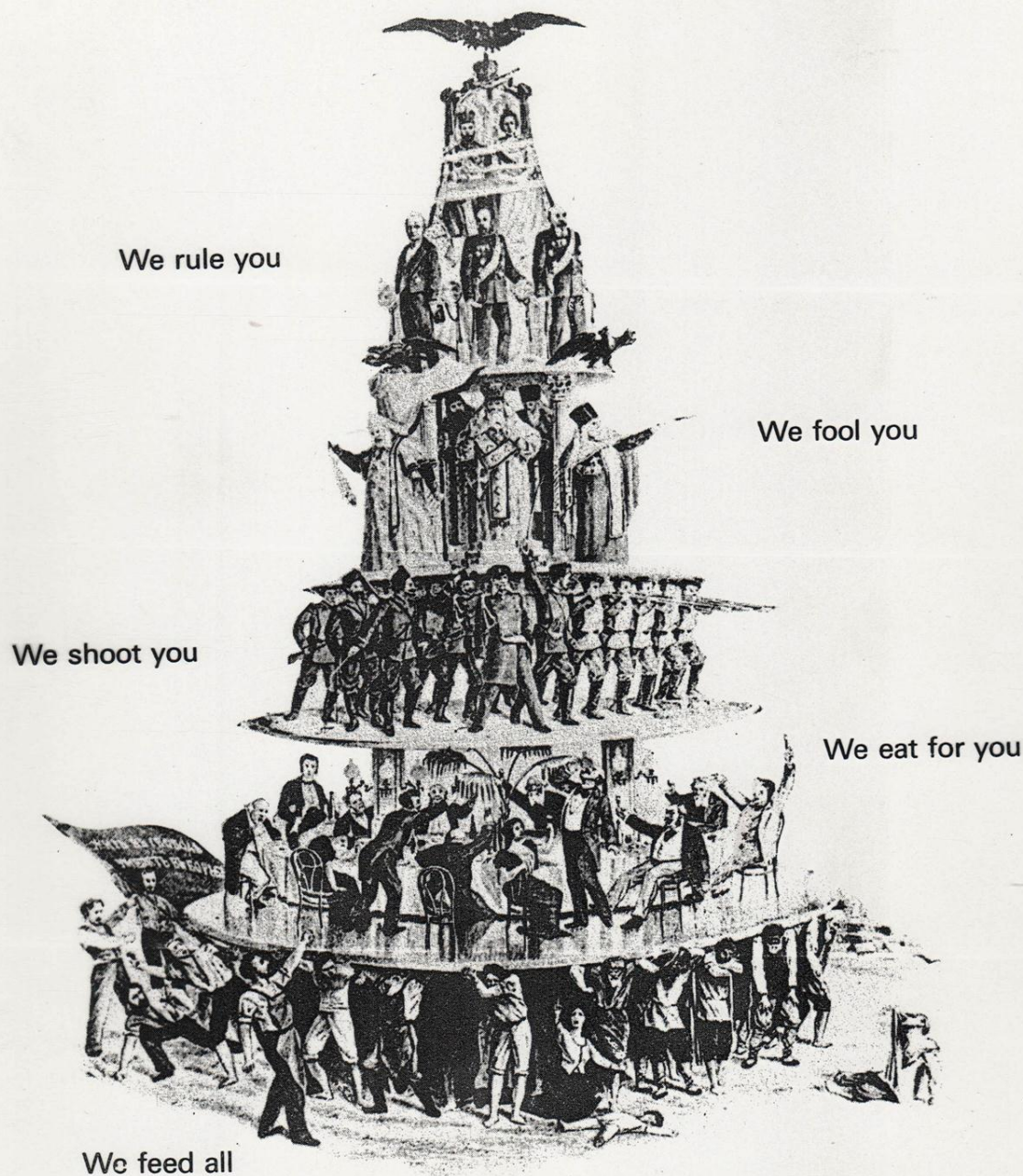


# Russian Peasants and Industrial Workers

4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Year



*A Marxist view of pre-revolutionary Russian society\**

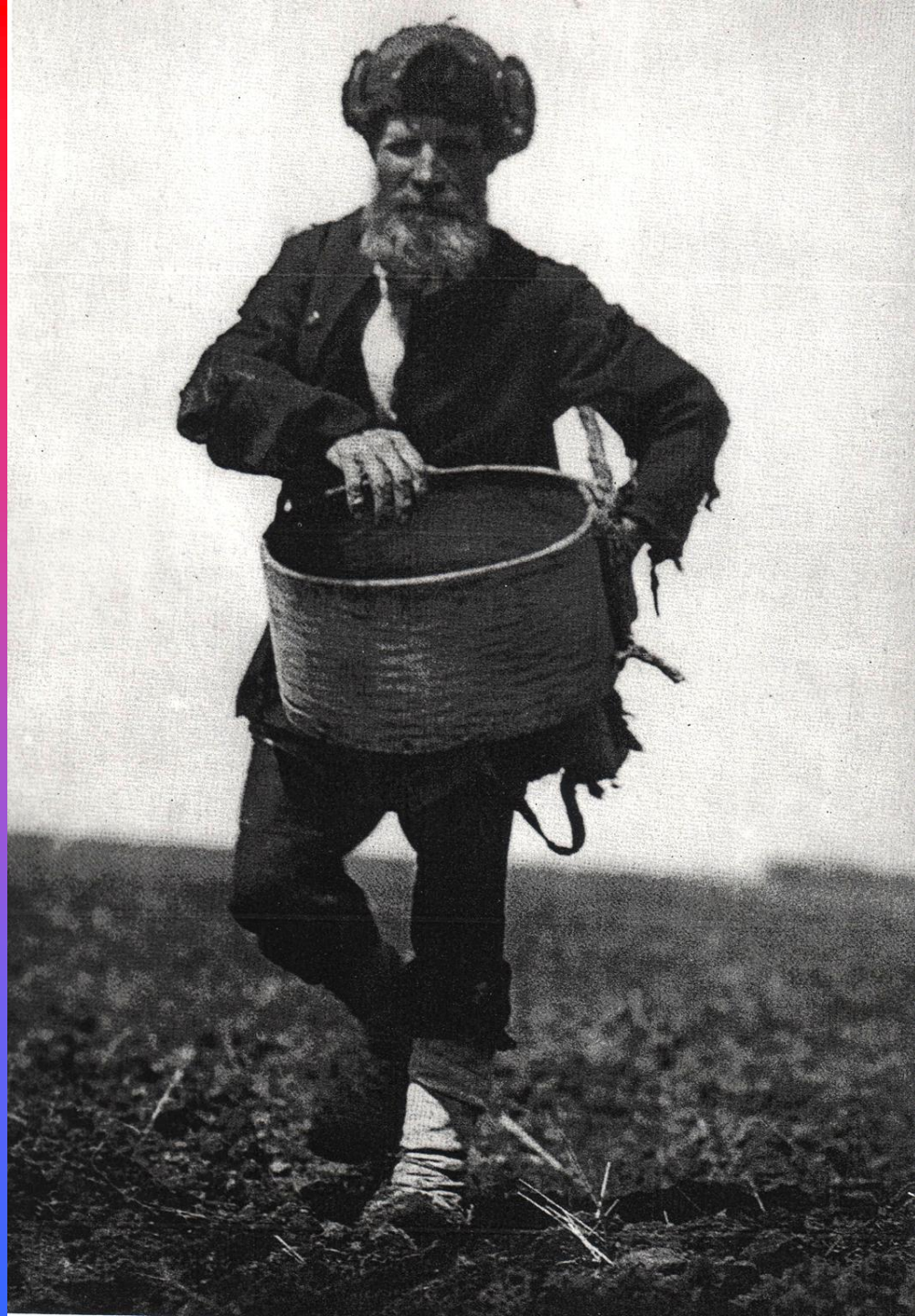




















*Peasants at the well in a village typical of south-east Russia, not far from the Volga River.*





*In 1891 there was an appalling famine when the harvest failed in twenty-two provinces, leading to mass starvation. It provoked passionate comment from Tolstoy. There was a second severe famine in 1897. This and the following six photographs, which belonged to Constance Garnett, the pioneering translator of Russian literature, were taken during one of these famines in villages of the Buzuluk and Nikolayevsk districts near Samara on the Volga, in country with a large Muslim population. Above, a starving family.*



# Hardships faced by the Peasants

High Taxes

Debt

Shortage of  
Land.

Lack of  
Machinery



Not enough  
food.

Primitive huts,  
shared with  
animals.

Back-breaking  
work

Poverty

Redemption Payments.

