Prelude to Revolution-Alexander Rabinowitch 1991 Rabinowitch documents how the party's pluralistic nature had crucial implications for the outcome of the revolution in October.

Prelude to revolution: the Petrograd Bolshevika and the July 1917 uprising-Alexander Rabinowitch

The Bolsheviks Come to Power-Alexander Rabinowitch 2004 For generations in the West, Cold War animosity blocked dispassionate accounts of the Russian Revolution. This history authoritatively restores the upheaval's primary social actors-workers, soldiers, and peasants-to their rightful place at the center of the revolutionary process.

The Bolsheviks in Power-Alexander Rabinowitch 2008 The dramatic story of the Bolsheviks' struggle for political survival during the first year of Soviet power

Crime and Punishment in the Russian Revolution-Tsuyoshi Hasegawa 2017-10-25 Russians from all walks of life joyously celebrated the end of Nicholas II’s monarchy, but one year later, amid widespread civil strife and lawlessness, a fearful citizenry stayed out of sight. Tsuyoshi Hasegawa offers a new perspective on Russia’s revolutionary year through the lens of violent crime and its devastating effect on ordinary people.

Russia, 1917-George Katkov 1979


Red Petrograd-S. A. Smith 1985-03-14 Deals with problem of
workers' control in Russia.
Russia in Revolution - Stephen Anthony Smith 2017 Longlisted for the 2018 Cundill Prize in History 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.

Historical Dictionary of the Russian Revolution - Jonathan Davis
2020-05-15 Historical Dictionary of the Russian Revolution focuses on the leading individuals, ideas, political parties and main events that were central to the transformation of Russia during the revolution. The time period runs from January 1917 through to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk that took Russia out of the First World War in March 1918. It covers the main events, ideas, people and parties and takes the story of the revolution from the eve of the overthrowing of Tsar Nicholas II through to the Bolshevik seizure of power, the first six months of Leninist rule and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk that ended Russia’s involvement in the First World War. Historical Dictionary of the Russian Revolution contains a chronology, an introduction, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 200 cross-referenced entries on the revolutions, the First World War, political parties, ideologies and individuals, and the main events that defined the course of the Russian Revolution. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about the Russian Revolution.

The Russian Revolution, 1905-1921-Mark D. Steinberg
2016-12-01 The Russian Revolution, 1905-1921 is a new history of Russia's revolutionary era as a story of experience-of people making sense of history as it unfolded in their own lives and as they took part in making history themselves. The major events, trends, and explanations, reaching from Bloody Sunday in 1905 to the final shots of the civil war in 1921, are viewed through the doubled perspective of the professional historian looking backward and the contemporary journalist reporting and interpreting history as it happened. The volume then turns toward particular places and people: city streets, peasant villages, the margins of empire (Central Asia, Ukraine, the Jewish Pale), women and men, workers and intellectuals, artists and activists, utopian visionaries, and discontents of all kinds. We spend time with the famous (Vladimir Lenin, Lev Trotsky, Alexandra Kollontai, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Isaac Babel) and with those
whose names we don't even know. Key themes include difference and inequality (social, economic, gendered, ethnic), power and resistance, violence, and ideas about justice and freedom. Written especially for students and general readers, this history relies extensively on contemporary texts and voices in order to bring the past and its meanings to life. This is a history about dramatic and uncertain times and especially about the interpretations, values, emotions, desires, and disappointments that made history matter to those who lived it.

The Russian Revolution-Sheila Fitzpatrick 2017-09-28 In this work, the author incorporates data from archives that were previously inaccessible not only to Western but also to Soviet historians, as well as drawing on important recent Russian publications.

The Russian Revolution, 1917-Rex A. Wade 2017-02-02 Rex A. Wade presents an essential overview of the Russian Revolution from its beginning in February 1917, through the numerous political crises under Kerensky, to the victory of Lenin and the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution. This thoroughly revised and expanded third edition introduces students to new approaches to the Revolution's political history and clears away many of the myths and misconceptions that have clouded studies of the period. It also gives due space to the social history of the Revolution, incorporating people and places too often left out of the story, including women, national minority peoples, peasantry, and front soldiers. The third edition has been updated to include new scholarship on topics such as the coming of the Revolution and the beginning of Bolshevik rule, as well as the Revolution's cultural context. This highly readable book is an invaluable guide to one of the most important events of modern history.

