

Владимирский государственный университет

О. В. ПОПКОВА А. А. ИЩЕНКО

ВЛАДИМИРСКИЙ КРАЙ С XIX ВЕКА ДО НАШИХ ДНЕЙ

Учебное пособие по истории на английском языке



Владимир 2023

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Авторы: О. В. Попкова (Units 3, 4, 6, 8),
А. А. Ищенко (Units 1, 2, 5, 7)

Рецензенты:

Кандидат исторических наук, доцент
зав. кафедрой социально-гуманитарных дисциплин
Российской академии народного хозяйства и государственной службы
при Президенте Российской Федерации (Владимирский филиал)
М. В. Соколова

Кандидат исторических наук, доцент
доцент кафедры истории, археологии и краеведения
Владимирского государственного университета
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых
Т. М. Голубкина

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Включает лекции и коммуникативно-ориентированные задания на английском языке по истории и культуре Владимирского края с XIX века до наших дней.

Предназначено для студентов 2 – 3-го курсов бакалавриата и 1-го курса магистратуры направлений 46.03.01, 46.04.01 «История», 1-го курса бакалавриата направления 45.03.02 «Лингвистика», 4-го курса бакалавриата направления 43.03.02 «Туризм», 1-го курса магистратуры направления 51.04.01 «Культурология», а также будет полезно студентам других направлений, изучающих историю и культуру Владимирского края.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Изучение истории и культуры родного края дает студентам возможность не только овладеть теоретическим материалом и сформировать знания о различных аспектах развития Владимирской области, но и актуализировать знания по истории России, глубже осмыслить события, которые имеют общеисторическое значение. Кроме того, через изучение истории своей малой родины у обучающихся формируются гражданско-патриотические качества личности.

В пособии в хронологическом порядке, начиная с XIX века до наших дней, представлена информация о политическом, экономическом, социальном и культурном развитии Владимирского края. Пособие состоит из восьми тематических разделов, включающих лекционный материал, понятийно-терминологический аппарат и задания, направленные на формирование у студентов профессиональной, межкультурной и лингвистической компетенций.

Изучение курса по истории и культуре Владимирского края на английском языке дает студентам возможность применить краеведческие знания в профессиональной деятельности, например при проведении экскурсий, и обеспечивает эффективность межкультурных социальных и профессиональных контактов в целом.

Изучение истории и культуры родного края на английском языке – неотъемлемый компонент обучения студентов гуманитарных специальностей.

Unit 1
THE VLADIMIR GUBERNIA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH
CENTURY

Lesson 1. Administrative Structure and Government. Population.
Agriculture, Peasants, Cottage Industries. Trade and Industry

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) "The Order to the Governor" | ❖ «Наказ губернатора» |
| 2) district police officer | ❖ исправник |
| 3) district court | ❖ земский суд |
| 4) assessor | ❖ заседатель |
| 5) schismatic | ❖ раскольник, еретик |
| 6) winter crops | ❖ озимые культуры |
| 7) spring crops | ❖ яровые культуры |
| 8) fallow land | ❖ земля под паром |
| 9) crop yield | ❖ урожайность |
| 10) impetus | ❖ стимул, толчок |
| 11) livestock | ❖ поголовье |
| 12) breed | ❖ породность |
| 13) to violate | ❖ нарушать |
| 14) to disseminate | ❖ распространять |
| 15) marl | ❖ мергель |
| 16) stud farm | ❖ конный завод |
| 17) pedigree | ❖ породистый |
| 18) half-bred | ❖ полукровный |
| 19) trotter | ❖ рысак |
| 20) adhered | ❖ придерживаться, оставаться верным (принципам) |
| 21) disarray | ❖ расстройство |
| 22) mortgaged | ❖ заложенный (об имуществе) |
| 23) orchard | ❖ фруктовый сад |
| 24) haricot bean | ❖ фасоль |

25) hop	❖ хмель
26) dill	❖ укроп
27) tar soap	❖ дегтярное мыло
28) dray horse	❖ ломовая лошадь
29) stallion	❖ жеребец
30) cottage industry	❖ кустарный промысел
31) midst	❖ среда
32) buyer-up	❖ скупщик
33) cattle dealer	❖ прасол
34) extramarital	❖ внебрачный
35) riot	❖ мятеж, бунт
36) commodity production	❖ товарное производство
37) ravage	❖ разорение
38) calico	❖ ситец
39) printed cotton	❖ набивной ситец
40) yarn	❖ пряжа
41) lathe	❖ станок
42) to oust	❖ вытеснять
43) steam engine	❖ паровая машина
44) copper and brass works	❖ медно-латунный завод

At the beginning of the 19th century the Vladimir gubernia was 41,708 square versts (or 47,462 square kilometers). The gubernia was divided into 13 uezds (districts). The head of the local administration was a governor, who ran the gubernia with the help of administrative departments. In the period preceding the abolishing of serfdom the power of the governors strengthened. **“The Order to the Governor”** of the 3rd of June 1837 proclaimed the governor “the master of the gubernia”. Under his direct authority or control there was a police, local courts, economic and financial departments. The main figure in a district was a **district police officer**. He was in charge of a police department called a **district court**. Besides the district police officer, it included 4 or 5 **assessors** from noblemen and assessors from state-owned peasants since the 1830s.

In 1863 the gubernia numbered 6,530 settlements, including 16 towns, 13 district-centre towns, one town that was not a district centre (Kirzhach), two posads (townlets) – the Voznesensky posad in the Shuysky district and the Gavrilovsky posad in the Suzdal district. There were 6,514 villages of different types. The population was almost Russian and Orthodox as to the religious denomination. According to the official statistics there were 1,202 575 Orthodox believers, 13,013 **Schismatics**, 548 Catholics, 2,248 Protestants, 214 people of Jewish faith, 16 Muslims.

The leading branch of the economy of the Vladimir gubernia was agriculture. The three-field system of earth-tilling prevailed: **winter crops**, **spring crops** and **fallow lands**. Low quality of agricultural machines and tools, low soil fertility, lack of fertilizers resulted in low **crop yield**, which was also greatly dependent on weather conditions.

In bad harvest years the crops were hardly enough for seeds. Even in favourable years the own crops were insufficient. The grain had to be brought from the black-soil gubernias. The main grain supplier was the Tambov gubernia.

As in old times mostly the so-called grey corn was sown: rye, oats and barley which covered 75 – 85 per cent of crops. The rest of the land was sown with wheat, technical crops and hemp. In the 1840s potatoes began to be grown in the fields, earlier they were a garden crop. The **impetus** to potato-growing was the bad harvest of cereals in 1839 and 1840. Since that time, potato fields were constantly growing and potatoes became “the second bread” in the gubernia.

Cattle-breeding was still less successful. Its development had an extensive character as well. The total number of **livestock** was growing while its quality – **breed** and productivity was invariably low. The 1850s were marked even by the drop in the number of livestock. In the early 1860s the draught and productive livestock in the gubernia constituted 250,000 horses, 293,000 cattle, 333,000 sheep, one thousand goats and 20 thousand hogs.

The Vladimir land was one of the areas where the system of serfdom was most deeply rooted. The serfs made up 62 per cent of the total number of the gubernia peasants. On the eve of the reform of 1861 (of the serfdom

abolishing) the landowners possessed almost two thirds of the all the lands of the Vladimir gubernia (66.7 per cent). By this index it was only one step behind its neighbour, the Yaroslav gubernia.

The labour duties of peasants were various. Some had to pay their landlords either in kind or in cash, others worked on their landlords' land, the third ones combined both duties. Peasants paying their landlords in kind and money prevailed. Still in the end of the 18th century by the tsar's decree the work for the landlords was limited to three days a week. However, the landlords **violated** this decree.

The landlords looked for different ways to increase the profitability of their estates. The most far-sighted and enterprising ones tried to develop market agriculture, gardening and cattle-breeding. Among them were the Vorontsovs, the largest landowners in the gubernia. By 1805 they had had more than 800,000 acres of land in 16 gubernias of Russia. Since 1822 M.S. Vorontsov had begun purchasing lands in the Black Sea area.

Some landlords looked for the way out of the crisis that the serfdom experienced in its modernization. Vladimir Vasilevich Kalachov, the owner of the estate of Vesky, comes first among them. On his initiative the Yuriev society of agriculture (1854) was established, its aim was to study land cultivation, cattle-breeding, fruit and vegetable gardening and other branches of agriculture in the area, to **disseminate** the best methods and provide agrotechnical assistance to farmers. In Vesky the mechanical factory of agricultural machinery and improved tools was opened, the machinery and tools were supplied to peasants and landlords at reasonable prices.

Among the innovator-landlords there was a son of the famous navigator N.I. Kruzenstern (Zavalino, the Pokrovsky district). He made successful experiments with the use of different fertilizers: peat, **marl**, gypsum and phosphates in his estate.

In the 1840s-1850s in the gubernia there were 11 state-owned and private **stud farms**. Five of them belonged to landlords from the Yuriev-Polsky district. However the best stud farm was considered the one in the count Zubov's estate in the village of Staroe Fetinino of the Vladimir district. There **pedigree** and **half-bred** horses were bred. In 1846 Zubov's **trotters** won Moscow horserace three times.

But a small group of enthusiast innovators could not make a turnover in agriculture. The majority of the landlords **adhered** to the old system of serfdom and were hostile to any innovations. Their estates went into **disarray** and were **mortgaged** in the credit institutions.

Fruit and vegetable gardening in the gubernia achieved much greater success than field-crop cultivation and cattle-breeding. The **orchards** were grown mainly in towns by ordinary townspeople and merchants, and vegetable gardening was popular both among townspeople and peasants, especially, in the Suzdal, Vladimir, Yuriev-Polsky and Vyazniki districts.

In the end of the 19th century chicory was the most popular one among the vegetable crops, then there were cucumbers, cabbages, peas, **haricot beans**, horseradish, black radish, turnips, onions, garlic and finally fragrant herbs: **hops**, mint, marjoram (oregano), lemon balm (or balm mint), **dill**. At the beginning of the 19th century potatoes were mentioned among the vegetable garden crops, but in the 1840s potatoes were already grown in the fields, thus forming together with turnips a fourth vegetable field.

The wide spreading of chicory in the gardens was due to the activities of the remarkable innovator, a doctor by profession, Dmitry Pavlovich Morenko. Some of his inventions became widely known: opodelkok – a rheumatic pain-killing ointment made from soap powder and spirit of ammonia with camphor, medical **tar-soap**. According to the legend Alexander I liked mint drops invented by him very much. But fame and glory was brought to D.P. Morenko by the discovery of the original method of making chicory coffee (18250). Morenko's coffee was inexpensive and people of small means could afford it. Many residents of gubernia started to make it according to Morenko's recipe. In 1838 only in Suzdal they produced 16,000 kilograms of this coffee.

In September 1846 the first agricultural exhibition of the Vladimir gubernia was held in Bogolyubovo. Its goal was to find the rational methods of husbandry, demonstrate the best experience, evoke the spirit of competition among the farmers and cattle-breeders. The exhibition showed ploughing implements at work, there were contests of **dray-horses** and work-horses. The prize was won by the black **stallion** belonging to the

state peasant from Kovrov district Dmitry Shvetsov. The horse moved the weight of 3.5 tons. The exhibition named the exemplary estates and farms, gave an impetus to the development of the vegetable gardening, awoke an interest of many peasants to the better implements and breeds of highly productive cattle.

The shortage of lands, low fertility of soils, increasing tax burden, the seasonal character of field work made peasants look for other sources of incomes. Over 80 per cent of the gubernia peasants were busy in **cottage** and seasonal **industries**. The Shuya, Vyazniki, Suzdal and Alexandrov districts had widely spread weaving industry. The peasants wove linen cloth, canvases and cotton fabrics in their own homes or workshops. Out of their **midst** the manufactory owners of Shuya, Ivanovo, Lezhnevo, Teikovo, Alexandrov and Vyazniki drew their regular labor force. The Pokrov, Vladimir and Suzdal districts developed building industries. The peasants of Melenki and Sudogda districts worked in the forest occupied with tar extraction. Those who had capital set up glass factories. The Murom district had a developed blacksmith's and metal work. The icon-painting centers had long-time roots in the Vyazniki district, in the villages of Mstyora, Kholui, and Palekh. In many places peasants traded in dressing skins of domestic and wild animals, making simple peasant implements and home utensils.

In the first half of the 19th century the role of the trade capital was growing due to **buyers-up**. The buyers-up came out of the mass of the industrial farmers. They collected the market goods made by the small producers, sold them at the nearest and faraway fairs and markets and supplied peasants with raw materials and tools. There was a large group of **cattle-dealers** who bought grain, cattle, linen, butter and eggs. The cottage industries had a great importance in the life of peasants. For many of them these industries became the main source of income. There were villages and settlements, which had no plough lands and whose residents were exclusively employed with handicrafts. One of them, for instance, was the village of Mstyora. The industrial peasants leased their plots to the fellow-villagers under conditions that the one who got this land on lease should fulfil all the duties connected with that plot.

As early as the 18th century peasants of the Vladimir gubernia went to towns and factory settlements, took hired jobs at manufactories, factories, trading shops or became servants in the houses of the rich. Very often they were engaged in seasonal jobs. In 1854 this kind of seasonal working peasants numbered almost 88 thousand or 22% of the adult male population. The seasonal workers came from landlord, state-owned and appanage villages.

The cottage industries and seasonal work weakened the traditional ties of peasants with land and intensified the property inequality contributing to social inequality. In this way they undermined the basis of the feudal relations and aggravated their crisis. But the most vivid reflection of the crisis of serfdom relations became the intensified struggle of peasants for freedom. For evident reasons the most active part in it was taken by landlord's peasants. As early as the late 18th century there was a wave of peasants **riots**. For more than three years there was peasant unrest in the patrimonial estates of Naryshkins in the Murom district.

In 1806 an event in the Nazarikha village of the Vyazniki district riveted the attention of the Vladimir public. The landlady A.I. Poluectova, "the Vladimir Saltychikha", beat to death Masha, the **extramarital** daughter of her house serf servant woman. The beastly act was made public. The indignation of peasants and Vladimir "society" was so great, that the district court in spite of all the efforts to delay the case in the end passed a verdict to deprive the landlady of the nobility status and sentenced to deportation. The governor sanctioned the verdict in 1808.

In 1858 the unrest spread in 52 settlements belonging to 23 landlords. The unrest of the Vladimir peasants flowed into a general stream of the peasant movement, which drove the government to adopt new and more liberal programme of the peasant reform in December 4, 1858.

The Vladimir gubernia was a part of the central industrial region of the country. Its industrial profile took shape in the 18th century. The leading branch of industry was textile industry. It surpassed the other industries by the cost of its goods and the number of workforce employed. The textile industry existed in the form of small size production (cottage industry, handicrafts and small-size **commodity production**) and

manufactories. Although the small-size shops were greater in number, the main role was played by the manufactories – the first form of the large-scale production.

In the first half of the 19th century the Vladimir gubernia kept up relatively high tempos of the industrial growth. In 1856 it counted 292 large enterprises with 48 thousand workers. They produced goods for 23.6 mln. silver roubles. The impetus to growth was given by the war of 1812. The **ravage** of Moscow and the regions to the south and west of it brought about the great demand for textile, glass, leather and other goods made of them as well as the demand for the labour force of the Vladimir and Suzdal bricklayers, Pokrov and Gorohovets carpenters. As before the textile industry had the leading position in the gubernia. Its share was made up of 50% of large enterprises, 66% of workmen and over 90% of the cost of the produced goods. The textile industry underwent major changes out of which the main one was that linen production yielded the first place to cotton production. **Calico** and **printed cotton** enterprises sprang up as early as the late 18th century and in the first quarter of the next century their proportion in the textile industry was slowly but steadily growing so that in the 30-s they take the predominant position in industry. One of the contemporaries said that “the gold time for weaving business is coming”. The cotton production was developed in the same districts where recently the linen production prevailed, i.e. in the Shuisky, Suzdal, Youriev, Kovrov and Pereslavl districts. It was only in the Vyazniki district that production of linen and hemp cloth preserved former positions.

The typical feature of the textile industry was the widespread “work at home” but the peak of this phenomenon fell at the 1830s-50s. The manufactory owners distributed **yarn** among peasants who in their homes at attic rooms did the weaving and then the cloth was returned to the factory for finishing. In 1847 in the Shuisky district there were 30 thousand peasants working at home and in attics while there were not more than 14 000 workers at the manufactories and factories. In the 50-s 40 000 people in the Suzdal district were engaged in home weaving. Almost every settlement in the district had its attic weaving room. Work at home was profitable for an employer. It freed him from construction, lighting and

heating expenditures of production facilities as well as purchasing of **lathes** and other equipment and shifted these expenses on peasants. The work payment was lower than that of the factory workers. As for peasants the workshop and home work created an illusion of independence and freedom, did not require the absence from the family and household work and kept them busy during the time when they were free from the field work.

The glass industry took a different way of development. In 1858 the Vladimir gubernia had 28 glass factories producing goods for 785 451 silver roubles. For a long time glass-making had been a sphere of the forced labour. Then the hired labour started **to oust** the serf labour notably. In 1858 there were 1313 (about 60%) of hired workers, 671 serfs and 209 possession workers out of 2193. The noblemen manufactories specialised in production of expensive high-quality crystal-ware, the merchant ones – in production of window glass and cheap glassware. In 1858 out of 11 factories making glass 8 belonged to nobles and just 3 to merchants.

The largest Gus crystal factory was owned by the Maltsevs who long time ago passed from the merchant class to the nobility. In 1858 it employed 22 serfs, 209 serving their duties and 5 hired foremen and workmen or 20% of the working force of the gubernia glass factories. Among the serfs there were famous dynasties of the masters – the Zubovs and Travkins. In 1858 the Vladimir gubernia glass factories used five **steam engines** and all of them were used at the noblemen factories: the Gus factory of I.S. Koltsov (3 engines), Ivanishchi factory of the landlord Rameikov and Talovo factory of count Yusupov.

The serf labour kept a strong hold in ferrous metallurgy. Four landlord-owned iron-works – Gus, Verkhniaya Unzha, Zheleznitsa and Pristan works employed 2647 workmen in 1856. Gus and Zheleznitsa iron works had the highest capacity. The most labor-consuming manufacturing processes at the factories were mechanized. All of the works had steam engines.

In 1856 7 **copper and brass works** functioned in the gubernia. All of them were situated in the Pokrov district. Six of them belonged to the merchants and one to the landlord. The factories were centralized

manufactories equipped with water-operated machines. They manufactured pipes, boilers for wine distilleries of red copper, brass, wire, basins and mortars of green copper for the total cost of 100-150 silver rubles.

In the same Pokrov district there were two porcelain factories one of the Riga merchant Kuznetsov S.T. and the other one of the Pokrov merchant V.D. Shabanin located near Vlasovo village. In 1858 Kuznetsov introduced steam engine in his factory. The factories' goods – tea cups, tea pots, milk pots, salad bowls, statuettes, perfume pots, plates and laboratory dishes were sold in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Bogorodsk and other cities.

There were 7 writing-paper manufactories in the pre-reform period in the Alexandrov, Vyazniki and Pokrov districts. They made 7 types of writing paper and post, card, colored album and semi-royal paper worth 80-90 thousand silver rubles.

The Vladimir gubernia was notably represented at the industrial exhibitions: in the first all-Russian Industrial Exhibition in Petersburg (1829) it was represented by Pereslavl linen manufactories of A.I. Temerina and the Kumanins, by Shuya cotton-printing of the Posylins, by Gus glass and crystal factory of I.S. Maltsev. At the Exhibition of Russian manufactory goods (1849) it was represented by cotton mills of F.G. Popov (Shuya) and I.S. Maltsev (the Melenki district), cotton and printed-cotton manufactories of N.M. Garelin and Y.P. Garelin (Ivanovo), S.I. Karetnikov (Teikovo, the Shuya district), linen manufactories of O.M. Senkov (Vyazniki), Y.I. Suldaltsev (Murom), L.Y. Nikitin (Vyazniki). Y.I. Suldaltsev was awarded the small silver medal and O.M. Senkov got the gold medal on the ribbon of St. Anna Order.

The growth of large industry, peasant crafts and new phenomena in agriculture led to the expansion of the internal market. The towns witnessed the spreading of the net of commercial shops dealing with daily trade. The growing mass of commodities circulated on the fairs and markets. In the early 60-s 26 fairs functioned in the gubernia: 17 – in towns and 9 – in countries. Their turnover exceeded 1.2 mln. rubles.

The Vladimir land had long and strong ties with the all-Russian market. A great role was played by the river transport in this respect. In the late 50-s-early 60-s on the average about 56 580 tons of goods were taken

as cargo worth 2 148 835 rubles on three rivers – the Oka, Klyazma and Teza. Vladimir shipped more than 700 tons of goods for 383 812 rubles from its landing-stage. These were woolen cloth, cotton and linen cloth, glass and crystal sent mainly to Nizhny Novgorod fair and further to Irbit and Siberia. Cotton fabric, crystal and glass were delivered from Pokrov in the same direction for 247 114 rubles. The Kholui landing-stage sent canvas and cotton fabric collected in the Vyazniki, Suzdal and partly Shuya districts costing 108 964 rubles. Along the same rivers the gubernia received large parties of grain from the Black Earth region, salt, cotton, yarn, salted fish, metals and metal goods. In winter the transportation burden laid on the earth transport. Long strings of carts loaded with Vladimir goods went to Moscow, St. Petersburg and Archangelsk. Among the exported goods going to sea ports the greatest place was taken by flax fiber, hemp and canvas. When the fleet was still a sail-boat fleet the Russian sailcloth was highly valued abroad. After the transition to steam fleet the demand for canvas fell sharply, which was one of the reasons for the crisis of the linen industry in the 20s-30s and the changeover of the Vladimir textile manufacturers to cotton production.

During half a century of the pre-reform period the Vladimir industry made a big step forward. The leading industries completed the manufactory period and the industrial revolution began. The steam engines brought from Britain and Germany were installed at textile, glass, porcelain and even metal working factories. But this revolution could not unfold to the full. The main obstacle in its way was serfdom.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. district court | a. исправник |
| 2. settlement | b. малоземелье |
| 3. labour duties | c. налоговое бремя |
| 4. enterprising | d. государственные крестьяне |
| 5. abolishing of the serfdom | e. кустарный промысел |
| 6. market agriculture | f. домашняя утварь |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 7. fertilizer | g. предприимчивый |
| 8. weaving industry | h. ярмарка |
| 9. peasant implements | i. волнение, беспокойство |
| 10. seasonal worker | j. отмена крепостного права |
| 11. extramarital | k. товарное производство |
| 12. serf labour | l. разорение |
| 13. riot | m. скупщик |
| 14. property inequality | n. полотняное производство |
| 15. cotton production | o. отходники |
| 16. ravage | p. имущественное неравенство |
| 17. ferrous metallurgy | q. выставка |
| 18. commodity production | r. крепостной труд |
| 19. state-owned peasants | s. внебрачный |
| 20. district police officer | t. земский суд |
| 21. exhibition | u. черная металлургия |
| 22. far-sighted | v. торговое земледелие |
| 23. tax burden | w. удобрение |
| 24. fair | x. крестьянский инвентарь |
| 25. buyer-up | y. ткачество |
| 26. home utensils | z. дальновидный |
| 27. cottage industry | aa. повинности |
| 28. shortage of lands | bb. населённый пункт |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Глава местной администрации; провозгласить губернатора «хозяином губернии»; ведущая отрасль экономики; трехпольная система земледелия; поголовье скота; повысить доходность имений; переворот в сельском хозяйстве; враждебно относиться к любым новациям; закладывать в кредитные учреждения; противоломотная мазь; низкое плодородие почв; сельскохозяйственные занятия; усилившаяся борьба крестьян за волю; возмущение крестьян; текстильное производство; паровые машины; фарфоровый завод; писчебумажные мануфактуры; высоко ценить.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. The head of the local administration was a ... , who ran the gubernia with the help of administrative departments.
a) district police officer b) assessor c) governor
2. The population was almost Russian and ... as to the religious denomination.
a) Catholics b) Protestants c) Orthodox
3. The leading branch of economy of the Vladimir gubernia was
a) agriculture b) beekeeping c) cattle-breeding
4. In September ... the first agricultural exhibition of the Vladimir gubernia was held in Bogolyubovo.
a) 1812 b) 1850 c) 1846
5. The majority of the landlords adhered to the old system of serfdom and were ... any innovations.
a) pleased with b) indifferent to c) hostile to
6. Over 80 per cent of the gubernia peasants were busy in
a) earth-tilling b) cattle-breeding c) cottage and seasonal industries
7. The icon-painting centers had long-time roots in the ... , in the villages of Mstyora, Kholui, and Palekh.
a) the Murom district b) the Suzdal district c) the Vyazniki district
8. As early as the ... century peasants of the Vladimir gubernia went to towns and factory settlements, took hired jobs at manufactories, factories, trading shops or became servants in houses of the rich.
a) 18th b) 19th c) 17th
9. For evident reasons the most active part in the struggle against serfdom was taken by ... peasants.
a) state b) monastic c) landlord's
10. The leading branch of industry in the Vladimir gubernia was ... industry.
a) ferrous metallurgy b) glass industry c) textile industry
11. The serf labour kept a strong hold in
a) nonferrous metallurgy b) glass industry c) ferrous metallurgy
12. In 1856 ... copper and brass works functioned in the gubernia.
a) 2 b) 7 c) 15

13. The growth of large industry, peasant crafts, new phenomena in agriculture led to the ... of the internal market.
a) closing b) shrinkage c) expansion
14. A great role in the development of cooperation between the Vladimir gubernia and all-Russian market was played by the ... transport.
a) horse-drawn b) river c) railway

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. Slash and burn agriculture prevailed: winter crops, spring crops and fallow lands.
2. The development of cattle-breeding had an intensive character.
3. The Vladimir land was one of the areas where the system of serfdom was not deeply rooted.
4. The cottage industries and seasonal work strengthened the traditional ties of the peasants with land.
5. The Pokrov district had a developed blacksmith's and metal work.
6. In the first half of the 19th century the role of the trade capital was declining due to buyers-up.
7. The buyers-up collected the market goods made by small producers, sold them at the nearest and faraway fairs and markets and supplied peasants with raw materials and tools.
8. The cottage industries had no importance in the life of peasants.
9. The unrest of the Vladimir peasants flowed into general stream of the peasant movement, which drove the government to adopt new and more conservative programme of the peasant reform in December 4, 1858.
10. The textile industry underwent major changes out of which the main one was that cotton production yielded the first place to linen production.
11. Peasants engaged in weaving worked at home or at the manufactories and factories.

12. For a long time the glass-making was a sphere of the forced labour.
13. The most labor-consuming manufacturing processes at the factories were performed manually.
14. Serfdom promoted the industrial development of the Vladimir gubernia.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What was the territory of the Vladimir gubernia at the beginning of the 19th century?
2. How many districts was the gubernia divided into?
3. What was the administrative system of the Vladimir gubernia?
4. What was there under the governor's direct authority?
5. What were the leading branches of economy in the Vladimir gubernia?
6. What system of the earth-tilling prevailed?
7. What were the reasons of low crop yield?
8. What gubernia was the main grain supplier at the beginning of the 19th century?
9. What vegetable became the "second bread" in the gubernia?
10. Was cattle-breeding highly developed in the Vladimir gubernia?
11. How can you characterize the system of serfdom in the Vladimir land?
12. What were the labor duties of peasants?
13. How did the landlords try to increase the profitability of their estates?
14. What was the count Zubov famous for?
15. Was vegetable gardening popular among townspeople and peasants?
16. What were the most popular vegetable crops?
17. What was the main obstacle in the way of industrial revolution?
18. What inventions belonged to Dmitry Pavlovich Morenko?
19. What were the main purposes of the first agricultural exhibition held in Bogolyubovo in September 1846?

20. How many peasants were busy in cottage and seasonal industries?
What cottage industries were the peasants engaged in?
21. What was the most vivid reflection of the crisis of serfdom relations?
22. What was the leading branch of industry in the Vladimir gubernia?
23. What changes took place in the development of textile industry?
24. How many glass factories were there in the Vladimir gubernia in 1858? What was the largest one?
25. What industry did the serf labour keep a strong hold in?
26. What was the main obstacle in the way of industrial revolution?

Task 7. Be ready to speak on the development of the Vladimir gubernia in the first half of the 19th century.

Lesson 2. The Patriotic War of 1812

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) to abandon | ❖ оставить |
| 2) regiment | ❖ полк |
| 3) conscription | ❖ набор (в армию), призыв |
| 4) to perish | ❖ погибать, умирать |
| 5) to elevate | ❖ возводить (в какое-либо звание) |
| 6) infantry | ❖ инфантерия, пехотные войска |
| 7) Hall of Facets | ❖ Грановитая палата |
| 8) superintendent | ❖ главноначальствующий |
| 9) unreservedly | ❖ безоговорочно |
| 10) forage | ❖ фураж |
| 11) to soar | ❖ повиситься, взлететь |
| 12) to enroll | ❖ зд.: принимать на военную службу |
| 13) Noble Assembly | ❖ Дворянское собрание |
| 14) ailing | ❖ больной, нездоровый |
| 15) to abstain | ❖ не принимать участия,
воздержаться |

16) to resort	❖ обращаться за помощью
17) to refrain	❖ уклоняться
18) to allege	❖ ссылаться (на что-либо)
19) meticulously	❖ дотошно, тщательно
20) tireless	❖ неутомимый, неустанный
21) to evade	❖ избегать
22) fugitive	❖ беглый
23) to billet	❖ расквартировать, ставить
24) Councillor of State	❖ статский советник
25) catarrhal	❖ простудный
26) disbandment	❖ роспуск, расформирование
27) clandestine organization	❖ тайная организация
28) revolutionary overthrow	❖ революционный переворот
29) to incarcerate	❖ заключить в тюрьму
30) interrogation	❖ допрос
31) cell	❖ тюремная камера
32) strenuous	❖ изнурительный
33) solitary confinement	❖ ночное заключение, карцер
34) trial	❖ рассмотрение дела, судебное заседание

In the summer of 1812 the Patriotic War against the French began. In early September Moscow was **abandoned**. The Vladimir gubernia became the nearest rear of the fighting Russian army. It served as a base where the recruits were gathered and trained coming from various gubernias and where the **regiments** of the army reserve were formed. There were ten recruit **conscriptions** in the first decade of the 19th century. The conscriptions took place in the 1811 and the first half of 1812. After the battle of Borodino the formation of the trained reserve acquired greater acuteness. The next recruit conscription was declared: two recruits for every hundred of the tax-paying population. The recruits were to concentrate in 13 points, including 40 thousand recruits in the Vladimir gubernia.

Rough calculations shows that there were about 80 thousand residents of the Vladimir gubernia in the military and they took part in the battles near Smolensk, Krasnoye, Borodino and Maloyaroslavets and foreign campaigns. More than a half of them **perished** in action, died of wounds and diseases. The hospitals were set up in Vladimir, district towns and a number of country settlements. Some landlords opened hospitals at their own will.

The commander of the composite grenadier division Major-General count Mikhail Vorontsov, the owner of the Andreevskoye village, participated in the Borodino battle. His division covered itself with everlasting glory defending the famous Bagration field fortifications. The most part of the grenadiers fell in action and the commander himself wounded in the leg was carried away from the battlefield and taken to Moscow and then to the Andreevskoye estate. After the recovery in 1815 he was appointed the commander of the Russian occupation corps in France. Vorontsov's outstanding talent as commander combined with the prominent abilities of the statesman. These abilities found their bright expression in the office of the governor general of Novorossyisk and later of the Caucasus region. For great services for his homeland M.S. Vorontsov was **elevated** to the title of the count of the Russian Empire.

Pyotr Bagration, an outstanding commander, **infantry** general was gravely wounded in the Borodino field. From the battlefield he was taken with great care in the carriage to the village of Sima of the Youriev-Polsky district, the estate of his relative count B.A. Golytsin. Here on September 12, 1812 Bagration deceased and was buried. And in 1839 his remains were carried to the Borodino field at the initiative of Denis Davydov (another famous hero of the Patriotic war). At the place of the initial burial of P.I. Bagration the monument was erected.

After the battle of Borodino the stream of refugees flowed to the Vladimir gubernia. All the roads were literally jammed with carriages, carts, wagons and men on foot. The Moscow institutions like banks, the Archives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the **Hall of Facets** and the Armoury Chamber were evacuated to Vladimir. The military governor and Moscow commander-in-chief infantry general count F. V. Rastopchin

with his office and Moscow police personnel, Moscow civilian governor N.V. Obreskov, the chief **superintendent** of the Armoury Chamber workshop and of the Expedition of the Kremlin construction (the Kremlin commandant) senator P. S. Valuyev, post-director A. Y. Bulgakov found themselves in Vladimir. Many families of the Moscow nobility found refuge in Vladimir and other towns and estates of the Vladimir gubernia. Among them were the families of the future historian M. P. Pogodyn, future dramatist, poet and diplomat Griboyedov, the family of the famous beauty A. P. Kern later glorified by A. S. Pushkin. For a short time the former Minister of War and commander of the first Western Army infantry general M. B. Barclay de Tolly came to Vladimir. The public opinion severely and **unreservedly** condemned him (although absolutely unjustly) for the retreat and failures of the Russian army in the first month of the war. So, the general looked for the way to justify himself in the eyes of the public and the emperor himself. Here in Vladimir he wrote an “Explanation of the infantry general Barclay de Tolly of the actions of the First and Second Armies in the continuing campaign of 1812” and sent it to Alexander I. Vladimir was overcrowded with Moscow officials and nobles. The cost of the flats, carriage, goods of first necessity, horses and **forages soared**.

Since the end of July 1812 the recruitment to the voluntary units began. By the recruitment the authorities hoped to get an additional army reserve. The formation of the voluntary units was initiated by the tsar manifestoes of July, 6 and 18 of 1812. The voluntary recruitment was assigned to 16 gubernias of central Russia. They were united into 3 voluntary army districts. The Vladimir gubernia was referred to the first district together with the Moscow, Tver, Kaluga, Smolensk, Tula, Ryazan and Yaroslavl gubernias. It was directed to **enroll** volunteers from landlord peasants only while the other classes of the tax-payers were reserved for regular recruitment.

The Vladimir gubernia **Noble Assembly** resolved to enroll 15086 volunteers on the account of 1 volunteer per 20 male serfs. Lieutenant-general count Boris Golytsin was elected the commander of the volunteer unit. He was the owner of the village of Sima of Yuriev-Polsky district and

took part in the Suvorov's campaign of 1794 in the rebellious Poland. The peasants joined the volunteer units not of their own will but by the decision of the landlord or the choice of peasant community. That's why there were many old people, **ailing** persons, invalids or poor peasants in the voluntary units. The wealthy ones bought in the name of the landlords the peasants from other patrimonial estates and in this way sent them as volunteers instead of themselves. Certain settlements **abstained** from giving the volunteers and the authorities had to **resort** to police measures.

The officer corps was formed on the other basis. Only noblemen were enlisted. It was supposed that the noblemen will join the volunteers out of love for the Motherland and monarch, by call of the heart. In fact, many of them came to the volunteer units not of their own will but by the choice of the nobles by force and, hence, **refrained** from the service as best they could. It all began when some of the noblemen did not show up at the voluntary units at all. The officers willfully left the voluntary units **alleging** illness or family circumstances. In early December 1812 28 officers were absent from their duty.

The regiment commanders N. Polivanov, G. G. Spiridov, P. K. Merkulov enjoyed respect among the volunteers and officers. The commander of the volunteer unit B. A. Golytsin was a man of duty and honour. He went into the everyday life of the volunteers **meticulously**, showed **tireless** concern about their food, clothes and footwear and demanded the same from his officers.

In late August 1812 the Vladimir volunteers started their march. In early September they concentrated in the Pokrov district. For one and a half month the volunteers protected the western border of their gubernia from Bogorodsk to Dmitrov. Having no firearms (they were armed with pikes only), no cavalry the volunteer force **evaded** clashes with large enemy forces. The volunteers also had posts at the fords across the Dubna and Kirzhatch rivers, captured the French foragers, accompanied transports with the army foodstuffs, caught **fugitive** Russian soldiers and escorted the captive Frenchmen. For all the time of its stay in the Pokrov district the voluntary force did not have a single more or less serious clash with the enemy. Nevertheless it fulfilled its role and released the regular army

forces for carrying the famous Tarutino manoeuvre. After the French left Moscow the Vladimir voluntary forces following the troops of major-general Illovaisky entered the capital and remained there in autumn and half of the winter of 1812-1813 making way for the regular troops to pursue the enemy. It was the hardest time for volunteers. Burnt and ruined Moscow could hardly accommodate one volunteer regiment, the rest five regiments had to be **billeted** in the villages near Moscow.

The commander of one of the voluntary regiments Full **Councillor of State**, Spiridov G. G. was appointed the commandant of Moscow. He accomplished the entrusted duties with credit. Together with patrolling duty the volunteers had to deal with the sanitary cleaning of the city. Infectious diseases began to sprang among them with frightening speed. Soon the cold weather came and the poorly dressed and having bad footwear soldiers became the victim of the **catarrhal** illnesses. When the volunteer force left Moscow it was short of the one fifth of their personnel. 1826 volunteers were left behind in the hospitals and over 1000 were buried at the cemeteries.

In early January 1813 in accordance with the directions of the General Headquarters of the field armies the Vladimir volunteer force took the field once again. Three regiments were stationed in the Tula, Oryol and Smolensk gubernias, two regiments were in Minsk. For some time one regiment remained in Moscow. In autumn 1813 all the regiments were moved to Byelorussia and Ukraine. Thus for 10 month of 1813 volunteers had made two exhausting marches covering more than a thousand kilometers of foot along winter and autumn roads and left behind hundreds of graves.

The voluntary force stayed in Ukraine and Byelorussia for half a year before it was dismissed. As it was earlier the volunteers fulfilled mainly the police functions, i.e. escorted the prisoners, captured deserters, performed the guard duty in the towns and fortresses. For lack of the regular troops in the rear the authorities used volunteers to suppress the peasants' unrest. On March 30 the tsar signed the decree on the **disbandment** of the Moscow and Smolensk volunteer forces. The rest of the forces went on to carry out their service for almost a year. It was only on January 22, 1814 when the military

operations took place on the territory of France, the decree was issued of their disbandment. On February 20, 1814 on receiving the decree B. A. Golytsin ordered the regiment commanders to put the clothes and footwear of the volunteers in order, to turn in pikes, sabers and drums to the superintendents and march out. The voluntary force was scattered in many places that's why every regiment took its own route back home.

There is no exact data on the number of soldiers who returned home. The volunteer force lost no less than two thirds of its personnel without participating in a single battle due to deaths of diseases. About two thousand soldiers were still in hospitals. As soon as recovered they returned home one by one or in small groups up to 1815.

In the years after 1812 when it became evident that the expectations for the reformation of the country to open the way for progress failed, the new movement was born in the Russian society. Its aim was to limit the absolutist power of the monarch and to do away with serfdom. At the heart of the movement there were officers who took part in the Patriotic war and foreign campaigns of the Russian army. They formed a **clandestine organization** to commit a **revolutionary overthrow**. The uprising of December 14, 1825 gave them the name of the Decembrists. The uprising ended in failure.

A number of the participants of the Decembrists movement had connections with the Vladimir land. Some were born in the Vladimir gubernia; the families of the others had estates in the Vladimir land and were members of the local nobility corporation.

Nikolay Basargin was one of them. The Basargin family was known in this land since 17th century. Basargin was born 1799. He was educated in Moscow military school and by 1821 he was an officer of Headquarters in the 2nd Army. In the 2nd Army there was one of the largest organizations of the Decembrists headed by Pestel – the South Society. Basargin was arrested in December of 1825, escorted to Petersburg and **incarcerated** in the Peter and Paul fortress. He was sentenced to 20 years of hard labour. Later the sentence was reduced to 10 years. For 20 years Basargin had been living in exile in Siberia and only after the amnesty of 1856 he bought

an estate in Vareyevo in the Pokrov district. He died in 1861 just two weeks before serfdom was abolished. Basargin wrote remarkable memoirs, publicistic works, articles, stories, many times published in the press about his epoch and the tragic events he was a part of.

The village of Nikolayevskoye of the Yuriev-Polsky district belonged to I. S. Odoyevsky, the father of the member of the North Society A. Odoyevsky, who took part in the Senate Square uprising of the Decembrists. He was also known as a poet and wrote a famous answer to a rhymed message of Alexander Pushkin to the Decembrists. The Decembrist frequently visited his father's estate before arrest and wrote letters from Siberia to Nikolayevskoye.

On May 24, 1829 the secret prisoner count F. Shakhovskoy died in the prison of the Suzdal Saviour and St. Demetrius monastery. In 1816-1821 he was a member of the Union of Salvation and Union of Prosperity and took part in the Moscow conspiracy in 1817. However, later he moved away from the Decembrists and lived peacefully in his wife's estate. Nevertheless, the Supreme criminal court passed a verdict on him. Shakhovskoy was deprived of his nobility status, ranks and was sentenced to the Siberian exile with no fixed term. The **interrogations**, the **cell** in the Peter and Paul fortress, **strenuous** road to Siberia undermined his health. He had a complete physic disorder. The tsar ordered to transfer him to the Suzdal monastery, where he arrived on March 6, 1829. He was suffering not only from mental disease, but also had frost-beaten nose and ear, fingers and toes. He was put into **solitary confinement** and devoid of all the communication with the outer world. Shakhovskoy understood that out of an exile he was turned into a prison with the double guard without any **trial**. He tried to protest and went on hunger-strike. In 18 days still on hunger-strike Shakhovskoy died and was buried at the monastery graveyard. Many other famous or less known Decembrists shared the same fate.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. regiment | a. набор в ополчение |
| 2. recruitment to the voluntary units | b. мятежный |
| 3. patrolling duty | c. простудные заболевания |
| 4. exhausting marches | d. конница |
| 5. guard duty | e. революционный переворот |
| 6. stream of refugees | f. рекрутские наборы |
| 7. firearms | g. союз спасения |
| 8. clandestine organization | h. приговор |
| 9. sentence | i. караульная служба |
| 10. revolutionary overthrow | j. тайная организация |
| 11. landlord peasant | k. изнурительные походы |
| 12. trial | l. голодная забастовка |
| 13. cavalry | m. полк |
| 14. catarrhal illnesses | n. патрульная служба |
| 15. interrogation | o. тюремная камера |
| 16. the Union of Salvation | p. огнестрельное оружие |
| 17. rebellious | q. помещичьи крестьяне |
| 18. hunger strike | r. судебное заседание |
| 19. cell | s. допрос |
| 20. recruit conscriptions | t. поток беженцев |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Ближайший тыл сражающейся армии; умереть от ран и болезней; поле боя; отступление и неудачи русской армии; оправдать себя в глазах общественности; губернское дворянское собрание; генерал-лейтенант; прибегать к полицейским мерам; офицерский корпус; уклоняться от поставки ополченцев; проявлять неустанную заботу; столкновения с крупными силами противника; выполнить

возложенные обязанности; разоренная и сожжённая Москва; инфекционные болезни; по предписанию Главного штаба; указ о роспуске Московского и Смоленского ополчений; военные действия; жить в ссылке.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. In early ... Moscow was abandoned.
a) December b) October c) September
2. After the battle of Borodino the formation of the trained reserve
a) lost acuteness b) became unnecessary c) acquired acuteness
3. Rough calculations shows that there were about ... residents of the Vladimir gubernia in the army in the field and they took part in the battles near Smolensk, Krasnoye, Borodino and Maloyaroslavets and foreign campaigns.
a) eighty thousand b) eight hundred c) one thousand
4. It was directed to enroll volunteers from ... only while the other classes of the tax-payers were reserved for regular recruitment.
a) merchants b) urban population c) landlord peasants
5. The Vladimir gubernia Noble Assembly resolved to enroll 15086 volunteers on the account of 1 volunteer per ... male serfs.
a) 10 b) 50 c) 20
6. The volunteers were armed with ...
a) swords b) pikes c) firearms
7. The volunteer force lost no less than two thirds of its personnel due to
a) deaths of diseases b) gun death c) death at the hands of French forces
8. At the heart of the Decembrist movement there were ... who took part in the Patriotic war and foreign campaigns of the Russian army.
a) peasants b) officers c) volunteer corps
9. In the Second Army there was one of the largest organizations of the Decembrists headed by Pestel –
a) the North Society b) the South Society c) the Union of Salvation

10. The uprising of December 14, ... gave its participants the name of the Decembrists.
a) 1825 b) 1830 c) 1820

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. In the winter of 1812 the Patriotic War against the French began.
2. The Vladimir gubernia became the nearest front line of the fighting Russian army.
3. After the Borodino the stream of refugees flowed from the Vladimir gubernia.
4. There were no recruit conscriptions in the first decade of the 19th century.
5. Peasants joined the volunteer units willingly.
6. The officer corps was formed of landlord peasants.
7. The volunteer force had a lot of clashes with large enemy forces.
8. Together with patrolling duty the volunteers had to deal with the sanitary cleaning of the city.
9. The volunteers left Moscow in full force.
10. None of the participants of the Decembrist movement had connections with the Vladimir land.
11. Shakhovskoy was deprived of his nobility status, ranks and was sentenced to three years in prison.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What was the role of the Vladimir gubernia in the Patriotic war of 1812?
2. How many recruit conscription were there in the first decade of the 19th century?
3. When did the formation of the trained reserve acquire greater acuteness?
4. What battles did the citizens of the Vladimir gubernia take part?

5. What heroes of the Patriotic War do you know whose names are connected with the history of the Vladimir gubernia? What are they famous for?
6. What changes took place in the Vladimir gubernia after the battle of Borodino?
7. Was it directed to enroll volunteers from all classes?
8. Why did certain settlements have to resort to police measures to recruit volunteers?
9. How was the officer corps formed?
10. What problems did the officer corps face?
11. Why did the volunteer force evade clashes with large enemy forces?
12. What were the duties of the volunteer corps?
13. Why did the volunteer force lose no less than two thirds of its personnel?
14. What movement was born in the Russian society after the Patriotic War of 1812?
15. What participants of the Decembrist movement had connections with the Vladimir land?

Task 7. Be ready to discuss the role of the Vladimir gubernia in the Patriotic War of 1812.

Unit 2
THE VLADIMIR LAND IN THE PERIOD OF BOURGEOIS
REFORMS OF THE 1860S – 1870S

Lesson 1. The Peasant Reform

1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

1) incredulously	❖ с недоверием
2) reprimand	❖ выговор
3) «cut-off»	❖ «отрезок»
4) plot	❖ надел
5) temporally bound	❖ временно обязанный
6) statutory charter	❖ уставная грамота
7) instalment	❖ частичная оплата, неполный платёж
8) operation of compensation payment	❖ выкупная операция
9) treasury	❖ казна
10) communal	❖ общественный
11) church parish	❖ церковный приход
12) village gathering	❖ сельский сход
13) arrears	❖ неуплата, недоимки
14) village elder	❖ сельский староста
15) lawsuit	❖ иск
16) corporal punishment	❖ телесное наказание
17) birch-rod	❖ розга
18) peace arbitrator	❖ мировой посредник
19) apanage	❖ удельный
20) estate heterogeneity	❖ неоднородность сословия
21) poll-tax paying	❖ податной

The most important event in the life of the Vladimir gubernia as well as in the whole Russia was the reform of 1861. It sharply divided the history of the country into two periods and put the beginning of the new

bourgeois social formation. The reform was prepared both in the center and in different local places. On the 8th of June 1858 Alexander II signed the prescript to the governor of the Tver gubernia, permitting the nobility to elect the committee on the improvement of the landlords' peasants' life. The committee was formed and began to work on the 24th of September. It included two deputies of each district and two members of the government. Their total number was 28 people. The two government members suggested by the governor were the large landowners – count K. Tol and A. Smirnov. Gubernia nobility marshal S. Bogdanov was appointed the chairman of the committee and N. Dubensky, an agronomy scientist and economist, became its secretary. The majority of the nobility treated the preparation of the reform **incredulously** and hostilely. Only very few of them saw the necessity of the reforms and connected with them their hopes for the best.

First receiving a **reprimand** for inactive work the committee became more energetic. The reform project was adopted by votes of the most conservative committee members, who constituted the majority of 24 members. It recognized the necessity of serfdom abolishing and giving personal and property rights to peasants, but the offered conditions of peasant liberation were very hard. A Pokrov deputy P. A. Protopopov offered his counter project and sent it to the Chief Committee on the Peasant Issue to St. Petersburg.

On the 19th of February 1861 Alexander II signed all the reform statutes and the Manifesto on the Abolition of Serfdom. On the 7th of March the Manifesto was published in the Vladimir gubernia. The reform disappointed peasants' hopes. They hoped that they would not only retain the **plots** they used but also would get some landlords' lands free of charge.

As the result of the reform the peasants of the Vladimir gubernia lost as “**cut-offs**” 188,775 acres or 15.7 per cent of their plot lands. The average peasant plot per a male person was 3.1 acres while, as it was earlier mentioned, in non-black soil area of Russia a minimal plot necessary for a peasant to make both ends meet was 9 – 10 acres. But even this land did not become the property of peasants. They could immediately

pay the compensation only for their households, and the compensation for the field plot depended upon landlords' will. Until the compensation was paid, peasants were **temporally bound** i.e. they temporally had to perform duties to their landlords either working on their fields, which was then called izdolie instead of barshchina, or paying them in kind or money, or combining both kinds of duties.

The relations of the landlords with "their temporally bound" peasants were settled by **statutory charters**. The charters drawing up began in the spring of 1861. This process was supposed to last for two years, but actually it took about three years.

The reform statutes permitted paying compensations for the field plots either according to mutual agreement of landlords and peasants or only by landlords' demands. The amount of compensation was determined as equal to the capitalized on the basis of 6 per cent annual obrok payment, that is, it should be equal to such sum of money that when put into a bank would give its owner the income of 6 per cent equal to the annual obrok payment (it was 2 or 3 times exceeded the market land cost).

But peasant misfortunes did not end at that. Quite naturally that a peasant with the exception of very few rich ones could not pay the whole amount of the compensation at once. Landlords were interested in getting the whole compensation at once, not by **instalments**. The government organized the **operation of compensation payment**. Up to 80 per cent of the compensation was paid to landowners by the government and regarded as a loan to peasants which had to be repaid to the **treasury** at 6 per cent interests annually during 49 years. The rest 20 per cent peasants paid at once when they started paying the compensation.

The operation of paying land compensation in spite of its bourgeois nature was based on the serfdom. It was not based on the market land cost but on the capitalized obrok payment, which was actually a kind of feudal rent. This operation allowed a landlord to retain in full the income he had got in the pre-reform period. The transfer of peasants to the land compensation corresponded to the interests of the most landlords, especially, those who strove to come over to new methods of keeping a household. That's why, in spite of the absence of clause obliging the

landlords to come to land compensation in the statutes, the compensation paying tempos were very high. By the 1st of January 1881 74.4 per cent of landlords' peasants had been paying the land compensation in the Vladimir gubernia.

According to the statutes the bodies of the peasant **communal** government were introduced in the villages of the former landlords' peasants. Its lowest link was the village community consisting of the peasants "having households on the lands of a landlord". Several village communities formed a volost (rural district). It was formed according to the territorial principle with the population consisting of 300 to 2,000 male persons according to the census. As a rule a volost (a rural district) coincided with a **church parish**.

The first link of the rural government was the **village gathering** involving all the peasant householders. They elected a **village elder**, taxes collectors and grain barns inspectors. The gathering dealt with the issues of the communal land ownership, tax distribution, conscriptions, taxes and **arrears** collection, family households divisions, peasants' entry into and coming out of the community. The community gatherings decisions were executed by the village elder who in the police issues was subordinate both to the volost administration and to the police officers. The village elder was endowed with administrative functions as well: he had the right to punish peasants for minor faults subjecting the guilty ones either to the arrest or the communal works for a term up to two days and paying fines not more than one rouble.

The second link was a volost (a rural district) government. It consisted of the volost gathering, volost elder, volost administration and volost peasant court. The volost gathering consisted of the representatives from every 10 peasant households elected at the village gatherings as well as the elected village and volost officials. The gathering elected the volost elder and his assistants, taxes collectors and judges. It also solved economic problems concerning the whole volost. The volost elder performed some administrative and police functions. The village elders were subordinate to him. The volost elder was practically the master of the

volost. The volost office attached to him did not play any important role in the volost government.

