Dostoevsky's Dialectics and the Problem of Sin

Dostoevsky's Dialectics and the Problem of Sin: Kaana Blank 2010-07-31 In Dostoevsky's Dialectics and the Problem of Sin, Kaana Blank borrows from ancient Greek, Chinese, and Christian dialectical traditions to formulate a dynamic image of Dostoevsky's dialectics—distinct from Hegelian dialectics—as a philosophy of "compatible contradictions." Expanding on the classical triad of Goodness, Beauty, and Truth, Blank guides us through Dostoevsky's most difficult paradoxes: goodness that begets evil, beautiful personalities that bring about suffering, and the problem of death and reprieve. Dostoevsky's philosophy of contradictions, this book demonstrates, contributes to the development of antinomian thought in the writings of early twentieth-century Russian religious thinkers and to the development of Bakhtin's dialogueism. Dostoevsky's Dialectics and the Problem of Sin marks an important and original intervention into the enduring debate over Dostoevsky's spiritual philosophy.

Dostoevsky's Unfinished Journey

Dostoevsky's Unfinished Journey: Robin Feuer Miller 2007-01-01 How does Dostoevsky's fiction illuminate questions that are important to us today? What does the author have to say about memory, the nation, the nature of evil, and why we read? How did his readings of such writers as Rousseau, Maturin, and Dickens filter into his own novelistic consciousness? And what happens to a novel like Crime and Punishment when it is the subject of a classroom discussion or a conversation? In this original and wide-ranging book, Dostoevsky scholar Robin Feuer Miller approaches the author's major works from a variety of angles and offers a new set of keys to understanding Dostoevsky's world. Taking Dostoevsky's own conversion as her point of departure, Miller explores themes of conversion and healing in his fiction, where spiritual and artistic transfigurations abound. She also addresses questions of literary influence, intertextuality, and the potency of what the author termed "ideas in the air." For readers new to Dostoevsky's writings as well as those deeply familiar with them, Miller offers lucid insights into his works and into their continuing power to engage readers in our own times.

Dostoevsky's Konstantin Mochaisky 1967 Dostoevsky's writings are criticized individually and in relation to one another against the background of his life and thought

Remembering The End

Remembering The End: P. Travis Kroeker 2018-03-08 Dostoevsky was one of those writers of the nineteenth century who came to be regarded by many readers in the following century as a prophet. How can we remain faithful to him, and see what he does for us now, in the early twenty-first century? Remembering The End explores and assesses Dostoevsky's critique of modernity, with particular focus on the Grand Inquisitor (in The Brothers Karamazov), where his prophetic vision finds its most explicit expression. The authors write to elucidate the spiritual realism of Dostoevsky's bibliocally charged art, and to show how it can help us to remember who we are in this modern/postmodern moment in which-as individuals and members of communities-we are required to make critical choices about the meaning of justice, history, truth and happiness. The book will be of interest to readers in comparative literature, ethics, political theory, philosophy, religious studies and theology.

Dostoevsky's The Devils

Dostoevsky's The Devils: William J. Leatherbarrow 1998 The most openly political of Dostoevsky's four major novels, The Devils has left literary scholars intrigued with its difficult narrative structure which veers back and forth between first and third person, and fascinated by the political overtones and social commentary it includes. For these reasons, The Devils often anchors courses on Dostoevsky's works. This critical companion contains essays that shed light on both the tricky literary structure of the novel as well as its social and political components.

Dostoevsky and the Affirmation of Life

Dostoevsky and the Affirmation of Life: Predrag Cicovacki 2014-02-18 Dostoevsky's philosophy of life is unfolded in this searching analysis of his five greatest works: Notes from the Underground, Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, The Possessed, and The Brothers Karamazov. Predrag Cicovacki deals with a fundamental issue in Dostoevsky's opus neglected by all of his commentators: How can we affirm life and preserve a healthy optimism in the face of an increasingly troublesome reality? This work displays the vital significance of Dostoevsky's philosophy for understanding the human condition in the twenty-first century. The main task of this insightful effort is to reconstruct and examine Dostoevsky's "aesthetically" motivated affirmation of life, based on cycles of transgression and restoration. If life has no meaning, as his central figures claim, it is absurd to affirm life and pointless to live. Since Dostoevsky's doubts concerning the meaning of life resonate so deeply in our own age of pessimism and relativism, the central question of this book, whether Dostoevsky can overcome the skepticism of his most brilliant creation, is inately relevant. This volume includes a thorough literary analysis of Dostoevsky's texts, yet even those who have not read all of these novels will find Cicovacki's analysis interesting and enthralling. The reader will easily extrapolate Cicovacki's own philosophical interpretation of Dostoevsky's literary heritage.