The Third Revolution-Murray Bookchin 2004-06-15 Comprehensive account of the great revolutions that swept over Europe and America.

Russia's International Relations in the Twentieth Century-Alastair...
Kocho-Williams 2013 Russia has long been a major player in the international relations arena, but only by examining the whole century can Russian foreign policy be properly understood, and the key questions as to the impact of war, of revolution, of collapse, the emergence of the Cold War and Russia’s post-Soviet development be addressed. Surveying the whole of the twentieth century in an accessible and clear manner Russia’s International Relations in the Twentieth Century provides an overview and narrative, with analysis, that will serve as an introduction and resource for students of Russian foreign policy in the period, and those who seek to understand the development of modern Russia in an international context. The volume includes: an analysis of the major themes which surrounded Russia’s position in world affairs as one of the European Great Powers before the First World War the impact of Revolution and the emergence of Soviet foreign policy with its dual aims of normalization and world revolution the changes wrought to the international order by the rise of Nazi Germany and by the Second World War the origins and development of the Cold War the end of the Cold War and the Soviet collapse how Russia has rebuilt itself as an international power in the post-Soviet era. An essential resource for students of Russian history and International policy.

The October Revolution in Prospect and Retrospect-John Eric Marot 2012-06-08 John Marot tracks the development of Bolshevism from its inception in 1904 to the October Revolution in 1917. In the post-October period, the author, drawing on the work of Robert Brenner, shows that any NEP-premised programme of economic advance was destined to fail.

Russia in the Age of Modernisation and Revolution 1881 - 1917-H. Rogger 2014-07-30 Hans Rogger's study of Russia under the last two Tsars takes as its starting point what the Russians themselves saw as the central issue confronting their nation: the relationship between state and society, and its effects on politics, economics and class in these critical years.
The Russian Revolution-Walter Rodney 2018-07-10 In his short life, the Guyanese intellectual Walter Rodney emerged as one of the leading revolutionary thinkers of the Black Sixties. He became a leading force of dissent throughout the Caribbean and a lightning rod of controversy. The 1968 Rodney Riots erupted in Jamaica when he was prevented from returning to his teaching post at the University of the West Indies. In 1980, Rodney was assassinated in Guyana, reportedly at the behest of the government. In the mid-'70s, Rodney taught a course on the Russian Revolution at the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. A Pan-Africanist and Marxist, Rodney sought to make sense of the reverberations of the October Revolution in a decolonising world marked by Third World revolutionary movements. He intended to publish a book based on his research and teaching. Now historians Jesse Benjamin, Robin D. G. Kelley, and Vijay Prashad have edited Rodney’s polished chapters and unfinished lecture notes, presenting the book that Rodney had hoped to publish in his lifetime. 1917 is a signal event in radical publishing, and will inaugurate Verso's standard edition of Walter Rodney's works.

