

Society And Politics In The Russian Revolution

[#Russian Revolution](#) [#Bolshevik politics](#) [#Russian society collapse](#) [#October Revolution impact](#) [#Tsarist Russia decline](#)

Explore the profound societal and political transformations that defined the Russian Revolution. This pivotal period witnessed the collapse of Tsarist Russia, the rise of Bolshevik politics, and dramatic shifts in social structures, fundamentally reshaping Russia's future and global history.

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Society And Politics In The Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution of 1905, also known as the First Russian Revolution, began on 22 January 1905. A wave of mass political and social unrest then began... 84 KB (10,418 words) - 12:12, 21 March 2024

in Russia during World War I. The Journal of Modern History, 77(2), 290–324. Service, R. W. (1999).

Society and Politics in the Russian Revolution. New... 293 KB (33,513 words) - 04:39, 8 March 2024

The Russian Revolution was a period of political and social change in the Russian Empire, starting in 1917. This period saw Russia abolish its monarchy... 103 KB (12,859 words) - 22:08, 18 March 2024

The Russian Revolutions of 1917 saw the collapse of the Russian Empire, a short-lived provisional government, and the creation of the world's first socialist... 25 KB (2,850 words) - 15:13, 7 November 2023

The February Revolution (Russian: Февральская революция, IPA: [fʲɛvʲɐrʲalʲˈskʲɪjɐ rʲɪvʲɐlʲˈʲutʂɨjɐ] in Soviet historiography... 62 KB (6,958 words) - 17:29, 14 March 2024

In political science, a revolution (Latin: revolutio, 'a turn around') is a rapid, fundamental transformation of a society's state, class, ethnic or religious... 31 KB (3,326 words) - 10:13, 22 March 2024

This article discusses political parties in Russia. The Russian Federation has a de jure multi-party system, however it operates as a dominant-party system... 151 KB (1,526 words) - 04:20, 21 March 2024

American Revolution abroad. As other European states expanded westward across the Atlantic Ocean, the Russian Empire went eastward and conquered the vast... 20 KB (2,626 words) - 10:13, 23 November 2023

Philippine Society and Revolution (translated in Filipino as Lipunan at Rebolusyong Pilipino), first published in 1971, is a book written by Filipino Maoist... 24 KB (2,941 words) - 16:09, 21 March 2024

The Orange Revolution (Ukrainian: Помаранчева революція, revoliutsiia) was a series of protests, that lead to political upheaval... 72 KB (7,052 words) - 21:48, 22 February 2024

described by political scientists Valerie Jane Bunce and Seva Gunitsky as a "wave of democracy," between the Revolutions of 1989 and the 2010–2012 Arab... 56 KB (5,239 words) - 21:45, 20 March 2024

the role of the state in society, the necessity of proletarian revolution, and the theoretic inadequacies

of social democracy in achieving revolution... 14 KB (1,733 words) - 05:05, 5 February 2024

Leon Trotsky. Trotsky's permanent revolution is an explanation of how socialist revolutions could occur in societies that had not achieved advanced capitalism... 32 KB (4,322 words) - 03:14, 14 March 2024

effected by the Bolshevik Party in the Russian Revolution of 1917. Lenin, the first leader of the Bolsheviks, coined the term vanguard party, and argued that... 24 KB (2,936 words) - 05:38, 20 March 2024

member of the Jacobin Club, a revolutionary political movement that was the most famous political club during the French Revolution (1789–1799). The club got... 51 KB (5,394 words) - 18:53, 15 March 2024

success of the Russian Revolution and the disorder created by the aftermath of World War I. The uprisings were mainly socialist or anti-colonial in nature... 37 KB (4,052 words) - 15:06, 9 March 2024

change the previous political system. Proletarian revolutions are generally advocated by socialists, communists and anarchists. The concept of a revolutionary... 16 KB (1,489 words) - 18:26, 26 February 2024

Bernard Crick "politics is the way in which free societies are governed. Politics is politics, and other forms of rule are something else." In contrast, for... 80 KB (8,271 words) - 19:13, 14 March 2024

The cultural revolution was a set of activities carried out in Soviet Russia and the Soviet Union, aimed at a radical restructuring of the cultural and... 16 KB (1,652 words) - 23:30, 1 February 2024

64, quoted in Davidson, Neil (2012). "From Society to Politics; From Event to Process". How Revolutionary Were the Bourgeois Revolutions?. Chicago, Illinois:... 26 KB (2,194 words) - 04:30, 4 February 2024

The Russian Revolution - OverSimplified (Part 1) - The Russian Revolution - OverSimplified (Part 1) by OverSimplified 37,374,001 views 3 years ago 21 minutes - Thank you to our Patreon Presidents - Alexandra Scoma, NoNameProvided, Bobby Dellinger, Brett Seekely, Dane McAfee, Danny ...

Vladimir Lenin

Nordvpn

Bloody Sunday

The Duma

Where Was Lenin

Joseph Stalin

Days That Shook The World: Russia's Two Revolutions of 1917 - Days That Shook The World: Russia's Two Revolutions of 1917 by Epic History 1,302,900 views 2 years ago 13 minutes, 42 seconds - Everything you need to know about the **Russian Revolution**, in 13 minutes. This video covers all the major events of Russia's TWO ...

Ten Minute History - The Russian Revolution (Short Documentary) - Ten Minute History - The Russian Revolution (Short Documentary) by History Matters 2,671,269 views 7 years ago 10 minutes - This episode of Ten Minute History (like a documentary, only shorter) covers the late **Russian**, Empire under Tsar Nicholas II all the ...

The Calendar

The Russian Monarchy

Communism

THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION

THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION

The White Terror

New Economic Policy

Permanent Revolution

Industrial Output

Collectivisation

Thank you for watching!

Lenin & The Russian Revolution Documentary - Lenin & The Russian Revolution Documentary by The People Profiles 1,491,626 views 1 year ago 1 hour, 6 minutes - The script for this video has been checked with Plagiarism software and scored 1% on Grammarly. In academia, a score of below ...

The Russian Revolution (1917) - The Russian Revolution (1917) by Simple History 3,408,360 views 7 years ago 3 minutes, 14 seconds - The year is 1917. Millions of **Russians**, had been either killed or wounded. The **Russian**, people were angry at Tsar Nicholas II for ...

Intro

The First Revolution

The Bolshevik Revolution

11.1 Why the Russian Revolution Failed: When Rich Kids do all the Socialism - 11.1 Why the Russian

Revolution Failed: When Rich Kids do all the Socialism by WHAT IS POLITICS? 70,347 views 11 months ago 1 hour, 28 minutes - The leading actors of the **Russian Revolutions**, of February and October 1917 sought to establish socialism: a deeply democratic ...

Russian Revolution and Civil War: Crash Course European History #35 - Russian Revolution and Civil War: Crash Course European History #35 by CrashCourse 1,413,680 views 4 years ago 14 minutes, 16 seconds - World War I was very hard on the **Russian**, Empire. So hard, in fact, that it led to the end of the **Russian**, Empire. As the global ...

Intro

Government Failure

International Womens Day

Thought Bubble

Main Stream Media's NEW HOAX - Letitia James MAKES HUGE MISTAKE with Trump! - Main Stream Media's NEW HOAX - Letitia James MAKES HUGE MISTAKE with Trump! by Stephen Gardner 6,415 views Streamed 14 minutes ago 34 minutes - Get Michael's book A Savage Republic - <https://amzn.to/46gpQFh> <https://michaelsavage.com/> Join Stephen Gardner in a riveting ...

Scenario of coup in Kremlin announced, Putin's days are numbered - Scenario of coup in Kremlin announced, Putin's days are numbered by Kanal13 7,656 views 20 hours ago 5 minutes, 10 seconds - Kanal13 #likekanal13 #subscribekanal13 #warinukraine https://www.youtube.com/user/kanal13az?sub_confirmation=1 ...

AKA CREWS OPPORTUNITY PACK & MYSTERY, IS TODAY MINIMUM DAY?, Madden 24 Ultimate Team - AKA CREWS OPPORTUNITY PACK & MYSTERY, IS TODAY MINIMUM DAY?, Madden 24 Ultimate Team by DETINATOR No views 1 hour ago 7 minutes, 52 seconds - AKA CREWS OPPORTUNITY PACK & MYSTERY, IS TODAY MINIMUM DAY?, Madden 24 Ultimate Team Madden pack Aka ...

Why Armenia is Considering Joining the EU - Why Armenia is Considering Joining the EU by TLDR Daily 81,808 views 4 days ago 10 minutes, 21 seconds - Welcome to the TLDR News Daily Briefing In today's episode, we run through whether or not Armenia will be joining the EU. Also ...

Intro

Will Armenia Join the EU?

Geert Wilders Will Not Be PM

Will TikTok Be Banned in the US?

Chocolate Crisis

TLDR Good News

Massive fires engulf Moscow and St Petersburg industrial sites amid Ukrainian attacks on Russia - Massive fires engulf Moscow and St Petersburg industrial sites amid Ukrainian attacks on Russia by Daily Mail 148,067 views 6 days ago 1 minute, 23 seconds - Huge fires were burning at industrial sites in Moscow and St Petersburg after the latest round of attacks on **Russian**, infrastructure ...

Stalin, The Red Terror | Full Documentary - Stalin, The Red Terror | Full Documentary by Best Documentary 19,717,706 views 7 months ago 1 hour, 23 minutes - A Comprehensive Documentary on Joseph Stalin's Brutal Regime, Mass Killings, and Ambition to Create a Communist Utopia in ...

A Russian victory would end the global order, says Yuval Noah Harari | GZERO World with Ian Bremmer - A Russian victory would end the global order, says Yuval Noah Harari | GZERO World with Ian Bremmer by GZERO Media 35,834 views 5 days ago 7 minutes, 34 seconds - Yuval Noah Harari warns that **Russia's**, potential victory in Ukraine could signal the end of the global order by violating the ...

CANADA REACTS TO Marina Satti - ZARI | Greece | Eurovision 2024 reaction - CANADA REACTS TO Marina Satti - ZARI | Greece | Eurovision 2024 reaction by IJayReaction 9,088 views 19 hours ago 6 minutes, 1 second - Can We Get To 500k By The End Of 2024*** CANADA REACTS TO Marina Satti - ZARI | Greece | Eurovision 2024 ...

The State of Russia in 2024 [DOCUMENTARY] - The State of Russia in 2024 [DOCUMENTARY] by Centre for Eastern Studies (OSW) 62,498 views 2 days ago 58 minutes - For over two years now, **Russia**, has been waging a full-scale war with Ukraine - a decision that has impacted the county on every ...

'Did The White House Step In Too Late?': Reporter Grills Jean-Pierre On DHS Funds As Shutdown Looms - 'Did The White House Step In Too Late?': Reporter Grills Jean-Pierre On DHS Funds As Shutdown Looms by Forbes Breaking News 1,202 views 58 minutes ago 1 minute, 14 seconds - Press Secretary Karine Jean-Pierre was asked about negotiations to avert a **government**, shutdown and sticking points in the ...

How did the Bolsheviks Take Russia? - How did the Bolsheviks Take Russia? by Knowledgeia 285,829

views 1 year ago 10 minutes, 22 seconds - How did the Bolsheviks Take **Russia**,? The **Russian**, Empire. The **Soviet**, Union. Between the two were events that are remembered ...

The Russian Revolution Explained In 14 Minutes - The Russian Revolution Explained In 14 Minutes by Captivating History 13,782 views 1 year ago 13 minutes, 49 seconds - The **Russian Revolution**, was the most important and progressive **political**, event of the twentieth century. There is a lot to learn from ...

GRAND DUKE MIKHAIL ALEXANDROVICH
ALEXANDER PALACE
PETROGRAD SOVIET OF WORKERS, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' DEPUTIES
ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN

History of Russia in 5 Minutes - Animation - History of Russia in 5 Minutes - Animation by History on Maps 226,137 views 1 year ago 6 minutes, 7 seconds - The **Russian Revolution**, in 1917 and the Russian Civil War paved the way for the establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist ...

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION - RUSSIAN REVOLUTION by JD Delay 84,787 views 1 day ago 57 seconds – play Short

1917: Why The Russian Revolution Matters - 1917: Why The Russian Revolution Matters by world-write 29,791 views 3 years ago 1 hour, 15 minutes - Made to mark the centenary of October 1917, this myth-busting documentary explains the significance of the **Russian Revolution**,.

Intro
Why it matters
Reimagining the **Russian Revolution**, 1917-2017 ...
Dr Norman Lewis Innovation consultant
Mick Hume Author Revolting!
Professor Alan Hudson University of Oxford
Professor Frank Furedi Author Soviet Union Demystified
James Heartfield Historian and lecturer
The seminal event of the 20th Century
An outdated regime
The impact of the war
Eve Kay Television Producer
Ordnance Corps
The West love February
War continues
Leadership
Ideas and influence
Lenin returns from exile
Towards October
The Soviet
Dictatorship of the proletariat
The myth of the mob
Violence
A Global Inspiration
Stemming the tide
Dr Tara McCormack Lecturer in International Politics
In Britain
Civil War
Armies of Intervention
Isolation

The Russian Revolution: After October - The Russian Revolution: After October by Red Pen 30,995 views 1 year ago 1 hour, 7 minutes - This video looks at the early years of the **Russian Revolution**, (1917-1929) with an emphasis on achievements and setbacks of the ...

How Civilizations Collapse : The Theology Pugcast Episode 279 - How Civilizations Collapse : The Theology Pugcast Episode 279 by The Theology Pugcast 1,106 views 13 hours ago 1 hour, 4 minutes - In this episode, Glenn talks about four causes of civilizational collapse: mass migration combined with corrupt and ineffectual ...

Joseph Stalin, Leader of the Soviet Union (1878-1953) - Joseph Stalin, Leader of the Soviet Union (1878-1953) by Simple History 5,152,528 views 6 years ago 5 minutes, 54 seconds - Copyright: DO NOT reupload our content on Youtube or other social media without expressed permission. SIMPLE HISTORY ...

Joseph Stalin

The Late 1920s Stalin

The Cold War

Lenin and the Russian Revolution - Arthur Herman - Lenin and the Russian Revolution - Arthur Herman by Hillsdale College 67,684 views Streamed 6 years ago 1 hour, 6 minutes - Arthur Herman Historian and Journalist This year marks the centenary of the **Russian Revolution**,. This first CCA of the 2017-2018 ...

