

making russians meaning and practice of russification in lithuania and belarus after 1863 on the boundary of two worlds

[#Russification Lithuania Belarus](#) [#Russian cultural assimilation](#) [#Post-1863 Eastern Europe](#) [#Lithuanian Belarusian history](#) [#National identity Russia](#)

This study explores the meaning and practical application of Russification in Lithuania and Belarus after 1863. It delves into how Russian culture and identity were imposed on these regions, which historically stood at the critical boundary of two distinct cultural and political worlds, shaping their national development and self-perception.

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Making Russians

Making Russians is an innovative study dealing with Russian nationalities policy in Lithuania and Belarus in the aftermath of the 1863 Uprising. The book devotes most attention to imperial confessional and language policy, for in Russian discourse at that time it was religion and language that were considered to be the most important criteria determining nationality. The account of Russian nationalities policy presented here differs considerably from the assessments usually offered by historians from east-central Europe primarily because the author provides a more subtle description of the aims of imperial nationalities policy, rejecting the claim that the Russian authorities consistently sought to assimilate members of other national groups. At the same time the interpretation this study offers opens a discussion with western and Russian historians, especially those, who lay heavy emphasis on discourse analysis. This study asserts that the rhetoric of officials and certain public campaigners was influenced by a concept of political correctness, which condemned all forms of ethnic denationalisation. A closer look at the implementation of discriminatory policy allows us to discern within Russian imperial policy more attempts to assimilate or otherwise repress the cultures of non-dominant national groups than it is possible to appreciate simply by analysing discourse alone.

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Brothers or Enemies

Contrary to the prevailing opinion, the idea of Ukrainian independence did not emerge at the end of the nineteenth-century. In *Brothers and Enemies*, Johannes Remy reveals that the roots of Ukrainian independence were planted fifty years earlier. Remy contextualizes the Ukrainian national movement against the backdrop of the Russian Empire and its policy of oppression in the mid-nineteenth-century. Remy utilizes a wide range of unpublished archival sources to shed light on topics that are absent from current discourse including: Ilarion Vasilchikov's alliance with Ukrainian activists in 1861, the forged revolutionary proclamation used to deport Pavlo Chubynsky (who is known today as the author of the Ukrainian national anthem), and the 1864 negotiations between Kyiv activists and the Polish National Government. *Brothers and Enemies* is the first systematic study of imperial censorship policies during the period and will be of interest to those who seek a better understanding of the current Ukrainian-Russian conflict.

Johannes Haller

Johannes Haller war der wohl meistgelesene deutsche Historiker seiner Zeit. Allgemeinverständliche Darstellungen zur deutschen Geschichte und mediävistische Arbeiten zur Kirchen- und vor allem zur Papsttumsgeschichte begründeten seinen öffentlichen und wissenschaftlichen Ruhm. Der Deutschbalte und Wahl-Römer gehörte aber trotzdem zeitlebens eher zu den Außenseitern innerhalb der Geschichtswissenschaft. Dafür dürften vor allem Hallers von vielen als »schwierig« wahrgenommener Charakter und seine ausgesprochene Neigung zur Polemik ausschlaggebend gewesen sein. Ein anhaltender Nachruhm blieb ihm außerdem aufgrund seiner politischen Positionierung nach 1918 versagt: Zuerst deutschnationaler Kritiker der Weimarer Republik, zeigte er Anfang der 1930er Jahre Sympathien für die nationalsozialistische Bewegung, die ihn zu einer »angewiderten Bewunderung« (Heribert Müller) des NS-Regimes führten. Die politische Gelehrtenbiographie von Benjamin Hasselhorn analysiert Hallers Lebensweg und rekonstruiert dessen wissenschaftliche, politische und weltanschauliche Entwicklung im Kontext der deutschen Geschichte zwischen 1865 und 1947. Sie zeigt: Haller ist keineswegs ein wissenschaftlich »erledigter« und politisch »belasteter« Historiker von vorgestern, sondern als »vir sui generis« (Fritz Ernst) ein äußerst reizvoller Gegenstand geschichtswissenschaftlicher Forschung, der vielfältige Einblicke in Politik, Religion und Wissenschaft im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert bietet.

