Peter Lavrov The Russian Revolutionary

Peter Lavrov and the Russian Revolutionary Movement - Philip Pomper 1972

Peter Lavrov and the Nature of Russian Society - Alan Kimball

Russian Social Thought - Andrzej Walicki 1977

The Early Political Career of Peter Lavrovich Lavrov 1823-1873 - Robert Alan Kimball 1977


The Russian Revolutionary Intelligentsia - Philip Pomper 1986

The Russian Revolutionary Emigres, 1825-1870 - Martin A. Miller 2019-12-01 When, two generations later, Lenin returned to Russia after decades in Europe and made this vision a reality, his actions built on the foundation laid by his nineteenth-century predecessors.

Varieties of Marxism - Shlomo Avineri 2012-12-06 The essays included in this volume are based on papers delivered at the International Symposium on Varieties of Marxism, held at the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation on June 16-19,1974, and dedicated to the memory of George Lichtheim.

When the idea of such a symposium was first raised, the organizers planned to have George Lichtheim as one of the main speakers at the event. In our last and brief meeting in London, I suggested this to him and Lichtheim gave his consent to attend the symposium, though at that time no date was yet fixed. His tragic death a few months later left a gap not only in the program of the symposium but in Marxist studies generally; it was felt that per haps one way of paying tribute to his contribution to the study of a subject so near to his mind would be to name the symposium in his memory and devote an introductory paper to an attempt at an intellectual portrait of George Lichtheim as an historian of ideas. The volume as published includes all papers delivered at the symposium, with the exception of the papers of J. L. Talmon (Jerusalem) on 'Marxism and Nationalism' and Gajo Petrovic (Zagreb) on 'Yugoslav Marxism'. Appendixed is also a short obituary written by me on Lichtheim for the journal Political Science published by the American Political Science Association.

Russian Social Media Influence - Todd C. Helmus 2018-04-12 Russia employs a sophisticated social media campaign against former Soviet states that includes news tweets, nonattributed comments on web pages, troll and bot social media accounts, and fake hashtag and Twitter campaigns. Nowhere is this trend more tangible than in Ukraine. Researchers analyzed social media conversations with regional and security experts to understand the critical ingredients to countering this campaign.

Historical Letters - Peter Lavrov 2020

Road to Revolution - Avraham Yarmolinsky 2014-07-14 This book traces the history of revolutionary movements in nineteenth-century Russia, ending with the great famine of 1891-92, by which time Marxism was already in the ascendant. Originally published in 1986. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Danubian Principalities - N. Gulescu 1858

Revolution Goes East - Tatiana Linkhoeva 2020-03-15 Revolution Goes East is an intellectual history that applies a novel global perspective to the classic story of the rise of communism and the various reactions it provoked in Imperial Japan. Tatiana Linkhoeva demonstrates how contemporary discussions of the Russian Revolution, its containment, and the issue of imperialism played a fundamental role in shaping Japan's imperial society and state. In this bold approach, Linkhoeva explores attitudes toward the Soviet Union and the communist movement among the Japanese military and politicians, as well as interwar leftist and rightist intellectuals and activists. Her book draws on extensive research in both published and archival documents, including memoirs, newspaper and journal articles, political pamphlets, and Comintern archives. Revolution Goes East presents us with a compelling argument that the interwar Japanese Left replicated the Orientalist outlook of Marx-Leninism in its relationship with the rest of Asia, and that this proved to be its undoing. Furthermore, Linkhoeva shows that Japanese imperial anticommunism was based on geopolitical interests for the stability of the empire rather than on fear of communist ideology.

Marx and Russia - James D. White 2018-09-06 Marx and Russia is a chronological account of the evolution of Marxian thought from the publication of Das Kapital in Russian translation to the suppression of independent ideological currents by Stalin at the end of the 1920s. The book demonstrates the progressive emergence of different schools of Marxist thinking in the revolutionary era in Russia. Starting from Marx's own connections with Russian revolutionaries and scholars, James D. White examines the contributions of such figures as Sieber, Plekhanov, Lenin, Bogdanov, Trotsky, Bukharin and Stalin to Marxian ideology in Russia. Using primary documents, biographical sketches and a helpful timeline, the book provides a useful guide for students to orientate themselves among the various Marxist ideologies which they encounter in modern Russian history. White also incorporates valuable new research for Russian history specialists in a vital volume for anyone interested in the history of Marxism, Soviet history and the history of Russia across the modern period.

