Prelude To Revolution The Petrograd Bolsheviks And The July 1917 Uprising

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 Bolsheviks and the July 1917 uprising - Alexander Rabinowitch

Prelude to Revolution; the Petrograd Bolsheviks and the July 1917 Uprising - Alexander Rabinowitch 1968 "... an expert work... remarkable for its objectivity, judiciousness, and its sure handling of the available evidence." - Political Science Quarterly. "... a fine piece of historical writing." - Soviet Studies "An able and scholarly inquiry into the perplexing abortive Petrograd uprising of June and July 1917... a very interesting view of revolutionary action on the local level." - Foreign Affairs First published in 1968, this pioneering study of revolutionary events in Petrograd in the summer of 1917 revised the established view of the Bolsheviks as a monolithic, party. Rabinowitch documents how the party's pluralistic nature had crucial implications for the outcome of the revolution in October.

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 2000 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.

Year One of the Russian Revolution - Victor Serge 2017-01-15 An eyewitness account of the world-changing uprising—from the author of Memoirs of a Revolutionary. "A truly remarkable individual... an heroic work" (Richard Alday of Counterfire). Brimming with the honesty and passionate conviction for which he has become famous, Victor Serge's account of the first year of the Russian Revolution—through all of its achievements and challenges—captures both the heroism of the mass upsurge that gave birth to Soviet democracy and the crippling circumstances that began to chip away at its historic gains. Year One of the Russian Revolution is Serge's attempt to defend the early days of the revolution against those, like Stalin, who would claim its legacy as justification for the repression of dissent within Russia. Praise for Victor Serge: "Serge is one of the most compelling of twentieth-century ethical and literary heroes." - Susan Mintag, MacArthur Fellow and winner of the National Book Award "His political recollections are very important, because they reflect so well the mood of this lost generation... His articles and books speak for themselves, and we would be poorer without them." - Partisan Review "I know of no other writer with whom Serge can be very usefully compared. The essence of the man and his books is to be found in his attitude to the truth." - John Berger, Booker Prize-winning author "The novels, poems, memoirs and other writings of Victor Serge are among the finest works of literature inspired by the October Revolution that brought the working class to power in Russia in 1917." - Scott Mcleem, writer of the weekly "Intellectual Affairs" column for Inside Higher Ed

Russia, 1917 - George Katkov 1979

Red Petrograd - S. A. Smith 1985-03-14 Deals with problem of workers' control in Russia.

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.

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 archival-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 by now familiar 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.

The 'Russian' Civil Wars, 1916-1926 - Jonathan Smele 2016-01-15 This volume offers a comprehensive and original analysis and reconceptualisation of the compendium of struggles that wracked the collapsing Tsarist empire and the emergent USSR, profoundly affecting the history of the twentieth century. Indeed, the reverberations of those decade-long wars echo to the present day - not despite, but because of the collapse of the Soviet Union, which re-opened many old wounds, from the Baltic to the Caucasus. Contemporary memorialising and 'de-memorialising' of these wars, therefore form part of the book's focus, but at its heart lie the struggles between various Russian political and military forces which sought to inherit and preserve, or even expand, the territory of the tsars, overlain with examinations of the attempts of many non-Russian national and religious groups to divide the former empire. The reasons why some of the latter were successful (Poland and Finland, for example), while others (Ukraine, Georgia and the Muslim Basmachi) were not, are as much the author's concern as are explanations as to why the chief victors of the 'Russian' Civil Wars were the Bolsheviks. Tellingly, the work begins and ends with battles in Central Asia - a theatre of the 'Russian' Civil Wars that was closer to Mumbai than it was to Moscow.


Petersburg, Crucible of Cultural Revolution - Katerina Clark 1995 One of the most creative periods of Russian culture and the most energized period of the Revolution coincided in 1913-1931. Clark focuses on the complex negotiations among the revolution, the utopian striving of politicians and intellectuals, the local culture system, and the arena of contemporary European and American culture.