Every year the volost gathering elected the volost court members including 4 – 12 regular judges. Under the jurisdiction of the volost courts there were the peasant disputes and **lawsuits** with the claims up to 100 roubles. It was empowered to sentence to the communal works for a term of 6 days, to a 7-days arrest, a fine up to 3 roubles, as well as to the **corporal punishment** up to 20 **birch-rod** strokes.

The peasant “communal” government was not in fact independent. It depended upon the nobility and district authorities. This dependence was especially clearly revealed during the introduction of the post of **peace arbitrators**. They were established to resolve the conflicts between landlords and peasants in the period of the reform. The peace arbitrators were chosen from the hereditary nobility landlords owning from 150 to 500 acres of land. They were in charge of compiling the statutory charters, controlled the peasant institutions’ activities, performed a number of the court and police functions, approved the elected volost elders and had the right to dismiss the village elders, to impose penalties on the village administration in the form of a one-week arrest or a fine up to 5 rubles. In the district and gubernia government offices there were no peasants, they consisted only of the nobility.

On the 26th of July 1863 Alexander II confirmed “The statute of peasants having households in the tsar’s, court and **apanage** estates” concerning the villages on lands belonging to the tsar. It was based on the same principle as the reform of the landlords’ villages.

In 1866 the statutes of the state-owned villages were adopted. The peasants retained their land plot for which they were obliged to make state obrok payments to the state treasury. The same kind of government which was formed in the liberated landlord village was spread to the tsar’s and state peasants.

The reform did away with **estate heterogeneity** of the peasants. All peasants got individual freedom, but still remained unprivileged **poll-tax paying** estate. The peasant reform in spite of its half-way nature sped up Russia’s transition from the patriarchal to industrial society.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. temporally bound | a. рескрипт |
| 2. village gathering | b. уставные грамоты |
| 3. lawsuit | c. выкупная операция |
| 4. prescript | d. сельское управление |
| 5. to sentence | e. вопросы общинного землепользования |
| 6. district authorities | f. распределение податей |
| 7. landlords' lands | g. потомственные дворяне-помещики |
| 8. hereditary nobility landlords | h. временно обязанный |
| 9. birch-rod | i. отмена крепостного права |
| 10. poll-tax paying estate | j. приговаривать |
| 11. peace arbitrator | k. иск |
| 12. operation of compensation payment | l. государственная казна |
| 13. plots | m. мировой посредник |
| 14. issues of the communal land ownership | n. сельский сход |
| 15. tax distribution | o. наделы |
| 16. statutory charters | p. уездные власти |
| 17. rural government | q. помещичьи земли |
| 18. serfdom abolishing | r. розга |
| 19. state treasury | s. податное сословие |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Необходимость преобразований; получить выговор за неактивную работу; два депутата от каждого уезда; Манифест об отмене крепостного права; средний душевой надел; сводить концы с

концами; выкуп полевого надела; крестьянское общественное управление; церковный приход; сельский староста; рекрутский набор; сбор податей и недоимок; общественные работы; волостное управление; сословная неоднородность; налагать взыскания; споры и тяжбы между крестьянами; телесное наказание; утверждать избрание волостных старшин; наказывать крестьян за маловажные проступки; перевод крестьян на выкуп; рыночная цена земли; выкуп полевого надела.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. On the 8th of June ... Alexander II signed the prescript to the governor of the Tver gubernia, permitting the nobility to elect the committee on the improvement of landlords' peasants' life.

a) 1861 b) 1850 c) 1858

2. The reform project was adopted by votes of the most ... committee members, who constituted the majority of 24 members.

a) liberal b) conservative c) democratic

3. On the 19th of February 1861 ... signed all the reform statutes and the Manifesto on the Abolition of Serfdom.

a) Alexander II b) Nikolay I c) Alexander I

4. The reform ... peasants' hopes.

a) disappointed b) justified c) destroy

5. The lowest link of the peasant communal government was the ... consisting of peasants "having households on lands of a landlord".

a) village community b) volost government c) gubernia government

6. ... the volost gathering elected the volost court members including 4 – 12 regular judges.

a) twice a year b) once every three years c) every year

7. Under the jurisdiction of the volost courts there were ... disputes and lawsuits with the claims up to 100 roubles.

a) peasant b) townspeople c) nobility

8. The peasants in the state-owned villages retained their land plot for which they were obliged to make state obrok payments to the

a) church parish b) state treasury c) landlord

9. The post of ... was introduced to resolve the conflicts between landlords and peasants in the period of the reform.

a) taxes collectors b) volost peasant court c) peace arbitrators

10. The committee on the improvement of the landlords' peasants' life included ... deputies of each district and ... members of the government.

a) three, seven b) five, two c) two, two

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. The majority of the nobility treated the preparation of the reform enthusiastically.

2. Peasants hoped that they would not only retain the plots they used but also would get some landlords' lands on a paid basis.

3. Peasants could immediately pay the compensation only for their households, and the compensation for the field plot depended upon the landlord's will.

4. The relations of the landlords with "their temporally bound" peasants were not legally regulated.

5. The reform statutes permitted paying compensations for the field plots only according to mutual agreement of landlords and peasants.

6. Quite naturally that a peasant could pay the whole amount of the compensation at once.

7. The village elder wasn't endowed with administrative functions.

8. The peasant "communal" government was in fact independent.

9. The peasant reform didn't away with estate heterogeneity of the peasants.

10. The peasant reform having half-way nature didn't speed up Russia's transition from the patriarchal to industrial society.

11. Peasants were included into the district and gubernia government offices.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. When did Alexander II sign the prescript to the governor of the Tver gubernia, permitting the nobility to elect the committee on the improvement of the landlords' peasants' life?
2. What were the main reasons of the reform?
3. How did the majority of the nobility treat the preparation of the reform?
4. What did the project of the reform guarantee?
5. What were the conditions of peasant liberation?
6. Why were peasants called "temporally obliged"?
7. What documents regulate the relations between temporally obliged peasants and landlords?
8. Was it possible for the majority of peasants to pay the whole amount of the compensation for the field plots at once?
9. What was organized by the government for the realization of the reform?
10. What bodies did the peasant communal government consist of?
11. What was the village gathering deal with?
12. What functions did the village elder have?
13. What was the main principle of a volost formation?
14. What did the volost government consist of?
15. What were the functions of the volost gathering?
16. What was the main aim of introduction a post of peace arbitrators?
17. When were the statutes of the state-owned villages adopted?
18. What were the main consequences of the peasant reform?

Task 7. Be ready to prove the statement that the abolition of serfdom was a complicated and multi-layered process.

Lesson 2. Economy of the Vladimir Gubernia in the Second Half of the 19th Century

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

1) undermining	❖ подрыв
2) impoverished	❖ обедневший
3) to squander	❖ промотать
4) bondage	❖ зависимость
5) draught animals	❖ рабочий скот
6) demarcation	❖ размежевание
7) livestock capita	❖ поголовье скота
8) fertilizers	❖ удобрение
9) fodder	❖ корм
10) herd, flock	❖ стадо
11) hemp fabric	❖ пеньковая ткань
12) mittens	❖ варежки
13) steel-fitting industry	❖ сталеслесарный промысел
14) stitching	❖ стегание
15) kerchief	❖ платок
16) joiner	❖ столяр
17) icon-cases	❖ киот
18) trough	❖ корыто
19) rakes	❖ грабли
20) apprentice	❖ подмастерье
21) roofer	❖ кровельщик
22) peddler	❖ офеня
23) haberdashery	❖ галантерейные товары
24) “printed cotton land”	❖ «ситцевый край»
25) tanning	❖ кожевенный
26) distilling	❖ винокурный
27) saw mill	❖ лесозавод
28) petty bourgeoisie	❖ мещанство
29) brass	❖ латунь

30) bleached linen	❖ белёная льняная ткань
31) cambric	❖ батист
32) steam boat	❖ паракход
33) replenishment	❖ пополнение
34) outrageous	❖ безобразный
35) prosecution	❖ обвинение
36) defendant	❖ подсудимый

The Vladimir gubernia belonged to the gubernias of the industrial centre of Russia. However, according to the number of employed people, agriculture took the first place in its economy.

Nobility took the first place among the number of private landowners. They owned nearly half (47.4%) of private land property in the gubernia. The average size of the noble estates was 663.7 hectares. The largest estates were located in the Melenki district where they equalled 1,509.6 hectares while the smallest ones were in the Vyazniki district (220 hectares on the average). The largest landowners were the representatives of the titled noble families known since the last century like the princes Obolenskys, Saltykovs, Dolgorukovs, the counts Orlovs, Zubovs, Vorontsovs, Sheremetievs, the factory-owning nobles Soleinikovs, Maltsovs, Rameykovs, Khrapovitskys, the untitled landlords Polivanovs, Spridonovs, Kartsevsv, Goreinovs and many others.

The nobility was followed by the merchants. They possessed 25.5 % of the private lands. The growth of the merchant land ownership took a wider dimension after the fall of serfdom and **undermining** of the nobility land monopoly. Merchants obtained the lands of the **impoverished** nobles.

Approximately a fifth part of the privately owned lands belonged to peasants. The peasants owned 33.2% of land in the Vladimir district. Finally a minor part of the private land (1.2%) belonged to the clergy, soldiers and foreign subjects.

The reform of 1861 preserved the communal system in the landlord's village. The communal system was also characteristic for the former tsar's and state peasants. The community suited the peasants due to the ideas of equality and mutual help; it prevented the country from losing its peasant

mode of life and stood on guard of the peasant interests in front of the outer world. The community provided peasants with a number of direct economic benefits. But the community land tenure was an obstacle for the rational farming, undermined the farmer's interest in increasing soil fertility, and obstructed the transition from the primitive three-field system to multi-field crop rotation and crop change.

In the first years after the reform the agriculture in the gubernia experienced a decline. The landlords could not get used to the new order at once. Some were in a hurry to sell their estates and to **squander** the gained money in the capital cities or abroad. The other leased their estates.

The majority of the landlords with medium incomes went on with habitual methods of farming. They leased a part of the lands to their former peasants in return for their cultivation of the rest of their master's land. The only difference of this system from the old barshchina was that relations between a landlord and a peasant were based not on a personal **bondage** but on a contract. The peasants used their own implements and **draught animals** and worked anyhow little caring about the quality and results of their labour as it was in old times. The crop yields on the landlords' fields were low, the crops were harvested not in due time and with great losses.

But some landlords reorganized their households in a new way. After receiving the land compensation they used money to buy more effective agricultural machinery and implements, highly productive cattle and hire free workers. At the same time, changes took place in agricultural crops and methods of their cultivation. The farms got the rational specialization. The examples of such farms were the Vesky estate of V. V. Kalachov and Petrovskoe estate of A. Alexandrov near Berendeevo village. Such farm required special knowledge, complete and accurate accounting of incomes and expenses and commercial reckoning.

The reform of 1861 was accompanied with the **demarcation** of the landlords' and peasants' lands. As a result peasants lost a considerable part of pastures and meadows that had been used mutually with landlords, which resulted in the decrease of peasant **livestock capita** and alongside with it in decrease in the production of **fertilizers** and crop yield reduction.

According to the calculations of the local administration (zemstvo) specialists, even in the years with average crops yields the shortage of grain for food only in the Vladimir gubernia was from 100 to 160 mln tons. Peasants of medium means had enough of their own bread till January, poor peasants began to buy or borrow grain already in December.

In the post-reform period the shortage of **fodder** was growing which badly influenced the situation with cattle breeding. For 40 years the livestock capita in the gubernia almost hadn't grown. The milk **herd** in the gubernia increased just by 63 thousand head, the **flock** of sheep remained unchanged and horse herd decreased by 53.4 thousand head.

Agriculture and cattle breeding became less and less profitable business. The need made peasants give more and more time to non-agricultural occupations – cottage industries or to go in search of living to towns. Hand weaving was most widely spread. Peasants wove linen, cotton and **hemp fabrics**. The most part of the weavers were in villages, which were situated near large factories. The whole gubernia numbered about 16 thousand weavers in 415 villages. In 103 villages of the Gorokhovets district peasants knitted **mittens**, socks and babies' booties from local wool. In the same district (especially in the Pestyaky volost) boot felting industry was developed. Boot felting and making felt were also spread in the village of Altunino of the Murom district, in the Konstantinovo and Nishpul volosts of the Alexadrovo district and in a number of villages of the Shuya district. The Murom district was famous for its **steel – fitting industry**. The steel was bought from Zlatoust and peasant craftsmen made forks, scissors, locks and especially knives in their living houses. In a number of villages of Murom, Melenky, Suzdal, and Yuriev – Polsky peasants made different things including shoes for sale. Women from the Gorohovets and Vyazniki districts were busy with **stitching** and embroidering. The embroidered towels, **kerchiefs** and pillowcases were sold even abroad.

The **joiners'** and carpenters' works from some villages of the Vladimir gubernia were widely known both in the gubernia and beyond; **icon-cases** and iconostases from Megera, Nizhny Landekh and Neveroslobodskaya vololosts and Bogolyubovo village, furniture from

Argunovo volost (the Pokrovsky district), chests from Arefino, Zagarino, Vanes volosts (the Murom district). Sixty craftsmen from the Pskov district made coffins, the craftsmen from the village of Semyonovskaya of the Alexandrovo district made window frames; a small village of Afonino of the Sudogda district supplied the neighborhood with **troughs** and **rakes**.

Mstera, Kholuy, and Palekh remained the centers of icon-painting in the post-reform period as well. About 2.5 thousand masters and their assistants, **apprentices** were occupied with icon-painting.

The number of peasants doing seasonal work was growing. Most of them went to industrial centers: Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Shuya, Lezhnevo, Orekhovo-Zuevo and outside the gubernia to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Later on they became workers at industrial enterprises. As in the old times the villages in the Vladimir, Suzdal, and Pokrov districts gave the great number of carpenters, brick-layers and **roofers**. The whole country areas provided builders. Over two thousand carpenters from Argunovo, Zharovo, Ovchinino, Lipna and Kopnino volosts of the Pokrov district earned their living in Moscow and other cities. The village of Argunovo gave another name for carpenters: all the carpenters from the Vladimir gubernia in Moscow were called arguns.

Another sphere of mass seasonal occupation was **peddler** trade. Peddlers came from the Vyazniki, Suzdal, Kovrov, and partly Sudogda and Gorokhovets districts. Sometimes they organized their trade using their own money, but more often they were on hire getting from 150 to 500 roubles annually. They sold icons, cheap popular prints and small **haberdashery**. In their sales wanderings peddlers reached the southern gubernias of European Russia and Siberia.

After the abolition of serfdom the industrial development speeded up notably. As before textile industry was the leading one. The Vladimir gubernia won a steady fame of the “**printed cotton land**”. In the 1870s-80s the cotton industry of the gubernia was really booming. In 1869 the largest factory of the “Association of the Ivanovo-Voznesensk manufactory” was put into action, in 1870 the “Lezhnevo manufactory” was put into operation as well as some other enterprises.

The Vladimir gubernia took one of the prominent positions in Russia. In 1890 it took the third place by the number of spinning spindles and weaving lathes, in 1900 it held the second place in the country (following the Moscow gubernia). The linen industry took the second breath. Likewise in the cotton production the transition from manufactory to machine production and factories took place. In 1882 the gubernia had 98 textile factories in action with 121 235 workmen. The industrial revolution in linen and cotton weaving became a fact of life.

Silk weaving developed with a lesser degree of success. It was located in the Pokrov and Alexandrov districts where small enterprises prevailed. In 1880 the Alexandrov district by itself numbered 44 ones. The biggest enterprise (a manufactory) was situated in Nikulino village near Kirzhatch of the Pokrov district. In the late 19th century the factory-type enterprises came into being in silk-weaving sector. In 1901 there were 58 silk-weaving and silk-spinning mills registered in the gubernia. The cost of their produce was 3.4 mln. rubles.

The Vladimir gubernia was in the first place in Russia for production of glasswork. The re-equipment of production facilities was under way. In 1882 8 glass factories out of 26 had steam engines. They included the famous Gus Crystal factory of Y.S. Netchayev-Maltsov and others. However, the technical revolution in glass-making was far from its completion. Up to the end of the 19th century the predominant position in glass industry was occupied by manufactories.

The other branches of light industry in the gubernia had several dozen of starch, **tanning** and **distilling** factories, four writing-paper mills, three large flour mills and several **saw mills**. A large number of small and smallest enterprises were dealing with the production of food products, home utensils, clothes, footwear, wax and fallow candles, simple agricultural implements and cottage industry tools. For the most part they were located in towns and provided living means for the town **petty bourgeoisie**.

Heavy industries were not developed in the Vladimir land. In the early 1980-s the gubernia numbered 18 iron-works and metal-working plants. They employed over two thousand workmen. Poor ores in

conjunction with the primitive equipment made black metallurgy in our land absolutely lacking any prospects. Local iron-working industries were mostly oriented on metal brought from outside.

Non-ferrous metallurgy of the gubernia worked with the raw materials from outside of the gubernia. Its enterprises as it was earlier were situated in the Pokrov and Alexandrov districts. The most important copper-working factory belonged to the family company “V. Koltchugin and Co.”. It produced **brass** sheets, copper and brass wire.

Actually there was no machine-building in the gubernia. The only large-size enterprise in this field was the Kovrov railway workshops. In the early 1890s they had four steam engines in operation of 116 horse powers and employed 734 workmen. The manpower for workshops was trained in mechanical and technical school, which was opened on the basis of the general education school in 1877.

Therefore, in the late 19th century the Vladimir gubernia industry had no homogenous economic structure. Small enterprises of 2-10 workmen with relatively big manufactory enterprises based on manual labour and primitive equipment coexisted with and with the giants of the factory industry like the textile factories of Treumov I.A. in Kovrov, “The Association of Gorkino Manufactory”, “Association of Voskresensk Manufactory” and “Association of Lezhnevo Manufactory”. Each of these manufactories had from 500 to 3000 and more workers.

The Vladimir land industry won the all-Russian and world recognition. The products of a number of textile and glass factories were frequently awarded with the prizes of the industrial exhibitions in Russia and abroad. In 1878 the Baranovs factory received the Big Gold Medal (Grand-Prix) at the International Exhibition in Paris. Four years later its products were awarded with the honourable Diploma of the All-Russia Exhibition-Fair. The Baranovs were allowed to put the state emblem of Russia on their products. In 1883 the Baranovs Sokolovo manufactory was awarded with the Order of the Persian shah. The Gus Crystal factory was given a bronze medal and diploma at the World Columbian Exhibition in 1893 and in 1900 it received the highest award – Grand Prix at the exhibition in Paris. The Vyazniki factory of the Senkovs was awarded with

the gold medals at the Nizhny Novgorod, Chicago and Paris exhibitions. It produced the finest **bleached linen** that was not inferior to the quality to the Dutch **cambric**. The high awards marked the fine cotton cloth of the Shuya, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Lezhnevo and Pereslavl factories. In 1902 the folk skilled craftsmen from the Vladimir gubernia got 3 gold, 19 small silver and 33 bronze medals of the All-Russia Cottage-Industry Exhibition in Petersburg.

The Vladimir land surely entered the all-Russian and international markets. The development of transport became the reflection of the relations with the outer world. The **steam boats** appeared on the Oka and Klyazma rivers, which sharply undermined the river barge. The best part of the cargoes of the animal-drawn was taken over by railroads. In 1860-62 the railroad between Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod was built. On July 14, 1861 the first train left Vladimir for Moscow. In 1868 the railway traffic was opened on the line of Kineshma-Ivanovo-Novky. In the late 1860s – early 1870s the road Moscow-Yaroslavl-Vologda crossed the gubernia. In 1873 the first train arrived in the center of the Alexandrov district. In 1880 the railroad service was opened on the railroad section from Murom to Kovrov.

The industrial revolution at the gubernia was accompanied with the formation and growth of the industrial proletariat. The main source of its **replenishment** was the country. The wage of workmen who had plots of land (they constituted the most part of the Vladimir weavers) was always less than the wage of pure proletarians. The most important means of adjusting recent peasants to new discipline of labour were fines. The fines were imposed on the violation of the disciplinary rules and for the bad quality of products. In the late 1870s the Morozovs textile factories took a one-day pay for five-minute late, three-day payment for every day of absence from factory, two-day pay for smoking in the yard and so on. For spoilage and low quality the wage rates were reduced.

The delay of the wages payment was widely practiced at the factories and plants. In the 1870s and first half of the 1880s the worker's wages were paid out just once or twice a year at many enterprises of the gubernia. It made the workers buy the first necessity goods for coupons at the factory

stores at higher prices. This kind of credit workers had to pay back by the actual loss in wages.

The conditions of life and labour of the industrial workers were unbelievably hard. The initial accumulation of the capital was on. The capitalists spared on everything: production area, heating, lighting, safety precautions. The medical service was practically absent. Only a few enterprises had hospitals.

The reform period in the history of the Vladimir land was full of spontaneous revolts and strikes. On May 28 – June 26, 1861 the first strike after the fall of serfdom took place at the Gus iron-works and in August-September of 1863 the first large economy strike happened at the Nikolskaya manufactory at the Pokrov district. In the course of the decade from 1870 to 1879 there were 14 strikes and 7 disturbances among 12 thousand workmen.

The next decade the industrial enterprises of the region registered 63 strikes and 43 disturbances with the participation of 86.5 thousand workers including the famous Morozov's strike in Orekhovo-Zuevo (1885). The strike was suppressed by military force. Its leaders were arrested. Over 800 workmen were sent away to the places of their registration. On January 18 the work in all factory shops restarted. The next year the trial over the strikers in Vladimir made the whole country speak about the strike once again. On finding out how **outrageous** the practices were at Morozov's factory the jurors answered "no" to 101 questions raised by **prosecution** and passed a "not guilty" verdict on the **defendants**.

The historical importance of the Morozov's strike was great. It had both economical and political character because the workmen laid claims not only to the proprietor but to the government as well. The government made concessions by passing the law of June 3, 1886, a number of the articles of which was a direct answer to the demands of the Morozov strikers. Although in the first years the law applied only to Moscow and Vladimir gubernias, later it was extended to all of European Russia. The factory owners tried to ignore the law of June 3. It caused the new wave of strikes in 1887. The Vladimir gubernia was the first one by the number of strikes that year. Out of 89 disturbances and strikes in the country there

were 11 ones that happened in the Vladimir land. After a certain decline in 1888 the strike movement was on the rise again in 1889. In April the weavers went on strike in Shuya, Ivanovo-Voznesensk and Kovrov. During 1890-1899 there were 75 strikes and 65 disturbances with the participation of over 100 thousand workmen. The demands were economical ones. The strikes flared up and went on spontaneously. The strike became an effective regulator of the relations between the businessmen and hired workers. Owing to the strike movement workmen succeeded in cutting down the working hours per a day and increasing the real wage by the late 19th century.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. noble estates | a. частная земельная
собственность |
| 2. impoverished nobles | b. общинное землепользование |
| 3. personal bondage | c. иностранные подданные |
| 4. weaver | d. сталелесарный промысел |
| 5. apprentice | e. рабочий скот |
| 6. cotton industry | f. прядильное веретено |
| 7. mode of life | g. ткач |
| 8. weaving lathe | h. льняная промышленность |
| 9. linen industry | i. дворянские имения |
| 10. flour mill | j. городское мещанство |
| 11. implement | k. хлопчатобумажная
промышленность |
| 12. strike movement | l. волнения |
| 13. obstacle | m. стачечное движение |
| 14. state emblem | n. ткацкий станок |
| 15. wage rates | o. мукомольная мельница |
| 16. private land property | p. расценки |
| 17. town petty bourgeoisie | q. государственный герб |
| 18. boot felting industry | r. подмастерье |

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 19. disturbances | s. инвентарь |
| 20. spinning spindle | t. образ жизни, быт |
| 21. steel – fitting industry | u. препятствие |
| 22. clergy | v. купеческое землевладение |
| 23. draught animals | w. сапоговаляльный промысел |
| 24. community land tenure | x. духовенство |
| 25. merchant land ownership | y. личная зависимость |
| 26. foreign subjects | z. обедневшие дворяне |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Подрыв монополии дворян на землю; падение крепостного права; повышение плодородия почвы; многопольный севооборот; испытывать упадок; сдавать в аренду; рациональное ведение хозяйства; сельскохозяйственные культуры; размежевание помещичьих и крестьянских земель; падение поголовья скота крестьян; сокращение производства удобрений; недостаток кормов; молочное стадо; доходное дело; кустарные промыслы; центр иконописного промысла; переход от мануфактуры к машинному производству; шёлковое ткачество; переоснащение производства; тяжёлая промышленность; металлообрабатывающие заводы; чёрная металлургия; цветная металлургия; железнодорожные мастерские; завоевать всероссийское и мировое признание; выставка-ярмарка; нарушение дисциплинарных правил; первоначальное накопление капитала; стихийные бунты и стачки.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. ... took the first place among the number of private landowners.
 - a) clergy b) merchants c) nobility
2. Approximately a ... part of the privately owned lands belonged to peasants.
 - a) third b) tenth c) fifth

3. The community land tenure was ... for the rational farming.
 - a) an obstacle b) a great help c) a big support
4. In the first years after the reform agriculture in the gubernia experienced a
 - a) rise b) stagnation c) decline
5. In the post-reform period the shortage of fodder was growing which badly influenced the situation with
 - a) cattle breeding b) gardening c) cottage industries
6. Mstera, Kholuy and Palekh remained the centers of ... in the post-reform period as well.
 - a) weaving b) carpentry c) icon-painting
7. The ... district was famous for its steel-fitting industry.
 - a) Vyazniki b) Shuya c) Murom
8. In 1890 the Vladimir gubernia took the third place by the number of ..., in 1900 it held the second place in the country (following the Moscow gubernia).
 - a) flour mills b) glass work c) spinning spindles and weaving lathes
9. The most important means of adjusting recent peasants to the new discipline of labour were... .
 - a) corporal punishments b) fines c) additional working days
10. During 1890-1899 there were ... strikes and 65 disturbances in the Vladimir gubernia with the participance of over 100 thousand workmen.
 - a) 5 b) 30 c) 75

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. According to the number of employed people, metallurgy took the first place in the economy of the Vladimir gubernia.
2. The largest estates were located in the Vyazniki district where they equalled 1,509.6 hectares while the smallest ones were in the Melenki district (220 hectares on the average).

3. The reform of 1861 didn't preserve the communal system in the landlord's village.
4. As a result of the demarcation of landlords' and peasants' lands, peasants got a considerable part of pastures and meadows that had been used mutually with landlords.
5. Agriculture and cattle breeding became more profitable business in the post-reform period.
6. The number of peasants doing seasonal work was decreasing.
7. The Vladimir gubernia was in third place in Russia for production of glasswork.
8. The heavy industries were highly developed in the Vladimir land.
9. In the late 19th century the Vladimir gubernia industry had a homogenous economic structure.
10. Owing to the strike movement workmen succeeded in cutting down the working hours per a day and increasing the real wage in the mid 19th century.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What place did agriculture take in the economy of the Vladimir gubernia?
2. How was the private land property in the Vladimir gubernia distributed among different estates?
3. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the communal system?
4. What were the main reasons for agricultural decline?
5. What were the consequences of landlords' and peasants' lands demarcation?
6. What were the most widely spread cottage industries?
7. Where did the majority of seasonal workers go to look for a job and what were they engaged in?
8. Was textile industry the leading one in the Vladimir gubernia?
9. What branches of light industry were developed in the gubernia?
10. Were heavy industries developed in the Vladimir gubernia?

11. Did industry of the Vladimir gubernia have a homogenous economic structure in the late 19th century?
12. How can you prove that the Vladimir land industry won the all-Russian and world recognition?
13. What processes was the industrial revolution in the gubernia accompanied by?
14. What were the conditions of life and labor of industrial workers?
15. How did the factory workers try to protect their interests?

Task 7. Be ready to talk about the economic development of the Vladimir gubernia in the late 19th century.

Lesson 3. Zemstvo, Town and Judicial reforms. Social and Political Life in the Gubernia of the Second Half of the 19th Century

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) council | ❖ управа |
| 2) marshal of nobility | ❖ предводитель дворянства |
| 3) almshouse | ❖ богадельня |
| 4) health station | ❖ фельдшерский пункт |
| 5) cereal | ❖ зерновые культуры |
| 6) functionary | ❖ чиновник |
| 7) city mayor | ❖ городской голова |
| 8) churchwarden | ❖ церковный староста |
| 9) irreproachable | ❖ безупречный |
| 10) adversariality | ❖ состязательность |
| 11) assizes | ❖ выездная сессия суда
присяжных |
| 12) attorney at law | ❖ присяжный поверенный |
| 13) service insignia | ❖ служебные знаки различия |
| 14) charge | ❖ обвинение |
| 15) jurors | ❖ присяжные заседатели |
| 16) by lot | ❖ методом жребия |

17) larceny	❖ кража
18) mutilation	❖ нанесение увечий
19) extortion	❖ лихоимство
20) magistrate court	❖ мировой суд
21) civil action	❖ гражданский иск
22) infringements of the law	❖ правонарушение
23) misdemeanour	❖ проступок
24) justice of piece	❖ мировой судья
25) reconciliation	❖ примирение
26) convention	❖ съезд
27) bar of advocates	❖ коллегия адвокатов
28) attempt	❖ покушение
29) lecture goer	❖ вольнослушатель
30) “the People’s Reprisal”	❖ «народная расправа»
31) treachery	❖ предательство
32) hard labour	❖ каторга
33) unambiguous	❖ однозначный
34) conspicuous	❖ видный
35) banish	❖ высылать
36) surveillance	❖ надзор

On January 1, 1864 the Emperor Alexander II approved “The Decree on Gubernia and District Local Administration Institutions”. The local administration institutions consisted of the Gubernia and District Zemstvo Assemblies and corresponding **Councils**. They were not introduced everywhere but only in 33 gubernias of the European part of Russia at first and it was not done simultaneously. Zemstvo in the Vladimir gubernia was established in 1866. It was instituted on the principles of the appointment by election, property qualification and social estate. The law-maker showed an evident preference to the nobility. In all of the district assemblies (except of the Vladimir one) 50% of seats belonged to the nobles. To a still greater extent the nobility element dominated in the gubernia zemstvo. In the Gubernia Zemstvo Assembly the share of nobles was 67% of the seats, the merchants had 27%, peasants – 4%, clergymen –

2%. The gubernia **marshal of nobility** became the chairman of the Gubernia Assembly. The Gubernia Council consisted of the nobles exclusively. The District Councils' chairmen appointments were confirmed by the governor, the appointment of the chairman of the Gubernia Council was confirmed by the Minister of Home Affairs.

The zemstvo competency was limited to the local economic needs: construction and maintenance of local roads, schools, hospitals and **almshouses**, organization of food supplies to population in bad crops years and collection of statistical data. To fulfil these tasks they had the right to impose a special tax on the population. The budget of the Vladimir zemstvo was constantly growing. In 1867 it was 646.000, in 1890 – 1.450.000 and in 1900 – 2.315.000 roubles.

The most significant success the zemstvo achieved in education. They totally or partially supported the people's schools and opened new ones. By 1890 the Vladimir zemstvo had kept up 470 schools.

The notable contribution was made by the Vladimir zemstvo into the development of health protection. It opened hospitals and **health stations**, conducted mass prevention actions (small pox vaccination, etc.), took measures to fight epidemics of infectious diseases. It took care of spreading the advance method and improving the skills of medical workers and organized the gubernia conventions of the doctors. In fact the integral system of the zemstvo health protection was formed in the Vladimir gubernia.

In the 1880s-1890s zemstvo took a number of steps to raise agriculture. District Councils opened stores to sell modified agricultural machines and implements, high quality seeds of **cereal**, vegetable and fruit crops and fodder grass, organized trial lots for new sorts of crops on the peasants fields, planted model fruit and vegetable gardens at rural schools. Setting up of the gubernia agronomical organization was an act of importance for zemstvo. In 1903 there were 9 agronomists in the Vladimir gubernia. The agronomical organization worked in close contact with the Vladimir department of the Moscow Society of Agriculture (opened in December 1895) and Kriukovo Agricultural Society of the Melenki district (opened in 1899).

In 1897 zemstvo started a wide statistical examination of the land. It was headed by the newly organized economic estimate department of the Gubernia Council. The soils of the communal, private, state and tsar lands were under examination with the aim of finding out their profitability. By 1903 the examination was completed, the maps were made and descriptions were prepared for the Vladimir, Vyazniki, Melenki and Sudogda districts. Such a scale of research work had not been known in Vladimir gubernia yet.

The presence of zemstvo changed the public life of Vladimir and distant towns. Many representatives of zemstvo intellectuals set brilliant examples of service to people. Peasants trusted them and zemstvo officials treated them with respect. By the law zemstvos were merely economic organizations, but soon they became a noticeable factor in cultural and political life. During the first 25 years about 2000 persons passed through the “zemstvo school” in the gubernia, including over a thousand of peasants and petty bourgeoisie. The main body of the zemstvo workers took shape and the local authorities had to consider them in this or that way.

On the same basis with the zemstvo reform, the reform of the town self-government was implemented in 1870. The town dumas and councils were in charge of services and utilities, schools and medical affairs and charities. The elections to city dumas were held at three electoral conventions. The conventions were formed of the citizens who paid taxes. Workmen, servants, teachers, doctors and other persons, who did not pay taxes, couldn't take part in the elections.

The city дума was composed of 72 deputies: 44 merchants, 23 **functionaries** and 5 petty bourgeois. The deputies elected a city mayor and council members among themselves. The dumas were administrative bodies while the councils were the executive bodies of the city self-government. The **city mayor** was at the head of both дума and council. The appointment of a district town mayor was confirmed by a governor and the appointment of a gubernia city mayor was confirmed by the Minister of Home Affairs. This post was held as a rule by the most wealthy

and authoritative persons in the town. The dumas and councils were elected for four years.

The honoured citizen Andrei Nikitin, merchant of the top guild, was elected the city mayor of Vladimir for the first four years (1871-1874). He had a sound experience in public affairs: he had been elected the **churchwarden** and since 1866 served as a city mayor in the old government and a deputy in zemstvo. For his charity activities and **irreproachable** public service he was awarded with four gold medals. The urban government reform did not cause public enthusiasm in the gubernia.

At the same time with the zemstvo reform the government undertook the judicial reform. The new court of justice was built on the principles of the representation of all social estates, publicity, **adversariality** and independence from administration. The basic link of the new judicial structure was the district court. It was housed in the building of the gubernia offices. The **assizes** of the departments in district towns were organized for consideration of cases in place. The district court was composed of a chairman and his two deputies, 10 court members and 13 district members of the court (one from each district). The court members belonged to the nobility. All of them were appointed by the government.

The nobility class formed the contingent of the **attorney at law** (advocates) for the most part. It was not a part of the court but it was in the special corporation with the Moscow court chamber. The advocates were not civil servants, the rules of promotion rank did not concern them, they did not have **service insignia** and they were considered the persons of free profession. The court proceeding had an adversary character. The **charge** was supported by a prosecutor. A defender objected him and upheld the interests of a defendant. **Jurors** played a big role in the criminal court proceedings. They were assigned **by lot** from representatives of all social estates in the number of 12 persons for each session. Having listened to the pleadings the jurors passed a verdict (“guilty”, “not guilty”, “guilty but recommended for mercy”). On the basis of the verdict the court passed the sentence.

In the first years there were no political court proceedings in Vladimir. The cases brought before the court were **larceny**, damage to

property, robbery, **mutilation, extortion**, etc. Besides the district court the **magistrate court** was introduced for minor **civil actions**, minor **infringements of the law** and **misdemeanour**. Every district constituted the magistrate circuit. The circuit was divided into sectors with their own **Justice of Peace**. The Justices of Peace were elected by the zemstvo and town dumas. The legal proceedings were carried out in simplified version. The cases were considered with the aim of making peace between the sides. Only in case of refusal of the sides from **reconciliation** the judge set a penalty. The sentence could be appealed at the court of the second instance – the **convention** of the Justices of Peace.

The district court and magistrates justice were for all social estates. However, the reform retained class rural district courts for peasants that were established by the law of 1861 to consider minor criminal cases and conflicts among them. It judged on the basis of the common unwritten law, i.e. on the basis of customs existing in a given area.

The new court became one of the factors enlivening the public life in Vladimir and gubernia. The court proceedings on murders and corruption of the gubernia officials provoked a vivid interest of the Vladimir city dwellers – the proceedings where the famous lawyers from the capital city **bars of advocates**, like Plevako, participated. As it was mentioned before, the great excitement in towns and districts of the gubernia was caused by the celebrated proceedings against the participants of the Morozov strike of 1886.

There were no clandestine circles and secret societies in the Vladimir gubernia in the 1860s-1870s, but at the same time there was no a clandestine organization in Russia where there were no those, who came from our land. In 1863 in Moscow the secret organization of N. A. Ishutin was formed, a member of which a terrorist D. V. Karakozov made a failed **attempt** on the life of Alexander II in 1866. An active part in this organization was taken by the graduates of the Moscow University Petr Nikolaev and Vyatcheslav Shaganov from the Vladimir land.

The name of the other man S. G. Nechayev who came from the Vladimir gubernia is linked with one of the darkest pages in the history of the Russian revolutionary movement – the so-called “nechaevshchina”.

Sergey Netchayev was born into a petty bourgeois family of modest means and spent his childhood in Ivanovo village of the Shuya district. At one time he worked as a teacher of the God's Law at the parish school and then joined the capital city university as a **lecture goer** but did not finish his studies. In 1868 he organized a secret society "**The People's Reprisal**". The society had its circles in Moscow and in a number of other towns. P.E. Nikolaev was one of the leaders of Netchayev's organization. Overambitious fanatic of the revolutionary cause S. Netchayev was a dictator in his organization, who did not tolerate differently minded people. He formulated "The Catechism of Revolutionary", which demanded implicit obedience to the mythical Central Committee, total renunciation of morals, family, friendly relations and justified any means that were directed at achieving the goal. Suspecting the **treachery** of one of the organization members student I. Ivanov Netchayev organized his brutal murder and then fled abroad. However, the Swiss authorities extradited him to the tsar government as a criminal offender. The court sentenced S. Netchayev to 20 years of **hard labour**. Almost 10 years Netchayev had spent in the Alexeyevsky ravelin of the Petropavlovsky fortress where he died of tuberculosis still holding to his monstrous convictions. "Netchayevshchina" did not receive **unambiguous** attitude of the contemporaries. Its influence could be traced in the largest populist organization of "Land and Liberty" ("Zemlya i Volya"), "People's Will" ("Narodnaya Volya") and later the parties of the Socialist Revolutionaries and Social Democrats (Bolsheviks). S. G. Nechaev was a prototype of one of the characters of the novel by F.M. Dostoevsky "The Possessed" – Pyotr Verkhovensky.

As for the fate of Netchayev's associate Pyotr Nikolaev it was less tragic. After imprisonment and exile in the early 1890s he took part in establishing the revolutionary democratic organization "People's Right" ("Narodnoye Pravo"), which tried in vain to unite revolutionary and opposition forces to struggle with the autocracy. Later he became a member of the Socialist Revolutionaries Party.

In 1880 the populist circle sprang up in Vladimir. It united the gymnasium students of the senior forms and students of the capital city

higher educational establishments from Vladimir. By late 1880s – early 1890s it had 20 members. V. V. Krivosheya, N. L. Sergiyevsky, S. P. Shesternin, O. A. Varentsova and V. N. Zlatovratskaya were **conspicuous** among them. The circle had ties with Moscow through the students from Vladimir and received illegal literature from there. The circle members set up a library and issued a hand-written magazine.

In the early 90s the ideas of Marxism started to penetrate into the Vladimir gubernia. The leader of Kazan Marxists N. Y. Fedoseev **banished** from Petersburg to Vladimir under the police **surveillance** played a notable part in it. His friends holding the same views – K. K. Yagodkin, A. A. Sanin and M. P. Gopfengauz arrived in Vladimir too. Even then Fedoseyev was known in the revolutionary underground as a prominent theorist trying to explain the economic development of Russia in the reform period from the Marxist positions. Under his influence the Vladimir circle passed over from the populist ideas to Marxism. Following the Marxist conception the circle members got in touch with the workers of Orekhovo-Zuevo, Ivanovo-Voznesensk and other industrial centres of the gubernia. In the late 1892 the Marxist circle in Ivanovo-Voznesensk took shape. Later it became the nucleus of the “Workers’ Union” of Ivanovo-Voznesensk.

N. Y. Fedoseyev established ties with the Marxists of Petersburg, Moscow, Samara and Nizhny Novgorod. He enjoyed high authority in the Marxist circles. In summer of 1893 W. I. Ulyanov (Lenin) came to Vladimir to see Fedoseyev with whom they had intensive correspondence. But the meeting did not take place (Fedoseyev was in prison). Nevertheless they continued to exchange letters.

The social democratic movement found a wide social basis in the industrial Vladimir gubernia. It went on growing after the arrest and exile of N. Y. Fedoseyev. By the late 90s the social democratic circles and groups acted (besides Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Orekhovo-Zuevo and Vladimir) in Shuya, Kohma, Murom, Gus-Khrustalny and Kovrov. In 1900-1901 they joined the ranks of the regional association of the social democratic organizations of the Vladimir, Kostroma and Yaroslavl gubernias – “The Northern Workers’ Union”.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. council | a. гражданский иск |
| 2. district assembly | b. предводитель дворянства |
| 3. clandestine circle | c. богадельня |
| 4. jurors | d. нанесение увечий |
| 5. functionary | e. управа |
| 6. lecture-goer | f. мировой суд |
| 7. adversariality | g. городской голова |
| 8. prosecutor | h. распорядительный орган |
| 9. treachery | i. окружной суд |
| 10. marshal of nobility | j. подпольный кружок |
| 11. criminal offender | k. уездное собрание |
| 12. district court | l. вольнослушатель |
| 13. magistrate court | m. прокурор |
| 14. almshouse | n. присяжные заседатели |
| 15. churchwarden | o. чиновник |
| 16. administrative body | p. предательство |
| 17. civil action | q. состязательность |
| 18. mutilation | r. уголовный преступник |
| 19. city mayor | s. церковный староста |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

«Положение о губернских и уездных земских учреждениях»; на принципах выборности, имущественного ценза и сословности; министр внутренних дел; местные хозяйственные нужды; облагать население особым сбором; заметный вклад; проводить массовые профилактические акции; принимать меры по борьбе с эпидемиями; организовывать губернские съезды врачей; система земского здравоохранения; статистическое исследование; мещанин; мировой судья; реформа городского самоуправления; исполнительные органы;

купец первой гильдии; состоятельные и авторитетные лица; солидный опыт участия в общественных делах; благотворительная деятельность; почётный гражданин; выездная сессия суда присяжных; гласность, состязательность и независимость; отстаивать интересы подсудимого; судопроизводство; выносить приговор; неписаное право; оживление общественной жизни; тайное общество «Народная расправа»; каторга; неудачное покушение на жизнь; беспрекословное повиновение; полное отречение; чудовищные убеждения.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. Zemstvo in Vladimir gubernia was established in
a) 1870 b) 1860 c) 1866
2. The appointment of the chairman of the Gubernia Council was confirmed by the
a) governor b) Minister of Home Affairs c) chairman of the Gubernia Assembly
3. The zemstvo competency was limited to local
a) trial work b) economic needs c) political issues
4. By 1890 the Vladimir zemstvo had kept up 470
a) agronomical organizations b) hospitals c) schools
5. In 1897 zemstvo started a wide ... examination of the land.
a) statistical b) legal c) economic
6. The dumas and councils were elected for ... years.
a) two b) six c) four
7. The basic link of the new judicial structure was the ... court.
a) Supreme b) magistrate c) district
8. The Justices of Peace were ... by the zemstvo and town dumas.
a) confirmed b) appointed c) elected
9. The jurors were assigned by lot from representatives of ... in the number of 12 persons for each session.
a) all social estates b) nobility c) zemstvo intellectuals

10. In 1863 in Moscow the secret organization of N. A. Ishutin was formed, a member of which a terrorist ... made a failed attempt on the life of Alexander II in 1866.
 - a) D.V. Karakozov b) S.G. Nechayev c) N.A. Ishutin
11. In 1868 S. G. Nechayev organized a secret society
 - a) "The Northern Workers' Union" b) "Land and Liberty" c) "The People's Reprisal"

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. On January 1, 1870 the Emperor Alexander II approved "The Decree on Gubernia and District Local Administration Institutions".
2. Zemstvo was instituted on the principles of appointment by election, property qualification and representation of all classes.
3. The Gubernia Council consisted of peasants exclusively.
4. The elections to city dumas were held at two electoral conventions.
5. The conventions were formed of the citizens who didn't pay taxes.
6. The dumas were the executive bodies while the councils were the administrative bodies of the city self-government.
7. The new court of justice was built on the principles of representation of all social estates, publicity, adversariality and dependence on administration.
8. In the first years there were a lot of political court proceedings in the Vladimir gubernia.
9. The judicial reform didn't retain class rural district courts for peasants.
10. There were several clandestine circles and secret societies organized in the Vladimir gubernia in the 1860s-1870s.
11. The social democratic movement didn't find a wide social basis in the industrial Vladimir gubernia.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. When did the Emperor Alexander II approve “The Decree on Gubernia and District Local Administration Institutions”?
2. What bodies did the local administration institutions consist of?
3. Were the local administration institutions introduced in all the gubernias simultaneously?
4. When was zemstvo established in the Vladimir gubernia and what were the main principles of its formation?
5. What spheres did zemstvo archive a great success in?
6. How did the introduction of zemstvo change the public life of the Vladimir gubernia?
7. When was the reform of the town self-government implemented?
8. Who got the right to take part in the elections to city dumas?
9. What were the town dumas and councils in charge of?
10. How many deputies was the city дума composed of?
11. Who was the head of both the city дума and council?
12. Who was to confirm the appointment of a district town mayor and a gubernia city mayor?
13. Who was elected the city mayor of Vladimir for the first four years (1871-1874)?
14. What principles was the new court of justice based on?
15. The basic link of the new judicial structure was the district court, wasn't it?
16. What class formed the contingent of the attorney at law for the most part?
17. Did the jurors play a big role in the criminal court proceedings?
18. What cases did the magistrate court deal with?
19. Did the reform retain class rural district courts for peasants?
20. Did natives of the Vladimir gubernia take part in clandestine circles and secret societies?

21. What is “nechaevshina”?
22. When was a secret society “The People’s Reprisal” organized?
23. What fate as a rule awaited the participants of the “nechaevshina” revolutionary movement?
24. When did the populist circle appear in the Vladimir gubernia?
25. Who played a notable role in spreading of the Marxism ideas in the Vladimir gubernia?
26. Did the social democratic movement find a wide social basis in the Vladimir gubernia?

Task 7. Be ready to discuss the development of the Vladimir land in the period of bourgeois reforms of the late 19th century and its social and political life.

Unit 3
CULTURE OF THE VLADIMIR GUBERNIA
IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Lesson 1. Culture of the First Half of the 19th Century

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

1) parish	❖ приход
2) Scripture	❖ закон Божий
3) state machinery	❖ государственный аппарат
4) sexton	❖ дьячок, пономарь
5) functionary	❖ чиновник
6) clandestine	❖ подпольный
7) intercessor	❖ заступник
8) to disseminate	❖ разносить, распространять
9) itinerary	❖ путевые заметки, записки
10) clerical order	❖ духовное сословие
11) rough notebook	❖ черновая тетрадь
12) feature stories	❖ очерки
13) magistrate court	❖ мировой суд
14) somewhat	❖ в некоторой степени
15) properties	❖ реквизит
16) non-nobility estates	❖ разночинцы
17) box	❖ ложа
18) petty bourgeois	❖ мещанин

In early 19th century as a result of the reform the education system was formed that existed for more than a century. In 1802 the Ministry of People's Education was established. The next year the country was divided into six educational districts. In 1804 "Regulations of universities and educational establishments under their jurisdiction" was issued. In accordance with this document the administration in every educational district was entrusted to the university and the attached school committee.

The Vladimir Gubernia became a part of the Moscow educational area, which was naturally headed by the Moscow University. All the secular educational establishments were in charge of the gubernia director of schools, who was also the director of the Gubernia gymnasium.

In 1805 there were four schools in the Vladimir Gubernia. Their number was rapidly growing and in 1810 there were 31, in 1815 – 64, in 1827 – 115 of them. However, from the late 1820s the number of schools was decreasing at the same fast rate. In 1833 there were 66 schools including 8 district ones and 58 **parish** ones. Parish schools with one-year term of education were meant for peasants. They studied reading and writing, four arithmetic rules, **Scripture** and church singing. Together with consolidating the elementary literacy skills the programme of two-year district schools encompassed the elements of geometry, history and geography. They were intended for the children of unprivileged town-dwellers: craftsmen, small traders, retired soldiers and office workers. The Vladimir men's gymnasium was the only secondary general education institution in the gubernia.

In accordance with the Regulations of 1804 the school was an all-estate establishment. There was continuity between its stages. However, to study at the gymnasium and university one had to have considerable means, which the majority of the peasants and townsmen did not have.

The Vladimir gubernia gymnasium was opened on August 7, 1804 by the way of the transformation of the Major people's school. The school director A.A. Tsvetaev became its first principal and the schoolchildren became the first gymnasia pupils. The term of education in the gymnasium was four years.

The Regulations of 1828 put a firm end to the continuity of the schools of different stages. The gap in the educational plans and curricula made it impossible for those, who finished parish schools to enter district schools and for the ones out of district schools to go to gymnasium. From then on, the education for the masses of peasants was limited to elementary parish schools, for craftsmen and petty bourgeoisie to district school. The gymnasium even more distinctly displayed its nobility and bureaucracy class character. In 1833 out of its 113 pupils 50 were the children of

nobility, 25 of senior officers, 4 of office holders, 2 of merchants, 14 of petty bourgeoisie, 15 of clergymen and 3 of emancipated serfs. Since 1821 tuition fee was introduced in all of the gubernia schools: 12 roubles a year in the gymnasium, 8 roubles in district schools and 4 roubles in parish schools.

The gymnasium fulfilled the role of the head educational centre of the gubernia. It trained teachers for the people's schools. The gymnasium council conducted exams for all the interested persons and gave certificates for the right to enter the University, Major Pedagogical Institute, Medical and Surgical Academy as well as certificates for the rank of the district teacher, home teacher and for the right to teach peasant children at private homes. The theological seminary provided the largest contingent for those Examinations. The same council tested the officials under a special programme and issued certificates giving the right for promotion in rank. The gymnasium-leaving certificate gave the right to the 14th grade of the Table of Ranks.

The people's education had a certain success in the first half of the 19th century. The educational establishments network grew wider. However, the official school could not satisfy the increasing needs of the economy and **state machinery** in the professionally competent and simply literate personnel. The industrialists tried to solve the problem with their own means. In 1840s – 50s private schools opened in a number of industrial centers. In 1849 the glass factory-owner Y.S. Nechayev set up a school at the Gus crystal ware factory. Some of the rural parish schools opened second-year classes and introduced housekeeping courses.

Together with the official secular education the Vladimir gubernia had theological education. The system of theological education came up as early as the 18th century and it went over to the 19th century in the formed state. It consisted of the theological seminary and theological schools. The seminary was situated in Vladimir and theological schools were in Vladimir, Suzdal, Pereslavl, Vyazniki, Murom, Shuya and Yuriev. The theological schools trained the lowest personnel of the clergymen – **sextons**, while the theological seminary trained priests.

In 1838 there were 44 seminaries in Russia. The Vladimir theological seminary was considered one of the best. In 1803 there were 1148 pupils

and in 1811 – 1500 pupils. The means for the seminary were provided by the diocese, state and voluntary donations. In 1770s the practice of reserving places of the priests and minor church servants for the poor seminary pupils was introduced.

The seminary trained parish priests, but owing to the weak development of the secular education many of its leavers became teachers and **functionaries**. The best part of the seminary pupils went to the higher secular and theological establishments. A large number of the later famous culture and scientific workers came from the Vladimir seminary in pre-reform epoch.

The Vladimir land was provincial, but it was close to Moscow and not too far from Petersburg. It was the cradle of the great Russian nationality. The enormous role of this land in the formation of the Russian nation is indisputable. This geographic proximity and historic memory explain the extent and intensity of the Vladimir land ties with the major cultural centres. We can hardly find any outstanding figure of culture in Russia of the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century whose life would not somehow have been related to our land: A.N. Radishchev, A.S. Pushkin, A.S. Griboyedov, A.I. Gertsen, N.A. Dobrolyubov, N.A. Nekrasov and others. This is a whole constellation of the names constituting the glory of Russia.