Memory Politics in Contemporary Russia - Marielle Wijermars 2018-07-11 This book examines the societal dynamics of memory politics in Russia. Since Vladimir Putin became president, the Russian central government has increasingly actively employed cultural memory to claim political legitimacy and discredit all forms of political opposition. The rhetorical use of the past has become a defining characteristic of Russian politics, creating a historical foundation for the regime’s emphasis on a strong state and centralised leadership. Exploring memory politics, this book analyses a wide range of actors, from the central government and the Russian Orthodox Church, to filmmaker and cultural heavyweight Nikita Mikhalkov and radical thinkers such as Aleksandr Dugin. In addition, in view of the steady decline in media freedom since 2000, it critically examines the role of cinema and television in shaping and spreading these narratives. Thus, this book aims to gain a better understanding of the various means through which the Russian government practices its memory politics (e.g., the role of state media) and, on the other hand, to sufficiently value the existence of alternative and critical voices and criticism that existing studies tend to overlook. Contributing to current debates in the field of memory studies and of current affairs in Russia and Eastern Europe, this book will be of interest to scholars working in the fields of Russian Studies, Cultural Memory Studies, Nationalism and National Identity, Political Communication, Film, Television and Media Studies.
Late Marx and the Russian Road—Teodor Shanin 2019-02-15 Explores Marx’s attitude to “developing” societies. Includes translations of Marx’s notes from the 1880s, among the most important finds of the last century.

Post-Imperium—Dimitri V. Trenin 2011-08-01 The war in Georgia. Tensions with Ukraine and other nearby countries. Moscow’s bid to consolidate its “zone of privileged interests” among the Commonwealth of Independent States. These volatile situations all raise questions about the nature of and prospects for Russia’s relations with its neighbors. In this book, Carnegie scholar Dimitri Trenin argues that Moscow needs to drop the notion of creating an exclusive power center out of the post-Soviet space. Like other former European empires, Russia will need to reinvent itself as a global player and as part of a wider community. Trenin’s vision of Russia is an open Euro-Pacific country that is savvy in its use of soft power and fully reconciled with its former borders and dependents. He acknowledges that this scenario may sound too optimistic but warns that the alternative is not a new version of the historic empire but instead is the ultimate marginalization of Russia.

Late Stalinism—Evgeny Dobrenko 2020-07-14 How the last years of Stalin’s rule led to the formation of the imperial Soviet consciousness. This nuanced historical analysis of late Stalinism organized chronologically around the main events of the period—beginning with Victory in May 1945 and concluding with the death of Stalin in March 1953—Evgeny Dobrenko analyzes key cultural texts to trace the emergence of an imperial Soviet consciousness that, he argues, still defines the political and cultural profile of modern Russia.

The Russian Tradition—Tibor Szamuely 1974

The Degaev Affair—Richard Pipes 2003-01-01 The well-known historian Pipes uses previously unexplored Russian archives to draw a brilliant psychological, political, and sociological portrait of Degaev—a committed terrorist in Russia and an admired professor in America. 18 illustrations.

Putin’s Syrian Gambit—John W. Parker 2017

The Controversy Over Capitalism—Andrzej Walicki 1989 This book presents an analysis of classical Russian Populism, shown as an ideological structure within which many positions were possible. Walicki studies the confrontation of Populism and Marxism: changing attitudes toward Marxism in the Populist milieu and the controversy between Populists and Marxists over the future of the Russian. The Controversy over Capitalism, available here in paper for the first time, reinterprets the ideology of Russian Populism. Andrzej Walicki argues that Populism is a reaction to the development of capitalism in Russia and a response to the capitalist economy and socialist ideologies of the West.

Ideology and Atheism in the Soviet Union—William van den Bercken 2019-05-01 The series Religion and Society (RS) contributes to the exploration of religions as social systems—both in Western and non-Western societies; in particular, it examines religions in their differentiation from, and interaction with, other cultural systems, such as art, economy, law and politics. Due attention is given to paradigmatic case or comparative studies that exhibit a clear theoretical orientation with the empirical and historical data of religion and such aspects of religion as ritual, the religious imagination, constructions of tradition, iconography, or media. In addition, the formation of religious communities, their construction of identity, and their relation to society and the wider public are key issues of this series.