Putin wins another classic Soviet election | Europe In :60 - Putin wins another classic Soviet election | Europe In :60 by GZERO Media 215 views 5 hours ago 1 minute, 15 seconds - Carl Bildt on Europe In :60: In what was by all standards a **Soviet**, style election, Vladimir Putin won the presidential election with a ...

Nationalism or Nothing: Life in Modern Russia - Nationalism or Nothing: Life in Modern Russia by VICE News 1,129,866 views 1 year ago 10 minutes, 2 seconds - President Vladimir Putin's ongoing invasion of Ukraine has led to a tightening of dictatorial powers within **Russia**,. Free speech is ...

Antony Beevor Breaks Down the Russian Revolution of 1917 - Antony Beevor Breaks Down the Russian Revolution of 1917 by History Hit 170,835 views 1 year ago 17 minutes - 'Antony Beevor Breaks Down the **Russian Revolution**, of 1917' Host of History Hit podcast 'Warfare' Dr James Rogers sits down ...

The Russian Revolution - OverSimplified (Part 2) - The Russian Revolution - OverSimplified (Part 2) by OverSimplified 26,760,706 views 3 years ago 24 minutes - Thank you to our Patreon Presidents - Alexandra Scoma, NoNameProvided, Bobby Dellinger, Brett Seekely, Dane McAfee, Danny ...

Franz Ferdinand

REVOLUTION (ATTEMPT 2)

RED TERROR

THE COLD WAR

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Research In Politics And Society Vol 5

warfare against adversaries. Politics is exercised on a wide range of social levels, from clans and tribes of traditional societies, through modern local governments... 80 KB (8,271 words) - 19:13, 14 March 2024

Political science is the scientific study of politics. It is a social science dealing with systems of governance and power, and the analysis of political... 44 KB (4,460 words) - 17:39, 18 March 2024
change, comparative political economy, state-society relations, and new institutionalism. Some examples of comparative politics are studying the differences... 28 KB (2,836 words) - 06:14, 7 February 2024

Explorations in Biology and Politics Editors Albert Somit Steven A. Peterson (1997) Research In Biopolitics: Volume 6: Sociobiology and Politics Editors Albert... 19 KB (2,376 words) - 04:18, 9 March 2024

(ed.). The Encyclopedia of Political Science. Vol. 1–5. CQ Press. p. 1377. ISBN 978-1-933116-44-0. The Society for Political Methodology's homepage US... 2 KB (156 words) - 10:25, 15 March 2024

Perspectives in Artistic Research Today, in: Arts, Research, Innovation and Society. Eds. Gerald Bast, Elias G. Carayannis [= ARIS, Vol. 1]. Wien/New... 64 KB (7,329 words) - 11:46, 17 March 2024

Global politics, also known as world politics, names both the discipline that studies the political and economic patterns of the world and the field that... 15 KB (1,861 words) - 07:18, 2 March 2024

psychology and political science. Positivist social scientists use methods resembling those used in the natural sciences as tools for understanding societies, and... 83 KB (9,286 words) - 05:30, 12 March 2024

baroque era. In the 19th century, public concerts provided access to classical music to all classes of society. Yet, for political and financial reasons... 209 KB (20,910 words) - 14:51, 19 March 2024

American political scientist and anthropologist specializing in comparative politics. He is a comparative scholar of agrarian and non-state societies, subaltern... 20 KB (2,150 words) - 22:13, 14 March 2024

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 376–400, JSTOR 44012788 "Identity

Crisis of the Rajbanshi Community in Dakshin Dinajpur... 5 KB (459 words) - 23:35, 25 April 2023

the BA in Culture, Politics and Society at CEU. She is known for her research on right-wing politics in Europe, and for her research on establishment of... 12 KB (1,416 words) - 12:25, 10 March 2024

Realism, a school of thought in international relations theory, is a theoretical framework that views world politics as an enduring competition among... 43 KB (5,001 words) - 22:18, 11 March 2024

and Phronetic Political Science," Politics and Society, vol. 32, no. 3, September, pp. 389-416. Schram, Sanford F., Bent Flyvbjerg, and Todd Landman,... 19 KB (1,895 words) - 09:38, 15 January 2024

intellectual is a person who engages in critical thinking, research, and reflection about the reality of society, and who proposes solutions for its normative... 42 KB (4,728 words) - 02:17, 26 February 2024

limited to) in modern operational research, as identified by the journal Operations Research and The Journal of the Operational Research Society are: Computing... 52 KB (5,704 words) - 11:54, 13 March 2024

historical figures in U.S. national politics who were members of the Ku Klux Klan before taking office. Membership of the Klan is secret. Political opponents sometimes... 78 KB (8,132 words) - 21:47, 13 March 2024

influenced a major shift in scientific thinking. His scientific work involved research in Poland, France and the United Kingdom. In 1920, he became a citizen... 13 KB (1,409 words) - 16:20, 28 February 2024

of society. The concept of "good governance" thus emerges as a model to compare ineffective economies or political bodies with viable economies and political... 22 KB (2,798 words) - 19:28, 17 March 2024

10–29. "Symptomatic Politics: The Banning of Islamic Head Scarves in French Public Schools," French Politics, Culture and Society 23:3 (Fall 2005), pp... 32 KB (3,512 words) - 03:59, 18 January 2024

Lecture 5: The Resurgent Right in the West - Lecture 5: The Resurgent Right in the West by YaleCourses 287,072 views 4 years ago 1 hour, 13 minutes - What are the sources and implications of the rise of right wing **politics**, in the West in the late 20th century? Prof. Shapiro discusses ...

The postwar consensus

Today's Agenda: Sources & Implications

Monkeys and Relative v. Absolute Valuation

Lecture 1: Introduction to Power and Politics in Today's World - Lecture 1: Introduction to Power and Politics in Today's World by YaleCourses 2,948,687 views 4 years ago 56 minutes - Professor Ian Shapiro introduces the class "Power and **Politics**, in Today's World." This course provides an examination of **political**, ...

Introduction

The Berlin Wall

Bundestag

Alternative for Deutschland

Angela Merkel

Christian Democratic Union

The Approach

Political Theory

Course Structure

New Global Order

End of History

New Politics of Insecurity

What is to be done

Logistical matters

Access to reading

Exam policy

Cultural Conflicts & How Identity Politics Ruin Us with Jens Heycke - Cultural Conflicts & How Identity Politics Ruin Us with Jens Heycke by Peter Boghossian 9,333 views 1 day ago 1 hour, 15 minutes - Jens Heycke was educated in Economics and Near Eastern **Studies**, at the University of Chicago, the London School of ...

Intro

Jens's book & background

Integrating immigrants

Affirmative Action around the world

Group-based policies

Diversity & meritocracy

College Admissions

Research & Politics - Research & Politics by Sage 2,251 views 9 years ago 2 minutes, 37 seconds - Research, & **Politics**, aims to advance systematic peer-reviewed **research in political**, science and related fields through the ...

Erik Voeten Editor, Research & Politics

Bernard Steunenberg Editor, Research & Politics

Catherine de Vries Editor, Research & Politics

What is Political Sociology? - What is Political Sociology? by PHILO-notes 51,727 views 2 years ago 3 minutes, 5 seconds - This video lecture presents very briefly the definition of **political**, sociology. It specifically addresses the question "What is **Political**, ...

The Political Spectrum - The Political Spectrum by CIVIX 101,037 views 2 years ago 2 minutes, 49 seconds - It can be a helpful tool to analyze our own perspectives about **government and society**,. In Canada, the political spectrum is often ...

Ireland PM Announces "Shocking" Resignation After Urging Biden To "Stop Bombing Gaza" | Watch - Ireland PM Announces "Shocking" Resignation After Urging Biden To "Stop Bombing Gaza" | Watch by Times Of India 8,722 views 7 hours ago 4 minutes, 13 seconds - Irish Prime Minister Leo Varadkar announces an unexpected resignation, citing both personal and **political**, reasons without ...

Melania Trump is asked if she'll return to the campaign trail. Hear her reply - Melania Trump is asked if she'll return to the campaign trail. Hear her reply by CNN 68,970 views 6 hours ago 4 minutes, 17 seconds - New York Times White House correspondent Katie Rogers breaks down former first lady Melania Trump's reply to a reporter's ...

Fox host ADMITS Republican impeachment was a SHAM in DEVASTATING statement - Fox host ADMITS Republican impeachment was a SHAM in DEVASTATING statement by MeidasTouch 37,263 views 1 hour ago 11 minutes, 17 seconds - Even Fox's so-called "straight news" reporters have appeared to have turned against the Republican impeachment plot. Dina Doll ...

Anonymous Yakima threatened me last year, but I didn't notice until now. Find out why... - Anonymous Yakima threatened me last year, but I didn't notice until now. Find out why... by We The Governed 981 views 3 hours ago 8 minutes, 22 seconds - Five months ago, I apparently angered some crew of Lefties who claim to be "Anonymous Yakima." They were angry that I ...

A New Wave of Men Are Walking Away | Modern Women Hate This!! - A New Wave of Men Are Walking Away | Modern Women Hate This!! by Man Reacts 15,170 views 4 hours ago 11 minutes, 8 seconds - A New Wave of Men Are Walking Away | Modern Women Hate This!! Help us grow by subscribing to the channel, liking the video, ...

Day 755: Ukrainian Map - Day 755: Ukrainian Map by Ukraine News TV 71,722 views 10 hours ago 14 minutes, 53 seconds - 20th March 2024. RFs now standing at approximately 433k+ Military Personnel Losses. Creator's Overall Point of View: ...

Let's talk about water infrastructure and security.... - Let's talk about water infrastructure and security.... by Beau of the Fifth Column 22,126 views 3 hours ago 5 minutes, 45 seconds - Support via Patreon: <https://www.patreon.com/beautfc> The Roads with Beau: ...

CLASS ACTION LAW SUIT AGAINST RV MANUFACTURERS? RON BURDGE, RV LEMON LAWYER - CLASS ACTION LAW SUIT AGAINST RV MANUFACTURERS? RON BURDGE, RV LEMON LAWYER by Wingman Nation 918 views 3 hours ago 14 minutes, 25 seconds - Ron Burdge (Burdge Law Office) discusses the "SCHEME" that judges declared are being perpetrated by RV Manufacturers.

Leo Varadkar resigns as Taoiseach | Analysis | - Leo Varadkar resigns as Taoiseach | Analysis | by Christian TV Ireland 2,467 views 10 hours ago 17 minutes - Issues that made Leo Varadkar unpopular. Attempting to remove mothers from the constitution March 8th referendum RTE saga ...

They Found in Antarctica What No One Was Supposed to See! - They Found in Antarctica What No One Was Supposed to See! by EYES 200M 2,095 views 12 hours ago 31 minutes - They Found in Antarctica What No One Was Supposed to See! At Eyes 200M, we're not just a YouTube channel, but a gateway to ...

Thomas Sowell on Intellectuals and Society: Chapter 5 of 5 - Thomas Sowell on Intellectuals and Society: Chapter 5 of 5 by Hoover Institution 5,101 views 14 years ago 7 minutes, 23 seconds - Thomas Sowell explains how the demand for public intellectuals is largely manufactured by the public intellectuals themselves.

Did SCOTUS Approve Law That Makes Dialing 911 Deadly? - Did SCOTUS Approve Law That Makes Dialing 911 Deadly? by Thom Hartmann Program 1,140 views 3 hours ago 2 minutes, 57 seconds -

A new Texas law will make you question calling 911... Without proof or even evidence you could be locked up if you look brown ...

Thomas Sowell on Intellectuals and Society: Chapter 1 of 5 - Thomas Sowell on Intellectuals and Society: Chapter 1 of 5 by Hoover Institution 14,915 views 14 years ago 7 minutes, 7 seconds - Thomas Sowell introduces his new **book**,, Intellectuals and **Society**,, and expounds on what he calls the fatal misstep of ...

How Rich Elites Influence Our Politics: The Democracy Alliance | Scott Walter - How Rich Elites Influence Our Politics: The Democracy Alliance | Scott Walter by Capital Research Center 163,779 views 4 years ago 2 minutes, 27 seconds - You hear many claims that the richest 1% control American **politics**, through their massive checkbooks. **Political**, figures have ...

What is Politics? - What is Politics? by Political Sextant 109,388 views 7 years ago 1 minute, 21 seconds - A short description of what people mean when they're talking about "**Politics**". Find out more about the **Political**, Sextant project at ...

Political Ideology: Crash Course Government and Politics #35 - Political Ideology: Crash Course Government and Politics #35 by CrashCourse 3,030,157 views 8 years ago 8 minutes, 47 seconds - So today Craig is going to look at **political**, ideology in America. We're going to focus on liberals and conservatives and talk about ...

Political Socialization

Political Ideology

Social Sphere

New Deal Liberals

Social Groups

The Gender Gap

Education

The Political Conditions

"Business, Government and Society," Anat Admati - "Business, Government and Society," Anat Admati by Stanford Graduate School of Business 4,176 views 1 year ago 46 minutes - Stanford GSB Professor Anat Admati speaks on the social responsibility of business and **government**,, how systems have failed, ...

5 TIMES THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HID ALIEN EVIDENCE Compilation | Ancient Aliens |The UnXplained Zone - 5 TIMES THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HID ALIEN EVIDENCE Compilation | Ancient Aliens |The UnXplained Zone by The UnXplained Zone 9,405 views 9 hours ago 22 minutes - The following are the top **5**, instances of **government**, cover-ups regarding alien activity. 00:00 The Navy, Nuclear Weapons and ...

The Navy, Nuclear Weapons and UFOs

Inexplicable Flying Objects

US Government Sees More than We Know

Project Blue Book Attempts to Prove UFO Phenomenon

The Roswell Incident

Third Party Politics [AP Gov Review, Unit 5 Topic 5 (5.5)] - Third Party Politics [AP Gov Review, Unit 5 Topic 5 (5.5)] by Heimler's History 73,070 views 2 years ago 4 minutes, 28 seconds - Tiktok: @steve-heimler Instagram: @heimlers_history Heimler's History DISCORD Server: <https://discord.gg/heimlershistory> In this ...

