

# Read free Problems of everyday life creating the foundations for a new society in revolutionary russia (Read Only)

presenting major writings on the revolution and its context bringing together key texts to illustrate interpretive approaches and covering the central topics and themes this volume forms a coherent representation of both the events and the theories and debates that relate to them this book shows that the rise of the intelligentsia occurred earlier than is normally thought and that by 1922 rather than 1932 the underlying principles of the new soviet government s policies towards culture had already emerged and proto stalinism was

increasingly important women in revolutionary russia is a valuable resource for students of russian history it gives a new interpretation of the period and draws on previously unpublished documents it also contains questions which address the problems of using and interpreting evidence this is a stimulating and highly original collection of essays from a team of internationally renowned experts the contributors reinterpret key issues and debates including political social cultural and international aspects of the russian revolution stretching from the late imperial period into the early soviet state what were the consequences if prerevolutionary and bourgeois culture and social relations could not be transformed into new socialist forms of behavior and belief an analysis of russian democracy s collapse in 1917 through the experiences of ordinary people an analysis of russian democracy s collapse in 1917 through the experiences of ordinary people the russian revolution of 1917 profoundly affected the recent history of the world its impact has been felt in every corner of the globe people ideas

and events have all been touched by it this thought provoking book not only offers a short clear narrative of what happened in 1917 but also analyzes and discusses the whys of the revolution within bounds of reasonable speculation the author raises interpretive questions about the events of 1917 in an effort to stimulate the interest and thinking of students this volume focuses on the wilson administration s efforts to find some way to provide economic support to russian siberia as a counterpoint to german economic influence leo c bacino examines wilson s russian policy from a government wide perspective analyzing several significant issues lenin and revolutionary russia examines the background to and the course of the russian revolution of 1917 and lenin s regime it explores all the key aspects such as the development of the bolsheviks as a revolutionary party the 1905 revolution the collapse of the tsarists the russian civil war and historical interpretations of lenin s legacy to russian history cosponsored by the joint committee for slavic studies of the american council of learned

societies and the russian research center of harvard university bibliographical footnotes this book provides a visually stimulating survey of revolutionary russia from the collapse of the autocracy in 1917 to the consolidation of the stalinist system in the 1930s the focus of the narrative is on how the effort to build communism in russia affected the lives of ordinary people the authors have collected far flung documents photographs posters and objects and strung them into a narrative with introductions to each chapter and document sidebars and detailed photo captions while the main text tantalizes readers with the great vision conflict hopes and horrors of this much mythologized part of modern history the backmatter provides resources for further exploration topics include the prelude to revolution the bolshevik rise to power the fate of the royal family peasant resistance to bolshevik policies stalin s revolution from above the great terror and a picture essay on women s liberation defenders of the motherland studies how the most powerful social groups in tsarist russia reacted to the

challenges posed by the russian revolutions of 1917 arguing that elite groups especially nobles landowners and officers played an important role in these events matthew rendle shows how the alienation of tsarist elites from the tsar during the first world war and their support for the new provisional government in february 1917 secured the initial success of the revolution elites engaged actively with revolutionary politics serving in the government and forming unions to promote their interests and gather wider support in doing so they fostered fears of counter revolution amongst the lower social classes radicalizing the popular mood and paving the way for the bolsheviks although increasingly disillusioned with events elites were not solely counter revolutionary and were far from united a poorly supported military revolt in august 1917 demonstrated different aspirations for the future whilst as many served the bolshevik regime after october 1917 as opposed it the divisions that had existed prior to 1917 exacerbated by the revolution consequently undermined the white armies opposition to

bolshevism during russia s civil war nevertheless the bolsheviks fear of class enemies was endemic and their obsession with removing the threat that former elites posed laid the foundations of the violent and repressive soviet regime this book explores the history of private internal trade in the ussr during the nep of the 1920s private traders operated in a politically hostile but economically promising environment their contribution to post war reconstruction was a crucial one an exhaustive portrayal of the markets and dimensions of private trade is contrasted with the felt anxieties of bolsheviks concerning traders destabilising intentions and abilities retrospectively many of these apprehensions were misplaced this collection of essays deals broadly with the visual and cultural manifestation of utopian aspirations in russia of the 1920s and 1930s while examining the before and after life of such ideas both geographically and chronologically this book explores the global impact of the russian revolution arguably the most influential revolution of the modern age it explores how