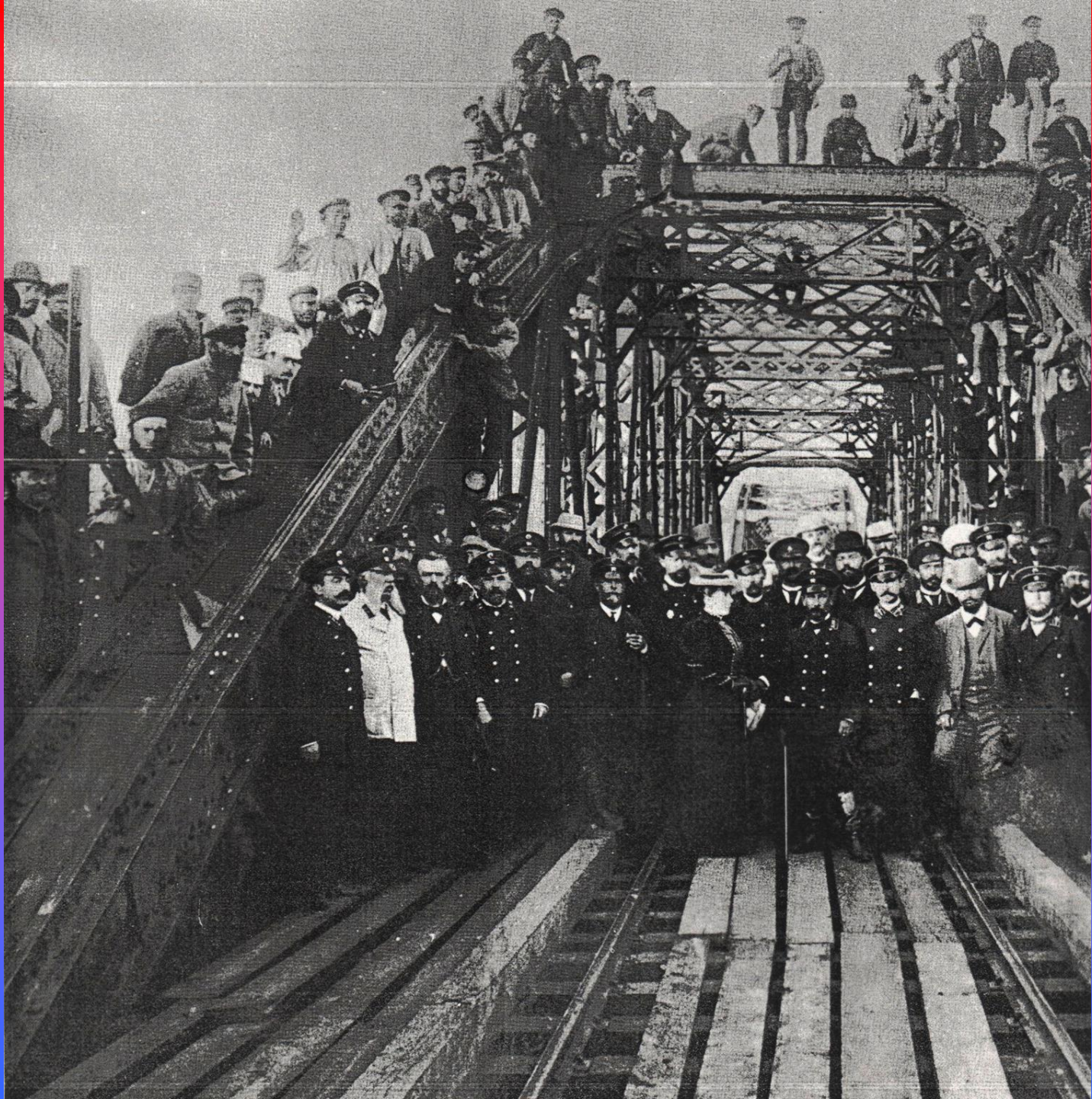


Sergius Witte was largely responsible for the industrialisation programme.

1. Witte encouraged Western capitalists to build in Russia.
2. He poured government money (borrowed from abroad) in building railways  
eg. The Trans - Siberian railway started in 1891.
3. He set up banks to finance industrial growth.
4. He taxed imported goods heavily to protect Russia's own manufactures.





