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**Jewish Liberal Politics in Tsarist Russia, 1900-14** - Christoph Gassenschmidt - 1995
Contrary to general perceptions concerning Russia during this era, Jewish political activities continued beyond 1907, and given the political limits of Tsarist Russia, transformed and modernized Jewish society. This text examines how, from 1900 to 1914, Jewish Liberals initiated, organized and co-ordinated various forms of Jewish representation in Russian politics in order to achieve legal emancipation, national-cultural autonomy and the integration of Russian Jews into a modernizing Russian society and economy.

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This book details the career of the «professors' newspaper», The Russian Bulletin, which served as a spokesman of Russian liberalism for over fifty years. It defended the legacy of Alexander II's Great Reforms, jury courts, and the zemstvo, and called for the rule of law and, eventually, a constitution and Duma for Russia. It combined this liberal position with a defense of the peasant commune and its egalitarianism and a critical
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**Jewish Liberal Politics in Tsarist Russia, 1900-14** - Christoph Gassenschmidt - 1999-09-17
Contrary general perceptions concerning Russia during this era, Jewish political activities continued beyond 1907, and given the political limits of Tsarist Russia, transformed and modernized Jewish society to the fullest extent possible. From 1900 to 1914 Jewish Liberals initiated, organised and coordinated various forms of Jewish representation in Russian politics in order to achieve legal emancipation, national-cultural autonomy and even more important the integration of Russian Jews into a modernizing Russian society and economy.

**Jewish Policies and Right-wing Politics in Imperial Russia** - Hans Rogger - 1986-01-01
Jewish Policies and Right-wing Politics in Imperial Russia

**Jewish Philanthropy and Enlightenment in Late-Tsarist Russia** - Brian J. Horowitz - 2017-05-01
The Society for the Promotion of Enlightenment among the Jews of Russia (OPE) was a philanthropic organization, the oldest Jewish organization in Russia. Founded by a few wealthy Jews in St. Petersburg who wanted to improve opportunities for Jewish people in Russia by increasing their access to education and modern values, OPE was secular and nonprofit. The group emphasized the importance of the unity of Jewish culture to help Jews integrate themselves into Russian society by opening, supporting, and subsidizing schools throughout the country. While reaching out to Jews across Russia, OPE encountered opposition on all fronts. It was hobbled by the bureaucracy and sometimes outright hostility of the Russian government, which imposed strict regulations on all aspects of Jewish lives. The OPE was also limited by the many disparate voices within the Jewish community itself. Debates about the best type of schools (secular or religious, co-educational or single-sex, traditional or "modern") were constant. Even the choice of language for the schools was hotly debated. Jewish Philanthropy and Enlightenment in Late-Tsarist Russia offers a model of individuals and institutions struggling with the concern so central to contemporary Jews in America and around the world: how to retain a strong Jewish identity, while fully integrating into modern society.
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**Crisis, Revolution, and Russian Jews** - Jonathan Frankel - 2009

This collection of essays examines the politicization and the politics of the Jewish people in the Russian empire during the late tsarist period. The focal point is the Russian revolution of 1905, when the political mobilization of the Jewish youth took on massive proportions, producing a cohort of radicalized activists - committed to socialism, nationalism, or both - who would exert an extraordinary influence on Jewish history in the twentieth-century in Eastern Europe, the United States, and Palestine. Frankel describes the dynamics of 1905 and the leading role of the intelligentsia as revolutionaries, ideologues, and observers. But, elsewhere, he also looks backwards to the emergent stage of modern Jewish politics in both Russia and the West and forward to the part played by the veterans of 1905 in Palestine and the United States.

**Jewish Identities** - Klara Moricz - 2008-02-05

Jewish Identities mounts a formidable challenge to prevailing essentialist assumptions about "Jewish music," which maintain that ethnic groups, nations, or religious communities possess an essence that must manifest itself in art created by members of that group. Klára Móricz scrutinizes concepts of Jewish identity and reorders ideas about twentieth-century "Jewish music" in three case studies: first, Russian Jewish composers of the first two decades of the twentieth century; second, the Swiss American Ernest Bloch; and third, Arnold Schoenberg. Examining these composers in the context of emerging Jewish nationalism, widespread racial theories, and utopian tendencies in modernist art and twentieth-century politics, Móricz describes a trajectory from paradigmatic nationalist techniques, through assumptions about the unintended presence of racial essences, to an abstract notion of Judaism.
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**The Revolution of 1905 and Russia's Jews** - Stefani Hoffman - 2008-02-27
In this multidisciplinary volume, leading historians provide new understanding of a time that sent shockwaves through Jewish communities in and beyond the Russian Empire and transformed the way Jews thought about the politics of ethnic and national identity.