In 1797 Radishchev was on his way back from Ilmsic jail to Petersburg. He went through Murom, Vladimir and Undol and turned to Andreevskoye village of the Pokrov district to his friend and protector count A.R. Vorontsov. An unknown artist painted a portrait of Radishchev in the Vorontsovs' estate.

The roots of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin's family go into the history of the Vladimir land. In his verse "My genealogy" Pushkin mentioned his ancestor Ratcha who served Saint Nevsky with his "warrior muscle". In the 17th century the representatives of the Pushkin family owned a number of parental estates. Pushkin's ancestors on the maternal side also had connections with the Vladimir land. In 1775 in Murom the junior son of the "black moor" of Peter the Great Osip Gannibal and his wife Maria, daughter of the Tambov governor A.F. Pushkin, gave birth to a

daughter Nadezhda, the future mother of the great poet. A.S. Pushkin himself visited our land several times. The first time was in 1830, and the last time the poet came to the Vladimir gubernia in September – early October of 1834, when he visited his estate of Boldino on business.

The Griboyedovs' family has been known in the Vladimir land since the 17th century. At the end of this century the Griboyedovs were put down into the church calendar for eternal remembrance in prayers in the Saviour and St. Euthimius Monastery. According to "The Bestowed charter to the nobility" they were registered in the nobility book of the Vladimir Gubernia as the ancestors of the streltsy regiment commander Semyon Griboyedov. In 1760 the writer's grandfather Ivan Nikiforovich was the deputy Voevode (Governor) of the Vladimir district and a little later – the head of the Vladimir magistrate. He owned the village of Sushchyovo in the Vladimir district. In his student years Alexander Griboyedov visited Sushchyovo many times. After graduating from the University on June 26, 1812 Griboyedov joined the Moscow hussar regiment as a cornet. With his regiment he visited Vladimir and Murom again. After the disbandment of the regiment A.S. Griboyedov took leave and for some time lived in Vladimir and in his father's estate. On return to Moscow, he was assigned as an adjutant to the General Kologrivov, who was in charge of the cavalry reserves forming. The town of Murom was one of the forming points, where Griboyedov came to together with Kologrivov. After examining the situation there, they came to the conclusion that the tsar's prescript on forming of the Big Reserve in Murom could not be carried out. A.S. Griboyedov wrote an article "On Cavalry Reserves", where he expressed his viewpoint on the reserve forming and put forward his plan of its reasonable organization. The article was published in the "Vestnik Europy" (European bulletin) magazine and it was one of the first publications of the great writer.

In the second quarter of the 19th century during the tsar Nicolas ferocious reaction the political exiles appeared in the Vladimir land. Among the literary men there were A.I. Polezhaev and A.I. Gertsen. Alexander Polezhaev (1804 – 1838) was a poet highly estimated by Gertsen and Lermontov. During his studies in the Moscow University

Polezhaev wrote a poem “Sashka”, where in Gertsen’s words he caught on “many things with his sweet verses in a joking way without being fastidious of the decency”. The tsar became enraged for he saw a political pamphlet against autocracy in it (it was on the 15th day after the execution of the Decembrists). Polezhaev was expelled from the University and sent as a soldier to Tver at first and then to the Caucasus after the escape. In 1832 Polezhaev’s regiment that distinguished itself in the battles with the mountaineers was transferred to Kovrov. As a soldier Polezhaev did not set aside poetry. Polezhaev’s lyric was a continuation of the Decembrist tradition in poetry. Unfortunately, the verse of the Kovrov period were not published anywhere and many of them did not survive to our days. The poet lived several months in Kovrov. In spring of 1837 when he received a short leave Polezhaev once again found himself in the Vladimir land. He came to see his university friend V.A. Burtsev whose estate was near Murom in the hope of getting some rest and treatment. The poet dedicated his poem “The Tsar of the Hunt” to the hospitable host.

An exile Alexander Gertsen spent over two years in Vladimir. On the trivial case of “libellous verses sung in Moscow” (in fact, for being a member of the **clandestine** circle) he was arrested and in 1835 exiled from Moscow. He served his exile first in Perm, then Vyatka and at last Vladimir. He arrived in our city on January 2, 1838.

A.I. Gertsen enjoyed almost total freedom. The only restriction was that it was prohibited to leave Vladimir for other cities, especially capital cities. But nothing prevented Gertsen from receiving guests from different places. In Vladimir A.I. Gertsen started work at governor’s office and he was successfully climbing the functionary’s ladder. Soon he was appointed the senior assistant of the office manager and after he was freed from surveillance in June 1839, he became a special messenger for the Governor. In December 1839 he received the cherished rank of the collegiate assessor, which gave right to the hereditary nobility. The further career was of no interest to him.

The greatest imprint in the history of culture of our land was left by Gertsen’s work in the newspaper “Vladimirskiye Gubernskiye Vedomosti” (“The Vladimir Gubernia Gazette”). It was the first newspaper in the

history of our land. The first issue appeared on January 8, 1838. It was a weekly newspaper issued on Saturdays and it consisted of two independent parts: the official one and the unofficial one. The official part printed orders, directions, circulars of the central and local authorities, notices of the service assignments of the officials, information on fairs, auctions, sale of estates, etc. The unofficial part, which was named “Pribavleniye to Vladimirskiye Gubernskiye Vedomosti” (“The Vladimir Gubernia Gazette Appendices”), published the information on the events in the gubernia, materials on local history, ethnography and folklore. Each of the parts had its own editor. A gymnasium teacher D.V. Nebaba was the editor of the official part and the editor of the supplement was A.I. Gertsen assigned by the Governor.

Alexander Gertsen was not an editor from the very start. At first, he was just one of the newspaper authors. In 1838 in the eighth issue of the “Gubernskiye Vedomosti” Gertsen published an article “Vladimir Public Library”. In his publication Gertsen tried to attract the attention of the city and gubernia public to the library and called on the well-to-do to make donations for its upkeep and development.

From early March A.I. Gertsen entered upon his duties as the editor. He took a decision to impart consistent local history orientation to the newspaper, he worked out and published its programme in four April issues. The basic requirement to the publications on the historical topic in the editor’s opinion was the documentary validity of the presented information. For two years Gertsen published no less than 30 articles as an author and editor, although he rarely put his name or initials A.G. to his materials, more often they were published without mentioning authorship. A.I. Gertsen tried to form a wide group of authors, looked for correspondents and helped them to become real journalists. A teacher of the Suzdal district school Smirnov, a functionary of the criminal chamber Gavrilov, a former seminary pupil Protopopov were enlisted by him. The latter one became his official assistant and after Gertsen’s departure from Vladimir he became the editor of the supplement.

In the second half of March 1840 A.I. Gertsen left Vladimir forever. Later he called the years spent in our city the best ones in his life:

“Everything breathed with hope at that time, everything urged forward”. As for the year 1838 he said that it was the best, the brightest year of his life. On May 9 of that year Gertsen married Natalya Zakhariyana in the church of the suburban Yamskaya Sloboda. On June 13, 1839 the first-born child named Alexander appeared in the happy family of the Gertsens. Until the end of his life Gertsen kept a grateful memory of the city on the Klyazma. The last son of the Gertsens was given the name of Vladimir in memory of the wedding-town. In 1869 a few months before the death in his letter to his daughter-in-law Teresina Gertsen heartily approved her intention to name her future son (his grandson) Vladimir and said that from all his heart he agreed to the name of Vladimir, that the city of Vladimir remained the radiant point of his distant youth. Gertsen left Vladimir as a little-known writer. His talent of the writer and publicist gathered its power later in Moscow, Petersburg and far away from the homeland in lasting emigration.

An outstanding Russian poet Nikolay Nekrasov visited the Vladimir land many times. The Nekrasovs’ family owned a part of Aleshunino village of the Murom district. In April 1853 Nikolay Nekrasov came there for the first time and spent three months in Aleshunino. Everything he saw was described in his novel “A Delicate Person, His Adventures and Observations” with preserving true names. On the way to Aleshunino he saw Vladimir and Gorohovets for the first time, called in to Mstyora and Kholuyi, stopped in Vyazniki, and in Fominky village he got acquainted with a serf peasant Alexey Potanin, the estate manager of the gendarme chief count Orlov. The personality and deeds of the wise peasant struck Nekrasov and he portrayed him both in “A Delicate Person” (under his true name) and in the poem “Who Lives Well in Russia”, where he served as a prototype of the “people’s **intercessor**” Yermila Girin.

N.A. Nekrasov visited Aleshunino in 1858, 1860 and 1861. Once he met I.A. Golyshev in Mstyora, who was a son of a peasant serf, an artist and the owner of the first country-side lithography-shop in Russia. He began to send books of poetry in a red cover to Golyshev. They were printed in the capital for **disseminating** among the people. Golyshev handed these “red books” over to pedlars for sale. The poet inserted his

own poem “Pedlars” into the first book. The trade with “red books” lasted two years until the publication was prohibited by the censorship.

In 1854 – 55 Vladimir was visited twice by Saltykov-Shchedrin on family business: marriage to the vice-governor’s daughter Yelizaveta Boltina. In 1856 Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin came to Vladimir again from Petersburg, this time as an official from the capital to revise the affairs of the Vladimir voluntary forces committee that was formed in connection with the Crimean war.

Nikolay Dobrolyubov visited Vladimir several times. For the first time it was in the summer of 1853 when he travelled from the vicinity of the Mitchkura lake in Nizhny Novgorod to study at the Petersburg Pedagogical Institute. Vladimir produced a favourable impression on him. In Petersburg Dobrolyubov met A.P. Zlatovratsky, an uncle of the future Vladimir writer. Zlatovratsky intended to publish an unofficial newspaper in Vladimir and Dobrolyubov promised to contribute to it. It was in 1860. However, the authorities did not grant a permission for the newspaper. In August of the next year the great critic-democrat was a guest of the Zlatovratskys’ family on the way to Nizhny Novgorod. The writer N.N. Zlatovratsky wrote: “His vivid image flashed by me indeed “like fleeting apparition, like genius of the purest grace.”

Pankraty Sumarokov (1765 – 1814) is by right considered the pioneer of the provincial journalism in Russia. The grand-nephew of the well-known 18th century writer A.P. Sumarokov, Pankraty Sumarokov was born on October 14, 1765 in Vladimir. He belonged to the old-time noble family. One of his ancestors served for the young tsar Peter I. Journalism was the main cause of his life. On his return from the Tobolsk exile to Moscow P. Sumarokov started his “Journal of pleasant, curious and amusing reading”, but it was not a success with the readers.

The work of the Vladimir writer Savely Fereltst (about 1771 – after 1827) underwent a great influence of the ideas of A.N. Radishchev. German by birth Fereltst came to Russia in his youth and since 1804 he was a teacher of the Vladimir Major People’s School and then of the gymnasium. He taught German and French languages. In 1806 he was

naturalized in Russia and got registered to the Vladimir nobility and in 1812 adopted Orthodoxy.

“Journey of Criticism or Letter of a Traveller Describing Different Vices to His Friend of Which He Was an Evidence Witness for the Most Part” was the main and undoubtedly his own work. It was written in 1810 and published in 1818 in Moscow in the printing house of S. Selvinsky. What brought him close to the Radishchev’s book was brightly expressed anti-serfdom orientation and literary device: the work was written in the form of the traveller’s **itinerary** of everything seen along the way.

Fereltst’s “Journey” was published licensed by the censor. Unlike Radishchev’s “Journey” it did not have big public response and was soon forgotten. Even its authorship was ascertained in the Soviet time only. And the fate of Fereltst was totally different. Having successfully gained in service the rank of collegiate assessor in 1820 he retired. In 1821 he was elected nobility assessor of the Vladimir district court and three years later again the assessor of the Vladimir chamber of the civil court.

N.I. Yazvitsky was a son of a deacon of Omoforovo (or Yazvitsy) village of the Pokrov district. He was educated at the Vladimir seminary and Pedagogical Institute in the capital. He taught philosophy and fine arts in St. Petersburg gymnasium and at the same time wrote articles about poetry and odes. He was a teacher of the Russian language of the Empress Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander I. His life ended dismally in the mental home.

A.Y. Izmailov born in Voltchenky village of the Vyazniki district later lived in Petersburg. He began his literary activities as a prosaist. He wrote a novel “Yevgeny or Fatal Consequences of Poor Education and Bad Company”, a story “Poor Masha”, but later he became a fable-writer and in 1812 he published a book “Fables and Tales”. In 1818 – 1826 he published and edited a magazine “Blagonamerennyi” (“Right-minded”), an organ of the “Free Society of the Philology, Sciences and Art Lovers”. He was on friendly relations with Krylov, Pushkin and Delvig.

Vukol Mikhailovich Undolsky (1815 – 1864), a remarkable bibliographer and bibliophile, made a great contribution to the culture of the homeland. He was born into a family of a sexton Mikhail Anninsky in

the village of Undol of the Vladimir district. As it was common in the families of the clergymen, he changed his family name taking it from the name of his native village. He was educated at the Vladimir seminary and then in the Moscow theological academy, which he finished with a candidate degree. In 1842 he left the **clerical order** and joined the Moscow Main Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and from then on devoted himself entirely to the book science – bibliography. All his life he collected, studied and inventoried Russian and Slavonic manuscripts. He was elected a member of the Emperor’s Society of Russian History and Antiquities. In 1847 he moved to the Archives of the Ministry of Justice where he went on to serve the science disinterestedly. Being a minor official, at the same time he was a prominent scientist, one of the most educated persons of his time. He had no family and led a lonely and poor life spending his allowance for purchasing old manuscripts and books. He collected the most valuable library of the old-time printed books and unique manuscripts, which was acquired by the Moscow Rumyantsev Museum (Russian Public Library today) after his death.

Dmitry Alexandrovich Smirnov (1819 – 1866), a writer and one of the first biographers of Alexander Griboyedov, lived almost all of his life in our land. He was born in the family estate of Sushchyovo of the Vladimir district. He graduated from Vladimir gymnasium and Moscow University. He worked in the offices of the Oryol and Kaluga Governors and took part in the Senate inspections of those gubernias. In 1844 he retired and came back to Vladimir. For six years he was an assessor of the Vladimir chamber of the civil court. In 1851 he retired from service and devoted his life to literary work. He collected material of the life and work of A.S. Griboyedov, whose distant relative he was. In his lifetime he managed to publish part of the collected materials in the “Russkoye Slovo” magazine: “A.S. Griboyedov. **Rough notebook** of Griboyedov with letters and unpublished extracts”. The second part of the materials “Biographical Information about Griboyedov” was published after the death of the author. Many materials perished in the fire of the Sushchyovo estate.

Smirnov was earnestly on the watch of justice in the disputes between landlords and their former serfs. He wrote **feature stories** based on the materials delivered by the service of the **magistrate court**.

In the first half of the 19th century the role of theatre in the cultural life of the Vladimir land **somewhat** increased. As in the previous century rich nobility estates and city mansions had the companies of serf actors. In 1802 – 1812 count Ivan Dolgorukov was the Governor of Vladimir. He wrote verses, stories, introduced literary parties in his house, something in the sort of Derzhavin's "Beseda" ("Conversation") and by all means – home theatre. At the theatre he put on the stage his own comedy "Despair without Grief". But after his wife's death the governor closed the theatre and transferred its **properties** to the gymnasium.

In 1820s – 40s there was a large theatre company of a landlord Nazvanov in the Melenki district. The theatre was his true passion. The plays were staged in the family estate (Priklon village, two kilometres from Melenki) or in the master's house in the district town. Nazvanov was a wealthy landlord, who possessed 735 serfs. But even to him it was more than he could afford. The estate was mortgaged and the theatre was turned into a commercial institution. Nazvanov started to travel with his theatre from town to town and stage performances for payment. For instance, in 1832 Nazvanov's company staged plays in Vladimir, which did not have its theatre at that time. The company gave 18 or more performances during the season. The repertoire included drama, opera and ballet, but opera was the basis meant for unpretentious audience. It was vaudeville opera. The company was composed of huntsmen, cooks, man-servants and other house-serfs.

The first guest-performances in Vladimir lasted two months – December 1832 and January 1833 when the company staged 18 plays and one more was repeated for the benefit of the 1812 war invalids and it collected 110 roubles in banknotes. Nazvanov's theatre appeared in the gubernia city regularly in the following years as well. The last performance of the theatre took place in 1842. The company stayed in Vladimir all theatre season from November 1842 to the Lent of 1843 and worked under the direction of Nazvanov himself. Its repertoire consisted of 55 plays.

In the middle of 1840s, the tours of Nazvanov's theatre stopped. Nazvanov fell seriously ill and died on January 13, 1848. Some of his actors moved to Vladimir and joined the theatre recently opened there.

Parallel to the serf theatre there was a public theatre of the professional entrepreneurs of **non-nobility estates**. The entrepreneurs collected their companies of the persons of free estates, they rented halls of the public and private buildings and staged plays for payment calculated at getting income. The first documentary evidence of the public theatre in Vladimir that was found in the local archives referred to 1805. In August of the same year the theatre lord (the former name of the entrepreneur) in Vladimir, the collegiate registrar Ivan Petrov collected a company for one year. The actors joining the theatre signed the "conditions" (contracts). The first theatre building did not beautify the city. A long wooden structure that was not even planked (with boards) reminded of a long barn. It was situated opposite the Golden Gate parallel to the Nikitsky earth rampart. Its interior was absolutely plain: the wooden platform for the stage, eight rows of chairs roughly knocked together (ten in each row) and behind those there were benches for the simpler audience (the so-called "seats behind the chairs"). The theatre also had the Governor's **box**.

The theatre repertoire was traditional enough: vaudevilles, topical songs, jokes and sketches of manners giving lessons to the jealous but rather stupid husbands and crafty but light-headed wives. The performances were staged 1 – 2 times a week. There were up to 75 plays during one season. Every actor had to play numerous roles, which were impossible to learn. Everybody relied on the prompter. Having played his role, the actor ran to change and came back on the stage to amuse the audience with variety-shows and interludes. The society looked upon the theatre as thoughtless entertainment only.

Nevertheless, 1840s made substantial changes in the theatrical life. The time of serf theatres was over. The theatrical business came into the hands of professional entrepreneurs. It happened not only in Vladimir. In the early 1840s in Yuriev-Polskoy there appeared a "free troupe" of a Moscow **petty bourgeois** Pyotr Zhidkov. In 1851 the collegiate registrar Azbukin kept a theatre in Murom. In 1852 the public theatre of a serf

peasant Akim Sharov was nearly opened, but due to censorship obstructions the opening did not happen.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. to leave the clerical order | a. учебный округ |
| 2. traveller's itinerary | b. народный заступник |
| 3. Governor's box | c. государственный аппарат |
| 4. Scripture | d. подпольный кружок |
| 5. educational district | e. путевые заметки |
| 6. rough notebook | f. выйти из духовного сословия |
| 7. magistrate court | g. очерки |
| 8. clandestine circle | h. разночинцы |
| 9. to transfer properties | i. дать разрешение |
| 10. non-nobility estates | j. черновая тетрадь |
| 11. state machinery | k. мировой суд |
| 12. petty bourgeois | l. закон Божий |
| 13. unpublished extracts | m. передать реквизиты |
| 14. people's intercessor | n. неизданные отрывки |
| 15. feature stories | o. губернаторская ложа |
| 16. to grant a permission | p. мещанин |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Устав университетов и подведомых им учебных заведений; училищный комитет; Московский учебный округ; стремительно падать; навыки элементарной грамотности; непривилегированные обыватели: ремесленники, мелкие торговцы, отставные солдаты, канцелярские служители; среднее общеобразовательное учебное заведение; значительные средства; Главное народное училище; гимназисты; преемственность школ разных ступеней; разрыв в учебных планах и программах; приходское училище; уездное

4. Two-year district schools were intended for the children of ...
 - a) peasants
 - b) clergymen
 - c) craftsmen
5. The Vladimir gubernia gymnasium was opened in ...
 - a) 1804
 - b) 1805
 - c) 1806
6. Since 1821 ... was introduced in all of the gubernia schools.
 - a) uniform
 - b) tuition fee
 - c) board
7. The theological seminary trained ...
 - a) sextons
 - b) priests
 - c) functionaries
8. ... came to the Vladimir gubernia in September – early October of 1834, when he visited his estate of Boldino on business.
 - a) N.A. Dobrolyubov
 - b) N.A. Nekrasov
 - c) A.S. Pushkin
9. After the disbandment of the hussar regiment ... took leave and for some time lived in Vladimir and in his father's estate.
 - a) A.S. Griboyedov
 - b) A.S. Pushkin
 - c) N.A. Nekrasov
10. An exile Alexander Gertsen spent over ... years in Vladimir.
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
11. The greatest imprint in the history of culture of our land was left by ... work in the newspaper "Vladimirskiye Gubernskiye Vedomosti".
 - a) Polezhaev's
 - b) Gertsen's
 - c) Undolsky's
12. ... saw Vladimir and Gorohovets for the first time, called in to Mstyora and Kholuyi, stopped in Vyazniki.
 - a) A.S. Griboyedov
 - b) A.S. Pushkin
 - c) N.A. Nekrasov
13. In 1854 – 55 Vladimir was visited by ... on family business: marriage to the vice-governor's daughter Yelizaveta Boltina.
 - a) Fereltst
 - b) Sumarokov
 - c) Saltykov-Shchedrin
14. ... was born in Voltchenky village of the Vyazniki district.
 - a) Undolsky
 - b) Izmailov
 - c) Yazvitsky
15. ..., was a remarkable bibliographer and bibliophile, made a great contribution to the culture of the homeland.
 - a) Undolsky
 - b) Izmailov
 - c) Yazvitsky
16. ..., a writer and one of the first biographers of Alexander Griboyedov, lived almost all of his life in our land.
 - a) Smirnov
 - b) Nazvanov
 - c) Polezhaev

17. In 1820 – 40s there was a large theatre company of a landlord ... in the Melenki district.
- a) Smirnov b) Nazvanov c) Polezhaev

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. In accordance with “Regulations of universities and educational establishments under their jurisdiction” (1804) the administration in every educational district was entrusted to the university and the attached school committee.
2. Parish schools with one-year term of education were meant for merchants.
3. Two-year district schools were intended for the children of peasants.
4. The Vladimir gubernia gymnasium was opened on August 7, 1804.
5. The gymnasium trained teachers for the people’s schools.
6. In 1840s – 50s municipal schools opened in a number of industrial centers.
7. Theological schools trained the lowest personnel of the clergymen.
8. The roots of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin’s family go into the history of the Vladimir land.
9. The Griboyedovs’ family has been known in the Vladimir land since the 18th century.
10. An exile Alexander Gertsen arrived in our city on January 2, 1838 and spent over two years in Vladimir.
11. An outstanding Russian poet Nikolay Nekrasov once visited the Vladimir land.
12. Vladimir produced a favourable impression on Nikolay Dobrolyubov.
13. Vukol Mikhailovich Undolsky, a remarkable bibliographer and bibliophile, was born into a family of a sexton Mikhail Anninsky in the village of Undol of the Vladimir district.
14. Dmitry Alexandrovich Smirnov (1819 – 1866), a writer and one of the first biographers of Alexander Pushkin, lived almost all of his life in our land.

15. In 1820s – 40s there was a large theatre company of the landlord Nazvanov in the Melenki district.
16. Nazvanov's company repertoire included drama, opera and ballet, but drama was the basis meant for the unpretentious audience.
17. Parallel to the serf Nazvanov's theatre there was a public theatre of the professional entrepreneurs of the nobility estates.
18. The first documentary evidence of the public theatre in Vladimir that was found in the local archives referred to 1865.
19. Every actor of the public theatre played only one role.
20. In 1840s the theatrical business came into the hands of professional entrepreneurs.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. When did the Vladimir Gubernia become a part of the Moscow educational area, which was headed by the Moscow University?
2. How many schools were there in the Vladimir Gubernia in 1833?
3. What did children study in parish schools?
4. What did children study in district schools?
5. Was the Vladimir men's gymnasium the only secondary general education institution in the gubernia in the beginning of the 19th century?
6. Did one have to have considerable means to study at the gymnasium and university?
7. What certificates did the gymnasium council give for those who had passed the exams?
8. What did the system of theological education consist of?
9. What were the means for the seminary provided by?
10. When did A.S. Pushkin visit our land?
11. When did A.S. Griboyedov come to the Vladimir land?
12. When did Alexander Gertsen arrive in Vladimir?
13. In what newspaper did Gertsen publish articles as an author and editor?
14. A part of what village did the Nekrasovs' family own in the Murom district?

15. When did Nikolay Dobrolyubov visit our land?
16. When and where was Pankraty Sumarokov born?
17. What was Savely Fereltst?
18. Where was A.Y. Izmailov born?
19. Where was Vukol Mikhailovich Undolsky, a remarkable bibliographer and bibliophile, educated?
20. Who was one of the first biographers of Alexander Griboyedov?
21. Did the role of theatre in the cultural life of the Vladimir land increase in the first half of the 19th century?
22. Did Nazvanov travel with his theatre from town to town in the Vladimir gubernia and stage performances for payment in 1820s – 40s?
23. Did the first public theatre building beautify Vladimir?
24. What did the theatre repertoire include?
25. When was the time of serf theatres over?

Task 7. Be ready to talk about outstanding figures of culture of the late 18th century and the first half of 19th century whose life was related to the Vladimir gubernia.

Lesson 2. Culture of the Second Half of the 19th Century

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) revealing trend | ❖ обличительное
направление |
| 2) flour-grinding production | ❖ мукомольное производство |
| 3) boarding school | ❖ пансион |
| 4) trade (vocational) school | ❖ ремесленное училище |
| 5) to bequeath | ❖ завещать, передать
потомству |
| 6) estate | ❖ сословие |
| 7) foreman | ❖ мастер |

8) donations	❖ пожертвования
9) theological school	❖ духовное училище
10) diocese school	❖ епархиальная школа
11) census	❖ перепись
12) haven	❖ пристанище
13) book depository	❖ книгохранилище
14) churchyard settlement	❖ погост
15) man of letters	❖ писатель
16) feature-stories	❖ очерки
17) penmanship	❖ чистописание
18) inscription	❖ надпись
19) consort	❖ супруг, супруга
20) archpriest	❖ протоиерей
21) unanimously	❖ единогласно
22) to supersede	❖ сменить
23) hitch	❖ заминка
24) to disseminate	❖ распространять
25) to dilapidate	❖ обветшать, разрушиться

The reforms and the reanimation of the economy caused considerable shifts in the people's education. The basic link of the school network was the elementary school of the three main types differentiated by financing sources and form of administration. There were the schools of the Ministry of Education, parish schools and elementary schools kept at the cost of the "community sums".

In 1898 the Vladimir gubernia (excluding the Shuisky and Pereslavl districts) numbered 861 elementary schools and out of them these were 409 zemstvo ones, 26 ministry ones, 372 parish ones, 25 town ones, 29 private and factory ones. In the late 1800s as for the number of schools per 1000 residents the gubernia took the 19th place and as for the number of students it took the 8th place among 34 zemstvo gubernias of the European Russia.

Factory and plant elementary schools were similar to the zemstvo ones. They were opened by the factory owners or zemstvos at large industrial enterprises. Good fame in the Vladimir gubernia was enjoyed by

the people's school in the Nikolaevskoye village of the Pokrov district opened in 1864 at the cost of a factory-owner Morozov. In the early 20th century, it had 25 forms: 16 for boys and 9 for girls. The school had a good library, a "magic lantern" with a collection of light pictures, a set of violins and sewing machines.

The factory schools of the Morozovs became a kind of a testing ground for the advanced pedagogical thought. Teachers and school administrators came here for training. The latter ones set them as models for imitation in their reports.

In the Reform period general secondary and professional education achieved certain success. The Vladimir gubernia boys' gymnasium remained the leader among educational establishments. In compliance with the Regulations of 1871 the course of studies was prolonged to 8 years. The contingent of the pupils varied from 175 to 235 pupils. Every year 10 – 15 pupils or 5 – 8% of the total number graduated from the gymnasium.

Later a number of the graduates of the Vladimir gymnasium became well-known figures of the Russian science and culture. The Stoletovs brothers were among them. They came from a not well-to-do merchant family. One of them Nikolai (1834 – 1912) finished gymnasium in 1850 with a gold medal. Being a general, diplomat, geography scientist, he founded the town of Krasnovodsk (1869) and headed the Amu-Daria scientific expedition. During the Russian-Turkish war of 1877 – 78 he commanded the Bulgarian voluntary forces and the defence of Shipka. His brother Alexander (1839 – 1896) finished gymnasium in 1856 also with a gold medal. He was a merited professor of the Moscow University and physics scientist of world renown. He found the magnetizing curve of iron, discovered the first law of photoeffect, analysed gas discharges and critical state. He founded a physical laboratory in the Moscow University. From the early 1880s he was the President of the Emperor's Society of Natural Science, Anthropology and Ethnography. He was an honorary vice-president of the Electricians' Congress (Paris).

Ippolit Mann (1823 – 1895), a theatrical and musical critic, dramatist of the **revealing trend** of 1860s, the author of the comedies "Web" and "Chatterboxes" was a graduate of the Vladimir gymnasium. Nikolai

Zvorykin (1854 – 1884), born in Murom, finished gymnasium in 1873. He was a prominent scientist, research worker of the St. Petersburg Chief Physical Observatory and the pupil of A.G. Stoletov. N.A. Zvorykin worked to create a device for transmitting electrical signals to the distance long before the invention of the radio by A.S. Popov. His brother Konstantin (1861 – 1928) was the founder of the theory of cutting metals; he improved the technology of the **flour-grinding production**. His works in the other fields of science and technology are also known.

On October 22, 1870 the first gymnasium for girls was opened in Vladimir on the initiative of zemstvo. It played a big role in the development of women's education in the land. Education in the gymnasium and associated **boarding school** required payment. The gymnasium was supported by the zemstvo, but as for the studies it was subordinate to the Ministry of education. In 1895 the second gymnasium for girls was opened in Vladimir – Orlova's gymnasium.

Together with general education school professional school developed in the industrial Vladimir gubernia. Many elementary schools introduced training in crafts. In 1890 peasants of the Aleksino village of the Kovrov district took a decision to open a “model school with crafts” providing a plot of land for the purpose and taking an obligation to pay in 250 rubles every year for the upkeep of the school. That kind of school came up in the Moshok village of the Sudogda district. In a number of rural schools children were taught handicrafts needed in peasant life, for instance, knitting.

In 1885 **trade school** named after I.S. Maltsov was opened in Vladimir. A prominent industrialist and patron of art I.S. Netchayev-Maltsov **bequeathed** his heir Y.S. Netchayev to pay in the capital of 50 thousand roubles to gubernia zemstvo for establishment of the technical school naming it after himself. Y.S. Netchayev fulfilled his will and on top of it he presented zemstvo with a plot of land on Studyonaya gora for that school. Soon the contest was announced for the best project of the building. The project of the engineer Maximov was chosen for the execution. The architects M.N. Tchitchagov and D.K. Sovetkin were invited for the construction. The latter one became the first director of the

school. In the autumn of 1885, the building was ready. On November 15 the official opening took place. The school received an excellent equipment both for the classrooms and training workshops. The teenagers 13 – 15 years old of all **estates** were taken into the school not depending on their religious beliefs and having knowledge in the extent of the course of elementary people's school. The education term was 5 years. The school trained **foremen** for wood and metal treatment.

In 1875 the teacher's seminary was opened in Vladimir on the means of the zemstvo and private **donations**. It trained teachers and at the same time improved qualification of the already acting teaching personnel. In 1877 it was transferred to Kirzhach. Ivan Gubkin (1871 – 1939), the founder of the Russian oil geology and future academician was trained there. Since 1892 the seminary trained rural teachers in fruit and vegetable gardening. In 1877 the Kovrov lower technical railway school opened at the mechanical workshops of the Moscow-Nizhny Novgorod railway and in 1894 Mechanical and Technical School was opened in Ivanovo-Voznesensk. Technical schools trained qualified working personnel for local factories and plants.

In the second half of the 19th century the **theological school** preserved and even widened its network. Boys' theological schools had been available in the most of the district towns by the late 19th century. **Diocese schools** for girls appeared. But the main role in the theological education and training of the churchmen was played by the Vladimir theological seminary. Its curriculum changed to a great extent. The share of the general education subjects grew and that gave the pupils the possibility to continue their education in a secular higher educational establishment and to enter the civil service. The seminary gave Russia and the Vladimir land a number of outstanding figures. Secondary education in the seminary was received by V. Yeltsinsky (1832 – 1895) who was a professor of medicine at Moscow university; A.M. Voskresensky (1828 – 1883), a professor of the Kiev theological academy who was a prominent specialist in the history of the church schism; N.Y. Dubensky (1822 – 1892), an agronomical scientist, who was the author of the work on the agriculture of the Vladimir land and consistent advocate of the abolishment

of serfdom; K.N. Tikhonravov (1822 – 1879), a well-known local historian, “Nestor, the chronicler” of the Vladimir land; K.F. Nadezhdin (1840 – 1890), one of the best pedagogues of the Vladimir seminary, who was the author of the first book on its history; M.I. Kheraskov (1836 – 1901), Master of Theology, a theological writer who made a lot for the development of theological education in the Vladimir land; A.G. Vishnyakov (1836 – 1912), an active participant in the work of zemstvo and urban reforms, who was the author of the works on the history of the schism, sects and persuasions.

The nearest consequence of education development was the growth of literacy of population. According to the general **census** of the population of 1897 the general literacy of the Vladimir gubernia population constituted 27% in comparison with 22,9 % in the European Russia as a whole. At the same time the literacy of the male population reached 43,3 % and of female population 13,4 %. As for the age groups, as had been expected, the greatest level of literacy was found among the children and youths of 10 to 19 years old and it was 83% among men and 60,9 % among women in towns and it was 71,8% and 25,6 % in rural areas correspondingly.

The growth of the population literacy brought about the emergence of libraries in the land. The first public library was opened in Vladimir in 1834 and existed for more than 10 years. In 1859 it was replaced by the private library opened by N. Zlatovratsky, the father of a well-known writer. It resided in the same building of the Nobility Assembly. The books that survived from the first library were transferred into it. Its book fund numbered over 3300 books in Russian and over 500 books in French in its best years. However, it did not hold out long. In 1863 the library lost its **haven** due to non-payment of the rent debt and stopped its existence. In 1876 the Vladimir diocese opened its public library. The library was located under the warm church of the archbishop’s house and its book fund consisted of 4000 volumes. It contained 16th century manuscripts and old-time printed books. This library also existed for a short time until the first fire, which destroyed almost all its fund. The library of the Orthodox brotherhood of St. Alexander Nevsky formed in 1879 became its

successor. It was the largest **book depository** of the clerical and secular literature in the gubernia (up to 25 000 books). It stored the old-time manuscripts and printed books inherited from the diocese library.

In the summer of 1889 A.K. Kalatchevskaya opened a library with a reading-hall in Vladimir with the permission of the Vladimir governor. It had books on philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, natural science, history, works of the antique authors in the original and translations from the French and German languages. After the departure of the Kalatchevskys from Vladimir the library was obtained by the society of book-lovers. It got the status of city public library. The library was supported by the private donations and city дума means. The local society held performances, concerts and dance parties in its favour. In 1870s – 80s public libraries sprang up in the districts. Since 1875 the public library functioned in Kirzhach. By 1880 13 people's libraries had been opened in the Pokrov district.

Amongst many Russian writers and poets of the second half of the 19th century connected with the Vladimir land one should mention Nikolai Zlatovratsky (1845 – 1911). He was born in Vladimir, lived in this land for a long time and wrote about his fellow-citymen, their life. He was related by blood and friendship with many of them. He is called the narodnik-writer. In 1909 he was elected an honorary academician for the services rendered to the homeland literature.

A remarkable writer, ethnographer and publicist Ivan Kharlamov (1854 – 1887) was a junior contemporary of N. Zlatovratsky. He was born in the **churchyard settlement** of Veretevo of the Filyandino rural area of the Kovrov district into a family of a priest. He spent his childhood in the village. The writer's talent of the young **man of letters** developed under the strong influence of N.N. Zlatovratsky with whom he maintained friendly relations. I.N. Kharlamov wrote articles, **feature-stories** of the life of rural clergymen and peasants close to him. In 1882 he was arrested and held in prison for half a year for the ties with the narodnik underground.

In 1880s – 90s the well-known at that time and now almost forgotten writers lived and worked in the Vladimir land. Alexander Lazarev-Gruzinsky and Ivan Leontiev were known and highly valued by A.P.

Chekhov. A.S. Lazarev-Gruzinsky worked as a teacher of drawing, technical drawing and **penmanship** in teachers' seminary in Kirzhach. With the assistance of Chekhov, he published his stories in the capital city newspapers and magazines. Chekhov also helped him to publish his first book of stories. Lazarev-Gruzinsky left warm reminiscences of his teacher and friend.

Ivan Leontiev wrote under the pseudonym of Ivan Shcheglov. He was born in Petersburg. As his parents were poor, he was brought up by his grandfather V.K. Klodt, the own brother of the famous sculptor. He took part in the Russian-Turkish war of 1877 – 78. The war stories written under the impression of his experience brought him literary fame. In 1892 Leontiev moved to Vladimir and lived here until 1897 keeping on his literary activities. In Vladimir he wrote a play “Doctor Receives” and essays on theatre, which he published two times in his book “People’s Theatre in Essays and Pictures”. The Shcheglov’s pen wrote a novel “The Gordian Knot”, many essays, short stories and more than thirty plays. The acquaintance of Shcheglov with Chekhov and their lively correspondence lasted over 16 years until the death of Chekhov.

One more Vladimir writer was close to Chekhov. Sergei Yelpatievsky (18541 – 933) was born in the village of Novoselki-Kudrino of the Alexandrov district. He was a well-known Russian writer and publicist, a doctor by education, being a participant of the student movement in Moscow he was many times arrested. S.Y. Yelpatievsky got acquainted with Chekhov in Yalta and they were together for more than seven years. His first novel “Winter Crops” was written in jail in 1880. Then followed his “Essays of Siberia” and “Stories of the Past”. The latter ones contain a lot of information of the Vladimir land. Yelpatievsky left travel notes “Abroad”, “Egypt” and others as well as reminiscences about Chekhov, Gorky, Gleb Uspensky and Garin-Mikhailovsky.

In 1885 narodnik-writer V.G. Korolenko visited Vladimir. Here in Vladimir the writer met for the first time the gymnasia graduate K.D. Balmont, the future poet born in Vladimir gubernia. In 1889 Korolenko when gathering material for his “Pavlovo Essays” visited our land in passing. The writer visited Vladimir gubernia more at least twice in 1889

and 1900. Korolenko's note-books contain the information that he explored the steel work in the village of Vatcha of the Murom District.

In 1860s – 80s the Gubernia statistical committee was the centre of the study of history of the Vladimir land. For a long time, it was actually managed by Konstantin Tikhonravov (1822 – 1879) holding the position of secretary. At the time he actively cooperated with the “Vladimirskiye Gubernskiye Vedomosti”. K.N. Tikhonravov wrote much and about everything. He was equally interested in trade in lard and **inscriptions** on the old articles. In 1862 the first “Memory Book of the Vladimir Gubernia” edited by Tikhonravov was issued. He did not keep aloof from the archeological research. In 1851 he took part in the archeological excavations of count A.S. Uvarov. From that time archaeology became the passion of his life. In 1853 he participated in the archaeological expedition of the archaeologist and numismatist P.S. Saveliev in the Pereslavl district. And ten years later he excavated 172 burial mounds in the Shuya district. He personally delivered the articles that were obtained during the latter excavations to the St. Petersburg Archaeological Commission. The efforts of K.N. Tikhonravov set going the issue of the “Works of the Vladimir Statistical Committee” and then the “Year-Book” of the same committee. Tikhonravov edited two volumes of the “Year-Book” in three books. The third volume only partly edited by him went out already after his death. The work on this volume was completed by N.A. Artleben, a well-known architect and local historian.

K.N. Tikhonravov continued to work for the “Vladimirskiye Gubernskiye Vedomosti” being the editor of its unofficial part for over 25 years and starting from 1865 until his life's end he worked for “Vladimirskiye Yeparkhialnye Vedomosti”. He was also published in the central publications. Tikhonravov wrote above 700 articles and books including a large bibliographical work “Index of Local Articles” in the unofficial part of the “Vedomosti” from 1838 to 1868 and from 1868 to 1878, which has not lost its importance to our day.

The scientific merits of Tikhonravov got an all-Russian recognition and in 1849 he was elected a staff-member of the Russian Geographical Society and in 1850 he became a staff-member while in 1861 an actual

member of the St. Petersburg Archaeological Society. Since 1853 he was a competitor-member of the Moscow Society of Russian History and Antiquities. In 1858 for his work “Vladimir Collection. Materials for Statistics, Ethnography, History and Archaeology of the Vladimir Gubernia” presented to the Emperor Alexander II and his **consort** Maria Alexandrovna on the occasion of their visit to Vladimir he was awarded with diamond rings by the crown-wearing couple.

In the late 1890s the local history research was concentrated in the Scientific Archive Commission formed in Vladimir on the initiative of the manager of state-owned estates of the Vladimir and Ryazan Gubernias A.V. Selivanov in 1898. The Commission worked on a voluntary basis. It included the representatives of the creative intelligentsia united by their love of history of the native land. The Commission organized the collection, storage and study of old documents, preservation and study of architectural monuments. It initiated the establishment of the Historical Archives and Museum of the Gubernia. Alexander Smirnov (1854 – 1919) was the most active of its members. He was born in the Vashky village of the Pereslavl District. Being a doctor by profession Smirnov worked for the zemstvo medicine for over a quarter of a century. But the main cause of his life was the study of the land, description of its places of interest, compilation of the local history bibliography and writing of the biographies of the outstanding figures of culture. His writings number over 400 research works. He was first published in 1882 when he lived and practiced medicine in the Sudogda district. He wrote bibliographical essays on Dostoevsky, Pirogov, Pisemsky, Saltykov-Shchedrin and what’s more important he wrote about eminent Vladimirites – statesmen, scientists, writers. From 1896 to 1917 there were five issues under the general title “Vladimir Gubernia Natives and Figures Who Became Known in Various Walks of Life of Public Benefit”. He continued the cause begun by Tikhonravov. In 1902 Smirnov compiled and published the “Index of Contents of the Unofficial Part of the “Vladimirskiye Gubernskiye Vedomosti” from 1838 to 1900 Inclusive and “Vladimirskiye Yeparkhialnye Vedomosti” from 1865 to 1900 Inclusive”. For his scientific merit A.V. Smirnov was awarded the degree of the member of

the Archaeological Institute and was elected a member of the Ryazan, Vitebsk and Tula Scientific Archive Commissions.

Fruitful work for the Vladimir Archive Commission was carried out by the talented pupil of Smirnov, a local historian and bibliographer I.F. Masanov, the teachers of the theological seminary, local historians N.V. Malitsky and V.G. Dobronravov, secretary of the Brotherhood of St. prince Alexander Nevsky **archpriest** V.V. Kasatkin and the founder of the Commission A.V. Selivanov.

The 1860s – 80s saw the prime of the creative life of an outstanding local historian and artist Ivan Golyshev. The personality of I.A. Golyshev strikes by its non-standardness. A serf peasant of count Panin, the owner of Mstyora, he did not have even secondary education. Two years of the church parish school and three incomplete years of the Moscow Stroganov Drawing School was all of the education he had. But owing to the versatile natural talent and exceptional diligence he entered the circle of scientists who listened to his mature judgments on icon-painting, ethnography and archaeology. I.A. Golyshev founded the first Russian rural lithography shop and began to print cheap popular pictures that peddlers took all over the country.

I.A. Golyshev left behind a big literary heritage. He published over 30 books and brochures, wrote about 600 articles and paragraphs mostly on the topic of the local history. But his most valued heritage is the illuminated albums on the monuments of architecture, writing, ethnographical objects, wood carving and archaeological finds. For a quarter of a century I.A. Golyshev issued 11 albums with his lithographical pictures. The services of I.A. Golyshev rendered to science and art were marked during his lifetime. The Petersburg Russian Archaeological Society awarded him with a minor gold medal. The Society of Russian History and Antiquities **unanimously** elected him an Actual Member. I.A. Golyshev was in the number of the honourable correspondents of the Imperial Public Library of Petersburg, a corresponding member of the Society of the Ancient Writing Lovers, an Actual Member of the Kiev Historical Society and an Honourable Member of the Vladimir and Nizhny Novgorod Gubernia Statistical Committees.

In 1880s – 90s icon-painters from Mstyora Mikhail Dikarev and Osip Chirikov acquired a great renown in the artistic world. They had a reputation not only as artists but restorers and experts of the old Russian icon-painting as well. By the old tradition they were called to work in the capital cities. That is why side by side with other artists they found themselves in Moscow where they set up their own workshops. Workshop owners like the Chirikovs, Tespkov, Bogatenko, Dikarev and others usually got involved in work the most talented of their fellow-villagers, who were on easy terms with the methods of the tempera painting. In the late 19th – early 20th century Mstyora icon-painters performed the order for the Emperor's Marble Palace. Twenty works of the art collection of Mstyora masters M.I. Dikarev and O.S. Chirikov have come down to our day. Nowadays they can be seen in the Tretyakov Gallery and Hermitage.

The choir of the Vladimir horn-players was an original phenomenon of the folk art. The shepherd's horn was a customary element of the people's life all over Russia but it was only in the central gubernias that it became an attribute of a big and original art. The choir of the Vladimir horn-players won not only all-Russian but all-European fame. It came into being in the early 1880s on the initiative of N.V. Kondratiev who became its leader. Its repertoire included Russian folk songs and dances "Komarinskaya", "Down the Mother-Volga", "Where My darling Is Gone" and others. The N.V. Kondratiev's ensemble was highly estimated by composer Borodin A.P., writers Gorky A.M. and Andreev L.N. The horn-players choir ceased to exist only in the years of collectivization.

The life of the Vladimir theatre in the Reform period was unstable. Short periods of upsurge were **superseded** by prolonged decline. The creative upsurge was experienced by the theatre in 1864 – 67. It happened in the connection with the arrival of an actress of the Alexandrine's theatre A.M. Chitau to Vladimir. Her husband M.N. Ogaryov was Marshal of the Vladimir Nobility. The couple took the theatre into their care fulfilling the duties of an entrepreneur, directors and teachers. Chitau invited a large group of the students of the St. Petersburg theatre school to Vladimir. In 1865 the future famous actor, director and pedagogue A.P. Lensky made

his debut on the Vladimir stage. The theatre played a big educational role introducing the public to the best works of home and foreign literature.

After a short **hitch** conditioned by quitting of the stage by Chitau the theatre experienced a new upsurge in 1872 – 1873.

In 1887 the “Society of the Music and Drama Art-Lovers” was formed in Vladimir. It set the aim to develop the tastes of the public, **to disseminate** the love of art and to contribute to the development of talents. “Society of Art-Lovers” tried to manage the theatre independently inviting professional actors from the outside. In 1890 the actors of the Maly Theatre gave several performances here in 1890. By the end of the 19th century the building of the Vladimir theatre was **dilapidated**. It became dangerous to play there. It was brought down and replaced with a new stone one.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. magic lantern | a. учебное заведение |
| 2. educational establishment | b. газовые разряды |
| 3. of world renown | c. пансион |
| 4. marshal of the nobility | d. кривая намагничивания
железа |
| 5. gas discharges | e. сословие |
| 6. model school | f. надписи |
| 7. magnetizing curve of iron | g. с мировым именем |
| 8. trade school | h. волшебный фонарь |
| 9. flour-grinding production | i. обработка металла |
| 10. estate | j. ежегодник |
| 11. Orthodox brotherhood | k. епархиальная школа |
| 12. boarding school | l. мукомольное производство |
| 13. feature-stories | m. иллюстрированный альбом |
| 14. foreman | n. образцовое училище |
| 15. metal treatment | o. православное братство |
| 16. in passing | p. писатель |

17. theological school	q. ремесленное училище
18. diocese school	r. очерки
19. burial mound	s. духовное училище
20. man of letters	t. мастер
21. consort	u. член-соревнователь
22. penmanship	v. хор
23. archpriest	w. предводитель дворянства
24. year-book	x. курган
25. restorer	y. член-сотрудник
26. competitor-member	z. протоиерей
27. to disseminate	aa. обветшать
28. staff-member	bb. супруга
29. inscriptions	cc. чистписание
30. peddlers	dd. реставратор
31. illuminated album	ee. офени-коробейники
32. choir	ff. рожечник
33. horn-player	gg. проездом
34. to dilapidate	hh. распространять

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Народное просвещение; начальная школа трех основных типов; школы Министерства просвещения, церковноприходские и начальные училища; фабрично-заводские начальные школы; фабриканты; «волшебный фонарь» с коллекцией световых картин, набор скрипок, швейные машины; учебное начальство; образец для подражания; общее среднее и профессиональное образование; известные деятели русской науки и культуры; небогатая купеческая семья; командовать болгарским ополчением; председатель Императорского общества естествознания, антропологии и этнографии; драматург обличительного направления; сотрудник Санкт-Петербургской Главной физической обсерватории; усовершенствовать технологию мукомольного производства; обучение ремеслам; рукоделия;

ремесленное училище; принести в дар земству участок земли на Студеной горе под училище; превосходное оборудование как учебных классов, так и учебных мастерских; готовить мастеров по обработке дерева и металла; частные пожертвования; Ковровское низшее техническое железнодорожное училище при механических мастерских Московско-Нижегородской железной дороги; механико-техническое училище в Иваново-Вознесенске; мужские духовные училища; женские епархиальные школы; поступать на светскую службу; автор работ по истории раскола, сект и толков; рост грамотности населения; первая всеобщая перепись; здание Дворянского собрания; старопечатные издания; библиотека возникшего в 1879 г. во Владимире православного братства св. Александра Невского; самое крупное книгохранилище церковной и светской литературы; общество любителей книги; почетный академик; поддерживать дружеские связи; оставить теплые воспоминания; военные рассказы, написанные под впечатлением пережитого; проездом побывать в нашем крае; обследовать сталелесарный промысел в с. Вача Муромского уезда; губернский статистический комитет; принять участие в археологических раскопках; получить всероссийское признание; член-соревнователь Московского общества истории и древностей Российских; венценосная чета; работать на общественных началах; сбор, хранение и изучение старинных документов, охрана и исследование архитектурных памятников; краевед; разносторонний природный талант и исключительное трудолюбие; печатать лубочные народные картинки, которые офени-коробейники разносили по всей стране; большое литературное наследие; малая золотая медаль; иконописцы; реставраторы и знатоки древнерусской иконописи; привлекать для работы своих наиболее талантливых земляков, свободно владевших приемами темперной живописи; выполнять заказ для императорского Мраморного дворца; оригинальное явление народного искусства; хор владимирских рожечников; пастушеский рожок; неизменный элемент народного быта; завоевать не только всероссийскую, но и общеевропейскую славу; творческий подъем; взять театр под свою опеку; уход со сцены; испытать новый подъем;

развивать художественные вкусы публики, распространять любовь к искусству, содействовать развитию талантов.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. In the second half of the 19th century the basic link of the school network was ... school of the three main types differentiated by financing sources and form of administration.
a) secondary b) elementary c) parish
2. Good fame in the Vladimir gubernia was enjoyed by the people's school in the Nikolaevskoye village of the Pokrov district opened in 1864 at the cost of a factory-owner ...
a) Maltsov b) Nikitin c) Morozov
3. In the Reform period the Vladimir gubernia boys' ... remained the leader among educational establishments.
a) trade school b) gymnasium c) seminary
4. ... Stoletov was a general, diplomat, geography scientist, founded the town of Krasnovodsk (1869) and headed the Amu-Daria scientific expedition.
a) Nikolai b) Dmitry c) Alexander
5. ... was a merited professor of the Moscow University and physics scientist of world renown.
a) Nikolai b) Dmitry c) Alexander
6. ..., a theatrical and musical critic, dramatist of the **revealing trend** of 1860s, the author of the comedies "Web" and "Chatterboxes" was a graduate of the Vladimir gymnasium.
a) Ippolit Mann b) Nikolai Zvorykin c) Ivan Gubkin
7. ... was a prominent scientist, research worker of the St. Petersburg Chief Physical Observatory and the pupil of A.G. Stoletov.
a) Ippolit Mann b) Nikolai Zvorykin c) Ivan Gubkin
8. On October 22, ... the first gymnasium for girls was opened in Vladimir on the initiative of zemstvo.
a) 1850 b) 1860 c) 1870

9. The trade school named after I.S. Maltsov trained ... for wood and metal treatment.
 - a) foremen
 - b) teachers
 - c) managers
10. In 1877 the ... lower technical railway school opened at the mechanical workshops of the Moscow-Nizhny Novgorod railway.
 - a) Murom
 - b) Kovrov
 - c) Kirzhach
11. The main role in the theological education and training of the churchmen was played by the Vladimir theological ...
 - a) gymnasium
 - b) lyceum
 - c) seminary
12. In the second half of the 19th century the share of the general education subjects in the Vladimir theological seminary ...
 - a) decreased
 - b) increased
 - c) remained the same
13. Secondary education in the seminary was received by ..., a well-known local historian, “Nestor, the chronicler” of the Vladimir land.
 - a) K.F. Nadezhdin
 - b) N.Y. Dubensky
 - c) K.N. Tikhonravov
14. The first public library was opened in Vladimir in ...
 - a) 1834
 - b) 1845
 - c) 1852
15. In 1870s – 80s ... libraries sprang up in the districts.
 - a) private
 - b) public
 - c) theological
16. ... called the narodnik-writer was born in Vladimir, lived in this land for a long time and wrote about his fellow-citymen, their life.
 - a) N. Zlatovratsky
 - b) K. Tikhonravov
 - c) I. Kharlamov
17. ... who worked as a teacher of drawing, technical drawing and penmanship in teachers’ seminary in Kirzhach, published his stories in the capital city newspapers and magazines, with the assistance of Chekhov.
 - a) V. Korolenko
 - b) S. Yelpatievsky
 - c) A. Lazarev-Gruzinsky
18. Ivan Leontiev wrote under the pseudonym of Ivan ...
 - a) Shcheglov
 - b) Orlov
 - c) Borobyev
19. Konstantin Tikhonravov (1822 – 1879) had been holding the position of ... of the Gubernia statistical committee for a long time.
 - a) secretary
 - b) undersecretary
 - c) president

20. Archaeology was the passion of ... life.
 a) Golyshev's b) Tikhonravov's c) Kondratiev
21. In 1861 K. Tikhonravov became an actual member of the St. Petersburg ... Society.
 a) Historical b) Archaeological c) Ethnographical
22. ... (1854 – 1919) was the most active of the members of the Scientific Archive Commission formed in Vladimir.
 a) A. Smirnov b) K. Tikhonravov c) N. Malitsky
23. The main cause of ... life was the study of the land, description of its places of interest, compilation of the local history bibliography and writing of the biographies of the outstanding figures of culture.
 a) V. Dobronravov's b) A. Smirnov's c) I. Masanov's
24. ... founded the first Russian rural lithography shop and began to print cheap popular pictures that peddlers took all over the country.
 a) K. Tikhonravov b) I. Masanov c) I. Golyshev
25. For a quarter of a century I.A. Golyshev issued ... albums with his lithographical pictures.
 a) 5 b) 11 c) 24
26. In 1880s – 90s icon-painters from ... Mikhail Dikarev and Osip Chirikov acquired a great renown in the artistic world.
 a) Mstyora b) Kovrov c) Kirzhach
27. The choir of the Vladimir ...-players won not only all-Russian but all-European fame.
 a) horn b) violin c) guitar
28. In 1887 the "Society of the ... and Drama Art-Lovers" was formed in Vladimir.
 a) Theatre b) Music c) Comedy

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. The reforms and the reanimation of the economy caused considerable shifts in the people's education.
2. In 1898 the Vladimir gubernia (without the Shuisky and Pereslavl districts) numbered 761 elementary schools.

