

# Plan of a lesson:

- 1. Territory and population of the Russian Empire.
  - 2. Features of the Russian modernization.
    - 3. Political system. State symbols.
      - 4. Social structure.
        - 5. Way of life.



### At a lesson!

# **LESSON QUESTION:**

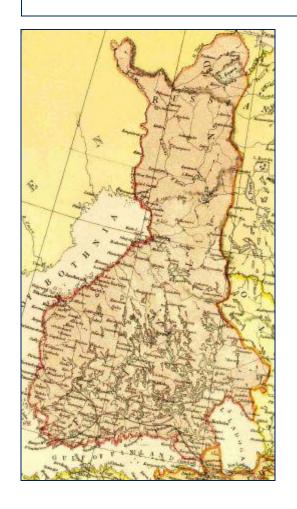
What new tasks rose in front of Russia at the beginning of the XX century? How they are connected with modernization?

#### Work in a notebook:

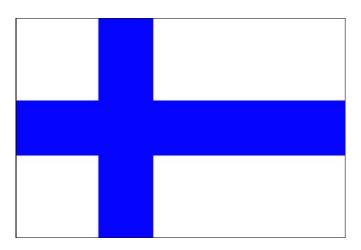
To find in the paragraph of definition and to record the following concepts of a notebook: autonomy, industrial society, patronage, modernization.



1. At the beginning of the XX century, the Russian Empire the largest state of the world on the area / after the British colonial Empire/. The area of the empire made 22 mln sq.km of/17% of land of the planet/. The empire shared on the province, area, governorship, general governorships. On the population (128,2 million people) the empire took the 3rd place in the world after Britain and China.







The map of the Grand duchy Finnish as a part of Russia and its symbols. The principality kept an autonomy.



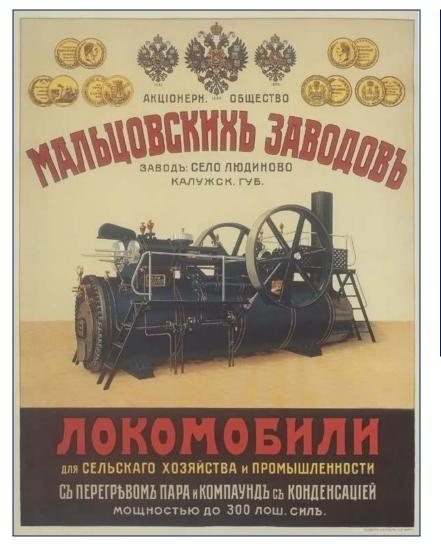
The Russian Empire at the beginning of the XX century.

1. Russia is home to more than 100 nations. Most of the population professed Orthodoxy. Part of the Russian population were Old Believers. In Poland, Finland lived Catholics and Protestants. Tatars, Bashkirs, the peoples of the Caucasus and Cf. Asia were Muslims. Much of the population professed Buddhism, Judaism and Paganism.



Warsaw in the early twentieth century.

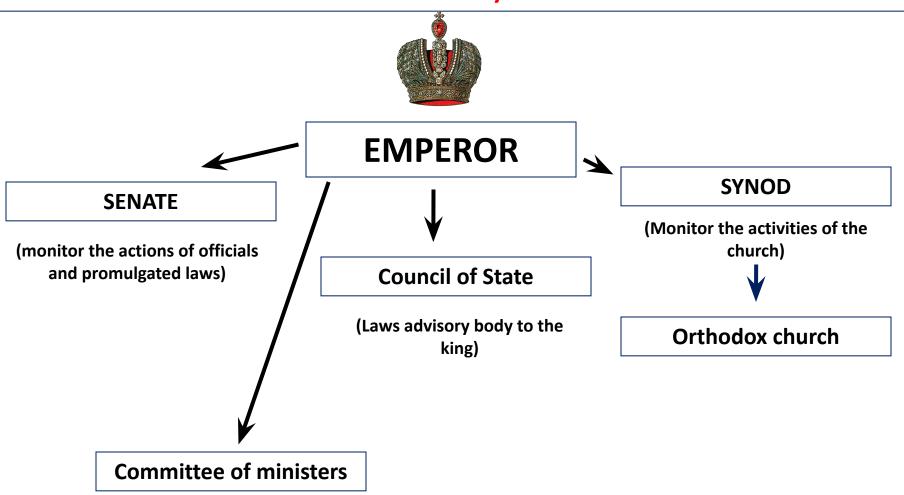
2. At the beginning of the XX century in Russia modernization proceeded. At Russia "the catching-up development" of the developed countries proceeded so-called. Modernization affected those branches of economy on which the military and political power of the country depended.