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**Jewish Emancipation** - David Sorkin - 2019-09-10
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**The Tsar, The Empire, and The Nation** - Darius Staliūnas - 2021-05-30
This collection of essays addresses the challenge of modern nationalism to the tsarist Russian Empire. First appearing on the empire’s western periphery this challenge, was most prevalent in twelve provinces extending from Ukrainian lands in the south to the Baltic provinces in the north, as well as to the Kingdom of Poland. At issue is whether the late Russian Empire entered World War I as a multiethnic state with many of its age-old mechanisms run by a multiethnic elite, or as a Russian state predominantly managed by ethnic Russians. The tsarist vision of prioritizing loyalty among all subjects over privileging ethnic Russians and discriminating against non-Russians faced a fundamental problem: as soon as the opportunity presented itself, non-Russians would increase their demands and become increasingly separatist. The authors found that although the imperial government did not really identify with popular Russian nationalism, it sometimes ended up implementing policies promoted by Russian nationalist proponents. Matters addressed include native language education, interconfessional rivalry, the “Jewish question,” the origins of mass tourism in the western provinces, as well as the emergence of Russian nationalist attitudes in the aftermath of the first Russian revolution.

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**The Russian Jew Under Tsars and Soviets** - Salo Wittmayer Baron - 1964
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**Kiev, Jewish Metropolis** - Natan M. Meir - 2010-06-30
Populated by urbane Jewish merchants and professionals as well as new arrivals from the shtetl, imperial Kiev was acclaimed for its opportunities for education, culture, employment, and entrepreneurship but cursed for the often pitiless persecution of its Jews. Kiev, Jewish Metropolis limns the history of Kiev Jewry from the official readmission of Jews to the city in 1859 to the outbreak of World War I. It explores the Jewish community’s politics, its leadership struggles, socioeconomic and demographic shifts, religious and cultural sensibilities, and relations with the city’s Christian population. Drawing on archival documents, the local press, memoirs, and belles lettres, Natan M. Meir shows Kiev's Jews at work, at leisure, in the synagogue, and engaged in the activities of myriad Jewish organizations and philanthropies.

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The eighth and final volume of The Cambridge History of Judaism covers the period from roughly 1815–2000. Exploring the breadth and depth of Jewish societies and their manifold engagements with aspects of the modern world, it offers overviews of modern Jewish history, as well as more focused essays on political, social, economic, intellectual and cultural developments. The first part presents a series of interlocking surveys that address the history of diverse areas of Jewish settlement. The second part is organized around the emancipation. Here, chapter themes are grouped around the challenges posed by and to this elemental feature of Jewish life in the modern period. The third part adopts a thematic approach organized around the category 'culture', with the goal of casting a wide net in terms of perspectives, concepts and topics. The final part then focuses on the twentieth century, offering readers a sense of the dynamic nature of Judaism and Jewish identities and affiliations.

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**Russian Jews Between the Reds and the Whites, 1917-1920** - Oleg Budnitskii - 2012-07-24
In the years following the Russian Revolution, a bitter civil war was waged between the Bolsheviks, with their Red Army of Workers and Peasants on the one side, and the various groups that constituted the anti-Bolshevik movement on the other. The major anti-Bolshevik force was the White Army, whose leadership consisted of former officers of the Russian imperial army.
In the received—and simplified—version of this history, those Jews who were drawn into the political and military conflict were overwhelmingly affiliated with the Reds, while from the start, the Whites orchestrated campaigns of anti-Jewish violence, leading to the deaths of thousands of Jews in pogroms in the Ukraine and elsewhere. In Russian Jews Between the Reds and the Whites, 1917-1920, Oleg Budnitskii provides the first comprehensive historical account of the role of Jews in the Russian Civil War. According to Budnitskii, Jews were both victims and executioners, and while they were among the founders of the Soviet state, they also played an important role in the establishment of the anti-Bolshevik factions. He offers a far more nuanced picture of the policies of the White leadership toward the Jews than has been previously available, exploring such issues as the role of prominent Jewish politicians in the establishment of the White movement of southern Russia, the "Jewish Question" in the White ideology and its international aspects, and the attempts of the Russian Orthodox Church and White diplomacy to forestall the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. The relationship between the Jews and the Reds was no less complicated. Nearly all of the Jewish political parties severely disapproved of the Bolshevik coup, and the Red Army was hardly without sin when it came to pogroms against the Jews. Budnitskii offers a fresh assessment of the part played by Jews in the establishment of the Soviet state, of the turn in the policies of Jewish socialist parties after the first wave of mass pogroms and their efforts to attract Jews to the Red Army, of Bolshevik policies concerning the Jewish population, and of how these stances changed radically over the course of the Civil War.

