

THE REGULATIONS ABOUT THE JEWS SETTLEMENT IN SIBERIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY TO THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract

Various aspects of Russian law about the Jews are studied by researchers constantly. Each part of the Russian Empire had its own regulations which varied each other significantly. In this view, the amount of regulation about the Jews in Siberia was so great, that required to be researched again. Siberia had never been a part of the Jewish Pale, so numerous laws and regulations were in contrast with each other. In addition, local authority enhanced mess introducing additional regulations in reward to the Jews. Also, the accuracy in Russian law's application depended on local authority's attention to the Jews. The rights of the Jews to arrive and settle in Siberia in the 19th century are researched in the article. Siberian region showed brightly the interaction between All-Russian and regional regulations about the Jews. During the 19th century local authority tried to combine the possibility of Siberia development and prohibition for the Jews to live here. The categories of the Jews who could settle and lived in Siberia were the following: exiled Jewish people; their wives, the Jewish who did agriculture (this regulation act for short time), the Jewish who had education, the Jewish who were considered as "useful" for Siberia development and the Jewish who had a business.

However, on different stages of The Russian Empire history these categories of the Jews could be widen or, vice versa, be limited in dependence to attention of local authority to the Jews. The reasons of prohibition varied in different stages of Russian history, but the main reason was the desire of Russian government to control the Jews, that was difficult on huge Siberian territory. The attention of local authority in reward to the Jews influenced significantly on the state policy. To take into account economic challenges, inconsistency in Russian law about the Jews, local authority in periods of the Jews expulsion from Siberia permitted necessary number of the Jews to stay in Siberia. So, in a result of the inconsistency in Russian law, the huge Jewish community formed in Siberia, that played an important role in Siberian development. The Jews were the owners of various industrial companies, took part in the transport system in Siberia, and in extraction of minerals, participated in agriculture, health and educational services, etc., as well as stimulated cultural development of the region in the second part of the 19th-beginning of the 20th century.

Keywords: The Jews, Siberia, law, settlement