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Russia The Revolution of 1905 P. A. Stolypin Stalin The Russian Revolution Summary of Abraham Ascher's Russia Was Hitler a Riddle? The Revolution of 1905 Studying Russian and Soviet History A Community under Siege Authority Restored The Revolution of 1905 The Revolution of 1905: Authority restored Writing Russia National Endowment for the Humanities ... Annual Report State Violence and the Right to Peace The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies for 1994 SHADOW OF DEMOCRACY. Dispatches from Russia:1905 Revolution, by Harold Williams. Morocco Problems of Communism Mikhail Larionov and the Cultural Politics of Late Imperial Russia The Revolutionary Roots of Modern Yiddish, 1903-1917 Israel and the European Left The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies The Russian Revolution of 1905 The Russian Revolution of 1905 Max Lilienthal Russians The Battle for the Catholic Past in Germany, 1945-1980 Enemies of Humanity Revolutionary World Monet, Tchaikovsky, Zola, and the World They Made Ararat in America Baltic Facades Bankers and Bolsheviks Russian Liberalism Europe's Uncertain Path 1814-1914

Russia 2017-09-07 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 Revolution of 1905 2004 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 дума that would participate in governing the country enabled to 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

P. A. Stolypin 2002-02-01 this is the first comprehensive biography in any language of russia s leading statesman in the period following the revolution of 1905 prime minister and minister of internal affairs from 1906 to 1911 when he was assassinated in post 1905 russia p a stolypin was virtually the only man who seemed to have a clear notion of how to reform the socioeconomic and political system of the empire

Stalin 2016-11-03 joseph stalin began life as a frail child with an abusive father and an inferiority complex this triggered an early desire for greatness and respect that would eventually turn the young bolshevik idealist into one of the most ruthless dictators in modern history like his contemporary adolf hitler stalin was responsible for millions of deaths and inflicted barbaric cruelty on the soviet people but while hitler is readily portrayed as a monster stalin has not been subjected to quite the same level of vitriol in stalin a beginner s guide renowned historian abraham ascher analyses new and old sources separating truths from falsehoods to present an unvarnished portrait of the soviet leader

The Russian Revolution 2014-03-06 1917 the year a series of rebellions toppled three centuries of autocratic rule and placed a group of political radicals in charge of a world power here suddenly was the first modern socialist state a kingdom more bright than any heaven had to offer but the dream was short lived bringing in its wake seventy years of conflict and instability that nearly ended in nuclear war how could such a revolution take place and what caused it to go so very wrong presenting a uniquely long view of events abraham ascher takes readers from the seeds of revolution in the 1880s right through to stalin s state terror and the power of the communist legacy in russia today original and shrewd ascher s analysis offers an unparalleled introduction to this watershed period in world history

Summary of Abraham Ascher's Russia 2022-06-11T22:59:00Z please note this is a companion version not the original book sample book insights 1 the debate between russia s westerners and slavophiles has been going on for over a century and a half the westerners believed that russia was part of western european civilization while the slavophiles believed that russia had unique cultural traditions that should not be changed 2 the history of russia is extremely complex and it is difficult to come up with a consensus on many of the country s past events the country was isolated from western europe during the mongol invasions of the thirteenth century and it remained largely unaffected by the protestant reformation the scientific revolution and the enlightenment in the sixteenth century 3 russia differed from most european countries in several respects the industrial revolution did not take place in russia until late in the nineteenth century and serfdom was established in 1649 when a new code of law reaffirmed the subservient condition of peasants 4 by the early twentieth century russia appeared to many within the elite to be a clumsy giant the country was blessed with abundant natural resources but they were unevenly distributed throughout the land