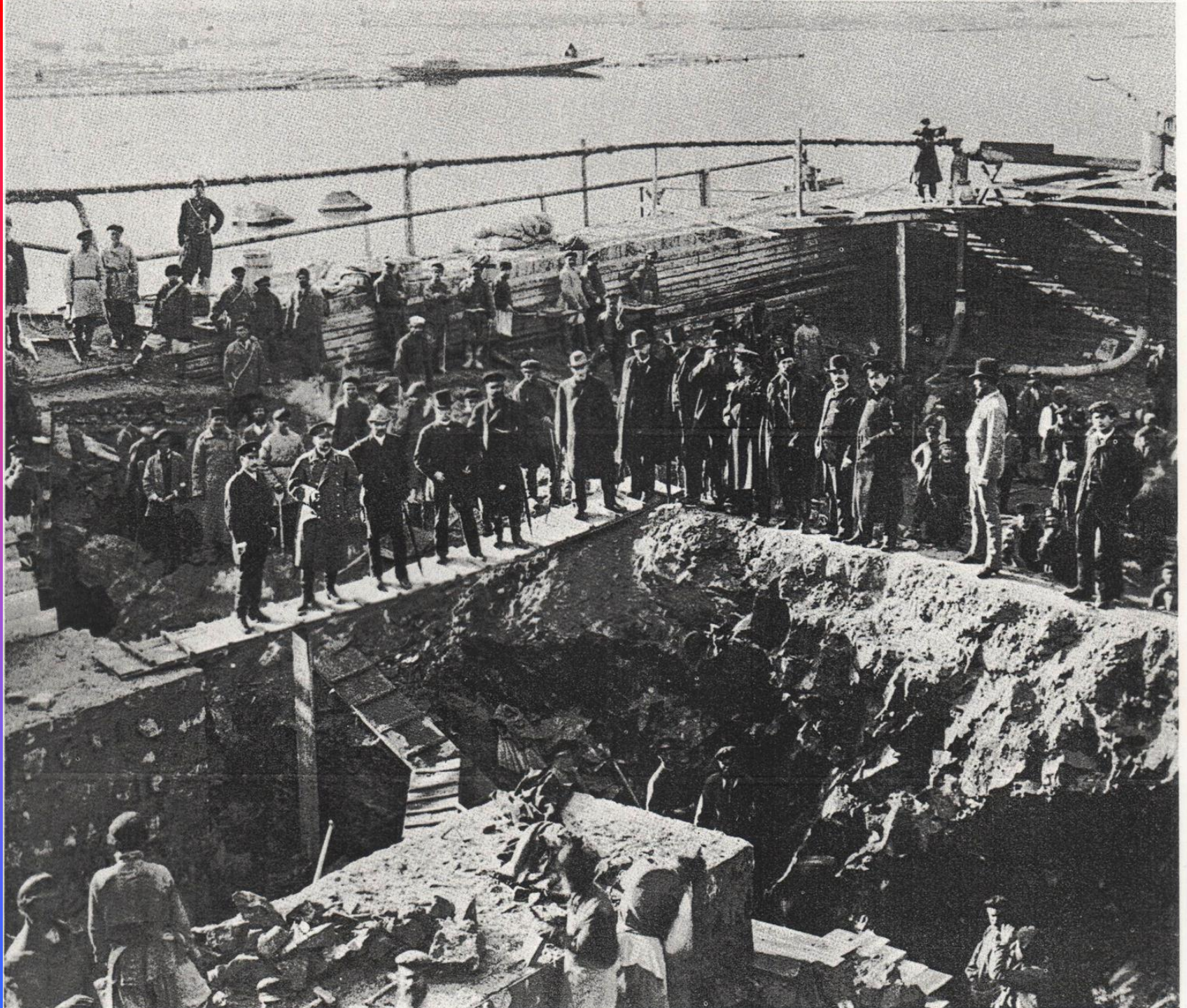




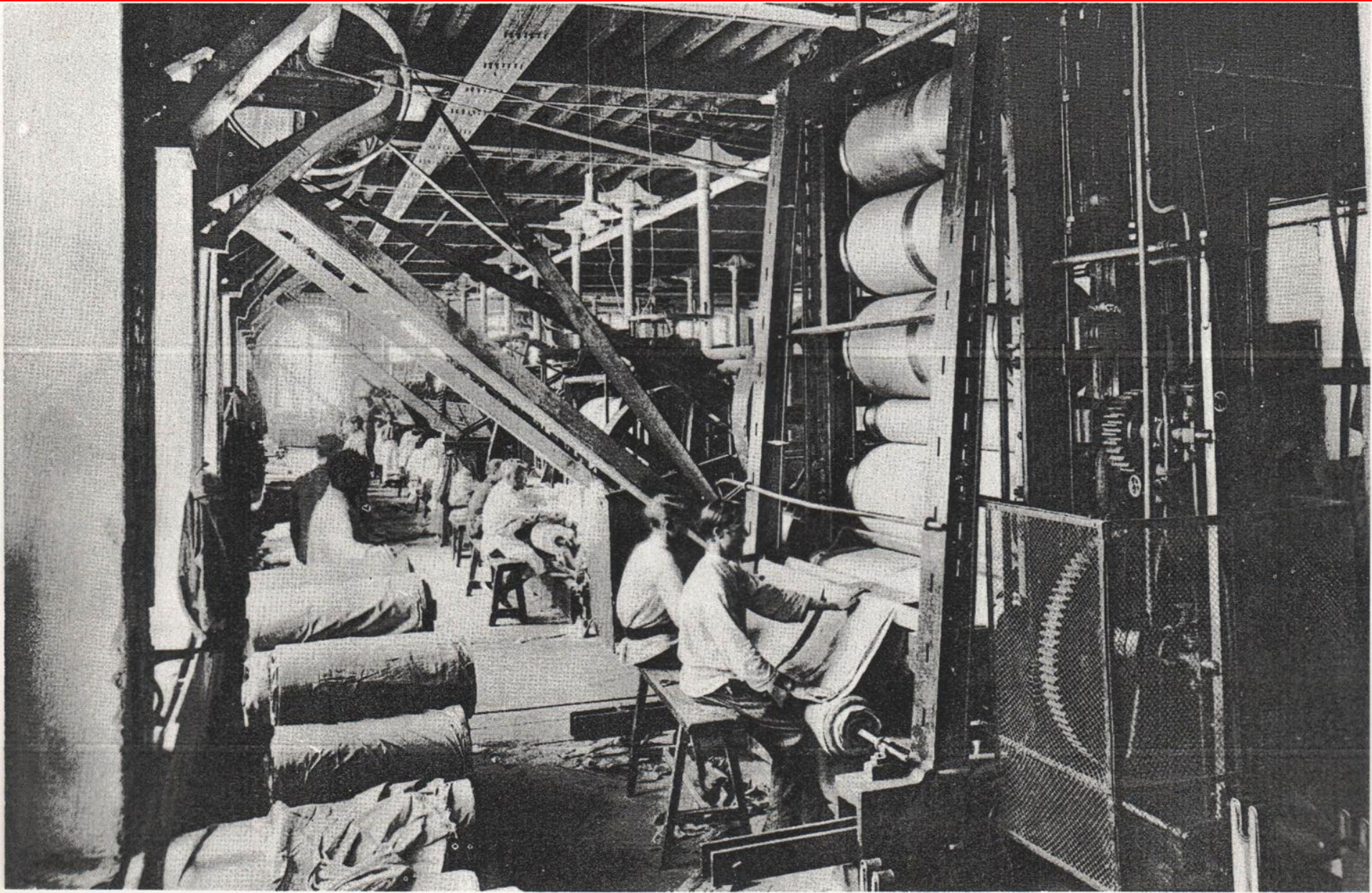


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285-288. The Konovalov textile enterprises in Bonyachki, near Kineshma on the Volga, in the province of Kostroma, were