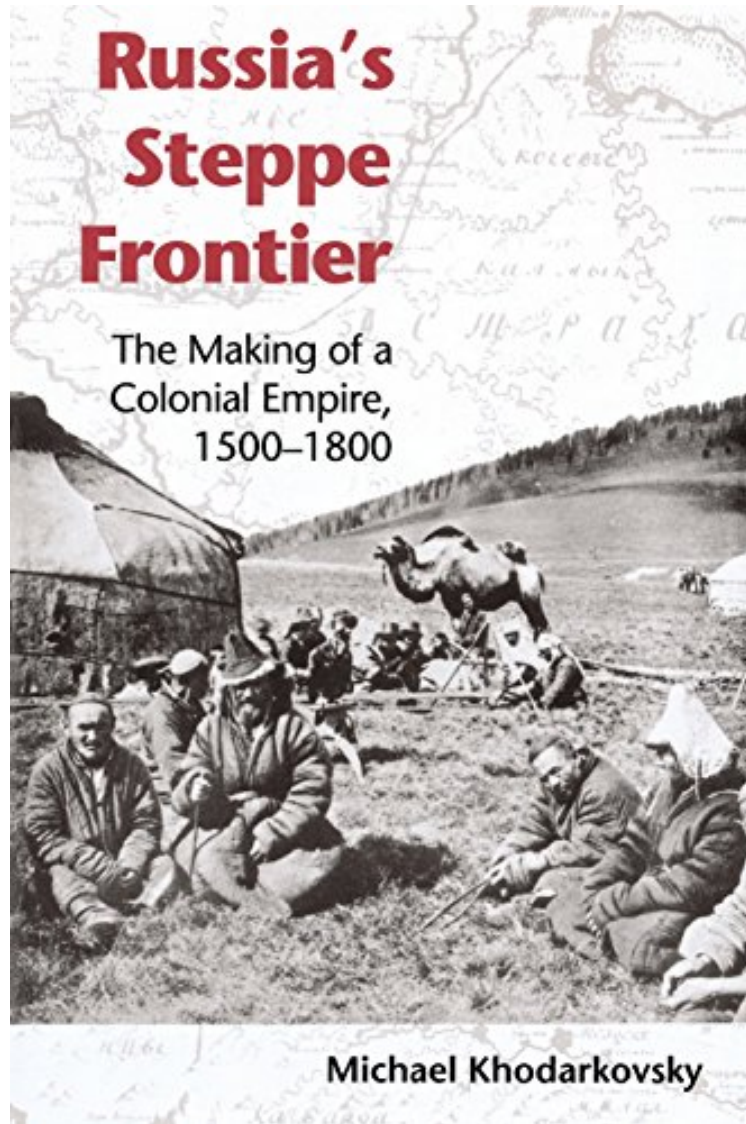


[FREE] Russia's Steppe Frontier: The Making of a Colonial Empire, 1500-1800

Russia's Steppe Frontier: The Making of a Colonial Empire, 1500-1800

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#863104 in Books Michael Khodarkovsky 2004-12-15 2004-12-15 Original language: English PDF # 1 9.25 x .80 x 6.12l, 1.05 #File Name: 0253217709304 pages Russia's Steppe Frontier The Making of a Colonial Empire 1500 1800 | File size: 53.Mb

Michael Khodarkovsky : Russia's Steppe Frontier: The Making of a Colonial Empire, 1500-1800 before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Russia's Steppe Frontier: The Making of a Colonial Empire, 1500-1800:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Sir, can I have more? By Mario Raposo This book gives the reader a

precious insight into a number of facts/realities of which few people are aware: how Russia and the steppe tribes engaged for centuries in a intermittent but always present conflict, the set of values that ruled their diplomatic relations, and how religion, military power and economy framed them. Though it provides enlightening glimpses on the inner workings of the Russian and tribal societies, they are somehow tantalizing few for the non-initiated. Most important, this book provides an understanding on how Russia created a colonial empire without ever acknowledging it as such. A concise and easy to read work, leaves you craving for more. 7 of 8 people found the following review helpful. Nice contrast. Highly relevant. By Augustus T. White I read this in connection with several other studies of the declining years of the Crimean Khanate. Most emphasized Crimean and Ottoman sources and largely took their point of view. Khodarkovsky does not stint on Crimean sources, but emphasizes the Russian administrative problem: how should a more-or-less European nation deal with a frequently violent, completely non-western power on one's poorly-defined borders? Khodarkovsky sees the problem as essentially insoluble, except by the ultimate destruction of one or the other society. Whether or not he's correct, the Russian experience is certainly relevant to the Soviet approach to the "nationalities problem" and even to US and European policies today. The Russian experience with intractable conflicts over land use, security, and entanglement in the internal politics of the khanates -- and the many mistakes, mutual incomprehensions, and occasional successes of both sides -- is both disturbing and useful. My only gripe is Khodarkovsky's limited treatment of the khanates in the context of Russian-Ottoman relations. Even if Khodarkovsky believes that the Ottoman Empire wasn't particularly relevant to Russian relations with the khanates, he ought to explain why. Still, one can't cover everything, and an Ottoman emphasis would risk loss of focus on the main points. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Four Stars By Bob Brewer A little dry at times but an excellent overview of how modern Russia was created.

Khodarkovsky provides a detailed chronological narrative of Russia's steppe relations, which conveys brilliantly the depth of Moscow's engagement in the world of steppe politics.... This is counterbalanced by insightful thematic discussion of the perennial issues involved.... Altogether, an excellent study of a vital dimension of Russia's historical evolution." Slavonic and East European Review... the first connected account of Moscow's assertion of military and political control over its steppe frontier. The book's scope is impressive, as it traces the transformation of a turbulent steppe frontier into an imperial borderland.... a signal contribution to our understanding of European history." American Historical Review Drawing on sources and archival materials in Russian and Turkic languages, Russia's Steppe Frontier presents a complex picture of the encounter between indigenous peoples and the Russians. An original and invaluable resource for understanding Russia's imperial experience.

This innovative and fascinating book examines the relationship between Russia and its neighbors on the Eurasian steppe, which stretches from the northern Caucasus area into the Central Asian region of present-day Kazakhstan, from about 1500 to 1800. During these formative years, Russia's continual southern expansion into the borderlands helped transform it from a fragmented and weak frontier society into a formidable colonial empire. Khodarkovsky (Loyola Univ.) considers the complex relationship between the Russian state and the indigenous nomadic and seminomadic societies that inhabited the steppe, emphasizing their fundamental differences in social organization, political and economic structures, and values. The author argues that Russia's southward expansion was, contrary to commonly accepted views, a deliberate process designed to colonize the new regions and to subdue their inhabitants. However, Russia's policies gradually changed during these three centuries from defending its vulnerable frontier against nomadic incursions to deliberate colonization by means of pacifying, settling, and converting the new subjects to Orthodox Christianity. Recommended for advanced undergraduates and above. September 2002 (N. M. Brooks New Mexico State University) No other work treats Moscow's colonial expansion to the south and east so competently. The story of Slavic expansion and acquisition alone would make the volume indispensable to the early modern Russian historian. What makes Khodarkovsky's book most significant, however, is the voice he gives to the peoples of the steppe. (Russia) About the Author Michael Khodarkovsky is Associate Professor of History at Loyola University of Chicago. He is author of *Where Two Worlds Met: The Russian State and the Kalmyk Nomads, 1600-1771* and co-editor (with Robert Geraci) of *Of Religion and Empire: Missions, Conversion, and Tolerance in the Russian Empire*.