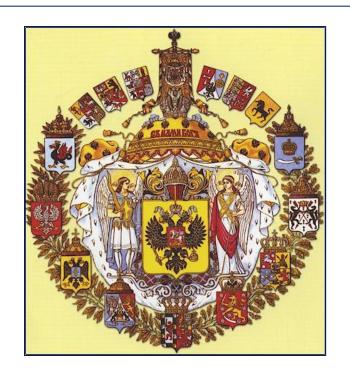
Advertizing at the beginning of the XX century.

3. At the beginning of the XX century Russia - an autocratic monarchy. In hands of the emperor all concentrated legislative, executive and partly judicial authority.





Meeting of the State Council. I. Repin. 1903 Russian Museum. 3. As the Russian coat of arms the two-headed eagle with imperial regalia served. The flag represented a white-blue-red horizontal panel. The anthem began the words "God Save the King ..."



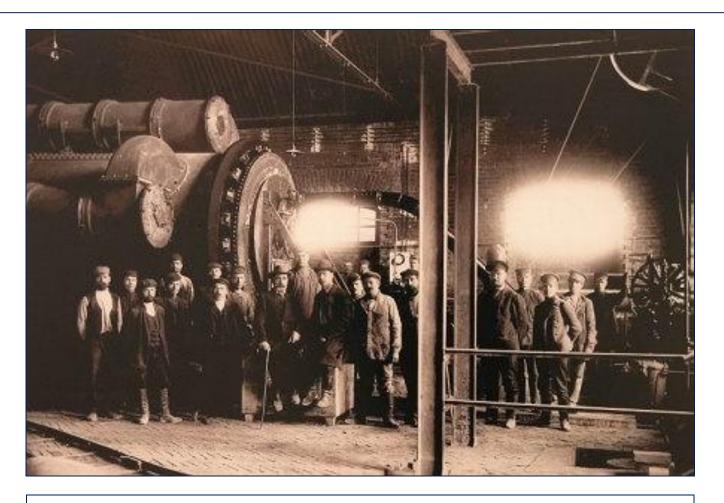


Big and small coat of arms of the Russian Empire



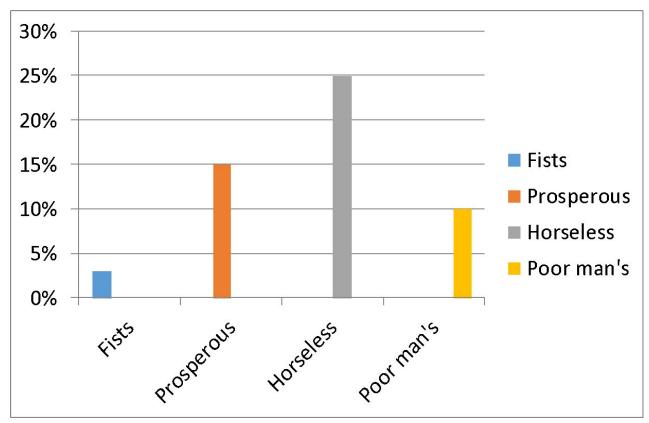
Flag of Russia with the coat of arms in a roof.

4. Modernization destroyed class partitions in society. The bourgeoisie became the largest class now. It had no support in society and was connected with the government. To the beginning of the century in Russia more than 13 million workers. The working day made at factory of 11,5 hours, earnings low. There was a rigid system of penalties. Such system led to strikes and disorders.



Director Rogozhnikov. V.G. with workers. Photo of the beginning of the XX century.

4. The most part of the earth was in hands of landowners part from which were already not noble origin. Stratification happened and at the peasantry. They shared on fists, middling persons and poor people.

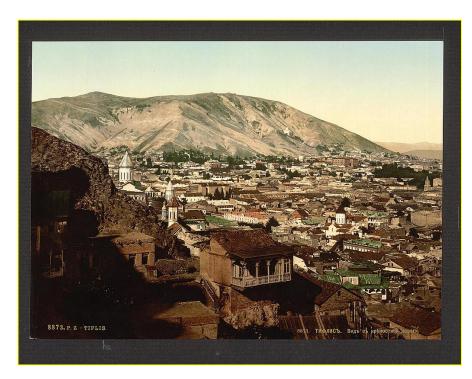




Traditional peasant beginning of the XX century.

Farms in the early twentieth century.

5. More than 80% of residents of the empire lived in the village. St. Petersburg (2 million) and Moscow were the largest cities. The way of life in the western regions of the empire, in Poland, Finland, Baltic, Ukraine came nearer to West European, with electricity, elevators, phone, cars.





Tiflis. (Tbilisi)

Revel. (Tallinn)

5. Life in the village practically didn't change. There was a traditional way. It was shown in all spheres of life. In the empire also literacy was low. In 1897 competent 21,2%, from them 29,3% - the man, 13,1%-women. 1 person from 100, an average - 4 of 100 had the higher education. In the empire spent for education 43 to. on 1 people (Britain - 4 rubles; The USA - 7 rubles).





Group of peasants. Stanislavsky Region. Beginning of the XX century.

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