The Origins of the Russian Revolution, 1861–1917-Alan Wood 2004-06-01 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 Furies-Arno J. Mayer 2013-05-16 The great romance and fear of bloody revolution--strange blend of idealism and terror--have been superseded by blind faith in the bloodless expansion of human rights and global capitalism. Flying in the face of history, violence is dismissed as rare, immoral, and counterproductive. Arguing against this pervasive wishful thinking, the distinguished
historian Arno J. Mayer revisits the two most tumultuous and influential revolutions of modern times: the French Revolution of 1789 and the Russian Revolution of 1917. Although these two upheavals arose in different environments, they followed similar courses. The thought and language of Enlightenment France were the glories of western civilization; those of tsarist Russia's intelligentsia were on its margins. Both revolutions began as revolts vowed to fight unreason, injustice, and inequality; both swept away old regimes and defied established religions in societies that were 85% peasant and illiterate; both entailed the terrifying return of repressed vengeance. Contrary to prevalent belief, Mayer argues, ideologies and personalities did not control events. Rather, the tide of violence overwhelmed the political actors who assumed power and were rudderless. Even the best plans could not stem the chaos that at once benefited and swallowed them. Mayer argues that we have ignored an essential part of all revolutions: the resistances to revolution, both domestic and foreign, which help fuel the spiral of terror. In his sweeping yet close comparison of the world's two transnational revolutions, Mayer follows their unfolding—from the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Bolshevik Declaration of the Rights of the Toiling and Exploited Masses; the escalation of the initial violence into the reign of terror of 1793-95 and of 1918-21; the dismemberment of the hegemonic churches and religion of both societies; the "externalization" of the terror through the Napoleonic wars; and its "internalization" in Soviet Russia in the form of Stalin's "Terror in One Country." Making critical use of theory, old and new, Mayer breaks through unexamined assumptions and prevailing debates about the attributes of these particular revolutions to raise broader and more disturbing questions about the nature of revolutionary violence attending new foundations. The Russian Revolution—Anthony Wood 2014-01-14 A popular concise guide - one of the clearest available on the Russian
Revolution.
Prelude to Revolution-Daniel Singer 2002 'If Marx had been living in Paris during May 1968, he might have written this book.' â__The New Republic'An important book which should be read and pondered.' â__Paul M. Sweezy'A profound analysis of the May events in France.' â__Ralph Miliband'A durable and thoughtful study.' â__The New Statesman'An intimate and intricate account of the events in Paris by one who knew almost every cobblestone in the Latin Quarter." â__Michael Foot"His narrativeâ_jis lively and accurate, the background of student politics, labor union organization, and economic conditions carefully brushed in.â__[Singer] envisions a democratic, egalitarian nonhierarchical form of socialism.' â__The New York TimesPrelude to Revolution is the indispensable study of May 1968 in France. Generations have looked to this book for inspiration. Daniel Singer, who died in 2000, was widely considered the most adept interpreter of European politics for American audiences in his longtime role as the European correspondent for The Nation. He shows here how change happens, and draws out the lessons from the events of May 1968 for those struggling for a different world today.
Political Power and Social Theory-Diane E. Davis 2008-09-07 Deals with the comparative and historical social science. This title focuses on a variety of questions relating to states, citizenship, and power, common themes examined with divergent analytical entry points and through deep knowledge of country cases as diverse as Russia, the United States, El Salvador, South Africa, and Israel.
The Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917-1921-Jonathan Smele 2006-04-15 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.

Russia-Edward Acton 2014-09-19 This text has established itself as the best general introduction to Russian history, providing a forceful and highly readable survey from earliest times to the post-Soviet State. At the heart of the book is the changing relationship between the State and Russian society at large. The second edition has been substantially rewritten and updated and new material and fresh insights from recently accessible research have been incorporated into every chapter.

The Soviet Union 1917-1991-Martin McCauley 2014-02-04 A second edition of this famous survey has been eagerly awaited. When the first edition appeared Brezhnev was still in power, Gorbachev did not make it to the index, and the USSR was a superpower. Today the Soviet experiment is over and the USSR no longer exists. How? Why? Martin McCauley has reworked and greatly expanded his book to answer these questions, and to provide a complete account of the Soviet years. Essential reading to an appreciation of recent history -- and to a better understanding of whatever happens next.

Socialist Europe and Revolutionary Russia-Bruno Naarden 2002-05-02 This book analyses perceptions and images of Russia held by European socialists from 1848 to the 1920s.

Know Your Enemy-David C. Engerman 2009-11-20 As World War II ended, few Americans in government or universities knew much about the Soviet Union. As David Engerman shows in this book, a network of scholars, soldiers, spies, and philanthropists...
created an enterprise known as Soviet Studies to fill in this
dangerous gap in American knowledge. This group brought
together some of the nation's best minds from the left, right, and
center, colorful and controversial individuals ranging from
George Kennan to Margaret Mead to Zbigniew Brzezinski, not to
mention historians Sheila Fitzpatrick and Richard Pipes. Together
they created the knowledge that helped fight the Cold War and
define Cold War thought. Soviet Studies became a vibrant
intellectual enterprise, studying not just the Soviet threat, but
Soviet society and culture at a time when many said that these
were contradictions in terms, as well as Russian history and
literature. And this broad network, Engerman argues, forever
changed the relationship between the government and academe,
connecting the Pentagon with the ivory tower in ways that still
matter today.

