

## TEST TWO: Study Guide

### North Pacific Rim Peoples and pre-20th century history of Russians in North Asia

**Bring #2** pencil. Again, the test will be the exact same machine graded format test 1, with 100 one-point questions in the form of multiple choice, true and false, and map identification. About half the questions concern the native peoples of the North Pacific Rim (points 1,2,3,4,5 below). The other half deals with map identification or with the history of Russians in Asia up the 20th century (point 6 on the back of this page). See point 7 for the places you need to know for the map identification.

#### 1. Language groupings (with repetition from last test of only the Yakut, Ewenki, Ewen, Dolgan since these peoples straddle Siberia and the greater Pacific Rim area)

**Turkic:** Yakut (Sakha), Dolgan (new group formed from Yakut + Ewenki, who speak a Turkic language)

**Tungusic:** Ewenki, Ewen, Oroch, Oroch, Nanai, Ulchi, Negidal

**Manchu** (closely related to Tungusic): Udegei

**Chukchi-Kamchatkan:** Chukchi, Koryak, Itelmen, the Chuvan (a mixed Yukagir/Chukchi group) would have fit here, but they have merged with local Russians and didn't survive as a newly created minority, unlike the Dolgans, who did survive).

**Eskimo-Aleut:** Yupik Eskimo, Aleut (both peoples live today in Russia and Alaska, mostly in Alaska)

**Isolates:** Yukagir (actually distantly related to Uralic languages), Nivkh, Ainu in Japan, and Tlingit in Alaska (speaking a language related to Athabaskan languages and also to Ket way back in Siberia)

**Paleosiberians (or Paleoasiatics):** a grab-bag group based partly on language, partly on food economy that includes Chukchi, Koryak, Itelmen, as well as Eskimo, Aleut, Yukagir, Nivkh, Ainu (though Ainu are usually omitted in works dealing with Russia because they no longer live on the territory of Russia)

#### 2. Traditional food economy groupings

##### **Food extractors**

1. Ainu, Nivkh, Itelmen – all fisher-folk of the Pacific Rim, with domesticated dogs
2. Yupik Eskimo, Aleut – sea mammal hunters, with domesticated dogs
3. Tlingit and many other North American Indian groups
4. Yukagir – reindeer hunters of Northeastern Siberia
5. Coastal Chukchi (Anqallyt) and coastal Koryak tribes were also food extractors, living off sea mammal hunting just like the Eskimos they supplanted in these regions

**Reindeer breeders:** Chukchi, Koryak, Ewenki, Ewen, Dolgan, as well as the Tungus-Manchu peoples of the Amur region (Nanai, Negidal, Oroch, Oroch, Ulchi, Udegei)

**Horsebreeding people with limited farming:** Yakut

**Farming people:** the Russians, of course, including both Cossacks and Old Believers

#### 3. Sedentarism vs. traditional nomadism

1. Some Yukagir, Chukchi (coastal Anqallyt), coastal Koryak were sedentary; all Itelmen, Nivkh, Ainu
2. Yupik Eskimo, Aleut, Tlingit in Alaska were sedentary
3. Yakut were sedentary but practiced transhumance (seasonal movement with herds)
4. Tungus-Manchu peoples of the Amur region (Nanai, Negidal, Oroch, Ulchi, Udegei) were semi sedentary due to their reliance on fishing; only the Oroch of Sakhalin were nomadic

All other reindeer breeders were basically nomadic: Ewenki, Ewen, Orok, Dolgan, interior Koryak, interior Chukchi (Chawchuwat)

**4. Religion.** All peoples of the Asian Arctic and **Beringia** (a cover term for the whole North Pacific Rim, from Northern Japan and the mouth of the Ainu River to the Pacific Northwest) had shamanistic or other traditional tribal belief systems. Only the Aleut fully converted to Russian Orthodox Christianity. Other world religions (Islam, Buddhism) had little or no impact in this area of the world.

**5. Size of population.** All native peoples of Northeastern Siberia and Beringia are "Small Peoples" with the exception of the Yakut (and of course the Russians).