Was Hitler a Riddle? 2012-11-21 a study of what western leaders knew about adolf hitler and nazi ideology policies before the outbreak of world war ii was hitler a riddle is the first comparative study of how british french and american diplomats serving in germany assessed hitler and the nazi movement these assessments provided the governments in london paris and washington with ample information about the ruthlessness of the authorities in germany and of their determination to conquer vast stretches of europe had the british french and american leaders acted on this information and taken measures to rein in hitler the history of the twentieth century would have been far less bloody the second world war might well have been avoided the soviet union

would not have expanded into central and eastern europe and the world would have been spared the cold war praise for was hitler a riddle a pioneering work of great importance walter laquer ascher is succinct insightful and convincing evan bukey university of arkansas a vast majority probably assume that the leaders of great britain france and the united states simply did not know what was happening in the early years of the third reich much less understand it abraham ascher s concise book was hitler a riddle definitively dispels this explanation in what can only be described as a model of how properly to write scholarly history aimed at a broader audience ascher establishes that western leaders knew a great deal about adolf hitler the nazi party s ideology and the policies of the new regime long before the german invasion of poland russel lemmons

The Revolution of 1905 1988 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

Studying Russian and Soviet History 1987 these essays were written to assist teachers in the task of making russian history intelligible to young u s students in an approach to russian history edward keenan proposes that students need to gain a better understanding of how russians perceive themselves and their history in pre petrine russia andrzej s kaminski focuses on the origins of the state problems of the steppe autocracy structure of society church and the multinational character of the state marc raeff describes developments during the 18th century in russia from 1689 to 1825 55 richard wortman discusses how the political social and cultural settings defined the way in which ideas were understood and used in russian intellectual history to 1917 an introduction abraham ascher delineates the fundamental economic political and social changes that took place in revolutionary russia 1861 1921 robert c tucker s aim is to put the soviet union s history into a russian perspective in the essay soviet russia under lenin and stalin 1921 1953 vojtech mastny discusses the soviet union since 1953 the scholars also include bibliographic essays to help teachers locate materials that are usable in teaching russian history an eight page index is provided sm

A Community under Siege 2007 this is a study of how the jewish community of breslau the third largest and one of the most affluent in germany coped with nazi persecution ascher has included the experiences of his immediate family although the book is based mainly on archival sources numerous personal reminiscences as well as publications by the jewish community in the 1930s it is the first comprehensive study of a local jewish community in germany under nazi rule until the very end the breslau jews maintained a stance of defiance and sought to persevere as a cohesive group with its own institutions they categorically denied the nazi claim that they were not genuine germans but at the same time they also refused to abandon their jewish heritage they created a new school for the children evicted from public schools established a variety of new cultural institutions placed new emphasis on religious observance maintained the jewish hospital against all odds and perhaps most remarkably increased the range of welfare services which were desperately needed as more and more of their number lost their livelihood in short the jews of breslau refused to abandon either their institutions or the values that they had nurtured for decades in the end it was of no avail as the nazis used their overwhelming power to liquidate the community by force

Authority Restored 1988 the second of two volumes this is a comprehensive account of the revolution of 1905 a decisive turning point in modern russian history and its aftermath the book focuses on the years 1906 and 1907 and in particular on the struggle over the дума the elected legislature that was the principal fruit of the events of 1905

The Revolution of 1905 1988 this second and final volume of the author s definitive study of the revolution of 1905 and its aftermath focuses on the years 1906 and 1907 and in particular on the struggle over the дума the elected legislature that was the principal fruit of the events of 1905 the first volume the revolution of 1905 russia in disarray was published in 1988 though it has been conventional to see the revolution as ending with the suppression of the moscow uprising in december 1905 the author argues that russians at the time certainly did not see it that way sporadic unrest and lawlessness continued into 1907 and many expected that new disorders comparable to those of 1905 would break out everything hinged on the дума which the tsar had promised to convene in his october manifesto would the tsar honor his commitment what would the дума s composition be what might it accomplish and what transformations might it achieve in the russian system of government russians of every station and political orientation had their own ideas about the дума the kadets constitutional democrats planned to use it to continue the struggle against autocracy through constitutional means the peasants hoped it would give them land revolutionaries feared it would undercut their appeal among urban workers and organized a campaign to boycott the elections to it and the tsar and his supporters had deep misgivings about it and tried in every way to sabotage it the author convincingly argues that the final

