



THE EDUCATIONAL WAY OF GEORGE ZDANOVICH IN KUTAISI CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM IN ST. PETERSBURG

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Abstract: The archival materials describe in a detail way the period of Giorgi (Maiashvili) Zdanovich's study at the Kutaisi Classical Gymnasium and his student years in St. Petersburg. Giorgi (Maiashvili) Zdanovich has been involved in revolutionary activities since his student years. In 1874 he became a full member of the Russian Social-Revolutionary Organization and was nicknamed "Rizha". Giorgi never ran away from problems, he took on a very responsible work, particularly: he was forced to import secret literature from abroad, for which reason in 1875 a twenty-year-old young man was arrested. He was convicted of so-called process of 50. The court verdict of Giorgi (Maiashvili) Zdanovich was severe. Despite the convict's difficult detention period, he did not stop striving for the goal. Giorgi's first steps in journalism start with the manuscript newspaper.

Keywords: Zdanovich education, Georgia, Russian

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1. Introduction

Giorgi (Maiashvili) Zdanovich (patronymic Felix) was one of the representatives of the magnificent Pleiad of the 70s of the XIX century. The life and work of this great person, his rich legacy had long deserved a monographic study. His name had been actively found in various fields of science since 1877.

Giorgi Zdanovich, as a revolutionary and publicist, first made a name in Russia. He was an outstanding representative of the All-Russian Social-Revolutionary Organization, which, with his revolutionary activities, made a significant contribution to the history of the Russian revolutionary movement. In recent years, many interesting letters have been published about the personality and work of Giorgi Zdanovich

The biography of Giorgi Zdanovich was first told in a few words by V. Burtsev. Relatively larger material is given in Vladimir Kalashi's pamphlet about his life, there are many errors in the original biographical data. True and false data are confused. For example, we can cite a few facts: the compiler of the biography portrayed him as a student at Moscow University while Giorgi Zdanovich had never studied at Moscow University. In Lev Deitch's book he is considered an Ossetian, and so on. Of the materials published before the revolution, the article in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia (1907) is noteworthy (Deitch, 1924). Article by Vakhtang Kotetishvili - Obituary.

From the literature about Giorgi Zdanovich published in the Soviet period, it is worth paying attention to a short biography compiled by I. Monov and published in the

Bio-Bibliographic Dictionary. Nikolai Karzhanski, Irakli Antelava and etc. refer to his revolutionary activities.

2. Material and Methods

In the nineteenth century the whole effort of the Russian Empire was directed towards the liquidation of the revolutionary waves. Despite of great efforts, the process was becoming irreversible. We got acquainted with the main stages of Giorgi Zdanovich's biography. His work both in Georgia and in Russia. Especially interesting are the national views of Giorgi Zdanovich, which were reflected in his work and major publications. We analyzed the national concept and publicist-economic activity of Giorgi Zdanovich (Maiashvili), a prominent public and political figure and publicist. Giorgi Zdanovich had a special place in the Gallery of Georgian National Figures.

At the turn of the XIX-XX centuries Georgian political figure of Polish origin stood at the forefront of all Georgian and national affairs.

3. Results

In 1860 Giorgi was admitted to the boarding school of Kutaisi Gymnasium, in 1864 he was arranged in the preparatory class of Kutaisi Classical Gymnasium (Maiashvili, 1968).

In the gymnasium Giorgi was a hard working student, he had a good knowledge of Russian and Georgian languages. He was a very friendly and full of life lad. He loved to play, to have fun, but often he was deep in thoughts and talked a little at that time (Kakabadze,



1969).

At that time, a student newspaper was published in the gymnasium, there were various circles of students. Giorgi Zdanovich was an active participant in the public life of the gymnasium. He was distinguished by his oratorical and organizational talents. His main hobby was still books. He read mainly historical and socio-economic literature. He recognized the social evil and national oppression experienced by the oppressive peoples under the colonial yoke of Tsarist Russia. The workers were commanded by a whole army of police officers, gendarmes, chaplains who defended the Tsar, capitalists and landowners from the workers. (Kakabadze, 1969).