Revolutionary Social Democracy: Working-Class Politics Across
the Russian Empire (1882-1917)-Eric Blanc 2021-06-29 This
groundbreaking comparative study rediscovers the socialists of
Russia’s borderlands, upending conventional interpretations of
working-class politics and the Russian Revolution. Researched in
eight languages, Revolutionary Social Democracy challenges
long-held assumptions by scholars and activists about the
dynamics of revolutionary change.

The French Revolutionary Tradition in Russian and Soviet
Politics, Political Thought, and Culture-Jay Bergman 2019 The
Bolsheviks sought legitimacy and inspiration in historic
revolutionary traditions, and Jay Bergman argues that they saw
the revolutions in France in 1789, 1830, 1848, and 1871 as
supplying practically everything Marxism lacked, including
guidance in constructing socialism and communism, and useful
fodder for political and personal polemics.

Telling October-Frederick Corney 2018-08-06 All revolutionary
regimes seek to legitimize themselves through foundation
narratives that, told and retold, become constituent parts of the
social fabric, erasing or pushing aside alternative histories. Frederick C. Corney draws on a wide range of sources—archives, published works, films—to explore the potent foundation narrative of Russia's Great October Socialist Revolution. He shows that even as it fought a bloody civil war with the forces that sought to displace it, the Bolshevik regime set about creating a new historical genealogy of which the October Revolution was the only possible culmination. This new narrative was forged through a complex process that included the sacralization of October through ritualized celebrations, its institutionalization in museums and professional institutes devoted to its study, and ambitious campaigns to persuade the masses that their lives were an inextricable part of this historical process. By the late 1920s, the Bolshevik regime had transformed its representation of what had occurred in 1917 into a new orthodoxy, the October Revolution. Corney investigates efforts to convey the dramatic essence of 1917 as a Bolshevik story through the increasingly elaborate anniversary celebrations of 1918, 1919, and 1920. He also describes how official commissions during the 1920s sought to institutionalize this new foundation narrative as history and memory. In the book's final chapter, the author assesses the state of the October narrative at its tenth anniversary, paying particular attention to the versions presented in the celebratory films by Eisenstein and Pudovkin. A brief epilogue assesses October's fate in the years since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Palgrave Handbook of Women’s Political Rights-Susan Franceschet 2018-10-26 This Palgrave Handbook provides a definitive account of women’s political rights across all major regions of the world, focusing both on women’s right to vote and women’s right to run for political office. This dual focus makes this the first book to combine historical overviews of debates about enfranchising women alongside analyses of more contemporary efforts to increase women’s political representation around the globe. Chapter authors map and assess the impact of
these groundbreaking reforms, providing insight into these dynamics in a wide array of countries where women’s suffrage and representation have taken different paths and led to varying degrees of transformation. On the eve of many countries celebrating a century of women’s suffrage, as well as record numbers of women elected and appointed to political office, this timely volume offers an important introduction to ongoing developments related to women’s political empowerment worldwide. It will be of interest to students and scholars across the fields of gender and politics, women’s studies, history and sociology.

Revolutions in World History-Michael D. Richards 2004 This broad comparative survey traces the origins, developments, and outcomes of revolutions, starting with the English Revolutions in the 17th century, and going on to the Mexican, Russian, Vietnamese and Iranian Revolutions.

The Congress of the Toilers of the East, 1922-John Sexton 2018-11-13 Responding to Lenin’s call to fight imperialism alongside nationalist and peasant movements in the colonies, in 1922, the Communist International invited East Asian revolutionary leaders to Moscow to attend the hugely influential Congress of the Toilers of the Far East.

States of Memory-Jeffrey K. Olick 2003-07-21 These essays emphasize that memory itself has a history, in that not only do particular meanings change, but the very faculty of memory - its place in social relations & the forms it takes - varies over time.

Endangered Cities- 2021-10-01 This volume explores the urban experience of war in twentieth-century Europe. Eleven essays draw from seven European countries to examine the impact of strategic bombing, occupation, urban rituals of war, and urban reconstruction in the wake of war.