tsarist russia avant garde artists took advantage of a newly pluralistic culture in order to challenge orthodoxies of form as well as social prohibitions very few did this as effectively or to as broad an audience as mikhail larionov this groundbreaking study examines the complete range of his work painting book illustration performance and curatorial work and demonstrates that larionov was taking part in a broader cultural conversation that arose out of fundamental challenges to autocratic rule sarah warren brings the culture of late imperial russia out of obscurity highlighting larionov s specific interventions into conversations about nationality and empire democracy and autocracy and people and intelligentsia that colonized all areas of cultural production rather than analyzing larionov s works within the same interpretive frameworks as those of his contemporaries in france or germany such as matisse or kirchner warren explores the russian s negotiations with both nationalism and modernism further this study shows that larionov s group exhibitions public debates and face painting performances were more than a derivative repetition of the techniques of the italian futurists rather these activities were the culmination of his attempt to create a radical primitivism one that exploited the widespread russian desire for an authentic collective identity while resisting imperial efforts to appropriate this revivalism to its own ends

Morocco 2008-12-18 at the beginning of the twentieth century yiddish was widely viewed even by many of its speakers as a corrupt form of german that jews had to abandon if they hoped to engage in serious intellectual cultural or political work yet by 1917 it was the dominant language of the russian jewish press a medium for modern literary criticism a vehicle for science and learning and the foundation of an ideology of jewish liberation the revolutionary roots of modern yiddish 1903 1917 investigates how this change in status occurred and focuses on the three major figures responsible for its transformation barry trachtenberg reveals how following the model set by other nationalist movements that were developing in the russian empire one time revolutionaries such as the literary critic shmuel niger the marxist zionist leader ber borokhov and the linguist nokhem shtif committed themselves to the creation of a new branch of jewish scholarship dedicated to their native language the new yiddish science was concerned with the tasks of standardizing yiddish grammar orthography and word corpus establishing a yiddish literary tradition exploring jewish folk traditions and creating an institutional structure to support their language s development in doing so the author argues they hoped to reimagine russian jewry as a modern nation with a mature language and culture and one that deserved the same collective rights and autonomy that were being demanded by other groups in the empire

Problems of Communism 2011-12-22 why has the european left become so antagonistic towards israel to answer this question colin shindler looks at the struggle between marxism leninism and zionism from the october revolution to today is such antagonism in opposition to the policies of successive israeli governments or is it due to a resurgence of anti semitism the answer is far more complex shindler argues that the new generation of the european left was more influenced by the decolonization movement than by wartime experiences which led it to favor the palestinian cause in the post 1967 period thus the israeli drive to settle the west bank after the six day war enhanced an already existing attitude but did not cause it written by a respected scholar this accessible and balanced work provides a novel account and analytical approach to this important subject israel and the european left will interest students in international politics middle eastern studies as well as anyone who seeks to understand issues related to today s left and the arab israeli conflict

Mikhail Larionov and the Cultural Politics of Late Imperial Russia 2020-02-27 this bibliography first published in 1957 provides citations to north american academic literature on europe central europe the balkans the baltic states and the former soviet union organised by discipline it covers the arts humanities social sciences life sciences and technology

The Revolutionary Roots of Modern Yiddish, 1903-1917 2013-04-03 2005 marks the centenary of russia s first revolution an unplanned spontaneous rejection of tsarist rule that was a response to the bloody sunday massacre of 9th january 1905 a wave of strikes urban uprisings peasant revolts national revolutions and mutinies swept across the russian empire and it proved a crucial turning point in the demise of the autocracy and the rise of a revolutionary socialism that would shape russia europe and the international system for the rest of the twentieth century the centenary of the revolution has prompted scholars to review and reassess our understanding of what happened in 1905 recent opportunities to access archives throughout the former soviet union are yielding new provincial perspectives as well as fresh insights into the roles of national and religious minorities and the parts played by individuals social groups political parties and institutions this text brings together some of the best of this new research and reassessment and includes thirteen chapters written by leading historians from around the world together with an introduction from abraham ascher