founded in the early nineteenth century. In its technical equipment and welfare facilities for workers, the factory was a model industrial complex, c.













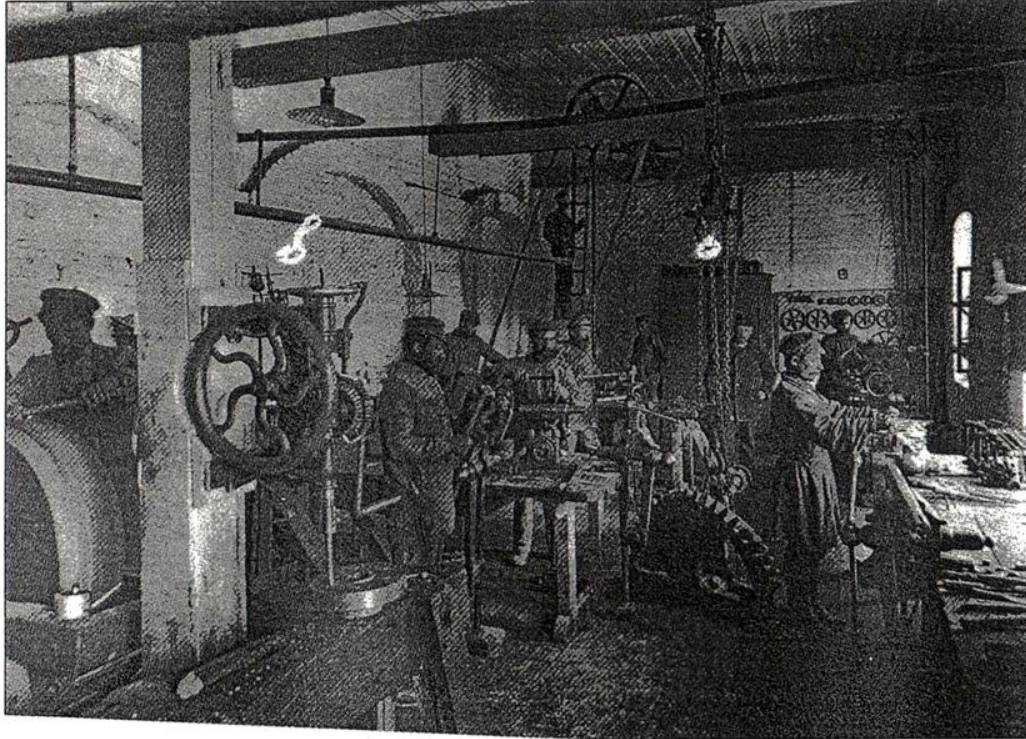
The Konovalov enterprises: the workmen's dormitory