3. Factory and plant elementary schools were not similar to the zemstvo ones.
4. Factory schools of the Morozovs became a kind of a testing ground for the advanced pedagogical thought.
5. Ippolit Mann (1823 – 1895), a theatrical and musical critic, dramatist of the revealing trend of 1860s, the author of the comedies “Web” and “Chatterboxes” was a graduate of the Vladimir seminary.
6. Konstantin Zvorykin (1861 – 1928) was the founder of the theory of cutting metals; he improved the technology of the flour-grinding production.
7. Education in the first gymnasium for girls and associated boarding school didn't require payment.
8. Many elementary schools introduced training in poetry.
9. In a number of rural schools children were taught handicrafts needed in peasant life, for instance, knitting.
10. The trade school named after I.S. Maltsov received an excellent equipment both for the classrooms and training workshops.
11. Technical schools trained qualified working personnel for local factories and plants.
12. Girls' theological schools had been available in the most of the district towns by the late 19th century.
13. N. Y. Dubensky (1822 – 1892), an agronomical scientist, was an author of the work on the agriculture of the Vladimir land and consistent advocate of the abolishment of serfdom.
14. K. F. Nadezhdin (1840 – 1890) was one of the best pedagogues of the Kirzhach seminary, the author of the first book on its history.
15. A. G. Vishnyakov (1836 – 1912), an active participant in the work of zemstvo and rural reforms, was an author of the works on the history of the schism, sects and persuasions.
16. According to the general census of the population of 1897 the general literacy of the Vladimir gubernia population constituted 27 % in comparison with 29,9 % in the European Russia as a whole.
17. The growth of population literacy brought about the emergence of museums in the land.

18. In the summer of 1889 A. K. Kalatchevskaya opened a library with a reading-hall in Vladimir with the permission of the Vladimir governor.
19. I. N. Kharlamov wrote articles, feature-stories of the life of town clergymen and townspeople close to him.
20. In 1880s – 90s well-known at that time and now almost forgotten writers Alexander Lazarev-Gruzinsky and Ivan Leontiev lived and worked in the Vladimir land.
21. Sergei Yelpatievsky (1854 – 1933) was a well-known Russian writer and publicist, a teacher by education.
22. In 1889 Korolenko when gathering material for his “Pavlovo Essays” visited our land in passing.
23. In 1850s – 90s the Gubernia statistical committee was the centre of the study of history of the Vladimir land.
24. K. N. Tikhonravov wrote much and about everything.
25. K. N. Tikhonravov excavated 172 burial mounds in the Suzdal district.
26. K.N. Tikhonravov was the editor of the official part of the “Vladimirskye Gubernskye Vedomosty” for over 25 years.
27. In the late 1890s the local history research was concentrated in the Scientific Archive Commission formed in Vladimir on the initiative of the manager of state-owned estates of the Vladimir and Ryazan Gubernias A. V. Selivanov.
28. The Scientific Archive Commission initiated the establishment of the Historical Archives and Monuments of the Gubernia.
29. 1860s – 80s saw the prime of the creative life of an outstanding local restorer and artist Ivan Golyshev.
30. Ivan Golyshev had only secondary education.
31. I. A. Golyshev published over 30 books and brochures, wrote about 600 articles and paragraphs mostly on the topic of the local history.
32. No works of the art collection of Mstyora masters M. I. Dikarev and O. S. Chirikov have come down to our day.
33. The choir of the Vladimir horn-players came into being in the early 1880s on the initiative of N. V. Kondratiev who became its leader.

34. The life of the Vladimir theatre in the Reform period was unstable.
35. “Society of Art-Lovers” tried to manage the theatre independently inviting professional actors from the outside.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What were the three main types of the elementary school network in the second half of the 19th century?
2. What place did the gubernia take in the late 1800s as for the number of schools per 1000 residents?
3. Who opened factory and plant elementary schools?
4. What became a kind of testing ground for the advanced pedagogical thought?
5. What well-known graduates of the Vladimir boys’ gymnasium can you name?
6. What are the Stoletovs brothers known for?
7. What was Ippolit Mann?
8. What did the Zvorykins brothers invent?
9. When was the first gymnasium for girls opened in Vladimir?
10. When was the trade school named after I. S. Maltsov opened in Vladimir?
11. Who was taken into the trade school named after I. S. Maltsov?
12. On what means was the teacher’s seminary opened in Vladimir in 1875?
13. What specialists did technical schools train?
14. Where were boys’ theological schools available in the late 19th century?
15. How did the curriculum of the Vladimir theological seminary change in the second half of the 19th century?
16. What outstanding figures did the Vladimir theological seminary give Russia and the Vladimir land?
17. When was the first public library opened in Vladimir?
18. What was the largest book depository of the clerical and secular literature in the gubernia at the end of the 19th century?

19. When did public libraries spring up in the districts of the gubernia?
20. Whom did Nikolai Zlatovratsky write about?
21. Whom did I. N. Kharlamov write about?
22. Who published stories in the capital city newspapers and magazines with the assistance of Chekhov?
23. What did Ivan Leontiev's literary activities include?
24. What stories written by S. Y. Yelpatievsky contain a lot of information of the Vladimir land?
25. What was the centre of the study of history of the Vladimir land in 1860s – 80s?
26. Whom was the Gubernia statistical committee managed by for a long time?
27. What was K. N. Tikhonravov interested in?
28. How long was K. N. Tikhonravov the editor of the unofficial part of the "Vladimirskiye Gubernskiye Vedomosti"?
29. What facts prove that the scientific merits of Tikhonravov have got an all-Russian recognition?
30. Where was the local history research concentrated in the late 1890s?
31. Who was the most active member of the Scientific Archive Commission?
32. Whom did Alexander Smirnov write about?
33. What was Ivan Golyshev?
34. Why does the personality of I. A. Golyshev strike by its non-standardness?
35. What is his most valued heritage?
36. What icon-painters from Mstyora acquired a great renown in the artistic world in 1880s – 90s? Why did it happen?
37. When did the choir of the Vladimir horn-players come into being?
38. Why was the life of the Vladimir theatre in the Reform period unstable?
39. What was the aim of the "Society of the Music and Drama Art-Lovers"?

Task 7. Be ready to talk about outstanding figures of culture of the second half of 19th century whose life was related to the Vladimir gubernia.

Unit 4
THE VLADIMIR GUBERNIA AT THE BEGINNING
OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Lesson 1. Population and Economy, Social and Political Life of the
Vladimir Gubernia at the Beginning of the 20th Century

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

1) cotton prints	❖ ситец
2) yarn	❖ пряжа
3) spinning spindle	❖ прядильное веретено
4) calico	❖ миткаль
5) manufacture of linen	❖ льняное производство
6) porcelain and pottery factory	❖ фарфорово-фаянсовое предприятие
7) unsophisticated	❖ несложный
8) treacle	❖ патока
9) peat	❖ торф
10) communal allocations = = allotted land	❖ общинные, наделные земли
11) community tenure	❖ общинное землепользование
12) fodder	❖ корм для скота
13) staples	❖ основные товары
14) millet	❖ пшено
15) cereals	❖ крупа
16) industrial commodities	❖ промышленные товары
17) woolen cloth	❖ сукно
18) linen fabric	❖ льняное полотно
19) convening	❖ созыв
20) soberness	❖ трезвость
21) to expose	❖ обличать
22) unbridled	❖ оголтелый

23) to loathe	❖ испытывать отвращение, гнушаться
24) libel	❖ клевета
25) adversary	❖ соперник, противник
26) to mark time	❖ выжидать
27) farmstead	❖ хутор
28) cottage industry	❖ кустарные промыслы

At the beginning of the 20th century as it had been in the 18th century the Vladimir gubernia was divided into 13 uyezds or districts with the centers in Vladimir, Gorokhovets, Murom, Melenki, Sudogda, Suzdal, Alexandrov, Kovrov, Pereslavl-Zalesski, Yuriev-Polskoy. Its population in 1913 was 2 mln 200 thousand people. It was among the most industrially developed gubernias of the central region of the European part of Russia. According to statistics in 1901 there were 1871 industrial enterprises employing 160 thousand workers. The total industrial output was worth more than 206 mln rubles. Since long our region had been known as the “land of **cotton prints**”. At the beginning of the 20th century (1901) in the gubernia there were 255 textile factories with the number of workers more than 130 thousand. The leader was cotton fabrics production. The Vladimir land produced 25 per cent of **yarn** and 20 per cent of fabrics of the total amount produced in the country. According to the number of textile machines and **spinning spindles** it was placed second in the country after the Moscow gubernia. The largest textile factories were the factories in Karabanovo, Gus-Khrustalny, Melenki, Strunino, Alexandrov, Sudogda, Undol, Kovrov, the Ivanovo-Voznesensk manufacture and the manufacture in the village of Nikolskoe belonging to the Morozovs’ family. The factories produced red-colored fabrics, cotton prints for shirts, **calico** and other fabrics which were sold both inside the country and abroad, mainly in Persia, Turkey, and China.

As to the other branches of textile industry, the **manufacture of linen** (the Vyazniki district) and silk fabrics (the Alexandrov and Pokrov districts) was also developing successfully.

Since long the gubernia had been famous for glass-making. In 1901 there were 27 glass and crystal glass factories, whose products were almost 1 mln 200 thousand worth. According to the number of glass-producing factories, the gubernia was placed first in the country. Glass-producing factories were located in the forest Sudogda and Melenki uyezds. The largest factory was the crystal-glass factory in Gus-Khrustalny. In the Pokrov uyezd there were two **porcelain and pottery factories** which employed 2 thousand workers at the beginning of the 20th century.

Heavy industry in the area was not well developed. In 1901 61 enterprises of ferrous and non-ferrous metalworking and metallurgy employed a little more than 8 thousand workers. The largest of them was the non-ferrous metalworking plant in Kolchugino. The only large machine-building plant was railway workshops in Kovrov. Later on, locomotive-engine repairing workshops appeared in Murom. Food industry developing in towns and wood processing industry developing in the forest uyezds were small enterprises. Small and very small enterprises produced **unsophisticated** working tools, household utensils, clothes, and footwear.

After the crisis of the beginning of the 20th century followed by the depression the industry of the area high development rates resumed. Textiles manufacturing, wood processing and potato **treacle** production got further development. Shipbuilding plants were built in Gorokhovets and in the Murom uyezd (near the village of Lipna). In 1907 at I.A. Shorin's shipbuilding plant the largest in the world oil-tanker barge was built, and in 1913 there was built a unique hospital-barge 200 metres long to be used a quarantine object in Astrakhan. By 1916 the number of workers in the gubernia had reached more than 200 thousand.

Since the end of 1860s industrial **peat** extracting began in the Vladimir gubernia. By 1913 its extraction had reached 6 mln poods, which was about 6 per cent of all peat extraction in tsarist Russia.

Industry was mainly located in the countryside, where it got the workers from, according to the principle: factory moved closer to its workers. The majority of the workers at textile factories were peasants working there seasonally. It accounted for low wages earned by the workers. The village gave cheap and obedient manpower. The working day

at the factories lasted 11 hours, and monthly wages were 15 rubles. The working conditions at small enterprises were even worse.

Yet, in spite of all its industrial growth, the Vladimir gubernia was first of all agricultural up to 1917. The majority of its population was rural. The arable lands consisted of peasant **communal allocations** amounting to 52 per cent of all the lands, privately owned lands (belonging to landlords, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, and merchants) constituting 34.6 per cent, and lands owned by the state – more than 13 per cent. Peasant **community tenure** predominated.

On the whole agriculture in the Vladimir gubernia was the most backward economy sector. Its technical level was low. In 1891 the drought destroyed the crops in the Melenki, Gorokhovets, Vyazniki, and partly in Sudogda uyezds (districts). In 1901 there was crop failure again. Crop failures repeated in 1908 and in 1911.

The situation in cattle-breeding was not better. There was a permanent lack of **fodder** in uyezds. During 40 post reform years the milk herd in the gubernia increased just by 63 thousand heads, the flock of sheep remained unchanged and the horse herd decreased by 53.4 thousand heads. The number of peasants who couldn't afford having a cow and a horse was growing.

Peasants had to increase vegetable and fruit gardening as well as to pay more attention to non-agricultural occupations: **cottage industry** and doing seasonal work in towns. At the beginning of the 20th century about 200 thousand peasants went away to do seasonal work in towns and up to 90 thousand were busy in cottage industry.

At the beginning of the 20th century trade was vigorously developing. In 1914 there were 9524 small and big shops including 3828 ones located in towns. The **staples** were flour, **millet**, **cereals**, and **industrial commodities**: fabrics, metal and glass goods, household utensils. Trade mainly took place at the fairs and market places as well as in the factory shops. There were 319 fairs in the gubernia; they worked from one day to two weeks. The majority of fairs worked for one day and were held on local holidays. The largest was the Murom fair which took place from the 23rd of June till the 3rd of July and had the turnover of 1 mln rubles. It

traded in **woolen cloth**, cotton prints, **linen fabrics**, ready-made clothes, furs, cattle. The second in importance was the fair in Gus-Khrustalny, which was held on the 8th – 9th of September and had the turnover of 120 thousand rubles. At that fair they sold fabrics, groceries, delicatessens.

The First Russian Revolution. The revolution of 1905 – 1907 shocked the whole Russia. Its main moving force was the workers, and the main form of struggle was the strike. The strikes began soon after the Bloody Sunday.

In January 13 enterprises were on strike, the number of people involved was 11.5 thousand. In February the number of strikes was twice as large and the number of people taking part was 47 thousand. In the summer of 1905, the strike movement spread with a new force. The famous strike in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, a textile district, lasted 2.5 months (from the 13th of May till the 23rd of July), involving 70 thousand workers. During that strike there appeared the consolidated workers' committee – the first in Russia All-Town Soviet (council) of Workers' Deputies. That Soviet represented the real power in Ivanovo-Voznesensk. It established its own order in the town, organized the local militia, and made the local administration and factory owners treat it with respect.

The strike movement reached peak in the autumn of 1905. The workers of the Vladimir land took an active part in the All-Russia October Political Strike. It embraced 20 large enterprises of Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Alexandrov, Murom, and Kovrov with 30 thousand workers. Railway workers and clerks, students from the local gymnasium and seminary also took part in that strike. The strike movement continued in November and December. In course of the strikes the Soviets of the Workers' Deputies were well thought-out in Murom, Strunino, Alexandrov, and Gus-Khrustalny. The military workers' organizations were created. The workers of Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Kovrov, Orekhovo-Zuevo, Alexandrov, and Kolchugino participated in the December Armed Uprising in Moscow. From the 9th till the 13th of December 1905 workers in Alexandrov took and kept the power in the town (the so-called Alexandrov Republic). The working-class movement developed under the slogans of economic and political changes. Workers succeeded in the reduction of the working hours

and increasing their wages. The Tsar had to make political concessions by issuing a Manifesto about freedoms and convening the State Duma on the 17th of October. Without doubt the workers of the Vladimir land contributed much to it.

In 1906 the decline of the revolution began. The number of strikes in the Vladimir gubernia dropped. From January till June there were 146 strikes involving 100 thousand workers. In the second half of 1906 there were only 39 strikes with 35 thousand participants. The number of strikes putting forward the political demands dropped sharply. The political demonstration on the 1st of May in Moscow was dispersed by the police and gendarmerie. But in 1907 there was a new growth of the number of strikes. But all these were the final battles. After the dissolution of the State Duma on the 3rd of July 1907 the revolution was over.

The revolution of 1905 – 1907 caused extraordinary upsurge of the social and political life. Dozens of political organizations appeared in the gubernia, they were the local departments of the numerous all-Russia parties. Before the revolution only the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party (RSDWP) had its organizations in the gubernia. The Northern Workers' Union (later on, the Northern Committee of RSDWP) was the most significant organization; it united social-democrats from the Vladimir, Kostroma and Yaroslavl gubernias.

In the years of the revolution the number of social-democratic groups grew. The most significant of them were in Gus-Khrustalny, Murom, and Orekhovo-Zuevo. In August 1905 social-democrats from Vladimir, Suzdal, Kovrov and Murom united into the Vladimir District Organization of RSDWP with its own committee at the head. Besides the Vladimir District Committee, there were the Ivanovo-Voznesensk and Orekhovo-Zuevo committees of RSDWP. In the summer of 1906 there were about 650 members in the Vladimir District Organization. Its work was headed by the professional revolutionaries: A.N. Asatkin, H.P. Rostopchin, S.I. Nazarov. Social-democrats worked mostly amidst the workers. They organized all the strikes, demonstrations and meetings.

At the end of 1905 organizations of the Liberal Constitution Democratic Party (or the Party of People's Freedom), the Cadets for short,

appeared. The most significant Cadet groups were in Shuya, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Kovrov, Vladimir. In January 1905 the Cadets held their first gubernia congress in Vladimir and declared about the establishing of the gubernia organization headed by a committee. The number of the party members was about 500. Among them there were lawyers, doctors, engineers, factory owners and even peasants. The Cadets saw their main aim in getting their deputies in the Duma. They published local newspapers, distributed central periodicals, organized lectures of the local speakers and the speakers from the capitals such as: K.K. Chernosvitov, N.M. Iordansky, and P.B.Struve. For the educational and propaganda purposes they used the local public organizations such as: the Educational League, the Society of Mutual Assistance of the Pupils and the Teachers, the **Soberness** Society, different agricultural societies, as well as clubs and libraries. The Cadets were especially popular among the intelligentsia.

At the end of 1905 there appeared the Autocratic Monarchy Party in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, the Union of the Russian Orthodox People in Shuya, the Patriotic Union in Vladimir. Unlike the illegal socialists and half-legal Cadets Black Hundreds acted quite legally and had the support of the local authorities. The departments and sub-departments of Black Hundreds were opened in Murom, Kovrov, Suzdal, Vorsha, Yuzha, and Lezhnevo. In 1906 the local organizations joined the All-Russia Union of Russian People, the main Black Hundreds party of Russia. Black Hundreds had no constant membership. According to approximate calculations in the period of their highest popularity (1907 – 1908) there were no more than 20,000 members of Black Hundreds in the whole gubernia. They were trading peasants and petty bourgeois, small landlords and clerks, street sweepers, shop assistants, irresponsible workers. Very often the departments and sub-departments of Black Hundreds were organized by the Zemstvo chiefs. The local clergy also sympathized with Black Hundreds. The activities of Black Hundreds were not diverse. For the most part they consisted of noisy meeting in pubs and taverns, sending loyal telegrams to the Tsar and ministers, distribution of the central monarchist newspapers, locally printed pamphlets, and proclamations, which in primitive phrases **exposed** socialists and liberals, the State Duma and Jewish intrigues. Their

unbridled anti-Semitism was the core of Black Hundreds propaganda. Black Hundred members did not **loathe libel** and direct violence against their political **adversaries**. They had the murder of social-democrat M.I. Lakin on their conscience.

The local organizations of Socialist-Revolutionaries were less numerous. The departments of the right-wing liberal Union of the 17th of October were more numerous and influential, but they were less significant than the Cadets, Black Hundreds, and Social-Democrats.

In spite of its defeat, the revolution left a deep trace in the life of the gubernia. The administrative, police and censorship oppression became somewhat less. Alongside with the official newspaper “Gubernskiye Vedomosti” (Gubernia Records), there appeared a number of private liberal newspapers, the abolishing of the land compensation payment made the financial burden of former landlords’ peasants significantly less, working hours at factories and plants were reduced, while the wages were increased, there appeared the trade unions standing on guard of the workers’ interests. The State Duma election livened up the public life and gave everybody hopes for the best.

The Stolypin Agrarian Reform. In 1906 P.A. Stolypin began a new agrarian policy aimed at the commune destruction. He thought that the appearance of a new master and land owner would facilitate the village development and help it raise the production level and do away with backwardness characteristic of the commune land cultivation.

In order to be a success, the reforms needed the support of the local administration. But at first the Vladimir zemstvo as well as zemstvos in many other central industrial gubernias **marked time**. Such a position of the zemstvo slowed down the agrarian reform in the Vladimir villages at its first stages. So, by the autumn of 1908 the Murom and Vladimir uyezds had only one **farmstead** each, and all the rest uyezds had none at all. But later on, the reform in the gubernia began to speed up. By the end of 1909 – the beginning of 1910 in the Vladimir gubernia there had already been 14.5 thousand farmsteads (*khutors* in Russian), holdings “hacked off” from the commune lands (*otrubs* in Russian), and private households. At this time the zemstvos attitude to the reform had changed. The Vladimir

zemstvo as well as many others responded to Stolypin's suggestion that they should help in the agrarian reform implementation. The government promised to give zemstvos significant subsidies on condition that the zemstvo agronomists will serve not only the commune lands but also farmsteads and "hacked off" holdings. On the 1st of December 1909 the meeting of the Vladimir gubernia zemstvo obliged the zemstvo agronomists to provide assistance to farmsteads and "hacked off" holdings: "to give them grass seeds and artificial fertilizers under the conditions provided for the village communities".

The support of the government and local administration caused many peasants to turn to sole land ownership. All in all, in the gubernia about 11 per cent or more than 29 thousand peasant households went out of the community and took into the ownership 6.5 per cent of all **allotted land** (142 thousand acres). These figures were twice as small as the average figures in the country, of course the reform was more intensively implemented in agricultural gubernias. And yet the number of peasants wishing to go out of the community was significantly more than those who actually did it judging according to their applications. Unfortunately, the government didn't have enough money to provide assistance in the organization of the use of land to all who wished it.

After breaking away with the community the peasant sought for a new form of social security and found it in cooperation. The quick development of cooperation as well as the zemstvo agronomical service was an important positive result of the reform.

The number of settlers from the Vladimir gubernia in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Middle Asia was insignificant.

In spite of some serious drawbacks in its implementation, the Stolypin agrarian reform for a short period of time had achieved a certain economic progress, but this time was not enough to undermine the century-long traditions of the peasant commune. The murder of P.A. Stolypin and the World War I interrupted the onward reform progress.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. land of cotton prints | a. кумач |
| 2. textile machine | b. льняное производство |
| 3. spinning spindle | c. фарфорово-фаянсовое предприятие |
| 4. red-colored fabric | d. мещане |
| 5. linen manufacture | e. общинное землепользование |
| 6. silk fabrics manufacture | f. общинные, наделные земли |
| 7. porcelain and pottery factory | g. цензурный гнёт |
| 8. locomotive-engine repairing workshop | h. Самодержавно-монархическая партия |
| 9. potato treacle production | i. ситцевый край |
| 10. communal allocations | j. гнушаться |
| 11. petty bourgeoisie | k. трезвость |
| 12. cottage industry | l. клевета |
| 13. community tenure | m. прядильное веретено |
| 14. milk herd | n. промышленные товары |
| 15. flock of sheep | o. паровозоремонтная мастерская |
| 16. cereals | p. выжидать |
| 17. industrial commodities | q. ткацкий станок |
| 18. soberness | r. кустарные промыслы |
| 19. Autocratic Monarchy Party | s. отара овец |
| 20. street sweeper | t. дворник |
| 21. woolen cloth | u. шелкоткацкая промышленность |
| 22. to loathe | v. картофеле-паточное производство |
| 23. to mark time | w. сукно |
| 24. libel | x. молочное стадо |
| 25. censorship oppression | y. крупа |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Слава «ситцевого края»; хлопчатобумажное производство; занимать второе место в стране; кумачи, рубашечные ситцы, митраль и другие виды тканей, которые сбывались на внутреннем рынке или шли за границу; славиться стеклоделием; предприятия черной и цветной металлургии и металлообработки; Ковровские железнодорожные мастерские; текстильное производство, деревообработка (лесопиление), картофеле-паточное производство; нефтеналивная баржа; промышленное добывание торфа; покорная и дешевая рабочая сила; крестьянское общинное землепользование; уничтожить посевы; неурожай; животноводческое хозяйство; кустарные промыслы и отходничество; производить торговлю на ярмарках и торжках; приурочить к местным праздникам; оборот; число стачек; общегородской Совет рабочих депутатов; заставить считаться с собой местную администрацию и фабрикантов; развиваться под лозунгом экономических и политических преобразований; добиться сокращения рабочего дня и повышения заработной платы; спад революции; разгон Государственной думы 3 июня 1907 г.; Владимирская окружная организация РСДРП; проведение своих депутатов в Думу; издавать газеты, распространять центральные издания, организовывать лекции своих и столичных ораторов; использовать в просветительских и пропагандистских целях; «Лига образования», «Общество взаимопомощи учащихся и учащихся», «Общество трезвости», сельскохозяйственные общества; общероссийский Союз русского народа — главная черносотенная партия России; торгующие крестьяне и мещане, небогатые помещики, мелкие чиновники, дворники, торговая прислуга, малосознательные рабочие; земские начальники; шумные собрания в чайных и трактирных заведениях, посылка верноподданнических телеграмм на имя царя и министров, распространение столичных монархических газет, брошюр, воззваний, изготовленных на месте; козни евреев; не гнушаться клеветой на своих идейных противников; отмена

1. The population of the Vladimir gubernia in 1913 was 3 mln 200 thousand people.
2. At the beginning of the 20th century the Vladimir gubernia was among the least industrially developed gubernias of the central region of the European part of Russia.
3. In 1901 in the gubernia there were 255 textile factories with the number of workers more than 130 thousand.
4. At the beginning of the 20th century the manufacture of linen and silk fabrics was developing successfully.
5. In 1901 there were 47 glass and crystal glass factories, whose products were almost 1 mln 200 thousand worth.
6. Heavy industry in the area was well developed.
7. A small machine-building plant was the railway workshops in Kovrov.
8. Since the end of 1960s the industrial peat extracting began in the Vladimir gubernia.
9. Industry was mainly located in towns.
10. The Vladimir gubernia was agricultural up to 1917.
11. Agriculture in the Vladimir gubernia was the most developed economy sector.
12. During 40 post reform years the milk herd in the gubernia increased just by 63 thousand heads, the flock of sheep remained unchanged and the horse herd decreased by 53.4 thousand heads.
13. At the beginning of the 20th century about 300 thousand peasants went away to do seasonal work in towns.
14. The Murom fair traded in woolen cloth, cotton prints, linen fabrics, ready-made clothes, furs, cattle.
15. During the strike in Ivanovo-Voznesensk there appeared the consolidated workers' committee – the first in Russia All-Town Soviet (council) of Workers' Deputies.
16. The workers of Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Kovrov, Orekhovo-Zuevo, Alexandrov, and Kolchugino participated in the October Armed Uprising in Moscow.

17. In August 1905 social-democrats from Vladimir, Suzdal, Kovrov and Gus-Khrustalny united into the Vladimir District Organization of RSDWP with its own committee at the head.
18. The most significant Cadet groups were in Shuya, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Murom, Vladimir.
19. At the end of 1905 there appeared the Autocratic Monarchy Party in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, the Union of the Russian Orthodox People in Shuya, the Patriotic Union in Vladimir.
20. The activities of Black Hundreds consisted of noisy meeting in pubs and taverns, sending loyal telegrams to the Tsar and ministers, distribution of the central monarchist newspapers, locally printed pamphlets, and proclamations, which exposed socialists and liberals, the State Duma and Jewish intrigues.
21. By the end of 1909 – the beginning of 1910 in the Vladimir gubernia there had been 24.5 thousand farmsteads, holdings “hacked off” from the commune lands, and private households.
22. The support of the government and local administration caused many peasants to turn to sole land ownership.
23. The quick development of cooperation as well as the zemstvo agronomical service was an important positive result of the Stolypin agrarian reform.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. How many industrial enterprises were there in the Vladimir gubernia in 1901?
2. What production was the leader at textile factories at the beginning of the 20th century?
3. Where were the largest textile factories situated?
4. Where were glass-producing factories located?
5. Where was the largest in the world oil-tanker barge built?
6. Was the majority of the population of the Vladimir gubernia rural at the beginning of the 20th century?
7. What kind of tenure predominated at that time?

8. When did crop failures take place?
9. Was there a permanent lack of fodder in uyezds?
10. How many peasants were busy in cottage industry at the beginning of the 20th century?
11. What staples were sold in the shops at the beginning of the 20th century?
12. When did the Murom and Gus-Khrustalny fairs take place? What did they trade in?
13. How long did the famous strike in Ivanovo-Voznesensk last?
14. Did the workers of the Vladimir land take an active part in the All-Russia October Political Strike?
15. What did the workers succeed in taking part in the strikes?
16. Dozens of political organizations appeared in the gubernia after the revolution of 1905 – 1907, didn't they?
17. Who headed the work of the Vladimir District Organization of RSDWP?
18. When did the Cadets hold their first gubernia congress in Vladimir and declare about the establishing of the gubernia organization headed by a committee?
19. What local public organizations did the Cadets use for the educational and propaganda purposes?
20. Where were the departments and sub-departments of Black Hundreds opened?
21. Did Black Hundreds have constant membership?
22. Were the local organizations of Socialist-Revolutionaries numerous?
23. What trace did the revolution of 1905 – 1907 leave in the life of the Vladimir gubernia?
24. What slowed down the Stolypin agrarian reform in the Vladimir villages at its first stages?
25. What did the meeting of the Vladimir gubernia zemstvo on the 1st of December 1909 oblige the zemstvo agronomists to do?
26. Was the number of settlers from the Vladimir gubernia in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Middle Asia significant?

27. Did the Stolypin agrarian reform achieve a certain economic progress for a short period of time?

Task 7. Make a presentation about the economy or political life of the Vladimir gubernia at the beginning of the 20th century.

Lesson 2. The Vladimir Land in the Years of World War I

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

1) indigent	❖ нуждающийся
2) ailing	❖ больной
3) ally	❖ союзник
4) to allocate	❖ ассигновать, выделять
5) infirmary	❖ лазарет
6) treasury	❖ казна
7) medications	❖ медикаменты
8) allowance	❖ пособие, содержание
9) provisional	❖ временно действующий
10) orphanage	❖ приют для сирот
11) grants	❖ стипендия
12) asylum	❖ приют
13) the disabled	❖ инвалид
14) surplus-appropriation system	❖ продрозвёрстка
15) to victual	❖ снабжать продуктами питания
16) commissioner	❖ уполномоченный
17) outfit	❖ снаряжение
18) Army in the Field	❖ действующая армия
19) felt boots	❖ валенки
20) handicraftsman	❖ кустарь
21) to procure	❖ обеспечивать, доставлять
22) copper-rolling plant	❖ меднопрокатный завод
23) missile plant	❖ снарядный завод

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 24) machine-gun plant | ❖ пулемётный завод |
| 25) to take a toll | ❖ нанести тяжёлый урон |
| 26) area under crops | ❖ посевные площади |

In the mid-summer of 1914 Russia became involved into the world war conflict. Germany declaring war on Russia caused the unbelievable upsurge of patriotism in the Russian society. In towns there were patriotic manifestations. The extraordinary gubernia zemstvo assembly meeting adopted the text of the telegram sent to the emperor. This telegram written by the gubernia nobility marshal V. Khrapovitsky said that Vladimir people were determined to fulfill their duty before “the glorious Russian army and would do their best to provide especially **indigent** families of the country defenders with all the necessary, they won’t let the households left by the warriors decline and ruin, and **ailing** and wounded heroes would find the shelter and relief from their holy sufferings in this gubernia”. All the society seemed to be resolute to help its Slav brothers and **allies**. At the end of July 1914 zemstvo representatives at their congress formed the All-Russia Zemstvo Union of Assistance to the Wounded at the head of which was prince G. E. Lvov, and some days later the city and town heads followed this example by forming the All-Russia Towns Union. Both unions were supported by the government and local public.

On the 4th of August the Vladimir gubernia zemstvo assembly meeting decided to join the All-Russia Zemstvo Union of Assistance to the Wounded soldiers, **allocated** to the All-Russia Union 150 thousand rubles and sent its representatives there. The Zemstvo Committee of Assistance to the Wounded was formed; it included the chairmen of uyezd zemstvo offices. The gubernia zemstvo assembly allocated 50 thousand rubles to it. Soon there were emergency meetings of the uyezds zemstvos and the uyezds Committee of Assistance to the Wounded was formed. The zemstvos allocated big amounts of money (from one to two thousand each) to them.

Although the Vladimir gubernia was not in the front-line area on its territory there was a wide network of hospitals and **infirmaries** for wounded soldiers which was opened at the expense of zemstvos, town

Dumas and **treasury**. Many hospitals were opened by zemstvos at the private expense of some individuals: prince A. B. Golitsyn, the nobility marshal of the Yuriev-Polskoy uyezd, V. S. Khrapovitsky, the nobility marshal of the gubernia, and V. M. Tarasov, a member of the Vladimir uyezd zemstvo, etc.

As a result of the call to military service the number of doctors in the medical institutions sharply reduced, and there were many doctors' vacancies in the zemstvo institutions. It was very difficult to find qualified specialists to fill in these vacancies. Besides, the salaries were low, they were not enough either for attracting doctors nor for keeping them. In the years of the war zemstvos several times raised the salaries of doctors as well as many other zemstvo workers. In 1916, for example, the salaries were raised by 10 – 30 percent, but due to inflation it was not enough. It is clear from the report of the Gubernia Zemstvo Committee of Assistance to the Wounded that in spite of the lack of the medical personnel and **medications** during the years of the war about 50 thousand wounded were given hospital treatment.

The local self-government gave every support to the indigent families of the mobilized soldiers by granting them **allowance**. Special attention was paid to the children of those who were at the front. So, the Melenki zemstvo granted such children the preference right to enter the vocational classes and paid the **grants** to those who were enrolled. The Alexandrov uyezd zemstvo also paid the grants and allowances for the studying children from the poor families of the soldiers at the front. The Kovrov zemstvo organized **provisional orphanages** for the homeless children and put them up to already existing orphanages with the subsidies from the zemstvo, allocating a thousand rubles for these purposes.

The war inevitably brought human losses and the patriotic morale of the first war months became significantly low. Zemstvos and town councils concentrated their efforts on providing assistance to the families of the perished soldiers as well as to the numerous disabled soldiers. In Vladimir an **asylum** for disabled soldiers was opened to provide accommodation for **the disabled** and to teach them different crafts and

specialties to help them become “useful members of the society and to support their families”.

The food supply was nearly the main concern for the local administration and self-government bodies. They had to fight with high prices and speculation under the conditions of the growing inflation and hardships in the bread delivery to towns (first of all due to the railway transport disorder). In November 1916 the government introduced the **surplus-appropriation system**.

Still earlier the zemstvos and town councils of the Vladimir gubernia started to take measures to **victual** the population. With the help of the governor, the food supply **commissioner**, they purchased food, seeds, fodder at fixed prices. In 1916 the Shuya zemstvo office, for instance, stored up in such a way 11 goods wagons of salt and 22 goods wagons of sugar. In 1916 food cards were introduced in the gubernia on the initiative of the town councils and districts.

The activities of the production cooperatives also considerably improved. Since the beginning of the war the gubernia had been increasingly supplying the **Army in the Field** with munition and **outfit**. The orders of All-Russia Zemstvo and Town Unions to supply sheep skin blankets, coats, fur caps, gloves, stockings, boots, **felt boots** were constantly growing. The gubernia zemstvo office distributed the orders among the uyezd zemstvo offices and the latter distributed them among the cooperatives and **handicraftsmen**. Thus, the Shuya and Vyazniki zemstvo offices **procured** gloves, the Kovrov and Vyazniki zemstvo offices provided felt boots. All in all, the Vladimir gubernia zemstvo office sent warm clothes to the value of 540 thousand rubles and footwear almost 840 thousand worth.

The industry of the gubernia switched to the needs of the war. Among the enterprises working for the defense there were the **copper-rolling plant** in Kolchugino, the choking gases factory of Afanasiev, the Buzhaninovo **missile plant** in the Alexandrov uyezd, the gunpowder plant of Baranovsky in the Pokrov uyezd, the **machine-gun plant** in Kovrov, the chemical plant of Lepokin and the phosgene plant in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, the Melenki manufacture, etc.

The arms production increased many times. But in spite of the fact that up to the end of 1916 the volume of production was growing, the industries, which did not work for the defense, fell into decay. In 1916 these industries as well as transport stayed practically without metal and experienced the sharp fuel shortage. In this connection in 1916 the gubernia zemstvo organized the special committee for the “investigation of the needs of different industries and working out measures for its development”.

The army mobilization **took a toll** on agriculture. The peasants constituting 80 per cent of the population were the main contingent of the recruitment for the army. The shortage of the workers led to the reduction of the **area under crops** and thus to crop harvest reduction. In the years of the war the area under crops reduced by one third. The agronomical aid to the population became worse due to the government subsidies reduction and the zemstvo agronomists mobilization.

The war caused the disorder in the economy. The successes in the army supplies resulted in the growing tension in the rear. The food, fuel and transport crisis grew deeper. The sharp shortage of food caused speculation, theft, and corruption. The war fatigue began to accumulate in the society. The social contradictions grew sharp, the wave of the strike movement rose, and all this resulted in the political crisis of 1917.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. indigent | a. полный решимости |
| 2. ailing | b. меднопрокатный завод |
| 3. resolute | c. приют |
| 4. ally | d. больной |
| 5. emergency meetings | e. снарядный завод |
| 6. machine-gun plant | f. подразвёрстка |
| 7. to take a toll | g. казна |
| 8. treasury | h. лечение |
| 9. medications | i. нуждающийся |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10. treatment | j. экстренные собрания |
| 11. copper-rolling plant | k. нанести тяжёлый урон |
| 12. missile plant | l. приют для сирот |
| 13. surplus-appropriation system | m. валенки |
| 14. outfit | n. снабжать продуктами питания |
| 15. vocational classes | o. пулемётный завод |
| 16. handicraftsmen | p. снаряжение |
| 17. orphanage | q. союзник |
| 18. grants | r. инвалид |
| 19. asylum | s. кустари |
| 20. the disabled | t. стипендия |
| 21. to victual | u. ремесленные классы |
| 22. felt boots | v. медикаменты |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Втянуть в мировой конфликт; всплеск патриотизма; полны решимости исполнить свой долг перед доблестной русской армией; Всероссийский земский союз помощи раненым; председатели уездных земских управ; развернуть широкую сеть госпиталей и лазаретов для лечения раненых воинов; вследствие призыва на военную службу; найти квалифицированных специалистов на освободившиеся места; повышать жалование врачам и другим земским служащим; нехватка врачей и медикаментов; малоимущие семьи мобилизованных; выделять пособия; организовать временные приюты для оставшихся без призора детей; бороться с дороговизной и спекуляцией в условиях быстрой инфляции и затрудненной доставки хлеба в города; ввести продрозверстку; снабжать население продуктами питания; закупать по твердым ценам продукты питания, семена, корма; деятельность производственных кооперативов; поставлять в непрерывно растущем объеме снаряжение и амуницию в действующую армию; заказы на поставки; перестроить промышленность на военный лад; удушливые газы; фосгенный завод;

9. The peasants constituting ... per cent of the population were the main contingent of the recruitment for the army.
a) 60 b) 70 c) 80
10. The successes in the army supplies resulted in the growing ... in the rear.
a) enthusiasm b) tension c) compassion

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. In the mid-summer of 1914 in towns there were the patriotic manifestations.
2. The society wasn't resolute to help its Slav brothers and allies.
3. In August 1914 the Vladimir gubernia zemstvo assembly meeting allocated 150 thousand rubles to the All-Russia Zemstvo Union of Assistance to the Wounded soldiers and sent its representatives there.
4. The Vladimir gubernia was in the front-line area.
5. In the years of World War I many hospitals were opened by zemstvos at the private expense of some individuals.
6. It was easy to find qualified specialists to fill in doctors' vacancies.
7. It is clear from the report of the Gubernia Zemstvo Committee of Assistance to the Wounded that during the years of the war about 150 thousand wounded were given hospital treatment.
8. The local self-government gave every support to the indigent families of the mobilized soldiers by granting them allowance.
9. Zemstvos and town councils concentrated their efforts on providing assistance to the families of the perished soldiers as well as to the numerous disabled soldiers.
10. The zemstvos and town councils of the Vladimir gubernia purchased food, seeds, fodder at increased prices.
11. In 1915 food cards were introduced at the gubernia on the initiative of the town councils and districts.
12. Since the beginning of the war the gubernia had been increasingly supplying the Army in the Field with munition and outfit.

13. In spite of the fact that up to the end of 1916 the volume of production was growing, the industries, which did not work for the defense, fell into decay.
14. In the years of the war the area under crops reduced by one fourth.
15. The sharp shortage of food caused speculation, theft, and corruption.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. When did Russia become involved into the world war conflict?
2. What did the text of the telegram adopted by the extraordinary gubernia zemstvo assembly meeting and sent to the emperor say?
3. Whom did the Zemstvo Committee of Assistance to the Wounded include?
4. At what expense was a wide network of hospitals and infirmaries for wounded soldiers opened in the Vladimir gubernia?
5. Why did the number of doctors in the medical institutions sharply reduce? Why was it very difficult to find specialists to fill in these vacancies?
6. What attention was paid to the children of those who were at the front by the Melenki, Alexandrov, Kovrov zemstvos?
7. What was the aim of the asylum for disabled soldiers opened in Vladimir?
8. On whose initiative were food cards introduced in the gubernia in 1916?
9. What enterprises were among those working for the defense?
10. The army mobilization took a toll on agriculture, didn't it?
11. Why did the agronomical aid to the population become worse?

Task 7. Be ready to describe the Vladimir gubernia in the years of World War I.

Lesson 3. Culture of the Vladimir Gubernia at the Beginning of the 20th Century

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1) non-classical school | secondary | ❖ реальное училище |
| 2) by far | | ❖ определенно, безоговорочно |
| 3) centenary | | ❖ столетие |
| 4) disciple | | ❖ ученик, последователь |
| 5) apprentice | | ❖ ученик, воспитанник |
| 6) wind tunnel | | ❖ аэродинамическая труба |
| 7) superficial | | ❖ поверхностный |
| 8) landlord | | ❖ барин, помещик |
| 9) summer house (gazebo) | | ❖ беседка |
| 10) barn | | ❖ амбар, сарай |
| 11) stable | | ❖ конюшня |
| 12) cattle-farm | | ❖ скотный двор |
| 13) poultry yard | | ❖ птичник |
| 14) governess | | ❖ гувернантка |
| 15) wreath | | ❖ венок |
| 16) claw | | ❖ коготь |
| 17) out-patients' clinic | | ❖ амбулатория |
| 18) dispensaries | | ❖ фельдшерский пункт |

In 1914 the school network in the Vladimir gubernia included educational establishments supervised by the Ministry of Education as well as the schools of the church governing body, Synod. In 1914 the former included 1173 primary schools, 10 **trade schools**, 3 technical schools and 6 **non-classical secondary schools**, 9 junior gymnasiums, 10 gymnasiums, and the teacher's training seminary. All of them were supported from different sources but were under the centralized administrative and pedagogical control of the Ministry of Education. The latter included 561

parish schools, 5 theological schools for men and one eparchial school for women, and the theological seminary in Vladimir. The total number of students in all the educational institutions was 131 thousand. According to the total number of students the Vladimir gubernia was included into the first ten gubernias of the European part of Russia. But this number was not **by far** the total number of the children in the gubernia. In 1910/1911 about 66 per cent of all the children were still outside school. In the years of the world war this number was already 80 per cent. The initiative of the liberals to come over to the compulsory primary education did not find the support of the local authorities.

The leading educational establishment was the Vladimir gymnasium for men, which in 1904 celebrated its **centenary**. At the beginning of the 20th century a number of outstanding workers of science and culture, whose work glorified Russia, graduated from that gymnasium. Their number included A. A. Blagonravov, born in the village of Ankovo Yurie-Polskoy uyezd, professor, the future president of the academy of artillery sciences; K. D. Balmont (1867 – 1942), an outstanding symbolist poet of the silver age in the Russian poetry, earlier studying in the Shuya gymnasium; F.P. Savarensky (1881 – 1984), born in Gorokhovets in the family of the zemstvo court secretary, a geologist and researcher of the underground waters, the author of 200 books on geology, academician; D. N. Kardovsky (1866 – 1943), a **disciple** and assistant of I. E. Repin, dedicating his paintings to the epoch of Peter I and the Russian life of the first half of the 19th century, a painter and a pedagogue-theorist; N. N. Voronin (1904 – 1976), a prominent researcher of the architectural monuments of the Vladimir land, doctor of history.

Y. E. Korobov (1874 – 1928), a future remarkable writer, was born in the peasant family of Kusunovo village of the Vladimir uyezd. A. M. Gorky paid attention to his story, published in the newspaper “Vladimir”. Gorky himself was connected with the history of our land, as a boy he served to the Murom merchant Glebov, and in 1891 wandering about Russia he visited Murom again. His story “Gubin” gives precise description of the town life. While traveling in Russia Peshkov was an **apprentice** of an icon-painter in the village of Palekh of the Vyazniki

uezd. Later on, when Gorky already became a famous writer, he took a lively interest in the works of the Vladimir writers Y. Korobov and I. Nazarov (1878 – 1962).

The beginning of the 20th century was still connected with the work of N. N. Zlatovratsky (1845 – 1911), a Narodnik writer, who had also graduated from the men's gymnasium in Vladimir. His impressions of the life in Vladimir were laid down into the number of his books: “The Peasant Jury”, “The Hearts of Gold“, “The Stories of the Peasant Community”.

The Taneev brothers continued their work. V. I. Taneev (1840 – 1921), a lawyer, up to 18

interested in socialist ideas, was a defender at a number of political processes of 1860s – 1870s and for this reason nicknamed “the red advocate”. At the beginning of 1890s he dedicated himself exclusively to science: natural sciences, economic theory, history and philosophy. His brother S.I. Taneev (1856 – 1915) was an outstanding theorist of music, composer and pianist. He is famous for his works in polyphony, chamber instrumental music (string and pianoforte quartets, trios, quintets). S.I. Taneev wrote four symphonies, opera trilogy “Orestea”, cantata “St John of Damascus”. In 1906 S.I. Taneev became one of the founders of the Public Conservatoire in Moscow.

Another our fellow citizen N. E. Zhukovsky (1847 – 1921) created a **wind tunnel** in 1920, and in 1901 supported the opening of the Aerodynamics Institute and two aircraft plants in Petersburg. In 1918 he and one more our fellow citizen I. M. Gubkin participated in the work of the scientific-engineering department of the Higher Council of National Economy (HCNE). Soon N. E. Zhukovsky was appointed the director of the Central Aerohydrodynamics Institute (CAHI). After his death the Military Air-Engineering Academy was given his name and in his home village of Orekhovo the memorial museum has been working since 1931.

Among the painters born in the Vladimir land I. S. Kulikov (1875 – 1941), who was born in Murom, is the most famous one. From 1901 till 1903 he and B. M. Kustodiev under the supervision of I. E. Repin had been working on the monumental painting “The Sitting of the State Council”. The contest work by I. S. Kulikov after the graduation from St. Petersburg

Art Academy was the painting “A Peasant Feast” for which he received the title of painter and was awarded the gold medal and a trip abroad as a prize. Many of his pictures were exhibited at the international exhibitions. For one of them – “A Portrait of my Mother” he was awarded a big Silver Medal in 1905. In 1915 he was elected an academician of the Academy of Arts.

I. F. Masanov (1874 – 1945), a famous bibliographer, continued working. His main works are “Pseudonym Dictionary of Russian Writers, Scientists and Public Figures” in 4 volumes, “Bibliography of A.P. Chekhov’s Writings”, he is also the author of the book “Bibliography of the Printing and Publishing Activities in the Vladimir Gubernia”.

Vladimir is also the home town of I. G. Rufanov (1884 – 1964), a surgeon, a member of the Medical Sciences Academy, a specialist in field surgery, the author of “General Surgery” textbook, an editor of a number of medical journals.

From 1885 up to 1921 D. K. Sovetkin, a founder of the secondary vocational technical education in Russia, was at the head of Maltsov **vocational school**.

A new age brought changes into various spheres of culture. In architecture the style “modern” was very popular, “modern” meant “the newest”, “contemporary”. The representatives of this style were trying to overcome **superficial** use and purely decorative mixture of the architectural styles of the past. They wanted to build something extraordinary, to lay a particular emphasis on the functional peculiarities of the building. In Vladimir, the centre of the gubernia, in 1908 the building of a non-classical secondary school at the Golden Gate (architect P. Vinogradov, sculptor A. Adalin), the cinema “Ampire” (now “Khudozhestvenny”) were built in this style. In 1900 the building of the Gubernia branch of the State Bank was built in the pseudo-Russian style, and in 1907 the Gubernia Museum built in the same style by the architect P.G. Begen was solemnly opened.

The peculiar centers of culture inherited from the past century were the so-called the nobility “nests” or estates. At the end of the 19th century in the gubernia there were 21 nobility estates, among them the estates of

the noble families of the Apraksins, Vyazemskies, Suvorovs, Zubkovs, Obolenskies, Uvarovs. The estate of count Alexander Romanovich Vorontsov in the village of Andreevskoe of the Pokrov uyezd was especially famous; it contained a big picture gallery and a theatre. In the centre of this estate there was a **landlord's** palace with the wings, the church, around the palace there was a park with flower-beds, galleries, a pond and a fountain, **summer houses** and bridges. Away from the house there were different household buildings (the whole complex consisting of a kitchen, a **barn, stables, a cattle-farm** and a **poultry yard**). The palace itself built by count Alexander Romanovich Vorontsov (1741 – 1805) is a typical monument of the Russian classical architecture of the second half of the 18th century. This estate was especially famous for its excellent picture gallery collected by Alexander Romanovich Vorontsov himself and by his sister Ekaterina Romanovna Dashkova. It counted about 200 portraits. This picture gallery was traditional according to the paintings contained: portraits of the Russian monarchs of the 17th – 18th centuries: Peter I, Peter II, Elizaveta Petrovna, Catherine II as well as portraits of political and military leaders: the Sheremetievs and Obolenskies counts, Bogdan Khmel'nitsky and many others.