TWO PARTY SYSTEM

WINNER-TAKE-ALL VOTING DISTRICTS

PROPORTIONAL SYSTEM

ADOPTION OF PLATFORMS BY MAJOR PARTIES

Democracy - A short introduction - Democracy - A short introduction by MinuteVideos 1,611,859 views 10 years ago 3 minutes, 10 seconds - This is a 3 minute video to introduce the most basic concepts of a Democracy. Democracy is a form of **government**, in which all ...

Power and Politics in Today's World - Office Hours 5: The Politics of Insecurity - Power and Politics in Today's World - Office Hours 5: The Politics of Insecurity by YaleCourses 16,748 views 4 years ago 34 minutes - Professor Ian Shapiro and his TA, Christina Seyfried answer questions about the **politics**, of insecurity and what is to be done.

Introduction

Trade Adjustment Assistance

The Volcker Rule

Sovereign Wealth Funds

The Decline of Unions

Business Interests

Weak vs Strong Parties

Reforms that weaken influence

Twoparty vs multiparty systems

American vs British populism

Building blocks of effective distributive politics

Politics without policy

Descriptive Representation

'A political bombshell': Ireland's PM Leo Varadkar resigns - 'A political bombshell': Ireland's PM Leo Varadkar resigns by Sky News 37,322 views 14 hours ago 3 minutes, 31 seconds - Sky's Stephen Murphy said the news of Leo Varadkar's resignation was a "**political**, bombshell" which has left a "sense of disbelief" ...

Political Concepts Conference: Panel 5 (Jay Bernstein, Maxim Pensky, and Alberto Moreiras) -

Political Concepts Conference: Panel 5 (Jay Bernstein, Maxim Pensky, and Alberto Moreiras) by ICLSColumbia 1,035 views 8 years ago 2 hours - Political, Concepts: A Critical Lexicon The Editorial Board of "**Political**, Concepts: A Critical Lexicon," a joint project of The New ...

International Anti Impunity Norm

Post Hegemony

Origami Metaphysics

Erasure and Forgetting

The Spanish Model

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The Most Dangerous Art

The book shows how three of Russia's most important twentieth century poets used autobiographical prose to defend poetry and the poet in an era when poetry was under attack. It juxtaposes these autobiographies with each other and with the culturo-political events that followed Russia's 1917 October Revolution in a way that has never previously been attempted.

No Love Without Poetry

The memoirs of Ariadna Efron provide an intimate and indispensable perspective on the poet Marina Tsvetaeva's life and work, told from the point of view of her daughter.

Mayakovsky

Few poets have led lives as tempestuous as that of Vladimir Mayakovsky. Born in 1893 and dead by his own hand in 1930, Mayakovsky packed his thirty-six years with drama, politics, passion, and—most important—poetry. An enthusiastic supporter of the Russian Revolution and the emerging Soviet State, Mayakovsky was championed by Stalin after his death and enshrined as a quasi-official Soviet poet, a position that led to undeserved neglect among Western literary scholars even as his influence on other poets has remained powerful. With Mayakovsky, Bengt Jangfeldt offers the first comprehensive biography of Mayakovsky, revealing a troubled man who was more dreamer than revolutionary, more political romantic than hardened Communist. Jangfeldt sets Mayakovsky's life and works against the dramatic turbulence of his times, from the aesthetic innovations of the pre-revolutionary avant-garde to the rigidity of Socialist Realism and the destruction of World War I to the violence—and hope—of the Russian Revolution, through the tightening grip of Stalinist terror and the growing disillusion with Russian communism that eventually led the poet to take his life. Through it all is threaded Mayakovsky's celebrated love affair with Lili Brik and the moving relationship with Lili's husband, Osip, along with a brilliant depiction of the larger circle of writers and artists around Mayakovsky, including Maxim Gorky, Viktor Shklovsky, Alexander Rodchenko, and Roman Jakobson. The result is a literary life viewed in the round, enabling us to understand the personal and historical furies that drove Mayakovsky

and generated his still-startling poetry. Illustrated throughout with rare images of key characters and locations, Mayakovsky is a major step in the revitalization of a crucial figure of the twentieth-century avant-garde.

Pushkin's Monument and Allusion

Pushkin's Monument and Allusion is the first aesthetic analysis of Russia's most famous monument to its greatest poet, Alexander Pushkin.

It's Revolution, Actively

John McGreal's three new books – *It's Reproduction*, *Contently*, *It's Revolution, Actively* and *It's Transformation, Contently* – continue the 'It' Series published by Matador since 2010.

In Search of Russian Modernism

Aiming to open an overdue debate about the academic fields of Russian and transnational modernist studies, this book is intended for an audience of scholars in comparative literary and cultural studies, specialists in Russian and transnational modernism, and researchers engaged with European cultural historiography.

Mandelstam's Worlds

Rightly appreciated as a 'poet's poet', Mandelstam has been habitually read as a repository of learned allusion. Yet as Seamus Heaney observed, his work is 'as firmly rooted in both an historical and cultural context as real as Joyce's *Ulysses* or Eliot's *Waste Land*.' Great lyric poets offer a cross-section of their times, and Mandelstam's poems represent the worlds of politics, history, art, and ideas about intimacy and creativity. The interconnections between these domains and Mandelstam's writings are the subject of this book, showing how engaged the poet was with the history, social movements, political ideology, and aesthetics of his time. The importance of the book also lies in showing how literature, no less than history and philosophy, enables readers to confront the huge upheaval in outlook can demand of us; thinking with poetry is to think through the moral compromise and tension felt by individuals in public and private contexts, and to create out of art experience in itself. The book further innovates by integrating a new, comprehensive discussion of the Voronezh Notebooks, one of the supreme achievements of Russian poetry. This book considers the full political dimension of works that explore the role of the poet as a figure positioned within society but outside the state, caught between an ideal of creative independence and a devotion to the original, ameliorative ideals of the revolution.

A History of Russian Literature

Russia possesses one of the richest and most admired literatures of Europe, reaching back to the eleventh century. *A History of Russian Literature* provides a comprehensive account of Russian writing from its earliest origins in the monastic works of Kiev up to the present day, still rife with the creative experiments of post-Soviet literary life. The volume proceeds chronologically in five parts, extending from Kievan Rus' in the 11th century to the present day. The coverage strikes a balance between extensive overview and in-depth thematic focus. Parts are organized thematically in chapters, which a number of keywords that are important literary concepts that can serve as connecting motifs and 'case studies', in-depth discussions of writers, institutions, and texts that take the reader up close and. Visual material also underscores the interrelation of the word and image at a number of points, particularly significant in the medieval period and twentieth century. The History addresses major continuities and discontinuities in the history of Russian literature across all periods, and in particular bring out trans-historical features that contribute to the notion of a national literature. The volume's time-range has the merit of identifying from the early modern period a vital set of national stereotypes and popular folklore about boundaries, space, Holy Russia, and the charismatic king that offers culturally relevant material to later writers. This volume delivers a fresh view on a series of key questions about Russia's literary history, by providing new mappings of literary history and a narrative that pursues key concepts (rather more than individual authorial careers). This holistic narrative underscores the ways in which context and text are densely woven in Russian literature, and demonstrates that the most exciting way to understand the canon and the development of tradition is through a discussion of the interrelation of major and minor figures, historical events and literary politics, literary theory and literary innovation.

The Unlikely Futurist

In the early twentieth century, a group of writers banded together in Moscow to create purely original modes of expression. These avant-garde artists, known as the Futurists, distinguished themselves by mastering the art of the scandal and making shocking denunciations of beloved icons. With publications such as "A Slap in the Face of Public Taste," they suggested that Aleksandr Pushkin, the founder of Russian literature, be tossed off the side of their "steamship of modernity." Through systematic and detailed readings of Futurist texts, James Rann offers the first book-length study of the tensions between the outspoken literary group and the great national poet. He observes how those in the movement engaged with and invented a new Pushkin, who by turns became a founding father to rebel against, a source of inspiration to draw from, a prophet foreseeing the future, and a monument to revive. Rann's analysis contributes to the understanding of both the Futurists and Pushkin's complex legacy. *The Unlikely Futurist* will appeal broadly to scholars of Slavic studies, especially those interested in literature and modernism.

Twentieth-Century Russian Poetry

The canon of Russian poetry has been reshaped since the fall of the Soviet Union. A multi-authored study of changing cultural memory and identity, this revisionary work charts Russia's shifting relationship to its own literature in the face of social upheaval. Literary canon and national identity are inextricably tied together, the composition of a canon being the attempt to single out those literary works that best express a nation's culture. This process is, of course, fluid and subject to significant shifts, particularly at times of epochal change. This volume explores changes in the canon of twentieth-century Russian poetry from the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union to the end of Putin's second term as Russian President in 2008. In the wake of major institutional changes, such as the abolition of state censorship and the introduction of a market economy, the way was open for wholesale reinterpretation of twentieth-century poets such as Iosif Brodskii, Anna Akhmatova and Osip Mandelstam, their works and their lives. In the last twenty years many critics have discussed the possibility of various coexisting canons rooted in official and non-official literature and suggested replacing the term "Soviet literature" with a new definition – "Russian literature of the Soviet period". Contributions to this volume explore the multiple factors involved in reshaping the canon, understood as a body of literary texts given exemplary or representative status as "classics". Among factors which may influence the composition of the canon are educational institutions, competing views of scholars and critics, including figures outside Russia, and the self-canonising activity of poets themselves. Canon revision further reflects contemporary concerns with the destabilising effects of emigration and the internet, and the desire to reconnect with pre-revolutionary cultural traditions through a narrative of the past which foregrounds continuity. Despite persistent nostalgic yearnings in some quarters for a single canon, the current situation is defiantly diverse, balancing both the Soviet literary tradition and the parallel contemporaneous literary worlds of the emigration and the underground. Required reading for students, teachers and lovers of Russian literature, *Twentieth-Century Russian Poetry* brings our understanding of post-Soviet Russia up to date.

The Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics

The most important poetry reference for more than four decades—now fully updated for the twenty-first century Through three editions over more than four decades, *The Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics* has built an unrivaled reputation as the most comprehensive and authoritative reference for students, scholars, and poets on all aspects of its subject: history, movements, genres, prosody, rhetorical devices, critical terms, and more. Now this landmark work has been thoroughly revised and updated for the twenty-first century. Compiled by an entirely new team of editors, the fourth edition—the first new edition in almost twenty years—reflects recent changes in literary and cultural studies, providing up-to-date coverage and giving greater attention to the international aspects of poetry, all while preserving the best of the previous volumes. At well over a million words and more than 1,000 entries, the Encyclopedia has unparalleled breadth and depth. Entries range in length from brief paragraphs to major essays of 15,000 words, offering a more thorough treatment—including expert synthesis and indispensable bibliographies—than conventional handbooks or dictionaries. This is a book that no reader or writer of poetry will want to be without. Thoroughly revised and updated by a new editorial team for twenty-first-century students, scholars, and poets More than 250 new entries cover recent terms, movements, and related topics Broader international coverage includes articles on the poetries of more than 110 nations, regions, and languages Expanded coverage of poetries of the

non-Western and developing worlds Updated bibliographies and cross-references New, easier-to-use page design Fully indexed for the first time

A Ransomed Dissident

In 1939, a ten-year-old Igor Golomstock accompanied his mother, a medical doctor, to the vast network of labour camps in the Russian Far East. While she tended patients, he was minded by assorted 'trustly' prisoners – hardened criminals – and returned to Moscow an almost feral adolescent, fluent in obscene prison jargon but intellectually ignorant. Despite this dubious start he became a leading art historian and co-author (with his close friend Andrey Sinyavsky) of the first, deeply controversial, monograph on Picasso published in the Soviet Union. His writings on his 43 years in the Soviet Union offer a rare insight into life as a quietly subversive art historian and the post-Stalin dissident community. In vivid prose Golomstock shows the difficulties of publishing, curating and talking about Western art in Soviet Russia and, with self-deprecating humour, the absurd tragicomedy of life for the Moscow intelligentsia during Khrushchev's thaw and Brezhnev's stagnation. He also offers a unique personal perspective on the 1966 trial of Sinyavsky and Yuri Daniel, widely considered the end of Khrushchev's liberalism and the spark that ignited the Soviet dissident movement. In 1972 he was given 'permission' to leave the Soviet Union, but only after paying a 'ransom' of more than 25 years' salary, nominally intended to reimburse the state for his education. A remarkable collection of artists, scholars and intellectuals in Russia and the West, including Roland Penrose, came together to help him pay this astronomical sum. His memoirs of life once in the UK offer an insider's view of the BBC Russian Service and a penetrating analysis of the notorious feud between Sinyavsky and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Nominated for the Russian Booker Prize on its publication in Russian in 2014, *The Ransomed Dissident* opens a window onto the life of a remarkable man: a dissident of uncompromising moral integrity and with an outstanding gift for friendship.

Hope Against Hope

The story of the poet Osip Mandelstam, who suffered continuous persecution under Stalin, but whose wife constantly supported both him and his writings until he died in 1938. Since 1917 The Modern Library prides itself as The modern Library of the world s Best Books . Featuring introductions by leading writers, stunning translations, scholarly endnotes and reading group guides. Production values emphasize superior quality and readability. Competitive prices, coupled with exciting cover design make these an ideal gift to be cherished by the avid reader. Of the eighty-one years of her life, Nadezhda Mandelstam spent nineteen as the wife of Russia's greatest poet in this century, Osip Mandelstam, and forty-two as his widow. The rest was childhood and youth." So writes Joseph Brodsky in his appreciation of Nadezhda Mandelstam that is reprinted here as an Introduction. *Hope Against Hope* was first published in English in 1970. It is Nadezhda Mandelstam's memoir of her life with Osip, who was first arrested in 1934 and died in Stalin's Great Purge of 1937-38. *Hope Against Hope* is a vital eyewitness account of Stalin's Soviet Union and one of the greatest testaments to the value of literature and imaginative freedom ever written. But it is also a profound inspiration--a love story that relates the daily struggle to keep both love and art alive in the most desperate circumstances.