## Hardships faced by the factory workers

Long hours

accidents  
common



Low wages

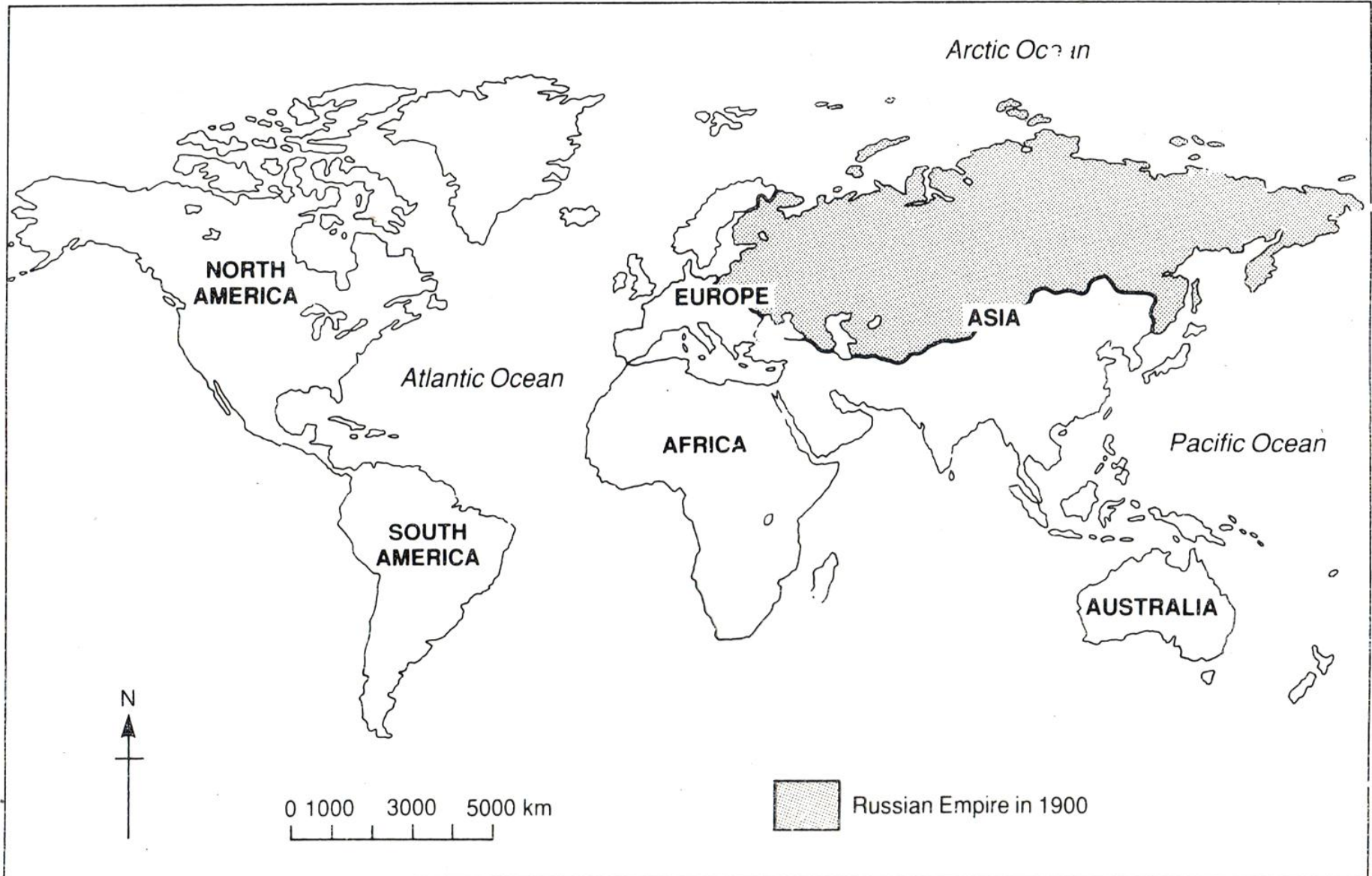
trade unions  
illegal

Lived in overcrowded  
and filthy factory  
barracks

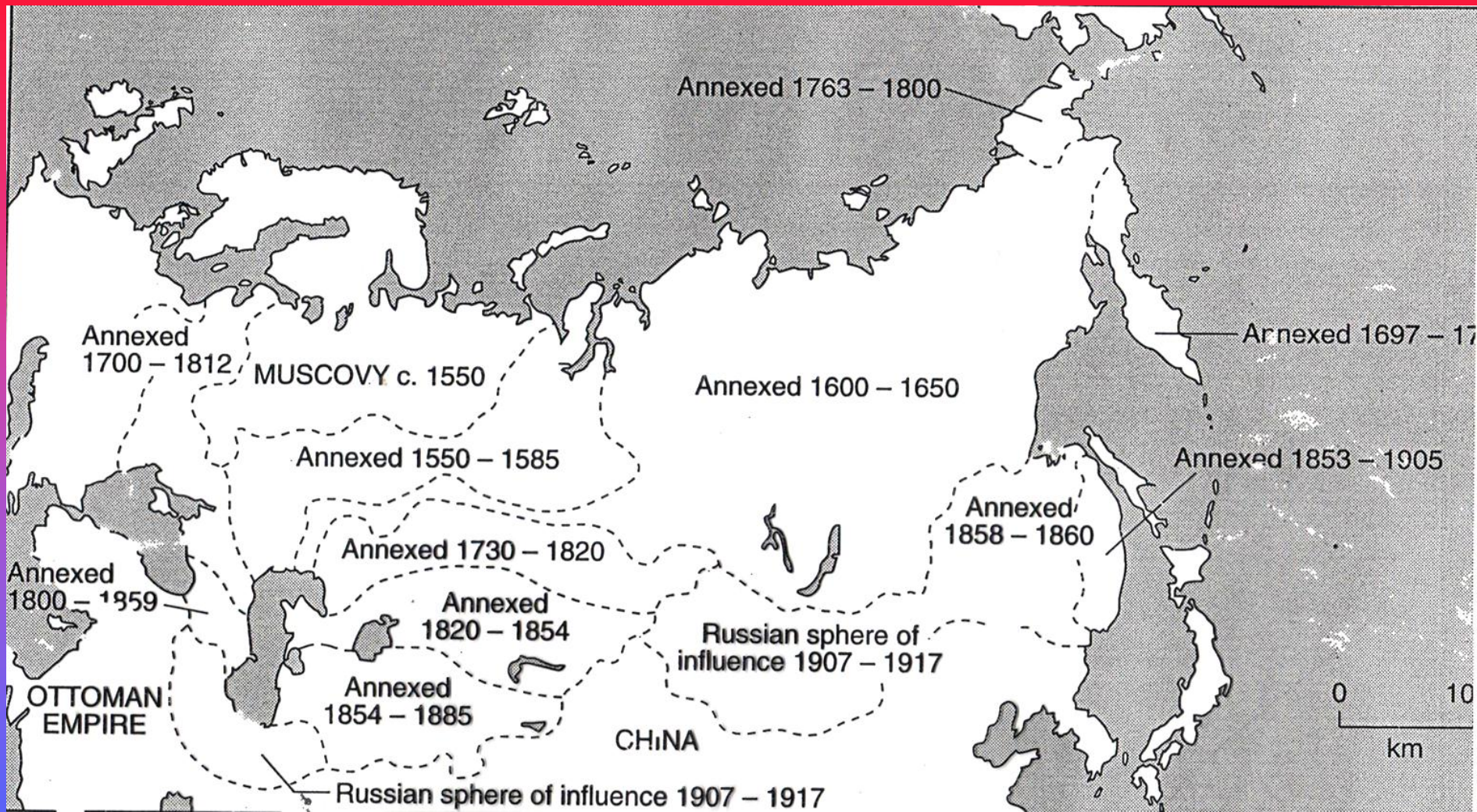
Fines and  
beatings  
common



# THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE BEFORE 1917



