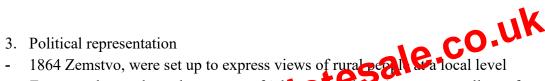
The economy

- 1. Urban/ industrial
- Industrialisation under Mikhail von Reutern _
- Improving state accounting:
- Reform in the treasury and the publishing of state accounts _
- Getting rid of 'tax farming' which would now be made illegal, tax farmers invest in Russian industry programmes to make their money instead
- Inflow of foreign resources, investment and expertise:
- Low tariffs, import of raw materials, imports rose from 18,000 tons in 1863 to 158,000 in 1881
- Import of British expertise: J.J.Hughes by 1884, New Russian coal, iron and railmaking company in Poland, largest producer in the Empire; 1990, 'Hughes and co' responsible for 1/2 of Russia's steel production
- Hughes also created new town of Yuzovo, schools, pubs and 32,000 'Welsh-Russians by 1904
- Ludwig Loop (Manchester) : Textile industry, cotton, wool farming
- Nobel brother, Ludwig and Alfred : responsible for croptil Conodern oil industry -
- Providing capital for intertments
- Providing capital for intertments State back 18 municipal banks 862 By 1878 there were 278 municipal banks
- Extor rose by 60% in R 18 M and imports were carefully controlled
- Grain exports 26 million tonnes 1864, 86 million tonnes 1880
- Railway construction, influence of Britain -
- Overseas loan financed construction, 800 miles of track 1855, 1861 2000 miles, 1878 -22,498 miles
- 1880 94% of railway lines in private hands
- Rail traffic increased x10 1865-75
- Vyshnegradsky, minister of Finance, continued Reutern's policy of developing the railway
- Success: Average annual growth rate of 6%
- Failures : Short lived due to financial collapse in 1878 due to the Russo-Turkish War, growth was not self- sustaining, no middle class

The lives of the peasants

- 1. Living conditions
- 22.5M serfs on private land, 42.9M state owned serfs -
- 80% of Russia was made up of serfs -
- 19th February 1861, emancipation, serfs were granted personal freedom over 2 years -
- Freed peasants granted ownership of the house they lived and plots they worked -
- Living was poor as government charged redemption dues in form of regular payments over period of 49 years, state peasants 5 years to transition to freedom
- Average lifespan of serfs was 40 due to lack of healthcare -
- 2. Working conditions
- Land labour
- They were granted plots, they were able to own property, run commercial enterprise _
- However, burden of redemption payments, financial difficulties -
- Farming and technical backwardness, 1878 only 50% of serfs were capable of providing a surplus
- 3. Political representation



- Zemstvo chosen through a system of 'levon ic teges', separate colleges for nobles, _ townspeople and church, peasant - Composed of men wio understand locality and its needs
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- 4. Repression
- Mir and redemption payments