But the most famous was the estate of the gubernia nobility marshal Vladimir Stepanovich Khrapovitsky in the village of Muromtsevo in the Sudogda District. The most remarkable in the estate was its palace built in the style of medieval castles with luxurious interiors, cascade of ponds, famous parks including up to 150 exotic trees and bushes, fountains and **gazeboes**. The estate designed by the local architect P.S. Boytsov had electricity, telegraph and telephone. The pride of the estate was its theatre where many famous actors performed and classical plays of Russian and foreign authors were staged. Thus, on the 23rd of July, 1899 Pelageya Antipovna Strepetova, at that time a famous actress of the Alexandriysky theatre in Petersburg, performed in the play of this theatre "**Governess**".

On the 24th of August 1913 the monument to Alexander II "Liberator" life-size with bare head was built in Cathedral Square in Vladimir. On the four sides of its pedestal there were two-headed eagles with **wreaths** in their **claws**. In 1918 the monument was dismantled and

on its granite pedestal on the 5th of July 1925 a monument to V.I. Lenin was erected. In 1899 a boulevard near the Assumption Cathedral in Vladimir was named after A.S. Pushkin on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth. In April 1901 the “Lipki” (“Lindens”) park was laid nearby.

Libraries were an important factor of the cultural life, on the eve of World War I there were 252 of them in the gubernia, including 26 town libraries and 226 rural ones. Small libraries each containing one hundred books and less predominated.

The health care service in the gubernia made some progress. There were 154 health care institutions in the gubernia in 1914, they included 73 hospitals, 22 **out-patients’ clinics**, 45 **dispensaries** and 4 laboratories. All hospitals in the gubernia simultaneously could admit only 3040 patients. Such a number of beds they had. 97 doctors took care of the people’s health in the gubernia. In spite of all the progress made in the field, the health care service was far from being efficient.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. church governing body | a. ремесленное училище |
| 2. string quartet | b. профессиональный |
| 3. pianoforte quartet | c. аэродинамическая труба |
| 4. public | d. конюшня |
| 5. wind tunnel | e. реальное училище |
| 6. peasant feast | f. хозяйственные постройки |
| 7. vocational | g. птичник |
| 8. trade school | h. духовное ведомство |
| 9. non-classical secondary school | i. гувернантка |
| 10. nobility estate | j. фельдшерский пункт |
| 11. landlord | k. народный |
| 12. summer houses | l. фортепьянный квартет |
| 13. household buildings | m. когти |
| 14. barn | n. прогимназия |

15. stable	o. дворянская усадьба
16. poultry yard	p. амбулатория
17. governess	q. струнный квартет
18. claws	r. беседки
19. out-patients' clinic	s. амбар
20. dispensary	t. крестьянская пирушка
21. junior gymnasium	u. барин

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Учебные заведения, находившиеся в ведении Министерства просвещения, а также школы духовного ведомства; ремесленные школы; технические и реальные училища; прогимназии; церковноприходские школы; мужские духовные училища; женское епархиальное училище; получить поддержку местной власти; ряд выдающихся деятелей науки и культуры, принесших славу России; ученик иконописного мастера; «Крестьяне-присяжные», «Золотые сердца», «Очерки крестьянской общины»; работа научно-технического отдела Высшего совета народного хозяйства; Военно-воздушная инженерная академия; монументальное полотно «Заседание Государственного Совета»; картина «Крестьянская пирушка»; «Библиография печатного и издательского дела во Владимирской губернии»; среднее профессионально-техническое образование; подчеркнуть функциональные особенности здания; здание губернского отделения Государственного банка; дворянские «гнезда»; барский дом с флигелями; парк с цветниками, галереями, прудом и фонтаном, беседками, мостками; хозяйственные постройки; типичный памятник русского зодчества эпохи классицизма; имение предводителя владимирского дворянства; театр, где играли многие знаменитости и ставились спектакли по произведениям; памятник

7. N.N. Zlatovratsky, a Narodnik writer, graduated from the men's gymnasium in Vladimir.
8. S.I. Taneev was an outstanding lawyer.
9. N.E. Zhukovsky was the director of the Central Aerohydrodynamics Institute.
10. From 1901 till 1903 I.S. Kulikov and B.M. Kustodiev under the supervision of I.E. Repin had been working on the monumental painting "A Peasant Feast".
11. From 1885 up to 1921 D.K. Sovetkin, a founder of the secondary vocational technical education in Russia, was at the head of Maltsov vocational school.
12. In 1908 the cinema "Ampire" (now "Khudozhestvenny") was built in the pseudo-Russian style.
13. In 1907 the Gubernia Museum built in the "modern" style by the architect P.G. Begen was solemnly opened.
14. In the centre of the estate of count Alexander Romanovich Vorontsov in the village of Andreevskoe of the Pokrov uyezd there was a landlord's palace with the wings and the church.
15. The palace built by count Alexander Romanovich Vorontsov is a typical monument of the Russian classical architecture of the second half of the 19th century.
16. The most famous in the gubernia was the estate of the gubernia nobility marshal Vladimir Stepanovich Khrapovitsky in the village of Muromtsevo in the Vyazniki District.
17. In 1899 a boulevard near the Golden Gate in Vladimir was named after A.S. Pushkin on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.
18. In spite of all the progress made in the field, the health care service was far from being efficient.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What was the total number of students in all the educational institutions of the Vladimir gubernia in 1914?

2. What outstanding workers of science and culture graduated from the Vladimir gymnasium for men at the beginning of the 20th century?
3. What epoch were D.N. Kardovsky's paintings dedicated to?
4. How was Gorky connected with the history of our land?
5. Into what books did N.N. Zlatovratsky lay down his impressions of the life in Vladimir?
6. What are the Taneev brothers famous for?
7. What did N.E. Zhukovsky create?
8. Who was elected an academician of the Academy of Arts in 1915?
9. What are I.F. Masanov's main works?
10. What were the peculiar centers of culture of the gubernia inherited from the past century?
11. What was the estate of count Alexander Romanovich Vorontsov in the village of Andreevskoe of the Pokrov uyezd especially famous for?
12. What was the most remarkable site in the estate of the gubernia nobility marshal Vladimir Stepanovich Khrapovitsky in the village of Muromtsevo in the Sudogda District?
13. What was the pride of this estate?
14. When was the monument to Alexander II "Liberator" built in Cathedral Square in Vladimir? When was it dismantled?
15. How many libraries were there on the eve of World War I in the gubernia?
16. How many health care institutions were there in the gubernia in 1914?

Task 7. Make a presentation on the nobility estates of the Vladimir gubernia which were the peculiar centers of culture at the end of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century.

Unit 5
THE VLADIMIR LAND IN 1917 – 1920

Lesson 1. The February Revolution in the Land. Local Bodies of Power and Self-Government after the February Revolution. Solution of Agrarian and Food Problems

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

1) regiment	❖ полк
2) criminal investigation department	❖ сыскное отделение
3) Provisional Government	❖ Временное правительство
4) worship	❖ богослужение
5) Soviet of the workers' deputies	❖ Совет рабочих депутатов
6) social strata	❖ социальный слой
7) to supplement	❖ дополнять
8) pulverization	❖ распыление
9) dispersed	❖ распыленные
10) delimitation	❖ размежевание
11) overthrow	❖ свержение
12) the All-Russia Soviet of the Workers' Peasants' and Soldiers' Deputies	❖ Всероссийский совет рабочих, крестьянских и солдатских депутатов
13) to surge	❖ подниматься
14) the Gubernia Food Council	❖ губернская продовольственная управа
15) concealer	❖ укрыватель
16) pillaging	❖ разграбление
17) to aggravate	❖ ухудшать, усиливать
18) to loot	❖ громить, грабить
19) grievous	❖ бедственный, тяжёлый
20) to undermine	❖ подрывать

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21) The Constitutional Assembly | ❖ Учредительное собрание |
| 22) allotment of land | ❖ надел земли |
| 23) plundering | ❖ расхищение |

The news of the revolutionary events in Petrograd soon reached the Vladimir gubernia. On the 28 of February the telegrams about the start of the revolution were received in Vladimir, Kovrov, Murom and Alexandrov.

In a number of cities spontaneous mass-meetings took place. The population welcomed the revolution. In the night of March 3 there were arrests of the governor Creighton and his wife, chief of the city police, garrison commander and commander of **regiments** stationed in the gubernia and in daytime – of the vice-governor, chief of the **criminal investigation department** and other representatives of the tsarist administration. All the arrested were sent to the gubernia prison.

The new bodies of power were formed instead of the old administration. On March 3 the session of the Vladimir City Duma formed the gubernia provisional executive committee consisting of the chairman of the Vladimir City Duma N. N. Ovchininsky, Vladimir city mayor N. N. Somov and the chairman of the gubernia zemstvo council S. A. Petrov as well as the representatives of the intelligentsia and co-operators.

The tsar representatives were removed everywhere and the town dumas and uezd zemstvos declared their support for the **Provisional Government**, took power into their hands and formed provisional executive committees. It happened in Alexandrov, Gorohovets, Vyazniki, Murom, Pereslavl-Zalessky, Pokrov and Yuriev-Polsky on March 3 and in Kovrov, Melenki and Gus-Khrustalny on March 4. It was only in Suzdal that the chairman of uezd zemstvo council Shafirov refused to recognize the power of the new government, but even there on March 4 at a general meeting of the city residents the city executive committee was elected.

The masses were full of revolutionary enthusiasm. On March 10 “the revolutionary holiday” was held in Vladimir. After “ceremonious public **worship**” there was an army parade, the studies in the educational establishments of the city were cancelled that day. The political prisoners

were released from jails. It seemed that the class and party struggle went into the past forever. However, the holiday euphoria did not last for long.

In the first days of March the posts of the commissars of the Provisional Government were introduced by its order. The commissars replaced the governors and vice-governors. On March 5, 1917 the chairman of the Vladimir gubernia zemstvo council S. A. Petrov was appointed the commissar of the Provisional Government for the Vladimir gubernia by the telegraph instruction from Petrograd. In accordance with the same instruction the chairmen of the uezd zemstvo councils became the commissars of the Provisional Government in the uezd. On establishing the institution of the commissars the Provisional Government initiated the working out of self-government reform.

The public and executive committees became the most popular bodies of self-government in the provinces. On March 3 the Vladimir provisional public executive gubernia committee was already formed. It was composed of the representatives of different parties: Constitutional Democrats (they held the leading positions), Mensheviks (social-democratic minority), Socialist-Revolutionaries, Labourists (Trudoviks) and Octoberists. It was headed by the chairman of the gubernia zemstvo council S. A. Petrov. In March 1917 the public and executive committees at the dumas were formed in all of the uezd towns.

Soon the executive committees exceeded the frames set by the Provisional Government. They put the commissars under their control. In the late May 1917 the gubernia congress of the executive committees elected A.M. Bratenshi, the menshevik-internationalist, the deputy from the Ivanovo-Voznesensk workers instead of the constitutional democrat S. A. Petrov. Most of the uezd commissars were reelected at the same time. The chairmen of the uezd zemstvo councils, the nobles as a rule, were replaced in these positions by the so-called "third element", i.e. zemstvo clerks and intelligentsia. Thus, barrister Flyorov became the commissar of the Alexandrov uezd; a veterinary doctor Nevsky was elected a commissar of the Shuisky uezd and an engineer Sollogub became the Commissar of the Yuriev-Polsky uezd.

By summer 1917 the **Soviets of the Workers' Deputies** functioned in all of the gubernia uyezds as well as the Soviets of the Soldiers' Deputies with the exception of the Melenki uezd. The Soviets of the Peasants' Deputies were formed in all uyezds except the Gorkohovets one. On August 1 and 2 the Congress of the representatives of the uezd Soviets of People's Deputies was held in Vladimir where the Gubernia Workers' Soviet was elected.

The functions of the Soviets included the defense of the economic interests of workers' and peasants' and soldiers' needs. The public executive committees saw their duty in the defense of the interests of all **social strata**. In the opinion of the Provisional Government these functions were to be inherited by the zemstvos and dumas elected anew in compliance with the new democratic laws. Therefore the activities of these organizations **supplemented** each other at first.

The tense relations between the Soviets, executive committees and zemstvos arose in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Orekhovo-Zuevo and Kovrov. According to the order of the Provisional Government of June 3, 1917 the villages of Orekhovo and Zuevo and the settlement of Nikolskoye were united into a non-district (non-uezd) town of Orekhovo-Zuevo of the Pokrov uezd. By the edict of the Provisional Government of September 21, 1917 Orekhovo-Zuevo was included into the Moscow gubernia, where the Soviets of the Workers' Deputies had been under the control of the Bolsheviks since March. At the same time the majority of the gubernia Soviets in the first months after the February Revolution was controlled by the Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries, who followed the resolutions of the Petrograd Soviet (Petrosoviet) on the necessity of the close cooperation with the executive committees and other public organizations although it was not without conflicts.

In this way the complicated political situation that took shape in the gubernia after February could be determined as "dual power". Different bodies of power and self-government public organizations acted in the gubernia: Provisional Government commissars, zemstvos, dumas, public and executive committees and Soviets. It may be called better multipower

or **pulverization** of power. The situation was complicated by the struggle among various political parties.

The main party of the liberal camp after the February Revolution was the Constitutional Democratic Party that linked the future of Russia with the triumph of the European democracy and victory in the World War I. They showed themselves as active reformers both in the Vladimir gubernia and the country as a whole. They prevailed among the commissars of the Provisional Government and in the leadership of the public and executive committees. Let's remind that constitutional democrat A.S. Petrov became the chairman of the gubernia executive committee and another constitutional democrat I. N. Ovchininsky was one of his deputies.

In spring of 1917 the activities of the socialist parties in the gubernia livened up. In March and early April of 1917 the **dispersed** socialist revolutionary organizations began to come out of the underground in Vladimir, Vyazniki, Ivanovo-Voznesensk and Shuya. Soon the socialist revolutionary organizations appeared in the other towns – Sudogda, Orekhovo-Zuevo, Yuriev-Polsky, Gorohovets, Alexandrov and Gus-Khrustalny. The Socialist-Revolutionaries became the most numerous party. For instance, the membership of the Alexandrov town organization of the Socialist-Revolutionaries reached up to 1000 men.

The slogans of the Socialist Revolutionary Party found understanding and compassion among the middle town strata and intelligentsia. The Socialist-Revolutionaries were very popular among workers, soldiers and especially peasants.

The social democratic organizations came out of the underground at the same time with the Socialist-Revolutionaries in March and April of 1917. In mid-April the Vladimir committee of the united organization of the Russian Socialist Democratic Workers' Party with the Bolshevik supremacy was formed. A different situation existed in the united social democratic organizations in Vyazniki and Murom, where the leading role was played by the Mensheviks. During the spring and summer of 1917 the **delimitation** of the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks started in the organizations of the Russian Socialist Democratic Workers' Party.

At first the Bolshevik organizations had a small membership and little influence. However, as the revolutionary events developed the Bolshevik slogans calling on the **overthrow** of the Provisional Government and establishment of the power of the Soviets, immediate solution of the agrarian problem and stopping of the war became more and more popular among people.

The representatives of the other socialist parties (the People's Socialists, Anarchists and national groups) were not numerous in the gubernia. Anarchists enjoyed certain influence in Alexandrov, Suzdal and Kovrov.

As was mentioned before, during the first two months after February almost all the social layers and political forces (with the exception of the monarchists) supported the Provisional Government. By the end of spring after the first coalition cabinet of ministers was formed, the society turned from too high expectations to bitter disappointment. The authority of the government declined.

On May 15 the Vladimir uezd Soviet of the Workers' Deputies adopted the resolution of the following contents: "Believing that the coalition ministry is not capable of fulfilling the tasks set by life the Vladimir uezd Soviet of the Workers' Deputies considers that all the power should be handed over to the **All-Russia Soviet of the Workers' Peasants' and Soldiers' Deputies** that must be called in a short time".

By that time the feeling of the "revolution feast" was not kept by many. The crisis phenomena grew: the war went on; supply worsened; inflation **surged** and crime rate became threatening. The mass conscience explained these crisis phenomena by bourgeois plot. At the same time people attached to the name of the "bourgeois" all the proprietors, well-to-do people and intelligentsia.

The echo of the July crisis of the Provisional Government responded in our gubernia as well. On June 18 the Vladimir garrison Soviet of the Soldiers' Deputies organized a peaceful demonstration under the slogans of the sooner cessation of the war and "removal of 10 capitalist ministers from the government". The anti-war manifestations were also held by the Alexandrov and Kovrov Soviets of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies.

The Bolshevik slogan “All the power to the soviets” was put forward during the July crisis by the Alexandrov Soviet only, where the Bolsheviks prevailed.

After February 1917 the food problem was a crucial one for the Vladimir gubernia. In the war conditions and coming to power of the Provisional Government the food supply in the consuming gubernias including the Vladimir gubernia was still on the decline. To overcome the food crisis the Provisional Government under pressure of the Petrograd Soviet introduced on March 15, 1917 grain monopoly, control over prices and sanctioned the formation of the local committees on food supply.

The first meeting of the Vladimir Gubernia Food Committee chaired by the gubernia commissar S. A. Petrov took place on April 8-9. It consisted of the representatives of local self-government bodies (town dumas and zemstvos), cooperatives executive committees and Soviets. The Committee elected the executive body – the **Gubernia Food Council**. A member of the gubernia executive committee I.A. Lapshin became its first chairman. Soon a network of the democratic food committees (district, rural and volost ones) was formed in the gubernia.

The local food bodies used both administrative and public measures in the struggle to establish state monopoly on grain and fixed prices on food products. The papers published lists of the **concealers** of food products. Frequently the local executive committees and Soviets exceeded the limits prescript by the law. There were instances of the unsanctioned searches and **pillaging** of private houses.

The food bodies were to ensure timely and safely delivery of foodstuffs in accordance with the orders of the Food Ministry. But the Vladimir gubernia received only 15-20% of the planned grain. The registered and delivered grain the food bodies distributed among the population by the adopted norms and cards.

In summer of 1917 in spite of all the efforts the food problem **aggravated** still. In June the disturbances of the workers on peat works in the Gus-Khrustalny district began. On June 22 in Murom a crowd of citymen seized some barges with flour meant for the shipment to rural

districts. In August the Shuya peasants who did not get the seed grain **looted** the uezd food council.

In general, the food committees of the Vladimir gubernia, as by the way in the other gubernias, did not manage to fulfil the duties imposed upon them and could not put the principles of grain monopoly into life. They existed until the end of 1917 – beginning of 1918 and then were gradually transformed into the food departments of the Soviets.

The agrarian problem in our gubernia as well as in the country as a whole remained one of the most serious ones. One of the reasons of the agrarian problem was peasants' shortage of land. The data collected by the statistics of the Vladimir zemstvo testified to the **grievous** state of the peasants. There were 10 hectares of land per one homestead of the peasant lands. In 1917 there were 12,9 % homesteads that had no sowed lands, 14,7 % of homesteads that had up to 1 hectare of sowed land and 52,5 % that owned from 2 to 6 % hectares. The land shortage **undermined** the peasant cattle breeding, which significantly fell during the war. On the eve of the revolution the Vladimir gubernia numbered 18,3 homesteads without cattle and 63,8 % of the homesteads with one cow.

The peasant disturbances for the agrarian reason took place in spring of 1917. The major demands of the peasants were the abolition of private property on land and a ban on the use of hired labour in agriculture. **The Constitutional Assembly** was supposed to solve the agrarian problem.

However, the peasants were not disposed to wait. The rural gatherings took the appeals addressed to the local self-government bodies with the request about the immediate **allotment of land** to the needy peasants. In this situation the bodies of the local self-government and executive committees tried to settle the land conflicts between the landlords and peasants. They persuaded the peasants that all the problems troubling them must be solved by way of legislation only.

This position was supported by the first peasant congress on May 14-15, 1917. The congress rejected the resolution "On Immediate Organized Capture of Land in Favour of Working Population" suggested by the Bolshevik M.P. Andreyev. The overwhelming majority of the votes adopted the resolution of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, which said that

the land problem could be solved only by the Constitutional Assembly and the partial land and forest seizures just complicated the new organization of the state. Similar resolutions were taken by the uezd soviets of the peasants' deputies formed in the second half of May. Meanwhile the peasant movement was growing – this was promoted to large an extent by the Bolshevik agitation in the villages. The **plundering** of Nikolay Mokeyev's estate in the Moshok rural district of the Sudogda uezd was one of the most celebrated cases. The disturbances in the estate began in mid-April and went on to October of 1917. The unrest in the estate of the former gubernia nobility marshal V.S. Khrapovitsky also had lasted for several months.

As early as April 21, 1917 in the conditions of the growth of the peasant movement the government issued an order "On Establishment of Land Committees". The peasants of the Vladimir gubernia took an active part in their election. As a rule they consisted only of peasants. The purpose of the land committees was to assist the government in putting into effect agrarian reform and stifling of the manifestations of the spontaneous extremism in the country.

However, land committees could not carry out the tasks imposed on them in full measure. Many of the volost land committees actively supported the struggle of peasants against landlords and authority instead of being the conductors of the government policy.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. order | a. командир полков |
| 2. tense relation | b. временный исполнительный комитет |
| 3. overthrow | c. социальный слой |
| 4. crucial | d. зажиточный |
| 5. peat works | e. укрыватели |
| 6. grievous state | f. волнения |
| 7. rural gathering | g. малоземелье |

8. chief of city police	h. помещик
9. to settle	i. грабёж
10. plundering of estate	j. распыление власти
11. provisional executive committee	k. горькое разочарование
12. unrest	l. свержение
13. disturbances	m. уладить (конфликты, вопросы)
14. pillaging	n. сельские сходы
15. land shortage	o. должность
16. landlord	p. беспорядки, волнения
17. commander of regiments	q. расхищение имущества
18. well-to-do	r. бедственное положение
19. social strata	s. напряжённые отношения
20. position	t. полицмейстер
21. bitter disappointment	u. критический, ключевой
22. concealers	v. торфяные разработки
23. pulverization of power	w. постановление

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Крестьянское движение; указ «Об учреждении земельных комитетов»; выполнить возложенные задачи; волостные земельные комитеты; стихийные митинги; председатель губернской земской управы; признать власть нового правительства; политические заключенные; общественно-исполнительные комитеты; советы рабочих депутатов; Временное правительство; уезды губернии; защита экономических интересов рабочих, крестьян и нужд солдат; переизбранный по новым демократическим законам; тесное сотрудничество; органы управления и самоуправления; борьба различных политических партий; торжество европейской демократии и победа в Мировой войне; выйти из подполья; размежевание большевиков и меньшевиков; установление власти Советов;

коалиционный кабинет министров; уровень преступности; снабжение продовольствием; введение твёрдых цен; обеспечивать своевременную и безопасную транспортировку продуктов; запрет на использование наёмного труда; отмена частной собственности.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. The population of the Vladimir land ... the revolution.
a) opposed to b) were indifferent to c) welcomed
2. On March 3 the session of the Vladimir City Duma formed the gubernia provisional ... committee.
a) executive b) legislative c) judicial
3. On March 10 ... was held in Vladimir.
a) mass-meeting b) demonstration c) “the revolutionary holiday”
4. The Vladimir provisional public executive gubernia committee was composed of the representatives of
a) different parties b) Constitutional Democrats c) Labourists
5. The public executive committees saw the duty of the soviets in the defense of the interests of
a) workers and peasants b) all social strata c) soldiers
6. The ... became the most numerous party.
a) Labourists b) Mensheviks c) Socialist-Revolutionaries
7. The slogans of the Socialist Revolutionary Party found ... among the middle town strata and intelligentsia.
a) understanding b) aggression c) anger
8. During the spring and summer of 1917 the ... of the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks started in the organizations of the Russian Socialist Democratic Workers’ Party.
a) cooperation b) consolidation c) delimitation
9. At first the Bolshevik organizations had a small membership and ... influence.
a) little b) no c) much
10. By the end of spring after the first coalition cabinet of ministers was formed, the authority of the Provisional Government

- a) increased b) declined c) expanded
11. After February 1917 the ... problem was a crucial one for the Vladimir gubernia.
a) food b) epidemic c) water
12. The local food bodies used both administrative and public measures in the struggle to establish state monopoly on grain and ... prices on food products.
a) fixed b) flexible c) market
13. The land shortage undermined the peasant ... , which significantly fell during the war.
a) blacksmithing b) leather-dressing c) cattle breeding
14. The first peasant congress took place on May 14-15,
a) 1917 b) 1918 c) 1916

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. On the first of February the telegrams about the start of the revolution were received in Vladimir, Kovrov, Murom and Alexandrov.
2. On March 5, 1917 the chairman of the Vladimir gubernia zemstvo council S. A. Petrov was appointed the commissar of the Provisional Government for Vladimir gubernia by the telegraph instruction from Moscow.
3. The tense relations between the Soviets, executive committees and zemstvos as well as the struggle among various political parties led to difficult political situation.
4. In spring of 1917 the activities of the socialist parties in the gubernia livened up.
5. The Socialist-Revolutionaries were very popular among workers, soldiers and especially landlords.
6. However, as the revolutionary events developed the Bolshevik slogans calling on the support of the Provisional Government and establishment of the power of the Soviets, immediate solution of the

agrarian problem and stopping of the war became more and more popular among the masses of the people.

7. The food bodies succeeded in timely and safely delivering of foodstuffs in accordance with the orders of the Food Ministry.
8. In summer of 1917 in spite of all the efforts the food problem aggravated still.
9. One of the reasons of the agrarian problem was considered the peasants' abundance of land.
10. The first peasant congress adopted the resolution "On Immediate Organized Capture of Land in Favour of Working Population" suggested by the Bolshevik M.P. Andreyev.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. When were the telegrams about the start of the revolution received in Vladimir, Kovrov, Murom and Alexandrov?
2. Did the population welcome revolution?
3. When was the gubernia provisional executive committee formed?
4. Did all the representatives of the town dumas and uezd zemstvos recognize the Provisional Government?
5. What posts replaced the positions of the governors and vice-governors?
6. Who was appointed the commissar of the Provisional Government for the Vladimir gubernia?
7. Representatives of what social strata replaced the positions of commissars?
8. What were the Soviets in charge of?
9. What were the relations among the Soviets, executive committees and zemstvos?
10. How can you describe the political situation in the gubernia after the February Revolution?
11. When did the activities of the socialist parties liven up?
12. Who especially supported the slogans of the Socialist Revolutionary Party?

13. When was the Vladimir committee of the united organization of the Russian Socialist Democratic Workers' Party with the Bolshevik supremacy formed?
14. What facilitated the overthrow of the Provisional Government and establishment of the power of the Soviets?
15. What resolution was adopted on May 15 by the Vladimir uезд Soviet of the Workers' Deputies?
16. How did the echo of the July crisis of the Provisional Government respond in our gubernia?
17. What did the Provisional Government suggest to overcome food crisis?
18. When was the first meeting of the Vladimir Gubernia Food Committee held?
19. What administration and public measures did the local food bodies use to establish state monopoly on grain and fixed prices on food products?
20. Did the food committees manage to fulfil the imposed duties?
21. What were the main reasons of the agrarian problem?
22. What ways to solve the agrarian problem were suggested?
23. What was the purpose of the land Committees establishment?
24. Could the land committees carry out the tasks imposed on them in full measure?

Task 7. Be ready to speak on the topic "The Vladimir Gubernia during the February Revolution".

Lesson 2. Establishment of the Soviet Power

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

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| 1) suffrage | ❖ избирательное право |
| 2) the Regulations of the volost zemstvo | ❖ Положение о волостном земстве |
| 3) strike | ❖ забастовка |

4) to postpone	❖ откладывать
5) rallies	❖ митинги
6) aspiration	❖ стремление, желание
7) to disband	❖ расформировать, распустить
8) ruthless	❖ безжалостный, беспощадный
9) to cease	❖ прекращать
10) to curtail	❖ свёртывать
11) definite	❖ определённый, однозначный
12) the Decree on Land	❖ Декрет о земле
13) councillor	❖ гласный
14) condemning	❖ осуждение
15) to strain	❖ обострять
16) to crown	❖ увенчиваться, завершать

According to the statute of elections to the local bodies of power adopted by the Provisional Government in April-May 1917, the public executive committees should hand over their power to the new urban self-government and zemstvos elected on the basis of the universal and equal **suffrage**. **The Regulations of the volost zemstvo** approved by the Provisional Government on May 21 and the law on introduction of the volost zemstvo were of great importance.

And still mainly to the efforts of the uezd zemstvo councils, executive committees and rural intelligentsia the elections to the volost zemstvos took place in the early autumn in all of the gubernia uezds. In September and October of 1917 the elections to the uezd zemstvos were held in the gubernia. Approximately at the same time there were the elections to the urban self-government in the gubernia. On the whole the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks had majority among the newly elected members of the dumas and zemstvos.

In autumn the **strike** movement and unrests of peasants increased. People did not want to wait for the solution of the vital problems that were **postponed** until the calling of the Constitutional Assembly. Thus the Vladimir gubernia congress of the peasants' deputies demanded the

immediate transfer of the land in early October to the land committees to distribute it among peasants. At the numerous workers' **rallies** that took place in the gubernia in October of 1917 the slogan of the power transfer to the Soviets was put forward.

In early autumn the Bolsheviks became more and more popular. Their simple and often utopian slogans met vital and sometimes naive **aspirations** of people. The Bolshevik platform of "peace, bread and land" was especially attractive to people. Their influence widened in the public organizations as well. In September and October of 1917 the majority of the workers' and soldiers' soviets of the gubernia became the Bolshevik ones, while the Socialist-Revolutionaries still prevailed in the Peasants' Soviets.

By autumn the intelligentsia and the urban middle classes tired of the revolution began to walk away from it and from searching the middle line in it. The sharper the situation in the country became, the faster the public executive committees were losing ground. On September 30 the congress of the executive committees took a decision to **disband** uezd committees and handover the affairs to the newly elected uezd zemstvo councils.

Soon the Soviets went over to the open struggle for power. On October 16 the executive committees of the gubernia Soviet of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies proposed to the Vladimir gubernia public executive committees to turn over its duties and stop its functioning. This day the united gubernia congress of the workers' and soldiers' deputies opened in Vladimir to discuss the problem of power. The congress declared the Provisional Government "the government of the betrayal of the revolution and betrayal of people", and all the gubernia Soviets – "in the position of the open and **ruthless** struggle against it". The congress set for itself "a full freedom of action starting immediate regulation of political, economic and other spheres of life with its own power in strict compliance with the interests of the working masses of different areas". This way the soviets in fact declared themselves the bodies of power in the gubernia.

The news of the overthrow of the Provisional Government and formation of the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars in Petrograd was received in Vladimir on October 25-26 (November 7-8 – from this point all the dates are given in the new style).

On November 8 the gubernia Soviet of Soldiers' Deputies resolved to arm all members of the regiment and company committees. In the morning of November 9 active actions in the town were taken by the Gubernia Military and Revolutionary Committee consisting of 5 members – members of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party headed by S. Tipograph (Titov), the chairman of the executive committee of the Soviet of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. The committee sent its representatives to the post-office, telegraph, trunk-line telephone, factories and plants. That day the first issue of the "Bulletin of Vladimir Military and Revolutionary Committee" came out, which published the address to the population, named the composition of the new government and decrees adopted by the Second All-Russia Congress of the Soviets. In this way the Soviet power was established in Vladimir. Soon obeying the demand of the gubernia Soviet, the gubernia provisional executive committee **ceased** to fulfil its duties. Its last meeting was held on November 16.

Following the gubernia Soviet the uezd Soviets of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies began to take power into their hands. The commissars of the Provisional Government were removed from their duty and the activities of the provisional executive committees were stopped. By mid-November the activities of practically all uezd executive committees were **curtailed**.

The Soviets paid great attention to the strengthening of their military power. In many towns the Soviets (first of all of the Bolshevik orientation) created military formations as early as spring of 1917. Thus, the workers' militia appeared at the Orekhovo-Zuevo, Ivanovo-Voznesensk and Kovrov soviets and in April the formation of the Red Guard started.

The support of the new regime from the peasants' side was not **definite** at first: the positions of the Socialist-Revolutionaries in the Soviets were strong. Thus, the uezd congress of the peasants' deputies opened on November 8, 1917 in Pereslavl-Zalessky was held under the ideological influence of the Socialist-Revolutionaries. The peasants did not even want to listen to the delegates of the workers. On November 11 in Murom the Soviet of Peasants' Deputies formed the committee for Rescue of the Revolution in order to oppose the Bolsheviks.

The acquaintance with **the Decree on Land** led the peasants to the support of the new government. Such a support to the Soviet power, for instance, was expressed by Yuriev-Polsky and Alexandrov uezd congresses of the peasants' deputies in November the 20s .

Gradually the positions of the Bolsheviks in the Peasants' Soviets of the Vladimir gubernia were strengthening. As in other gubernias the unification of the Soviets of Peasants' Deputies with the Soviets of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies was under way.

The majority of the bodies of the local self-government of the Vladimir gubernia met the October overthrow in Petrograd with disapproval. Many councillors of the gubernia and uezd dumas and zemstvos openly came out against the absolute power of the Soviets. For example, the Melenki town дума after **condemning** the actions of the Bolsheviks joined the Petrograd Committee for Rescue of Motherland and Revolution.

At the same time certain bodies of self-government supported the new power. For instance, the Podolsk volost's council in Vladimir uezd 10 days after the Petrograd uprising adopted a resolution with greeting addressed to the workers' and peasants' government and its first decrees.

The zemstvos and dumas of the Vladimir gubernia extremely rarely resorted to force in the struggle against the Soviets. The representatives of the local government believed that their main task was to avoid everything that could bring about the civil war. The Soviets at first also tried not **to strain** the relations with the dumas and zemstvos.

The bodies of the local self-government elected in the late summer – early autumn of 1917 on the basis of the universal equal suffrage were called upon to lay the foundations of the parliamentary system in the province. It was to be **crowned** in the opinion of the Provisional Government by the Constitutional Assembly. The elections to the Constitutional Assembly set by the Provisional Government were held under the Soviet power on November 12. In general the majority of the votes in the country was received by the Socialist-Revolutionaries – 40,7%, a quarter of the population voted for the Bolsheviks – 24%, while in the industrial Vladimir gubernia, where numerous garrisons of the

soldiers were stationed, the greatest number of the electorate voted for the Bolsheviks – 56% and the Socialist-Revolutionaries got 36%. A little over 6% of the population gave their votes to the Constitutional Democrats. The rest of the parties received an insignificant number of votes.

The Constitutional Assembly opened in Petrograd on January 5 was dissolved on January 6. The grievous fate of the parliamentary democracy in Russia was shared by the bodies of the local self-government. After the dispersal of the Constitutional Assembly the Soviet power intensified its attack on the dumas and zemstvos. It was not by chance that it was on January 8, 1918 that the faction of the Russian Socialist Democratic Workers' Party (Bolsheviks) made a statement at the sitting of the Vladimir gubernia zemstvo that the Socialist-Revolutionaries' zemstvo did not comply with the interests of the working peasants. In January and February of 1918 the decision on the liquidation of the zemstvos and replacement them with the Soviets was taken at the congress of the Soviets in all the uezd towns of the Vladimir gubernia. The only exception was the Vyazniki uezd, where until summer of 1918 both the uezd Peasant Soviet and the Soviet of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies had the preponderance of the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, who stood up against the absolute power of the Soviets and advocated the expansion of the rights of zemstvos.

The population in its majority remained indifferent to the abolition of the dumas and zemstvos. The basic reason for this was weakness of their social support and a small number of so-called "third element".

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. to oppose | a. определённый, однозначный |
| 2. civil war | b. самоуправление |
| 3. to remove from duties | c. распускать; прекратить деятельность |
| 4. condemning | d. обострять отношения |
| 5. to dissolve | e. печальная судьба |
| 6. definite | f. митинги |

7. rallies	g. гражданская война
8. strike	h. безжалостный
9. grievous fate	i. осуждение
10. to strain relations	j. Учредительное собрание
11. ruthless	к. забастовка
12. self-government	l. противодействовать
13. the Constitutional Assembly	м. отстранять от обязанностей

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Вооружить всех членов полковых и ротных комитетов; губернский военно-революционный комитет; исполком совета солдатских и рабочих депутатов; «Бюллетень Владимирского ВРК», Всероссийский съезд Советов; укрепление военной силы; под идейным влиянием эсеров; «Комитет спасения революции»; неодобрительно; прибегать к силе; всеобщее равное избирательное право; незначительное количество голосов; объединение Советов крестьянских депутатов с Советами рабочих и солдатских депутатов; гласные губернских и уездных дум и земств; заложить основы парламентской системы на местах.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

- On the whole the Socialist-Revolutionaries and ... had majority among the newly elected members of the dumas and zemstvos.
a) Anarchists b) national groups c) Mensheviks
- In autumn the strike movement and unrests of peasants
a) reduced b) stopped c) increased
- In early autumn the Bolsheviks became more and more
a) popular b) separated c) weak
- The Bolshevik platform of “peace, bread and land” brought forward by them was especially ... to people.
a) attractive b) unaccepted c) unpleasant

5. ... the executive committees of the gubernia Soviet of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies proposed to the Vladimir gubernia public executive committees to turn over its duties and stop its functioning.
 - a) on October 16 b) on February 16 c) on January 16
6. The support of the new regime from peasants' side was not ... at first.
 - a) definite b) unqualified c) complete
7. The acquaintance with the Decree on Land led peasants to ... of the new government.
 - a) rejection b) support c) denial
8. After the dispersal of the Constitutional Assembly the Soviet power ... its attack on the dumas and zemstvos.
 - a) intensified b) stopped c) weakened
9. In January and February of ... the decision on the liquidation of the zemstvos and replacement of them with the Soviets was taken at the congress of the Soviets in all the uezd towns of the Vladimir gubernia.
 - a) 1917 b) 1920 c) 1918
10. The population in its majority ... to the abolition of the dumas and zemstvos.
 - a) were partial b) became hostile c) remained indifferent

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. At the numerous workers' rallies that took place in the gubernia in October of 1917 the slogan of the transfer of the power to the Provisional Government was put forward.
2. The Vladimir Gubernia Congress of the Peasants' Deputies demanded the immediate transfer of the land in early October to the land committees to distribute it among workers.
3. In September and October of 1917 the majority of the Workers' and Soldiers' Soviets of the gubernia became the Socialist-Revolutionaries' ones, while the Bolshevik still prevailed in the Peasants' Soviets.

4. The sharper the situation in the country became, the faster the public executive committees were gaining popularity.
5. The Congress set for itself “a full freedom of action starting immediate regulation of political, economic and other life with its own power in strict compliance with the interests of the working masses of different areas”.
6. After establishment of the Soviet power, the commissars of the Provisional Government were removed from their duty, but the activities of the provisional executive committees weren't stopped.
7. The Soviets didn't pay great attention to the strengthening of their military power.
8. As in other gubernias the separation of the Soviets of Peasants' Deputies with the Soviets of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies was under way.
9. The Soviets at first also tried to strain the relations with the dumas and zemstvos.
10. The Vyazniki uezd, where both the uezd Peasant Soviet and the Soviet of the Workers' and Soldiers' deputies until summer of 1918 had the preponderance of the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, didn't stand up against the absolute power of the Soviets and advocated the expansion of the rights of zemstvos.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What documents regulated election to the local bodies of power?
2. What was the key principle of elections?
3. When were the elections to the uezd zemstvos held in the gubernia?
4. Why did the strike movement and unrests of peasants increase?
5. What were the main reasons of increasing influence and popularity of the Bolsheviks?
6. When was the news of the overthrow of the Provisional Government and formation of the Soviet of People's Commissars in Petrograd received in Vladimir?

7. How was the Soviet power established in Vladimir?
8. What did the Soviets pay great attention to?
9. What facilitated the support of the new government by the population?
10. When was the decision on the liquidation of zemstvos and replacement them with the Soviets taken in the uезд towns of the Vladimir gubernia?

Task 7. Be ready to discuss the processes which took place in the political and social life of the Vladimir gubernia in autumn of 1917.

Lesson 3. The First Economic and Political Reforms of the Soviet Power. The Politics of “Military Communism”

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) moderate | ❖ умеренный |
| 2) work norm | ❖ трудовая норма |
| 3) to cast lots | ❖ тянуть жребий |
| 4) “averaging” | ❖ «осереднячивание» |
| 5) aggravation | ❖ ухудшение |
| 6) dislocation | ❖ нарушение нормального функционирования |
| 7) famine | ❖ голод |
| 8) prosperous | ❖ зажиточный |
| 9) to avert | ❖ предотвратить |
| 10) unrestricted | ❖ безудержный, неограниченный |
| 11) punitive | ❖ карательный |
| 12) circuit court | ❖ окружной суд |
| 13) All-Russia Extraordinary Commission | ❖ Всероссийская чрезвычайная комиссия |
| 14) public reprimand | ❖ общественное порицание |

15) custody	❖ заключение под стражу
16) detachment	❖ отряд
17) the Red Guard	❖ красная гвардия
18) martial law	❖ военное положение
19) compulsory military service	❖ воинская повинность
20) rousing	❖ разжигание
21) bitter	❖ ожесточенный
22) mutiny	❖ мятеж
23) reconnaissance group	❖ группа разведки
24) to oust	❖ вытеснять
25) resentment	❖ недовольство
26) food apportionment	❖ продразвёрстка
27) pivot	❖ стержень, главный элемент
28) to depreciate	❖ обесцениваться
29) ungainly	❖ неприглядный
30) red tape	❖ волокита
31) swelling	❖ разбухание
32) bacchanalia	❖ вакханалия
33) abuse of power	❖ должностное злоупотребление
34) malfeasance	❖ преступное действие, должностное преступление
35) impunity	❖ безнаказанность
36) compulsory labour conscriptio	❖ трудовая повинность
37) desertion	❖ невыполнение обязательств, дезертирство
38) to encompass	❖ включать, привлекать

Political radicalism of the Bolsheviks did not have any influence on the economy at first. Their initial measures in that sphere were **moderate**. This was shown firstly in the agrarian reform, which was carried out in general in accordance with the agrarian programme of the Socialist-Revolutionaries.

From late autumn of 1917 and during winter of 1917-18 the land committees and Soviets registered and confiscated landlord estates. By early summer 3348 of the landlord estates were confiscated in the Vladimir gubernia. The lands belonging to the state treasury, churches and monasteries were also confiscated.

In spring of 1918 as the sowing time neared the problem of the land distribution arose. “The Statement on the Distribution of Lands” in the Vladimir gubernia established the **work norm** of the land allotment, i.e. such an amount of that could be cultivated by each peasant family. The Suzdal, Shuya and Vyazniki uezds instructions recommended the norm set by the basic law of the “socialization of land” – the consumer and labour one. The instructions of the Vladimir, Sudogda, Kovrov and Murom uezd Soviets recommended dividing the land by the number of the mouths in the interest of poor peasants. And it was in this way that the confiscated lands were divided in the most of the volosts of the Vladimir gubernia. The preferences in the allotment of lands were given to the soviet, state and collective farms.

At the same time the land committees and Soviets confiscated the implements and cattle that were handed over to the first soviet and collective farms and distributed among the poor peasants on the equalizing principle. As the landlords and kulaks had far less cattle and horses that was needed for the poor peasants’ farms, the animals were very often distributed by casting lots. This happened in the Kholui volost of the Vyazniki uezd and Shuya volost of the Yuriev-Polsky uezd.

As a result of the allotment of the confiscated private property estates, state-owned and church lands and properties in spring of 1918 the “**averaging**” of the peasants took place. But still the peasants land ownership had not grown much. The poorest peasants who owned from 1 to 5 hectares of land per homestead had an increase of 5 times. The more numerous layer of poor peasants who owned from 5 to 10 hectares had an increase of just 1,5 times. As early as winter and spring of 1918 the first state farms were formed in the Vladimir gubernia on the basis of the large private estates. One of the first state farms in the country was set up in the former “Fetinino” estate of the Kaliteevo volost of the Vladimir uezd. The

poor peasants united into the collective farms. The general number of the collective and state farms was limited, however, until the summer of 1918.

In industry the Soviet power introduced the workers' control, but soon began the nationalization of enterprises as well as banks. The Likino manufactory was one of the first to be nationalized in the country. The Gubernia Soviet of the People's Economy was formed to control the economy in Vladimir in February 1918.

The accelerated nationalization caused chaos and fall of production. The workers did not even know where to start from for they had no knowledge of the organization of production and financial situation of the enterprises. Such nationalization led to the **aggravation** of the economic **dislocation**.

The food problem also remained a big problem for the Bolsheviks. In the initial period after the establishment of the Soviet power the food councils that had already experience with food supplies to the population were in charge of the food problem as before. However, their activities were put under the control of the Soviets at once. Thus, in early January 1918 the Vladimir gubernia Soviet assigned its own food commissar. In late January 1918 the food problem was under the authority of the gubernia Soviet, which formed a special department of supplies. The gubernia council continued its work for some time, but its members were reelected.

The gubernia Soviet was in charge of the organization of the planned purchase of supplies in the producing gubernias. The grain that was delivered in accordance with the planned orders was to be distributed among the uyezds and volosts in proportion to the number of the starving population. The planned orders, however, were fulfilled poorly. In January 1918 only 8-10% of the planned grain quantity was delivered to the Vladimir gubernia. In the conditions of the flaring up civil war the delivery of the food cargoes shortened with every month. The threat of **famine** sprang up.

This urged the uezd and volost Soviets to radical measures, i.e. registration and confiscation of grain from **prosperous** peasants and peasants of average means and its distribution among the poor ones. Such a decision, for instance, was taken by the Suzdal uezd Soviet in February 1918.

The Bolshevik government headed for tough policy of grain monopoly that had been introduced by the Provisional Government already. The Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks strongly opposed it believing that to **avert** famine it was necessary to allow free purchase of grain. A number of the local Soviets of the Vladimir gubernia came out for the cancellation of the grain monopoly, namely the Sudogda uezd as well as Filipovo (the Pokrov uezd), Torchino (the Suzdal uezd), Undol (the Vladimir uezd) and some others.

The **unrestricted** inflation, famine and strict realization of the grain monopoly resulted in the fact that many of peasants and workmen, who earlier supported the Bolshevik government came out against it. This affected the positions of a number of the local Soviets.

At once after taking power the Soviets began to pay great attention to forming of the new **punitive** bodies. Thus as early as late November and early December of 1917 the Vladimir militia was reorganized. Many of the officials were reelected. Part of militia that recognized the Soviet power (especially those of lower rank) remained in service. The militia was renewed in all the uezd towns.

After the revolution the old judicial system was to be abolished. The new “proletarian” court was to be formed in the province. And soon the old **circuit court** was abolished.

To consider the cases of “counterrevolutionaries and saboteurs” the new power appointed the revolutionary tribunals. The revolutionary tribunal was formed in Vladimir on December 11, 1917. In winter and spring of 1918 the revolutionary tribunals appeared in the uezd centers and some volosts of the Suzdal, Murom, Vladimir and Kovrov uezds.

Soon after the adoption of the decree on establishing of **All-Russia Extraordinary Commission** (the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution, Speculation, and Sabotage) on December 7, 1917 such commissions began to appear in the Vladimir gubernia as well. Their aim was the struggle with the counter-revolution and speculation in the first place. V. Gortinsky became the chairman of the Vladimir Extraordinary Commission. The commission passed sentences starting from the “**public reprimand**” to the taking into **custody** and shooting.

In order to defend the Soviet power and to ensure putting into effect its decrees the local Soviets started to form the **detachments of the Red Guard** and then the Red Army as well. Soon after the adoption of the decrees of the Soviet of People's Commissars on January 28, 1918 on the formation of the workers' and peasants' Red Army, a special commission on the formation of voluntary units of the Red Army was set up in the Vladimir gubernia Soviet. On February 28 the **martial law** was introduced in the gubernia.

In spring and summer of 1918 the transition from the voluntary stage of building up the Red Army to its formation on the basis of **compulsory military service** took place. To carry out mobilization the military committees were set up at the gubernia, uezd and volost Soviets. The implementation of the mobilization was put in charge of the gubernia military commissar M.S. Leshko. Later the citizens of Vladimir took part in action at all the fronts of the Civil War. Many of them became heroes, including the former Sudogda military commissar K.A. Meretskov (who later became the Marshal of the USSR), regiment commissar N.A. Sokolov-Sokolyonok and comsomol leader, poet G.G. Feygin.

In late spring of 1918 in the conditions of the approaching famine the government headed for the toughening of the policy in respect of the country. In May 1918 the food detachments started to be formed, which confiscated grain from peasants with armed force.

At the same time the stake was made on the **rousing of bitter** class struggle of the poor ones against the kulaks. After the adoption of the decree of June 11, 1918 the committees of the poor peasants were formed in the country. They assisted the food detachments to take away grain from the kulaks. They also undertook the new re-allotment of land taking a great amount of it from the kulaks. The 5th Vladimir gubernia Congress of the Soviets held in mid-July 1918 totally approved the food policy of the Soviet power and the struggle against the kulaks.

The policy of the Soviet government in respect of the country had serious political consequences, however. The left Socialist-Revolutionaries, who earlier expressed their dissatisfaction with the Brest peace treaty, strongly opposed the food dictatorship, poor peasants'

committees and violence against peasants. Their government bloc with the Bolsheviks disintegrated. During the working days of the 5th All-Russia Congress of the Soviets (July 6-7, 1918) the **mutiny** of the left Socialist-Revolutionaries took place in Moscow. In course of those events the delegate of the Congress, a Bolshevik, the former chairman of the Kovrov soviet N.S. Abelman was killed.

On July 9, 1918 the uprising in Murom sprang up. It was prepared by the officer's organization "Union of Defense of the Country and Freedom" that was headed by Boris Savinkov, formerly one of the leaders of the combat organization of the Socialist-Revolutionaries, volunteer of the French Army in World War I and the deputy of the minister of war of the Provisional Government.

The mutiny was thoroughly prepared. Three days before the mutiny the **reconnaissance group** of the unit of the tsar army colonel Sakharov N.P. arrived in Murom. He himself came on board the steamship with an armed force from Nizhny Novgorod immediately before the start of the uprising in the evening of July 8. Besides, the detachment of the White Guard from Vladimir came in time for the beginning of the uprising. The gathering point of the arriving and local officers was the Oka Boulevard. It was the starting point for the uprising.

The mutineers managed to hold on in Murom just for one day. They were **ousted** from Murom with the help of the Red Army men, who arrived in time from Kovrov, Vladimir, Gus-Khrustalny and other towns. The mutineers that were taken prisoners were shot, but the leaders of the mutiny including colonel Sakharov N.P. disappeared.

The actions of the food detachments and committees of poor peasants caused **resentment** among the wide layers of peasantry. The actions against the Bolshevik policy in the country became more frequent. It was only with the help of the armed force that the local powers could suppress the uprisings in Moshok (the Sudogda uezd) and Kryukov (the Melenki uezd) volosts, in Yuzha village of the Vyazniki uezd, Urvanovo village and a number of other places in summer and early autumn of 1918.

The policy of the poor peasants committees and food dictatorship aggravated the split in the society. The problem of food supplies to towns

failed to be solved. The dual power was formed in the country (the poor peasants committees and Soviets). To get rid of it, on Lenin's instruction, the poor peasants committees were abolished and merged with the Soviets. The food dictatorship led to the so-called **food apportionment**. This system of provision of agricultural products became the **pivot** of the policy of the "military communism". Since January 1919 peasants were obliged to give away to the state all extra grain and other products they had at the fixed norms and prices but in fact free of charge. The money **depreciated** before the very eyes. The state couldn't provide the direct exchange of products (i.e. the supply of peasants with industrial goods). In spite of the failure of the product exchange and the increasing famine in towns the Vladimir gubernia Soviet strictly followed the principle of the prohibition of the private trade in foodstuffs.

In the conditions of food apportionment peasants tried to reduce the sowing area to the limits of their personal needs. Thus if in 1917 there were more than 2.65 hectares of sowed land per one peasant homestead, in 1919 and 1920 it was just 1.8 hectares.