the revolution influenced political movements on the radical left and right across the world and asks whether the russian revolution remains relevant today in part one four leading historians debate whether or not the russian revolution s legacy endures today part two presents examples of how the revolution inspired political movements across the world from latin america and east asia to western europe and the soviet union the revolution inspired both sides of the political spectrum from anarchists and leftist radicals who fought for a new socialist reality and dreamed of world revolution to those who on the far right who tried to stop them part three an interview with the historian s a smith gives a personal account of how the revolution influenced a scholar and his work this volume shows the complexity of the russian revolution in today s political world the chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of the journal revolutionary russia when lenin asked who will beat whom kto kogo he had no plan to wage revolutionary class war in culture many young communists

thought differently however seeking in the name of the proletariat to wrest cultural hegemony from the intelligentsia they turned culture into a battlefield in the 1920s but was this as communist militants thought a genuine class struggle between proletarian communists and the bourgeois intelligentsia or was it as the intelligentsia believed an onslaught by the ruling communist party on the eternal principles of cultural autonomy and intellectual freedom in this volume one of the foremost historians of the soviet union chronicles the fierce battle on the cultural front from the october revolution through the stalinist 1930s sheila fitzpatrick brings together ten of her essays two previously unpublished and all revised for inclusion here which illuminate key arenas of the prolonged struggle over cultural values and institutional control individual essays deal with such major issues as the cultural revolution the formation of the new stalinist elite and socialist realism as well as recounting colorful episodes including the uproar over shostakovich s opera lady macbeth of the mtsensk district arguments over sexual



mores and the new consumerism of the 1930s closely examining the cultural elites and orthodoxies that developed under stalin fitzpatrick offers a provocative reinterpretation of the struggle s final outcome in which the intelligentsia despite its loss of autonomy and the debasement of its culture emerged as a partial victor the cultural front is essential reading for anyone interested in the formative history of the soviet union and the dynamic relationship between culture and politics from the author of a people s tragedy an original reading of the russian revolution examining it not as a single event but as a hundred year cycle of violence in pursuit of utopian dreams in this elegant and incisive account orlando figes offers an illuminating new perspective on the russian revolution while other historians have focused their examinations on the cataclysmic years immediately before and after 1917 figes shows how the revolution while it changed in form and character nevertheless retained the same idealistic goals throughout from its origins in the famine crisis of 1891 until its end with the collapse of

the communist soviet regime in 1991 figes traces three generational phases lenin and the bolsheviks who set the pattern of destruction and renewal until their demise in the terror of the 1930s the stalinist generation promoted from the lower classes who created the lasting structures of the soviet regime and consolidated its legitimacy through victory in war and the generation of 1956 shaped by the revelations of stalin s crimes and committed to making the revolution work to remedy economic decline and mass disaffection until the very end of the soviet system its leaders believed they were carrying out the revolution lenin had begun with the authority and distinctive style that have marked his magisterial histories figes delivers an accessible and paradigm shifting reconsideration of one of the defining events of the twentieth century this volume explores the crisis of identity that faced russia during and after the revolution the essays discuss how a re evaluation of national identity challenged traditional institutions and ideas having a direct bearing upon personal identity topics include the stolypin

agrarian reform the fracturing of the intelligentsia and church reform also included in this volume is khlebinkov s manifesto an indo russian union published here in russian with a new english translation the state versus the people provides the first detailed account of the role of revolutionary justice in the early soviet state law has often been dismissed by historians as either unimportant after the october revolution amid the violence and chaos of civil war or in the absence of written codes and independent judges little more than another means of violence alongside the secret police cheka this is particularly true of the most revolutionary aspect of the new justice system revolutionary tribunals courts inspired by the french revolution and established to target counter revolutionary enemies yet the evidence put forward in this book paints a more complex picture the bolsheviks invested a great deal of effort and scarce resources in building an extensive system of tribunals that spread across the country and operated within the military and the transport network at their peak hundreds of

tribunals heard hundreds of thousands of cases every year not all though ended in harsh sentences some were dismissed through lack of evidence others given a wide range of sentences and others still suspended sentences instances of early release and amnesty were also common this book argues that law played a distinct and multi faceted role for the bolsheviks tribunals in particular stood at the intersection between law and violence offering various advantages to the bolsheviks by strengthening state control providing a more effective means of educating the population about counter revolution and enabling a more flexible approach to punishing the state s enemies all of this challenges traditional understandings of the early soviet state adding to our knowledge of the civil war and ultimately how the bolsheviks held on to power mally s book moves the study of an important revolutionary cultural experiment from the realm of selective textual analysis to wide ranging social and institutional history it reveals vividly the social cultural tensions and values inherent in the