Israel and the European Left 2005 this book presents new perspectives and fresh insight into the roles of national and religious minorities and the parts played by individuals social groups political parties and institutions in the 1905 russian revolution

The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies 2011-12-01 explores the life and thought of rabbi max lilienthal who created a new model for the american rabbinate

The Russian Revolution of 1905 1997-02-10 000 000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000000000 0000000000 0000000000000000 00000000 00000 00000000000000 000000000000 000000000000 0000000000000000000000000000000000

The Russian Revolution of 1905 2014-02-18 from former npr moscow correspondent gregory feifer comes an incisive portrait that draws on vivid personal stories to portray the forces that have shaped the russian character for centuries and continue to do so today russians explores the seeming paradoxes of life in russia by unraveling the nature of its people what is it in their history their desires and their conception of themselves that makes them baffling to the west using the insights of his decade as a journalist in russia feifer corrects pervasive misconceptions by showing that much of what appears inexplicable about the country is logical when seen from the inside he gets to the heart of why the world s leading energy producer continues to exasperate many in the international community and he makes clear why president vladimir putin remains popular even as the gap widens between the super rich and the great majority of poor traversing the world s largest country from the violent north caucasus to arctic siberia feifer conducted hundreds of intimate conversations about everything from sex and vodka to russia s complex relationship with the world from fabulously wealthy oligarchs to the destitute elderly babushki who beg in moscow s streets he tells the story of a society bursting with vitality under a leadership rooted in tradition and often on the edge of collapse despite its authoritarian power feifer also draws on formative experiences in russia s past and illustrative workings of its culture to shed much needed light on the purposely hidden functioning of its society before during and after communism woven throughout is an intimate first person account of his family history from his russian mother s coming of age among moscow s bohemian artistic elite to his american father s harrowing vodka fueled run ins with the kgb what emerges is a rare portrait of a unique land of extremes whose forbidding geography merciless climate and crushing corruption has nevertheless produced some of the world s greatest art and some of its most remarkable scientific advances russians is an expertly observed gripping profile of a people who will continue challenging the west for the foreseeable future

Max Lilienthal 2017-07-14 mark edward ruff re examines the bitter controversies in the federal republic of germany over the catholic church s relationship to the nazis

000000000000 2008-05-26 this collection of essays offers a fresh perspective on the definition and origins of terrorism broadening the field to include slave revolts and urban tensions and considering how the war on terrorism had already matured by 1870 as a way to justify often bloody campaigns against labor unions nationalist freedom fighters and reformers

Russians 2021-03-25 the first truly global history of revolutions and revolutionary waves in the modern age from atlantic revolutions to arab spring

The Battle for the Catholic Past in Germany, 1945-1980 2022-06-20 this book tells the story of three young men two french one russian all born the same year when european culture was moving from romanticism to something else in painting music and literature influenced by the environment from which they came all three grew to take a leading role in moving the arts in a bold new direction it was the age when impressionism reinvented what painting could be when naturalism changed how fiction is written and when russia moved from the edges of european society to the vital role it has played ever since leading guiding determining this new course were monet tchaikovsky and zola parallel biographies of these three artistic geniuses follow them from the magic year of their birth to the point when they established themselves as bold original creators in the early 1870s the book explores how they chose to follow careers in creative art how each of them came to play such a central role in their respective domains and how those arts interacted and influenced each other as they move through the cultural world of 19th century europe a panorama appears of the rich intellectual environment of france and russia in that period as well as the unique experiences and talents that led all three to their towering position in modern culture often considered separately art music and literature come together in this study to offer a multifaceted view of a key era in the development of modernism in all the arts