What Is to Be Done?—Nikolai Chernyshevsky 2014-05-30 Almost from the moment of its publication in 1863, Nikolai Chernyshevsky’s novel, What Is to Be Done?, had a profound impact on the course of Russian literature and politics. The idealized image it offered of dedicated and self-sacrificing intellectuals transforming society by means of scientific knowledge served as a model of inspiration for Russia’s revolutionary intelligentsia. On the one hand, the novel’s condemnation of moderate reform helped to bring about the irrevocable break between radical intellectuals and liberal reformers; on the other, Chernyshevsky’s socialist vision polarized conservative’s opposition to institutional reform. Lenin himself called Chernyshevsky “the greatest and most talented protagonist of socialism before Marx”. And the controversy surrounding What Is to Be Done? exacerbated the conflicts that eventually led to the Russian Revolution. Michael R. Katz’s readable and compelling translation is now the definitive unabridged English-language version, brilliantly capturing the extraordinary qualities of the original. William G. Wagner has provided full annotations to Chernyshevsky’s allusions and references and to the, sources of his ideas, and has appended a critical bibliography. An introduction by Katz and Wagner places the novel in the context of nineteenth-century Russian social, political, and intellectual history and literature, and explores its importance for several generations of Russian radicals.

New Myth, New World—Bernice Glazer Rosenthal 2010-11-01

Darwin in Russian Thought—Alexander Vucinich 2021-01-08 This title is part of UC Press’s Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press’s mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1988.

Jewish Materialism—Eliyahu Stern 2018-03-20 A paradigm-shifting account of the modern Jewish experience, from one of the most creative young historians of his generation. To understand the organizing framework of modern Judaism, Eliyahu Stern believes that we should look deeper and farther than the Holocaust, the establishment of the State of Israel, and the influence and affluence of American Jewry. Against the revolutionary backdrop of mid-nineteenth-century Europe, Stern unravels the path that led a group of rabbis, scientists, communal leaders, and political upstarts to reconstruct the core tenets of Judaism and join the vanguard of twentieth-century revolutionary politics. In the face of dire poverty and rampant anti-Semitism, they mobilized Judaism for projects directed at ensuring the fair and equal distribution of resources in society. Their program drew as much from the universalism of Karl Marx and Charles Darwin as from the messianism and utopianism of biblical and Kabbalistic works. Once described as a religion consisting of rituals, reason, and rabbinics, Judaism was now also rooted in land, labor, and bodies. Exhaustively researched, this original, revisionist account challenges our standard narratives of nationalism, secularization, and de-Judaization.

Family Networks and the Russian Revolutionary Movement, 1870-1940—Katya Turton 2017-12-04 This book explores the role played by families in the Russian revolutionary movement and the first decades of the Soviet regime. While revolutionaries were expected to sever all family ties or at the very least put political concerns before personal ones, in practice this was rarely achieved. In the underground, revolutionaries of all stripes, from populists to social-democrats, relied on siblings, spouses, children and parents to help them conduct party tasks, with the appearance of domesticity regularly thwarting police interference. Family networks were also vital when the worst happened and revolutionaries were imprisoned or exiled. After the revolution, these family networks continued to function in the building of the new Soviet regime and amongst the socialist opponents who tried to resist the Bolsheviks. As the Party persecuted its socialist enemies and eventually turned on threats perceived within its ranks, it deliberately included the spouses and relatives of its opponents in an attempt to destroy family networks for good.

Workers and Intellectuals in Late Imperial Russia—Reginald E. Zehnik 1999

Memory Laws, Memory Wars—Nikolay Koposov 2017-10-12 A major contribution to our understanding of present-day historical consciousness through a study of memory laws across Europe.

Lenin’s Brother: The Origins of the October Revolution—Philip Pomper 2010-01-25 The gripping untold story of a terrorist leader whose death would catapult his brother—Lenin—to revolution. In 1886, Alexander Ulyanov, a brilliant biology student, joined a small group of students at St. Petersburg University to plot the assassination of Russia’s tsar. Known as “Second First March” for the date of their action, this group failed dismally in their mission, and its leaders, Alexander included, were executed. History has largely forgotten Alexander, but for the most
important consequence of his execution: his younger brother, Vladimir, went on to lead the October Revolution of 1917 and head the new Soviet government under his revolutionary pseudonym “Lenin.” Probing the Ulyanov family archives, historian Philip Pomper uncovers Alexander’s transformation from ascetic student to terrorist, and the impact his fate had on Lenin. Vividly portraying the psychological dynamics of a family that would change history, Lenin’s Brother is a perspective-changing glimpse into Lenin’s formative years—and his subsequent behavior as a revolutionary.