russian revolutionary period and adds authoritatively to the rapidly emerging literature on cultural revolution in russia and in the modern world at large richard stites georgetown university mally s book moves the study of an important revolutionary cultural experiment from the realm of selective textual analysis to wide ranging social and institutional history it reveals vividly the social cultural tensions and values inherent in the russian revolutionary period and adds authoritatively to the rapidly emerging literature on cultural revolution in russia and in the modern world at large richard stites georgetown university this book analyses perceptions and images of russia held by european socialists from 1848 to the 1920s from a highly distinguished author on the subject this biography is an excellent scholarly introduction to one of the key figures of the russian revolution and post tsarist russia not only does it make use of archive material made newly available in the glasnost and post soviet eras it re examines traditional sources as well providing an original interpretation of lenin s life and historical

importance focal points of this study are lenin s revolutionary ascetic personality how he exploited culture education and propaganda his relationship to marxism his changing class analysis of russia his populist instincts a prominent figure at the forefront of debates on the russina revolution read makes sure that lenin remains in his place as a highly influential and significant figure of the recent past after the 1917 revolution in russia the bosheviks launched a massive assault on religion although we know a great deal about how the bolsheviks went about doing this propaganda persecution of clergy and laity seizing church property scholars have not devoted much attention to the other side of the story the people who were being persecuted and how they responded to their persecutors glennys young shows how ordinary russian peasants devised ways of asserting their religious faith during the difficult period of new economic policy 1921 28 when the party state was ideologically obsessed with eradicating religion faced with persecution torture and the creation of antireligious

organizations such as the league of the godless orthodox clergy and laity organized themselves against the bolsheviks they revived factional politics even using the village soviets the intended cornerstone of soviet power in the countryside to defend their religious interests when they achieved some degree of success in their resistance the bolsheviks were forced to respond and adapt their strategies a conclusion that scholars have not put forward previously based on extensive research in archives and published sources young's book will force historians of soviet russia to confront religious issues as central to rural politics her work also draws upon cultural anthropology and theories of peasant politics making it of great interest to any scholars studying the processes of secularization and desacralization in other cultures serge exposes the heart of the vital first year of the most important working class revolution in history the russian revolution of 1917 profoundly affected the recent history of the world its impact has been felt in every corner of the globe people ideas and events have all been

touched by it this thought provoking book not only offers a short clear narrative of what happened in 1917 but also analyzes and discusses the whys of the revolution within bounds of reasonable speculation the author raises interpretive questions about the events of 1917 in an effort to stimulate the interest and thinking of readers from product description in this interdisciplinary and controversial work igal halfin looks at marxist theory in a new light attempting to break down the divisions between history philosophy and literary theory his approach is methodological combining intellectual and social history to argue that if we are to take the bolshevik revolutionary experiment seriously we have to examine carefully the ideological presupposition of both communist ideological texts and the archival documents that social historians believe truly reflect lived experience in order to see what effects these texts had on reality igal halfin aims to turn marxism class and consciousness from subjects of analysis to its objects from darkness to light begins by examining the marxist philosophy of



history as understood by the russian revolutionary movement halfin argues that the soviet government took its cues to how it could bring about a classless society from a peculiar blending of eschatological thinking and modern techniques of power halfin then offers a case study of the bolshevik attempt in the 1920s to create the communist new man by amalgamating the characteristics of the intellectual and the worker in order to eradicate the petit bourgeois traits attributed by the regime to the pre revolutionary individualistic and decadent student halfin s conclusions raise important questions about marxist theory as it relates to class historical progress and communism itself his approach suggests that proletarianization should be understood not as a change in the social composition of the student body but as the introduction of the language of class into the universities through the examination of the process of the literary construction of class identity halfin concludes that the student class affiliation in the soviet union of the 1920s was not simply a matter of social

