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HISTORICAL VIEWS AT THE TERROTISM IN THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY IN RUSSIAN ISTORIOGRAPHY

ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ВЗГЛЯДЫ НА ТЕРРОРИЗМ В НАЧАЛЕ XX ВЕКА В РОССИЙСКОЙ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ

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Abstract: The article examines the main stages of the evolution of views on the terrorist activities of political parties in the Russian Empire at the beginning of the 20th century.

Keywords: terrorism, revolutionaries, Black Hundreds, censorship, historiography.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются основные этапы эволюции взглядов на террористическую деятельность политических партий в Российской империи в начале XX века.

Ключевые слова: терроризм, революционеры, черносотенцы, цензура, историография.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Russian Empire was engulfed by a wave of terrorist activity related to the activities of various revolutionary groups, which were also called political parties. At its core, terrorism was carried out by the extreme left, social Democratic parties: the RSDLP (which later split into the

Bolshevik and Menshevik parties), the Socialist Revolutionary Party, and over terrorist groups [4].

The goals of this terrorist activity were various, ranging from the desire to achieve a change in state policy towards the lower strata of society (the proletariat, the peasantry), ending with the desire to overthrow state power in order to build a new socialist state [2].

At the same time, terrorism reached its greatest activity during the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907, when demonstrations took place throughout the country, including by more moderate political forces. At the same time, the activities of the revolutionary groups included the following actions:

- Terrorist acts aimed at eliminating government officials [3].
- Terrorist acts aimed at intimidating the population and state authorities, forcing them to accept their own political demands [2].
- Expropriations - attacks on convoys of cash collectors, banks, to receive money for agitation and preparation of terrorist acts [3];
- Holding rallies and demonstrations, which often escalate into pogroms; Conducting campaigning activities: printing leaflets, posters, meetings, etc [3].

In the historiography of the the Soviet Union and modern Russia, such actions of revolutionary organizations are given a different assessment, and it can be divided into two main periods.

The first period of study is the period of the Soviet Union, when the activities of revolutionary terrorist organizations were idealized in every possible way. Thus, in Soviet historiography, revolutionary associations are presented as heroes who are fighting against a brutal state regime. The activities of terrorist organizations in these conditions are strongly supported and approved [1].

This is largely due to the fact that the Soviet government bodies were filled with revolutionaries who were members of the combat squads of the Bolshevik Party. For example, Joseph Stalin took an active part in expropriations in the Russian Empire, for which he spent some time in prison.

The second period of study is the period from 1985 to the present, when an assessment of the actions of terrorists from a legal point. Thus, the illegal activities of militant revolutionary organizations are highlighted, the number of people killed in terrorist acts is indicated, and the goal is not only the desire to overthrow the state regime, but also to gain power and influence in Russia after the revolutionary processes [1].

At the same time, the subjectivity of the position of Soviet historians also confirms the fact that they assess "counterterrorism" - the position of ultra-right Black Hundred organizations. At the beginning of the 20th century, they opposed the actions of revolutionary groups, while often resorting to similar methods. Thus, black-hundred organizations organize attempts on S. Y. Witte, carry out pogroms of supporters of the revolution and Jews. Their activities were much less dangerous for the state, but they encounter maximum vilification and even demonization in Soviet historiography.

In modern historiography, the activities of the Black Hundred organizations are criticized from a more objective perspective, and their fragmentation and weakness, fixed their incomparability in scale with the activities of the revolutionary forces [5].

The assessment of the terrorist activities of political parties has undergone a major change over the past century, from admiration for revolutionaries to an objective and critical assessment of the illegal actions of revolutionary groups. In many ways, this division into periods coincides with the era of strict censorship in the USSR, which existed almost until its collapse, and did not allow voicing alternative opinions on historical issues and criticizing the activities of revolutionary organizations.

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