The Truth of the Russian Revolution

An eyewitness account of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and its aftermath, newly translated into English. Major General Konstantin Ivanovich Globachev was chief of the Okhrana, the Tsarist secret police, in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg) in the two years preceding the 1917 Russian Revolution. This book presents his memoirs—translated in English for the first time—interposed with those of his wife, Sofia Nikolaevna Globacheva. The general's writings, which he titled *The Truth of the Russian Revolution*, provide a front-row view of Tsar Nicholas II's final years, the revolution, and its tumultuous aftermath. Globachev describes the political intrigue and corruption in the capital and details his office's surveillance over radical activists and the mysterious Rasputin. His wife takes a more personal approach, depicting her tenacity in the struggle to keep her family intact and the family's flight to freedom. Her descriptions vividly portray the privileges and relationships of the noble class that collapsed with the empire. Translator Vladimir G. Marinich includes biographical information, illustrations, a glossary, and a timeline to contextualize this valuable primary source on a key period in Russian history.

Modernism and Revolution

Now that the political rhetoric can end, Erlich (Russian literature, Yale U.) examines the impact of the 1917 revolution on Russian poetry, criticism, and artistic prose. He looks at the flirtations with modernism of the early 20th century and compares the futurists, formalists, novelists, and short-story writers of the first decade of the new social and political order. Assumes no knowledge of Russian. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

K.F. Ryleev

This book focuses particular attention on the six-month interrogation of the doomed poet, and it provides a critical evaluation of Soviet interpretations and an assessment of Ryleev's historical significance. Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

A Ransomed Dissident

In 1939, a ten-year-old Igor Golomstock accompanied his mother, a medical doctor, to the vast network of labour camps in the Russian Far East. While she tended patients, he was minded by assorted 'trustly' prisoners – hardened criminals – and returned to Moscow an almost feral adolescent, fluent in obscene prison jargon but intellectually ignorant. Despite this dubious start he became a leading art historian and co-author (with his close friend Andrey Sinyavsky) of the first, deeply controversial, monograph on Picasso published in the Soviet Union. His writings on his 43 years in the Soviet Union offer a rare insight into life as a quietly subversive art historian and the post-Stalin dissident community. In vivid prose Golomstock shows the difficulties of publishing, curating and talking about Western art in Soviet Russia and, with self-deprecating humour, the absurd tragicomedy of life for the Moscow intelligentsia during Khrushchev's thaw and Brezhnev's stagnation. He also offers a unique personal perspective on the 1966 trial of Sinyavsky and Yuri Daniel, widely considered the end of Khrushchev's liberalism and the spark that ignited the Soviet dissident movement. In 1972 he was given 'permission' to leave the Soviet Union, but only after paying a 'ransom' of more than 25 years' salary, nominally intended to reimburse the state for his education. A remarkable collection of artists, scholars and intellectuals in Russia and the West, including Roland Penrose, came together to help him pay this astronomical sum. His memoirs of life once in the UK offer an insider's view of the BBC Russian Service and a penetrating analysis of the notorious feud between Sinyavsky and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Nominated for the Russian Booker Prize on its publication in Russian in 2014, *The Ransomed Dissident* opens a window onto the life of a remarkable man: a dissident of uncompromising moral integrity and with an outstanding gift for friendship.

Russia and the Classics

This important study, the first in a new series on "Classical Diaspora\

Art in the Light of Conscience

Select essays, most of which have never been available in translation before, display the dazzlingly original prose style and the powerful, dialogic voice of a poet who would like to make art's mystery accessible without diminishing it. The essays provide incomparable insight on poetry, the poetic process, and what it means to be a poet. The volume offers, among many fascinating topics, a celebration of the poetry of Pasternak and reflections on the lives and works of.

Nightingale Fever

This book, first published in 1981, examines the dramatic and tragic stories of four of the greatest Russian poets of the twentieth century, their struggle to survive the Stalin years, and their dedication to their art despite considerable personal danger. Interweaving the stories of Anna Akhmatova, Osip Mandelstam, Boris Pasternak and Marina Tsvetayeva, the noted Russian scholar Ronald Hingley traces their education, the literary schools and traditions with which they were associated, the impact of World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution on their work, and the emergence of their distinct and disparate styles. He examines how the four influenced and affected each other – as colleague, critic or

rival, friend or lover – and, as their fates were increasingly caught up in the aftermath of the Russian Revolution, how they came to depend on each other for solace and refuge. This book makes vivid the historic conflict between artists and political authority, and shows how they came into conflict with the Stalinist totalitarian regime intent on their destruction. Ronald Hingley's brilliant narrative and superb translations of many of the major poems give us a haunting story of artistic achievement and heroic resistance.

Jews in Russian Literature After the October Revolution

This work is an innovative and controversial study of how four famous Jews writing in Russian in the early Soviet period attempted to resolve the conflict between their cultural identity and their place in Revolutionary Russia. Babel, Mandelstam, Pasternak and Ehrenburg struggled in very different ways to form creative selves out of the contradictions of origins, outlook, and social or ideological pressures. Efraim Sicher also explores the broader context of the literature and art of the Jewish avant-garde in the years immediately preceding and following the Russian Revolution. By comparing literary texts and the visual arts the author reveals unexpected correspondences in the response to political and cultural change. This study contributes to our knowledge of an important aspect of modern Russian writing and will be of interest to both Jewish scholars and those concerned with Slavonic studies.

Earthly Signs

A moving collection of autobiographical essays from a Russian poet and refugee of the Bolshevik Revolution. Marina Tsvetaeva ranks with Anna Akhmatova, Osip Mandelstam, and Boris Pasternak as one of Russia's greatest twentieth-century poets. Her suicide at the age of forty-eight was the tragic culmination of a life buffeted by political upheaval. The essays collected in this volume are based on diaries she kept during the turbulent years of the Revolution and Civil War. In them she records conversations of women in the markets, soldiers and peasants on the train traveling from the Crimea to Moscow in October 1917, fighting in the streets of Moscow, a frantic scramble with co-workers to dig frozen potatoes out of a cellar, and poetry readings organized by a newly minted Soviet bohemia. Alone in Moscow with two small children, no income, and a missing husband, Tsvetaeva struggled to feed her daughters (one of whom died of malnutrition in an orphanage), find employment in the Soviet bureaucracy, and keep writing poetry. Her keen and ruthless eye observes with compassion and humor—bringing the social, economic, and cultural chaos of the period to life. These autobiographical writings not only give a vivid eyewitness account of Russian history but provide vital insights into the workings of Tsvetaeva's unique poetics. Includes black and white photographs.

Book Review Index - 2009 Cumulation

Book Review Index provides quick access to reviews of books, periodicals, books on tape and electronic media representing a wide range of popular, academic and professional interests. The up-to-date coverage, wide scope and inclusion of citations for both newly published and older materials make Book Review Index an exceptionally useful reference tool. More than 600 publications are indexed, including journals and national general interest publications and newspapers. Book Review Index is available in a three-issue subscription covering the current year or as an annual cumulation covering the past year.

1917: Stories and Poems from the Russian Revolution

1917: Stories and Poems from the Russian Revolution is a collection of literary responses to one of the most cataclysmic events in modern world history, which exposes the immense conflictedness and doubt, conviction and hope, pessimism and optimism which political events provoked among contemporary writers - sometimes at the same time, even in the same person. This dazzling panorama of thought, language and form includes work by authors who are already well known to the English-speaking world (Bulgakov, Pasternak, Akhmatova, Mayakovsky), as well as others, whose work we have the pleasure of encountering here for the very first time in English. Edited by Boris Dralyuk, the acclaimed translator of Isaac Babel's *Red Cavalry* (also published by Pushkin Press), 1917 includes works by some of the best Russian writers - some already famous in the English-speaking world, some published here for the very first time. It is an anthology for everyone: those who are coming to Russian literature for the first time, those who are already experienced students of it, and those who simply want to know how it felt to live through this extreme period in history. POETRY: • Marina Tsvetaeva, 'You stepped from a stately cathedral ', 'Night. - Northeaster. - Roar of soldiers. - Roar of

waves.' • Zinaida Gippius, 'Now', 'What have we done to it?', '14 December 1917' • Osip Mandelstam, 'In public and behind closed doors' • Osip Mandelstam, 'Let's praise, O brothers, liberty's dim light' • Anna Akhmatova, 'When the nation, suicidal' • Boris Pasternak, 'Spring Rain' • Mikhail Kuzmin, 'Russian Revolution' • Sergey Esenin, 'Wake me tomorrow at break of day' • Mikhail Gerasimov, 'I forged my iron flowers' • Vladimir Kirillov, 'We' • Aleksey Kravsky, 'Decrees' • Andrey Bely, 'Russia' • Alexander Blok, 'The Twelve' • Titsian Tabidze, 'Petersburg' • Pavlo Tychyna, 'Golden Humming' • Vladimir Mayakovsky, 'Revolution: A Poem-Chronicle', 'To Russia', 'Our March' PROSE: • Alexander Kuprin, 'Sashka and Yashka' • Valentin Kataev, 'The Drum' • Aleksandr Serafimovich, 'How He Died' • Dovid Bergelson, 'Pictures of the Revolution' • Teffi, 'A Few Words About Lenin', 'The Guillotine' • Vasily Rozanov, from 'Apocalypse of Our Time' • Aleksey Remizov, 'The Lay of the Ruin of Rus' • Yefim Zozulya, 'The Dictator: A Story of Ak and Humanity' • Yevgeny Zamyatin, 'The Dragon' • Aleksandr Grin, 'Uprising' • Mikhail Prishvin, 'Blue Banner' • Mikhail Zoshchenko, 'A Wonderful Audacity' • Mikhail Bulgakov, 'Future Prospects'

Remarkable Russian Women in Pictures, Prose and Poetry

Many Russian women of the late 19th and early 20th centuries tried to find authentic religious, marital, professional, and political experiences. Some very remarkable ones found these things in varying degrees, while others sought unsuccessfully but no less desperately to transcend the generations-old restrictions imposed by church, state, village, class, and gender. Like a Slavic Downton Abbey, this book tells the stories, not just of their outward lives, but of their hearts and minds, their voices and dreams, their amazing accomplishments against overwhelming odds, and their roles as feminists and avant-gardists in shaping modern Russia and, indeed, the twentieth century in the West. In their own words and images, and each in their own unique way, these remarkable Russian women construct a fascinating tapestry of a culture at the crossroads of modernity and on the brink of catastrophe.

Pasternak

This biographical study, first published in 1985, draws on extensive newly available material and illuminates the life and work of a man who lived through one of the most turbulent periods of Russian history to produce some of his country's greatest poetry and its most significant modern novel.

Selected Poems

James McGavran's new translation of Vladimir Mayakovsky's poetry is the first to fully capture the Futurist and Soviet agitprop artist's voice. Because of his work as a propagandist for the Soviet regime, and because of his posthumous enshrinement by Stalin as "the best and most talented poet of our Soviet epoch," Mayakovsky has most often been interpreted—and translated—within a political context. McGavran's translations reveal a more nuanced poet who possessed a passion for word creation and linguistic manipulation. Mayakovsky's bombastic metaphors and formal élan shine through in these translations, and McGavran's commentary provides vital information on Mayakovsky, illuminating the poet's many references to the Russian literary canon, his contemporaries in art and culture, and Soviet figures and policies.

Personal Trajectories in Russia's Great War and Revolution, 1914-22

This volume investigates how the revolutionary events of 1917-21 shaped biographies both in Russia and Western Europe and how people tried to make sense of the political developments during these years in self-testimonies like diaries and memoirs. What was the impact of individuals on the course of the revolution? What do we know about the personal experiences during 1917 of revolutionary activists, victims, and bystanders? What are the specific features of autobiographical texts and ego-documents from the time of Russia's Great War and Revolution? The essays of this volume examine a plurality of stories, perceptions, and interpretations. They analyze the trajectories of men and women with very different origins and social backgrounds. Among them are members of the "old elite" who personally experienced the Russian Revolution of 1917 and were forced into exile after the victory of the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution and the Civil War. Moreover, in this volume protagonists who actively supported the revolution and "ordinary people" who neither belonged to the old elite nor were politically committed stand in focus. Finally, the construction of revolutionary narratives and memories is addressed. The case studies presented here allow us to critically evaluate established master narratives about the Russian Revolution and the Civil War. They also enable us to point out the contrast between historical caesuras and the continuity of personal lives, to explore geographical

mobility and developments beyond the political centers, to give a voice to historically marginal actors, and to juxtapose our concept of "history" with the many-voiced chorus of individual experiences.

Alexander Vvedensky: An Invitation for Me to Think

"Pussy Riot are Vvedensky's disciples and his heirs. Katya, Masha, and I are in jail but I don't consider that we've been defeated.... According to the official report, Alexander Vvedensky died on December 20, 1941. We don't know the cause, whether it was dysentery in the train after his arrest or a bullet from a guard. It was somewhere on the railway line between Voronezh and Kazan. His principle of 'bad rhythm' is our own. He wrote: 'It happens that two rhythms will come into your head, a good one and a bad one and I choose the bad one. It will be the right one.' ... It is believed that the OBERIU dissidents are dead, but they live on. They are persecuted but they do not die." — Pussy Riot [Nadezhda Tolokonnikova's closing statement at their trial in August 2012] "I raise[d] my hand against concepts," wrote Alexander Vvedensky, "I enacted a poetic critique of reason." This weirdly and wonderfully philosophical poet was born in 1904, grew up in the midst of war and revolution, and reached his artistic maturity as Stalin was twisting the meaning of words in grotesque and lethal ways. Vvedensky—with Daniil Kharmis the major figure in the short-lived underground avant-garde group OBERIU (a neologism for "the union for real art")—responded with a poetry that explodes stable meaning into shimmering streams of provocation and invention. A Vvedensky poem is like a crazy party full of theater, film, magic tricks, jugglery, and feasting. Curious characters appear and disappear, euphoria keeps company with despair, outrageous assertions lead to epic shouting matches, and perhaps it all breaks off with one lonely person singing a song. A Vvedensky poem doesn't make a statement. It is an event. Vvedensky's poetry was unpublishable during his lifetime—he made a living as a writer for children before dying under arrest in 1942—and he remains the least known of the great twentieth-century Russian poets. This is his first book to appear in English. The translations by Eugene Ostashevsky and Matvei Yankelevich, outstanding poets in their own right, are as astonishingly alert and alive as the originals.

