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Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Material -- Introduction: Imagining Russian Regions -- The Imperial Logic of Russian Space -- The Era of Small Reforms: The Rise of a Non-Noble Provincial Identity under Nicholas I -- What Should Rural Russia Be?: The Shift from Paternalism to Abolitionism among the Russian Nobility, 1830s–50s -- Former Serfs and Masters United by Shared Property Rights: Hegel and the Case for a New Rural Civil Society -- Centralization and Its Discontents: The Clash between the State and the Followers of the Hegelian Idea of Civil Society -- Conclusion: Subnational Identity and Civil Society in Nineteenth-Century Russia -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	In Imagining Russian Regions: Subnational Identity and Civil Society in Nineteenth-Century Russia , Susan Smith-Peter shows how ideas of civil society encouraged the growth of subnational identity in Russia before 1861. Adam Smith and G.W.F. Hegel's ideas of civil society influenced Russians and the resulting plans to stimulate the growth of civil society also formed subnational identities. It challenges the view of

the provinces as empty space held by Nikolai Gogol, who rejected the new non-noble provincial identity and welcomed a noble-only district identity. By 1861, these non-noble and noble publics would come together to form a multi-estate provincial civil society whose promise was not fulfilled due to the decision of the government to keep the peasant estate institutionally separate.

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