The Social Prelude to Stalinism - Roger Pethybridge 1974-06-18

Leaflets of the Russian Revolution - 2018-11-27 When workers and peasants rose up across Russia and smashed the centuries old Tsarist autocracy their actions reverberated across the world, and continue to inspire activists to this day. This carefully assembled and expertly translated collection of documents from the Petrograd socialist movement in 1917 provides contemporary readers with a firsthand glimpse into the revolutionary ferment as it unfolds. In Leaflets of the Russian Revolution, Barbara Allen selects and introduces the pamphlets and other agitational material that give life to
The Third Revolution
Mark D. Steinberg 2017-09-26 A century ago, the three-hundred-year-old Romanov dynasty was toppled, replaced first by an interim government and then by the world’s first self-proclaimed socialist state. This was no narrative of ten earth-shaking days but one of months and years of compounding strife, a struggle forpower by competing ideologies and regions and classes and political parties and ethnicities, all rushing to fill the vacuum left by the collapse of the tsarist regime, brought down by the First World War, that massive crisis in state-centred violence. At the center of it all is the unlikely triumph of Lenin’s Bolsheviks, first in their ruthless seizure of power and then, by institutionalizing violence and terror, their eventual victory over equally brutal but less effective opposition. For seven years, through war, revolutionary upheaval, and civil strife, one Russia replaced another; old institutions and ways of life were wiped away or adapted to new purposes. Lenin’s state and the ideology of the Russian Revolution brings to life the events that sparked and then fueled the revolution as it spread out across the vast territories of an entire empire - from St. Petersburg and Moscow across the Steppes, the Caucasus, and Siberia, to the Pacific Rim. Russia in Flames is a vivid account of a state in crisis so profound and transformative that it not only shook the world but irreducibly altered it.

Voices of Revolution, 1917: The Russian Revolution, 1905-1921
Murray Bookchin 2004-06-15 Comprehensive account of the great revolutions that swept over Europe and America. 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 double perspective of the working class and the Communist Party in those years. It is based on extensive original research of the actions and reactions of the party leadership and ranks, of dissidents and members of other parties, and of trade union activists and ordinary factory workers. It discusses working-class collective action before, during and after the crisis of 1921, when the Bolsheviks faced some of their greatest political and military challenges. It is an introduction to the documents, an introduction to the century, and a comprehensive 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 1917 and 1918.

The Russian Revolution in Retreat, 1920-24
Simone Pirani 2008-03-03 The Russian revolution of 1917 was a defining event of the twentieth century, and its achievements and failures remain controversial in the twenty-first. This book focuses on the retreat from the revolution’s aims in 1920-24, after the civil war and at the start of the New Economic Policy - and specifically, on the turbulent relationship between the working class and the Communist Party in those years. It is based on extensive original research of the actions and reactions of the party leadership and ranks, of dissidents and members of other parties, and of trade union activists and ordinary factory workers. It discusses working-class collective action before, during and after the crisis of 1921, when the Bolsheviks faced some of their greatest political and military challenges. It is an introduction to the documents, an introduction to the century, and a comprehensive 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 1917 and 1918.

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 double perspective of the working class and the Communist Party in those years. It is based on extensive original research of the actions and reactions of the party leadership and ranks, of dissidents and members of other parties, and of trade union activists and ordinary factory workers. It discusses working-class collective action before, during and after the crisis of 1921, when the Bolsheviks faced some of their greatest political and military challenges. It is an introduction to the documents, an introduction to the century, and a comprehensive 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 1917 and 1918.

The Cambridge History of Communism: Volume 1: World Revolution and Socialism in One Country 1917-1941
Silvio Pons 2017-09-21 The first volume of The Cambridge History of Communism is set against the tumultuous events from 1917 to the Second World War, such as the Russian Revolution and Civil War, the revolutionary turmoil in post-World War I Europe, and the Spanish Civil War. Leading experts analyse the ideological roots of communism, historical personalities such as Lenin, Stalin, and Trotsky and the development of the Communist movement in a world scale against this backdrop of conflict that defined the period. It addresses the making of Soviet institutions, economy, and society while also looking at mass violence and relations between the state, workers, peasants. It introduces crucial communist experiences in Germany, China, and Central Asia. At the same time, it also explores international and transnational communist practices, concerning key issues such as gender, subjectivity, generations, intellectuals, nationalism, and the cult of personality.

A Short History of the Russian Revolution-Geoffrey Swain 2017-01-30 In 1917 revolutionary fervour swept through Russia, ending centuries of imperial rule and instigating political and social changes that would lead to the formation of the Soviet Union. Arising out of proletarian discontent with the Tsarist autocracy and Lenin's proclaimed version of a Marxist ideology, the revolutionary period saw a complete overhaul of Russian politics and society and led directly to the ensuing civil war. The Soviet Union eventually became the world's first communist state and the events of 1917 proved to be one of the turning-points in world history, setting in motion a chain of events which would change the entire course of the twentieth century. Geoffrey Swain provides a concise yet thorough overview of the revolution and the path to civil war. By looking, with fresh perspectives, on the causes of the revolution, as well as the international response, Swain provides a new and thorough interpretation of the events of 1917, published to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the revolution.