Osip Mandelstam

The personal and political life of the iconic Russian poet Osip Mandelstam is graphically portrayed in this lavishly illustrated book. This is the first full-scale biography of Osip Mandelstam to combine an analysis of his poetry with a description of his personal life, from his beginnings as a young intellectual in pre-revolutionary Russia to his final fate as a victim of Stalinism. The myth has grown up that Mandelstam was a gloomy, miserable figure; Dutli deconstructs this, stressing Mandelstam's enjoyment of life. There are several underlying themes here. One is Mandelstam's Jewish background in pre-1914 Russia, which he rejected as a young man, but reaffirmed in later life. Another is the inescapable impact of Russia's political and social transformation. His evolution as a poet naturally occupies a large place in the biography, which quotes many of his most famous poems, including his devastating anti-Stalin epigram. He produced wonderful poetry before the October Revolution, but did not reach his full poetic stature until the 1930s when in exile in Voronezh. He was never an official Soviet poet, and it was only thanks to the intervention of Bukharin that he was brought back from utter impoverishment. The biography gives full weight to his emotional life, beginning with his friendship with two other Russian poets, Marina Tsvetaeva and Anna Akhmatova, followed by love and marriage to Nadezhda Khazina.

Fear and the Muse Kept Watch

In this dazzling exploration of one of the most contradictory periods of literary and artistic achievement in modern history, journalist Andy McSmith evokes the lives of more than a dozen of the most brilliant artists and writers of the twentieth century. Taking us deep into Stalin's Russia, *Fear and the Muse Kept Watch* asks the question: can great art be produced in a police state? For although Josif Stalin ran one of the most oppressive regimes in world history, under him Russia also produced an outpouring of artistic works of immense and lasting power—from the poems of Anna Akhmatova and Osip Mandelstam to the opera *Peter and the Wolf*, the film *Alexander Nevsky*, and the novels *The Master and Margarita* and *Doctor Zhivago*. For those artists visible enough for Stalin to take an interest in them, it was Stalin himself who decided whether they lived in luxury or were sent to the Lubyanka, the headquarters of the secret police, to be tortured and sometimes even executed. McSmith brings together the stories of these artists—including Isaac Babel, Boris Pasternak, Dmitri Shostakovich, and many others—revealing how they pursued their art under Stalin's regime and often at great personal risk. It was a world in which the poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, whose bright yellow tunic was considered

a threat to public order under the tsars, struggled to make the communist authorities see the value of avant garde art; Babel publicly thanked the regime for allowing him the privilege of not writing; and Shostakovich's career veered wildly between public disgrace and wealth and acclaim. In the tradition of Eileen Simpson's *Poets in Their Youth* and Phyllis Rose's *Parallel Lives*, *Fear and the Muse Kept Watch* is an extraordinary work of historical recovery. It is also a bold exploration of the triumph of art during terrible times and a book that will stay with its readers for a long, long while.

In Exile from St Petersburg

With a passport stamped 'never to return', St Petersburg intellectual and publisher Abram Kagan was expelled by Lenin in 1922, ending up in Berlin, where his young son Anatol would read the proofs of Leon Trotsky's *History of the Russian Revolution*. But these were dangerous times for people of Jewish origins and soviet passports, witnessing and opposing the Nazis coming to power. "The Kagan family's journey out of Europe in the tumultuous days between the Russian Revolution and the World War II makes an exciting read" Trixie and Bruce Harvey (historians) "Fascinating as Saulovich's life weaves through arguably the most dramatic time in the 20th century" Dorian Thorpe (writer & musician) "Abram Saulovitch Kagan was a brilliant and resourceful person of humanity and integrity" Bart Plunkett (public servant & political activist) "Wonderful insights into the world of literature and publishing in various places" Judith Armstrong (Russian studies scholar and novelist)

Art, Society, Revolution

An absorbing portrait of an extraordinary man, an analysis of the work of a great Russian poet, and the evocation of a crucial period in Russian cultural history—all are combined in Edward J. Brown's literary biography of Vladimir Mayakovsky. It is the only book to reveal the whole Mayakovsky, not just aspects of his tortured personality or artistic work, and will be immediately recognized as definitive. Mayakovsky contributed to the cultural life of Soviet Russia not only as a lyric poet but as a playwright, graphic artist, and satirist of the conventional art forms of his day. By examining his art in terms of his life, Edward Brown shows how intensely personal it was and how bound up in the literary and political history of his time. The intellectual turmoil of the period is skillfully re-created, especially the nature, ambience, and personalities of Russian futurism. Above all, the book reveals the man—a committed Bolshevik and a dedicated artist, but also a hypochondriac, compulsive gambler, and eventual suicide. Originally published in 1973. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These paperback editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Mayakovsky

From the bestselling author of *Philomena* comes a beautiful and heartbreaking tale about Sergei Yesenin, one of Russia's most beloved poets. It vividly captures the extraordinary life of a man navigating love, loss and loneliness in the midst of the Russian Revolution. Sergei Yesenin is a young poet, formed by childhood abandonment, set on becoming the most famous poet in Russia in a time of war, revolution and terror. A sensitive soul in a senseless time, searching for meaning through poetry, fame and passionate affairs with both women and men – until a meeting with the beautiful actress Zinaida Raikh changes everything. 'If thou art near, I'll leave all behind, Renounce the world, the call of fame. All I need is to kiss your hand, your lips, And hear you call me by my name.' His success will bring him to the Tsar's family, to Rasputin, Trotsky and to the world's most famous dancer, Isadora Duncan. He befriends other prominent poets and is revered by millions. Schoolchildren learn his verses by heart. Red Army soldiers carry them going into battle. Yuri Gagarin would later take them into space. But Yesenin's obsession with fame is dangerous and destructive, for him, and for those who love him. *An Unquiet Heart* is a magnificent insight into history, and into the life of a tender, troubled man. This is a story about the power of poetry in turbulent times, about triumph and tragedy and about how true love never fades.

Choice

In this unique literary memoir, "the greatest Russian poet of our time" pays tribute to the major authors of Russian Symbolist movement (Vladimir Nabokov). In *Necropolis*, the poet Vladislav Khodasevich turns

to prose to memorializes some of the greatest writers of late 19th and early 20th century Russia. In the process, he delivers an insightful and intimate eulogy of the era. Recalling figures including Alexander Blok, Sergey Esenin, Fyodor Sologub, and the socialist realist Maxim Gorky, Khodasevich reveals how their lives and artworks intertwined, including a notorious love triangle among Nina Petrovskaya, Valery Bryusov, and Andrei Bely. Khodasevich testifies to the seductive and often devastating Symbolist ideal of turning one's life into a work of art. He notes how this ultimately left one man with the task of memorializing his fellow artists after their deaths. Khodasevich's portraits deal with revolution, disillusionment, emigration, suicide, the vocation of the poet, and the place of the artist in society. Personal and deeply perceptive, *Necropolis* show the early twentieth-century Russian literary scene in a new light.

An Unquiet Heart

Here at last in English is Nikolai Bukharin's autobiographical novel and final work. Many dissident texts of the Stalin era were saved by chance, by bravery, or by cunning; others were systematically destroyed. Bukharin's work, however, was simultaneously preserved and suppressed within Stalin's personal archives. At once novel, memoir, political apology, and historical document, *How It All Began*, known in Russia as the prison novel, adds greatly to our understanding of this vital intellectual and maligned historical figure. The panoramic story, composed under the worst circumstances, traces the transformation of a sensitive young man into a fiery agitator and presents a revealing new perspective on the background and causes of revolution that transformed the twentieth century. Among the millions of victims of the reign of terror in the Soviet Union of the 1930s, Bukharin stands out as a special case. Not yet thirty when the Bolsheviks took power, he was one of the youngest, most popular, and most intellectual members of the Communist Party. In the 1920s and 30s, he defined Lenin's liberal New Economic Policy, claiming that Stalin's policies of forced industrialization constituted a military-feudal exploitation of the masses. He also warned of the approaching tide of European fascism and its threat to the new Bolshevik revolution. For his opposition, Bukharin paid with his freedom and his life. He was arrested and spent a year in prison. In one of the most infamous show trials of the time, Bukharin confessed to being a counter-revolutionary while denying any crime. He was executed in his prison cell on March 1, 1938. While in prison, Bukharin wrote four books, of which this unfinished novel was the last. It traces the development of Nikolai Kolya Petrov (closely modeled on Nikolai Kolya Bukharin) from his early childhood to age fifteen. In lyrical and poetic terms, it paints a picture of Nikolai's growing political consciousness and ends with his activism on the eve of the failed 1905 revolution. The novel is presented here along with the only surviving letter from Bukharin to his wife during his time in prison, an epistle filled with fear, longing, and hope for his family and his nation. The introduction by Stephen F. Cohen articulates Bukharin's significance in Soviet history and reveals the troubled journey of his novel from Stalin's archives into the light of day. Nikolai Bukharin (1888-1938) was a Bolshevik intellectual and revolutionary, as well as the author of more than a hundred articles and books. Executed as a counter-revolutionary, he was exonerated fifty years later by Mikhail Gorbachev. Stephen F. Cohen is professor of Politics and Russian Studies at Princeton University. His books include *Bukharin and the Bolshevik Revolution: A Political Biography, 1888-1938* and *Rethinking the Soviet Experience: Politics and History Since 1917*. George Shriver has translated and edited Roy Medvedev's *On Soviet Dissent* and *The October Revolution*, as well as his *Let History Judge*.

Necropolis

This is the story of the Russian Revolution of 1917-1921 told through the medium of the personal accounts of those there at the time. It also describes, through the same medium, Russia's involvement in WWI. The author, a socialist sympathiser, was in Russia at the time of the Revolution. She says, "I saw a people delivered from one class tyranny deliberately hasten to establish another, quite as brutal and as unmindful of the common good as the old one." Rheta Dorr was an American journalist and political activist.

How It All Began: The Prison Novel

"Berlin's great powers of observation combine with his great knowledge and literary gifts to provide us with a fascinating series of insights." —Geoffrey Riklin George Kennan, the architect of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, called Isaiah Berlin "the patron saint among the commentators of the Russian scene." In *The Soviet Mind*, Berlin proves himself worthy of that accolade. Although the essays in this book were originally written to explore tensions between Soviet communism and Russian culture, the

thinking about the Russian mind that emerges is as relevant today under Putin's post-communist Russia as it was when this book first appeared more than a decade ago. This Brookings Classic brings together Berlin's writings about the Soviet Union. Among the highlights are accounts of Berlin's meetings with Russian writers in the aftermath of the war; a celebrated memorandum written for the British Foreign Office in 1945 about the state of the arts under Stalin; Berlin's account of Stalin's manipulative "artificial dialectic"; portraits of Pasternak and poet Osip Mandel'shtam; Berlin's survey of Russian culture based on a visit in 1956; and a postscript reflecting on the fall of the Berlin Wall and other events in 1989. Henry Hardy prepared the essays for publication; his introduction describes their history. In his revised foreword, Brookings' Strobe Talbott, a longtime expert on Russia and the Soviet Union, relates the essays to Berlin's other work. The essays and other pieces in *The Soviet Mind*—including a new essay, "Marxist versus Non-Marxist Ideas in Soviet Policy"—represent Berlin at his most brilliant and are invaluable for policymakers, students, and anyone interested in Russian politics and thought—past, present, and future.

Inside the Russian Revolution

The Soviet Mind

A Short History of the Russian Revolution

Using Sukhanov's eyewitness memoir, the author recreates the stormy social and political events, from February 23, 1917 to October 1917, which saw the overthrow of the monarchy and Bolshevik surge to power.

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The 1917 Revolution sent shockwaves throughout the globe, setting a chain of events in motion that would change the entire course of the 20th century. With the overthrow of the Romanov Dynasty, Russia was plunged into the political unknown and, from the crucible of social unrest, ideological conflict and violent civil war, the world's first communist state was forged. In this revised edition, Geoffrey Swain provides an incisive overview of one of the most complex and turbulent periods in modern history, tracing key moments from the abdication of Tsar Nicolas II to the Bolshevik seizure of power. A leading authority on Russia and Eastern Europe, Geoffrey Swain highlights the important legacies of 1905, demonstrating how early revolutionary ambitions among the masses culminated in the events of 1917. Challenging conventions in Soviet scholarship, this revised edition shows that the Bolshevik concepts of discipline and ideology that had mobilised the revolution, set an unnecessary course towards dictatorship and terror. Covering new historiography in the field, this revised edition places a renewed emphasis on the social and cultural upheaval experienced in Russia amid the nation's political turmoil.

A Short History of the Russian Revolution

In 1917 revolutionary fervour swept through Russia, ending centuries of imperial rule and instigating political and social changes that would lead to the formation of the Soviet Union. Arising out of proletariat discontent with the Tsarist autocracy and Lenin's proclaimed version of a Marxist ideology, the revolutionary period saw a complete overhaul of Russian politics and society and led directly to the ensuing civil war. The Soviet Union eventually became the world's first communist state and the events of 1917 proved to be one of the turning-points in world history, setting in motion a chain of events which would change the entire course of the twentieth century. Geoffrey Swain provides a concise yet thorough overview of the revolution and the path to civil war. By looking, with fresh perspectives, on the causes of the revolution, as well as the international response, Swain provides a new interpretation of the events of 1917, published to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the revolution.