Enemies of Humanity 2023-11-30 how has the distinctive armenian american community expressed its identity as an ethnic minority while assimilating to life in the united states this book examines the role of community leaders and influencers including clergy youth organizers and partisan newspaper

editors in fostering not only a sense of armenian identity but specific ethnic partisan leanings within the group s population against the backdrop of key geopolitical events from the aftermath of the armenian genocide to the creation of an independent and then soviet armenia it explores the rivalry between two major armenian political parties the tashnags and the ramgavars and the relationship that existed between partisan leaders and their broader constituency rather than treating the partisan conflict as simply an impediment to armenian unity benjamin alexander examines the functional if accidental role that it played in keeping certain community institutions alive he further analyses the two camps as representing two conflicting visions of how to be an ethnic group drawing a comparison between the sociology of religion models of comfort religion and challenge religion a detailed political and social history this book integrates the armenian experience into the broader and more familiar narratives of world war i world war ii and the cold war in the usa

Revolutionary World 2013-02-15 estonia latvia and lithuania are often grouped together as the baltic states but these three eastern european countries tied together historically are quite different although each is struggling to find its place within europe and fighting to preserve its own identity the idea of the baltic states is a façade in this book aldis purs dispels the myth of a single coherent baltic identity presenting a radical new view of the region baltic façades illuminates the uniqueness of these three countries and locates them within the larger context of european history also revealing the similarities they share with the rest of the continent he also examines the anxiety the people of estonia latvia and lithuania feel about their own identities and how others see them giving equal weight to developments in politics economics and social and cultural trends he places contemporary events in a longer perspective than traditional cold war inspired views of the region tracing the countries under soviet rule after the end of world war ii through their declarations of independence in the early 1990s and their admission to the european union in 2004 baltic façades is an enlightening look at these three separate though related eastern european countries

Monet, Tchaikovsky, Zola, and the World They Made 2020-05-26 a must read financial history for investors navigating today s volatile global markets following an unprecedented economic boom fed by foreign investment the russian revolution triggered the largest sovereign default in history in bankers and bolsheviks hassan malik tells the story of this boom and bust chronicling the experiences of leading financiers of the day as they navigated one of the most lucrative yet challenging markets of the first modern age of globalization he reveals how a complex web of factors from government interventions to competitive dynamics and cultural influences drove a large inflow of capital during this tumultuous period this gripping book demonstrates how the realms of finance and politics of bankers and bolsheviks grew increasingly intertwined and how investing in russia became a political act with unforeseen repercussions

Ararat in America 2023-09-15 russian liberalism charts the development of liberal ideas and political organizations in russia as well as the implementation of liberal reforms by the russian and soviet governments at various points in time paul robinson s comprehensive survey covers the entire period from the late eighteenth century to the present day robinson demonstrates that liberalism has always lacked strong roots in the russian population being largely espoused by a narrow group of intellectuals whose culture it has reflected and has tended toward a form of historical determinism that sees russia as destined to become like the west many see the current political struggle between russia and the west as being in part a conflict between the liberal west and an illiberal russia by explaining the historical causes of liberalism s failure in that country russian liberalism offers an understanding of a significant aspect of contemporary international affairs after putin s february 2022 invasion of ukraine understanding russian political thought is a matter of considerable importance

Baltic Facades 2012-01-30 europe s uncertain path is an introduction to europe s turbulent history from 1814 to 1914 it presents a clear narrative of the major political events set against the backdrop of social economic and cultural change an introduction to europe s turbulent history from 1814 to 1914 provides students with a solid grounding in the main political events and social changes of the period explains the causes and outcomes of major events the effect of the emergence of mass politics the evolution of political ideologies and the link between foreign and domestic policy offers balanced coverage of eastern western and central europe illustrations maps and figures enhance student understanding

Bankers and Bolsheviks

Russian Liberalism

Europe's Uncertain Path 1814-1914

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