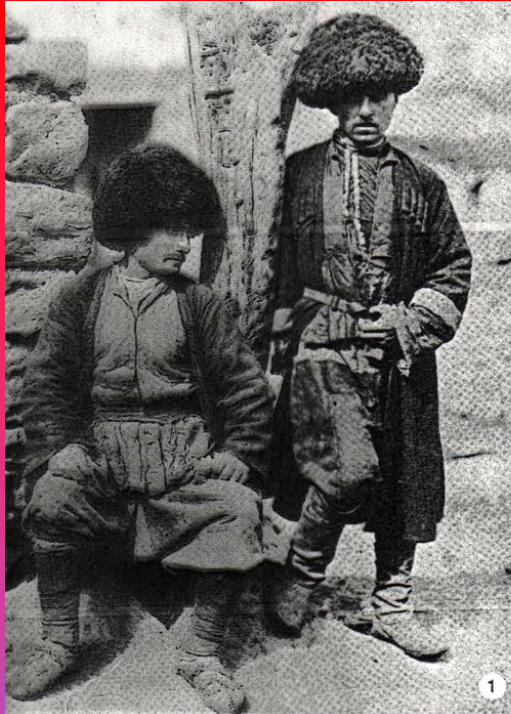












Some of the many nationalities included in the Russian Empire:  
1 Armenians  
2 Caucassians (about to sacrifice goats and sheep to pagan gods)  
3 Slavs  
4 Boys from Bukhara in Uzbekistan  
5 Tribal people from Western Russia (near Archangel)  
6 The Karakalpak people of Turkmenistan