A Short History of the Russian Revolution, from 1905 to the Present Day

"The 1917 Revolution sent shockwaves throughout the globe, setting a chain of events in motion that would change the entire course of the 20th century. With the overthrow of the Romanov Dynasty, Russia was plunged into the political unknown and, from the crucible of social unrest, ideological conflict and violent civil war, the world's first communist state was forged. This book provides an incisive overview of one of the most complex and turbulent periods in modern history, tracing key moments from the abdication of Tsar Nicolas II to the Bolshevik seizure of power. A leading authority on Russia and Eastern Europe, Geoffrey Swain highlights the important legacies of 1905, demonstrating how early revolutionary ambitions among the masses culminated in the events of 1917. Challenging conventions in Soviet scholarship, Swain argues that the Bolshevik concepts of discipline and ideology that had mobilised the revolution, set an unnecessary course towards dictatorship and terror. Attentive to new historiography in the field, this revised edition places a renewed emphasis on the social and cultural upheaval experienced in Russia amid the nation's political turmoil"--

A Short History of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution may be the most misunderstood and misrepresented event in modern history, its history told in a mix of legends and anecdotes. In *A People's History of the Russian Revolution*, Neil Faulkner sets out to debunk the myths and pry fact from fiction, putting at the heart of the story the Russian people who are the true heroes of this tumultuous tale. In this fast-paced introduction, Faulkner tells the powerful narrative of how millions of people came together in a mass movement, organized democratic assemblies, mobilized for militant action, and overturned a vast regime of landlords, profiteers, and warmongers. Faulkner rejects caricatures of Lenin and the Bolsheviks as authoritarian conspirators or the progenitors of Stalinist dictatorship, and forcefully argues that the Russian Revolution was an explosion of democracy and creativity--and that it was crushed by bloody counter-revolution and replaced with a form of bureaucratic state-capitalism. Grounded by powerful first-hand testimony, this history marks the centenary of the Revolution by restoring the democratic essence of the revolution, offering a perfect primer for the modern reader.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

This Very Short Introduction provides an analytical narrative of the main events and developments in Soviet Russia between 1917 and 1936. It examines the impact of the revolution on society as a whole—on different classes, ethnic groups, the army, men and women, youth. Its central concern is to understand how one structure of domination was replaced by another. The book registers the primacy of politics, but situates political developments firmly in the context of massive economic, social, and cultural change. Since the fall of Communism there has been much reflection on the significance of the Russian Revolution. The book rejects the currently influential, liberal interpretation of the revolution in favour of one that sees it as rooted in the contradictions of a backward society which sought modernization and enlightenment and ended in political tyranny. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

A People's History of the Russian Revolution

At the turn of the century, the Russian economy was growing by about 10% annually and its population had reached 150 million. By 1920 the country was in desperate financial straits and more than 20 million Russians had died. And by 1950, a third of the globe had embraced communism. The triumph of Communism sets a profound puzzle. How did the Bolsheviks win power and then cling to it amid the chaos they had created? Traditional histories remain a captive to Marxist ideas about class struggle. Analysing never before used files from the Tsarist military archives, McMeekin argues that war is the answer. The revolutionaries were aided at nearly every step by Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland who sought to benefit - politically and economically - from the changes overtaking the country. To make sense of Russia's careening path the essential question is not Lenin's "who, whom?"

The Russian Revolution: A Very Short Introduction

'Fascinating... One of the most astute political commentators on Putin and modern Russia' Financial Times 'An amazing achievement' Peter Frankopan Can anyone truly understand Russia? Russia is a country with no natural borders, no single ethos, no true central identity. At the crossroads of Europe

and Asia, it is everyone's 'other'. And yet it is one of the most powerful nations on earth, a master game-player on the global stage with a rich history of war and peace, poets and revolutionaries. In this essential whistle-stop tour of the world's most complex nation, Mark Galeotti takes us behind the myths to the heart of the Russian story: from the formation of a nation to its early legends - including Ivan the Terrible and Catherine the Great - to the rise and fall of the Romanovs, the Russian Revolution, the Cold War, Chernobyl and the end of the Soviet Union - plus the rise of a politician named Vladimir Putin, and the events leading to the Ukrainian war.

The Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution had a decisive impact on the history of the twentieth century. In the years following the collapse of the Soviet regime and the opening of its archives, it has become possible to step back and see the full picture. This fully updated new edition of Sheila Fitzpatrick's classic short history of the Russian Revolution takes into account the new archival and other evidence that has come to light since then, incorporating material that was previously inaccessible not only to Western but also to Soviet historians. Starting with an overview of the roots of the revolution, Fitzpatrick takes the story from 1917, through Stalin's 'revolution from above', to the great purges of the 1930s. She tells a gripping story of a Marxist revolution that was intended to transform the world, visited enormous suffering on the Russian people, and, like the French Revolution before it, ended up by devouring its own children.

A Short History of Russia

Robert "Robin" Page Arnot, (1890-1986), best known as R. Page Arnot, was a British Communist journalist and politician.

A Short History of the Russian Revolution from 1905 to the Present Day: From February 1917 to the present day

This introduction to the Russian Revolution provides a narrative of the main developments between 1917 and 1936. It sees the process as the result of a backward society which sought modernisation and ended in political tyranny.

The Russian Revolution

This study provides a factual, chronological account of the main political events of the period, explains the tensions within society that led to the popular upheavals of 1917 and shows what had become of these social movements by the end of the Civil War period; offers an intellectual history of the Revolution, and looks critically at the nature of the sources we depend on for an understanding of the Revolution.

A Short History of Russia

"A Short History of Russia" by Mary Platt Parmele is a 1906 historical text that aimed to educate readers of Russian history. Though much has happened in the over one-hundred years since the book has been published, the text itself was already a brief overview of the most important moments in the country's history at the time. This book can still serve as a wonderful resource for those looking to begin studying Russian history, one that is full of a rich culture that hasn't been replicated elsewhere in the world.

A Short History of the Russian Revolution from 1905 To 1937

Distinguished Professor Abraham Ascher offers an impressive blend of engaging narrative and fresh analysis in this perennially popular introduction to Russia. Newly updated on the 100th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, *Russia: A Short History* begins with the origins of the first Slavic state, and continues to the present-day tensions between Russia and its neighbours, the rise of Vladimir Putin, and the increasingly complex relationship with the United States.

The Russian Revolution: A Very Short Introduction

This book explores the 1917 Russian Revolution from its February Revolution beginning to the victory of Lenin and the Bolsheviks in October.

The Russian Revolution, 1917-1921

This is a concise history of the Revolution of 1905, a critical juncture in the history of Russia when several possible paths were opened up for the country. By the end of that year, virtually every social group had become active in the opposition to the autocracy, which was on the verge of collapse. Only the promise of reform, in particular the formation of a parliament (Duma) that would participate in governing the country, enabled the old order to survive. For some eighteen months the opposition and the Tsarist regime continued to struggle for supremacy, and only in June 1907 did the government reassert its authority. It drastically changed the relatively liberal electoral law, depriving many citizens of the vote. Although the revolution was now over, some institutional changes remained intact. Most notably, Russia retained an elected legislature and political parties speaking for various social and economic interests. As a result, the autocratic system of rule was undermined, and the fate of the political and social order remained uncertain.

A Short History of Russia

E.H. Carr is the acknowledged authority on Soviet Russia. In *The Russian Revolution from Lenin to Stalin 1917 - 1929*, he provides the student and general reader alike with insights and knowledge of a lifetime's work. This book, now available in a brand new edition, is, without doubt, the standard short history of the Russian Revolution and now contains a new introduction by R.W. Davies.

Russia

From an award-winning scholar comes this definitive, single-volume history that illuminates the tensions and transformations of the Russian Revolution. In *The Russian Revolution*, acclaimed historian Sean McMeekin traces the events which ended Romanov rule, ushered the Bolsheviks into power, and introduced Communism to the world. Between 1917 and 1922, Russia underwent a complete and irreversible transformation. Taking advantage of the collapse of the Tsarist regime in the middle of World War I, the Bolsheviks staged a hostile takeover of the Russian Imperial Army, promoting mutinies and mass desertions of men in order to fulfill Lenin's program of turning the "imperialist war" into civil war. By the time the Bolsheviks had snuffed out the last resistance five years later, over 20 million people had died, and the Russian economy had collapsed so completely that Communism had to be temporarily abandoned. Still, Bolshevik rule was secure, owing to the new regime's monopoly on force, enabled by illicit arms deals signed with capitalist neighbors such as Germany and Sweden who sought to benefit politically and economically from the revolutionary chaos in Russia. Drawing on scores of previously untapped files from Russian archives and a range of other repositories in Europe, Turkey, and the United States, McMeekin delivers exciting, groundbreaking research about this turbulent era. The first comprehensive history of these momentous events in two decades, *The Russian Revolution* combines cutting-edge scholarship and a fast-paced narrative to shed new light on one of the most significant turning points of the twentieth century.

The Russian Revolution, 1917

"On the centenary of the Russian Revolution, Jonathan Daly and Leonid Trofimov have reinvigorated the study of a turning point in world history. Instead of rehashing the internal dynamics of the Bolshevik takeover, the authors have carefully juxtaposed the international ambitions of the Bolsheviks with the Revolution's reception around the world. Daly and Trofimov pair their lucid introductory essay with documents from Soviet officials, intellectuals in South America, W. E. B. Du Bois in the United States, and others, so readers will quickly realize how revolutionary ideas cross oceans and transcend geopolitical boundaries. This volume thus takes a topic once reserved for students of Russian history and places it in a world historical perspective; those interested in global history, European history, and, of course, those fascinated by events in Petrograd and Moscow will find ample sources of inspiration in this text. As the Russian Federation is now exerting its influence on a global scale, the time is ripe to consider the Russian Revolution in such broad terms." —Nigel Raab, Loyola Marymount University

The Revolution of 1905

Russia under the old regime - The crisis of authority - Russia in revolution (February 1917-March 1918) - The civil war and the making of the Soviet system (1918-24); Lenin - Marx - Stalin - Kerensky - Trotsky_____

The Russian Revolution from Lenin to Stalin 1917-1929

The classic account of the social, economic, and political dynamics of the first socialist revolution as told by one of its central leaders. Trotsky describes how, under Lenin's leadership, the Bolshevik Party led the working class, peasantry, and oppressed nationalities to overturn the monarchist regime of the landlords and capitalists and bring to power a government of the workers and peasants—one that set an example for toilers the world over. Nowhere are those world-shattering events explained with more clarity and insight than in this powerful account. Unabridged edition, 3 vols. in one. "Trotsky's History is a monumental work"—Studies in East European Thought Chronology, glossary, lists of principal persons, parties, and political groups, index.

The Russian Revolution

The first of two volumes, this is the most comprehensive account of the Revolution of 1905—a decisive turning point in modern Russian history—to appear in any Western language in a generation.

The Russian Revolution and Its Global Impact

A leading international authority discusses all aspects of Russian history, from the struggle by the state to control society to the transformation of the nation into a multi-ethnic empire, Russia's relations with the West and the post-Soviet era. Original.

A People's Tragedy

Mark Sandle is Lecturer in Russian and East European History at De Montfort University.; This book is intended for undergraduate courses on 20th century Soviet history/the Cold War/European history/Soviet studies/History of political thought/Marxism-Leninism. The Left.

Russian Revolution

"Close to a miracle ... an immensely readable overview ... full of anecdotes and lively detail, but also meeting the highest academic standards' SLAVOJ ŽIŽEK The Soviet Union arrived in the world accidentally and departed unexpectedly. Over a century after the Russian Revolution, the tumultuous history of the Soviet Union continues to fascinate us and influence global politics. From revolution and Lenin to Stalin's Terror, from World War II to Gorbachev's glasnost, this is an authoritative distillation of 75 years of communist rule, and the disintegration of an empire. Fitzpatrick charts the fate of countries often left out of Soviet histories, gives vivid portraits of key figures, and traces the aftermath of the regime's sudden collapse. She explores the rise of the oligarchs, the rebirth of the Church and the enigmatic figure of Vladimir Putin: a Soviet creation but no Soviet nostalgic. Lastly, she considers the future of Communism. Who still worships Marx and Lenin? What lessons has today's superpower, China, learned from yesterday's Soviet failure? What could be the future of Putin's expansionism?"

The History of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution of 1917 transformed the face of the Russian empire, politically, economically, socially, and culturally, and also profoundly affected the course of world history for the rest of the twentieth century. Now, to mark the centenary of this epochal event, historian Steve Smith presents a panoramic account of the history of the Russian empire, from the last years of the nineteenth century, through the First World War and the revolutions of 1917 and the establishment of the Bolshevik regime, to the end of the 1920s, when Stalin simultaneously unleashed violent collectivization of agriculture and crash industrialization upon Russian society. Drawing on recent archivally-based scholarship, *Russia in Revolution* pays particular attention to the varying impact of the Revolution on the various groups that made up society: peasants, workers, non-Russian nationalities, the army, women and the family, young people, and the Church. In doing so, it provides a fresh way into the big, perennial questions about the Revolution and its consequences: why did the attempt by the tsarist government to implement political reform after the 1905 Revolution fail?; why did the First World War bring about the collapse of the tsarist system?; why did the attempt to create a democratic system after the February Revolution of 1917 not get off the ground?; why did the Bolsheviks succeed in seizing and holding on to power?; why did they come out victorious from a punishing civil war?; why did the New Economic Policy they introduced in 1921 fail?; and why did Stalin come out on top in the power struggle inside the Bolshevik party after Lenin's death in 1924? A final chapter then reflects on the larger significance of 1917 for the history of

the twentieth century - and, for all its terrible flaws, what the promise of the Revolution might mean for us today.

The Revolution of 1905

The Superpowers traces the development of the USA and Russia (later USSR) from 1898 through to 2000, placing the Cold War, from inception to ending, into the wider social, economic and political context. This is the first history of the two major participants and their relationship throughout the twentieth century. The Superpowers: explores the intertwining history of the two powers chronologically and includes discussion of: * the inheritance of the two great powers and their imperial background * World War One and the Russian Revolution * Capitalism and Socialism * World War Two and its impact * the conflicts in Berlin, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and Afghanistan * Perestroika and the end of the USSR * the significance of the events of 1991 and their legacy.

The Revolution of 1905

An acclaimed historian explores the dynamic history of the twentieth century Soviet Union In ten concise and compelling chapters, The Soviet Union covers the entire Soviet Union experience from the years 1904 to 1991 by putting the focus on three major themes: warfare, welfare, and empire. Throughout the book, Mark Edele—a noted expert on the topic—clearly demonstrates that the Soviet Union was more than simply "Russia." Instead, it was a multi-ethnic empire. The author explains that there were many incarnations of Soviet society throughout its turbulent history, each one a representative of Soviet socialism. The text covers a wide range of topics: The end Romanov empire; The outbreak of World War I; The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917; The breakdown of the old empire and its re-constitution in the Civil War; The New Economic Policy; The rise of Stalin; The Soviet's role in World War II; Post war normalization; and Gorbachev's attempt to end the Cold War. The author also explores the challenges encountered by the successor states, their struggles with and against democracy, capitalism, authoritarianism, and war. This vital resource: Provides a concise overview of the history of the Soviet Union Includes information on the latest research that takes the broad view of the history of the Soviet Union and its place in world history Treats scholarly disagreements as part of the history of the influence of the Soviet Union on the course of the twentieth century Offers suggestion for further readings and a link to online primary sources Written for students of twentieth century Russia, the Russian Revolution, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War, and twentieth century World History, The Soviet Union: A Short History is a volume in the popular Wiley Short Histories series.