Biograph(i)en des Reichs

Bisher sind biographische Nachschlagewerke, die im Laufe des langen 19. Jahrhunderts einen regelrechten Boom erlebten, nur unzureichend in ihrer Gesamtheit untersucht worden. Im Allgemeinen geht man davon aus, dass sie einer nationalen Bestimmung folgten, weil ihre Entstehungszeit mit den europäischen Staatenbildungsprozessen zusammenfiel. Nora Mengels Untersuchung des Biographischen Lexikons des Kaiserthums Oesterreich (BLKÖ) und des Russkij Biografi eskij Slovar' (RBS) zeigt erstmals, dass die biographischen Großprojekte des ausgehenden Habsburger und Russländischen Reichs auf einem spezifisch imperialen Gesamtstaatsbewusstsein basierten. Präzise und konsequent wird aufgezeigt, wie dieses, unter Anleitung der Lexikographen Constantin von Wurzbach und Aleksandr A. Polovcov, aus einer Vielzahl an facettenreichen Lebenswelten und -wegen der imperialen Eliten und den damit verbundenen Narrativen gebildet und geprägt worden ist.

Russland und der Osten nehmen in der polnischen Ideen- und Wahrnehmungsgeschichte einen besonderen Platz ein. Die vorliegende Studie widmet sich dem Zusammenhang von Erfahrung und Verarbeitung am Beispiel des Zerfalls des Russischen Imperiums in autobiographischen Schriften der polnischen Intelligenz im 20. Jahrhundert. Dabei knüpft die Arbeit an die post-colonial studies, aber auch an literaturwissenschaftliche und historische Debatten über Bilder Russlands und des Ostens in der polnischen Literatur an. So fragt die Arbeit nach Ausgestaltungen eines historisch-regionalen Sonderbewusstseins – einer spezifisch östlichen Polonität – in einzelnen autobiographischen Schriften. Anhand einer qualitativen Untersuchung von sieben Autobiographien kommt die Studie zu dem Ergebnis, dass es im Verlauf des 20. Jahrhunderts zu einer Entflechtung der polnisch-russischen Beziehungen und einer zunehmend differenzierten Wahrnehmung des imperialen Russlands und des (polnischen) Ostens in den autobiographischen Darstellungen des Russisch-Imperialen seitens der polnischen Intelligenz kam. Im Spiegel der Lebenserzählungen entwirft die Studie zudem eine Geschichte der Krise und des Wandels der polnischen Intelligenz im 20. Jahrhundert.

Zeitschrift für Ostmitteleuropa-Forschung

The Lithuanian Jews, Litvaks, played an important and unique role not only within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, but in a wider context of Jewish life and culture in Eastern Europe, too. The changing world around them at the end of the nineteenth century and during the first decades of the twentieth had a profound impact not only on the Jewish communities, but also on a parallel world of the "others," that is, those who lived with them side by side. Exploring and demonstrating this development from various angles is one of the themes and objectives of this book. Another is the analysis of the Shoah, which ended the centuries of Jewish culture in Lithuania: a world of its own had vanished within months. This book, therefore, "recalls" that vanished world. In doing so, it sheds new light on what has been lost. The papers presented in this collection were delivered at the international conferences in Nida (1997) and Telsiai (2001), Lithuania. Participants came from Israel, the USA, Great Britain, Poland, Russia, Belarus, Germany, and Lithuania.

Ab imperio

This book examines how national and ethnic identities are being reforged in the post-Soviet borderland states.

Blicke zurück nach Osten

Emerging from the ruins of the former Soviet Union, the literature of the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is analyzed from the fruitful perspective of postcolonialism, a theoretical approach whose application to former second-world countries is in its initial stages. This groundbreaking volume brings scholars working in the West together with those who were previously muffled behind the Iron Curtain. They gauge the impact of colonization on the culture of the Baltic states and demonstrate the relevance of concepts first elaborated by a wide range of critics from Frantz Fanon to Homi Bhabha. Examining literary texts and the situation of the intellectual reveals Baltic concerns with identity and integrity, the rewriting of previously blotted out or distorted history, and a search for meaning in societies struggling to establish their place in the world after decades - and perhaps millennia - of oppression. The volume dips into the late Tsarist period, then goes more deeply into Soviet deportations to the Gulag, while the main focus is on works of the turning-point in the late 1980s and 1990s. Postcolonial concepts like mimicry, subjectivity and the Other provide a new discourse that yields fresh insights into the colonized countries' culture and their poignant attempts to fight, to adapt and to survive. This book will be of interest to literary critics, Baltic scholars, historians and political scientists of Eastern Europe, linguists, anthropologists, psychologists, sociologists, working in the area of postcommunism and anyone interested in learning more about these ancient and vibrant cultures.