origins but of students ability using a set of ritualized procedures to defend their claims to a working class identity halpin s conclusions raise important questions about marxist theory as it relates to class historical progress and communism itself the first full length study of same sex love in any period of russian or soviet history homosexual desire in revolutionary russia investigates the private worlds of sexual dissidents during the pivotal decades before and after the 1917 bolshevik revolution using records and archives available to researchers only since the fall of communism dan healey revisits the rich homosexual subcultures of st petersburg and moscow illustrating the ambiguous attitude of the late tsarist regime and revolutionary rulers toward gay men and lesbians homosexual desire in revolutionary russia reveals a world of ordinary russians who lived extraordinary lives and records the voices of a long silenced minority hoping to unite all of humankind and revolutionize the world ludwik zamenhof launched a new international language called esperanto from late imperial russia in 1887

ordinary men and women in russia and all over the world soon transformed esperanto into a global movement esperanto and languages of internationalism in revolutionary russia traces the history and legacy of this effort from esperanto s roots in the social turmoil of the pre revolutionary pale of settlement to its links to socialist internationalism and comintern bids for world revolution and finally to the demise of the soviet esperanto movement in the increasingly xenophobic stalinist 1930s in doing so this book reveals how esperanto and global language politics more broadly shaped revolutionary and early soviet russia based on extensive archival materials brigid o keeffe s book provides the first in depth exploration of esperanto at grassroots level and sheds new light on a hitherto overlooked area of russian history as such esperanto and languages of internationalism in revolutionary russia will be of immense value to both historians of modern russia and scholars of internationalism transnational networks and sociolinguistics the opulent st petersburg imperial theaters were

subsidized and administered by the russian court from the eighteenth century until the collapse of the tsarist order in 1917 this close association raises many questions about the uses of these theaters and where their loyalties lay in early twentieth century russia this history begins in 1900 with the theater flourishing but undergoing change then chronicles the impact of war and revolution as well as audience and administration leading up to the effective re establishment of state control over the theaters by the bolsheviks in 1920 while the theaters were often allied with the forces of change their grandeur harked back to the age of the tsars creating an irony that is explored here in depth photographs and diagrams of the theaters are included along with photographs of the central historical figures and contemporary cartoons referring to the theaters how could the baba traditionally the backward russian woman be mobilized as a comrade in the construction of a new state and society drawing on newly available archival materials historian elizabeth wood explores the bolshevik

government's campaign to draw women into the public sphere and involve them in the world of politics in the early soviet years rex wade presents an account of one of the pivotal events of modern history combining his own long study of the revolution with the best of contemporary scholarship within an overall narrative that provides a clear description of the 1917 revolution he introduces several new approaches on its political history and the complexity of the october revolution wade clears away many of the myths and misconceptions that have clouded studies of the period he also gives due space to the social history of the revolution and incorporates people and places too often left out of the story including women national minority peoples and peasantry front soldiers enabling a more complete history to emerge the 2005 second edition of this highly readable book has been thoroughly revised and expanded it will prove invaluable reading to anyone interested in russian history the russian revolution and civil war in the years 1917 to 1921 is one of the most widely studied periods in

history it is also somewhat inevitably one that has generated a huge flow of literature in the decades that have passed since the events themselves however until now historians of the revolution have had no dedicated bibliography of the period and little claim to bibliographical control over the literature the russian revolution and civil war 1917 1921 offers for the first time a comprehensive bibliographical guide to this crucial and fascinating period of history the bibliography focuses on the key years of 1917 to 1921 starting with the february revolution of 1917 and concluding with the 10th party congress of march 1921 and covers all the key events of the intervening years as such it identifies these crucial years as something more than simply the creation of a communist state

## **Revolutionary Russia *2004***

presenting major writings on the revolution and its context bringing together key texts to illustrate interpretive approaches and covering the central topics and themes this volume forms a coherent representation of both the events and the theories and debates that relate to them

## **Culture and Power in Revolutionary Russia *1990-06-18***

this book shows that the rise of the intelligentsia occurred earlier than is normally thought and that by 1922 rather than 1932 the underlying principles of the new soviet government's policies towards culture had already emerged and proto stalinism was increasingly important

## **Women in Revolutionary Russia *1987-04-24***

women in revolutionary russia is a valuable resource for students of russian history it gives a new interpretation of the period and draws on previously unpublished documents it also contains questions which address the problems of using and interpreting evidence

## **Reinterpreting Revolutionary Russia *2006-08-04***

this is a stimulating and highly original collection of essays from a team of internationally renowned experts the contributors reinterpret key issues and debates including political social cultural and international aspects of the russian revolution stretching from the late imperial period into the early soviet state



## **Youth in Revolutionary Russia *2000-10-22***

what were the consequences if prerevolutionary and bourgeois culture and social relations could not be transformed into new socialist forms of behavior and belief