During the years of the Civil War the formation of that state and collective farms in the country speeded up. In 1918 the gubernia numbered 50 collective farms, by the end of 1919 there were 95 and by the end of 1920 there were 263. The majority of the collective farms of the gubernia were rather poor and by the late 1919 only 10 model farms were in their number. In 1920 the situation still worsened. Thus in 1919 the gubernia collective farms gave their extra product to the state, while in 1920 there was no extra product at all.

In the "military communism" period practically all the industrial enterprises of the gubernia were nationalized. The majority of the enterprises were governed by the gubernia and uezd Soviets of the People's Economy. The defense enterprises were under the direct administration of the Higher Soviet of the People's Economy.

The Civil War also brought about the crucial changes in the production structure. The economy was characterized by the fall of glass and textile industries (due to lack of raw materials), the stability of the metal working (caused by militarization) and growth of sawmill industry (due to fuel crisis).

During the three years of the Civil War the gubernia working class decreased in number several times. Many workmen left for the country because of the closure of enterprises, starvation and cold in towns. Some found themselves on the administrative posts or in the army. Naturally, it was also influenced by the fact that the industrial Shuya uezd became a part of the newly formed Ivanovo-Voznesensk gubernia in summer of 1918. The tendency to centralization in economy administration in the years of the Civil War brought to the flourishing of the soviet bureaucracy. As it was noted by the Vladimir group of the “workers’ opposition” in March of 1921, the negative consequences of the bureaucracy “that started to show themselves as early as 1918 and at present the party found itself face to face with the bureaucratic system in all its **ungainly** glory: **red tape**, unbelievable **swelling** of the state apparatus and as an indication of the starting decay of the system that took shape – **bacchanalia** of **abuse of power**, **malfeasance** and **impunity** to go with it”.

One of the components of the policy of “military communism” was **compulsory labour conscription**. This conscription **encompassed** the representatives of the most different layers of population of the gubernia, both adults and children. The unpaid and forced labour caused discontent among the population and attempts to avoid labour conscription. This ended in forming of the gubernia and uezd committees of the labour **desertion**. They used various methods like issue of the exposing leaflets, imprisonment and sending to concentration camps to subject people to compulsory labour conscription.

Famine in towns, the government policy in the country and reinforcement of terror brought about the growth of the discontent of the population. In winter 1918-1919 the strike movement involved the factories of the Vyazniki uezd. The main reason for the strikes was the worsening of the food situation. The authorities introduced the martial law in the uezd, arrested the rebellious workmen and suppressed the movement.

By the late 1920 – early 1921 the discontent of the workers and peasants grew. The situation became more and more alarming. This made the Bolsheviks cancel the “military communism” in March 1921 and go over to the new economic policy.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. landlord estate | a. карательные отряды |
| 2. judicial body | b. безудержная инфляция |
| 3. prosperous peasant | c. заключение под стражу |
| 4. public reprimand | d. передел земель |
| 5. famine | e. мятеж |
| 6. volunteer units | f. подразверстка |
| 7. mutiny | g. комитеты бедноты |
| 8. collective farms | h. волокита |
| 9. impunity | i. безнаказанность |
| 10. red tape | j. должностные преступления |
| 11. malfeasance | k. помещичье имение |
| 12. food apportionment | l. коллективное хозяйство |
| 13. poor peasant committee | m. добровольческие части |
| 14. re-allotment of land | n. голод |
| 15. custody | o. общественное порицание |
| 16. punitive bodies | p. зажиточный крестьянин |
| 17. unrestricted inflation | q. судебная система |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Трудовая норма наделения землёй; делить землю по «едокам»; уравнительный принцип; «осереднячивание» деревни; пропорционально числу голодающих; в условиях разгоравшейся гражданской войны; ускоренная национализация; продовольственные управы; жёсткое проведение хлебной монополии; «пролетарский суд»; революционные трибуналы; воинская повинность; ужесточение политики; ожесточённая классовая борьба бедняков против кулачества; продовольственная диктатура; раскол в обществе; проблема снабжения продовольствием; Высший совет народного хозяйства; трудовая повинность; усиление террора; военный коммунизм.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. As the landlords and kulaks had far less cattle and horses than it was needed for the poor peasants' farms, the animals were very often distributed
a) on the equalizing principle b) by the number of mouths c) by casting lots
2. As early as winter and spring of 1918 the first state farms were formed in the Vladimir gubernia on the basis of the large
a) private estates b) lands of churches c) lands of monasteries
3. The Gubernia Soviet of the People's Economy was formed to control the economy in Vladimir in February
a) 1918 b) 1919 c) 1917
4. The accelerated nationalization caused ... production.
a) fall of b) increase in c) delays in
5. The Bolshevik government headed for ... policy of grain monopoly that had been introduced by the Provisional Government already.
a) sound b) effective c) tough
6. To consider the cases of "counterrevolutionaries and saboteurs" the new power appointed the
a) revolutionary tribunals b) circuit court c) jury court
7. The actions of the food detachments and committees of the poor peasants caused ... among the wide layers of peasantry.
a) inspiration b) approval c) resentment
8. It was only with the help of the ... that the local powers could suppress the uprisings in Moshok (the Sudogda uezd) and Kryukov (the Melenki uezd) volosts, in Yuzha village of the Vyazniki uezd, Urvanovo village and a number of other places in summer and early autumn of 1918.
a) land committees b) food detachments c) armed force
9. The policy of the poor peasants committees and food dictatorship aggravated the ... the society.
a) strengthening of b) split in c) unification of

10. Since January 1919 peasants were obliged to give away to the state all of the extra grain and other products they had at the fixed norms and prices but in fact
- a) at very high prices b) at a very good price c) free of charge

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. Political radicalism of the Bolsheviks had an enormous impact on the economy at first.
2. “The Statement on the Distribution of Lands” in the Vladimir gubernia established the work norm of the land allotment, i.e. such an amount of that could be cultivated by three peasant families.
3. The preferences in the allotment of lands were given to private farms.
4. As a result of “averaging” the peasants land ownership had grown much.
5. The land committees and Soviets didn’t confiscate the implements and cattle.
6. After the revolution the old judicial system wasn’t abolished.
7. All-Russia Extraordinary Commission passed sentences starting from the “public reprimand” to the taking into custody and shooting.
8. The majority of the collective farms of the gubernia were rather rich.
9. During the three years of the Civil War the gubernia working class increased in number several times.
10. The tendency to centralization in economy administration in the years of the Civil War brought to the flourishing of the soviet bureaucracy.
11. By the late 1920 – early 1921 the discontent of the workers and peasants had weakened.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What did “The Statement on the Distribution of Lands” define?
2. What were the main principles of land division?
3. Had the peasants land ownership grown much?
4. What did the accelerated nationalization cause?
5. What problem remained a big one for the Bolsheviks?
6. What did the unrestricted inflation, famine and strict realization of the grain monopoly result in?
7. What changes took place in the judicial and military spheres?
8. How was food dictatorship implemented?
9. What did the actions of the food detachments and committees of the poor peasants cause?
10. What was the main reason of mutinies and strikes?
11. What did the tendency to centralization in economy administration in the years of the Civil War bring to?
12. What made Bolsheviks cancel the “military communism”?

Task 7. Be ready to speak on the implementation of the policy of “Military Communism” in the Vladimir Gubernia.

Unit 6
THE VLADIMIR LAND IN THE 1920s – 1930s

Lesson 1. The New Economic Policy

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

1) integrated factory	❖ комбинат
2) to lease	❖ брать в аренду, сдавать в аренду
3) closing-down	❖ консервация
4) timber industry	❖ лесопильная промышленность
5) stationary production	❖ писчебумажное производство
6) to market	❖ сбывать, продавать
7) linen trust	❖ льняной трест
8) shuttle factory	❖ челночное предприятие
9) overhaul	❖ капитальный ремонт
10) spare	❖ запасной
11) to cast moldings	❖ отливать формы
12) gross output	❖ валовая продукция
13) spinning mill	❖ прядильная фабрика
14) to rank high	❖ занимать большое место
15) quality and chemist's glassware	❖ сортовая и аптекарская посуда
16) power industry	❖ энергетика
17) steam power plant	❖ ТЭЦ
18) high-pressure steam generators	❖ котлы высокого давления
19) in the long run	❖ в итоге
20) handicraftsman	❖ кустарь
21) bast mat	❖ рогожа
22) chest	❖ сундук
23) commodities turnover	❖ товарооборот
24) crop yield	❖ урожайность
25) livestock	❖ домашний скот

26) allowances	❖ ЛЬГОТЫ, послабления
27) subsidiary production	❖ ПОДСОБНОЕ производство
28) harrow	❖ борона
29) spanner	❖ гаечный ключ
30) farmstead	❖ хозяйство
31) to curtail	❖ свернуть

In the Civil War period the economy of the Vladimir Gubernia was significantly undermined. In 1920 the gross industrial output equaled only 11.6 per cent of the industrial output of prewar 1913. Many factories did not work due to the lack of raw materials and fuel. There were 20 000 unemployed in the gubernia. Especially significant was the production drop in the leading branches: cotton fabrics manufacturing and glass industries, where the production volume constituted 6.1 per cent and 8.8 per cent accordingly as to the prewar level.

In December 1921 the 13th Gubernia Congress of Soviets (councils) studied the issue of the measures to restore industry and transport. In 1922 the Gubernia economic assembly was established. Its directives were obligatory for the gubsovnarkhoz (the abridged for the gubernia people's economy council). It existed up to the end of 1923 and was abolished by the directive of the All-Union Central Executive Committee and its functions were transferred to the Presidium of the Gubernia Executive Committee.

In the period of the New Economic Policy (NEP) all industry was subdivided into the union and local. The local one in its turn was subdivided into the industries of the gubernia (region) and uyezd (district) subordination. The leaders were the union enterprises subordinate to the All-Union Council of the People Commissars. In 1924 they were united into the Cotton Fabrics Trust of Alexandrov and Vladimir, the Trust of Kovrov, the Monotrust of Vyazniki, and the **Integrated Factory** of Gus-Khustalny. The integrated factory and the enterprises of the trusts employed 61,500 people (77 per cent of all the people engaged in the industry of the gubernia). 129 enterprises united into 8 trusts were under the authority of the Executive Committee of the Gubernia. 24 enterprises

were **on lease**, including 10 of them leased to cooperative organizations. By the mid of 1920s the Vladimir Gubernia industry numbered 409 enterprises, only 245 of them worked and all the rest were either due to the **closing-down** or to the liquidation (42 enterprises). Private persons and cooperative organizations leased 33 enterprises including 15 of them in textile industry, 7 enterprises in wood processing industry, 5 ones in silica materials industry, 5 ones in metalworking industry, and 1 in chemical industry. By the beginning of April 1924, the total number of workers had been 65,388 people, 46 per cent of whom were employed in cotton fabrics production, 10 per cent in metal working industry, 7 per cent in glass industry, 3.8 per cent in **timber industry**. All the rest, 39.2 per cent, worked in food, leather, bricks, polygraphist and **stationary production**.

The Vladtorg (Vladimir Gubernia Trading Organization) played an important role in the economic life of the area, it was the body uniting the trading activity of all the trusts of the Gubernia Sovnarkhoz (short for Soviet Narodnogo Khozyaistva which means the Public Economy Council) with the exception of glass and forest trusts. The Vladtorg helped to supply enterprises with raw material as well as **to market** their products. In the second half of 1920s there was a further process of industry concentration in the gubernia. The union industry enterprises were united into two trusts: the Cotton Fabrics Trust of Alexandrov and Vladimir and the **Linen Trust** of Vyazniki and Murom. There was one trust under the republican authority – the State Glass Trust. In addition to all this, under the central authority there was the Kolchughino factory (the State Industry of Nonferrous Metals Trust) and the **shuttle factory** (the Republican Trust of (Goskatushka) State Spools Production). The local industry included 60 enterprises: 11 textile, 9 metalworking, 2 paper, 6 silica materials, 11 glass, and 15 timber ones. They employed 18 thousand people. The largest metalworking enterprise was the Kolchughino Copper Working Factory. In 1922 this factory fulfilled the state order to make new duraluminium alloy for aircraft industry. For many years afterwards this alloy was called the kolchugaluminium.

In 1926 the steam-engine-repair shops in Murom which did the medium repair and **overhaul** of steam-engines were enlarged and renamed

into the Murom steam-engine-repair works after F.E. Dzerzhinsky. In addition to steam-engine repair, its workers made **spare** steam-engine chassis, **cast** iron and copper **moldings**.

Cotton fabric (textile) industry remained the leading industry in the gubernia. By the end of 1920s it involved 74.5 per cent of all the workers and gave 83 per cent of the **gross industrial output** of the gubernia. All in all in the gubernia there were 33 enterprises of this industry. On the 9th of January 1927 a **spinning mill** for 100 thousand spindles was put into operation at Undol station. V.V. Kuibyshev, the Chairman of the All-Union Central Executive Committee, came for its inauguration. The dye works and the cotton-wool factory were built in Vladimir. Textile factories in Kovrov and Sobinka were reconstructed.

Linen industry also **ranked high**, at the end of 1920s it incorporated 27 enterprises, and 22 of them were in the Vyazniki Uyezd. The growth of production was achieved due to the introduction of the second shift. The factories in Vyazniki, Melenki and Kameshkovo were reconstructed.

Glass industry was the second in the gross industry output. By 1926 all the glass enterprises existing before 1917 had been reconstructed. In 1929 in Gus-Khrustalny the Glass Plant after F.E. Dzerzhinsky was put in operation. The main part of its products constituted window glass, **quality and chemist's glassware**, bottle and lamp glass. By the end of 1920s the mechanized plant producing bottles had been put in operation in the village of Urshel. On the 1st of October 1927 the Gubernia Glass Trust was liquidated. The enterprises which had been under its authority were included into the Central Trust of Glass Industry.

In 1920s the development of **power industry** in the gubernia was especially significant. The most large-scale work in the power industry construction was being held in the south of the gubernia. High-voltage power lines from the hydropower plant in Shatura to Gus-Khustalny, Sobinka and Undol began to work. In 1923 the power plant at Krasny Pryadilshchik (The Red Spinner) factory in Murom was put into operation, it supplied with electric power both the factory and the town itself. In June 1925 the small hydropower plant in Suzdal gave its first power. The capacities of the town power plant in Vladimir as well as communal

electric utilities in Vyazniki, Kovrov and Yuriev-Polskoy were enlarged. In 1928 in Vladimir a **steam power plant** was put into operation. At this power plant for the first time in this country **high-pressure steam generators** were installed. The power line from Vladimir to Kovrov with a branch to Orgtrud factory was under construction. In summer 1927 according to the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR the construction of the power line Balakhna – Vyazniki began. **In the long run** by the mid-1920s all the towns and 72 villages had been electrified.

On the whole the restoration and development of industry in the gubernia was conducted on the old technical basis. In 1920s state industry constituted 97 per cent of all the industry. The second in importance was cooperative industry. On the 1st of October 1927 54,000 people in the gubernia were occupied in different crafts, one fifth of their total number was united into various cooperative societies. Almost half of all cottage industry was engaged in weaving and knitting, and woodworking. Cooperative cottage industry was managed by 3 local cottage-industry unions which on the 1st of October 1928 included 182 artels (co-operative associations of workmen or peasants) and companionships, all of them uniting 18,716 people. **Handicraftsmen** united by the Vladimir cottage-industry union were occupied in tailoring, felt and leather boots making, and woodworking. Those united by Murom cottage-industry union made **bast mats**, metal ware and **chests**; craftsmen in Alexandrov union were engaged in cotton and silk fabrics weaving.

Private capital attraction into industry was limited. The private sector proportion was insignificant and reduced gradually. By 1928 private enterprises share in the total industrial output had been only 0.3 per cent.

Thus, at the beginning of 1929 in the gubernia there were 254 industrial enterprises, 205 of which were state enterprises. The total number of workers constituted 110.9 thousand people. The total industrial output of state enterprises was 97.2 per cent, that of co-operative enterprises – 1.7 per cent, and that of private enterprises – 1 per cent. In 1925 in the gubernia **commodities turnover** the co-operative trade share was 57.4 per cent, the private trade share equaled 22.7 per cent, the state trade share constituted 19.9 per cent. Together with the development of

trade the number of the consumer cooperative societies members was also growing.

The implementation of the New Economic Policy in 1920s gave Russian peasants an opportunity to restore in a short period agricultural production undermined by two wars and revolutionary events. In 1920s the gubernia agriculture produced only 70 per cent of its pre-war output. The area under crops as well as the level of **crop yield** reduced and the total number of **livestock** significantly reduced. Getting some **allowances** in connection with the introduction of the New Economic Policy peasants had increased the area under the grain crops, potatoes, flax and clover in the Vladimir Gubernia since the begging of 1920s. The level of crop yield also grew. In 1922 the average crop yield per a desiatina (a measure of land = 2.7 acres) was 40 poods (16.38 kg, 36 lb) for winter rye and wheat and 324 poods for potatoes. The gross yield of both winter and spring grain crops totaled 13 mln. 525 thousand poods. To improve the situation in agriculture in the gubernia, especially in the beginning of 1920s, months' campaigns of "the red ploughmen" were conducted. Workers provided free of charge help to peasants, gave to and repaired agricultural tools for them, arranged the work of smithies, provided metal for tools repair.

Many industrial enterprises organized **subsidiary production** to produce agricultural tools. The workers of the steam-engine-repair shops in Murom made ploughs, **harrows**, axes and buckets. At the plant in Kolchughino the production and repair of agricultural tools was organized. At the plant in Kovrov during "the red ploughmen" months' campaign 20 ploughs were made and 16 ploughs were repaired as sponsors' help. Workers gave a great number of hammers, **spanners**, bolts and other things to the villages sponsored by them. Industrial enterprises organized the work of smithies, provided metal for tools repair.

There was the following economic structure in the gubernia agriculture in 1920s. In 1922 there were 226 thousand individual peasant **farmsteads**. 80 thousand farmsteads had neither horses no agricultural tools. 67 thousand farmsteads needed material help. But in spite of all this, collective farms were very few. Mainly the lower forms of collective farms were organized such as agricultural artels and Associations for Joint

Cultivation of Land (TOZes). By the end of 1920s in the gubernia there had been 23 agricultural artels, 20 TOZes, and 13 state farms. In 1928 collective farms got the first 10 tractors. The agriculture of the area produced 95 per cent of the pre-war produce, the area under the winter and spring crops was 528 thousand hectares or 98 per cent of the area in 1913. The number of all kinds of livestock except horses was larger than in the pre-war period.

Peasants' attitude to the Soviet power in 1920s was complex and varied. But still by the mid-1920s under conditions when on the whole agriculture grew stronger and nearer to the pre-war level the majority of peasants spoke in favour of the Soviet Power.

The Peasant Committees of Mutual Assistance of all the organizations enjoyed the greatest confidence of the rural population. They were organized in the hungry year of 1921 in order to provide help for the families of the Red Army soldiers, persons disabled in the Civil War, widows and orphans. The Peasant Committees had communal plough land, mills, brickworks, woodworking workshops and other subsidiary enterprises rented on favourable conditions. The received incomes went to provide help for the needy families. But at the end of 1920s, due to the change of the Soviet Power policy in the village, activities of the Peasant Committees were **curtailed** and they left the political stage.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. cotton fabrics | a. подсобное производство |
| 2. integrated factory | b. писчебумажное производство |
| 3. on lease | c. льняной трест |
| 4. dye works factory | d. паровозоремонтная мастерская |
| 5. stationary production | e. хлопчатобумажный |
| 6. timber industry | f. на условиях аренды |
| 7. union industry enterprises | g. ватная фабрика |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 8. brickworks | h. лесопильная
промышленность |
| 9. steam-engine-repair shop | i. литьё |
| 10. linen trust | j. прядильная фабрика |
| 11. molding | k. промышленность союзного
подчинения |
| 12. cotton-wool factory | l. валовая продукция |
| 13. overhaul | m. урожайность |
| 14. power plant | n. сортовая и аптекарская
посуда |
| 15. gross output | o. капитальный ремонт |
| 16. felt and leather boots making | p. портняжный промысел |
| 17. cotton and silk fabrics
weaving | q. валяльно-сапожный
промысел |
| 18. to curtail | r. торжественное открытие |
| 19. spinning mill | s. бумаготкацкий и
шелкоткацкий промысел |
| 20. quality and chemist's
glassware | t. красильно-отделочная
фабрика |
| 21. inauguration | u. электростанция |
| 22. crop yield | v. свернуть |
| 23. subsidiary production | w. комбинат |
| 24. tailoring | x. промыслы |
| 25. crafts | y. кирпичный завод |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Объем валовой продукции промышленности; простаивать из-за нехватки сырья и топлива; губернское экономическое совещание; находиться на консервации либо подлежать ликвидации; пищевое, кожевенное, кирпичное, полиграфическое и писчебумажное производство; Кольчугинский медеобрабатывающий завод; выполнить заказ правительства по созданию нового дюралюминиевого сплава для

самолетостроения; паровозоремонтные мастерские в Муроме, занимающиеся средним и капитальным ремонтом паровозов; ввести в эксплуатацию прядильную фабрику на 100 тысяч веретен; построить красильно-отделочную и ватную фабрики; введение второй смены; оконные стекла, сортовая и аптекарская посуда, бутылки и ламповые изделия; высоковольтные линии электропередач от Шатурской ГРЭС на Гусь-Хрустальный, Собинку и Ундол; электростанция; пустить в эксплуатацию ТЭЦ; котлы высокого давления; люди, занятые в различных промыслах; кооперированная кустарная промышленность; удельный вес частного сектора; доля кооперативной торговли; число членов потребительской кооперации; подорванное двумя войнами и революционными потрясениями сельскохозяйственное производство; получив некоторые послабления, связанные с введением НЭПа; общий валовой сбор озимых и яровых культур; «месячники красного пахаря»; оказывать безвозмездную помощь крестьянам; подсобные производства для создания сельскохозяйственных орудий; изготавливать плуги, бороны, топоры, ведра; в порядке шефской помощи; передать в подшефные деревни большое количество молотков, гаечных ключей, болтов и других изделий; индивидуальные крестьянские хозяйства; поголовье всех видов скота; крестьянские комитеты общественной взаимопомощи; общественная запашка; подсобные предприятия, взятые в аренду на льготных условиях; малоимущие семьи.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. In December 1921 the 13th Gubernia Congress of Soviets (councils) studied the issue of the measures to restore industry and ...
a) agriculture b) banking c) transport
2. In the period of the New Economic Policy (NEP) all industry was subdivided into the ... and local.
a) republican b) union c) federal
3. 129 enterprises united into 8 trusts were under the authority of the ... Committee of the Gubernia.
a) Legislative b) Executive c) Judicial

4. By the mid of 1920s the Vladimir Gubernia industry numbered ... enterprises.
 - a) 409
 - b) 509
 - c) 609
5. By the beginning of April 1924, the total number of workers had been 65,388 people, 46 per cent of whom were employed in the ... production.
 - a) cotton fabrics
 - b) metal
 - c) glass industry
6. In the second half of 1920s there was a further process of industry ... in the gubernia.
 - a) dispersion
 - b) closing-down
 - c) concentration
7. The largest metalworking enterprise was the Kolchughino ... Working Factory.
 - a) Copper
 - b) Aluminium
 - c) Iron
8. On the 9th of January 1927 a spinning mill for 100 thousand spindles was put into operation at ... station.
 - a) Mstyora
 - b) Petushki
 - c) Undol
9. At the end of 1920s most enterprises of the linen industry were in the ... Uyezd.
 - a) Melenki
 - b) Vyazniki
 - c) Gorokhovets
10. In 1929 in Gus-Khrustalny the ... Plant after F.E. Dzerzhinsky was put in operation.
 - a) Glass
 - b) Crystal
 - c) Porcelain
11. In 1920s the most large-scale work in the power industry construction was held in the ... of the gubernia.
 - a) north
 - b) south
 - c) west
12. At the Vladimir steam power plant high-pressure steam ... were installed.
 - a) tubes
 - b) engines
 - c) generators
13. By the mid-1920s all the towns and ... villages had been electrified.
 - a) 62
 - b) 72
 - c) 82
14. Handicraftsmen united by Vladimir cottage-industry union were occupied in tailoring, felt and leather boots making, and ...
 - a) woodworking
 - b) metalworking
 - c) weaving

15. Since the beginning of 1920s peasants of the Vladimir Gubernia had increased the area under the grain crops, potatoes, flax and ...
 a) hemp b) onion c) clover
16. To improve the situation in agriculture in the gubernia, especially in the beginning of 1920s, months' campaigns of "the ... ploughmen" were conducted.
 a) white b) red c) yellow
17. Workers gave a great number of hammers, ..., bolts and other things to the villages sponsored by them.
 a) spanners b) spades c) hayforks
18. In 1928 collective farms got the first 10 ...
 a) harrows b) tractors c) ploughs

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. In 1920 many factories did not work due to the lack of raw materials and fuel.
2. In 1921 the Gubernia economic assembly was established.
3. By the mid of 1920s the Vladimir Gubernia industry numbered 409 enterprises, all of them worked.
4. The Vladtorg was the body uniting the trading activity of all the trusts of the Gubernia Sovnarkhoz with the exception of the glass and cotton fabrics trusts.
5. In the second half of 1920s the union industry enterprises were united into two trusts: the Cotton Fabrics Trust of Alexandrov and Vladimir and the Linen Trust of Vyazniki and Murom.
6. In 1922 the Kolchughino Copper Working Factory fulfilled the state order to make new duraluminium alloy for the aircraft industry.
7. In 1926 the steam-engine-repair shops in Murom which did the medium repair and overhaul of steam-engines were enlarged and renamed into the Murom steam-engine-repair works after M.I. Kalinin.

8. In 1920s the dye works and the cotton-wool factory were built in Vladimir.
9. The main part of the Gus-Khrustalny Glass Plant products constituted window glass, quality and chemist's glassware, bottle and lamp glass.
10. In 1920s high-voltage power lines from the hydropower plant in Shatura to Gus-Khustalny, Sobinka and Murom began to work.
11. In 1928 in Vladimir a hydropower plant was put into operation.
12. Almost half of all cottage industry was engaged in weaving and knitting, and woodworking.
13. In 1925 in the gubernia commodities turnover the co-operative trade share was 67.4 per cent, the private trade share equaled 12.7 per cent, the state trade share constituted 19.9 per cent.
14. Many industrial enterprises organized subsidiary production to produce construction tools.
15. In 1922 there were 226 thousand individual peasant farmsteads.
16. Peasants' attitude to the Soviet power in 1920s was complex and negative.
17. The Peasant Committees of Mutual Assistance of all the organizations enjoyed the greatest confidence of the rural population.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What were the leading enterprises united into in 1924?
2. How many enterprises were on lease in the mid-1920s?
3. What was the Vladtorg's role in the economic life of the area?
4. What two trusts were the union industry enterprises united into in the second half of 1920s?
5. What trust was under the republican authority?
6. What alloy was called the kolchugaluminium?
7. What industry remained the leading industry in the gubernia in 1920s?
8. What industry took the second place in the gross industry output in 1920s?

9. Were the capacities of the town power plant in Vladimir and communal electric utilities in Vyazniki, Kovrov and Yuriev-Polskoy enlarged?
10. What percent of all the industry did state industry constitute in 1920s?
11. Was the private sector proportion significant?
12. What opportunity did Russian peasants get as a result of the implementation of the New Economic Policy in 1920s?
13. What agricultural tools did the workers of Murom, Kolchughino and Kovrov produce?
14. What economic structure was there in the gubernia agriculture in 1920s?
15. Why were the Peasant Committees of Mutual Assistance organized in 1921?

Task 7. Be ready to speak on the implementation of the New Economic Policy in the Vladimir Gubernia.

Lesson 2. “The Great Leap” Policy in the Economy of the Area and Political Repressions in the 1920s – 1930s

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) the great leap | ❖ большой скачок |
| 2) storage battery | ❖ аккумулятор |
| 3) amalgamation | ❖ объединение |
| 4) leatherette | ❖ кожсуррогат,
искусственная кожа |
| 5) brass | ❖ латунь |
| 6) rail switches plant | ❖ стрелочный завод |
| 7) veneer plant | ❖ фанерный завод |
| 8) valve plant | ❖ арматурный завод |
| 9) window pane | ❖ оконное стекло |
| 10) apparatus glass | ❖ приборное стекло |

11) mesh	❖ сетка
12) furnace tap block	❖ ПОДОВЫЙ камень
13) rush job	❖ аврал
14) industrial composition	❖ отраслевая структура
15) consumer industry	❖ легкая промышленность
16) to urge	❖ призывать, настоятельно советовать
17) loafer	❖ лодырь, бездельник
18) organization charter	❖ устав
19) generic	❖ типичный
20) draught cattle	❖ рабочий скот
21) to mitigate	❖ смягчить
22) cash grain	❖ товарное зерно
23) procurement	❖ поставки, заготовки
24) farm labourer	❖ батрак
25) social discord	❖ социальная рознь
26) lawlessness	❖ беззаконие, произвол
27) has-been	❖ бывший
28) commissary	❖ уполномоченный
29) to sanction	❖ утвердить
30) zeal	❖ рвение, усердие
31) cry from the depths	❖ крик души
32) to resort to	❖ прибегать к
33) arson	❖ поджог
34) adversary	❖ противник
35) to disrupt	❖ срывать
36) proponent	❖ сторонник
37) to banish	❖ выслать
38) exploits	❖ подвиги, деяния, свершения

At the beginning of 1929 in connection with the new administrative division of the country the Vladimir Gubernia was abolished. On its territory 3 okrugs (regions) were formed, they were the Vladimir, Alexandrov, and Murom regions divided into the districts. The former two

were included into the Ivanovo Region and the latter into the Nizhniy Novgorod Region. In summer 1930 the okrug division was abolished. The regions were divided directly into the districts.

Since 1928 the 5-year planning was introduced in the USSR. In 1929 “the great leap” policy began. The large-scale industrial construction spread. The Vladimir area did not lay aside of it.

In March 1930 on the basis of the steam-engine-repair shops in Kovrov the excavator plant was put into operation. At first the imported excavators were repaired there, but a year later the production of the home-made excavators “Kovrovets” was organized. Since 1934 the improved caterpillar excavators had been produced. In 1937 the plant mastered the serial production of the first universal caterpillar excavators in the USSR. On the 1st of May 1932 in Vladimir the Autopribor Plant, the first one producing instruments for automobiles and tractors in the country, was put into operation. On the basis of the “Pravda” factory for dyeing cotton fabrics also in Vladimir, “Khimplastmass”, a large chemical plant, was built. It was inaugurated on the 5th of March 1932. This plant was the first in the country to master the production of sausage cover and **storage batteries** blocks for the homemade motor vehicles. In 1935 in Vladimir the precise machinery plant (the industrial **amalgamation** “Tekhnika”) was set up on the basis of the training workshops of the Mechanical College. Its first products were bench-type drilling machines. In 1932 in Alexandrov the radio plant was built on the basis of transferred from Moscow Plant Number 3 of the Promsvyaz (Industrial Communication) Trust. At the beginning of 1930s in Alexandrov the factory of **leatherettes** was put into operation.

In 1930 near Kirzhach instead of cottage industry type copper and **brass** workshops the “Red October” plant was built. In addition to it in the same town the plant of motor vehicle headlights was set up.

In December in Murom “Stankopatron” plant as well as the plant of **rail switches** and **veneer plant** were put into operation. Later on, “Stankopatron” plant and Ordzhonokidze plant merged into Ordzhonokidze plant.

In the mid-1930s the integrated linen factory in Melenki, the integrated cotton-fabrics factories in Karabanovo and Strunino as well as the integrated silk factory in Kirzhach were enlarged. In the beginning of 1930s, the mechanical plant was under construction in Gorokhovets.

In 1932 the high voltage transmission line of Ivanovo hydropower plant began to supply electricity to Shuya – Kovrov – Vyazniki, in 1934 the line Kulebaki – Moscow, in 1935 the line Kovrov –Vladimir were built.

A new linen factory “Svobodny Proletarii” (Free Proletarian) was put into operation in Vyazniki. In 1931 a small settlement Kolchughino got the status of a town. In 1939 cable production was separated from the non-ferrous metal-working plant named after Sergo Ordjonikidze and this plant mastered the production of seventeen new alloys. In 1929 in Gus-Khustalnyi on the basis of the textile factory repairing workshops “Krasny Proletarii” **Valve Plant** was organized, and the first **window pane** production line was put into operation. Dzerzhinsky glass factory, the largest in Europe, mastered the production of triplex, three-layer sandwich glass, photographic glass, **apparatus glass**.

In the pre-war time in the Vladimir land 46 large enterprises were built. New structure of industry was formed. Machine-building and metal-working became the leading branch. New branches of industry appeared such as chemical and radio-engineering industries, shipbuilding and instrument making which made it possible to give up the imports of machines and equipment. The best achievements of the local specialists were the special alloy Kolchugaluminium, the first in the country metal **mesh**, the first in the country first class radio receivers, technology of making **furnace tap blocks** from quartzite which made it thrice cheaper than those made abroad and enabled them to withstand 2000 meltings. The Vladimir land dearly paid for the industrialization. Its price was the destruction of agriculture, constant **rush job** exceeding the limits of the possible, large material waste and very often low production standards. Many directors of the enterprises underwent repressions, among them there were the director of Tochmash plant Gradner, the director of the chemical plant Likhtenbaum, the director of the Abelman factory in Kovrov Britov.

As a result of the industrialization by the beginning of 1940s as to the **industrial composition**, engineering, possibility of the most important machines and equipment production the Vladimir land as well as the whole country had generally been at the level typical of the developed countries. But manual labour still predominated in agriculture and construction. The **consumer industry** and infrastructure (construction of roads, grain elevators, warehouses) wasn't developed properly. On the whole by 1940s a gigantic leap had been made in the economy, but it was done by means unacceptable for civilized countries.

Since the second half of 1929 collective farms formation in the Vladimir land as well as in other regions of the country had been sped up. Newspapers glorified the collective farm economy and the advantages of the collectivism.

Communists, young communist league members, workers activists, the village poor were the propagandists of the collective farm economy. Intelligentsia (teachers, doctors, etc.) had **to urge** peasants to join collective farms. But they showed either indifference to collective farms formation or disapproval of it. Thus, local newspapers informed that “doctor Mershin in Vladimir was sentenced to a 4-year term of strict isolation in a labour correction camp for anti-Soviet kulak propaganda”. Mershin was accused of saying allegedly that “the Soviet power shouldn't have helped the village poor because all of them are **loafers**”. Agitators frightened individual peasants, threatened them with all possible punishments. Individual farms were levied unbearable taxes. Thus, authorities used all possible measures to force peasants to join collective farms. Collective farms were organized in a hurry. The Vladimir District Land Department recommended registering collective farms without any **organization charters**. As a result of it by the 10th of March 1930 collectivization plan in the Vladimir District had been significantly overfulfilled: the amount of plough land in collective farms constituted 200 thousand hectares instead of 115 thousand hectares as it had been planned. Some districts proclaimed to be the districts of complete collectivization already in May.

As to the forms collectivization took in the Vladimir land, they were the associations for joint cultivation of land and **generic** “farming association”. By March 1930 one commune was organized, it was in the Vyazniki District. This commune was called “To the Bright Life” and included 15 farmsteads.

The technical equipment of the collective farms was insufficient. Thus, in the Vladimir District there were only 10 tractors per 46 collective farms, in the Suzdal District only 6 tractors per 19 collective farms, in the Stavrovo and Gorokhovets Districts there was only 1 tractor per 14 and 10 collective farms respectively. Other districts had no tractors at all.

The collective farms provision with **draught cattle** was also unsatisfactory: an average workload for one horse equaled 11.3 hectares. Insufficiency and uneven distribution of horses in collective farms was supposed to be **mitigated** by the organization of machine and tractor stations, but in the spring of 1930 in the Vladimir land they had not been organized yet.

Collectivization was called to give **cash grain** to the state, which was necessary for export and getting currency required for purchasing abroad machines and tools for the industrialization of the country. In 1929 collective farms in the Vladimir land gave the state twice the amount of grain wanted according to the plan. **Procurement** of other agricultural products grew as well: egg purchases grew ninefold, those of potatoes became 126 times as many. Meat procurement in the Vladimir District in 1930 grew threefold (by 182.2%) in comparison with 1928. But it was a consequence of mass cattle slaughter caused by peasants’ unwillingness to give their private cattle to collective farms. Its result in 1930 was a sharp livestock reduction and the low level of cattle breeding, decrease of milk and butter purchases.

Collective farms formation was accompanied by dekulakization or elimination of peasant households. This process became especially big after the adoption of the Communist Party Central Committee Politburo resolution “About the Measures of Kulak Household Liquidation in the Regions of Complete Collectivization”. According to this resolution all the kulak families’ possessions were due to confiscation: cattle, farm

structures, seed stocks and deposits in saving banks. All the confiscated kulak property had to be transferred to indivisible funds of collective farms as the entrance fee of poor farmers and **farm labourers**. Thus, **social discord** in the village was artificially accelerated. There was no strict definition of the word kulak, which gave the way to total **lawlessness**. Among the kulaks there turned out to be many peasants of average means. One fourth of all the kulaks had no cattle. Only 6 out of 293 dispossessed kulak families, according to the available data, used hired labour, but no more than two people and no longer than for a year. However, in the Vladimir Region (including 11 districts) by the June of 1930 District Executive Committees had scheduled to dekulakization 4173 peasant households. The total number of peasant households in the Region at that time was 131 600. Thus, about 3.2 per cent of peasant households fell due to dekulakization. Very often peasants' business activities prior to 1917 as well as the kinship with "**has-beens**" could be used as a pretext for dekulakization. Thus, the big entrepreneurship activity of their grandfather who had died in 1917 served as a cause for dekulakization of the Doronovs' household in the village of Lemeshok. In the same Lemeshok village the wife of the former priest was dekulakized. It was no excuse that her husband had died in 1917 and she herself had been considered unemployable for health reason. In Simonovo village P. Kulvinov was dekulakized as a former subcontractor, at that it was revealed that he was 70 and had been blind since 1916. According to the law families of the Red Army men and commanders should not be subjected to exile and confiscation of property. However, in practice the cases of houses and possessions confiscation from this category of peasants were not uncommon. In the village of Lyakhovitsy peasant Sidorov, an active participant of the February and October revolutions wounded in the October days in Petrograd and serving then in the Red Army, was subjected to the first category dekulakization.

Dekulakization was conducted with lots of abuses. In the villages it was performed as a rule by **commissaries** heading the bodies of active functionaries from poor peasants in accordance with the lists compiled and sanctioned at the local level. Their **zeal** was quite understandable because

the poor peasants got one fourth of the confiscated property and that's why they were interested in the big number of dekulakized peasant households.

During the collectivization and dekulakization, the local authorities' activities caused a great number of complaints. Complaints were sent to different organizations: to prosecutor's office, regional and district bodies of the Soviet power, newspaper offices. Every day in 1930 20 – 25 people visited the complaint office in Vladimir. Peasants complained about unlawful land confiscation and its transfer to the collective farm, about expropriation of a horse and a cow and their handover to the collective farm. These complaints resembling a **cry from the depths** did not find any respond from the local authorities. Then peasants addressed their complaints to M.I. Kalinin, Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (VTSIK). So on the 23d of March 1930 the secretariat of VTSIK sent a letter to the Chairman of the District Executive Committee that "the Vladimir Region is one of the most adverse districts according to the number of complaints and visitors complaining to Kalinin about the wrong fulfillment of the government directions... Your region gave 150 complainers and last days... their number tends to grow".

The absolute majority of complaints were decided in favour of collective farms. It forced peasants **to resort to** other measures. One of the protest forms was stealing of the collective farms' property, which earlier had been their own one. The punishment for this crime in accordance with the legislation existing at that time was very strict up to the use of the capital punishment. Active resistance took the form of **arsons** of the collective farms structures and activists' households. In Zapolitsy village only during one month of 1930 there were more than 11 arsons. Collective farms **adversaries** everywhere slaughtered livestock. In some villages peasants **disrupted** the collective farmers' meetings. And finally, there were the cases of assassinations of the collectivization **proponents**. But peasants seldom resorted to violence; generally, they tried to find justice legally.

Peasants resistance to collectivization and famine threat made authorities turn to manoeuvring. In order to release the tense situation in the village on the 2d of March 1930 Stalin wrote an article "Dizzy with

Success". After that in the Vladimir Region as well as in other regions of the country there was a mass peasant withdrawal from collective farms and the liquidation of collective farms themselves. It can be clearly seen by the example of the Gatikhino collective farm. If in early March 1930 there were 413 peasant households in that collective farm, then by the end of that month only 78 of them stayed, that is less than 19 per cent.

After gathering a rich harvest in the autumn of 1930, a new round of collectivization began. By the end of 1933 in the Vladimir Region about 70 per cent of all the peasant households had been consolidated in collective farms, by the end of the 2d five-year plan period that figure had already been close to 100 per cent. But what were the outcomes of collectivization?

Collectivization dealt a heavy blow to the village. A small but most active part of peasantry underwent mass repressions. The hopes to create a big modern machine-based agricultural production were not fully justified. Manual labour still dominated in agriculture. The material incentive of peasants to hard work dropped sharply. Crop yield and cattle productivity stayed at the same level. Agriculture in a far greater degree than earlier was a source for the forced industrialization of the country.

The beginning of mass repressions in the USSR coincided with the period of "the great change". At the first stage they were directed against class aliens: former representatives of non-proletarian parties, intelligentsia, clergy and peasants. Those years were so notorious for religion and church persecution. Churches were closed, the church plate was confiscated. Churches were used as warehouses, industrial enterprises, and in some better cases as clubs and museums. Priests and the most active believers were repressed. Thus, 14 Murom District residents were found guilty that in 1929 – 1930 they organized secret meetings where "they carried on agitation against the closing of churches and called for mass protests" as well as "worked out the methods of struggle against the formation of collective farms". According to the resolution of the special three members of secret police one person was shot, six were sent to concentration camps, all the rest were exiled to the North. Bishop Vasily of Kineshma was repressed in Vyazniki. He came there in 1925 but in 1927

was already **banished** by the local authorities “for anti-Soviet propaganda”. The Cathedral of the Lady of Kazan Icon, where he served the mess, was soon closed and then destroyed, In Kovrov in 1920s priest A.I. Blagoveshchensky, Archimandrite Afanasi, S.G. Sakharov, Bishop Gregory (Kozyrev) and others were arrested.

In 1930 the public Industrial Party trial was held in Moscow, at which a group of prominent scientists and engineers was accused of “sabotage”. Part of the convicts was sent to the construction of the first in the country excavator plant in Kovrov.

Among them there was an engineer Revokatov who later on developed the system of direct-flow boilers named after him. He was accused of sabotage because when working at a mine in Donetsk he ordered to take from the neighbouring mine a piece of rope unnecessary for them in order to change the worn-out mine lift rope. The future nuclear physicist Dolezhal was also convicted as well as Professor Charnovsky, the most prominent specialist in metallurgy who had already been famous in the pre-revolutionary Russia and renowned all over the world.

The peak of mass repressions fell to the second half of 1930s. At this time there was exterminated that part of communists who had participated in the revolution, still kept in their memory the previous Leninist period and could have their own opinion about the ways of the Soviet society development.

So, in 1937 M. K. Shpolin, the First Secretary of the District Committee of the Communist Party, and V. A. Vinogradov, Chairman of the District Executive Committee, as well as some leading specialists: K. A. Arkadyev, Head of the District Land Department, Polyakov, Chief Agronomist, Burov, Chief Zootechnician (livestock specialist), Sedryugin, Chief Medical Advisor, and others were arrested in Alexandrov. Many of them were soon shot. In the same 1937 repressions reached Sudogda. There N.I. Fedorov, the First Secretary of the District Committee of the Communist Party, Ya. P. Kolpakov, Chairman of the District Executive Committee, A.S. Plastinin, the local newspaper editor, G.I.Trubnikov, Head of the District Land Department, I.S. Morozov, Head of the District Finance Department, were arrested. In Gus-Khrustalny the Chairman of the

District Executive Committee S. A. Garabashin and the director of a plant Pivovarov were repressed. In 1937 – 1938 in Vladimir Gramophone Plant Director K. F. Godner and Chemical Plant Director Lihtenbaum, in Kameshkovo Sverdlov Factory Director N. I. Britov, in Kolchugino Ordzhonikidze Plant Director Ye. I. Parkhomenko and other Party and Soviet leaders as well as managerial personnel were arrested. Many of them died.

Repressions touched upon all the social strata: workers, peasants, intelligentsia and army. In 1930s in the Vladimir land according to incomplete data more than 10800 people were arrested, every fifth man was shot. The majority of the repressed were later on amnestied and legally rehabilitated (i.e., acquitted and had their rights restored).

In course of terror policy qualified cadres were exterminated. They were replaced by the people having no experience and knowledge, who were frightened to death by repression and that is why were afraid of taking initiative in order not to get into the repression grinding machine.

The main phenomenon of 1930s was the contradictory nature of social and political life. In spite of all its drama, the ideals of strong state power, patriotism, labour enthusiasm established in the society. Social atmosphere was not only filled with gloomy notes of growing cult of personality but also with the pathos of creation, **exploits** and mighty enterprises.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. storage batteries | a. латунь |
| 2. bench-type drilling machines | b. арматурный завод |
| 3. apparatus glass | c. приборостроение |
| 4. brass | d. товарное зерно |
| 5. industrial composition | e. рабочий скот |
| 6. valve plant | f. раскулаченный |
| 7. subcontractor | g. аккумулятор |
| 8. arsons | h. усердие |

9. instrument making	i. настольные сверлильные станки
10. withdrawal	j. отраслевая структура
11. rush job	k. животноводство
12. incentive	l. приборное стекло
13. church plate	m. лодырь
14. banish	n. уполномоченный
15. dispossessed	o. аврал
16. consumer industry	p. хозяйственные руководители
17. convict	q. мясорубка
18. direct-flow boiler	r. бюро жалоб
19. loafer	s. осужденный
20. managerial personnel	t. легкая промышленность
21. zeal	u. устав
22. cattle breeding	v. батрак
23. organization charter	w. прямоточный котел
24. cash grain	x. церковная утварь
25. draught cattle	y. выслать
26. farm labourer	z. подрядчик
27. complaint office	aa. старший врач
28. commissary	bb. отток, уход
29. grinding machine	cc. стимул
30. chief medical advisor	dd. поджог

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Политика «большого скачка»; экскаватор на гусеничном ходу; на базе фабрики для окраски хлопчатобумажной ткани «Правда»; завод прецизионного оборудования; завод автофар; высоковольтная электролиния; новая льноткацкая фабрика; сплавы; арматурный завод «Красный пролетарий»; первая очередь по производству оконного стекла; отказаться от импорта ряда машин и оборудования; металлическая сетка; радиоприемники; технология изготовления

подовых камней из кварцита, выдерживавших две тысячи плавков и втрое дешевле зарубежных; дорого заплатить за индустриализацию; разорение сельского хозяйства, постоянные авралы и работа на пределе человеческих возможностей; подвергнуться репрессиям; отраслевая структура, техническое оснащение, возможности производства важнейших видов машин и оборудования; ручной труд; проявлять равнодушие или неприятие колхозного строя; грозить всевозможными карами; облагать непосильными налогами; Владимирское окружное земельное отделение; перевыполнить; районы сплошной коллективизации; товарищества по совместной обработке земли и сельскохозяйственные артели; обеспеченность колхозов рабочим скотом; малочисленность и неравномерность распределения лошадей по отдельным колхозам; товарное зерно, необходимое для экспорта и получения валюты с целью закупок за границей машин и станков для индустриализации страны; массовый забой скота, вызванный нежеланием крестьян отдавать свой личный скот в колхоз; сопровождаться раскулачиванием крестьянских хозяйств; подлежать конфискации; крестьяне-середняки; определить к раскулачиванию; проводить с большими злоупотреблениями; уполномоченные, возглавлявшие актив бедноты; бюро жалоб; не находить отклика у местных властей; расхищение колхозного имущества; поджоги колхозных строений и имущества активистов; срывать колхозные собрания; массовый отток крестьян из колхозов; нанести тяжёлый удар по деревне; урожайность полей и продуктивность животноводства; осудить ряд известных ученых и инженеров за «вредительство»; истреблять квалифицированные кадры; попасть в мясорубку репрессий.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. In 1929 the Vladimir Gubernia was abolished, on its territory 3 okrugs (regions) were formed, they were the Vladimir, ... and Murom regions.
- a) Suzdal b) Kovrov c) Alexandrov

2. In 1929 “the great ...” policy began.
 - a) explosion
 - b) leap
 - c) change
3. In March 1930 on the basis of the steam-engine-repair shops in Kovrov the ... plant was put into operation.
 - a) chemical
 - b) radio-engineering
 - c) excavator
4. “Khimplastmass” was the first in the country to master the production of ... cover and storage batteries blocks for the homemade motor vehicles.
 - a) sausage
 - b) cheese
 - c) wire
5. The first products of the industrial amalgamation “Tekhnika” were the bench-type ... machines.
 - a) sewing
 - b) drilling
 - c) turning
6. In 1930 in ... “Stankopatron” plant as well as the plant of rail switches and veneer plant were put into operation.
 - a) Murom
 - b) Vladimir
 - c) Gorokhovets
7. In ... a small settlement Kolchughino got the status of a town.
 - a) 1930
 - b) 1931
 - c) 1932
8. In the pre-war time in the Vladimir land ... and metal-working became the leading branch.
 - a) textile industry
 - b) chemical industry
 - c) machine-building
9. At the end of 1930s manual labour still predominated in agriculture and ...
 - a) construction
 - b) consumer industry
 - c) glass industry
10. Collective farms were organized ...
 - a) gradually
 - b) in a hurry
 - c) regularly
11. The technical equipment of the collective farms was ...
 - a) sufficient
 - b) insufficient
 - c) oversufficient
12. Collectivization was called to give ... grain to the state.
 - a) cash
 - b) selected
 - c) feeding
13. All the confiscated kulak property had to be transferred to ... funds of collective farms as the entrance fee of poor farmers and farm labourers.
 - a) divisible
 - b) indivisible
 - c) capital

7. Dzerzhinsky glass factory, the largest in Europe, mastered the production of triplex, three-layer sandwich glass, photographic glass, apparatus glass.
8. The best achievements of the local specialists were the special alloy Kolchugaluminium, the first in the country metal mesh, the first in the country first class radio receivers, technology of making furnace tap blocks from quartzite which made it twice cheaper than those made abroad and enabled them to withstand 1000 meltings.
9. Since the second half of 1929 collective farms formation in the Vladimir land had been sped up.
10. Intelligentsia showed a strong approval of collective farms formation.
11. As to the forms collectivization took in the Vladimir land, they were the associations for joint cultivation of land and generic “farming association”.
12. Peasants willingly gave their private cattle to collective farms.
13. Social discord in the village was artificially accelerated.
14. There was a strict definition of the word kulak, which gave the way to a definite order.
15. Very often peasants’ business activities prior to 1917 as well as the kinship with “has-beens” could be used as a pretext for dekulakization.
16. During the collectivization and dekulakization the local authorities’ activities caused a small number of complaints.
17. One of the protest forms against collectivization was stealing of the collective farms’ property, which earlier had been their own one.
18. Collectivization dealt a heavy blow to the village.
19. Churches were used as warehouses, industrial enterprises, and in some better cases as clubs and museums.
20. In the second half of 1930s there was exterminated that part of communists who hadn’t participated in the revolution.
21. Repressions touched upon only intelligentsia.
22. In course of terror policy qualified cadres were exterminated.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. When was the Vladimir Gubernia abolished?
2. What plant mastered the serial production of the first universal caterpillar excavators in the USSR in 1937?
3. What did the Autopribor Plant produce in 1930s?
4. When did the non-ferrous metal-working plant named after Sergo Ordjonikidze master the production of seventeen new alloys?
5. What glass factory was the largest in Europe?
6. What new branches of industry appeared in the pre-war time in the Vladimir land?
7. What were the best achievements of the local specialists in the pre-war time?
8. What price did the Vladimir land pay for the industrialization?
9. Did authorities use all possible measures to force peasants to join collective farms?
10. What kulak families' possessions were due to confiscation?
11. What could be used as a pretext for dekulakization?
12. Should families of the Red Army men and commanders be subjected to exile and confiscation of property, according to the law? Did practice always coincide with the law?
13. Who as a rule performed dekulakization in the villages?
14. What did peasants complain about during collectivization?
15. What made authorities turn to manoeuvring?
16. What were the outcomes of collectivization?
17. Whom did mass repressions in the USSR were directed against at the first stage?
18. What communists were exterminated in the second half of 1930s?
19. Whom were exterminated qualified cadres replaced by?
20. What was the main phenomenon of 1930s?