Forschungen zur baltischen Geschichte

Explores European civilisation as a concept of twentieth-century political practice and the project of a transnational network of European elites. This title is available as Open Access.

The Vanished World of Lithuanian Jews

Colonizing Russia's Promised Land: Orthodoxy and Community on the Siberian Steppe, examines how Russian Orthodoxy acted as a basic building block for constructing Russian settler communities in current-day southern Siberia and northern Kazakhstan.

The History of Lithuania

WBodzimierz Borodziej and Maciej Górny set out to salvage the historical memory of the experience of war in the lands between Riga and Skopje, beginning with the two Balkan conflicts of 1912-1913 and ending with the death of Emperor Franz Joseph in 1916. The First World War in the East and South-East of Europe was fought by people from a multitude of different nationalities, most of them dressed in the uniforms of three imperial armies: Russian, German, and Austro-Hungarian. In this first volume of *Forgotten Wars*, the authors chart the origins and outbreak of the First World War, the early battles, and the war's impact on ordinary soldiers and civilians through to the end of the Romanian campaign in December 1916, by which point the Central Powers controlled all of the Balkans except for the Peloponnese. Combining military and social history, the authors make extensive use of eyewitness accounts to describe the traumatic experience that established a region stretching between the Baltic, Adriatic, and Black Seas.

The Baltic Sea Region

This book consists of a series of papers that look at three different aspects of the landscape as seen in dictionaries from across Europe. Multilingual diachronic case studies into lexicographical descriptions of flora, landscape features and colours concentrate on three supposedly simple words: daisies (*Bellis perenis* L.), hills and the colour red. The work is part of the ongoing LandLex initiative, originally developed as part of the COST ENeL - European Network for e-Lexicography - action. The group brings together researchers in lexicography and lexicology from across Europe and is dedicated to studying multilingual and diachronic issues in language. It aims to valorise the wealth of European language diversity as found in dictionaries by developing and testing new digital annotation tools and a historical morphological dictionary prototype. Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas

Russia Engages the World, 1453-1825, an elegant new book created by a team of leading historians in collaboration with The New York Public Library, traces Russia's development from an insular, medieval, liturgical realm centered on Old Muscovy, into a modern, secular, world power embodied in cosmopolitan St. Petersburg. Featuring eight essays and 120 images from the Library's distinguished collections, it is both an engagingly written work and a striking visual object. Anyone interested in the dramatic history of Russia and its extraordinary artifacts will be captivated by this book. Before the late fifteenth century, Europeans knew virtually nothing about Muscovy, the core of what would become the "Russian Empire." The rare visitor--merchant, adventurer, diplomat--described an exotic, alien place. Then, under the powerful tsar Peter the Great, St. Petersburg became the architectural embodiment and principal site of a cultural revolution, and the port of entry for the Europeanization of Russia. From the reign of Peter to that of Catherine the Great, Russia sought increasing involvement in the scientific advancements and cultural trends of Europe. Yet Russia harbored a certain dualism when engaging the world outside its borders, identifying at times with Europe and at other times with its Asian neighbors. The essays are enhanced by images of rare Russian books, illuminated manuscripts, maps, engravings, watercolors, and woodcuts from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, as well as the treasures of diverse minority cultures living in the territories of the Empire or acquired by Russian voyagers. These materials were also featured in an exhibition of the same name, mounted at The New York Public Library in the fall of 2003, to celebrate the tercentenary of St. Petersburg.

Nation-building in the Post-Soviet Borderlands

Combining history of science and a history of universities with the new imperial history, *Universities in Imperial Austria 1848-1918: A Social History of a Multilingual Space* by Jan Surman analyzes the practice of scholarly migration and its lasting influence on the intellectual output in the Austrian part of the Habsburg Empire. The Habsburg Empire and its successor states were home to developments that shaped Central Europe's scholarship well into the twentieth century. Universities became centers of both state- and nation-building, as well as of confessional resistance, placing scholars if not in conflict, then certainly at odds with the neutral international orientation of academe. By going beyond national

narratives, Surman reveals the Empire as a state with institutions divided by language but united by legislation, practices, and other influences. Such an approach allows readers a better view to how scholars turned gradually away from state-centric discourse to form distinct language communities after 1867; these influences affected scholarship, and by examining the scholarly record, Surman tracks the turn. Drawing on archives in Austria, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Ukraine, Surman analyzes the careers of several thousand scholars from the faculties of philosophy and medicine of a number of Habsburg universities, thus covering various moments in the history of the Empire for the widest view. *Universities in Imperial Austria 1848-1918* focuses on the tension between the political and linguistic spaces scholars occupied and shows that this tension did not lead to a gradual dissolution of the monarchy's academia, but rather to an ongoing development of new strategies to cope with the cultural and linguistic multitude.