Explaining Mantras

Explaining Mantras: Robert A. Yelle 2004-03-01 First Published in 2003. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The Russian Religious Renaissance of the Twentieth Century

The Russian Religious Renaissance of the Twentieth Century: Nicolas Zernov 2021-09-09 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base as we know it. 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 copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Dostoevsky's Religion

Dostoevsky's Religion: Steven Cassidy 2005-05-02 Any reader of Dostoevsky is immediately struck by the importance of religion within the world of his fiction. That said, it is very difficult to locate a coherent set of religious beliefs within Dostoevsky's works, and to argue that the writer embraced these beliefs. This book provides a trenchant reassessment of his religion by showing how Dostoevsky used religion, as well as the vehicle for exploring human psychology in the troubled political, social and spiritual context of 19th century Russia. This translation by Carsten Garnett from the original Russian is widely regarded as a reference. Garnett translated seventy volumes of Russian prose for publication, including all of Dostoevsky's novels. Dostoevsky's works of fiction include 17 short stories, in this edition we present 7 stories, including 2 of his most famous works "White Nights" and "Notes From the Underground". WHITE NIGHTS, NOTES FROM UNDERGROUND, A FAINT HEART, A CHRISTMAS TREE AND A WEDDING, POLZUNKOV, A LITTLE HERO and MR. PROHARTCHIN.

The Norms of Answerability

The Norms of Answerability: Greg M. Nielsen 2012-01-24 Explores the relevance of Bakhtin's thought to social theory.

Dostoevsky's The Idiot

Dostoevsky's The Idiot: Liza Knapp 1998 This book is designed to guide readers through Dostoevsky's The Idiot, first published in 1869 and generally considered to be his most mysterious and confusing work.

The Genesis of The Brothers Karamazov

The Genesis of The Brothers Karamazov: Robert L. Belknap 1990 Belknap (Slavic languages, Columbia U.) traces Dostoevsky's last, great novel to its sources, exploring how the author consciously transformed his experience and his readings to construct the work. It is both a lucid analysis of a complex and difficult text and an inquiry into the process of literary creation. Annotation copyright Book News, Inc. P.

Dostoevsky's Rowan Williams 2008-04-09 When an Archbishop of Canterbury takes time off to write a book about Dostoevsky, this is a sign of great hope and encouragement for The Church of England and for all those who seek God. The current rash of books hostile to religious faith will one day be an interesting subject for some sociological analysis. But to counter such work, is a book of the profoundest kind about the nature and purpose of religious belief. Terrorism, child abuse, absent fathers and the fragmentation of the family, the secularisation and the sexualisation of culture, the future of liberal democracy, the clash of cultures and the nature of national identity - so many of the anxieties that we think of as being quintessentially features of the early twenty-first century and on, are present in the work of Dostoevsky - in his letters, his journalism and above all in his fiction. The world we inhabit as readers of his novels is one in which the question of what human beings owe to each other is left painfully and shockingly open and there is no place to stand from which we can construct a clear moral landscape. But the novels of Dostoevsky continually press home what else might be possible if we - characters and readers - saw the world in another light, the light provided by faith. In order to respond to such a challenge the novels invite us to imagine precisely those extremes of failure, suffering and desolation. There is an unresolved tension in Dostoevsky's novels - a tension between believing and not believing in the existence of God. In The Brothers Karamazov, we can all receive Ivan with a terrible kind of delight. Ivan's picture of himself we immediately recognise as self-portrait. The god that is dead for him is dead for us. This Karamazov God of tension and terror is often the only one we are able to find. This extraordinary book will speak to our generation like few others.