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The Revolutionary Roots of Modern Yiddish, 1903-1917 - Barry Trachtenberg - 2008-12-18
At the beginning of the twentieth century, Yiddish was widely viewed, even by many of its speakers, as a corrupt form of German that Jews had to abandon if they hoped to engage in serious intellectual, cultural, or political work. Yet, by 1917, it was the dominant language of the Russian Jewish press, a medium for modern literary criticism, a vehicle for science and learning, and the foundation of an ideology of Jewish liberation. Challenging many longstanding historical conceptions about the founding of modern Yiddish, The Revolutionary Roots of Yiddish Scholarship, 1903-1917 investigates the origins of contemporary Yiddish scholarship. Trachtenberg reveals how, following the model set by other nationalist movements that were developing in the Russian empire, one-time revolutionaries such as the
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Beyond the Pale - Benjamin Nathans - 2002
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A surprising number of Jews lived, literally and figuratively, ‘beyond the
Pale’ of Jewish Settlement in tsarist Russia during the half-century before
the Revolution of 1917. This text reinterprets the history of the Russian-
Jewish encounter, using long-closed Russian archives and other sources.

Jewish Identities in Postcommunist Russia and Ukraine - Zvi Gitelman
- 2012-10-15
The most comprehensive surveys ever undertaken of Jews in Russia and
Ukraine show that their sense of Jewishness is powerful but detached from
religion. Their understandings of Jewishness differ from those of Jews
elsewhere and create tensions in their interactions with other Jews,
especially in Israel. This book examines in depth post-Soviet Jews' attitudes
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Jewish Marriage and Divorce in Imperial Russia - ChaeRan Y. Freeze
- 2002
A pathbreaking study of Jewish marriage and divorce in 19th-century
Russia.
from Western Europe’s age of mercantilism in the seventeenth century to
the post-Soviet and post-imperialist Islamic upheavals of the twenty-first
century, Sachar applies his renowned narrative skill to the central role of
the Jews in many of the most impressive achievements of modern
civilization: whether in the rise of economic capitalism or of political
socialism; in the discoveries of theoretical physics or applied medicine; in
“higher” literary criticism or mass communication and popular
entertainment. As his account unfolds and moves from epoch to epoch, from
continent to continent, from Europe to the Americas and the Middle East,
Sachar evaluates communities that, until lately, have been underestimated
in the perspective of Jewish and world history—among them, Jews of
Sephardic provenance, of the Moslem regions, and of Africa. By the same
token, Sachar applies a master’s hand in describing and deciphering the
Jews’ unique exposure and functional usefulness to totalitarian
movements—fascist, Nazi, and Stalinist. In the process, he shines an
unsparing light on the often widely dissimilar behavior of separate
European peoples, and on separate Jewish populations, during the
Holocaust. A distillation of the author’s lifetime of scholarly research and
teaching experience, A History of the Jews in the Modern World provides a
source of unsurpassed intellectual richness for university students and
educated laypersons alike.

**From Europe's East to the Middle East** - Kenneth B. Moss - 2021-12-28
The overwhelming majority of Jews who laid the foundations of the Israeli
date during the first half of the twentieth century came from the Polish
lands and the Russian Empire. This is a fact widely known, yet its
implications for the history of Israel and the Middle East and, reciprocally,
for the history of what was once the demographic heartland of the Jewish
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Longman Companion to Imperial Russia, 1689-1917 - David Longley - 2014-07-30

This is the first book of its kind to draw together information on the major events in Russian history from 1695 to 1917 - covering the eventful period from the accession of Peter the Great to the fall of Nicholas II. Not only is a vast amount of material on key events and topics brought together, but the book also contains fascinating background material to convey the reality of life in the period.