## **Politics and the People in Revolutionary Russia *2007***

an analysis of russian democracy s collapse in 1917 through the experiences of ordinary people

## **Politics and the People in Revolutionary Russia *2014-05-14***

an analysis of russian democracy s collapse in 1917 through the experiences of ordinary

people

## **Revolutionary Russia, 1917 *1996-10-31***

the russian revolution of 1917 profoundly affected the recent history of the world its impact has been felt in every corner of the globe people ideas and events have all been touched by it this thought provoking book not only offers a short clear narrative of what happened in 1917 but also analyzes and discusses the whys of the revolution within bounds of reasonable speculation the author raises interpretive questions about the events of 1917 in an effort to stimulate the interest and thinking of students

## ***Reconstructing Russia 1999***

this volume focuses on the wilson administration s efforts to find some way to provide economic support to russian siberia as a counterpoint to german economic influence leo c bacino examines wilson s russian policy from a government wide perspective analyzing several significant issues

## **Lenin and Revolutionary Russia 2008-01-28**

lenin and revolutionary russia examines the background to and the course of the russian revolution of 1917 and lenin s regime it explores all the key aspects such as the development of the bolsheviks as a revolutionary party the 1905 revolution the collapse of the tsarists the russian civil war and historical interpretations of lenin s legacy to russian history

## **Revolutionary Russia 1968**

cosponsored by the joint committee for slavic studies of the american council of learned societies and the russian research center of harvard university bibliographical footnotes

## ***Revolutionary Russia 2011***

this book provides a visually stimulating survey of revolutionary russia from the collapse of the autocracy in 1917 to the consolidation of the stalinist system in the 1930s the focus of the narrative is on how the effort to build communism in russia affected the lives of ordinary people the authors have collected far flung documents photographs posters and objects and strung them into a narrative with introductions to each chapter and document sidebars and detailed photo captions while the main text tantalizes readers with the great vision conflict

hopes and horrors of this much mythologized part of modern history the backmatter provides resources for further exploration topics include the prelude to revolution the bolshevik rise to power the fate of the royal family peasant resistance to bolshevik policies stalin s revolution from above the great terror and a picture essay on women s liberation

## **Defenders of the Motherland 2009-11-05**

defenders of the motherland studies how the most powerful social groups in tsarist russia reacted to the challenges posed by the russian revolutions of 1917 arguing that elite groups especially nobles landowners and officers played an important role in these events matthew rendle shows how the alienation of tsarist elites from the tsar during the first world war and their support for the new provisional government in february 1917 secured the initial success of the revolution elites engaged actively with revolutionary politics serving in the government

and forming unions to promote their interests and gather wider support in doing so they fostered fears of counter revolution amongst the lower social classes radicalizing the popular mood and paving the way for the bolsheviks although increasingly disillusioned with events elites were not solely counter revolutionary and were far from united a poorly supported military revolt in august 1917 demonstrated different aspirations for the future whilst as many served the bolshevik regime after october 1917 as opposed to the divisions that had existed prior to 1917 exacerbated by the revolution consequently undermined the white armies opposition to bolshevism during russia's civil war nevertheless the bolsheviks fear of class enemies was endemic and their obsession with removing the threat that former elites posed laid the foundations of the violent and repressive soviet regime

## **Revolutionary Russia 1968**

this book explores the history of private internal trade in the ussr during the nep of the 1920s private traders operated in a politically hostile but economically promising environment their contribution to post war reconstruction was a crucial one an exhaustive portrayal of the markets and dimensions of private trade is contrasted with the felt anxieties of bolsheviks concerning traders destabilising intentions and abilities retrospectively many of these apprehensions were misplaced

## **Health and Society in Revolutionary Russia 1990**

this collection of essays deals broadly with the visual and cultural manifestation of utopian aspirations in russia of the 1920s and 1930s while examining the before and after life of such

ideas both geographically and chronologically

## Through the Russian Revolution *2016*

this book explores the global impact of the russian revolution arguably the most influential revolution of the modern age it explores how the revolution influenced political movements on the radical left and right across the world and asks whether the russian revolution remains relevant today in part one four leading historians debate whether or not the russian revolution s legacy endures today part two presents examples of how the revolution inspired political movements across the world from latin america and east asia to western europe and the soviet union the revolution inspired both sides of the political spectrum from anarchists and leftist radicals who fought for a new socialist reality and dreamed of world revolution to those who on the far right who tried to stop them part three an interview with the historian s a smith



gives a personal account of how the revolution influenced a scholar and his work this volume shows the complexity of the russian revolution in today s political world the chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of the journal revolutionary russia

