

The philistine in Russian province at the junction of XIX and XX centuries: Modernization measurement

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Abstract

© Serials Publications. The relevance of the problem caused by the need to think over the nature of changing the era of "three revolutions" in Russia and identifying opportunities for its neomodernization based on the formation of the "middle class." The purpose of the article is to examine the issues of social-cultural form of philistinism (urban inhabitants) and its place in the organizational and business structure of the provincial Russian city in XIX - early XX centuries. The leading approach was the paradigm of the "new socio-cultural history" allowing investigation of questions of philistinism history in a wide range of everyday and symbolic practices. It involves research strategy of social history, historical anthropology and cultural studies. The article revealed that inter-ethnic relations in the philistine environment were generally tolerant, helped by the structure of "moral economy." It substantiated that the family management, the hope for a foster state policy, patriarchal order in family made basic personality of philistines close with a peasant social type. Modernization "measurements" of philistine-bourgeois strata in the historic cut of Kazan province allowed concluding of some of the opportunities for the modernization transmission. It is disclosed that the dominance of traditionalist features of philistine life activity served as a significant cause of failure and its inevitable consequence - revolutionary upheavals. Materials of this article may be used in teaching of historical disciplines, study of methodological and ontological problems of Russian society of the late XIX - XX century.

Keywords

Kazan province, Modernization, Moral economy, Philistinism, Urban middle classes