Farming the Red Land - Jonathan L. Dekel-Chen - 2008-10-01

This is the first history of the Jewish agricultural colonies that were established in Crimea and Southern Ukraine in 1924 and that, fewer than 20 years later, ended in tragedy. Jonathan Dekel-Chen opens an extraordinary window on Soviet rural life during these turbulent years, and he documents the remarkable relations that developed among the American-Jewish sponsors of the ambitious project, the Soviet authorities, and the colonists themselves. Drawing on extensive and largely untouched archives and a wealth of previously unpublished oral histories, the book
One of the striking results of this new research is how closely reaction and reform were connected. This ambiguity was already inherent in the Polish attempt at reform during the second half of the eighteenth century, and it never entirely disappeared during the times of dark reaction under Alexander II. Therefore, when the Russian government initiated a programme of modernization at the end of the nineteenth century, anti-Jewish stereotypes quickly hardened into anti-Semitism. In the conflict that ensued between reform-minded and reactionary forces, this anti-Semitism became an ideological weapon in which the Jews appeared as the embodiment of change, modernization and uprooted life. Lowe has taken the opportunity of the English translation to incorporate the results of his most recent research, extending the coverage of the book from the earlier version's beginning in 1890 backwards into the eighteenth century to give the whole background to Tsarist Jewish policy and Russian anti-Semitism.

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**Studies in Contemporary Jewry** - Ezra Mendelsohn - 2004-09-09
Bringing together contributions from established scholars from multiple disciplines and countries, Volume XIX of Studies in Contemporary Jewry offers a comparative view of alliances between Jewish communities and the state. Together, the volume's contents show the price Jews paid for allying with unpopular regimes. The essays cover the American South, South Africa, Canada, Algeria, Morocco, Poland, Hungary, Romania, and Russia.

**The Tsars and the Jews** - Heinz-Dietrich Lowe - 1993
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**Jewish Souls, Bureaucratic Minds** - Vassili Schedrin - 2016-12-01
Jewish Souls, Bureaucratic Minds examines the phenomenon of Jewish bureaucracy in the Russian empire—its institutions, personnel, and policies—from 1850 to 1917. In particular, it focuses on the institution of expert Jews, mid-level Jewish bureaucrats who served the Russian state
State policy toward the Jews. Schedrin sheds light on the complex interactions between the Russian state, modern Jewish elites, and Jewish communities. Based on extensive new archival data from the former Soviet archives, this book opens a window into the secluded world of Russian bureaucracy where Jews shared policymaking and administrative tasks with their Russian colleagues. The new sources show these Russian Jewish bureaucrats to be full and competent participants in official Russian politics. This book builds upon the work of the original Russian Jewish historians and recent historiographical developments, and seeks to expose and analyze the broader motivations behind official Jewish policy, which were based on the political vision and policymaking contributions of Russian Jewish bureaucrats. Scholars and advanced students of Russian and Jewish history will find Jewish Souls, Bureaucratic Minds to be an important tool in their research.

World War I and the Jews - Marsha L. Rozenblit - 2017-08-01
World War I utterly transformed the lives of Jews around the world: it allowed them to display their patriotism, to dispel antisemitic myths about Jewish cowardice, and to fight for Jewish rights. Yet Jews also suffered as refugees and deportees, at times catastrophically. And in the aftermath of the war, the replacement of the Habsburg Monarchy and the Russian and Ottoman Empires with a system of nation-states confronted Jews with a new set of challenges. This book provides a fascinating survey of the ways in which Jewish communities participated in and were changed by the Great War, focusing on the dramatic circumstances they faced in Europe, North America, and the Middle East during and after the conflict.
Jewish liberal politics in Tsarist Russia 1900-14: the modernization of Russian Jewry.

Vladimir Jabotinsky's Russian Years, 1900-1925 - Brian J. Horowitz - 2020
In the early 20th century, with Russia full of intense social strife and political struggle, Vladimir Yevgenyevich (Ze'ev) Jabotinsky (1880-1940) was a Revisionist Zionist leader and Jewish Public intellectual. Although previously glossed over, these years are crucial to Jabotinsky's development as a thinker, politician, and Zionist. Brian Horowitz focuses on Jabotinsky's commitments to antisemitism, Zionism, and Palestine as he embraced radicalism and fought against the suffering brought upon Jews through pogroms, poverty, and victimization while also defending Jabotinsky against accusations that he was too ambitious, a fascist, and a militarist. As Horowitz delves into the years that shaped Jabotinsky's social, political, and cultural orientation, an intriguing psychological portrait emerges.

