

SUMMARY. №3 (136). 2015

Issue 3 of 2015 is dedicated to Belarusian historiography of 1920-s and comprises some studies on the history of political and armed struggle for liberation from foreign rule and social emancipation. The events in question are of 1830—1831 and 1863 anti-Russian uprisings, narodniks movement and 1905—1907 revolution. The issue closes with some studies from an earlier initiated Belarusian historiography heritage series (Issue 7 of 2009, dedicated to Middle Ages and Early Modernity, and issue 9 of 2014 dedicated to nation-building processes and social history of the 19th century).

The issue opens with a foreword by its editor, a historian **Dzmitryj Vičko**. The first text by **Ivan Špilič** and **Liavon Babrovič** «A Synchronistic Table Of Events Of 1830—1831 Uprising In Belarus, Lithuania And Poland» is the first attempt in Belarusian historiography at investigating this uprising. As the authors point out themselves, the table embodied their desire to «locate the events in Poland and Lithuania alongside of Polish events» and the desire to process historical data from primarily military perspective.

The issue continues with virtually the first detailed biography of Kanstancin (Kastuś) Kalinoŭski in Belarusian historiography, whose author **Ivan Čvikič**, depicted the famous leader of the uprising on the territory of Lithuania and Belarus as a revolutionary who focused on peasant masses' interests and wanted to turn the uprising into a class one, carry out an agrarian and class reform and arrive at social revolution via «red» dictatorship.

Also, the classic monograph on the 1863 uprising by **Usievalad Ihnatoŭski** is published. Titled «1863 In Belarus (an Overview Of Events)», it is a bibliographic rarity these days. The publication is provided with necessary comments and footnotes. The work of **Usievalad Ihnatoŭski** laid the foundation for Soviet Belarusian historiography on the question. The author views the uprising through the lens of internal struggle among the insurgents split into «the whites» and «the reds». In authors opinion the outcome of this struggle determined the outcome of the whole uprising. The uprising in Belarus is depicted against a broader background of events that were unfolding in Poland and Lithuania.

A little-known study by **Siarhiej Cytovič** «1863 In Hory-Horki Of Former Mahilioŭ Province» is a highly detailed account of the uprising in its eastmost point — uyezd (county seat) town Horki of Mahilioŭ

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province. For the time, it is a rare example of professional research done basing of a wide array of archive sources. The author also resorted to currently popular methods of microhistory and oral history. Apart from reconstructing the events of the armed uprising, the composition of the insurgents was studied: their social background, the formation of their views in the milieu of the public life of a small provincial town (the daily life of students of Hory-Horki educational institutions, who formed the backbone of the insurgent unit), the insurgents' further destinies were also studied.

Two studies by a Belarusian-Polish historian **Jan Vitkoŭski** are dedicated to the history of revolutionary movement of the second half of the 19th century. The first one «“Land And Liberty” Of The 60s And Its Connection With The 1863 Uprising» — social and political essays by members of «Land and Liberty» («Zemlya i volya») organization are analysed, its program theses, and their attitudes toward the 1863 uprising. The other article «Revolutionary Groups In Belarus In The 70s» — traces the history of the named groups basing on archive data. Such groups existed in Mahilioŭ, Horki, Vilnia, and two of them were in Minsk. The views of the members were also pictured.

Belarusian-Russian historian, the first rector of Belarusian State University **Uladzimir Pičeta** in his article «Kurlov's Shootings In Minsk (October, 18th 1905)» refreshes the cronicle of the most tragic events of 1905—1907 revolution in Belarus.

In the next article «The Premortal Letter Of Ivan Pulichaŭ», by **Zmicier Źylunovič** the story of an attempted assassination of governor Kurlov is told. The assassination was an act of revenge for the shooting of the October, 18th demonstraion in 1905. The last letter of the main executor of that attempted assassination is also published.

In his article «Agrarian Movement In Minsk Region 1905—1906» **Aliaksandar Siankievič** makes an overview of peasant upheavals in Minsk region in the mentioned period basing on the sources from Minsk governor's office.

I. H. Mirski in his article «Materials For The Study Of Worker And Peasant Movement In Mahilioŭ Province Over The Period 1903 To 1910» makes an overview of the most significant upheavals against Czarist authorities, and the most resonant terrorist attacks.

The issue closes with a study by **Uladzimir Pičeta** «Peasant And Worker Movement In Belarus In 1905» in which the author attempts to make a comprehensive overview of the events of the first revolutionary year on Belarusian territory.