White Nights and Other Stories

White Nights and Other Stories: Fyodor Dostoevsky 2012-12-28 Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky (1821 – 1881), sometimes transliterated Dostoevsky, was a Russian novelist, short story writer, and essayist. He is regarded as the vehicle for exploring human psychology in the troubled political, social and spiritual context of 19th century Russia. This translation by Caryl Emerson was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies. The work is comprised of 31 stories, 21 short stories, and 10 novellas. The stories in this book are the stories Dostoevsky wrote between 1860 and 1866, and they include such famous works as "White Nights" and "Notes From the Underground". WHITE NIGHTS, NOTES FROM UNDERGROUND, A FAINT HEART, A CHRISTMAS TREE AND A WEDDING, POLZUNKOV, A LITTLE HERO and MR. PROHARTCHIN.

The Norms of Answerability

The Norms of Answerability: Greg M. Nielsen 2012-01-24 Explores the relevance of Bakhtin's thought to social theory.

Dostoevsky's Fyodor Dostoevsky 2011-09-30 The most innovative and challenging writer of fiction in his generation in Russia, Guardian Based on a real-life crime which horrified Russia in 1869, Dostoevsky intended his novel to castigate the fanaticism of his country's new political reformers, particularly those known as nihilists. Blackly funny, grotesque and shocking, Demons is a disturbing portrait of five young men saturated in ideology and bent on destruction, and a compelling study of terrorism. 'Marvelous...a fluid and well-paced translation' Observer.
Dostoevsky's Secrets—Carlo Apollonio Flath 2009-01-14 When Fyodor Dostoevsky proclaims that he is a "realist in a higher sense," it is because the facts are irrelevant to his truth. And it is in this spirit that Apollonio approaches Dostoevsky's work, reading through the facts—the text—of his canonical novels for the deeper truth that they distort, mask, and, ultimately, disclose. This sort of reading against the grain is, Apollonio suggests, precisely what these works, with their emphasis on the hidden and the private and their narrative reliance on secrecy and slander, demand. In each work Apollonio focuses on one character or theme caught in the compromising, self-serving, or distorting narrative lens. Who, she asks, really exploits whom in Poor Folk? Does "White Nights" ever escape the dream state? What is actually lost—and what is won—in The Gambler? Is Svidrigailov, of such ill repute in Crime and Punishment, in fact an exemplar of generosity and truth? Who, in Demons, is truly demonic? Here we see how Dostoevsky has crafted his novels to help us see these distorting filters and develop the critical skills to resist their anaesthetic effect. Apollonio's readings show how Dostoevsky's paradoxes counter and usurp our comfortable assumptions about the way the world is and offer access to a deeper, immanent essence. His works gain power when we read beyond the primitive logic of external appearances and recognize the deeper life of the text.

The Thinking Reed—Boris Kagarlitsky 1989-07-17 Traces the intellectual history of modern Russia, looks at the changing attitudes of the Soviet government towards the intellectuals, and discusses the new policy of glasnost openness

The Political Forms of Modern Society—Claude Lefort 1986-08-26 Claude Lefort is one of the leading social and political theorists in France today. This anthology of his most important work published over the last four decades makes his writing widely accessible to an English-speaking audience for the first time. With exceptional skill Lefort combines the analysis of contemporary political events with a sensitivity to the history of political thought. His critical account of the development of bureaucracy and totalitarianism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is a timely contribution to current debates about the nature and shortcomings of these societies. His incisive analyses of Marx's theory of history and concept of ideology provide the backdrop for a highly original account of the political forms in which they take shape. His discussion of mass movements develops a political position based on a reappraisal of the idea of human rights and a reconsideration of what "democracy" means today. The Political Forms of Modern Society is a major contribution to contemporary social and political theory. The volume includes a substantial introduction that describes the context of Lefort's writings and highlights the central themes of his work.

Zhivago's Children—Vladislav Zubok 2011 Among the least-chronicled aspects of post-World War II European intellectual and cultural history is the story of the Russian intelligentsia after Stalin. Vladislav Zubok turns a compelling subject into a portrait as intimate as it is provocative. Zhivago's children, the spiritual heirs of Boris Pasternak's noble doctor, were the last of their kind - an intellectual and artistic community committed to a civic, cultural, and moral mission.

Dostoevsky—Joseph Frank 2003-09-22 This fifth and final volume of Joseph Frank's biography of Fyodor Dostoevsky details the last decade of the writer's life, a time that won him the universal approval towards which he always aspired.

A New Word on The Brothers Karamazov—Robert Louis Jackson 2004 Clear and compelling new readings of Dostoevsky's last and greatest novel.