A History of East European Jews - Heiko Haumann - 2002-01-01
The origins and life of East European Jewry took on new historical and political importance after the Holocaust. In Poland alone 99 per cent of Polish Jews three million in all were killed; Yiddish as a spoken language more or less disappeared. This volume presents a history of East European Jewry from its beginnings to the period after the Holocaust. It gives an overview of the demographic, political, socioeconomic, religious and cultural conditions of Jewish communities in Poland, Russia, Bohemia and Moravia. Interesting themes include the story of early settlers, the 'Golden Age', the influence of the Kabbalah and Hasidism. Vivid portraits of Jewish family life and religious customs make the book enjoyable to read.

The Tragedy of a Generation - Joshua M. Karlip - 2013-06-01
The Tragedy of a Generation is the story of a failed ideal: an autonomous Jewish nation in Europe. It traces the origins of two influential strains of Jewish thought—Yiddishism and Diaspora Nationalism—and documents the waning hopes and painful reassessments of their leading representatives against the rising tide of Nazism and the Holocaust.

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This new edition retains the features of the first edition that made it a popular choice in universities and colleges throughout the US, Canada and around the world. Moss's accessible history includes full treatment of everyday life, the role of women, rural life, law, religion, literature and art. In addition, it provides many other features that have proven successful, including: a well-organized and clearly written text, references to varying historical perspectives, numerous illustrations and maps, fully updated bibliographies accompanying each chapter as well as a general bibliography, a glossary, and chronological and genealogical lists.

Making Jews Modern - Sarah Abrevaya Stein - 2003-12-22
On the eve of the 20th century, Jews in the Russian and Ottoman empires were caught up in the major cultural and social transformations that constituted modernity for Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jewries, respectively. What language should Jews speak or teach their children? Should Jews acculturate, and if so, into what regional or European culture? What did it mean to be Jewish and Russian, Jewish and Ottoman, Jewish and modern? Sarah Abrevaya Stein explores how such questions were formulated and answered within these communities by examining the texts most widely consumed by Jewish readers: popular newspapers in Yiddish and Ladino. Examining the press's role as an agent of historical change, she interrogates a diverse array of verbal and visual texts, including cartoons, photographs, and advertisements. This original and lively study yields new perspectives on the role of print culture in imagining national and transnational communities; Stein's work enriches our sense of cultural life under the rule of multiethnic empires and complicates our understanding of Europe's polyphonic modernities.

Canadian Slavonic Papers - - 1996

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University Theses in Russian, Soviet and East European Studies, 1907-2006 - Gregory Walker - 2008
The bibliography records doctoral and selected masters' theses (over 3,300 in all) from British and Irish universities in the field of Russian, Soviet and East European studies. This is broadly interpreted to include all disciplines in the humanities and social sciences as they relate to the area of Russia, the former USSR and Eastern Europe. Taken as a whole, the work probably forms the fullest and longest record of British and Irish postgraduate research in any sector of area studies. Besides its primary function as a bibliographic tool, it makes it possible to trace the effects of academic developments, institutional policies, and the changes in direction in this highly diversified field of study over the last hundred years. Entries are arranged by subject and area, supported by full author and subject indexes.
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Ukrainians and Jews in Revolutionary Times - Henry Abramson -

This book examines the emotional aspects of revolutionary experience during a critical turning point in both Russian and Jewish history - the 1905 revolution. Shtakser argues that radicalization involved an emotional transformation, which enabled many young revolutionaries to develop an activist attitude towards reality.

Jews and Muslims in the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union - Franziska Davies - 2015-11-18

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East European Jews in Switzerland - Tamar Lewinsky - 2013-10-14
1880s until the First World War, Switzerland played an important role in absorbing immigrants. Though located at the periphery of the main migration routes, the federal state with its liberal policies on foreigners became a key destination for students, revolutionaries, and travelers. The micro-studies and more general papers of this volume approach the topic in its transnational, local, linguistic, gendered, and ideological dimensions and from various disciplinary angles. They interweave and facilitate a novel take on the transitory spatial history and the Lebenswelt of East European Jews in Switzerland. Topics of this volume range– among others– from the location of Switzerland on the map of East European Jewish politics (Bundism, Socialism, Yiddishism, Zionism), conflicting performative cultures of Jewish and Russian revolutionaries, the Swiss Lehr- and Wanderjahre of the Jewish public intellectual Meir Wiener, the impact of Geneva on the Zionist Hebrew writer Ben Ami, the Russian-Jewish students’ colonies in Berne and Zurich and questions of individuals' integration and acculturation.

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