Russian History: A Very Short Introduction

Chronology -- Glossary -- Russia in revolution and civil war -- The Bolsheviks engage the world -- The Russian Revolution and the power of communism -- Epilogue -- Documents: section 1: Russia's revolutions : from the collapse of the monarchy to the civil war; section 2: The Bolsheviks engage the world; section 3: The Russian Revolution and the power of communism

A Short History Of Soviet Socialism

Accessible to students, tourists and general readers alike, this book provides a broad overview of Russian history since the ninth century. Paul Bushkovitch emphasizes the enormous changes in the understanding of Russian history resulting from the end of the Soviet Union in 1991. Since then, new material has come to light on the history of the Soviet era, providing new conceptions of Russia's pre-revolutionary past. The book traces not only the political history of Russia, but also developments in its literature, art and science. Bushkovitch describes well-known cultural figures, such as Chekhov, Tolstoy and Mendeleev, in their institutional and historical contexts. Though the 1917 revolution, the resulting Soviet system and the Cold War were a crucial part of Russian and world history, Bushkovitch presents earlier developments as more than just a prelude to Bolshevik power.

The Shortest History of the Soviet Union

Examining the background to and the course of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and Lenin's regime, Lee explores both the key aspects and the historical interpretations of Lenin's legacy to Russian history.

Russia in Revolution

Multi-award-winning author China Miéville captures the drama of the Russian Revolution in this “engaging retelling of the events that rocked the foundations of the twentieth century” (Village Voice). In February of 1917 Russia was a backwards, autocratic monarchy, mired in an unpopular war; by October, after not one but two revolutions, it had become the world’s first workers’ state, straining to be at the vanguard of global revolution. How did this unimaginable transformation take place? In a panoramic sweep, stretching from St. Petersburg and Moscow to the remotest villages of a sprawling empire, Miéville uncovers the catastrophes, intrigues and inspirations of 1917, in all their passion, drama and strangeness. Intervening in long-standing historical debates, but told with the reader new to the topic especially in mind, here is a breathtaking story of humanity at its greatest and most desperate; of a turning point for civilization that still resonates loudly today.

The Superpowers

Alan Wood provides a concise introduction to the Russian Revolution and its origins dating back to the emancipation of the Russian peasant serfs in 1861. The third edition of this successful pamphlet brings the historiography up to date to include the multitude of research in the last ten years that followed the collapse of the Soviet Union and the opening up of the archives.

The Soviet Union

The Russian Revolution and Its Global Impact

Nomos

Ten scholars explore ways of reading Athenian legal texts in their social and cultural context.

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Democracy and the Rule of Law in Classical Athens

This volume brings together essays on Athenian law by Edward M. Harris, who challenges much of the recent scholarship on this topic. Presenting a balanced analysis of the legal system in ancient Athens, Harris stresses the importance of substantive issues and their contribution to our understanding of different types of legal procedures. He combines careful philological analysis with close attention to the political and social contexts of individual statutes. Collectively, the essays in this volume demonstrate the relationship between law and politics, the nature of the economy, the position of women, and the role of the legal system in Athenian society. They also show that the Athenians were more sophisticated in their approach to legal issues than has been assumed in the modern scholarship on this topic.

Rape and the Politics of Consent in Classical Athens

This book is an in-depth study of the topic of rape in classical Athens.

The Ancient Greek City-state

Athenians performed democracy daily in their law courts. Without lawyers or judges, private citizens, acting as accusers and defendants, argued their own cases directly to juries composed typically of 201 to 501 jurors, who voted on a verdict without deliberation. This legal system strengthened and perpetuated democracy as Athenians understood it, for it emphasized the ideological equality of all (male) citizens and the hierarchy that placed them above women, children, and slaves. This study uses Athenian court speeches to trace the consequences for both disputants and society of individuals' decisions to turn their quarrels into legal cases. Steven Johnstone describes the rhetorical strategies that prosecutors and defendants used to persuade juries and shows how these strategies reveal both the problems and the possibilities of language in the Athenian courts. He argues that Athenian "law" had no objective existence outside the courts and was, therefore, itself inherently rhetorical. This daring new interpretation advances an understanding of Athenian democracy that is not narrowly political, but rather links power to the practices of a particular institution.

Disputes and Democracy

There has been much debate in scholarship over the factors determining the outcome of legal hearings in classical Athens. Specifically, there is divergence regarding the extent to which judicial panels were influenced by non-legal considerations in addition to, or even instead of, questions of law. Ancient rhetorical theory and practice devoted much attention to character and it is this aspect of Athenian law which forms the focus of this book. Close analysis of the dispute-resolution passages in ancient Greek literature reveals striking similarities with the rhetoric of litigants in the Athenian courts and thus helps to shed light on the function of the courts and the fundamental nature of Athenian law. The widespread use of character evidence in every aspect of argumentation can be traced to the Greek ideas of 'character' and 'personality', the inductive method of reasoning, and the social, political and institutional structures of the ancient Greek polis. According to the author's proposed method of interpretation, character evidence was not a means of diverting the jury's attention away from the legal issues; instead, it was a constructive and relevant way of developing a legal argument.

Character Evidence in the Courts of Classical Athens

Peter Liddel offers a fresh approach to the old problem of the nature of individual liberty in ancient Athens. He draws extensively on oratorical and epigraphical evidence from the late fourth century BC to analyse the ways in which ideas about liberty were reconciled with ideas about obligation, and examines how this reconciliation was negotiated, performed, and presented in the Athenian law-courts, assembly, and through the inscriptional mode of publication. Using modern political theory as a springboard, Liddel argues that the ancient Athenians held liberty to consist of the substantial obligations (political, financial, and military) of citizenship.

Civic Obligation and Individual Liberty in Ancient Athens

The ancient Greeks invented written law. Yet, in contrast to later societies in which law became a professional discipline, the Greeks treated laws as components of social and political history, reflecting the daily realities of managing society. To understand Greek law, then, requires looking into extant legal, forensic, and historical texts for evidence of the law in action. From such study has arisen the field of ancient Greek law as a scholarly discipline within classical studies, a field that has come into its own since the 1970s. This edited volume charts new directions for the study of Greek law in the twenty-first century through contributions from eleven leading scholars. The essays in the book's first section reassess some of the central debates in the field by looking at questions about the role of law in society, the notion of "contracts," feuding and revenge in the court system, and legal protections for slaves engaged in commerce. The second section breaks new ground by redefining substantive areas of law such as administrative law and sacred law, as well as by examining sources such as Hellenistic inscriptions that have been comparatively neglected in recent scholarship. The third section evaluates the potential of methodological approaches to the study of Greek law, including comparative studies with other cultures and with modern legal theory. The volume ends with an essay that explores pedagogy and the relevance of teaching Greek law in the twenty-first century.

Ancient Greek Law in the 21st Century

Challenging the modern assumption that ancient Athens is best understood as a polis, Edward Cohen boldly recasts our understanding of Athenian political and social life. Cohen demonstrates that ancient sources referred to Athens not only as a polis, but also as a "nation" (ethnos), and that Athens did encompass the characteristics now used to identify a "nation." He argues that in Athens economic, religious, sexual, and social dimensions were no less significant than political and juridical considerations, and accordingly rejects prevailing scholarship's equation of Athens with its male citizen body. In fact, Cohen shows that the categories of "citizen" and "noncitizen" were much more fluid than is often assumed, and that some noncitizens exercised considerable power. He explores such subjects as the economic importance of businesswomen and wealthy slaves; the authority exercised by enslaved public functionaries; the practical egalitarianism of erotic relations and the broad and meaningful protections against sexual abuse of both free persons and slaves, and especially of children; the wide involvement of all sectors of the population in significant religious and local activities. All this emerges from the use of fresh legal, economic, and archaeological evidence and analysis that reveal the social complexity of Athens, and the demographic and geographic factors giving rise to personal anonymity and limiting personal contacts--leading to the creation of an "imagined community" with a mutually conceptualized identity, a unified economy, and national "myths" set in historical fabrication.

The Athenian Nation

From household gossip to public beatings, this social history explores the many channels through which Athenian maintained public order. Virginia Hunter draws mostly on Attic court proceedings, which allowed for a wide range of evidence, including common rumors about a defendant's character and testimony, obtained under torture, of slaves against their masters. She describes Athenian "policing" as a form of social control that took place across a range of private and public levels. Not only does policing appear to have a collective enterprise, but its methods were embedded in a variety of social institutions, resulting in the blurring of the line between state and society. Hunter's inquiry into topics such as household authority, disputes among kin, the presence of slaves in the house, gossip in the home and neighborhood, and forms of public punishment reveals a continuum extending from self-regulation among kin and punitive actions enforced by the state. Recognizing the bias of legal documents toward the wealthy, Hunter concentrates on exposing the voices of the less powerful and less privileged members of society, including women and slaves. In so doing she is among the first to address systematically such important issues as the authority of women, self-help, and corporal punishment. Virginia J. Hunter is Professor of History at York University. She is author of *Past and Process in Herodotus and Thucydides* (Princeton) and *Thucydides, the Artful Reporter* (Toronto). Originally published in 1994. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Policing Athens

As a speechwriter, orator, and politician, Demosthenes captured, embodied, and shaped his time. He was a key player in Athens in the twilight of the city's independence, and is today a primary source for its history and society during that period. The *Oxford Handbook of Demosthenes* sets out to explore the many facets of his life, work, and time, giving particular weight to elucidating the settings and contexts of his activities, as well as some of the key themes dealt with in his speeches, and thereby illustrating the interplay and mutual influence between his rhetoric and the environment from which it emerged. The volume's thirty-five chapters are authored by experts in the field and offer both comprehensive coverage and an up-to-date reference point for the issues and problems encountered when approaching the speeches in particular: they not only showcase how Demosthenes' rhetoric was profoundly influenced by Athenian reality, but also explore its reception from Demosthenes' own day right up until the present and how his presentation of his world has subsequently shaped our view of it. The wide range of expertise and the different scholarly traditions represented are a vivid demonstration of the richness and diversity of current Demosthenic studies and the contribution the volume makes to enriching our knowledge of the life and work of one of the most prominent figures of ancient Greece will be of significance to a wide readership interested in Athenian history, society, rhetoric, politics, and law.

The Oxford Handbook of Demosthenes

Household Interests is one of the first books to explore in-depth the nature of the Greek household (oikos) in classical Athens. Whereas the oikos traditionally has been defined as the household of the nuclear family in Greece, Cheryl Anne Cox reveals it as a much more fluid structure, taking care to distinguish between the concepts of "household" and "family." The legal basis of the typical elite household emerges as Cox describes marriage patterns or strategies among the families represented in Attic orations and funerary inscriptions: property interests were a strong motivating force, with the elite marrying within their kin, primarily through paternal lines in which property was transferred. The author ultimately shows that the household was not limited to "family" or kinspeople. Friends, neighbors, concubines or prostitutes, and slaves also shared in property interests and all could have a profound influence on the household. After first examining marriage patterns, Cox turns to inter-family relationships. Using anthropological sources and historical studies of European societies, she shows how property interest shaped often conflicted relations between parents and their children and among brothers, and yet it encouraged male charity toward sisters. Cox next considers how property transfer through adoption, guardianship, and remarriage, and the intervention of friends, concubines, and slaves, all contributed to expanding the boundaries of the household beyond kin. Originally published in 1998. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make

available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Household Interests

'Kosmos' is the word the ancient Greeks used for human social order. It has therefore a special application to the Greeks' peculiar social and political unit of communal life that they called the 'polis'. Of the many hundreds of such units in classical Greece the best documented and the most complex was democratic Athens. The purpose of this collective 1998 volume is to re-evaluate the foundations of classical Athens' highly successful experiment in communal social existence. Topics addressed include religion and ritualization, political friendship and enmity, gender and sexuality, sports and litigation, and economic and symbolic exchange. The book aims to make a major contribution, theoretical as well as empirical, towards understanding how the social order of community life may be sustained and enhanced.

Kosmos

This book brings the three most important twentieth-century theorists of the rule of law into debate with each other.

Law, Liberty and State

This book draws on contemporary legal scholarship to explain why Athens was a remarkably well-ordered society.

Law and Order in Ancient Athens

How and why did the Western tradition of political theorizing arise in Athens during the late fifth and fourth centuries B.C.? By interweaving intellectual history with political philosophy and literary analysis, Josiah Ober argues that the tradition originated in a high-stakes debate about democracy. Since elite Greek intellectuals tended to assume that ordinary men were incapable of ruling themselves, the longevity and resilience of Athenian popular rule presented a problem: how to explain the apparent success of a regime "irrationally" based on the inherent wisdom and practical efficacy of decisions made by non-elite citizens? The problem became acute after two oligarchic coups d'etat in the late fifth century B.C. The generosity and statesmanship that democrats showed after regaining political power contrasted starkly with the oligarchs' violence and corruption. Since it was no longer self-evident that "better men" meant "better government," critics of democracy sought new arguments to explain the relationship among politics, ethics, and morality. Ober offers fresh readings of the political works of Thucydides, Plato, and Aristotle, among others, by placing them in the context of a competitive community of dissident writers. These thinkers struggled against both democratic ideology and intellectual rivals to articulate the best and most influential criticism of popular rule. The competitive Athenian environment stimulated a century of brilliant literary and conceptual innovation. Through Ober's re-creation of an ancient intellectual milieu, early Western political thought emerges not just as a "footnote to Plato," but as a dissident commentary on the first Western democracy.

Political Dissent in Democratic Athens

The Law in Action in Democratic Athens is the first extensive study of the importance of the rule of law in Athenian democracy.

The Rule of Law in Action in Democratic Athens

This comprehensive book will be a fundamental resource for students of Ancient Greek history and anyone interested in the law, social history and oratory of the Ancient Greek world.