The Resurrection of the Body in Western Christianity, 200-1336—Caroline Walker Bynum 2017-11-21 A classic of medieval studies, The Resurrection of the Body in Western Christianity, 200-1336 traces ideas of death and resurrection in early and medieval Christianity. Caroline Walker Bynum explores problems of the body and identity in devotional and theological literature, suggesting that medieval attitudes toward the body still shape modern notions of the individual. This expanded edition includes her 1995 article "Why All the Fuss About the Body? A Medievalist's Perspective," which takes a broader perspective on the book's themes. It also includes a new introduction that explores the context in which the book and article were written, as well as why the Middle Ages matter for how we think about the body and life after death today.

Dostoevsky—Joseph Frank 2020-03-31 This volume, the fourth of five planned in Joseph Frank's widely acclaimed biography of Dostoevsky, covers the six most remarkably productive years in the novelist's career. It was in this short span of time that Dostoevsky produced three of his greatest novels—Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, and The Devils—and two of his best novellas, The Gambler and The Eternal Husband. All these masterpieces were written in the midst of harrowing practical and economic circumstances, as Dostoevsky moved from place to place, frequently giving way to his passion for roulette. Having remarried and fled from Russia to escape importuning creditors and grasping dependents, he could not return for fear of being thrown into debtor's prison. He and his young bride, who twice made him a father, lived obscurely and penuriously in Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, as he toiled away at his writing, their only source of income. All the while, he worried that his recurrent epileptic attacks were impairing his literary capacities. His enforced exile intensified not only his love for his native land but also his abhorrence of the doctrines of Russian Orthodoxy.

The Muslim Question and Russian Imperial Governance—Elena I. Campbell 2015-01-26 "A major contribution to the history of nationality, religious identity, and governance in late imperial Russia." —William G. Rosenberg, coauthor of Processing the Past from the time of the Crimean War through the fall of the Tsar, the question of what to do about the Russian empire's large Muslim population was a highly contested issue among educated Russians both inside and outside the government. As formulated in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Muslim Question comprised a complex set of ideas and concerns that centered on the problems of reimagining and governing the tremendously diverse Russian empire in the face of the challenges presented by the modernizing world. Basing her analysis on extensive research in archival and primary sources, Elena I. Campbell reconstructs the issues, debates, and personalities that shaped the development of Russian policies toward the empire's Muslims and the impact of the Muslim Question on the modernizing path that Russia would follow. "Readable, original, and endlessly interesting, Campbell’s book deserves the very highest praise." —Journal of Islamic Studies "Campbell’s book shows how profound official Islamophobia paradoxically led to the preservation of earlier confessional structures, grubbing non-interference with the spiritual and social life of most Muslim communities, a restraining hand on the actions (if not the rhetoric) of Orthodox missionaries, and a certain uneasy toleration." —Slavonic and East European Review "A major contribution to the understanding of Russia’s ‘Muslim Question’—past and present. . .Recommended." —Choice

The Hamburg Score—Viktor Shklovsky 2017-02-24 The Hamburg Score (Gamburgsky schyot) is "a very important concept," wrote Viktor Shklovsky, the famous Russian literary critic and founder of Russian formalism, in 1928. All writers cheat in composition and allow themselves to lose a fight at the behest of the organizers. But once a year wrestlers gather in Hamburg and fight in private among themselves. It is a long, hard, ugly competition. But this is the only way that they can reveal their real class. It is in this way that Shklovsky has the leading literary come to a reckoning of their real worth. This collection of essays and memoirs published in 1928 represents one of the last of the great critic's works to be translated into English and will be a treasure for both Shklovsky scholars and lovers of literature alike.

The Leningrad Blockade, 1941-1944—Richard Dimbleby 2012-06-26 Based largely on formerly top-secret Soviet archival documents (including 66 reproduced documents and 70 illustrations), this book portrays the inner workings of the communist party and secret police during Germany's horrific 1941-44 siege of Leningrad, during which close to one million citizens perished. It shows how the city's inhabitants responded to the extraordinary demands placed upon them, encompassing both the activities of the political, security, and military elite as well as the actions and attitudes of ordinary Leningradins.

Black Sun—Julia Kristeva 1989 Looks at the psychological nature of depression and discusses its portrayal in literature and art

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