Baltic Postcolonialism

On 8 December 2013, Ukraine's central Lenin monument in Kyiv was pulled down. In the following months, in what became known as the "Leninfall," Ukraine swept away hundreds of communist monuments, expressing an explicit desire to break away from the Soviet past and, implicitly, from Russia. This book examines the evolution of post-Euromaidan de-Sovietization beyond the issues of toppling of old statues and implementation of new anti-totalitarian laws. It explores decommunization as both a political and cultural phenomenon that exposes the multivocality of the Ukrainian population and involves various forms of dialogical interaction between ordinary citizens and the state. Posters, graffiti, or street names are physical and discursive canvases where old meanings are being contested and re-articulated, and where new political symbols that combine nationalist and democratic elements are being defined.

European Elites and Ideas of Empire, 1917-1957

The contributions in this volume, written by historians, political scientists and linguists, shed new light on the political development of the nationality question in Europe during the First World War and its aftermath, covering theoretical developments and debates, social mobilization and cultural perspectives.

Colonizing Russia's Promised Land

The book contains the memoirs of Robert van Voren covering the period 1977-2008 and provides unique insights into the dissident movement in the Soviet Union in the 1980s, both inside the country and abroad. As a result of his close friendship with many of the leading dissidents and his dozens of trips to the USSR as a courier, he had intimate knowledge of the ins and outs of the dissident movement and participated in many of the campaigns to obtain the release of Soviet political prisoners. In the late 1980s he became involved in building a humane and ethical practice of psychiatry in Eastern Europe and the (ex-) USSR, based on respect for the human rights of persons with mental illness. The book describes the dissident movement and many of the people who formed it, mental health reformers in Eastern Europe and the response of the Western psychiatric community, the battle with the World Psychiatric Association over Soviet, and later, Chinese political abuse of psychiatry, his contacts with former KGB officers and problems with the KGB's successor organization, the FSB. It also vividly describes the emotional effects of serving as a courier for the dissident movement, the fear of arrest, the pain of seeing friends disappear for many years into camps and prisons, sometimes never to return.

Language Politics and Practices in the Baltic States

This monograph provides a novel long-term approach to the role of Russia's imperial legacies in its interactions with the former Soviet space. It develops 'Hybrid Exceptionalism' as a critical conceptual tool aimed at uncovering the great power's self-positioning between 'East' and 'West', and its hierarchical claims over subalterns situated in both civilizational imaginaries. It explores how, in the Tsarist, Soviet, and contemporary eras, distinct civilizational spaces were created, and maintained, through narratives and practices emanating from Russia's ambiguous relationship with Western modernity, and its part-identification with a subordinated 'Orient'. The Romanov Empire's struggles with 'Russianness', the USSR's Marxism-Leninism, and contemporary Russia's combination of feigned liberal and civilizational discourses are explored as the basis of a series of successive civilising missions, through an interdisciplinary engagement with official discourses, scholarship, and the arts. The book concludes

with an exploration of contemporary policy implications for the West, and the former Soviet states themselves.

The Great War in East-Central Europe

Nationalism was declared to be dead too early. A postnational age was announced, and liberalism claimed to have been victorious by the end of the Cold War. At the same time postnational order was proclaimed in which transnational alliances like the European Union were supposed to become more important in international relations. But we witnessed the rise a strong nationalism during the early 21st century instead, and right wing parties are able to gain more and more votes in elections that are often characterized by nationalist agendas. This volume shows how nationalist dreams and fears alike determine politics in an age that was supposed to witness a rather peaceful coexistence by those who consider transnational ideas more valuable than national demands. It will deal with different case studies to show why and how nationalism made its way back to the common consciousness and which elements stimulated the re-establishment of the aggressive nation state. The volume will therefore look at the continuities of empire, actual and imagined, the role of "foreign-" and "otherness" for nationalist narratives, and try to explain how globalization stimulated the rise of 21st century nationalisms as well.

