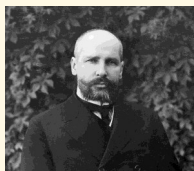


The Curious Case of Pyotr Stolypin - 1906 to 1911



Know - the aims of Pyotr Stolypin and how far he was able to achieve these aims.

**Stolypin
Prime Minister
1906 - 1911**



Pyotr Stolypin caught the attention of tsar Nicholas due to his effectiveness when dealing with rural unrest. As the youngest governor of Grodno he was able to keep order via strict surveillance and law enforcement.

He was appointed prime minister in July 1906.

Recap ...

October Manifesto

Fundamental Laws

1st State Duma	<i>'Lords and Lackeys'</i> - Dominated by left wing - moderates who demanded transfer of all land to peasantry + further changes to constitution. Tsar Nicholas refused to accept proposals, leading to further unrest in the countryside. Mutinies in 20% of army units. Duma was dissolved on the 9th July. 200 members of the Duma relocated to Vyborg in Finland to protest and encourage non payment of taxes, Stolypin - used court martial system + Black Hundreds who were violent gangs to put down protests. 2390 executed - (Stolypin's necktie - noose). Stolypin resisted Nicholas plan to abolish the Duma.	April - July 1906
2nd State Duma	<i>'Duma of National Anger'</i> - Kadets formed in 1905 were lead members of the first Duma = liberal reform and universal suffrage. More power to Octobrists = more conservative than the Kadets, believed Russia's solution lay in the promises of the October Manifesto, Also represented were more extreme groups such as the SR, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. After conformation and failure to agree - Stolypin passed electoral reforms outside of the Duma using Article 87 - giving much more influence to peasantry ahead of the urban workers / minorities. Technically illegal and a breach of Fundamental Laws.	Feb - June 1907
3rd State Duma	New election laws ensured more moderate groups were represented (Octobrists) and those representing landowning classes. Were able to pass major agrarian reforms - but there were clashes over education and the Duma was twice suspended - to ensure the government could pass legislation using Article 87. Stolypin was assassinated in 1911 (mist likely by a revolutionary anarchists.) His death marked the end to reform	1907 - 1912
4th State Duma	Similar in make up the Third Duma - with less influence from the Octobrists. This Duma had little influence and was divided. However, it refused to disband when ordered to do so by Nicholas in February 1917 and continued to meet under the title of Provisional Government. It was clear by now - that the Duma experiment / solution had failed and the impetus / imitative had shifted to the workers in the towns and cities.	1912 Feb 1917

Stolypin's Aims + Reforms - How successful?

Analysis of Stolypin + the Duma	Analysis of Stolypin + the Duma	Analysis of Stolypin + the Duma	Reforms pre Stolypin. 1902 - burden on communes to collect taxes abolished as was corporal punishment in 1903.	Stolypin's aim - abandon the communes allowing peasants to own land independently = more efficient / modern.	By 1907 - debt arrears and redemption payments were abolished.
Another of his aims was to improve economic / status to nullify revolutionary support in rural areas.	From 1906, Stolypin used Article 87 to allow peasants to take land out of communes. By 1910 all communes were officially dissolved.	Reforms helped peasants to obtain consolidated blocks of land rather than a patchwork of sub divided land.	Banks set up for peasants to help provide the required capital for peasants to implement necessary changes.	Perspective ...	Aim - to increase Kulak class of peasants - with surplus income turning farmers into consumers of products
Government subsidies given to encourage peasants migrate to Siberia away from overcrowded Mirs.	Perspective ...	Add notes ...	Reforms did lead to a slow emergence of larger peasant owned farms.	Add notes ...	But, change was slow, especially from many conservative peasants who clung to safety of communal farming.
Further prosperity aided by good harvests in 1915. Siberia = became a centre for dairy farming and cereal production.	Add notes ...	Siberia = became a centre for dairy farming and cereal production. 3.5 million peasants moved there.	Many farmers lacked the will, education or knowhow to become entrepreneurs.	Add notes ...	Historian - McCauley. Stolypin largely failed to create the prosperous Kulak class he wanted. Historian - McCauley. Stolypin made life easier for the peasants.