*A Buriat school in the east of Siberia, 1882:  
on the blackboard a proverb  
to the effect of 'all's well that ends well'.*

*A Protestant pastor takes a class in Latvia.*





*A Kazan mullah and his wives. There were over 20 million Muslims in the Empire.*



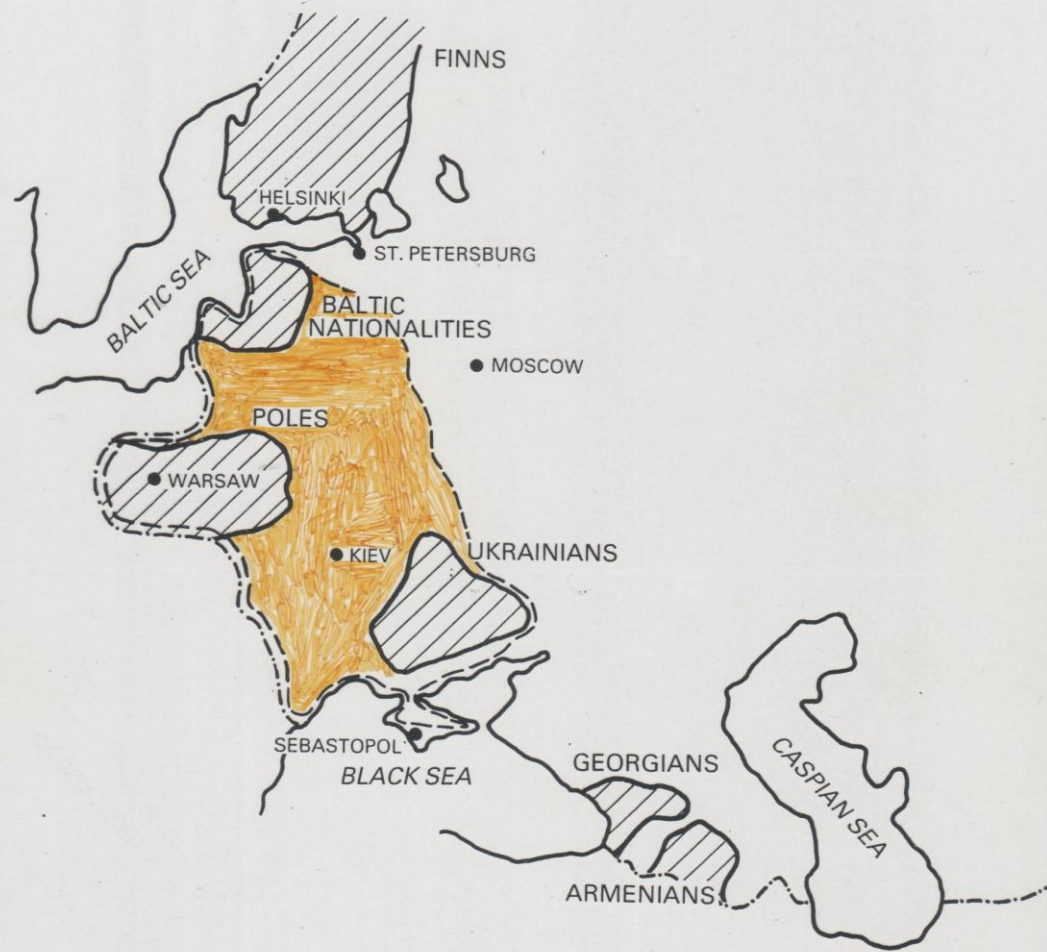




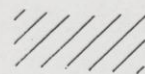
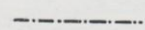
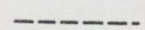


*Aged orthodox Jew reading the early morning prayers read every day by the religious. The box attached to his forehead and another to his left arm (not visible under the tallit, or prayer shawl) contain scriptural texts, and are known as tefillin (phylacteries).*





KEY

-  MAJOR CONCENTRATION OF NON-RUSSIAN NATIONAL GROUPS
-  BOUNDARIES OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE 1815-1917
-  JEWISH PALE OF SETTLEMENT

EUROPEAN RUSSIA 1815-1917: THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES





a Tsarist policeman stops Jews breaking out of the Pale of Settlement



