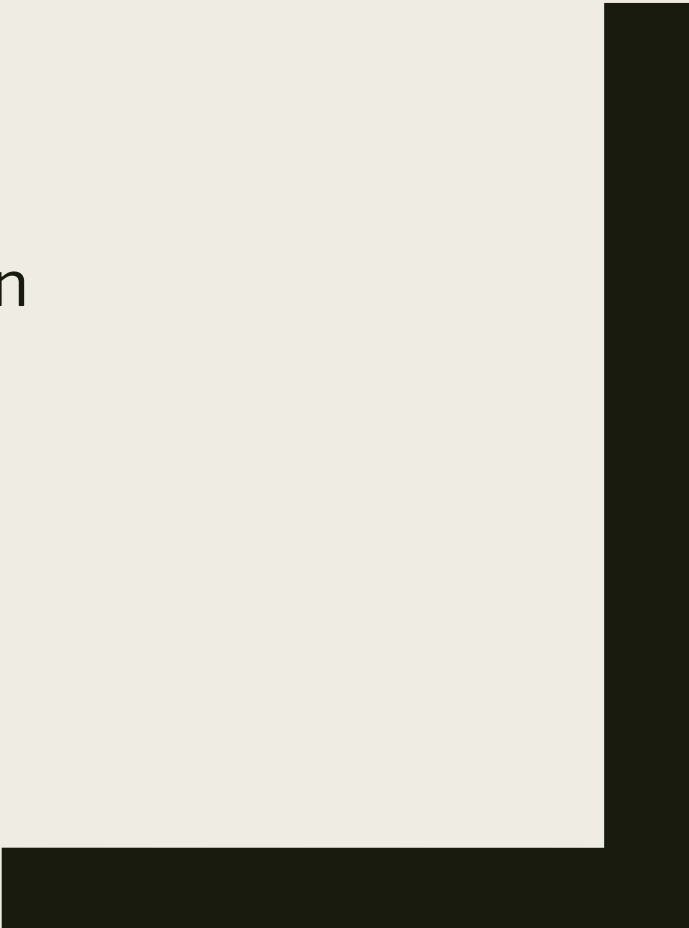




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Topic: peasants serfdom and its abolishment in
1861



- **Who were benefited by the abolition of serfdom in 1861?**

- Through emancipation, serfs gained **the full rights of free citizens, including rights to marry without having to gain consent**, to own property, and to own a business. The serfs from private estates were given less land than they needed to survive, which led to civil unrest.

- **What was the main reason Russian serfdom was abolished in 1861?**
- In 1861 Alexander II freed all serfs in a major agrarian reform, stimulated in part by his view that "**it is better to liberate the peasants from above**" than to wait until they won their freedom by risings "from below".

- **What was the last country to abolish serfdom in 1861?**
- The reform effectively abolished serfdom throughout **the Russian Empire**. The 1861 Emancipation Manifesto proclaimed the emancipation of the serfs on private estates and of the domestic (household) serfs. By this edict more than 23 million people received their liberty.



- **How was serfdom abolished?**

- The last vestiges of serfdom were officially ended on August 4, 1789 **with a decree abolishing the feudal rights of the nobility**. It removed the authority of the manorial courts, eliminated tithes and manorial dues, and freed those who still remained bound to the land.



- **How did the abolition of serfdom affect peasant life in Russia?**

- The abolition of serfdom also had a very large positive effect on living standards of peasants, measured by the height of draftees into the Russian army. ... We also find that **peasant mortality decreased by 5.6 deaths per thousand people** as a result of emancipation of serfs in addition to the development trend. Feb 28, 2015

- **How did Enlightenment influence the end of serfdom?**
- The Enlightenment greatly **contributed to raising social awareness of the problem of serfdom**, and encouraging open debate. ... Eisen was not merely concerned with the Baltic provinces, but he was the first to demand the abolition of serfdom and the peasants' right to land throughout Russia. Nov 21, 2000

- **What events contributed to the migration of peasants to the cities?**
- What events contributed to the migration of peasants to the cities?
The serfs emancipation deepened their poverty and the serfs now had to pay for their land. The Russian military was losing to the Germans, and the Germans were taking land as the Russian army retreated.

- **What were the major differences between Russian serfdom and American slavery?**
- Kolchin finally cites the two main differences between American slavery and Russian serfdom: first, **American slaves were “aliens,” of a different nationality, race, and religion to their masters**, while Russian serfs were almost always the same nationality and had similar customs; and second, American slaves did all of ...Apr 10, 2014

- **What was the specific of social and economic development of Russia after serfdom cancellation?**
- The abolition of serfdom **pushed the accelerated change of feudal serfdom to bourgeois–capitalist relations**. Monetary relations began to develop. A number of large-scale industries were created and developed. During this process, the number of industrial workers in both the public and private sectors grew.

- **How did the Enlightenment influence abolition?**
- Enlightenment thinkers argued that **liberty was a natural human right** and that reason and scientific knowledge—not the state or the church—were responsible for human progress. But Enlightenment reason also provided a rationale for slavery, based on a hierarchy of races.

- **When was the slavery abolished in Russia?**

- Slavery, by contrast, was an ancient institution in Russia and effectively was abolished in the **1720s**. Serfdom, which began in 1450 evolved into near-slavery in the eighteenth century and was finally abolished in 1906.

- **Why did the Russian tsar liberate the serfs in 1861?**
- The emancipation of the serfs by Alexander II in 1861 was the **inevitable result of a rising tide of liberalism in Russia**, supported by the realisation that Russia's economic needs were incompatible with the system, and driven by the fear that that without reform the state itself could be shattered by revolution.

- **How did emancipation of the serfs benefit the Russian economy?**
- Economically, emancipation **provided scant incentive for farming reform**. Because surplus crops were partly shared amongst the villagers according to the system laid out by the village council (mir), individuals had little economic motive to farm more efficiently.