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Ian Barnes. *Restless Empire: A Historical Atlas of Russia.* Cambridge: Belknap Press, 2015. xvii + 222 pp. \$35.00 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-674-50467-7.

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Restless Empire is part of collection of historical atlases authored by Ian Barnes, aimed at a general audience and undergraduate students. Barnes passed away shortly before completing the project, which was finished by the publishers and under the guidance of historian Dominic Lieven. The atlas presents a sweeping overview that charts the main developments in Russia's history from the Indo-European migrations from 5000 to 900 BCE up to the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in 2014. Each of the fifty-three chapters is accompanied by several maps and color illustrations. Chronologically, the atlas is weighted toward the twentieth century, which makes up roughly half of the atlas. One of the atlas's greatest strengths is the considerable space devoted to the Eurasian parts of the Russian Empire, its non-Russian inhabitants, and Russia's historical entanglements in Central and East Asia.

Thematically, the atlas presents a state-centered account of Russian history and focuses primarily on administrative, military, and economic topics. Cultural, social, and demographic issues are not given much coverage. Therefore, readers might thus find it helpful to read *Restless Empire* in conjunction with the recent French-language historical atlas, *Atlas historique de la Russie: D'Ivan III à Vladimir Poutine* (2017), edited by François-Xavier Nérard and Marie-Pierre Rey, which devotes more space to these issues. Paul Robert Magocsi's *Historical Atlas of Central Europe* (2018), just reissued in its third edition, also contains numerous maps on topics such as religion, education, language, and migration in the Russian Empire's western borderlands.

Of interest to military historians, the atlas addresses

all the major conflicts and wars in the region, including the Tatar invasions and Mongol Yoke 1206-59, the Great Northern War 1700-21, the Napoleonic Wars, the Crimean War, and the Russo-Japanese War. In the twentieth century, in addition to the two world wars, the Cold War and the wars in Afghanistan, Chechnya, and Georgia are covered. The atlas also includes a number of more detailed maps of famous battles. However, the complexity of troop movements and maneuvers in some of the conflicts means that the maps become overcrowded with arrows and difficult to read, particularly in the case of the maps of World War II. Moreover, the atlas's representation of war focuses on the military dimensions and does not address the wider impact of war on society. For example, there is a map showing the relative numbers of soldiers mobilized in Europe during World War I (p. 97), but the atlas does not provide information about displaced people, refugees, or populations who were forcibly expelled as a result of wars and border changes.

Each of the maps is accompanied by an explanatory text that provides a general overview of Russian history, although these often lack the key pieces of information needed to fully interpret the maps. For example, readers may wonder why the map of "Peasant Discontent 1827-60" (p. 89) does not contain any symbols in the empire's three Baltic provinces indicating the dues or labor paid by peasants to their landlords. The accompanying text does not mention the key piece of information needed to interpret the map, namely that the serfs in these three provinces were emancipated between 1816 and 1819, almost fifty years ahead of the empire-wide abolishment of serfdom in 1861.

Barnes was not a specialist of Russian history and the atlas contains many basic factual errors. The date of Estonian independence is not March 23, 1918, but March 24 (p. 113). The map of Polish revolts (p. 85) gives the wrong date of 1861, while the correct date, 1863, is given in the explanatory text. The map of “Russian Regions and Provinces c. 1860” (p. 95) erroneously labels the North-West region as Petersburg, Novgorod, and Pskov provinces, rather than North-Western Territory (known in Russian as Severo-Zapadnyi krai). These regions instead are marked as Lithuania and Byelorussia, which were never official names of regions in the Russian Empire.

Barnes is generally historically attentive to the multiple place names that characterize the region’s history and which are often indicative of the changing political landscape. However, on some occasions, the choice of names will strike readers as strange and inconsistent. The map of the 1905 Revolution (p. 93), for instance, anachronistically uses the contemporary Estonian-language names for Tallinn and Tartu, and the Latvian-language name for Daugavpils, while on a later map covering the period from 1917-18 the respective Russian-language names for Revel, Dorpat, and Dvinsk are used.

From a cartographical perspective, the maps also contain many technical errors. The map of “Russian Federation—Land Use” (pp. 6-7) employs the same color for two entries in the legend: “fruits, vegetables and vineyards” and “market gardening, vegetables, fruits, dairy cattle.” The shades of red and orange on the map of “Russian Expansion into Asia to 1900” (pp. 76-77) indicating different phases of territorial acquisition are nearly impossible to distinguish. The legend of the map of “Russia in Central Asia 1598-1914” (p. 83) contains no entry for the purple shaded area on the map. Similarly, no explanation is given for the red dot symbol on the map of “The Oligarchs’ Inheritance—Natural Resources of the CIS” (pp. 176-77). The town of Jelgava is wrongly placed in Kovna province rather than in Kurland province on several maps (pp. 91, 93).

Overall, the atlas is an ambitious effort that unfortunately falls short on many fronts. Although the maps provide some rich introductory insights into the spatial history of Russia, I would be hesitant to recommend it to students due to the numerous factual errors. It is a pity as that the overall quality of the atlas could have been greatly improved through consultation with specialists of Russian history and more careful proofreading of the maps prior to publication.

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