Task 7. Name the victims of political repressions of the 1930s in the Vladimir land.

Lesson 3. Culture in the 1920s – 1930s

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1) training school | ❖ техникум |
| 2) factory apprenticeship | ❖ фабрично-заводское
ученичество |
| 3) locality | ❖ населенный пункт |
| 4) minor | ❖ несовершеннолетний |
| 5) maladjusted | ❖ трудновоспитуемый |
| 6) surge | ❖ всплеск |
| 7) to evict | ❖ изгнать, выселить |
| 8) to demolish | ❖ сломать, снести |
| 9) icon screen | ❖ иконостас |
| 10) the Church of St. John the
Evangelist | ❖ Иоанно-Богословская церковь |
| 11) the Church of the Myrrh-
bearers | ❖ Мирносицкая церковь |
| 12) detention | ❖ заключение |
| 13) politically loaded | ❖ политизированный |
| 14) recovering | ❖ возвращение, восстановление |

World War I and the Civil War as well as revolutionary disturbances had a disastrous influence on Russia's culture. Bolsheviki tried to solve these problems by means of extraordinary measures. The old system of education including parish schools, elementary and uyezd schools, junior gymnasiums and gymnasiums was liquidated. The main objective of the new power was socialist doctrine propaganda and corresponding education of people. Comprehensive labour school consisting of two stages was created. The growing illiteracy among the adult population caused the special concern of the Bolsheviki. In 1920 in the Vladimir Gubernia the network of extraordinary commission on the liquidation of illiteracy was created, it consisted of volost, uyezd and gubernia commissions. On this committee initiative in 1921 the census of the illiterate was taken. They

turned to be 225 000 people. The census took into account all the illiterate from the age of 8 up to 50 years.

By the 1st of January 1922 there were opened 500 centres of illiteracy liquidation. It was supposed to liquidate illiteracy by 1924. Then the deadline was transferred to 1927.

School education played a decisive role in the liquidation of illiteracy. As to the number of students in general education schools of the Guberniya, by the mid-1920s it had already surpassed the pre-revolutionary level. By 1925 there had been 543 schools with 134 887 students. 1553 people studied at **training schools** and at the workers' faculty (educational establishment set up to prepare peasants and workers for higher education); 263 teenagers studied at the vocational schools of the **factory apprenticeship**. By 1920s there had been 304 public libraries in the guberniya and many village reading rooms. Motion-picture installations worked in 150 **localities**. In 1929 a Library Training School was opened in Vladimir (now it is a College of Culture and Art).

Public education achieved the greatest success in the centre of the guberniya. By 1927 the illiteracy in Vladimir had been liquidated. Speaking about educational establishments there were 15 schools of the 1st and 2nd stages with 4 300 students, 4 training schools: pedagogical, industrial and economic and medical with the total number of 1600 students, 8 professional courses, a school for the Guberniya Soviet and Party functionaries. In 1926 the workers faculty with engineering and biological departments was opened.

In 1917 a newspaper "Golos Naroda (The Voice of the People)" began to come out in Vladimir, it was a newspaper of the Vladimir Guberniya Soviet of Workers', Peasants', and Soldiers' Deputies, in several months the newspaper was renamed "Izvestiya (News)", and since the 2nd of July 1920 it has acquired the name of "Prizyv (Call)". A member of the first editorial board was poet Alexander Bezymensky.

Concurrently there was the struggle with the child homelessness and criminality. In 1922 in the Guberniya there were 14 Commissions for Cases of Minors. 11 reception centres for 257 children were organized as well as a labour institution for **maladjusted** children for 35 people and

medical screening centre for 20 people. But these measures were of course insufficient. Young Pioneers Organization set up in the Vladimir Guberniya in 1923 also helped in the struggle with the child homelessness. The pioneers were actively involved into the work of different circles and societies, mainly it was model aeroplane flying, antireligious propaganda, money collection for strengthening of the Army and Navy. All the work of the Pioneer organization served the only purpose to educate the younger generations in the spirit of the communist morality.

As it had already been mentioned, the Vladimir land gave Russia many outstanding academic and cultural figures. Some of them also continued their work after the October Revolution. They were Ivan Mikhailovich Gubkin (1871 – 1939), founder of Russia's petroleum geology; Pavel Ivanovich Lebedev-Polyansky (1882 – 1848), theorist of literature, academician; Alexander Nikolayevich Barsukov (1891 – 1957), professor of Moscow State University, born in the village of Ilinskoye of the Sudogda District; Alexander Alexandrovich Mikulin (1895 – 1985), aircraft engine designer, Hero of Socialist Labour, native of Vladimir.

The decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the 23rd of January 1918 separated the Church from the state and the school from the Church. The first **surge** of antireligious persecutions followed the decree. In the summer of 1918, the archbishop and monks were **evicted** from the Nativity Monastery in Vladimir, and in autumn the Guberniya Cheka (Extraordinary Commission) moved to the monastery stayed there up to 1921. Later on, in 1930 the white-stone Nativity Cathedral built in the 12th century and the bell tower built in 1654 were **demolished**.

Persecutions grew stronger in 1922. Because of the famine in the Volga area and the Urals the Council of People's Commissars decided to confiscate church treasures and to use the means received from their sale as a famine relief. Gold and silver confiscation began in the churches of the guberniya, precious silver and gold decorations were barbarically taken from the icons and **icon screens**, bells were removed and sent to remelting. Churches were closed everywhere. The Church of St. Elijah, the Church of

St. Sergius, **the Church of St. John the Evangelist** and **the Church of the Myrrh-bearers** were demolished in Vladimir. In summer 1923 the Princess Nunnery was closed and in 1926 – the Assumption Cathedral. By 1939 only 4 bishops had not been imprisoned in the Vladimir land, all the rest had either been killed or held in **detention**.

A mass campaign for renaming towns, streets and squares was a characteristic feature of 1920s – 1930s. It was a political action and demonstrated a break with the pre-revolutionary past. In many ways this campaign was a continuation of sanctions against the Russian Orthodox Church. There appeared **politically loaded** placenames – Krasnoe Ekho (Red Echo), Krasny Mayak (Red Beacon), Krasny Oktyabr (Red October), Orgtrud (Organized Labour) and so on. There were attempts to rename Vladimir, but fortunately they were not put into effect. Mainly the street and square names fell the victims to this campaign. Vladimir is a good example of it. Before the revolution of 1917 there were 119 streets and squares whose names naturally formed integral system of the town placenames and performed the role of the orienting points in the town environment. The first wave of streets renaming ran through the town in 1923 when following the decision of the Town Council Presidium 18 streets lost their old names.

In 1927 the second wave swept off other 62 historical placenames from the town map. Thus, the renaming campaigns were of the mass nature, pursued political aims, were timed to coincide with the dates of revolutionary events and were initiated from above. New names ignoring the norms of the Russian language as well as cultural and historical peculiarities of the Vladimir area towns were hardly assimilated by their residents. As a result of renaming campaigns about 80 per cent of historical placenames were deleted. Due to the fact that the renaming was a political action, the problem of **recovering** old historical names has begun to be openly discussed only since 1989.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. comprehensive labour school | a. техникум |
| 2. workers' faculty | b. изба-читальня |
| 3. training school | c. уроженец |
| 4. vocational school of the factory apprenticeship | d. единая трудовая школа |
| 5. library training school | e. комиссия по делам несовершеннолетних |
| 6. reading room | f. населенный пункт |
| 7. motion-picture installations | g. заключение |
| 8. famine relief | h. врачебно-наблюдательный пункт |
| 9. locality | i. профессиональная школа ФЗУ |
| 10. detention | j. рабфак |
| 11. to evict | k. помощь голодающим |
| 12. native | l. киноустановки |
| 13. medical screening centre | m. библиотечный техникум |
| 14. Commission for Cases of Minors | n. выселить |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Пагубно сказаться на культуре; единая трудовая школа двух ступеней; растущая неграмотность взрослого населения; пункты по ликвидации неграмотности; рабфак с техническим и биологическим факультетами; борьба с беспризорностью и детской преступностью; авиамоделизм; сбор средств на укрепление армии и флота; воспитать подрастающее поколение в духе коммунистической морали; создатель отечественной нефтяной геологии; литературовед; уроженец; конструктор авиационных моторов; первый всплеск

2. In 1920 in the Vladimir Gubernia the network of extraordinary commission on the liquidation of illiteracy was created.
3. By 1925 there had been 243 schools with 134 887 students in the Vladimir Gubernia.
4. By 1930 the illiteracy in Vladimir hadn't been liquidated.
5. In 1917 a newspaper "Golos Naroda (The Voice of the People)" began to come out in Vladimir.
6. Young Pioneers Organization was set up in the Vladimir Guberniya in 1927.
7. In the summer of 1918, the archbishop and monks were evicted from the Nativity Cathedral in Vladimir.
8. In 1922 gold and silver confiscation began in the churches of the Guberniya, precious silver and gold decorations were barbarically taken from the icons and icon screens, bells were removed and sent to remelting.
9. A mass campaign for renaming towns, streets and squares was a characteristic feature of 1920s.
10. There were no attempts to rename Vladimir.
11. As a result of renaming campaigns about 90 per cent of historical placenames were deleted.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. When was the network of extraordinary commission on the liquidation of illiteracy created in the Vladimir Gubernia?
2. What educational establishments did teenagers study at in 1920s?
3. How many public libraries had there been in the guberniya by 1920s?
4. When was the newspaper "Izvestiya (News)" renamed "Prizyv (Call)"?
5. What measures were taken to struggle with the child homelessness and criminality?
6. What activities were pioneers actively involved into?

7. What outstanding academic and cultural figures, the natives of the Vladimir Gubernia, continued their work after the October Revolution?
8. When did the first surge of antireligious persecutions begin? When did the persecutions grow stronger? How were they manifested?
9. Was a mass campaign for renaming towns, streets and squares a political action?
10. What politically loaded placenames appeared in 1920s – 1930s?
11. What did new names ignore?

Task 7. Be ready to describe the cultural life in the region in the 1920s – 1930s.

Unit 7. THE VLADIMIR REGION IN THE YEARS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

Lesson 1. Citizens of the Vladimir Region at the Fronts of the Great Patriotic War

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) utter | ❖ крайний, полный |
| 2) presumptuous | ❖ самонадеянный,
высокомерный, наглый |
| 3) crusade | ❖ поход, кампания |
| 4) martial law | ❖ военное положение |
| 5) death-roll | ❖ список погибших |
| 6) infantry school | ❖ пехотное училище |
| 7) machine-gun platoons | ❖ пулемётный взвод |
| 8) State Defence Committee | ❖ Государственный комитет
обороны |
| 9) pursuit | ❖ истребительный |
| 10) voluntary people's unit | ❖ народное ополчение |
| 11) deployment | ❖ развертывание, размещение |
| 12) deed | ❖ поступок |
| 13) frontier post | ❖ пограничная застава |
| 14) posthumously | ❖ посмертно |
| 15) People's Commissariat of
Internal Affairs | ❖ Народный комиссариат
внутренних дел |
| 16) squadron commander | ❖ командир эскадрильи |
| 17) to ram | ❖ таранить |

In the first days of the war the feelings amongst the residents of the Vladimir region as in all the country ranged from confusion and shock to **utter** self-assurance. There were even reasonings about revolution and proletarian solidarity of the Russian and German working men. Thus in the evening of June 22 the meeting of many

thousands people was held in Vladimir near the Pushkin Park where the speeches were made by the engine-driver Spiridonov and the deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, director of the gramophone factory Batalin. The resolutions of the meeting stated: “We know well that this war is imposed on us not by the German working people who with suffering bear on their shoulders all the burdens of the second imperialistic war. The war is imposed on the Soviet Union by the **presumptuous** clique of the German fascist rulers and blood-thirsty butcher Hitler who declared the **crusade** against the motherland of the proletarians of the whole world”.

By a special decree the **martial law** was introduced in the Vladimir region. On June 24 the garrison commander major-general Pronin established a special regime in Vladimir. The residents were obliged to observe blackout, night movements without passes were prohibited and the working hours of recreation facilities were limited.

Among the multitude of the coming up problems the mobilization was in the first place. Almost 300 000 of our fellow residents were drafted into the Army from towns and districts of the Vladimir region according to its up-to-date maps. The Remembrance Book published in honour of the 50th anniversary of the victory mentions 279 397 mobilized men. However, one year later an additional list had to be issued. This testifies to the conclusion that the number of mobilized men and **death-roll** was not disclosed completely. 134 000 out of them did return home.

The Vladimir region hosted, accommodated, trained and equipped many military units, especially, in 1941-42 when its territory became the front-line area. 34 military units were formed in the region. Three armoured trains “Ilya Muromets”, “Kovrov Bolshevik” and “F. Dzerzhinsky” left for the front. The region provided almost 19 thousand horses, 3 thousand automobiles and 252 tractors.

On the eve of the war the courses of the advanced training of command officers in reserve were transferred from Ivanovo to Vladimir, which later became the **infantry school**. In autumn of 1941 when the fascists were going to Moscow it issued the first graduates – the

commanders of the infantry and **machine-gun platoons**. The composite battalion of students who were just awarded the rank of the junior lieutenant numbering 534 men had its first baptism of fire on the approaches to the capital. For many of them their first combat became the last one. The approach of the frontline demanded the formation of the coordinating bodies of power. On the basis of the statement of the **State Defence Committee** the local defence committees were formed in 160 towns of the country. Five of them were on the territories, which are now part of the Vladimir region – Alexandrov, Vladimir, Gus-Khrustalny, Kovrov and Murom. They joined the efforts of the civil and military powers. Thus, the Vladimir Defense Committee was composed of the Secretary of the City Party Committee Osipov, the chairman of the City Executive Committee Fomichev and garrison commander Abramov. Its session did not last long and decisions had the nature of military orders.

In autumn 1941 the Defence Committees of Murom, Kovrov and four other towns organized the activities of 200 thousand men on construction of defensive structures. Just around Vladimir 130 km defence surrounding was under construction. This fact indirectly confirms that the highest echelons of power were not sure about the fate of Moscow. Besides construction, the defence committees were in charge of the formation of **pursuit** and **voluntary people's units**. Severe measures had to be taken to support order in the region, which found its expression not only in fighting against saboteurs, but also against marauders, bandits and panic-mongers. First, a great wave of refugees passed through the Vladimir region and then returnees to the areas freed from the occupation. The people had to be received, fed and provided with jobs.

A lot of attention had to be given to the system of general military training. During the first war period it embraced about 300 000 persons and included elderly men, women and youth. They formed air-defence units and self-defence groups responsible for chemical and sanitary protection of the population. They also guarded the most important objectives.

Reception of the wounded and equipment of hospitals was another page in the history of our region in the war period. For Vladimir, which had no combat actions, it was the **deployment** of military evacuation hospitals that was probably one of the most remembered and outstanding events. It is enough to quote some figures. The town, whose population numbered 60 thousand people in 1941, managed to receive no less than 250 000 wounded. 18 hospitals were deployed here together with the accompanying services of evacuation points, blood transfusion stations, etc.

Many of our fellow residents performed heroic **deeds** during the war years. Thus, the personnel of the 13th frontier **post** of the Vladimir-Volynsky border detachment under the command of the Kovrov school-leaver A. Lopatin kept on fighting, being fully encircled, from June 22 to July 2, 1941. Many soldiers were killed (only 3 of them survived). A. V. Lopatin was **posthumously** awarded the title of the hero of the Soviet Union.

The defence of the Brest fortress lasted for a whole month. The 132nd detached battalion of the **People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs** was a part of its garrison including 18 soldiers from Vyazniki and Gorohovets.

On the fifth day of the war all of the country learned out about the feat of Nikolay Gastello from Murom. On June 26, 1941 he directed his plane with a crew of four men at the accumulation of the army vehicles of the enemy.

The deed of Nikolay Gastello was repeated in the war years over 300 times including the feat of our fellow-resident, a **squadron commander** major Sergey Gerasimov.

In fighting near Kalinin (Tver) the heroic act was committed by the son of the Vladimir railway worker Yevgeny Pitchugin. On March 19, 1942 in air combat he **rammed** the German plane.

In winter of 1941 the workers of the Murom railway junction built the armoured train "Ilya Muromets" after the working hours. It left for the front in February of 1942 as part of the detached Gorky division of armoured trains and had baptism by fire near Oryol, liberated Warsaw

and ended its battle route near Germany. Murom railway workers A. V. Soldatov, A. V. Biriukov, A. G. Shmelyov, A. V. Zhurikhin and many other residents of the Vladimir region fought as members of the crew of the armoured train.

When the fighting took place on the near approaches to Stalingrad the 222nd Vladimir infantry regiment as part of the 49th Ivanovo volunteer infantry division arrived there. In early September 1942 the regiment went into its first combat that lasted 5 days.

There were over 70 special Komsomol youth mobilizations during the war. 19-year-old Mikhail Volkov and Nikolay Kozlov were awarded the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union for fording the Dnepr River. 18 year-old Vyacheslav Smirnov heroically died in the Baltics and was posthumously awarded the title of the Hero. Gennady Chekhlov was also very young when he left for the front. His tank brigade made a long battle route and Marshal Konev awarded Chekhlov with the Golde Star of the Hero in Prague.

11 528 warriors were awarded with the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union for the deeds and heroism at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Among them there were over 100 residents of the Vladimir region and 20 citizens became the full Cavalier of the Order of Glory.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. to impose | a. военное положение |
| 2. front-line area | b. диверсант |
| 3. baptism of fire | c. вводить особый режим |
| 4. Defence Committee | d. пролетарская солидарность |
| 5. recreational facilities | e. армейская техника |
| 6. self-defence group | f. посмертно |
| 7. blood transfusion station | g. навязывать |
| 8. tank brigade | h. группа самозащиты |
| 9. martial law | i. станция переливания крови |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 10. posthumously | j. прифронтовая территория |
| 11. army vehicle | к. танковая бригада |
| 12. general military training | l. увеселительные учреждения |
| 13. saboteur | м. всеобщее военное обучение |
| 14. to establish a special regime | н. комитет обороны |
| 15. proletarian solidarity | о. боевое крещение |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Объявить поход против Отечества; кровожадный палач; соблюдать светомаскировку; «Книга Памяти»; отряды противовоздушной обороны; прием раненых; развертывание военных эвакогоспиталей; совершать героические поступки; ополченская стрелковая дивизия; командир эскадрильи; бронепоезд; присвоить звание; подвиги и героизм на фронтах; полные кавалеры ордена Славы; оборудование госпиталей; осуществлять химическую и санитарную защиту населения; паникёр; высшие эшелоны власти; пехотное училище; сводный батальон курсантов; координирующие органы власти; военные приказы.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

- The residents were obliged to observe blackout, night movements without passes were prohibited and the working hours of ... were limited.
a) military evacuation hospitals b) recreation facilities c) defence committees
- Among the multitude of the coming up problems the ... was in the first place.
a) mobilization b) lack of food c) military equipment
- Almost ... of our fellow residents were drafted into the Army from towns and districts of the Vladimir region according to its up-to-date maps.
a) 30 000 b) 10 000 c) 300 000

4. Just around Vladimir 130 km defence surrounding was under
a) supervision b) construction c) control
5. A lot of attention had to be given to the system of general
a) education b) information management c) military training
6. Reception of the wounded and equipment of ... was another page in the history of our region in the war period.
a) hospitals b) factories c) infantry schools
7. The defence of the Brest fortress lasted for a whole
a) month b) year c) week
8. In winter of 1941 the workers of the Murom railway junction built the armoured ... "Ilya Muromets" after the working hours.
a) train b) tank c) ship
9. Among them there were over 100 residents of the Vladimir region and ... citizens became the full Cavalier of the Order of Glory.
a) 50 b) 100 c) 20

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. On June 24 the garrison commander major-general Pronin established a special regime in Vladimir.
2. According to a special regime residents weren't allowed to leave their houses without passes.
3. In 1943 the territory of the Vladimir region became the front-line area.
4. In autumn 1941 the Defence Committees of Murom, Kovrov and four other towns organized the activities of 200 thousand men on construction of industrial enterprises.
5. Only men were permitted to undergo general military training.
6. The town, whose population numbered 60 thousand people in 1941, managed to receive no less than 100 000 wounded.
7. On the fifteenth day of the war all of the country learned out about the feat of Nikolay Gastello from Murom who directed his plane

with a crew of four men at the accumulation of the army vehicles of the enemy.

8. Nobody was able to repeat Nikolay Gastello's feat.
9. The armoured train "Ilya Muromets" had baptism by fire near Oryol and ended its battle route in Warsaw.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What feelings did the residents of the Vladimir region have in the first days of the Great Patriotic War?
2. When was a special regime established in Vladimir?
3. What was the most urgent problem at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War?
4. How many our fellow residents were drafted into the Army?
5. When did the Vladimir region become the front-line area?
6. How did the Vladimir region assist to repulse the aggression of the German fascists?
7. What bodies of authority were organized on the territory of the Vladimir region and what were their functions?
8. What was the system of general military education?
9. What was one of the most remembered and outstanding events for Vladimir which had no combat actions on its territory?
10. What heroic deeds did our fellow residents perform?
11. How many our fellow residents became the full Cavalier of the Order of Glory for the deeds and heroism at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War?

Task 7. Be ready to prepare a report on the topic "Citizens of Vladimir – the Heroes of the Soviet Union".

Lesson 2. Labour Heroism on the Home Front

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. cartridge-case | ❖ гильза |
| 2. mine fuse | ❖ взрыватель мины |
| 3. vacuum flask | ❖ термос |
| 4. tarpaulin case | ❖ брезентовый чехол |
| 5. martial cloak | ❖ плащ-палатка |
| 6. shell | ❖ снаряд |
| 7. rifle | ❖ ружьё, автомат |
| 8. submachine gun | ❖ пистолет-пулемёт |
| 9. heavy machine gun | ❖ станковый пулемёт |
| 10. peat insulation plate | ❖ торфоизоляционная плита |
| 11. metalworker | ❖ слесарь |
| 12. mould production | ❖ изготовление пресс-форм |
| 13. smith | ❖ кузнец |
| 14. socialist emulation | ❖ социалистическое
соревнование |
| 15. shift | ❖ смена |
| 16. foundry | ❖ литейный цех |
| 17. gear shop | ❖ цех шестерен |
| 18. press shop | ❖ прессовый цех |
| 19. to torment | ❖ терзать |
| 20. dispossession of the kulaks | ❖ раскулачивание |
| 21. gross production | ❖ валовая продукция |
| 22. draught force | ❖ тягловая сила |
| 23. selflessly | ❖ самоотверженно |
| 24. subsidiary small-holding | ❖ подсобное хозяйство |
| 25. allotment of land | ❖ надел земли |
| 26. head of livestock | ❖ поголовье скота |
| 27. implement | ❖ инвентарь |
| 28. memorial plaque | ❖ мемориальная доска |
| 29. cod-liver oil | ❖ рыбий жир |

30. flock	❖ стая
31. pigeon	❖ голубь
32. dependent	❖ иждивенец
33. canvas bag	❖ холщовая сумка
34. community facilities	❖ коммунальное хозяйство
35. to dilapidate	❖ ветшать
36. sewer system	❖ канализация

In the days of the Battle of Moscow the territory of the future Vladimir region became the frontline one, therefore it evacuated and received the enterprises from the occupied areas at the same time. The machine-building factory was located in Selivanovo, the defense factory from Leningrad was placed in the Verbovsky township near Murom. Villages received agricultural implements and cattle.

Practically all of the enterprises were converted to the issue of the defense products. Kirzhatch started production of **cartridge-cases**, **mine fuses** and camouflage-headlights, Murom equipped armoured trains, Gus-Khrustalny made triplex glass for aircraft, **vacuum flasks** and medical ampoules. Vyazniki produced **tarpaulin cases**, **martial cloaks** and filed hospitals. The share of the army orders of the textile factories grew to 90%. Only one Lakin Factory during the war years produced such amount of fabric, which was used to make 20 mln. sets of soldiers' clothing. The Koltchugino enterprises began production of **shells**, metal for aircraft works, wire for communication and field kitchens.

The work of the Kovrov armouries was of special importance. Kovrov designer V.A. Degtyariov received a task to make the anti-tank **rifle**. The designer with his assistants did not leave the factory for days. The gun was created and tested within unprecedented time. Later hundreds of divisions were supplied with it. Besides, Kovrov sent **submachine guns**, aircraft guns, **heavy machine guns** and other types of weapons.

Peat acquired special significance as the local fuel during the years of the Great Patriotic War. When the areas with the basic sources of power energy resources were occupied by the enemy for a number of regions including the Vladimir region peat became the main source of fuel. At that

time peat extraction was carried out by 60 enterprises of different ministries and departments with a total quantity of 1100 thousand tons. The factory for production of peat **insulation plates** that were used for thermal insulation of the submarines was commissioned in Mezinovka (the Gus-Khrustalny district).

The working staff composition had a sharp change during the war years. It consisted of younger workers and to a greater extent of women. Before the war the share of young workers under 20 years old at the industrial enterprises constituted 18 %, in 1944 it grew to 75 % and half of those workers were women.

The women train brigades appeared on the railway transport. The teenagers of 13-14 years old were also involved into the sphere of production. A group of school children from Krasnoye Selo addressed all the students of the Vladimir region with an appeal “to replace their fathers and brothers who left for the front. Even school children must mobilize all their forces to reinforce the home front”. The movement of the 200 %, 300 %, 500 % and 10000 % norm fulfillment became another form of solution of the personnel problem. Due to intensification of labour and more often to invention and rationalization proposals the work norms were overfulfilled two, three, five, ten times. Thus the **metalworkers** of the “Avtopribor” factory A.I. Pribylov and G.N. Privezentsev proposed a new technology of the **moulds production** that permitted to cut down crucially the time of their production. Owing to it on June 27, 1941 the workmen fulfilled their **shift** goal to 600%. Smagor, the **smith** of the Dzerzhinsky factory, became the initiator of the 1000% norm fulfillment movement. On the last day of August 1942 he fulfilled 17 shift norms.

Answering the question of the “Prizyv” newspaper: “What have you done for the front?” the workman of the state farm “Kommunar” Volodin said: “Before there were two drivers on our locomotive. Now I work alone from 4 o’clock in the morning to 8 o’clock in the evening without a break”. Chemical factory machine-operator D. Krasiuk took one more machine-tool to add to two ones, which allowed him to fulfil 2.5 norms per shift.

Ardent desire to precipitate victory brought to life new types of the **socialist emulation** that nearly died down before the war. Movement of the

front Komsomol youth brigades was among them. Their members declared themselves voluntarily mobilized to the home-front. Their discipline was in maximum compliance with the requirements of the war time. Their motto was the slogan: “We never leave the working place until we fulfill or overfulfill the shift task.”

The movement of the front brigades started in Kovrov. The first brigade was formed there in July 1941 of Pavel Yurenev, Anatoly Ryndin, Maxim Beriozkin and Yekaterina Shmakova. Soon dozens of brigades had already the honourable right to bear the name of the “front” ones. Afterwards, the title of the “front brigade” was given to the best collectives only. Such were the brigades of Lidiya Lodygina in Vladimir, Alexander Trushin in Murom and Anastasia Kirova in Lakinsk. At the end of the war 2890 front brigades worked at the enterprises of the Vladimir region and there were more than 50 thousand of them in the country.

By 1945 the output of the military production in the Vladimir region increased by 3,6 times as compared to 1940, production of submachine guns grew by 885 % and artillery guns by 1570 %. During the war the industrial appearance of the area had changed. Machine-building became the leading industry.

The tractor factory came to be the largest industrial enterprise erected during the war time. The resolution on its construction was adopted on February 24, 1943 and in spring several thousand construction workers began their work already on the enormous waste plot of land next to Youriev gate. On subbotniks and voskresniks the Vladimir residents had worked hundreds of thousand working days. In a year the **foundry, gear shop, press shop** and other ones were put into operation and allowed to assemble the first five “Universal” tractors as early as June 1944. In the victory days of 1945 the 500th tractor left the assembly line. Construction activity had completely changed the city appearance. Gradually, the new residence area grew around the factory and the number of the city residents increased.

No matter how great the hardships of the industrial towns and townships were, they cannot be compared to burdens and privation of the country workers. The village took one more blow though **tormented** by

collectivization, **dispossession of the kulaks**, pumping over the resources into industry, a mass migration of the rural population to town. Part of the most skilled men's working force was not called to the army from the industrial enterprises and transport. The system of the so-called "reservation" was established for them. Meanwhile in the country practically all of the male population capable of working went to the front. By 1945 the number of men, rural residents, constituted 8 % only. They were old men and disabled persons. Not only manpower was subjected to mobilization, but technical equipment as well. Villagers sent to the front almost half of the tractors and 80 % of the automobiles. In such a situation they had to feed both the army and town and compensate for the loss of fertile land in Ukraine and south of Russia where earlier there was above half of the agricultural **gross production**.

As always the main burden was laid on women's shoulders. Not only in town but in the village too women and teenagers replaced those who went to the front. In 1941 600 girls of our region mastered the profession of a tractor driver and in 1942 there were 210 women tractor brigades. Horses were the main **draught force**. As it always happened in Russia in bad times the cows were used for ploughing and when exhausted animals were not able to pull the plough, women and children harnessed themselves to do it.

Child labour became a serious help in country work. The notion of summer holidays had absolutely another meaning for schoolchildren of the war time than nowadays. All of them were busy with work in the fields. In summer of 1942 100 thousand schoolchildren were involved in work and earned 2 million work days as payment. Although, the payment was very often symbolic and the work days themselves were called "strokes" which brigadiers put into pay lists. In spite of that everyone worked **selflessly**.

Rural residents' **subsidiary small-holding** saved them from death of starvation. The **allotment of land** of the collective farmer made up 0,5 hectares. The main food products of the Vladimir region population were bread, potatoes and vegetables. Husbandry that had a cow was considered a well-to-do one. In the cold time of the year a pig, goat, sheep or calf were kept in a house.

Meanwhile the situation at the front demanded for the increase of agricultural products supply. The task was set to give assistance with food and implements to the areas freed from the occupation. The “front hectare” expression came to life in the Vladimir village. It was the area of the above plan sown area for additional supplies to the army and freed areas.

Maximally centralized administration of the economy, rigid discipline and awareness of the majority of population of the simple truth – “there is no other way” – made them work straining all their physical and moral forces. Only this can explain coming up of the additional hectares, growth of crop yields and cattle breeding production. During the years of World War I (1914-1918) **head of livestock** decreased by one third on the average, potatoes and vegetables sowing by 89 %. Unlike in the period of 1941-45 the head of cattle grew by 54 %, sheep by 115 %, pigs by 82 % and sewing area by 21 %.

In 1943 the region was awarded the banner of the Defense Committee for successes in bringing up cattle breeding. In 1944 the countrymen of the Vladimir region turned in 100 thousand kg of grain above the plan. Besides they provided enterprises and railroads with millions of cubic metres of firewood delivered by their own transport during the hard times of the war.

After the defeat of the invaders near Moscow the disastrous picture of the marauding and destruction in the early occupied territories came into view. In spring 1942 a group of witnesses told the stories of atrocities of Hitlirites to the people of towns and settlements of the region.

Everywhere the collection of the **implements** and food products began. In April 1942 the Vladimir residents sent to Kalinin over 12000 things and a large sum of money.

The patronage of the liberated areas lasted throughout the war and post-war period. In March 1945 the administration of the Vladimir region took a decision to appoint each town and district to the certain towns and districts of the Novgorod region. Vladimir patronaged Novgorod, Kovrov – Staraya Russa and Murom – Chudovo. On the eve of the Victory Day residents of Novgorod received 25 railway carriages with the equipment, raw materials and food. Besides, hundreds of teachers, doctors and engineers came from our region to bring life to normal there. Thousands of

teenagers were mobilized to restore mines of the coalfields localities near Moscow and in the Ukraine.

The collection of things, money and bonds to defence fund is one more page in the history of the Great Patriotic War.

In 1942-43 the population of the Vladimir region gathered 250 million rubbles. A lot of means was provided by the compulsory subscription to state loans.

In time the collection of means became more specified. Money was collected for the tank column, aircraft flight, armoured train or equipment of the division. In December 1942 I. Stalin sent a telegram of gratitude to the countrymen of the Ivanovo region for collection of 65 million rubles to build a tank column "Ivanovo Kolhoznik". In 1942 the collective farmers of the Murom district paid in over 4 million rubles for the air squadron "Valery Chkalov" and the villages of the Yuriev-Polsky district gave 3 mln. rubles for making the air squadron "Yuriev-Polsky Kolhoznik". Even Vladimir schoolchildren having transferred means to the defence fund made a request to build a plane "Vladimir Pioneer".

The church took part in the patriotic movement of the people. As early as autumn of 1941 the church of the Holy Prince Vladimir in the city of Vladimir collected means for the tank column. In 1942 I. Stalin sent a telegram of gratitude to Kaik, a priest of the church of the Virgin of Kazan for transferring 100 000 rubles of personal means to the defence fund (the church stood on the place of the modern Eternal flame on the Victory Square). A lot was done by the bishop of Onisim (S.N. Festinatov) to collect means. The Supreme Commander-in-Chief also sent several telegrams in his name that were put under glass on the walls of the Assumption Cathedral. (Later permanent **memorial plaque** with Stalin's thanking appeared, which the regional administration ordered to remove during the years of the "Khrushchev's Thaw"). In this situation the permission was given to open the churches that were previously closed.

Modern schoolchildren can hardly imagine the way the children of the same age lived, studied and entertained during the war years. Numerous written and oral reminiscences of those years describe the constant feeling of hunger. At that time the loaf of bread at the market cost about 100 rubles

while the monthly grant of the student of the vocational training school was 90 roubles. One had to pay twenty roubles for a bottle of milk and 300 roubles for a sack of potatoes. The potato peelings were not thrown away, but were turned through the meat-chopper with additions and potato “cakes” were made of them called “sickeners” in some families. A kilogram of butter cost 600 roubles and for the most part of the population it was unattainable dream. Meat, cheese, eggs, sausage and fish were almost forgotten. Practically they were absent in children’s rations as well and the lack of the vitamins in nurseries and kindergartens was made up for with **cod-liver oil**. Tea was drunk without sugar adding to boiled water some cowberry leaves or medicinal forest mushroom. Numerous **flocks** of **pigeons** disappeared from the towns and settlements as they were used for food by starving population. In some places mass eating of dogs and cats was also observed. The working population received periodically 400 grams of bread per a person and 200 grams per a **dependent** (a child or old man who did not work) for one day by their ration cards.

Clothes bought earlier wore out during the war and it was almost impossible to buy new ones. Therefore old clothes were repeatedly repaired and every growing child in the family wore clothes and footwear of brothers and sisters. It was thought a great luck to get at work for striking labour an order for footwear, padded jacket, winter cap or a length of fabric. At the end of the war and just after it you could see picturesque figures on the streets of the towns and settlements who were dressed in good quality leather coats and warm boots with leather soles. By these clothes you could at once identify the party, soviet and economic executives. As for the leather raglan itself it was an American one delivered by land-lease agreement.

During the war years the number of schools and number of classes in each of them decreased. Part of the classrooms was given to hospitals and evacuation points. There was a shortage of text-books, visual aids and copy-books. Schoolchildren wrote in the old books between the lines. The simple school set was carried in canvas bags.

Most schoolchildren did not finish even seven-year education because they had to go to work. The war time children grew up very early.

The war brought about great changes in the fate of both people and town. This can be observed on the example of Vladimir. In spite of construction of several plants in the pre-war period it remained a small place that lost its status of the regional centre with a population of about 80 thousand people. This notably influenced its financing. However, the depth of the public conscience saved the memory of the fact that it was one of the centres of the old Russian state with the unique historical monuments. Even when the Germans were near Moscow the work on the restoration of the St. Demetrius Cathedral was continuing. Cultural life in the city was going on. The newspaper “Prizyv” was still published for the town and district. Workers’ land (“Rabochy kraj”) was the regional newspaper. Concert brigades performed regularly at the hospitals.

On August 14, 1944 Vladimir got the status of the regional centre and the Vladimir region was formed. 15 year existence of the Ivanovo industrial region did not justify itself. When it was formed the historical traditions, geographical factors and economic ties were not taken into account. When defining administrative borders of the new Vladimir region they proceeded from the necessity of improving the efficiency of administration and economic prerequisites. The Ivanovo region preserved the textile profile, while in the newly formed Vladimir region machine-building prevailed. And Vladimir itself had convenient geographical position. It was almost at the centre equidistant from the Yuriev-Polsky region in the north, the Melenki region in the south, the Kirzhatch region in the west and the Gorohovets region in the east. While defining the borders between the regions the water boundaries along the Klyazma and Oka rivers were taken into consideration.

The transformation of Vladimir into a regional centre demanded to take a close look at its appearance and condition of **community facilities**. During the war years the city became **dilapidated**, considerable part of the houses were devoid of central heating, water supply and **sewer system**. Many residents had cattle, poultry and were involved in gardening within the town. Therefore in spring 1945 all over the regional centre one could see slogans of the following type: “Take a broom! Fight for cleanness! Bring Vladimir back its beauty!” The construction of the tractor factory, renovation of the city and the approach of victory strengthened the feeling

of pride of the Vladimir residents for their city. The teachers' college that had been moved to Shuya in 1941 returned to Vladimir. And again student life began to boil in the building near the Golden Gate.

During the years of the Great Patriotic war the announcer of All-Union radio, Yuri Borisovitch Levitan (1914-1983), born in the city of Vladimir, won a great popularity. His expressive voice reading the reports from the front was heard by all the country. Y.B. Levitan's childhood was spent on the Muromskaya street (the house did not survive to our day). He studied at school near the Golden Gate. Then having passed the competitive admissions he became a radio announcer. Since that time his life was linked with the capital of our country. In 1983 when Y.B. Levitan died, one of the streets of the regional centre (Lisin lane) was renamed the street of the Announcer Levitan and the memorial plaque was installed.

Alexey Ivanovich Fatiyanov (1919-1959) born in the village of Malye Vishery (which became a part of the town of Vyazniki) was one of the most famous poets and song-writers, whose songs were known to all the country ("Nightingales", "On the Sunny Glade", etc.)

During the war years our region was the nearest rear of the active army. The war prisoner camps were situated here.

In 1943-49 three camps and a hospital for war prisoners were located in the Kameshkovo settlement. The biggest one was the camp № 190 in Vladimir, which had 34 sections in the towns and settlements of the region. Over 30 000 war prisoners went through this camp. In February 1943 the officers operative filtration camp located in Suzdal was prepared for accommodation of the Italian army officers captured near Stalingrad. Later the office of all the armies fighting against USSR stayed here including the Germans, Romanians, Hungarians and Spaniards.

In March 1943 an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in Suzdal camp and carried away the lives of over 800 men. After liquidating the epidemic the life came back to normal fast. It was significantly different from the one that was in the usual camps. There was a good library and exhibitions of hand-made articles, concerts were staged, church services were held, for which a special place was allotted in the club. The officers were not enlisted to work except when it was their own wish. In spite of the continuing

military actions they had a possibility to receive letters and even parcels that were delivered by the Red Cross through Turkey. All in all there were 1500 officers and about 300 attending soldiers in the camp.

In April 1943 31 men arrived to Suzdal camp – general and officers of the 6th army headed by Paulus. There was propaganda work among the prisoners with the aim of including them into the Union of German officers of the Free Germany national committee. Prominent leaders of the communist parties of the countries fighting against the USSR like V. Pik, P. Toglatti, A. Pauker and M. Rakoshi came there several times.

Thus the substantial part of the initial stage of the formation of the “Free Germany” committee took place in Suzdal. In 1944 the officers corps of the Rumanian division was formed that fought on the side of the Red Army. Chief of the camp colonel Novikov was assigned to be the representative of the General Headquarters in that division. In 1946 the Suzdal camp was disbanded, the Italians, Spaniards and Hungarians were repatriated and the German war prisoners were taken to the work camps where they stayed till 1949.

The main mass of the war prisoners stayed in camp № 190 with the centre in Vladimir. In 1946 it contained about 10 000 men. By 1949 the war prisoners were returned to their country. General Weidling, the last commandant of Berlin, Ratenhuber, chief of the Hitler’s guard, Sherner Bentivigny and some other high-ranking persons of the German Army stayed in our region for longer time than others. They remained in the Vladimir prison until 1955 for they were declared war criminals. According to the reminiscences of the former prison officials they were kept in the hospital building, i.e. in better than all others conditions and had a possibility to receive letters and parcels from Germany. Weidling and Field-Marshal Kleist died in prison and were buried in the old Vladimir cemetery just behind the prison wall.

Thus during the years of the Great Patriotic War the population of the Vladimir region took an active part both in combat actions and in work on the home-front to achieve the general victory over the enemy.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. defense factory | a. литейный цех |
| 2. shell | b. посевная площадь |
| 3. cattle breeding production | c. епископ |
| 4. defence fund | d. ударный труд |
| 5. starving population | e. эвакуопункт |
| 6. rear | f. воспоминания |
| 7. war criminal | g. военнопленный |
| 8. draught force | h. военный преступник |
| 9. war prisoner | i. оборонное предприятие |
| 10. evacuation point | j. тыл |
| 11. striking labour | k. голодающее население |
| 12. sewing area | l. фонд обороны |
| 13. reminiscences | m. снаряд |
| 14. bishop | n. продукция животноводства |
| 15. foundry | o. тягловая сила |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Машиностроительный завод; страшная картина мародерства и разрушений; укрепить тыл; подсобное хозяйство; авиационные пушки; подводная лодка; интенсификация труда; станковые пулемёты; пистолеты-пулемёты; добровольно мобилизованный; увеличение поставок сельскохозяйственной продукции; тяготы и лишения сельских тружеников; голодная смерть; надел земли; помощь продовольствием и инвентарём; работать с напряжением всех духовных и физических сил; комитет обороны; разгром захватчиков; патриотическое движение; верховный главнокомандующий; постоянное чувство голода; город поветшал; попавший в плен; эпидемия брюшного тифа.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. Practically all of the enterprises were converted to the issue of the ... products.
a) agricultural b) mass-consumption c) defense
2. Kovrov designer V.A. Degtyariov received a task to make the
a) anti-tank rifle b) mine fuses c) shells
3. The ... came to be the largest industrial enterprise erected during the war time.
a) power plant b) tractor factory c) chemical plant
4. In 1941 600 girls of the Vladimir region mastered the profession of a tractor driver and in 1942 there were women tractor brigades.
a) 20 b) 100 c) 210
5. In 1943 the region was awarded the banner of the Defense Committee for successes in
a) agricultural growth b) industry development c) bringing up cattle breeding
6. During the war years the number of schools and number of classes in each of them
a) decreased b) increased c) remained the same
7. On August 14, ... Vladimir got the status of the regional centre and the Vladimir region was formed.
a) 1944 b) 1943 c) 1945
8. In 1943-1949 three camps and a hospital for war prisoners were located in
a) Suzdal b) Kovrov c) Kameshkovo
9. In March 1943 an epidemic of ... broke out in Suzdal camp and carried away the lives of over 800 men.
a) cholera b) pneumonia c) typhoid fever
10. When the areas with the basic sources of power energy resources were occupied by the enemy for a number of regions including the Vladimir region ... became the main source of fuel.
a) peat b) coal c) natural gas

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. In the days of the Battle of Moscow the Vladimir region became the territory of the combat actions.
2. Before the war the share of the young workers under 20 years old at the industrial enterprises constituted 18%, in 1944 it reduced.
3. In the country practically all of the male population capable of working went to the front.
4. During the war the industrial appearance of the area didn't change.
5. Large factories saved rural residents from death of starvation.
6. In December 1942 I. Stalin sent a telegram of gratitude to the countrymen of the Murom region for collection of 65 million roubles to build a tank column "Ivanovo Kolhoznik".
7. The church took part in the patriotic movement of the people.
8. The Ivanovo region preserved the textile profile, while in the newly formed Vladimir region machine-building prevailed.
9. High-ranking persons of the German Army who were declared war criminals and stayed in the Vladimir prison had no possibility to receive letters and parcels from Germany.
10. The substantial part of the initial stage of the formation of the "Free Germany" committee took place in Suzdal.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What was the role of the future Vladimir region and its towns in the days of the Battle of Moscow?
2. What is Kovrov designer V. Degtyariov famous for?
3. What was the main source of fuel?
4. What were peat insulation plates used for?
5. How did the working staff composition change?
6. What solutions were suggested to deal with the personnel problem?
7. What helped overfulfill the work norms?

8. What kind of socialist emulation appeared during the Great Patriotic War?
9. How did the industrial appearance of the area change?
10. What factory became the largest industrial enterprise erected during the war time?
11. What problems and difficulties did the country workers suffer from?
12. Was child labour used in the country work?
13. What saved rural residents from death of starvation?
14. What were the main food products of the Vladimir region in the war days?
15. What husbandry was considered a well-to-do one?
16. What did the term “front hectare” mean?
17. What made the majority of population work straining all their physical and moral forces?
18. What was the Vladimir region awarded the banner of the Defense Committee in 1943 for?
19. How was the patronage of the liberated areas performed?
20. Did the church take part in the patriotic movement?
21. How can you describe the everyday life of people during the war years?
22. When did Vladimir get the status of the regional centre?
23. Where did the main mass of the war prisoners stay?
24. What famous people is the history of our town during the Great Patriotic War connected with?

Task 7. Be ready to discuss the contribution of the citizens of the Vladimir region to the general victory over the enemy in the Great Patriotic War.

Unit 8
THE VLADIMIR REGION IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD
(1945 – UP TO NOWADAYS)

Lesson 1. Economic Development of the Vladimir Region
in the Post-War Period (1945 – 1985)

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) band | ❖ пояс, зона |
| 2) post-secondary | ❖ среднеспециальный |
| 3) civil engineering | ❖ строительный |
| 4) power engineering | ❖ энергетический |
| 5) council of people's economy | ❖ совнархоз |
| 6) producers' cooperation | ❖ промышленная кооперация |
| 7) ousting | ❖ смещение |
| 8) shunting | ❖ маневровый |
| 9) power shovel | ❖ экскаватор (одноковшовый) |
| 10) switch factory | ❖ стрелочный завод |
| 11) strip mill | ❖ лентопрокатный стан |
| 12) shop | ❖ цех |
| 13) non-debiteuse glass drawing | ❖ безлодочное вытягивание стекла |
| 14) peat | ❖ торф |
| 15) quantity production | ❖ серийное производство |
| 16) assembly | ❖ агрегат |
| 17) needle-type stuffing machine | ❖ игольно-набивная машина |
| 18) combing machine | ❖ чесальная машина |
| 19) hoisting and conveying
equipment | ❖ подъёмно-транспортное
оборудование |
| 20) flexible PVC | ❖ пластикат |
| 21) cotton pulp | ❖ хлопковая целлюлоза |
| 22) moulding of rigid foam
articles | ❖ прессование изделий
из поропласта |
| 23) synthetic resin | ❖ синтетическая смола |

24) gauze	❖ марля
25) shoe board	❖ обувной картон
26) slump	❖ спад, падение
27) procurement	❖ закупки, заготовки
28) for-profit model	❖ хозрасчет
29) amalgamated	❖ укрупненный
30) hideous	❖ страшный, ужасный
31) to implant	❖ внедрять, насаждать
32) fallow lands	❖ земля под паром
33) to distraint	❖ описывать имущество
34) labour conscription	❖ трудовая повинность

After the end of the Great Patriotic War the army demobilization that had been completed by 1948 as well repatriates from abroad created huge migration streams in the country, which touched upon the Vladimir region newly formed in August 1944. Before early April 1946 45995 demobilized soldiers and 20304 war invalids were given jobs in the area.

The implementation of the money reform of 1947 became the first large event in the post-war period. Its essence came to the exchange of the bank deposits up to 3000 roubles as one to one, from 3000 to 10000 were cut by 1/3 and above 10000 were cut by 2/3. The exchange of the State loan bonds was carried out as 1 to 3 and outside the banks and savings-banks the exchange was made as 1 to 10. In December 1947 the ration cards system was cancelled. All those who lived on fixed income won the reform, but the majority of the accumulated means was lost without return.

At the same time new integrated retail prices were established. The Vladimir region was included into the second **band**, which had the following prices: rye bread cost 1 rouble per kilogram, wheat bread – 7 roubles, beef – 30 roubles, butter – 68 roubles, one litre of milk – 34 roubles, sugar – 15 roubles, vodka – 50 roubles per bottle, caviar – 400 roubles per kilo. For the first period the issue norms were also set. Thus, a one-time buy could be no more than 2 kg of bread, 1 kg of meat, fish, 300 grammas of margarine or butter, 500 grammas of sugar, 5 eggs. There were many hours queues to get bread and flour. Industrial goods were

more expensive: half-woollen suit cost 430 roubles, women's shoes – 260 roubles, gramophone – 900 roubles, photocamera FED – 1100 roubles. It means that a gramophone, a bicycle, a radio set, etc. were considered luxury articles.

In comparison with 1940 the prices grew 3 times and for food – 4 times while the payment of the workers and employees grew only 1,5 times and made up 48 roubles in 1946 and 64 roubles per month in 1950.

Measures were taken for further development of industry. Great attention was paid to training of the working personnel. During 1946 – 1950s 13 vocational schools and 7 factory-and-workshop schools were formed anew. There was a broad network of technical schools and circles at the factories and plants. There appeared more **post-secondary** educational establishments. **Power engineering** and mechanical and **civil engineering** technical secondary schools and part-time machine-building institute were opened in Vladimir. Branches of the Moscow Textile Institute were opened at the “The Fifth October” and “The Third International” groups of enterprises.

In 1957 the reform of industry started in the country including the Vladimir Region. Its main idea was to establish the councils of national economy, i.e., local administrative bodies on the territorial basis. Gosplan (State Planning Committee) was in charge only of the general management and planning. The reform was aimed at providing decentralization of administration, creating conditions for controlling the operation of the economic bodies from below, all-round development of economy within the limits of a certain territory and reduction of administration staff. Military industry and some other important branches of industry like power engineering were not subject to the reform.

In 1957 all the local industry came under the administration of the **council of people's economy**. The enterprises of the then abolished **producers' cooperation** were also placed under its authority. The Vladimir council of the people's economy helped to sort out inter-district specialization and cooperation of production. However, the reform was introduced in a great hurry and it was not practically discussed in press. Besides, in the course of the reform the principles of administration and

planning didn't change, just the branch bodies were replaced with the territorial ones. After the **ousting** of N.S. Khrushchev from power the Vladimir council of people's economy was abolished. The administration of the local industry was once again returned to the re-established ministries.

The industry of the Vladimir region achieved certain successes in 1950s and early 1960s. In 1955 the Vladimir Tractor Factory mastered the production of other tractors instead of the "Universal" tractors that had been made for ten years. The Murom Dzerzhinsky factory became the largest modern factory of its time. In 1955 – 56 the factory collective was one of the first in the country to issue two experimental models of the **shunting** diesel locomotives of 400 horse power with electromechanical transmission.

In 1946 the Kovrov excavator factory mastered the production of a new make of a **power shovel** that ensured the production rate growth of 30%. The designers of this model – Gretchkin, Nikitin, Rebrov and Rogov – were awarded a high title of the laureate of the State prize. The Vladimir "Avtopribor" factory expanded the nomenclature of the issued articles and mastered mass production of the lighting instruments for new models of trucks and cars. Eventually the factory started to make various instruments for domestically-produced automobiles. The Vladimir chemical factory put new production facilities into action, mastered the output of cellulose acetate, expanded the assortment of plastic items and invented a new technology of production of light and thermal resistant plastic material. By the decision of the Council of Ministers of May 18, 1949 the construction of the electromechanical plant began in Vladimir.

The other regional towns also developed industrial production. The Murom factory named after F. E. Dzerzhinsky mastered the output of new steam engines in 1946. The Murom railway **switch factory** increased the production of the switches. The Kolchugino factory named after S. Ordzhonikidze installed and put into operation **strip mill** made at the same factory. The Alexandrov radio factory set up the output of the "Record" radio sets. The "Avtonasos (Autopump)" plant was put into action in Stavrovo. The tool making plant started its work in Kirzhach. Glass-making industry developed at a great rate. The Gus-Khrustalny F.E. Dzerzhinsky factory brought the production of polished glass to

commercial level and organized a production **shop** of domestic mirrors. In 1949 the construction of the first in the USSR high-capacity conveyor for glass grinding and polishing began there. The Kurlovo Volodarsky glass factory was the first in the country to master a new **non-debiteuse glass drawing** method. **Peat** industry improved mechanization on the peat enterprises for extraction, drying and gathering peat. By 1950 forest and wood-working industry of the Vladimir region had restored the pre-war level of timber procurement.

