



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية الأساسية - قسم التاريخ

التطورات الداخلية في روسيا إبان عهد القيصر الكسندر الثاني ١٨٥٥-١٨٨١

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

كنعان علي احمد ملا الشرايبي

إلى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية/ جامعة الموصل وهي جزء من
متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير
في التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف

أ.م.د. ماهر حامد جاسم النورة

ملخص للرسالة الموسومة ((التطورات الداخلية في روسيا إبان عهد القيصر الكسندر الأول ١٨٠٥-١٨٨١))

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور : ماهر حامد جاسم النورة

طالب الماجستير

كنعان علي احمد ملا

تأتي أهمية دراسة موضوعنا الموسوم بـ ((التطورات الداخلية في روسيا إبان عهد القيصر الكسندر الثاني ١٨٠٥-١٨٨١)) من حقيقة أساسية هي أن فترة حكمه تحتل مكانة خاصة في تاريخ روسيا، إذ كانت لوفاة القيصر نيكولاي الأول في فبراير ١٨٥٥ وهزيمة الجيش الروسي في حرب القرم (١٨٥٣-١٨٥٦) على يد التحالف البريطاني-الفرنسي-العثماني بمثابة المحفز لفترة من الإصلاح الكبير في الامبراطورية الروسية، فقد كشفت الحرب عن نقاط الضعف الاقتصادية والعسكرية لروسيا مقارنة بمنافسيها في أوروبا الغربية وعرضت مكانتها بوصفها قوةً عظمى للخطر، فضلا عن أن هياكل الحكومة الروسية التي ورثها القيصر الكسندر الثاني عند وصوله إلى العرش في عام ١٨٥٥ كانت معقدة وتعكس الروح والمبادئ التي قام عليها الاستبداد الروسي، تولى الكسندر الثاني عرش الامبراطورية الروسية بعد أن أنهكتها حرب القرم، فسارع إلى عقد معاهدة سلام باريس لوضع نهاية للحرب عام ١٨٥٦ من خلال التوقيع على معاهدة باريس في ٣٠ آذار ١٨٥٦، بعد ذلك انصرف بكل قواه الى الإصلاحات الداخلية على الرغم من التطورات الداخلية التي حدثت في عهده متمثلة بقيام الانتفاضات ضده وتأسيس الجمعيات الثورية ، لذلك أدرك القيصر الكسندر الثاني الحاجة إلى الإصلاحات وفاد عملية التحول في مختلف المجالات لتطوير وتحديث البلاد، ولم يكن أمامه خيار سوى إجراء إصلاحات شاملة شملت أغلب قطاعات الحكومة والمجتمع)).

توقيع مسؤول الدراسات العليا

م. د. أسامة محمد طاهر ويس

Abstract

It is true to say that the emergence of Tsar Alexander II was a historical necessity for Russia. Throughout the reign of his father, Tsar Nicholas I, Russia continued to flounder in political, economic, social, and military chaos that completely distanced it from its European neighbors. Under the law of the nature of things and their causes, Russia was waiting for a successor. To improve its internal conditions.

Tsar Alexander II realized that reform was necessary, and that the old social system had proven its failure in defending Russia, as the dilapidated serfdom system represented the main flaw, so it was natural for reforms to begin with the peasants who were completely enslaved to the nobility, and suffering various kinds of torment. Therefore, Tsar Alexander II took upon himself profound social reform, especially the reform of the slavery system, and after the Tsar obtained great support from some of the nobles who had a humanitarian tendency, which indicates that a number of the nobles were in complete agreement with his reform ideas and the development of a successful program that resulted in Finally, Tsar Alexander II signed a statement on the emancipation of slaves on March 5, 1861, according to which twenty-two million five hundred thousand Russian peasants of both sexes were liberated from serfdom.

Financial reforms are among the important reforms adopted by Tsar Alexander II in the 1860s, as the Crimean War had a clear impact on the deterioration of the financial situation in Russia and the emptying of its treasury due to spending on the military institution. Tsar Alexander II succeeded in choosing Reiterne as Minister of Finance in 1862. Who was able to reduce the financial deficit, and achieve it

Success in introducing more systematic financial management to the Russian economy, in addition to significantly improving revenues, as well as eliminating financial corruption.

Improving industrial and commercial production by extending a network of railways throughout Russia and linking major regions, sea ports and vital areas with a series of railway networks contributed greatly to the recovery of the Russian economy.

The reform of the educational system during the reign of Tsar Alexander II was considered a bright spot in his domestic policy, especially after he established a wide network of new primary and secondary schools in addition to the old schools, and imposed free education for the poor in order to expand the scope of education for peasants and the general public. The educational reform succeeded. Provided by Tsar Alexander II to provide basic education to all Russian people.

Tsar Alexander II was interested in the Russian university education system, which witnessed important and rapid development between the years 1863-1880, especially after he encouraged sending scientific missions abroad in order to develop the education system, as the university system reform program of 1863 represented a clear development in the education system. It provides an important structure and improves scientific reality for the better.

The period of the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century is an important stage in Russian history, which is the period of the great liberal reforms of Tsar Alexander II, where he intensified the reform processes, and it began to be easy to carry out other reforms after the peasant reform, and it was all of these reforms that completely changed the form of the Russian state, Among the most prominent of these reforms

The great initiative by Tsar Alexander II established the zemstvo system of local self-government in rural areas, which contributed to the development of the regional economy and infrastructure, and the solution of social problems and contradictions.

Tsar Alexander II realized that Russia was suffering from judicial corruption and that it needed reform in this important area. Therefore, he ordered the formation of a committee of officials and

legal advisors to discuss and determine the general principles of judicial reform. This committee was charged with planning to reorganize the judicial authority on foundations consistent with court systems. And European legal theories. The goal of the reform was to establish courts in Russia that were fair, quick, and equitable, not to discriminate between Russian nationals, to raise the status of the judiciary, to grant it the independence it deserves, to respect the rights of citizens, and to legislate laws that serve them.

In the field of reforming the regulatory system, Tsar Alexander II established in 1863 a special committee to consider the possibility of issuing a new law for the press. The committee prepared its draft, which consisted of 336 items, according to which Tsar Alexander II issued a decree on January 14, 1863, as it was Complete supervision of the press in the Russian Empire was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Tsar Alexander II also approved the opinions of the State Council on April 6, 1865 regarding granting some facilities to the local press, as the law emphasized the abolition of censorship over pamphlets and short works, and the author and publisher became responsible. Before the judiciary, the new law gave the press unprecedented freedom after the reforms carried out by Tsar Alexander II.

The Russian defeat in the Crimean War proved to be a crushing disappointment to the Russians and their incompetence in military organization. Hence, the issue of reorganizing the army and radically reforming all of the country's defensive means arose significantly after the Crimean Campaign, which demonstrated Russia's general backwardness compared to civilized countries, so Tsar Alexander created The second is a special committee to rehabilitate the armed forces of all types. The committee presented several proposals, the most important of which was the comprehensive conscription law, which was considered a new law for comprehensive service, according to which appointments were abolished and replaced by equal comprehensive service for all classes, as the new law imposed on all

men who reached the age of Twenty years served in the army for six years, after which they were registered as reservists for nine years. Under the new law, all social classes in Russia enjoyed equal privileges.

- Despite the importance of the reforms carried out by Tsar Alexander II, the most important of which was the abolition of serfdom,

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Internal developments in Russia during the reign
of Tsar Alexander II 1855-1881

A message submitted by the student

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To the Council of the College of Basic
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