## ***Merchants and Markets in Revolutionary Russia, 1917–30***

***1997-02-12***

when lenin asked who will beat whom kto kogo he had no plan to wage revolutionary class war in culture many young communists thought differently however seeking in the name of the proletariat to wrest cultural hegemony from the intelligentsia they turned culture into a battlefield in the 1920s but was this as communist militants thought a genuine class struggle between proletarian communists and the bourgeois intelligentsia or was it as the intelligentsia

believed an onslaught by the ruling communist party on the eternal principles of cultural autonomy and intellectual freedom in this volume one of the foremost historians of the soviet union chronicles the fierce battle on the cultural front from the october revolution through the stalinist 1930s sheila fitzpatrick brings together ten of her essays two previously unpublished and all revised for inclusion here which illuminate key arenas of the prolonged struggle over cultural values and institutional control individual essays deal with such major issues as the cultural revolution the formation of the new stalinist elite and socialist realism as well as recounting colorful episodes including the uproar over shostakovich s opera lady macbeth of the mtsensk district arguments over sexual mores and the new consumerism of the 1930s closely examining the cultural elites and orthodoxies that developed under stalin fitzpatrick offers a provocative reinterpretation of the struggle s final outcome in which the intelligentsia despite its loss of autonomy and the debasement of its culture emerged as a partial victor the

cultural front is essential reading for anyone interested in the formative history of the soviet union and the dynamic relationship between culture and politics

## **Utopian Reality *2013-10-24***

from the author of a people s tragedy an original reading of the russian revolution examining it not as a single event but as a hundred year cycle of violence in pursuit of utopian dreams in this elegant and incisive account orlando figes offers an illuminating new perspective on the russian revolution while other historians have focused their examinations on the cataclysmic years immediately before and after 1917 figes shows how the revolution while it changed in form and character nevertheless retained the same idealistic goals throughout from its origins in the famine crisis of 1891 until its end with the collapse of the communist soviet regime in 1991 figes traces three generational phases lenin and the bolsheviks who set the pattern of

destruction and renewal until their demise in the terror of the 1930s the stalinist generation promoted from the lower classes who created the lasting structures of the soviet regime and consolidated its legitimacy through victory in war and the generation of 1956 shaped by the revelations of stalin s crimes and committed to making the revolution work to remedy economic decline and mass disaffection until the very end of the soviet system its leaders believed they were carrying out the revolution lenin had begun with the authority and distinctive style that have marked his magisterial histories figes delivers an accessible and paradigm shifting reconsideration of one of the defining events of the twentieth century

## **The Global Impact of the Russian Revolution *2021-05-13***

this volume explores the crisis of identity that faced russia during and after the revolution the essays discuss how a re evaluation of national identity challenged traditional institutions and

ideas having a direct bearing upon personal identity topics include the stolypin agrarian reform the fracturing of the intelligentsia and church reform also included in this volume is khlebinkov s manifesto an indo russian union published here in russian with a new english translation

## **The Cultural Front *1992***

the state versus the people provides the first detailed account of the role of revolutionary justice in the early soviet state law has often been dismissed by historians as either unimportant after the october revolution amid the violence and chaos of civil war or in the absence of written codes and independent judges little more than another means of violence alongside the secret police cheka this is particularly true of the most revolutionary aspect of the new justice system revolutionary tribunals courts inspired by the french revolution and established to target counter revolutionary enemies yet the evidence put forward in this book

paints a more complex picture the bolsheviks invested a great deal of effort and scarce resources in building an extensive system of tribunals that spread across the country and operated within the military and the transport network at their peak hundreds of tribunals heard hundreds of thousands of cases every year not all though ended in harsh sentences some were dismissed through lack of evidence others given a wide range of sentences and others still suspended sentences instances of early release and amnesty were also common this book argues that law played a distinct and multi faceted role for the bolsheviks tribunals in particular stood at the intersection between law and violence offering various advantages to the bolsheviks by strengthening state control providing a more effective means of educating the population about counter revolution and enabling a more flexible approach to punishing the state s enemies all of this challenges traditional understandings of the early soviet state adding to our knowledge of the civil war and ultimately how the bolsheviks held on to power

