Abstract
Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper
(Bachelor degree)

1. 2017
2. Title: The great reforms of Alexander II.
3. Author: Urusov Aslan Muratovich.
4. Research Supervisor: Lebedev Gennady Yurievich
5. Specialization: 46.03.01 – History of international relations
6. Bachelor degree
7. Higher School of political management and innovation management
8. Chair of historical and socio-philosophical disciplines, orientalism and theology
9. Topicality of the research: Due to the fact that the last quarter of the century
the Russian life is undergoing various changes including the adoption of the
transformations affecting, as it was in the 19th century, all the sides of the life:
-economic, political, social and others – the comprehension of the significant events
of the past of our Motherland will promote the right orientation in the events of the
present day, the choice of the right way of further development of the country.

For this reason of great interest is the activity of Alexander II, who made
history by the reforms unprecedented in terms of the scale: the abolition of the
military settlements (1857), liberation of the peasants from serfdom (1861),
modernization of the army (1874), development of education (1863, 1871),
reforms in the financial sphere (1863), creation of the new judicial system (1864),
district and municipal self-government (1864, 1870).

The realization of such complicated reforms required quite a lot of strength
that Alexander II possessed. Just for this reason the personality of the Emperor
himself also attracts attention.

Objective of the research is to display the specificity of the
conceptualization of the problem “power” and “society” under the rule of
Alexander II and realization of his Great reforms.

Tasks:
- to form the source base of the research, i.e. to identify the corpse of the historic works devoted to the problem of power and society under the rule of Alexander II;

- to determine the role and place of Alexander II in the provision of the steadfastness of the two foundations of the empire: the stability of finances and economic growth, the fighting efficiency of the army and the inviolability of the empire;

- to reveal the role of the local self-government in the development of the reforms and the human factor in the process of the realization of the reforms;

- to analyze the impact of the peasant reform on the society;

- to analyze the impact of the judicial and war reform, of the district and local reforms on the society.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research** is that the findings formulated in it broaden the scientific idea of the reforms of Emperor Alexander II. The generalizations and conclusions of the report may promote the formation of the theoretical base for further development of the theoretical and historical views in the sphere under consideration.

**Results of the research**

On the basis of the work done the following conclusions can be made:

- The Great reforms of Alexander II led the country along the road of the state, governed by law, they radically changed the political image of Russia.

- Having recognized the need for the adoption of the representation of all classes, appointment by election, election of representatives to organs of government and other conditions of the state governed by law and having realized Great reforms Alexander provided the basis for the socially useful activity that could unite the efforts of the progressive forces.

- Alexander II became one of the most progressive tsars in Russia and left a deep trace in the domestic and world history.

- The abolition of serfdom gave rise to the trade and industrial activity, there emerged new opportunities for entrepreneurship.
- District and local reforms led the Russian society towards democracy which contributed to the strengthening of the state.
- A new, independent court providing the population with the rights and protecting it in case of the infringement of its rights cultivated in the Russian society the respect for law, for the personality and interests of its neighbor.
- The war reform enabled him to create a modern efficient army capable of defending the interests of the state.
- The reforms of the 1860s were a powerful “modernizational wave” that affected all the spheres of the society, became the result of the interaction between the progressive society, liberal bureaucracy and the supreme power itself.
- Those truly revolutionary reforms were realized by Alexander II without social shocks and fratricidal war, they organized the life of the Russian people in a new way on the principles of freedom and democracy and marked the reign of Alexander II as the modern age in the Russian life.