Added to this was the fact that all or almost all state positions in Georgia were held by Russian officials. All cases were conducted in Russian in institutions and courts. Publishing newspapers and books in the national language was prohibited, and teaching in the mother tongue was prohibited in schools. "The Tsarist" government sought to suppress all manifestations of national culture, pursuing a policy of non-violent "Russianness" of non-Russian nationalities. Russia turned out to be the butcher and tormentor of peoples who were not Russians. Giorgi Zdanovich saw the social evil that reigned around him with his own eyes. The arbitrariness of the Tsar's officials also aroused in him a fierce resentment. These two main factors, the unbearable social evil that reigned around them and the national oppression of the Georgian people, had a decisive influence on the formation of the young Zdanovich's worldview. He read a lot of extracurricular literature. He was especially fascinated by Georgian literature and the work of the "Tergdaleuli", who appeared on the field under the guidance of Ilia Chavchavadze. The sensitive boy was particularly affected by the arrival of his family member Niko Nikoladze from abroad and the introduction of the ideas of the Russian Revolutionary Democrats around him.

In 1871, Giorgi completed the full course of Kutaisi Classical Gymnasium with honors. 17-year-old Giorgi Zdanovich was eager to get a higher education in order to better serve his people. After much thought and arguing in the family, it was decided to send him to Russia to get higher education. His mother urged him to follow in his father's footsteps and enter the St. Petersburg Military Medical Academy. He enrolled in the St. Petersburg Institute of Technology in 1871 as a full-time student, and in 1873 transferred to the St. Petersburg Medical-Surgical Academy, where his father had previously studied (Kakabadze, 1969). Some authors mistakenly point out that Giorgi Zdanovich's supposed to study at Moscow University. This mistake was first noticed by researcher Iuri Norakidze in an extensive article in the journal "The Sakeconomist" (Norakidze, 1968)

In 1871, Giorgi Zdanovich traveled to distant St. Petersburg — the cultural and political center of what, was Russia. The capital city, with its remarkable places, especially with its cheerful youth, made a great

impression on the young Zdanovich. He immediately became involved in the turbulent life of the youth and behaved as if he had been born and raised not in a small provincial Kutaisi but here in the Russian capital. His self-confident, dexterity, innate talent with which he was richly rewarded, as well as a kind of bravery, greatly helped him to gather a wide circle of acquaintances and friends around him (Kakabadze, 1969).

The arrival of Giorgi Zdanovich in St. Petersburg coincided with the new rise of the Russian revolutionary movement. As is well known, in the autumn of 1866 the excitement of the students of St. Petersburg began, which lasted until the winter-spring of 1869. Significant events took place in the ideological life of Russia at the turn of the 60s and 70s, which meant a new vision for the arrangement of statehood of the younger generation. In March 1869, the excitement of students at the Medical-Surgical Academy and the Institute of Technology took on a raging character. By the spring of 1870 it was to be followed by a general popular uprising. The frightened government closed the medical-surgical academy and started repressing the students of various higher education institutions participating in the "disorder". Giorgi had been involved in revolutionary activities since he was a student. He indulged in illegal literature, the writings of the revolutionaries of the 60s, expressing great sympathy for their works. From the very beginning, he established relationships with revolutionary students and the organizations they created. He was close to the so-called "Tchaikovsky Circle". Student Giorgi Zdanovich also took an active part in the "Caucasian Revolutionary Circle". In 1874 he became a member of the "All-Russian Social-Revolutionary Organization", nicknamed "Rizha". The Gendarmerie had not ignored such activities of Giorgi Zdanovich and had been imposing strict secret surveillance on him since March 14 of the same year.

