

The Science of the Child in Late Imperial and Early Soviet Russia

The late imperial and early Soviet periods in Russian history were a time of tremendous social and political change, and these changes had a profound impact on the way that children were understood and treated. The state's changing priorities and policies shaped the research and practices surrounding childhood, and the science of the child emerged as a new field of study dedicated to understanding the physical, psychological, and social development of children.

The Late Imperial Period

In the late imperial period, the state's primary concern was with the physical health and well-being of children. This was due in part to the high infant mortality rate, which was estimated to be around 25% in the early 20th century. The state also recognized the importance of education in preparing children for their future roles in society, and established a system of compulsory primary education in 1874.



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Russia by Andy Byford

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

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The research on child development that was conducted during this period was largely focused on the physical aspects of growth and development. Anthropometric studies were used to track the growth of children, and doctors and scientists began to develop norms for height and weight. Research was also conducted on the effects of nutrition on child development, and the first children's hospitals were established.

The Early Soviet Period

After the Russian Revolution in 1917, the new Soviet state adopted a more comprehensive view of child development. The state's goal was to create a new type of citizen, one who was physically healthy, intellectually capable, and morally upright. To this end, the state invested heavily in the science of the child, and new research institutions were established to study all aspects of child development.

The research that was conducted during this period focused on both the physical and psychological development of children. Soviet scientists developed new methods for studying child psychology, and they began to explore the role of social factors in child development. The state also established a system of child care centers and kindergartens, which were designed to provide children with a safe and nurturing environment in which to grow and develop.

The Impact of the State

The changing priorities and policies of the state had a profound impact on the science of the child in late imperial and early Soviet Russia. In the late imperial period, the state's focus on physical health and well-being led to the development of research on child growth and development. In the early Soviet period, the state's more comprehensive view of child development led to the development of research on both the physical and psychological development of children, as well as the establishment of child care centers and kindergartens.

The science of the child in late imperial and early Soviet Russia was a product of the state's changing priorities and policies. The state's investment in research on child development led to the development of new knowledge about the physical, psychological, and social development of children, and this knowledge helped to shape the way that children were understood and treated.

The science of the child in late imperial and early Soviet Russia was a complex and evolving field of study. The state's changing priorities and policies shaped the research and practices surrounding childhood, and the science of the child emerged as a new field of study dedicated to understanding the physical, psychological, and social development of children. The research that was conducted during this period laid the foundation for the modern field of child development, and it continues to inform our understanding of children and their development.

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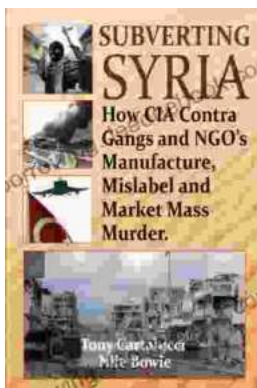


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