**Point 6. Russians in Asia (each of these can be looked up in your textbook's index for more information)**

Novgorod, Steven of Perm, Yermak, the year 1582, Khan Kuchum, Khanate of Sibir, Stroganov family, Cossack, Ostyak (the general name for non-Turkic native of western Siberia), voyevoda (colonial governor in early Russian Siberia), Mangazeya Fort, Turukhansk (town on Yenisei River that became the center of Russian control in Western Siberia once Mangazeya was abandoned), *toyon* (title of a Yakut/Saha chief related to *noyon*, the title used by Buryat Mongols), *yasak* (fur tribute paid by natives), *amanat* (native hostage taken by Russians to induce a tribe's compliance), *yasyr* (native used as a slave by the Russians), *ostrog* (a Russian fort), tsar (Russian "king"), sable pelts (Siberia's "black gold"), Patriarch (head of the Russian Orthodox Church), Old Believer (breakaway Orthodox Christian sect many of which fled to Siberia), *starozhil* (or Old Settler, the earliest Russian farmers to settle in Siberia, some of whom were Old Believers), *amanat* (word meaning 'hostage', used for Native Siberians kept in Russian forts to insure *yasak* payment by their kin), *nimat* (Ewenki word meaning 'social welfare net', the practice of hunters providing the whole community with basic food and not just their own immediate family), *knyazyok* (pronounced *Kniz-YOK*, a native designated as the chief of a tribe and used as main tax collector), Commander Vitus Bering (led Russia's first trip to Alaska in 1741), Poyarkov and Khabarov (both led expeditions exploring the Amur for Russia in the 1600s), Pavlutsky (Russian commander killed by the Chukchi with all his men, kind of like America's Custer), Georg Steller (naturalist who accompanied Bering), Semyon Dezhnev (pronounced *diz-NYOFF*, the first ever European to go through what later was named Bering Strait), Veniaminov (Russian archbishop who worked in Alaska), Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689, with China, kicked Russia out of the Amur valley). Manchu Dynasty (ruled China from 1644-1911), Romanov Dynasty (ruled Russia from 1613-1917), Peter the Great (Russian tsar from 1689-1725 who ordered the Great Northern Expedition and other scientific studies of Siberia), the Demidov family (creator of Russia's iron industry in Western Siberia), the *Trakt* (or Great Post Road between Moscow and Irkutsk), the Jungars (also called Oirats or Western Mongols, annihilated by the Manchus in the mid-18th century), Mikhail Speransky (author of the 1822 Siberian reforms), Decembrists (the first Russian revolutionaries who tried and failed in 1825 to overthrow tsarism and were exiled to Irkutsk), N. Yadrintsev (one of the late 19th century proponents of Siberian regionalism, or local autonomy from European Russia)

**Point 7. Places to know for the map portion of your test.**

Review your Manual's Physical Map of Northern Eurasia, especially for Eastern Siberia, the Russian Far East, and Alaska. Also consult the maps in your textbook on pp.102, 134 and 205, as they will help you study. These maps have extra details you will not be responsible for, but be sure you know the exact location of: Lena River, Chersky Mountains, Kolyma River, Indigirka River, Chukchi Peninsula, Kamchatka Peninsula, Sea of Okhotsk, Kuril Islands, Sakhalin Island, Amur River, Ussuri River, Sikhote-Alin Mountains (in the interior of Russia's Maritime Province), Sea of Japan, the Aleutian Island chain (stretching from Alaska nearly to Kamchatka), the Commander (or Komondor) Islands (the two small islands east of Kamchatka where Bering died and to where Aleuts were later imported to catch fur animals; see your textbook map p.134). Know that the Russian Far East, as distinct from Siberia proper, includes: Russia's Maritime Province, Sakhalin Island, the Kurils (or Kuriles), Kamchatka, and the Chukchi Peninsula (also known as Chukotka). Know that Beringia is the name of the entire North Pacific coast from the Amur River on the Asian side to the Alaskan Panhandle.