which are further divided into several sections.

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Education
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Journalism
Law and Judiciary
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This topical outline was compiled by the editors to provide a general overview of the conceptual scheme of the Encyclopedia of Russian History.

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 Andropov, Yuri Vladimirovich (1982–1984)
 Chernenko, Konstantin Ustinovich (1984–1985)
 Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich (1985–1991)
 Yeltsin, Boris Nikolayevich (1991–1999)
 Putin, Vladimir Vladimirovich (elected 2000)

TSARS, GRAND PRINCES, AND POLITICAL LEADERS

Alexander I
 Alexander II
 Alexander III
 Alexander Mikhailovich
 Alexander Yaroslavich
 Alexei Mikhailovich
 Andrei Alexandrovich
 Andrei Yaroslavich

Andrei Yurevich
 Anna Ivanovna
 Basil I
 Basil II
 Basil III
 Brezhnev, Leonid Ilich
 Catherine I
 Catherine II
 Chernomyrdin, Viktor Stepanovich
 Dmitry Alexandrovich
 Dmitry, False
 Dmitry Mikhailovich
 Donskoy, Dmitry Ivanovich
 Elizabeth
 Fyodor Alexeyevich
 Fyodor II
 Fyodor Ivanovich
 Godunov, Boris Fyodorovich
 Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyeovich
 Igor
 Ivan I
 Ivan II
 Ivan III
 Ivan IV
 Ivan V
 Ivan VI
 Izyaslav I
 Izyaslav Mstislavich
 Kasyanov, Mikhail Mikhailovich
 Kerensky, Alexander Fyodorovich
 Khrushchev, Nikita Sergeyeovich
 Lebed, Alexander Ivanovich
 Lenin, Vladimir Ilich
 Luzhkov, Yuri Mikhailovich
 Mstislav
 Nemtsov, Boris Ivanovich
 Nicholas I
 Nicholas II
 Oleg
 Olga
 Paul I
 Peter I
 Peter II
 Peter III
 Primakov, Yevgeny Maximovich
 Putin, Vladimir Vladimirovich
 Romanov Dynasty
 Romanov, Mikhail Fyodorovich
 Rostislav
 Rurik
 Rurikid Dynasty
 Shuisky, Vasily Ivanovich
 Simeon
 Stalin, Josef Vissarionovich

Stepashin, Sergei Vadimovich
 Svyatopolk I
 Svyatopolk II
 Svyatoslav I
 Svyatoslav II
 Trotsky, Leon Davidovich
 Tsar, Tsarina
 Vladimir Monomakh
 Vladimir, St.
 Vsevolod I
 Vsevolod III
 Yaropolk I
 Yaroslav Vladimirovich
 Yaroslav Vsevolodovich
 Yaroslav Yaroslavich
 Yeltsin, Boris Nikolayevich
 Yuri Danilovich
 Yuri Vladimirovich
 Yuri Vsevolodovich
 Zhirinovskiy, Vladimir Volfovich
 Zyuganov, Gennady Andreyevich

VISUAL ARTS, DRAMA, AND DANCE

Academy of Arts
 Alexandrov, Grigory Alexandrovich
 Ballet
 Bauer, Yevgeny Frantsevich
 Bolshoi Theater
 Byzantium, Influence of
 Cabaret
 Chagall, Mark
 Chapayev, Vasily Ivanovich
 Chekhov, Anton Pavlovich
 Chernuhka
 Circus
 Constructivism
 Cultural Revolution
 Dunayevsky, Isaak Osipovich
 Eisenstein, Sergei Mikhailovich
 Fabergé, Peter Carl
 Futurism
 Glavlit
 Icons
 Kandinsky, Vassily Vassilievich
 Korsh Theater
 Kuleshov, Lev Vladimirovich
 Matryoshka Dolls
 Meyerhold, Vsevolod Yemilievich
 Mikhalkov, Nikita Sergeyeovich
 Moscow Art Theater
 Moscow Baroque

Motion Pictures
Museum, Hermitage
Nationalism in the Arts
Neoclassicism
Nijinsky, Vaslav Fomich
Orlova, Lyubov Petrovna
Ostrovsky, Alexander Nikolayevich
Palekh Painting

Pavlova, Anna Matveyevna
Photography
Protazanov, Yakov Alexandrovic
Repin, Ilya Yefimovich
Rublev, Andrei
Silver Age
Tarkovsky, Andrei Arsenievich
Theater