**Roots of Revolution**-Franco Venturi 2001 Long recognized as a classic, Venturi's authoritative work captures the early and intriguing period of the Russian Revolution. Starting with the 1848 rebellion and ending with the 1888 assassination of Alexander II, it examines Russia’s internal and external problems, the ideals and beliefs of her subjects, and, most importantly, the conspiracies and struggles through which populism expressed itself. With a revised author's introduction. "The most thorough survey of the Russian revolutionary movement before 1881...penetrating and readable, with an admirable balance between biography, theory and action."—TLS. "...profound and wide-ranging..."—C.V. Wedgwood.

**The Worlds of S. An-sky**-Gabriella Safran 2006 The author of "The Dybbuk," Shloyme-Zanvl Rappoport, known as An-sky (1863-1920), was a figure of immense versatility and also ambiguity in Russian and Jewish intellectual, literary, and political spheres. Drawing together leading historians, ethnographers, literary scholars, and others, this far-ranging, multi-disciplinary examination of An-sky is the fullest ever produced.

**Memoirs of a Revolutionist**-Vera Figner 1991 Born into the comforts of the Russian aristocracy in 1852, Vera Figner as a child harbored the fairy-tale dream of one day becoming tsarina. By the age of thirty-two, however, Figner had become one of Russia's most vocal revolutionaries, a terrorist and member of the Executive Committee of the People's Will party, and a prisoner sentenced for life for her involvement in the assassination of Alexander II. In this classic memoir, Figner recounts her journey from aristocrat to revolutionary, candidly relating the experiences that shaped her ideas and provoked her to political action and violence. As she reflects on her own lifelong commitment to improving the lives of ordinary Russians, she reveals much about the concept, structure, and leadership behind the radical movement in late nineteenth-century Russia. In his incisive introduction to this edition, Richard Stites discusses the importance of the memoir as a personal testimony and provides background for understanding a courageous woman's role in the struggle for political change.

**Crime and Punishment in Early Modern Russia**-Nancy Kollmann 2012-10-11 Magisterial account of criminal law in early modern Russia in a wider European and Eurasian context.

**Apostles Into Terrorists**-Vera Broido 1977

**The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution: Reminiscences and Letters of Catherine Breshkovsky**-Alice Stone Blackwell 2018-02-07 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

**Central Asia**-P. Stobdan 2014 Central Asia remains both stable and unpredictable after 20 years of its reemergence. The states here continue to undergo complex nation-building process, which is far from complete, but they firmly remain insulated by Russia and but more increasingly so by China. Only Kyrgyzstan has so far uniquely followed a liberal polity, but this young country had to cope with two revolutions before achieving a parliamentary democracy in 2010. However, the institution of democracy remains weak because of some difficult and intricate internal and external challenges i.e., economic, ethnic, Islamic, narcotic along with convoluted strategic games played by major powers in Kyrgyzstan. It is the only country in the world that hosts military bases of both Russia and the United States. The country retains strong Chinese economic influence. The hook is an attempt to provide an overview of political and strategic processes at work in the region by taking the case of Kyrgyzstan, tracing the events erupted since 2005 and more after 2010. It contains aspects of India’s engagement in Kyrgyzstan and throws light on India’s newly launched 'Connect Central Asia' policy.

**The Structure of Mind in History**-Philip Pomper 1985-06-06 The Structure of Mind in History

**Russian Nationalism, Past and Present**-G. Hosking 1998-07-15 This book looks at the past and present condition of Russian nationalism. Its chapters examine the influence of tsarist and Soviet official policies upon national identity, and seek to explain the broader political, social and cultural factors which helped or hindered the ambitions of rulers. The changeability of Russian national consciousness is emphasised. Several chapters also highlight the various long-standing inhibitions to the emergence of a consolidated civic nationalism in a Russian Federation which gained its independence at the break-up of the USSR.
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