Giorgi Zdanovich never ran away from problems and dangers, which is proved by the fact that he headed the most difficult and responsible work. In particular, he was responsible for importing secret literature from abroad. The next, in 1875, twenty-year-old Giorgi Zdanovich was arrested along with other accomplices. The speech he uttered at the popular "50s" and "193s" process in 1877 made a name for the young revolutionary (Magazine "Vpered", 1877).

Giorgi Zdanovich was sentenced to six years and eight months in prison. He served his sentence in different prisons. Giorgi Zdanovich's mother suffered greatly. She sent requests to the Tsar, but in vain. Mother, with the help of the governor Loris-Melikov, was able to see her adored son twice. Giorgi Zdanovich refused to pardon and apologized to his mother for the refusal, resentment and mental pain that she experienced because of the arrest of her son. He assured his mother of the justice of his chosen way. From 1875 to 1881, Giorgi Zdanovich was imprisoned in the central prisons of Moscow, Kharkov and Borisogli. In 1882 he was exiled to Kara, rural Russia, subject to Dagestan, a small village of Tet,

Lakski district, founded in 1143. According to the manifesto of May 15, 1883, the sentence for Giorgi Zdanovich was reduced by a third, but he was not allowed to return to his homeland, to Georgia. In 1884 he lived first in Verkholensk, Semipalatinsk, and then in Tomsk (Kakabadze, 1969). In 1889, Giorgi Zdanovich was restored to civil rights and allowed to return in Georgia. The Georgian society welcomed his return to his homeland (Sablin and Reichi, 1907). Giorgi Zdanovich settled in his hometown Kutaisi, next to the former Georgian gymnasium on Geguti Street (now Al. Tsulukidze Street) with his elderly mother. Unfortunately, Maya Mikeladze died in 1891. Giorgi was deeply saddened by the death of his mother (Chumburidze, 2008).

Giorgi began his literary career in prison, first publishing letters in the journal of prisoners' manuscripts, and in 1882 he sent an extensive article to "Iveria" magazine entitled "A Letter to Our Public Figures" (Magazine "Iveria", 1882), which was published in the magazine and became the source of much controversy. This fact well characterizes the persistence of Giorgi Zdanovich, his steadfastness and dedication to the revolutionary cause. Giorgi Maiashvili, who was at large in his homeland, Georgia, conducted journalistic and literary-critical activities in Georgian and Russian languages, actively collaborated in "Iveria" by Ilya Chavchvadze and in "Novoe Obozrenie" by Niko Nikoladze, as well as in articles on economic and political issues, he published notable literary and critical letters about the work of Ilya Chavchvadze, Alexander Kazbegi, Giorgi Natidze (Melania).

Giorgi Zdanovich was a very talented publicist, educated, with broad outlook, deep analytical skills, high writing culture and objectivity. Somewhere he conveys his journalistic credo like this "The publicist must always show us with a clear understanding of what was good in the past and useful for the future, and what was bad and was not worth of praise, and precisely because it is bad, it must be forever buried in the archives of history ". The very first publication of Giorgi Zdanovich in the Georgian press was an extensive polemical, bold article published in 1882 in Iveria, entitled "A Letter to Our Public Figures", first of all, it is remarkable for the fact that for the first time in our press the question of the need for active discussion and coverage of economic life was raised (Magazine "Iveria", 1882). In 1891, the newspaper "Iveria" (1891) published an extensive work by Giorgi Maiashvili, "Our Women and the New Time", in which the publicist compares pre-modern and modern (new times) and discusses the place of the Georgian woman and her contribution to the family and society in old and new Georgia (Magazine "Iveria", 1891).

After returning from exile, Giorgi Zdanovich worked at the Kutaisi Land Bank for some time. For many years, Giorgi Zdanovich worked as the head of the Kutaisi branch of the Georgian Literacy Society, which he led from 1909 till his death.