## *Revolutionary Russia 1968*

mally s book moves the study of an important revolutionary cultural experiment from the realm of selective textual analysis to wide ranging social and institutional history it reveals vividly the social cultural tensions and values inherent in the russian revolutionary period and adds authoritatively to the rapidly emerging literature on cultural revolution in russia and in the modern world at large richard stites georgetown university mally s book moves the study of an important revolutionary cultural experiment from the realm of selective textual analysis to wide ranging social and institutional history it reveals vividly the social cultural tensions and values inherent in the russian revolutionary period and adds authoritatively to the rapidly emerging literature on cultural revolution in russia and in the modern world at large richard stites georgetown university

## **Revolutionary Russia, 1891-1991 *2014-04-08***

this book analyses perceptions and images of russia held by european socialists from 1848 to the 1920s

## **Social Identities in Revolutionary Russia *2001-06-18***

from a highly distinguished author on the subject this biography is an excellent scholarly introduction to one of the key figures of the russian revolution and post tsarist russia not only does it make use of archive material made newly available in the glasnost and post soviet eras it re examines traditional sources as well providing an original interpretation of lenin s life and historical importance focal points of this study are lenin s revolutionary ascetic personality how he exploited culture education and propaganda his relationship to marxism his changing



class analysis of russia his populist instincts a prominent figure at the forefront of debates on the russina revolution read makes sure that lenin remains in his place as a highly influential and significant figure of the recent past

## **Culture and Power in Revolutionary Russia 1990**

after the 1917 revolution in russia the bosheviks launched a massive assault on religion although we know a great deal about how the bolsheviks went about doing this propaganda persecution of clergy and laity seizing church property scholars have not devoted much attention to the other side of the story the people who were being persecuted and how they responded to their persecutors glennys young shows how ordinary russian peasants devised ways of asserting their religious faith during the difficult period of new economic policy 1921 28 when the party state was ideologically obsessed with eradicating religion faced with

persecution torture and the creation of antireligious organizations such as the league of the godless orthodox clergy and laity organized themselves against the bolsheviks they revived factional politics even using the village soviets the intended cornerstone of soviet power in the countryside to defend their religious interests when they achieved some degree of success in their resistance the bolsheviks were forced to respond and adapt their strategies a conclusion that scholars have not put forward previously based on extensive research in archives and published sources young's book will force historians of soviet russia to confront religious issues as central to rural politics her work also draws upon cultural anthropology and theories of peasant politics making it of great interest to any scholars studying the processes of secularization and desacralization in other cultures

## **The State versus the People 2020-06-11**

serge exposes the heart of the vital first year of the most important working class revolution in history

## ***Culture of the Future 1990-01-01***

the russian revolution of 1917 profoundly affected the recent history of the world its impact has been felt in every corner of the globe people ideas and events have all been touched by it this thought provoking book not only offers a short clear narrative of what happened in 1917 but also analyzes and discusses the whys of the revolution within bounds of reasonable speculation the author raises interpretive questions about the events of 1917 in an effort to stimulate the interest and thinking of readers from product description

## **Socialist Europe and Revolutionary Russia *2002-05-02***

in this interdisciplinary and controversial work igal halfin looks at marxist theory in a new light attempting to break down the divisions between history philosophy and literary theory his approach is methodological combining intellectual and social history to argue that if we are to take the bolshevik revolutionary experiment seriously we have to examine carefully the ideological presupposition of both communist ideological texts and the archival documents that social historians believe truly reflect lived experience in order to see what effects these texts had on reality igal halfin aims to turn marxism class and consciousness from subjects of analysis to its objects from darkness to light begins by examining the marxist philosophy of history as understood by the russian revolutionary movement halfin argues that the soviet government took its cues to how it could bring about a classless society from a peculiar

blending of eschatological thinking and modern techniques of power halfin then offers a case study of the bolshevik attempt in the 1920s to create the communist new man by amalgamating the characteristics of the intellectual and the worker in order to eradicate the petit bourgeois traits attributed by the regime to the pre revolutionary individualistic and decadent student halfin s conclusions raise important questions about marxist theory as it relates to class historical progress and communism itself his approach suggests that proletarianization should be understood not as a change in the social composition of the student body but as the introduction of the language of class into the universities through the examination of the process of the literary construction of class identity halfin concludes that the student class affiliation in the soviet union of the 1920s was not simply a matter of social origins but of students ability using a set of ritualized procedures to defend their claims to a working class identity halfin s conclusions raise important questions about marxist theory as it