The Landscape of Lexicography

For 20 years Soviet psychiatric abuse dominated the agenda of the World Psychiatric Association. It ended only after the Soviet Foreign Ministry intervened. Cold War in Psychiatry tells the full story for the first time and from inside, among others on basis of extensive reports by Stasi and KGB – who were the secret actors, what were the hidden factors? Based on a wealth of new evidence and documentation as well as interviews with many of the main actors, including leading Western psychiatrists, Soviet dissidents and Soviet and East German key figures, the book describes the issue in all its complexity and puts it in a broader context. In the book opposite sides find common ground and a common understanding of what actually happened.

Russia Engages the World, 1453-1825

A first attempt to present an approach to Ukrainian history which goes beyond the standard 'national narrative' schemes, predominant in the majority of post-Soviet countries after 1991, in the years of implementing 'nation-building projects'. An unrivalled collection of essays by the finest scholars in the field from Ukraine, Russia, USA, Germany, Austria and Canada, superbly written to a high academic standard. The various chapters are methodologically innovative and thought-provoking. The biggest Eastern European country has ancient roots but also the birth pangs of a new autonomous state. Its historiography is characterized by animated debates, in which this book takes a definite stance. The history of Ukraine is not written here as a linear, teleological narrative of ethnic Ukrainians but as a multicultural, multidimensional history of a diversity of cultures, religious denominations, languages, ethical norms, and historical experience. It is not presented as causal explanation of 'what has to have happened' but rather as conjunctures and contingencies, disruptions, and episodes of 'lack of history.'

Universities in Imperial Austria, 1848-1918

In the past two decades, post-Soviet countries have emerged as a contested linguistic space, where disagreements over language and education policies have led to demonstrations, military conflicts and even secession. This collection offers an up-to-date comparative analysis of language and education policies and practices in post-Soviet countries.

Between Lenin and Bandera

Both Russian and Ukrainian writers have explored the politics of identity in the post-Soviet period, but while the canon of Russian imperial thought is well known, the tradition of resistance - which in the Ukrainian case can be traced as far back as the meeting of the Russian and Ukrainian polities and cultures of the seventeenth century - is much less familiar."--BOOK JACKET.

The First World War and the Nationality Question in Europe

What do we know about Latvia and the Latvians? A Baltic (not Balkan) nation that emerged from fifty years under the Soviet Union - interrupted by a brief but brutal Nazi-German occupation and a devastating war - now a member of the European Union and NATO. Yes, but what else? Relentless

accusations keep appearing, especially in Russian media, often repeated in the West: "Latvian soldiers single-handedly saved Lenin's revolution in 1917\

Bibliografijos žinios

Ethnic and national conflicts have been an unexpected and major source of problems in many parts of the world in recent times. Nowhere more so than in the formerly communist countries. This book provides a readable introduction to, and brief analytical coverage of, all the ethnic disputes of the 1990s. Full justice is done both to complex present-day situations and the deeper roots of ethnic conflict. This is followed by a review and evaluation of the main available explanations. The book is required reading for anyone who wants to understand why the fall of communism did not introduce an era of goodwill between the nations.

On Dissidents and Madness

This fully revised and updated volume of A Social History of Imperial Russia is a comprehensive synthesis of Russian social history from Peter the Great to the October Revolution of 1917. Boris Mironov begins with background information on pre-Petrine Russia and then focuses on the crucial events of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He demonstrates how social events in this period--including the creation of a modernized autocratic state, the abolition of serfdom, increasing urbanization, and the first stirrings of capitalism (to name a few)--played out in the Revolution, and beyond.

The Lithuanian Millenium

In this comprehensive, up-to-date guide to the modern Ukraine, Wilson concentrates on the country's complex relationship to Russia and its path to independence in 1991, including the economic collapse under its first president and the attempts at recovery under his successor. 36 b&w, 16 color illustrations.

Russian Exceptionalism between East and West

This book contributes to better recognition and comprehension of the interconnection between archaeology and political pressure, especially imposed by the totalitarian communist regimes. It explains why, under such political conditions, some archaeological reasoning and practices were resilient, while new ideas leisurely penetrated the local scenes. It attempts to critically evaluate the political context and its impact on archaeology during the communist era world wide and contributes to better perception of the relationship between science and politics in general. This book analyzes the pressures inflicted on archaeologists by the overwhelmingly potent political environment, which stimulates archaeological thought and controls the conditions for professional engagement. Included are discussions about the perception of archaeology and its findings by the public.

Nationalism in a Transnational Age

Cold War in Psychiatry