Giorgi Zdanovich made a great contribution to the organization of manganese production in Chiatura. In 1902 he headed the Black Stone Society, with a 190-member industrial council. At that time, there were no events in Chiatura in which Giorgi Zdanovich did not participate. He built streets, roads, bridges, workers' theaters, canteens, libraries, baths, water pipes, sewers and other structures. A small power station was built and since 1907 the inhabitants of Chiatura could receive electricity. Telephone lines were installed, and in 1897 a first-aid post and a pharmacy were opened in Chiatura. By the initiative of Giorgi Maiashvili, a permanent control commission was created, which significantly limited the ability of industrialists and representatives of foreign firms to deceive workers in weight.

In 1911-14, there was already a Chiatura City School, Chiatura Boys' High School, Women's Primary School, and a Mining Department and so on. He sacrificed all his talent, mind and great willpower to fight for the welfare of his native people (Kakabadze, 1969).

As for Giorgi Zdanovich's personal life, unfortunately, he did not have a wife or children. His closest friend remembered that Giorgi himself told him about his love adventure. When he was studying in St. Petersburg and engaged in revolutionary activities, he fell in love with one of his revolutionary girlfriend. Giorgi had serious feelings for her and was going to marry her. Unfortunately, this marriage was prevented by Giorgi's arrest. She later married to another person. This made an indelible impression on Giorgi Zdanovich. Friends explain Giorgi Zdanovich's celibacy with this fact. Giorgi was less fond of talking about himself. He was a simple and very charming, hospitable person. He helped a lot of people, especially the younger generation. He was an excellent orator.

So lonely, at the age of 62, a prominent public figure, famous publicist and writer, died on July 30, 1917, as a result of a long and severe illness. The story of his death spread across the country with the speed of a forest fire, he was compared with the hero of a martyr who lived his life for people. In magazines and newspapers of almost all directions, both local and capital, obituaries, articles, memoirs were published. Telegrams from private persons and organizations went on continuously. The deepest condolences were expressed in connection with the death of this remarkable man. Kita Abashidze looked after him like a small child. He did not leave him for a minute during his illness. David Kldiashvil told that he was loved by all his friends. Misho Kipiani told that during their stay in Siberia they quarreled with Polish "Siberians" over who Zdanovich belongs to: the Poles selflessly declared that Zdanovich was theirs - a Pole; Georgians swore that Zdanovich was theirs, that he was Georgian, that he was the son of a Georgian mother. "And indeed, if a person of Polish origin was not be so loved in Georgia, he would not have been able to find eternal peace in the courtyard of the Bagrati temple on Akriel Hill. In 1956 he was reburied at the "Mtsvanekvavila"

pantheon (Kakabadze, 1969).

In the first chapter, we examined the Polish origin of Giorgi Zdanovich, some aspects of the activities of his ancestors (the participation of his grandfather in the Polish uprising of 1830 and the anti-government student activities of his father, Felix Zdanovich).

The student period of Giorgi Zdanovich was also studied. Giorgi Zdanovich has been engaged in revolutionary activities since his student days. In 1874 he became a full member of the Russian Social Revolutionary Organization and received the nickname "Rizha". The main stages of his life were considered in this chapter for a little, because we are going to talk in detail about the individual stages of his life in the following chapters of the dissertation.

4. Conclusion

Thus, the main stages of his life are discussed for a little. We are going to talk more about the separate stages of his life in the following chapters of the dissertation. This chapter examines the period of study of Giorgi Zdanovich at the Kutaisi Classical Gymnasium and his student years in St. Petersburg. Giorgi Zdanovich had been involved in revolutionary activities since he was a student. In 1874 he became a full member of the Russian Social-Revolutionary Organization and was nicknamed "Rizha". Giorgi never ran away from problems, he took on a very

responsible work, particularly, he was responsible for importing secret literature from abroad. In 1875, a twenty-year-old young man was arrested. We briefly touched the trial of Giorgi Zdanovich and process of 50. From that period George's first steps in journalism began.

Author Contributions

All tasks have been done by the single author.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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