

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910798111103321
Autore	Sunderland Willard <1965->
Titolo	Taming the wild field : colonization and empire on the Russian steppe / / Willard Sunderland
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, New York ; ; London, [England] : , : Cornell University Press, , 2004 ©2004
ISBN	1-5017-0324-2 1-5017-0325-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (258 p.)
Disciplina	947
Soggetti	Imperialism Russia History 1613-1917 Russia Territorial expansion
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Maps -- Preface -- Abbreviations -- Introduction. Steppe Building -- 1. Frontier Colonization -- 2. Enlightened Colonization -- 3. Bureaucratic Colonization -- 4. Reformist Colonization -- 5. "Correct Colonization" -- Conclusion: Steppe Building and Steppe Destroying -- Note on Archival Sources -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Stretching from the tributaries of the Danube to the Urals and from the Russian forests to the Black and Caspian seas, the vast European steppe has for centuries played very different roles in the Russian imagination. To the Grand Princes of Kiev and Muscovy, it was the "wild field," a region inhabited by nomadic Turko-Mongolic peoples who repeatedly threatened the fragile Slavic settlements to the north. For the emperors and empresses of imperial Russia, it was a land of boundless economic promise and a marker of national cultural prowess. By the mid-nineteenth century the steppe, once so alien and threatening, had emerged as an essential, if complicated, symbol of Russia itself. Traversing a thousand years of the region's history, Willard Sunderland recounts the complex process of Russian expansion

and colonization, stressing the way outsider settlement at once created the steppe as a region of empire and was itself constantly changing. The story is populated by a colorful array of administrators, Cossack adventurers, Orthodox missionaries, geographers, foreign entrepreneurs, peasants, and (by the late nineteenth century) tourists and conservationists. Sunderland's approach to history is comparative throughout, and his comparisons of the steppe with the North American case are especially telling. *Taming the Wild Field* eloquently expresses concern with the fate of the world's great grasslands, and the book ends at the beginning of the twentieth century with the initiation of a conservation movement in Russia by those appalled at the high environmental cost of expansion.