Red Flag Unfurled
Ronald Suny 2017-11-14 Reconsidering the Russian Revolution a century later Reflecting on the fate of the Soviet Union a century after the October Uprising, historian Ronald Suny—a one of the world’s leading historians of the 20th century—explores how scholars and political scientists have tried to understand this historic upheaval, the civil war that followed, and the extraordinary intrusion of ordinary people onto the world stage. Suny provides an assessment of the choices made in the revolutionary years by Soviet leaders—the achievements, costs, and losses that continue to weigh on us today. A quarter century after the disintegration of the USSR, the revolution is usually told as a story of failure. However, Suny reevaluates its radical democratic ambitions, its missed opportunities, victories, and the colonial agencies of trying to build a kind of “socialism” in the inhospitable, isolated environment of peasant Russia. He wonders what lessons 1917 provides for Marxists and anyone looking for alternatives to capitalism and bourgeois democracy.

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

The Russian Revolution, 1917
Alex A. Wade 2017-01-16 Alex A. Wade presents an overview of the Russian Revolution from its beginning in February 1917, through the numerous political
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 twenty-first 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 main 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.

Russia’s Revolutionary Experience, 1905-1917—Leopold H. Haimson 2005 He eminent historian Leopold Haimson examines the nature of political power in Russia during the years leading to the Russian Revolution. His monograph, which is based on his doctoral dissertation, investigates the dual origins of the revolution: the social and political. This book explores the issues of power as it was reflected in struggles of Russian workers to control their own lives and in the outlooks and strategies of leading political figures on the objectives of the revolution and the ways to achieve them.

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.

Revolutionary Pairs—Larry Ceplair 2020-07-21 When examining history, one must be careful not to blame rapid political change solely on famine, war, economic inequality, or structural dysfunctions alone. These conditions may linger for decades without social upheaval. Successful revolution requires two triggering elements: a crisis or conjuncture and revolutionary actors who are organized in a dedicated revolutionary party, armed with a radical ideology, and poised to act. While previous revolutions were ignited by small collectives, many in the twentieth century relied on strategic partnerships changed the world. In Revolutionary Pairs: Marx and Engels, Lenin and Trotsky, Gandhi and Nehru, Mao and Zhou, Castro and Guevara, Larry Ceplair tells the stories of five revolutionary struggles through the lens of a few duos. While each relationship was unique—Castro and Guevara bonded like brothers, Mao and Zhou like enemies—in every case, these leaders seized the opportunity for revolution and recognized they could not succeed without the other. The first cross-cultural exploration of revolutionary pairs, this book reveals the undeniable role of personality in modern political change.

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 culture 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. New historians Jesse Benjamin, Robin D. G. Kelley, and Vijay Prashad have edited Rodney's polished chapters and unpolished 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 Prelude to Bolshevism—Aleksandr Fyodorovich Kerensky 1919

The Furies—Arno J. Mayer 2013-06-16 The great romance and fear of bloody revolution—"a 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 ruthless. 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 Tilling 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.

Trotsky—Dmitri Volkov 2008-06-18 Together with Lenin, Trotsky was the most charismatic and dominating figure of the Russian revolution. A dynamic public speaker, a brilliant organizer and theorist, he was largely responsible for advocating the system of state terror which was ultimately to lead to the nightmare of Stalinism. This biography describes Trotsky's career as a revolutionary before World War I and his roles successively as chief organizer of the October revolution, military hero of the Russian civil war and outspoken critic of the Stalinist style of leadership. Widely regarded as Lenin's likely successor, Trotsky was outmanoeuvred by his enemy, Stalin and found himself expelled from the Communist Party, written out of the history of the revolution, exiled and finally murdered in Mexico by Stalin's agents. The author tracked down members of Stalin's overseas hit-squad and found relatives of Trotsky in Russia. Combined with his access to Soviet archives, this biography lends insight into one of the most influential figures of the 20th century, whose faith in the world socialist revolution remained undimmed to the end.
Related with Prelude To Revolution The Petrograd Bolsheviks And The July 1917 Uprising:

la doctora

la alquimia

la da fense loujine
Recognizing the pretentiousness ways to acquire this book *prelude to revolution the petrograd bolsheviks and the july 1917 uprising* is additionally useful. You have remained in right site to start getting this info. get the prelude to revolution the petrograd bolsheviks and the july 1917 uprising associate that we meet the expense of here and check out the link.

You could buy guide prelude to revolution the petrograd bolsheviks and the july 1917 uprising or acquire it as soon as feasible. You could speedily download this prelude to revolution the petrograd bolsheviks and the july 1917 uprising after getting deal. So, past you require the books swiftly, you can straight get it. Its so entirely easy and suitably fats, isnt it? You have to favor to in this broadcast.