Trials from Classical Athens

Pharmakon: Plato, Drug Culture, and Identity in Ancient Athens examines the emerging concern for controlling states of psychological ecstasy in the history of western thought, focusing on ancient Greece

(c. 750-146 BCE), particularly the Classical Period (c. 500-336 BCE) and especially the dialogues of the Athenian philosopher Plato (427-347 BCE). Employing a diverse array of materials ranging from literature, philosophy, medicine, botany, pharmacology, religion, magic, and law, *Pharmakon* fundamentally reframes the conceptual context of how we read and interpret Plato's dialogues. Michael A. Rinella demonstrates how the power and truth claims of philosophy, repeatedly likened to a *pharmakon*, opposes itself to the cultural authority of a host of other occupations in ancient Greek society who derived their powers from, or likened their authority to, some *pharmakon*. These included Dionysian and Eleusinian religion, physicians and other healers, magicians and other magic workers, poets, sophists, rhetoricians, as well as others. Accessible to the general reader, yet challenging to the specialist, *Pharmakon* is a comprehensive examination of the place of drugs in ancient thought that will compel the reader to understand Plato in a new way.

Pharmakon

Studying from the Mycenaean to the late Hellenistic period, this work includes new articles by twenty-seven specialists of ancient Greece, and presents an examination of the Greek cultures of mainland Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt and Italy. With the chapters sharing the theme of social history, this fascinating book focuses on women, the poor, and the slaves – all traditionally seen as beyond the margins of power and includes the study of figures who were on the literal margins of the Greek world. Bringing to the forefront the research into areas previously thought of as marginal, Anton Powell sheds new light on vital topics and authors who are central to the study of Greek culture. Plato's reforms are illuminated through a consideration of his impatient and revolutionary attitude to women, and Powell also examines how the most potent symbol of central Greek history – the Parthenon – can be understood as a political symbol when viewed with the knowledge of the cosmetic techniques used by classical Athenian women. The Greek World is a stimulating and enlightening interaction of social and political history, comprehensive, and unique to boot, students will undoubtedly benefit from the insight and knowledge it imparts.

The Greek World

The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Comedy marks the first comprehensive introduction to and reference work for the unified study of ancient comedy. From its birth in Greece to its end in Rome, from its Hellenistic to its Imperial receptions, no topic is neglected. The 41 essays offer cutting-edge guides through comedy's immense terrain.

The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Comedy

An exciting and accessible introduction to rhetoric and oratory in ancient Greece. All Greek and Latin is translated.

Persuasion: Greek Rhetoric in Action

This volume focuses on the representation of the recent past in classical Athenian oratory and investigates the ability of the orators to interpret it according to their interests; the inability of the Athenians to make an objective assessment of it; and the unwillingness of the citizens to hear the truth, make self-criticism and take responsibility for bad results. Twenty-eight scholars have written chapters to this end, dealing with a wide range of themes, in terms both of contents and of chronology, from the fifth to the fourth century B.C. Each contributor has written a chapter that analyzes one or more historical events mentioned or alluded in the corpus of the Attic orators and covers the three species of Attic oratory. Chapters that treat other issues collectively are also included. The common feature of each contribution is an outline of the recent events that took place and influenced the citizens and/or the city of Athens and its juxtaposition with their rhetorical treatment by the orators either by comparing the rhetorical texts with the historical sources and/or by examining the rhetorical means through which the speakers model the recent past. This book aims at advanced students and professional scholars. This volume focuses on the representation of the recent past in classical Athenian oratory and investigates: the ability of the orators to interpret it according to their interests; the inability of the Athenians to make an objective assessment of persons and events of the recent past and their unwillingness to hear the truth, make self-criticism and take responsibility for bad results.

The Orators and Their Treatment of the Recent Past

Demosthenes, as an emerging political leader in fourth-century Athens, delivered a series of fiery speeches to the citizens in the democratic Assembly, attacking the Macedonian king Philip II as an aggressive imperialist bent on destroying the city's independence. This volume presents the Greek text of five of these speeches with full introduction and detailed commentary. They show how the foremost politician of the day argued his case before the people who made policy decisions in the Assembly, and how he eventually persuaded them to support his doomed militaristic position in preference to the more pragmatic stance of accommodation advocated by his political opponents. These speeches are unique sources for the ideology and political history of this crucial period, and the best specimens of persuasive rhetoric in action from democratic Athens. This edition takes account of recent studies of fourth-century Athens and showcases Demosthenes as a master of Greek prose style.

Demosthenes: Selected Political Speeches

Publisher Description

A Democracy of Distinction

This volume explores the ways in which law integrated with other aspects of life in ancient Greece. The papers collected here reveal a number of different pathways between law and political, social, and economic life in Greek societies. Emanating from several scholarly traditions, they offer a range of contrasting but complementary insights rarely collected together. What emerges clearly is that law in Greece only takes on its full meaning in a broadly political context. Dynamic tensions govern the relationships between this semi-autonomous legal arena and other spheres of life. An ideology of equality before the law was juxtaposed with a practical reality of individuals' unequal abilities to cope with it. It is hard to draw firm lines between the settlement of cases in court and the spill-over of legal actions into the agora, the streets, the fields, and the houses. Hence it is hardly surprising if justice can all too easily give way to justification.

Greek Law in Its Political Setting

In this ground-breaking analysis of the world's first private banks, Edward Cohen convincingly demonstrates the existence and functioning of a market economy in ancient Athens while revising our understanding of the society itself. Challenging the "primitivistic" view, in which bankers are merely pawnbrokers and money-changers, Cohen reveals that fourth-century Athenian bankers pursued sophisticated transactions. These dealings--although technologically far removed from modern procedures--were in financial essence identical with the lending and deposit-taking that separate true "banks" from other businesses. He further explores how the Athenian banks facilitated tax and creditor avoidance among the wealthy, and how women and slaves played important roles in these family businesses--thereby gaining legal rights entirely unexpected in a society supposedly dominated by an elite of male citizens. Special emphasis is placed on the reflection of Athenian cognitive patterns in financial practices. Cohen shows how transactions were affected by the complementary opposites embedded in the very structure of Athenian language and thought. In turn, his analysis offers great insight into daily Athenian reality and cultural organization.

Athenian Economy and Society

The ancient period of Greek history, to which this volume is devoted, began in late Bronze Age in the second millennium and lasted almost to the end of the first century BCE, when the last remnant of the Hellenistic empire created by Alexander the Great was conquered by the Romans. Extant texts of law of actual laws are few and often found embedded in other sources, such as the works of orators and historians. Greek literature, from the epics of Homer to the classical dramas, provides a valuable source of information. However, since literary sources are fictional portrayals and often reflect the times and biases of the authors, other more concrete evidence from archaeology has been used throughout the volume to confirm and contextualize the literary evidence about women, crime, and punishment in ancient Greece. The volume is divided into three parts: (I) Mykenean and Archaic Greece, (II) Classical Greece, and (III) the Hellenistic Period. The book includes illustrations, maps, lists of Hellenistic dynasties, and Indices of Persons, Place and Subjects. Crime and punishment, criminal law and its administration, are areas of ancient history that have been explored less than many other aspects of ancient civilizations. Throughout history women have been affected by crime both as victims and as offenders. In the ancient world, customary laws were created by men, formal laws were written by men, and both were interpreted and enforced by men. This two-volume work explores

the role of gender in the formation and administration of ancient law and examines the many gender categories and relationships established in ancient law, including legal personhood, access to courts, citizenship, political office, religious office, professions, marriage, inheritance, and property ownership. Thus it focuses on women and crime within the context of women in the society.

Women, Crime and Punishment in Ancient Law and Society

A topic fundamental to understanding the ancient world

The Law of Ancient Athens

Do democratic citizens have equal right to rule? Is it enough that they have equal standing before the law, or must there also be economic and social equality? Aldo Schiavone traces these questions and their diverse answers from the ancient world to the present and urges a new course to rescue democracies now suffering from excesses of inequality.

The Pursuit of Equality in the West

Scholarly investigations of the rich field of verbal and extraverbal Athenian insults have typically been undertaken piecemeal. Deborah Kamen provides an overview of this vast terrain and synthesizes the rules, content, functions, and consequences of insulting fellow Athenians. The result is the first volume to map out the full spectrum of insults, from obscene banter at festivals, to invective in the courtroom, to slander and even hubristic assaults on another's honor. While the classical city celebrated the democratic equality of "autochthonous" citizens, it counted a large population of noncitizens as inhabitants, so that ancient Athenians developed a preoccupation with negotiating, affirming, and restricting citizenship. Kamen raises key questions about what it meant to be a citizen in democratic Athens and demonstrates how insults were deployed to police the boundaries of acceptable behavior. In doing so, she illuminates surprising differences between antiquity and today and sheds light on the ways a democratic society valuing "free speech" can nonetheless curb language considered damaging to the community as a whole.

Insults in Classical Athens

First published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Literary Texts and the Greek Historian

This book constructs a distinctive view of classical Athens, a view which takes seriously the evidence of archaeology and of art history.

Athens and Athenian Democracy

Reproducing Athens examines the role of romantic comedy, particularly the plays of Menander, in defending democratic culture and transnational polis culture against various threats during the initial and most fraught period of the Hellenistic Era. Menander's romantic comedies--which focus on ordinary citizens who marry for love--are most often thought of as entertainments devoid of political content. Against the view, Susan Lape argues that Menander's comedies are explicitly political. His nationalistic comedies regularly conclude by performing the laws of democratic citizen marriage, thereby promising the generation of new citizens. His transnational comedies, on the other hand, defend polis life against the impinging Hellenistic kingdoms, either by transforming their representatives into proper citizen-husbands or by rendering them ridiculous, romantic losers who pose no real threat to citizen or city. In elaborating the political work of romantic comedy, this book also demonstrates the importance of gender, kinship, and sexuality to the making of democratic civic ideology. Paradoxically, by championing democratic culture against various Hellenistic outsiders, comedy often resists the internal status and gender boundaries on which democratic culture was based. Comedy's ability to reproduce democratic culture in scandalous fashion exposes the logic of civic inclusion produced by the contradictions in Athens's desperately politicized gender system. Combining careful textual analysis with an understanding of the context in which Menander wrote, *Reproducing Athens* profoundly changes the way we read his plays and deepens our understanding of Athenian democratic culture.

Reproducing Athens

In 404 b.c. the Peloponnesian War finally came to an end, when the Athenians, starved into submission, were forced to accept Sparta's terms of surrender. Shortly afterwards a group of thirty conspirators, with Spartan backing ("the Thirty"), overthrew the democracy and established a narrow oligarchy. Although the oligarchs were in power for only thirteen months, they killed more than 5 percent of the citizenry and terrorized the rest by confiscating the property of some and banishing many others. Despite this brutality, members of the democratic resistance movement that regained control of Athens came to terms with the oligarchs and agreed to an amnesty that protected collaborators from prosecution for all but the most severe crimes. The war and subsequent reconciliation of Athenian society has been a rich field for historians of ancient Greece. From a rhetorical and ideological standpoint, this period is unique because of the extraordinary lengths to which the Athenians went to maintain peace. In *Remembering Defeat*, Andrew Wolpert claims that the peace was "negotiated and constructed in civic discourse" and not imposed upon the populace. Rather than explaining why the reconciliation was successful, as a way of shedding light on changes in Athenian ideology Wolpert uses public speeches of the early fourth century to consider how the Athenians confronted the troubling memories of defeat and civil war, and how they explained to themselves an agreement that allowed the conspirators and their collaborators to go unpunished. Encompassing rhetorical analysis, trauma studies, and recent scholarship on identity, memory, and law, Wolpert's study sheds new light on a pivotal period in Athens' history.

Remembering Defeat

Sir Thomas Fairfax, not Oliver Cromwell, was creator and commander of Parliament's New Model Army from 1645 to 1650. Although Fairfax emerged as England's most successful commander of the 1640s, this book challenges the orthodoxy that he was purely a military figure, showing how he was not apolitical or disinterested in politics. The book combines narrative and thematic approaches to explore the wider issues of popular allegiance, puritan religion, concepts of honour, image, reputation, memory, gender, literature, and Fairfax's relationship with Cromwell. *'Black Tom'* delivers a groundbreaking examination of the transformative experience of the English revolution from the viewpoint of one of its leading, yet most neglected, participants. It is the first modern academic study of Fairfax, making it essential reading for university students as well as historians of the seventeenth century. Its accessible style will appeal to a wider audience of those interested in the civil wars and interregnum more generally.

Ancient Greece and Rome

This volume explores three trials conducted in Athens in the fourth century BCE; the defendants were all women charged with undertaking ritual activities, but much of the evidence remains a mystery. The author reveals how these trials provide a vivid glimpse of the socio-political environment of Athens during the early-mid fourth century BCE.

Envy, Poison, and Death

Humane ideals were central to the image Athenians had of themselves and their city during the classical period. Tragic plays, which formed a part of civic education, often promoted pity and compassion. But it is less clear to what extent Athenians embraced such ideals in daily life. How were they expected to respond, emotionally and pragmatically, to the suffering of other people? Under what circumstances? At what risk to themselves? In this book, Rachel Hall Sternberg draws on evidence from Greek oratory and historiography of the fifth and fourth centuries BCE to study the moral universe of the ancient Athenians: how citizens may have treated one another in times of adversity, when and how they were expected to help. She develops case studies in five spheres of everyday life: home nursing, the ransom of captives, intervention in street crimes, the long-distance transport of sick and wounded soldiers, and slave torture. Her close reading of selected narratives suggests that Athenians embraced high standards for helping behavior—at least toward relatives, friends, and some fellow citizens. Meanwhile, a subtle discourse of moral obligation strengthened the bonds that held Athenian society together, encouraging individuals to bring their personal behavior into line with the ideals of the city-state.

Tragedy Offstage

Hellenism is the living culture of the Greek-speaking peoples and has a continuing history of more than 3,500 years. The *Encyclopedia of Greece and the Hellenic Tradition* contains approximately 900 entries devoted to people, places, periods, events, and themes, examining every aspect of that culture from the Bronze Age to the present day. The focus throughout is on the Greeks themselves, and the continuities within their own cultural tradition. Language and religion are perhaps the most obvious vehicles of

continuity; but there have been many others--law, taxation, gardens, music, magic, education, shipping, and countless other elements have all played their part in maintaining this unique culture. Today, Greek arts have blossomed again; Greece has taken its place in the European Union; Greeks control a substantial proportion of the world's merchant marine; and Greek communities in the United States, Australia, and South Africa have carried the Hellenic tradition throughout the world. This is the first reference work to embrace all aspects of that tradition in every period of its existence.

Encyclopedia of Greece and the Hellenic Tradition

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