relates to class historical progress and communism itself

## **Lenin *2013-01-11***

the first full length study of same sex love in any period of russian or soviet history  
homosexual desire in revolutionary russia investigates the private worlds of sexual dissidents  
during the pivotal decades before and after the 1917 bolshevik revolution using records and  
archives available to researchers only since the fall of communism dan healey revisits the rich  
homosexual subcultures of st petersburg and moscow illustrating the ambiguous attitude of  
the late tsarist regime and revolutionary rulers toward gay men and lesbians homosexual  
desire in revolutionary russia reveals a world of ordinary russians who lived extraordinary lives  
and records the voices of a long silenced minority

## **Power and the Sacred in Revolutionary Russia *2010-11***

hoping to unite all of humankind and revolutionize the world ludwik zamenhof launched a new international language called esperanto from late imperial russia in 1887 ordinary men and women in russia and all over the world soon transformed esperanto into a global movement esperanto and languages of internationalism in revolutionary russia traces the history and legacy of this effort from esperanto s roots in the social turmoil of the pre revolutionary pale of settlement to its links to socialist internationalism and comintern bids for world revolution and finally to the demise of the soviet esperanto movement in the increasingly xenophobic stalinist 1930s in doing so this book reveals how esperanto and global language politics more broadly shaped revolutionary and early soviet russia based on extensive archival materials brigid o keeffe s book provides the first in depth exploration of esperanto at grassroots level and

sheds new light on a hitherto overlooked area of russian history as such esperanto and languages of internationalism in revolutionary russia will be of immense value to both historians of modern russia and scholars of internationalism transnational networks and sociolinguistics

## **Year One of the Russian Revolution *2015***

the opulent st petersburg imperial theaters were subsidized and administered by the russian court from the eighteenth century until the collapse of the tsarist order in 1917 this close association raises many questions about the uses of these theaters and where their loyalties lay in early twentieth century russia this history begins in 1900 with the theater flourishing but undergoing change then chronicles the impact of war and revolution as well as audience and administration leading up to the effective re establishment of state control over the theaters by



the bolsheviks in 1920 while the theaters were often allied with the forces of change their grandeur harked back to the age of the tsars creating an irony that is explored here in depth photographs and diagrams of the theaters are included along with photographs of the central historical figures and contemporary cartoons referring to the theaters

## **Revolutionary Russia, 1917 1981**

how could the baba traditionally the backward russian woman be mobilized as a comrade in the construction of a new state and society drawing on newly available archival materials historian elizabeth wood explores the bolshevik government s campaign to draw women into the public sphere and involve them in the world of politics in the early soviet years

## From Darkness to Light *2000-07-15*

rex wade presents an account of one of the pivotal events of modern history combining his own long study of the revolution with the best of contemporary scholarship within an overall narrative that provides a clear description of the 1917 revolution he introduces several new approaches on its political history and the complexity of the october revolution wade clears away many of the myths and misconceptions that have clouded studies of the period he also gives due space to the social history of the revolution and incorporates people and places too often left out of the story including women national minority peoples and peasantry front soldiers enabling a more complete history to emerge the 2005 second edition of this highly readable book has been thoroughly revised and expanded it will prove invaluable reading to anyone interested in russian history

## ***Homosexual Desire in Revolutionary Russia 2001-10-15***

the russian revolution and civil war in the years 1917 to 1921 is one of the most widely studied periods in history it is also somewhat inevitably one that has generated a huge flow of literature in the decades that have passed since the events themselves however until now historians of the revolution have had no dedicated bibliography of the period and little claim to bibliographical control over the literature the russian revolution and civil war 1917 1921 offers for the first time a comprehensive bibliographical guide to this crucial and fascinating period of history the bibliography focuses on the key years of 1917 to 1921 starting with the february revolution of 1917 and concluding with the 10th party congress of march 1921 and covers all the key events of the intervening years as such it identifies these crucial years as something more than simply the creation of a communist state

Esperanto and Languages of Internationalism in Revolutionary

Russia *2021-05-20*

The St. Petersburg Imperial Theaters *2015-07-11*

Utopia and Dystopia in Revolutionary Russia *2017*

The Baba and the Comrade *1997*

**The Russian Revolution, 1917 2005-04-21**

***The Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917-1921***

***2006-04-15***

**Revolutionary Russia, 1917 1981-01-01**

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