October-China Miéville 2018-05-22 "Fantasy and science fiction writer China Miéville has long been inspired by the ideals of the Russian Revolution and here, on the centenary of the revolution,
he provides his own ... take on its history. In February 1917 ... Russia was still an autocratic monarchy: nine months later, it became the first socialist state in world history ... This is the story of the extraordinary months between those upheavals, in February and October, of the forces and individuals who made 1917 so epochal a year"--

States and Social Revolutions-Theda Skocpol 2015-09-29 State structures, international forces, and class relations: Theda Skocpol shows how all three combine to explain the origins and accomplishments of social-revolutionary transformations. Social revolutions have been rare but undeniably of enormous importance in modern world history. States and Social Revolutions provides a new frame of reference for analyzing the causes, the conflicts, and the outcomes of such revolutions. It develops a rigorous, comparative historical analysis of three major cases: the French Revolution of 1787 through the early 1800s, the Russian Revolution of 1917 through the 1930s, and the Chinese Revolution of 1911 through the 1960s. Believing that existing theories of revolution, both Marxist and non-Marxist, are inadequate to explain the actual historical patterns of revolutions, Skocpol urges us to adopt fresh perspectives. Above all, she maintains that states conceived as administrative and coercive organizations potentially autonomous from class controls and interests must be made central to explanations of revolutions.

Lenin's Terror-James Ryan 2012 This book explores the development of Lenin's thinking on violence throughout his career, from the last years of the Tsarist regime in Russia through to the 1920s and the New Economic Policy, and provides an important assessment of the significance of ideological factors for understanding Soviet state violence as directed by the Bolshevik leadership during its first years in power. It highlights the impact of the First World War, in particular its place in Bolshevik discourse as a source of legitimating Soviet state violence after 1917, and explains the evolution of Bolshevik dictatorship over
the half decade during which Lenin led the revolutionary state. It examines the militant nature of the Leninist worldview, Lenin's conception of the revolutionary state, the evolution of his understanding of "dictatorship of the proletariat", and his version of "just war". The book argues that ideology can be considered primarily important for understanding the violent and dictatorial nature of the early Soviet state, at least when focused on the party elite, but it is also clear that ideology cannot be understood in a contextual vacuum. The oppressive nature of Tsarist rule, the bloodiness of the First World War, and the vulnerability of the early Soviet state as it struggled to survive against foreign and domestic opponents were of crucial significance. The book sets Lenin’s thinking on violence within the wider context of a violent world.

Bolşevikler İktidara Geliyor-Alexander Rabinowitch 2019-12-15

20. yüzyıl dünya tarihini büyük ölçüde belirleyen 1917 Sovyet Devrimi üzerine bugüne dek pek çok kitap yayınlandı. Bolşevikler İktidara Geliyor, bu kitapların en önemlilerinden biri olarak öne çıkıyor. Rus ve Sovyet tarihi üzerine çalışan uzmanların çoğunun üzerinde birleştigi kanaate göre; Bolşevikler İktidara Geliyor, "Rus Devrimi üzerine yazilmis en iyi kitap". Tarih profesörü Rabinowitch'in on beş yıllık çalışmasının ürünü olan kitapta, Sovyet Devriminin en önemli kesiti, bütün zenginliğiyle ortaya seriliyor. İşçilerin 3-4 Temmuzdaki kalkışmasından 25 Ekimde Geçici Hükümetin devrilişi ve Bolşeviklerin iktidarı alısına kadar uzanan 100 günlük tarih, bütün yönleriyle ve çatışmanın her iki tarafında yer alan tüm güçler açısından inceleniyor. Başta Bolşevikler olmak üzere bellı başlı politik aktörlerin programatik belgeleri, bildirileri, toplantı tutanakları, kararları; bütün günlük gazeteler, parlamento oturumlarında ve Sovyetlerde yapılan tartışmalar, bir belge yoğunna dönüştürülmeden akıcı bir metin içinde anlamlandırılıyor ve böylece zevkle okunacak, öğretici ve heyecanlı bir anlatı çıkıyor ortaya. Bolşevikler İktidara Geliyor, bir devrimi, bu devrimin en etkin gücü Bolşevik Partisini ve
partinin önderi Lenin'i başka kaynaklarda bulunamayacak bir zenginlikle, “belgeleri konuşturarak” anlatıyor.
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