Measures were taken for further development of power energy. High voltage electric power line Gus-Khrustalny – Murom 100 km long went into action. In the second half of 1940s 5 power stations were built in different districts of the region. The largest of them were in the settlements of Mstyora and Mezinovsky. The reconstruction of the Vladimir thermal power station was made, as a result of which its capacity was crucially increased. A three-year plan was worked out (1948 – 1950) for electrification of agriculture. In the end 95% of machine and tractor stations, 71 % of state farms and 27% of collective farms were provided with electric power. Light industry of the region was in the state of stagnation at the level below the pre-war one. To a large extent it was linked with the crisis in agriculture that was the main supplier of raw materials and with scanty money resources allotted to development. The infrastructure of the region stayed at the low level.

In 1950s the machine-building factory in Selivanovo began to work to its full capacity. It had been evacuated from the town of Borovitchy of the Novgorod region during the war years and placed in the buildings of the former paper mill. The factory set up **quantity production** of the linen-making **assemblies, needle-type stuffing machines** for cotton wool production, **combing machines** for combing fur, etc. In the early 1960s it became the supplier of the equipment for the industrial production of fibre including the delivery of the equipment abroad. In 1961 the **hoisting and conveying equipment** plant appeared in Gorokhovets. The factory produced conveyors, elevators and other products. In 1951 for the first time in the country the Vladimir chemical factory brought the output of heat resistant cable, **flexible PVC** and **cotton pulp** to commercial level. In

1952 they introduced new methods of **moulding of rigid foam articles** and started quantity production of acid-proof plastic pipes. In 1958 the All-Union research institute of **synthetic resins** was formed attached to the Vladimir chemical factory to assist the factory in bringing new products to commercial level and their introducing into production. In 1987 on the basis of the research institute the research and production association “Polymer-synteZ” was established and in the summer of 1990 the first joint enterprise was set up in Vladimir (together with the German “Sartorius” company).

Measures were taken to further expand the electrification of the region. In the late 1950s to the west of Vladimir the “Energetic” substation of the electric power line of super-high voltage going from the Volga hydro-electric station to Moscow was built. In 1962 the Vladimir thermoelectric plant-2 of 100 thousand kWh capacity was put into operation. High-voltage power lines Vladimir-Baraki, Vladimir-Nebyloye, Murom-Lyakhi, Murom-Medvinovo, Vladimir-Suzdal, etc. were built in the region. Since mid-1950s the collective and state farms have got the opportunity to link up to the state electric systems, which had been limited before 1954. In 1956 the process of merging of the state and rural electrification in the Vladimir region was completed. During 1961 – 65 32 transformers substations were built and put into action.

In 1950s the Lakin factory in Lakinsk, “Kommunistichesky avangard” factory in Sobinka, “The 5th October” industrial complex in Strunino, the factory named after Sverdlov in Guskovo and the “Orgtrud” factory were the largest light industry enterprises. They manufactured medical **gauze**, artificial fibre fabric, thread. Melenki and Nyannikovo industrial complexes became the largest linen factories. The “IskozH” Alexandrov industrial complex produced artificial karakul, **shoe board**, tile material.

Great changes took place in glass industry. A new scheme of the level and temperature automatic control of the glass metal in glass vessels was invented and introduced into production at the “Steklovolokno” factory in Gus-Khrustalny. In early 1953 the Gus factory named after Dzerzhinsky commissioned grinding and polishing conveyor. The factories

named after Y. Sverdlov and Volodarsky brought the output of articles decorated with gold to commercial level. In 1961 the State Institute of Glass was opened in Gus-Khrustalny.

The Vladimir region set up enterprises whose products served to satisfy the needs of the population. The Murom radio plant initiated the production of motor car radio sets. In 1950s the Murom factory named after Ordzhonikidze began the output of domestic refrigerators “Oka” modifying and improving every new model. The Kovrov plant named after Degtyarev brought the output of the “Voskhod” motorcycles to commercial level.

In mid-1950s the Alexandrov radio factory launched the production of the first make of the domestically produced TV set KVN-49 and in 1957 “Record” TV set, which allowed to broadcast TV programmes on five channels. 12 channel TV set “Record” went into production in 1958. It was displayed at the international exhibition in Brussels and was awarded with a diploma and a gold medal.

As a result, by mid-1960s there was no such a district in the region that had no state industry with the only exception of the town of Suzdal, which was given the status of one of the tourism centres of the country.

Negative phenomena increased in the Vladimir region industry. The production growth went on the basis of the old machines. The efficiency **slump** brought about a deep crisis of all the national economy.

After N. S. Khrushchev’s removal from power next changes took place in the economy system. In the course of 1965, measures were determined to find the way out of the crisis, which later were given the name of A. N. Kosygin’s (the Chairman’s of the USSR Council of Ministers) reforms. These reforms envisaged a new system of planning of product manufacturing and state purchases, rigid plans of **procurement** for several years in the agricultural sphere. New purchase prices were set taking production and climate into account, increments were provided for products that were sold above the plan. The task was set to reinforce the material and technical base of agriculture and all-round electrification of the rural areas. The Councils of People’s economy in industry were

liquidated and the branch system of production control was re-established. **For-profit model** of activities was again introduced at the enterprises.

The transfer of the Vladimir region enterprises to new economic conditions started in 1966. The Gus textile industrial complex, Kovrov excavator factory, Alexandrov radio factory, Kirzhach “Krasny Oktyabr” plant, Alexandrov factory named after M. Kalinin and Vladimir dairy factory were among the first ones.

Transition to for-profit model somewhat revived the region’s economy in the late 1960s and early 1970s. At the same time a branch of the institute of tractor industry was organized, which was transformed into the Vladimir research institute of combine and tractor engines. In 1965 a branch of the ALL-Union research institute of electromechanics was established and in 1969 it was transformed into the All-Union research design and technology institute of electric machine engineering. In the second half of 1960s the Vladimir territorial production department of glass industry “Vladsteklo” was formed. Clothes factories available in the region united into a clothes trust and peat enterprises into the Vladimir state peat trust “Vladtorf”. On the one hand, such consolidation of administration of industry simplified its management, but on the other hand it restrained the initiative on improving the functioning of the enterprises and conserved the old forms of production organization.

As a whole in the 2nd half of 1960s the Vladimir region covering the area of 29 000 km and populated by 1650 thousand people had over 400 industrial enterprises, 22 towns, 16 districts and 35 factory settlements.

The weakest link in the region’s economy was agriculture. In 1945 its gross product constituted 60 % of 1940 level. During the war years its equipment with machinery and appliances fell crucially. In 1945 there were just 1793 tractors that worked less than half of the arable land. Only one fourth part of the agricultural work was done by machines. Hand labour prevailed. In 1945 there were 2714 collective farms and 12 state farms. Basically these were small-size farms. On the average there were 47 homesteads for one collective farm. The volume of agricultural production did not exceed the pre-revolutionary level. The decline of agriculture had a chronic nature.

Great harm was done by the endless transformations of the collective farms with the purpose of liquidation of the small ones considered unprofitable and replacing them with the large ones. Many villages were declared having no prospects and their residents were subject to resettlement to new places where it was supposed to have the farm centre of the **amalgamated** collective farms. For two years the number of the collective farms of the Vladimir region decreased by over four times from 2772 in 1950 to 621 in 1952.

However, this campaign did not bring positive results. Many villages disappeared from the map of the region. As a result, thousands of people were torn away from their native places and left in the mercy of fate. It turned out that there were no means to organize new collective farms. The cutting down of the number of collective farms went on in the following years as well. Many of them were transformed into the state farms by administrative decision. In 1984 the region had 138 state farms and 81 collective farms, 4 experiment stations and 8 poultry plants.

In February 1958 the decision was taken to dismantle machine and tractor stations and to give over their machines to the collective farms for payment. However, even this step counted on strengthening the collective farm system did not justify hopes. The collective farms had neither garages nor workshops where machines could be repaired and stored in between the seasons. Therefore, the results of this reformation were the **hideous** burial grounds of agricultural machines near the collective farm smithies and all kinds of warehouses.

There were also other attempts to bring up the agriculture. The plans of melioration and chemicalization were adopted. But their realization threatened with ecological calamities. At the time when N.S. Khrushchev was in power everywhere, including the Vladimir region, the sowing of maize having no prospects in the non-black earth zone was **implanted** and from 1961 the same referred to crop rotation without **fallow lands**, which was also unthinkable in the non-black earth zone.

The major source of means and life of peasants were personal plots, although officially they were looked upon as subsidiary ones. Occupying less than 5 % of the agricultural lands they provided up to 40 % of the

gross product of agriculture. The Party and Soviet power had an openly hostile attitude to personal plots regarding them as remnants of the private property and the main source of the private ownership psychology incompatible with socialism. A peasant private plot was imposed with exorbitant taxes. The agricultural tax of 2 kopecks on each rouble of the supposed income from the peasant's homestead was collected. One had to pay 250 roubles for every apple tree and 800 roubles for every cow a year. The taxes were imposed on bee-hives. Moreover, it was strictly prohibited to own more than 5 bee-hives. But the compulsory deliveries were especially exhausting for peasant homesteads. The collective farmer had to provide 40 kg of meat, 300 litres of milk, 100 eggs, 400 g of wool, half of the skin of the domestic animals a year at a fixed price that was 10 times less than the market price. As a result of the failure to fulfil the deliveries the cattle was **distraigned** and taken away and the property was confiscated. It became unprofitable for peasants to keep cows or plant orchards.

There was still another tax levied by the local Soviets – self-taxation. It was used for services and utilities of the village, digging wells, road repair, payment of the employees of the rural Soviets. There were also payments for insurance of the houses and other property. And even that was not all.

The direct taxes were supplemented with free compulsory work for state timber purchasing, road improvement and cargo transportation. In 1947 collective farmers of Murom district only had to procure 20 thousand m³ and transport no less than 37000 m³ of timber for one season. The taxes and **labour conscription** were somewhat cut down in 1953, while the compulsory deliveries existed until 1958.

The condition of that part of peasants, who lived in state farms, was not much better though they were called workers. It is true that they received regular wages, but they had no personal plots of land.

The level of life of the bulk of the Soviet peasants was below the pre-revolutionary level. They lived worse than the urban workers and employees, but they had no way to change their situation. Having no passports or other residence permits the peasants were devoid of the freedom of movement or the choice of a different social status. In fact, they

were under the yoke of a new serfdom. Therefore, when the administrative dictates were slackened a little (it happened in 1950s) the peasants began to leave the country in bulk. In the first place it was the youth who poured into the towns. The countryside became depopulated. In 1984 the agriculture of the Vladimir region numbered only 90000 workers, i.e., about 10% of the population able to work. There appeared a multitude of country settlements where population totally consisted of the old people. Peasantry, once the most numerous class, practically vanished.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. factory-and-workshop school | a. севооборот |
| 2. post-secondary educational establishment | b. цех |
| 3. council of people's economy | c. валовая продукция |
| 4. producers' cooperation | d. обувной картон |
| 5. light and thermal resistant | e. бытовое зеркало |
| 6. strip mill | f. стекломасса |
| 7. crop rotation | g. промысловая кооперация |
| 8. shop | h. электромеханика |
| 9. domestic mirror | i. совнархоз |
| 10. peat | j. надбавка |
| 11. gross product | k. заготовка древесины |
| 12. timber procurement | l. хозрасчет |
| 13. hoisting and conveying equipment | m. полный |
| 14. shoe board | n. светотермостойкий |
| 15. glass metal | o. среднеспециальное учебное заведение |
| 16. bring to commercial level | p. падение эффективности |
| 17. clothes factory | q. склад |
| 18. first make | r. подъёмно-транспортное оборудование |

19. efficiency slump	s. остаток, пережиток
20. warehouse	t. торф
21. increment	u. школа ФЗО
22. remnant	v. освоить
23. all-round	w. первая модель
24. for-profit model	x. лентопрокатный стан
25. electric machine engineering	y. швейная фабрика

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Огромные миграционные потоки; обмен банковских вкладов; облигации государственного займа; накопленные средства; новые единые розничные цены; многочасовые очереди; предметы роскоши; энергомеханический и строительный техникумы, заочный машиностроительный институт; совнархозы; обеспечение децентрализации управления, создание условий контроля работы хозяйственных органов снизу, комплексное развитие экономики в пределах конкретной территории, сокращение аппарата управления; промысловая кооперация; опытные образцы маневрового тепловоза; выпуск новой марки экскаватора; массовый выпуск осветительных приборов для новых моделей грузовых и легковых автомобилей; выпуск ацетилцеллюлозы; инструментальный завод; полированное стекло; мощный конвейер шлифовки и полировки стекла; освоить безлодочный способ вытягивания стекла; сушка и уборка торфа; заготовка древесины; высоковольтная линия электропередачи; находиться в застое; мизерные денежные средства, выделяемые на развитие; бывшая бумажная фабрика; организовать серийное производство агрегатов для выпуска полотна, игольно-набивных машин для выработки ваты, чесальных машин для прочески меха; оборудование для производства промышленных волокон; завод подъемно-транспортного оборудования; освоить выпуск термостойкого кабельного пластиката и хлопковой целлюлозы; внедрить новые методы прессования изделий из поропласта, начать

7. In the second half of 1940s the reconstruction of the Vladimir thermal power station was made, as a result of which its capacity was crucially ...
 - a) decreased
 - b) remained the same
 - c) increased
8. In 1951 for the first time in the country the Vladimir chemical factory brought the output of heat resistant cable, flexible PVC and ... pulp to commercial level.
 - a) linen
 - b) silk
 - c) cotton
9. In the summer of ..., the first joint enterprise was set up in Vladimir.
 - a) 1989
 - b) 1990
 - c) 1991
10. In 1956 the process of ... of the state and rural electrification in the Vladimir region was completed.
 - a) release
 - b) reconstruction
 - c) merging
11. In 1961 the State Institute of ... was opened in Gus-Khrustalny.
 - a) Glass
 - b) Crystal
 - c) Vessels
12. In 1950s the Murom factory named after Ordzhonikidze began the output of domestic refrigerators ...
 - a) "Klyazma"
 - b) "Oka"
 - c) "Volga"
13. In mid-1950s the ... radio factory launched the production of the first make of the domestically produced TV set KVN-49 and in 1957 "Record" TV set.
 - a) Alexandrov
 - b) Kovrov
 - c) Vladimir
14. By mid-1960s there was no such a district in the region that had no state industry with the only exception of the town of ...
 - a) Suzdal
 - b) Gorokhovets
 - c) Vyazniki
15. Transition to for-profit model revived the region's economy in the late ...s.
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1960
 - c) 1970
16. The weakest link in the region's economy was.
 - a) agriculture
 - b) industry
 - c) tourism
17. When N.S. Khrushchev was in power everywhere, including the Vladimir region, the sowing of ... having no prospects in the non-black earth zone was implanted.
 - a) rice
 - b) potatoes
 - c) maize

18. The Party and Soviet power had ... attitude to personal plots.
 - a) an indifferent
 - b) an encouraging
 - c) a hostile
19. The peasant private plot was imposed with ... taxes.
 - a) exorbitant
 - b) moderate
 - c) low
20. In 1960s – 80s the countryside became ...
 - a) sufficiently populated
 - b) overpopulated
 - c) depopulated

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. All those who lived on fixed income won the 1947 money reform, but the majority of the accumulated means was lost without return.
2. In the second half of the 1940s there were few queues to get bread and flour.
3. During 1946 – 1950s there was a broad network of technical schools and circles at the factories and plants.
4. In 1950s the Vladimir Dzerzhinsky factory became the largest modern factory of its time.
5. In 1946 the Kovrov excavator factory mastered the production of a new make a power shovel that ensured the production rate fall of 30%.
6. In 1950s the Vladimir “Avtopribor” factory expanded the nomenclature of the issued articles and mastered mass production of the lighting instruments for households.
7. In the second half of 1940s the Alexandrov radio factory set up the output of the “Record” television sets.
8. The Kurlovo glass factory named after Volodarsky was the first in the country to master a new non-debiteuse crystal drawing method.
9. In the second half of 1940s 10 power stations were built in different districts of the region.
10. In 1958 the All-Union research institute of synthetic resins was formed attached to the Vladimir chemical factory.
11. In 1950s the largest light industry enterprises of the region manufactured medical gauze, artificial fibre fabric, thread.

12. In 1950s the Kovrov plant named after Degtyarev brought the output of the “Yamaha” motorcycles to commercial level.
13. In 1957 the Alexandrov radio factory launched the production of “Record” TV sets, which allowed to broadcast TV programmes on 12 channels.
14. In the second half of 1970s the Vladimir territorial production department of glass industry “Vladsteklo” was formed.
15. In the second half of 1940s hand labour prevailed in agriculture.
16. In 1950s many villages were declared having no prospects and their residents were subject to resettlement to new places.
17. The major source of means and life of peasants were collective farms.
18. In the second half of 1940s – 1950s it was profitable for the peasants to keep cows or plant orchards.
19. In 1950s the bulk of the Soviet peasants lived better than the urban workers and employees.
20. In 1980s there appeared a multitude of country settlements where population totally consisted of the old people.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. When was the Vladimir region formed?
2. What was the essence of the money reform of 1947?
3. What post-secondary educational establishments appeared in Vladimir in 1946 – 1950s?
4. What was the 1957 reform of industry aimed at?
5. What were the achievements of the Vladimir chemical factory in the second half of 1940s?
6. When did the Murom factory named after F.E. Dzerzhinsky master the output of new steam engines?
7. What did the Gus-Khrustalny F.E. Dzerzhinsky factory organize in the second half of 1940s?
8. Was light industry of the region in the state of stagnation in 1946 – 1950s?

9. What did the machine-building factory in Selivanovo set up in 1950s?
10. When was the first joint enterprise set up in Vladimir?
11. What measures were taken to further expand the electrification of the region in 1950s – 1960s?
12. What were the largest light industry enterprises of the Vladimir region in 1950s?
13. What changes took place in glass industry in 1950s?
14. What refrigerators did the Murom factory named after Ordzhonikidze begin to produce in 1950s?
15. What factory launched the production of the first make of the domestically produced TV set KVN-49 in mid-1950s?
16. What did A.N. Kosygin's reforms envisage?
17. What research institutes were established in Vladimir in 1960s?
18. Did the decline of agriculture have a chronic nature?
19. Why have many villages disappeared from the map of the region?
20. What attempts were taken to bring up the agriculture of the Vladimir region in 1950s – 1960s?
21. Why did the Party and Soviet power have an openly hostile attitude to personal plots?
22. What taxes was a peasant private plot imposed with?
23. What were the direct taxes on a peasant private plot supplemented with?
24. Why did the countryside become depopulated in 1980s?

Task 7. Give the summary of the economic development of the Vladimir region in the post-war period.

Lesson 2. Social, Political and Cultural Life of the Region in 1945 – 1991

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1) sewer net | ❖ канализационная сеть |
| 2) dew | ❖ роса |
| 3) hexagonal | ❖ шестигранный |
| 4) inscription | ❖ надпись |
| 5) chamber | ❖ камерный |

After the war the life of the region slowly went over to peace-time conditions. The laws of the pre-war and war years on the militarization of labour were cancelled. Paid leaves and days-off, 8-hour working days were renewed. Everyday life of the town-dwellers was gradually changing. The outlook of the towns was also altered. As is common in the authoritarian state the administration centre improved its services and utilities in the first place. The streets and squares in Vladimir were asphalted, water supply and **sewer net** was expanded, new parks were laid out. The automatic telephone station was put into operation. In 1952 the trolleybus traffic was opened.

In 1953 the region published 2 newspapers: the regional party committee newspaper “Prizyv” and the Komsomol and youth one “Stalinskaya Smena”. In 1950 Pedagogical institute was opened in Vladimir. By the early 1950s in the region there had been 11 houses of culture, 367 village libraries and reading rooms, 19 country club-houses, 91 collective farm club-houses, 19 cinema theatres, 173 film projectors, 9 museums and 152 mass libraries. In 1954 the implementation of the program of the mass housing construction by industrial method on the basis of the serial production of houses began. As a result, in 1956 – 1963 more living-quarters were built than for the previous 40 years. However, the quality of the new housing construction remained very low.

The well-being of people was growing though slowly. The population got available good things which had been inaccessible earlier:

wrist watches, photo cameras, home utensils, radio and TV sets. However, in general the mode of life of the people was the Spartan one, many goods and services were lacking. The situation was aggravated by the industry inability to change according to the market demands, which had never been studied by anyone.

In 1950s the formation of an outstanding literary figure, born in Alepino Village, writer V.A. Soloukhin, took place. In 1957 V.A. Soloukhin published lyrical stories under the title “Vladimir country roads” and in 1960 his book “A Drop of **Dew**” came out. In 1956 – 57 A. I. Solzhenitsin, a future Nobel Prize winner for literature, worked as a physics teacher of Mezinovsky secondary school when exiled from Moscow. On the basis of the local material, he wrote one of the most famous of his works “Matryona’s Yard”. In 1956 – 57 after his exile term V. V. Shulgin, one of the leaders of the monarchist movement and founders of the Volunteer Army, lived in Vladimir. He was buried at the cemetery near Baigushi village. Writers S. K. Nikitin, being the head of the Writer’s Union of the Vladimir region for a long time, and E. P. Zorin, who wrote historical novels about Vladimir and Suzdal principality, became widely known in 1950s – 1960s. In the early 1960s V.V. Yerofeev, the author of the scandalously known book “Moscow – Petushky”, studied at the Department of the Russian Language and Literature of Vladimir State Pedagogical Institute. The beginning of the development of such well-known figures as poet A. A. Voznesensky born in Kirzhach and writer V. V. Poltorasky was linked with the Vladimir area.

The scientific study of the history of the Vladimir land is connected with such well-known people as A. V. Stoletov, N. N. Voronin, A. D. Varganov and G. K. Vagner. Much was done by them to study primitive and middle age antiquities of the cities of Vladimir and Suzdal. Their research resulted in several fundamental works on the early history of the land and the most ancient towns of the Vladimir region. Decisive contribution into the study of the upper Paleolithic site Sungir was made by an archeologist O.N. Bader. In 1944 in connection with the establishment of the Vladimir region a number of regional organizations came to life. Vladimir branch of the Artist’s Union of the USSR was one of the first.

The professional skill of some of the Vladimir artists was marked by the title of the People's Artist. It is worth to name them personally: Kim Nikolayevich Britov, Pyotr Gergardovich Dik, Valery Grigorievich Kokurin, Vladimir Sergeyevich Muratov, Yevgeny Ivanovich Rogov, Ivan Alexandrovich Fomitchyov, Lev Alexandrovich Fomitchyov, Yevgeny Vasilievich Yurin, Vladimir Yakovlevich Yukin. The Title of the Merited Artist of the Russian Federation was awarded to Nikolai Mikhailovich Baranov, Nelly Yevgenievna Baranchuk, Vladimir Nikolaevich Basmanov, Vasily Sergeyevich Yegorov, Mikhail Nikolaevich Izotov, Yuri Grigorievich Kolov, Adolph Stepanovich Kurilov, Vladimir Vasilievich Korneev, Vladimir Gavrilovich Leonov, Nikolai Alexeyevich Mokrov, Vladislav Fedorovich Nekosov, Vladimir Ivanovich Ruzin, Tatiana Ivanovna Slinkova, Yevgeny Pavlovich Telegin, Tatiana Mefodieвна Shulpina, Boris Fedorovich Frantsuzov. The title of the Honoured Art Worker of Russia was awarded to Alexander Ignatievich Skvortsov, a scientist of the research and restoration workshops and an artist. Artist on metal Yuri Nikolaevich Borodin and theatrical artist Stanislav Mikhailovich Bakhvalov are the Honoured Culture Workers of the Russian Federation.

In 1958 on the basis of the monuments of architecture and museums of Vladimir and Suzdal the Vladimir and Suzdal History, Art and Architecture Museum-preserve was formed. In 1974 it was reorganized into the State United Vladimir and Suzdal History, Architecture and Art Museum-Preserve, which developed fruitful activities on museum organization. It was the first museum in the USSR to be awarded the State Prize of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. The General Director of the museum-preserve A.I. Aksionova, Chief Curator of the funds G.B. Shlionsky, Deputy General Director for the Suzdal branch G.I. Lapshina also became laureates of the State Prize of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. In 1972 Vladimir, Suzdal, Murom, Yuriev-Polsky, Bogolyubovo and State Nature Preserve Meshchiora entered the world-wide known tourist route "The Golden Ring of Russia". In 1983 Suzdal received the "Golden Apple" prize of the international organization of journalists for the preservation of the monuments of architecture.

In 1987 the target programmes on the main directions of the development of culture started to be put into practice. The Regional House of Culture, 2 parks, 3 libraries and two special children's schools were opened. The work was begun to reorganize the autoclubs net. The drama theatre started to stage special open performances. The theatre went on tour of the region. The Regional Puppet Theatre was on successful tour in Saransk, Kostroma and Bryansk. The ensembles "Rus" and "Rusich" and the Chamber chorus led by the Honoured Art Worker of the Russian Federation E.M. Markin showed themselves to advantage. By the late 1980s there were 46 music and art schools with 10,5 thousand students and 1200 teachers. There were 51 persons working in the art and culture institutions who had the honour titles.

In the early 1990s the region had 265 country club-houses and 7 town Recreation and culture parks.

In 1987 in Vladimir the Regional Palace of Culture for 800 seats, the House of Culture for 300 seats in the cinema "Pamyat Lenina" of the Gus-Khrustalny district and the Country House of Culture for 250 seats in the "Trudovik" cinema of the Sobinka district were put into service. 86 monuments of history and culture were subject to restoration.

Certain success was achieved in the sports life as well. In 1960 at the Olympic Games in Rome weight lifter A. P. Kuryanov was the first of our region fellow residents to win the Olympic gold and later N. Andrianov and V. Artyomov (gymnastics), A. Prokurovov (skiing), P. Kuznetsov (weight-lifting) became the Olympic champions. Y. Korolyov (gymnastics), G. Malyonkin (sambo), S. Zelenov (radiosport) became world champions. V. Yegorov was national champion in boxing. The sportsmen of the motoclub "Kovrovets" from Kovrov were many times national champions in motor cycle football. They also made up the backbone of the national football team and A. Tsaryov was the champion not only as a member of the "Kovrovets" team, but also of the USSR national team.

Vladimir has a strong school of gymnastics that bears the official title of the Olympic reserve school of the country. The area holds regional football, ice-hockey, basketball and other sports championships.

In the post-war period a number of new monuments appeared in the region and first of all in Vladimir. Thus, on August 23, 1958 the monument in honour of the 850th anniversary of Vladimir was laid on the Freedom square (Sobornaya square). Architect Dushkin A.N. and Moscow sculptor D. B. Ryabitchev were its authors. The composition centres a 23 metres high **hexagonal** obelisk on the monumental granite foundation. On the three sides of the obelisk there were bronze figures of a warrior looking towards the Golden Gate, an architect looking at the ancient cathedrals and a working man looking towards the city. The concept of the composition is in the connection and unity of different epochs and different sides of city life. The monument was opened on October 30, 1960. In honour of the 850th anniversary of Vladimir the park of the same name was also laid covering the area of 16 hectares.

On July 12, 1974 the monument to M. V. Frunze (architect V. A. Sokhin, sculptors Y. A. Vashkevich and B. D. Yakovlev) was opened in Vladimir. The monument was made of grey Karelian granite. In honour of the 30th anniversary of the victory in the Great patriotic War on Victory Square in Vladimir the memorial with Eternal Flame (authors: architect B. A. Shiganov and sculptor V. A. Shanin) was opened on May 9, 1975 and exactly 10 years later on May 9, 1985 the sculptural composition appeared. On the opposite side of the square the stone from the northern Czech town of Usti-on-the-Laba was planted with an **inscription** "Gratitude to You and Love to You". On May 9, 1975 the Memorial at the old Vladimir cemetery was opened (sculptor P. G. Dik). In 1963 the bust of Alexander Nevsky (the author: architect S. Orlov) was erected next to the Nativity Monastery in Vladimir to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the death of the Great Prince.

In 1962 a planetarium was opened in the building of St. Nicolas church near the Kremlin in Vladimir. Since March 1990 the Vladimir television studio located in the former Governor's house on Muzeinaya street began to broadcast.

Several music collectives were born in the regional centre in the post war years. V. Kornilov formed a chamber ensemble of the Vladimir Philharmonic Society and today it is headed by O. A. Sonin.

In 1974 Y. Khokhlov founded a state ensemble “Rus”. There are also folklore collectives: ensemble “Rusitchi” and theatre “Razgulyai”. In 1986 the Chorus Music Theatre was established giving concerts in St. George’s Church of Vladimir.

The building of the former Regional Committee of the All-Union Lenin’s Young Communist League houses the choreographic school that trains ballerinas and dancers.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. curator of the funds | a. ввести в эксплуатацию |
| 2. to show oneself to advantage | b. установить |
| 3. put into service | c. обком ВЛКСМ |
| 4. backbone | d. шестигранный |
| 5. hexagonal | e. камерный |
| 6. inscription | f. костяк |
| 7. to plant | g. положительно
зарекомендовать себя |
| 8. chamber | h. хранитель фондов |
| 9. Regional Committee of the
All-Union Lenin’s Young
Communist League | i. надпись |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Оплачиваемые отпуска и выходные дни; сеть водопровода и канализации; благосостояние; «Владимирские проселки»; «Капля росы»; создатель добровольческой армии; изучение первобытных и средневековых древностей; заслуженный деятель искусств России; Государственный объединенный Владимиро-Суздальский историко-архитектурный и художественный музей-заповедник; развернуть плодотворную деятельность по музеефикации; Государственная

10. In 1963 the bust of ... was erected next to the Nativity Monastery in Vladimir.
 - a) A. Bogolyubsky
 - b) A. Rublyov
 - c) A. Nevsky
11. In 1962 a ... was opened in the building of St. Nicolas church near the Kremlin in Vladimir.
 - a) planetarium
 - b) museum
 - c) cinema

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. After the war the life of the region quickly went over to peace-time conditions.
2. As is common in the democratic state the administration centre improved its services and utilities in the first place.
3. In 1953 the region published 2 newspapers.
4. In 1956 – 1963 more living-quarters were built than for the previous 30 years.
5. In 1950s market demands were carefully studied.
6. In 1957 V.A. Soloukhin published lyrical stories under the title “Vladimir country roads”.
7. In the early 1960s V.V. Yerofeev, the author of the scandalously known book “Moscow – Petushky”, studied at the Department of Foreign Languages of Vladimir State Pedagogical Institute.
8. The State United Vladimir and Suzdal History, Architecture and Art Museum-Preserve was the first museum in the USSR to be awarded the State Prize of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.
9. In 1983 Vladimir received the “Golden Apple” prize of the international organization of journalists for the preservation of the monuments of architecture.
10. In 1960 at the Olympic Games in Rome weight lifter Kurynov A.P. was the first of our region fellow residents to win the Olympic gold.
11. Vladimir has a strong school of gymnastics that bears the official title of the Olympic reserve school of the country.

12. In honour of the 850th anniversary of Vladimir the park of the same name was also laid covering the area of 16 hectares.
13. In honour of the 30th anniversary of the victory in the Great patriotic War on Victory Square in Vladimir the memorial with Eternal Flame was opened on May 9, 1975 and exactly 20 years later on May 9, 1995 the sculptural composition appeared.
14. In 1974 Y. Khokhlov founded a state ensemble “Rus”.
15. In 1980 the Chorus Music Theatre was established giving concerts in St. George’s Church of Vladimir.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. What newspapers did the region publish in 1953?
2. What good things having been inaccessible earlier did the population get available in 1950s?
3. On what basis did A.I. Solzhenitsin write one of the most famous of his works “Matryona’s Yard”?
4. When did V.V. Shulgin, one of the leaders of the monarchist movement and founders of the Volunteer Army, live in Vladimir?
5. What well-known people are connected with the scientific study of the history of the Vladimir land?
6. What performances did the drama theatre start to stage in 1980s?
7. The sportsmen of what motoclub were many times national champions in motor cycle football?
8. What is the composition of the monument in honour of the 850th anniversary of Vladimir?
9. When and where was a planetarium opened?
10. When did the Vladimir television studio located in the former Governor’s house on Muzeinaya street begin to broadcast?
11. What music collectives were born in the regional centre in the post war years?

Task 7. Be ready to discuss social, political and cultural life of the Vladimir Region in 1945 – 1991.

Lesson 3. The Vladimir Region at the End of the 20th – the First Quarter of the 21st Century

Task 1. Study the vocabulary and read the text given below:

1) fixed assets	❖ основной фонд
2) high-capacity	❖ мощный
3) stock company	❖ акционерное общество
4) haphazard	❖ непродуманный
5) to take toll	❖ нанести тяжелый урон
6) settlement payments	❖ взаиморасчеты
7) cardboard	❖ картон
8) office machines	❖ оргтехника
9) machine tool	❖ станок
10) sawn timber	❖ пиломатериалы
11) small arms	❖ стрелковое вооружение
12) light armoured	❖ бронированный
13) precision engineering	❖ точное машиностроение
14) metal castings	❖ металлопрокатные изделия
15) continuous fiber materials	❖ непрерывное волокно
16) environmentally sound	❖ экологически безопасный
17) grain legume	❖ зернобобовые культуры
18) stable	❖ конюшня
19) stud farm	❖ конезавод
20) to wield	❖ пользоваться, обладать
21) worship	❖ богослужение
22) Chamber Choir	❖ камерный хор
23) radiation disease	❖ лучевая болезнь

The Vladimir region is situated in the centre of the European part of Russia and now belongs to the central economic region of the country. There are 16 districts, 21 towns, 36 urban-type settlement (municipal boroughs) and 222 villages. The region area is 29 thousand square kilometres. In 2022 the population of the region was 1,322,100; the share

of the town population was 80,39 per cent. The population density was 45,46 people per a square kilometre. As to per capita income level in 2019 the region was placed the 66th in Russia.

The largest towns of the Vladimir region are Vladimir (more than 352 thousand residents), Kovrov (more than 134 thousand residents), Murom (more than 105 thousand residents), Gus-Khrustalny (more than 51 thousand residents), Alexandrov (more than 57 thousand), Vyazniki (more than 33 thousand residents).

In 1992 – 2000 the transition from the state ownership to the private and mixed one was characteristic for the Vladimir Region. On the 1st of January 1997 the region **fixed assets** structure according to the types of ownership was as following: 39 per cent of private ownership; 21 per cent of mixed ownership; 18 per cent of state ownership and 22 per cent of municipal ownership. The greater part of products was produced by enterprises with private (58 %) and mixed (33 %) forms of property. The state sector output share was only 6 % in 1996. The number of officially registered unemployed was 61.6 thousand people at the beginning of 1997. The number of people with the incomes below the minimum subsistence level made 468.3 thousand people or 28 % of the total amount of the region's population.

The critical situation developed at the defense enterprises where in 1996 the military industrial output lowered by 29 % when compared with the previous year and the civil industrial output decreased by 23 % compared with the same period. Within the conversion framework the industrial production of communication equipment for automotive transport, medical equipment, gas and cold and hot water meters and gas boilers was mastered. The number of small enterprises increased sharply, by the beginning of 1997 there had been 7.5 thousand of them. More than 93 % of small enterprises were private.

In 1996 compared with 1990 capital investments in the region reduced 4 times, the extent of industrial construction comprised 23 % of its level in 1990, that of non-industrial construction – 36 %.

In agriculture 32 % of gross output was produced by agricultural enterprises, 68 % by personal and household plots of the population. The

share of farmers' households output was insignificant and constituted less than 1% of gross agricultural output.

The catastrophic situation was in light industry, especially in the production of cotton fabrics, which up to 1990 had given up to 25 % budget incomes. During the four years from 1990 to 1994 its output dropped by more than 80%. Many enterprises of light industry went bankrupt.

The things at other largest enterprises of the region were not a whit better. So Joint Stock Company Vladimir Tractor Factory output in 1994 was 30.3 % of 1985-year level, the output of the Alexandrov Radio-Equipment Factory amounted to 24.2 % of the same level. Exactly the same situation could be observed at the Vladimir Chemical Plant, one of the **high-capacity** enterprises of the branch in Russia, as well as at the **stock company** Polymersintez.

One of the main reasons for such a heavy situation in industry was the unreadiness of enterprises directors to work under market conditions. As a result of it there were difficulties with the products realization.

With the beginning of privatization industrial enterprises lost the governmental investments, many economic ties were broken, as a result of all this; industrial enterprises had to look for sources of financing themselves. Many enterprises could not cope with high bank rates and having taken out bank loans turned out to be on the verge of bankruptcy. In 1994 bank rates amounted 240 %. Yet profits received by the enterprises were not enough for expanding production. Furthermore, constant energy prices growth, transportation expenditures as well as **haphazard** taxation **took their toll**. All this made the expanded production and normal **settlement payments** between enterprises practically impossible.

In 1990s international links grew. The products of the Vladimir region enterprises were exported to 84 countries of the world. 47 % of total exports fell on machinery and equipment and only 20 % to raw materials.

Import deliveries were made from 62 countries of the world. The main supplier countries were Italy, Germany, the USA, China as well as Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. The deliveries from Algeria, Argentine, Belgium, Hungary, Turkey, Sri-Lanka, Japan also grew.

The region imported meat and meat products, citrus fruit, coffee, tea, chemicals, antibiotics and drug products, dyes, lacquers and vanishes, essential oils and essences, plastics and plastic products, paper, **cardboard**, leather footwear, ferrous metals, machinery, **office machines** and computers, **machine tools**, medical equipment and so on.

In October 1996 283 enterprises with foreign investments were registered in the Vladimir region, the share of the foreign capital in them constituted 34 % of the total investment volume. The main products manufactured by joint and foreign enterprises of the region were tractors, internal combustion engines, domestic refrigerators, **sawn timber**, footwear, soft drinks and toys. At the beginning of 1997 12,365 people were employed at the enterprises with foreign investments.

At the beginning of 2001 according to the industries structure of the Vladimir region the major share fell on machine-building and metal-working industries (42,2 %). Food industry amounted to 16,3 %; chemical and petrochemical industry totaled 6.6%; non-ferrous metallurgy – 3,6 %; forestry, woodwork and timber industry – 2.5%; construction materials industry made 2,4 %; flour and grain industry – 1,2 % and fuel industry – 0,1 %.

At that period of time there were about 7 thousand small businesses. Taking into account individual entrepreneurs registered in the region small businesses employed almost 63 thousand, the employment in small businesses comprised 20 % of the total employment in the region.

As regards the economic development of the Vladimir region in the 21st century, industry remains the leading branch of the regional economy. In the industrial manufacture structure, the greatest share belongs to machine-building and instrument making, as well as metal-working and food processing industry. Enterprises of machine-building and instrument making produce **small arms** and missile weapons, equipment for nuclear industry, **light armoured** railway equipment, radio communication systems and equipment, excavators, motorcycles, household appliances, electric motors, **precision engineering** products. Metal-working plants manufacture **metal castings**, pipes for defense orders, kitchenware and jewelry. Glass industry is also developing fast. In 2021 the region

manufactured 46 % of Russian production of quality glassware, 25 % of window pane, 21 % of glass bottles. Chemical enterprises produce composite, glass fiber and basalt **continuous fiber materials**. The Vladimir region is one of the leading Russian centers of the pharmaceutical industry, which produces genetically engineered medicines for the diagnosis and treatment of severe and socially dangerous diseases and **environmentally sound** veterinary medicinal products. In the Vladimir region (in Pokrov) almost one third of Russian chocolate is produced.

Agricultural organizations grow grain and **grain legume**, farms mostly grow potatoes and vegetables. Agricultural organizations and farms produce meat and milk. The leaders of milk-producing are the Kirzhach, Yuriev-Polsky, Suzdal and Selivanovo districts. The Vladimir state factory **stable** and the Yuriev-Polsky **stud farm** keep the famous horse breed “Vladimir Draft Horse”.

As regards social and political life in the region, it became more active in 1990s.

During the period of perestroika and reforms connected with it many political parties and movements appeared in the Vladimir region. Some of them were regional departments of parties and movements, others were departments of regional organizations, third parties’ activities were confined within the territory of the region and even separate towns and districts of the region (“Trudovoi Vladimir” (“Working Vladimir”) “Trudovoi Kovrov” (“Working Kovrov”) and others). The Communist Party of the Russian Federation, Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia, Agrarian Party, Social Democratic Party of Russia, Our Home – Russia **wielded** the greatest influence in the region. The members of these parties **first and foremost** formed the local representative assemblies. The Vladimir region sent communists and very close to them in the political views agrarians to the State Duma. In 1996 in the State Duma there were 4 deputies from the Vladimir region including 2 agrarians, 1 communist and 1 member of Our Home – Russia movement.

In connection with the new ideas of 1990s changes took place in the field of culture. Regional programs on museum and library services, revival and evolvement of folk arts and crafts, preservation and restoration

of architectural monuments were developed and their implementation began. 33 workshops of folk craftsmen were created. Significant changes took place within the framework of professional arts. The fine arts propaganda centre was opened. On the basis of the Choir Music Theatre the Centre of Vladimir-Suzdal Rus Choir Music was created where educational process was combined with the concert activities of two creative teams.

There was an active process of many church buildings being returned to the church. They were restored and re-opened for **worship**. In Vladimir only 11 Orthodox churches, 1 Old Believers Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Polish Roman Catholic Church of the Rosary resumed their work. Many streets got back their old original names reflecting precisely the toponymy of Vladimir that has been forming throughout the centuries. By April 1999 in the Vladimir region there had been 202 parish Orthodox churches and 20 monasteries.

In 1999 there were 527 public libraries in the Vladimir region. 8 more were taken from the trade-unions. There are also special libraries: the libraries of family reading, ecological libraries, the libraries of spiritual historical direction in the towns of Vladimir, Petushki, Kovrov and Alexandrov; the library of games and toys in the Kovrov district and regional studies libraries in the Yuriev-Polsky and Murom districts.

On the territory of the region there are 24 parks of culture and rest, 22 of them are federal ones.

In the region there are 3442 registered monuments of history and art, 310 of them are of the federal significance.

The guest tours of the Russian Folk Instruments Orchestra in the USA, of the **Chamber Choir** in Chili and of Rus Ensemble in Germany were quite praiseworthy. In November 1998 the governor-patronized symphony orchestra under the direction of Artyom Markin was organized in the Vladimir region. In 1996 the Art Gallery opened in the town of Murom. And in 1995 – 1996 due to the new exhibition spaces received by the State Vladimir-Suzdal Historical, Architectural and Art Museum Preserve (the administrative building of the 19th century and the house of Polish Roman Catholic priest) personal exhibitions of the famous Vladimir

painters such as Kim Britov, Vladimir Yukin, Valery Kokurin, Pyotr Dik, Vladimir Rusin, Lev Fomichyov, Tatyana Slinkova, etc. were shown. At the same place posthumous exhibitions of the painters Nikolai Mokrov and Evgeni Telegin as well as such masters of Russian graphic arts as Boris Frantsuzov, Alexander Bochkin and Vladimir Leonov were organized.

Several monuments were erected in the region at the end of the 20th – the beginning of the 21st century. In 1995 the monument to the famous icon-painter of the late 14th – early 15th centuries Andrei Rublyov (the author – sculptor O. N. Komov) was mounted on Sobornaya Square in Vladimir. In 1996 the bust of S. I. Taneev made even before the revolution was mounted on the pedestal on the square in front of the Regional Philharmonic Hall. In honour of the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl tragedy the monument to Chernobylians who had died of **radiation disease** was erected in front of the Civil Engineering College (the author – sculptor I. A. Chernoglazov). The memorial stone to those who perished in military conflicts after World War II was planted on Studyonaya Gora in Vladimir. In August 1999 the monument to Russian epic hero Iliya Muromets was built in Murom. In 2003 the monument to Alexander Nevsky was mounted in Bolshaya Moskovskaya street near the planetarium (the author – sculptor I. A. Chernoglazov). In 2007 the monument to the Christianizes of the Vladimir land (the author – sculptor S. M. Isakov) was erected at the observation platform in Pushkin Park. The sculptural group depicts Prince Vladimir horseback with the church banner in his right hand and Fyodor, the first Suzdal bishop. In 2015 one more monument to Prince Vladimir was erected in the centre of the city near the future St. Prince Vladimir's temple (the authors – sculptors P. A. Panchenko, A. S. Krainov, architect E. P. Baranov). In the same year the monument to radio announcer Levitan was mounted in Diktor Levitan street (the authors – sculptor I. Chernoglazov and architect Evgeni Usenko). The monument is very unusual. It represents a grandfather and a grandson listening to Levitan's announcement over the loudspeaker. Besides, it is interactive: every interested person can listen to the voice of the announcer. In 2016 the monument to N. Andrianov, the best gymnast of the 20th century, was inaugurated in Andrianov's square in

Nizhegorodskaya street (the author – sculptor I. Shanin). It is planned to install the monument to the Vladimir Great Prince Andrey Bogolyubsky (sculptor I. A. Chernoglazov).

Tourism is dynamically developing in the Vladimir region. It is among one of the most visited areas in Russia. In 2016 “Gastronomic Card of the Vladimir Region”, the first tourist product of such a kind in Russia, appeared in the region. It included branded food and agritourism facilities. In 2018 the International Committee for Tourism Attractiveness and Sustainable Tourism Development included Suzdal into the list of special tourism attractiveness sites.

Task 2. Match the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. stock company | a. нанести тяжелый урон |
| 2. bank rates | b. стрелковое вооружение |
| 3. haphazard taxation | c. базальтовое непрерывное волокно |
| 4. take toll | d. посуда |
| 5. expended production | e. акционерное общество |
| 6. settlement payments | f. бытовая техника |
| 7. machine tools | g. композиционные материалы |
| 8. internal combustion engine | h. непродуманная система налогообложения |
| 9. small arms | i. заводская конюшня |
| 10. household appliances | j. хоругвь |
| 11. precision engineering products | k. расширенное производство |
| 12. Polish Roman Catholic priest | l. богослужение |
| 13. kitchenware | m. двигатель внутреннего сгорания |
| 14. composite materials | n. в первую очередь, прежде всего |
| 15. church banner | o. банковские ставки |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 16. glass fiber | p. тягеловозная лошадь,
тягеловоз |
| 17. basalt continuous fiber
materials | q. ксендз |
| 18. environmentally sound | r. пользоваться |
| 19. factory stable | s. продукция точного
машиностроения |
| 20. draft horse | t. стекловолкнистые
материалы |
| 21. to wield | u. станки |
| 22. first and foremost | v. взаиморасчеты |
| 23. worship | w. экологически безопасный |

Task 3. Consult the text and find the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Доля государственного сектора по объему выпускаемой продукции; ниже прожиточного минимума; предприятия оборонного комплекса; счетчики учета расхода газа, холодной и горячей воды и газовые котлы; личные и подсобные хозяйства; фермерские хозяйства; взаиморасчеты; эфирные масла и эссенции; мукомольно-крупяная промышленность; возрождение и развитие народных промыслов и ремесел; старообрядческая Богородицкая церковь и католический костел святого Розария; краеведческие библиотеки; былинный герой.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.

1. In 1990s within the conversion framework the industrial production of communication equipment for automotive transport, ... equipment, gas and cold and hot water meters and gas boilers was mastered.
- a) radio b) sport c) medical

2. In 1990 – 1994 most enterprises of ... industry went bankrupt.
 - a) light
 - b) defense
 - c) extractive
3. One of the main reasons for a heavy situation in industry in 1990s was the unreadiness of enterprises directors to work under ... conditions.
 - a) regulation
 - b) market
 - c) acceptable
4. At the beginning of 2001 according to the industries structure of the Vladimir region the major share fell on machine-building and ... industries.
 - a) chemical
 - b) food
 - c) metal-working
5. In 2020s in the industrial manufacture structure, the greatest share belongs to machine-building and ... making, as well as metal-working and food processing industry.
 - a) instrument
 - b) kitchenware
 - c) fiber
6. In Pokrov almost one third of Russian ... is produced.
 - a) candies
 - b) chocolate
 - c) gingerbread
7. The Vladimir state factory stable and the Yuriev-Polsky stud farm keep the famous horse breed “Vladimir ... Horse”.
 - a) Shire
 - b) Iberian
 - c) Draft
8. In November 1998 the ...-patronized symphony orchestra under the direction of Artyom Markin was organized in the Vladimir region.
 - a) mayor
 - b) governor
 - c) president
9. In 1995 the monument to ... was mounted on the Sobornaya Square in Vladimir.
 - a) A. Rublyov
 - b) S. Taneev
 - c) Prince Vladimir
10. In 2003 the monument to ... was mounted in Bolshaya Moskovskaya street near the planetarium.
 - a) N. Andrianov
 - b) A. Nevsky
 - c) A. Bogolyubsky
11. In 2016 “... Card of the Vladimir Region”, the first tourist product of such a kind in Russia, appeared in the region.
 - a) Gastronomic
 - b) Restaurant
 - c) Museum

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Make the necessary changes for the false information to become true.

1. In 1992 – 2000 the transition from the private ownership to the state and mixed one was characteristic for the Vladimir Region.
2. In 1990s the number of small enterprises decreased sharply.
3. During the four years from 1990 to 1994 the output of light industry dropped by more than 80%.
4. With the beginning of privatization industrial enterprises lost the governmental investments, but economic ties were not broken.
5. In 1990s international links grew.
6. In the 21st century agriculture remains the leading branch of the regional economy.
7. Nowadays in the industrial manufacture structure, the greatest share belongs to machine-building and instrument making, as well as metal-working and food processing industry.
8. The Vladimir region is one of the leading Russian centers of the pharmaceutical industry.
9. In 1990s there was an active process of many church buildings being turned into museums.
10. In 1990s many streets got back their old original names reflecting precisely the toponymy of Vladimir that has been forming throughout the centuries.
11. In 1996 the bust of S.I. Taneev made even before the revolution was mounted on the pedestal on Sobornaya Square in Vladimir.
12. In August 1999 the monument to Russian epic hero Iliya Muromets was built in Murom.
13. In 2007 the monument to the Christianizes of the Vladimir land was erected at the observation platform in Lipki Park.
14. In 2016 the monument to N. Andrianov, the best skier of the 20th century, was inaugurated in Andrianov's square in Nizhegorodskaya street.

Task 6. Answer the questions.

1. Is the Vladimir region situated in the centre of the Asian part of Russia?
2. What is the population of the region?
3. What are the largest towns of the Vladimir region?
4. What was the region fixed assets structure in 1997?
5. What industrial production was mastered within the conversion framework?
6. What was one of the main reasons for a heavy situation in industry in 1990s?
7. What products did the Vladimir region enterprises export to other countries in 1990s?
8. What products did the region import in 1990s?
9. What do enterprises of machine-building and instrument making produce nowadays?
10. Is glass industry developing fast?
11. What do agricultural organizations grow?
12. How many workshops of folk craftsmen were created in 1990s?
13. What monuments were erected in the region at the end of the 20th – the beginning of the 21st century?
14. The Vladimir region is among one of the most visited areas in Russia, isn't it?

Task 7. Make a presentation about the economy or cultural life of the Vladimir region in the 21st century.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Изучение истории и культуры родного края способствует формированию региональной идентичности и самоопределения, сопричастности к историческому и культурному наследию земляков. Освоение краеведческого материала на английском языке позволяет студентам оперировать понятиями, отражающими мировоззрение и национальную культуру русского народа, при общении с представителями иностранных государств, проводить экскурсии по городам Владимирской области для владеющих английским языком туристов.

Издание расширяет знания студентов об истории политического, экономического, социального, духовного и культурного развития Владимирского края с XIX века до наших дней. Акцентируется внимание на деятельности известных исторических лиц, чья жизнь была связана с регионом, и истории отдельных городов. Система заданий, представленная в пособии, направлена на развитие аналитических и коммуникативных навыков. Введение новых лексических единиц и повторяемость лексики обогащает словарный запас студентов.

Курс истории Владимирского края на английском языке является профессионально значимым для студентов гуманитарных профилей.

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ПОПКОВА Ольга Владимировна
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Владимирский государственный университет
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых
Изд-во ВлГУ
rio.vlsu@vlsu.ru

Кафедра иностранных языков профессиональной коммуникации
ovaks@yandex.ru