

# The Bolshevik Revolution 1917 1923 Vol 2 History O

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**All Power to the Soviets** - Tony Cliff 2004

Volume 2 of Tony Cliff's biography of Lenin.

*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 deals with 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 on 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, and 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.

**Animal Farm** - George Orwell 1990

George Orwell's famous satire of the Soviet Union, in which "all animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others."

[The Fourth Political Theory](#) - Alexander Dugin 2012

Modern political systems have been the products of liberal democracy, Marxism, or fascism. Dugin asserts a fourth ideology is needed to sift through the debris of the first three to look for elements that might be useful, but that remains innovative and unique in itself.

**Trotsky's Challenge** - Frederick Corney 2015-11-24

In Trotsky's Challenge: The 'Literary Discussion' of 1924 and the Fight for the Bolshevik Revolution, Corney has translated, annotated, and introduced the major contributions to the infamous Soviet polemic of 1924 triggered by The Lessons of October, his controversial analysis of the revolution.

**The Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War** - Rex A. Wade 2001

Six essays recount the events of the Russian Revolution and consider its significance, both in its own time and for the current era.

*Russian Revolution of 1917: The Essential Reference Guide* - Sean N. Kalic 2017-09-21

Combining reference entries and examination of primary documents from the Russian Revolution, this book gives students a better understanding of how and why political forces fought to reshape the Russian empire 100 years ago—and provides keen insights into the Soviet Union that resulted. • Provides a detailed history of the Russian Revolution, addressing events from the abdication of Czar Nicholas II to the Bolshevik Revolution • Gives readers a more complete understanding of how the Bolsheviks fought during the Civil War to maintain and solidify the success of their revolution • Includes a substantial collection of primary documents that offers keen insights into what key actors thought and how these individuals behaved during the historical period

**The Bolshevik Revolution 1917-1923 Vol-II** - Edward Hallett Carr 2018-02-07

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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 the 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.

**The German Revolution, 1917-1923** - Pierre Broué 2006

"Broué enables us to feel that we are actually living through these epoch-making events.... [D]o not miss this magnificent work."—Robert Brenner, UCLA A magisterial, definitive account of the upheavals in Germany in the wake of the Russian revolution. Broué meticulously reconstitutes six decisive years, 1917-23, of social struggles in Germany. The consequences of the defeat of the German revolution had profound consequences for the world. Pierre Broué (1926-2005) was for many years Professor of Contemporary History at the Institut d'études politiques in Grenoble and was a world renowned specialist on the communist and international workers' movements.

[The Russian Revolution](#) - Richard Pipes 2011-07-13

Mr. Pipes writes trenchantly, and at times superbly....No single volume known to me even begins to cater so adequately to those who want to discover what really happened to Russia....Nor do I know any other book better designed to help Soviet citizens to struggle out of the darkness." -- Ronald Hingley, The New York Times Book Review Ground-breaking in its inclusiveness, enthralling in its narrative of a movement whose purpose, in the words of Leon Trotsky, was "to overthrow the world," The Russian Revolution draws conclusions that have already aroused great controversy in this country—and that are certain to be explosive when the book is published in the Soviet Union. Richard Pipes argues convincingly that the Russian Revolution was an intellectual, rather than a class, uprising; that it was steeped in terror from its very outset; and that it was not a revolution at all but a coup d'etat -- "the capture of governmental power by a small minority."

**Prelude to Revolution** - Alexander Rabinowitch 1991-08-22

Rabinowitch documents how the party's pluralistic nature had crucial implications for the outcome of the revolution in October.

**The Bolshevik Revolution, 1917-1923** - Edward Hallett Carr 1950

**The Bolshevik Revolution** - Edward Hallett Carr 1971

*The Russian Revolution 1917* - Nikolai Nikolaevich Sukhanov 2014-07-14

Author of the only full-length eyewitness account of the 1917 Revolution, Sukhanov was a key figure in the first revolutionary Government. His seven-volume book, first published in 1922, was suppressed under

Stalin. This reissue of the abridged version is, as the editor's preface points out, one of the few things written about this most dramatic and momentous event, which actually has the smell of life, and gives us a feeling for the personalities, the emotions, and the play of ideas of the whole revolutionary period." Originally published in 1984. 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.

**Russia Under the Bolshevik Regime** - Richard Pipes 2011-05-04

Pipes is a widely recognized authority on Russia and is currently Baird professor of History at Harvard University. This is the final volume in his magisterial history of the Russian Revolution, covering the period from the outbreak of the Civil War in 1918 to Lenin's death in 1924.

**Foundations of a Planned Economy, 1926-1929** - Edward Hallett Carr 1971

A History of Soviet Russia: The interregnum, 1923-1924 - Edward Hallett Carr 1951

**Antisemitism and the Russian Revolution** - Brendan McGeever 2019-09-26

When the Bolsheviks came to power in 1917, they announced the overthrow of a world scarred by exploitation and domination. In the very moment of revolution, these sentiments were put to the test as antisemitic pogroms swept the former Pale of Settlement. The pogroms posed fundamental questions of the Bolshevik project, revealing the depth of antisemitism within sections of the working class, peasantry and Red Army. Antisemitism and the Russian Revolution offers the first book-length analysis of the Bolshevik response to antisemitism. Contrary to existing understandings, it reveals this campaign to have been led not by the Party leadership, as is often assumed, but by a loosely connected group of radicals who mobilized around a Jewish political subjectivity. By examining pogroms committed by the Red Army, Brendan McGeever also uncovers the explosive overlap between revolutionary politics and antisemitism, and the capacity for class to become racialized in a moment of crisis.

The Soviet Elite from Lenin to Gorbachev - Evan Mawdsley 2000-03-09

Although the product of a self-proclaimed proletarian revolution, Soviet Russia was always dominated by an elite. Basing itself upon nearly two thousand people who served on the Communist Party's Central Committee from 1917 to 1991, this is the first book to study the elite that ruled the world's largest country throughout the entire period of Soviet rule. It is also the first to make full use of the rich sources available since the collapse of Communism. The authors profile the elite as a whole and looks more closely at fifteen individual members, identifying four elite generations. The book examines the evolving connection between Central Committee membership and administrative functions; the changing power and privileges of the elite and its relationship with the population; the Communist party and the top leaders; and the surprising extent to which the elite managed to maintain its position into the early years of post-communist Russia.

**The Bolshevik Theory** - R. W. Postgate 2015-08-22

The author sets forth in a clear, concise and interesting way the facts about Bolshevism. All the questions which are being constantly asked concerning this strange doctrine are answered. The whole theory of Bolshevism as expounded by its followers, is made clear to the uninitiated mind. This is a most valuable treatise on the most vital social and political problem of today. -The Bookman: A Review of Books and Life, Volume 52 [1921]

*Trotsky: The sword of the revolution, 1917-1923* - Tony Cliff 1989

The History of the Russian Revolution - Leon Trotsky 1980-01-01

The social, economic, and political dynamics of the first socialist revolution as explained by one of the principal leaders of this victorious struggle that changed the course of history in the twentieth century.

War in Peace - Robert Gerwarth 2013-10-03

Explains why, in many parts of Europe, the end of the Great War brought not peace but continued conflict.

Contributes to an understanding of the difficult transition from war to peace and shows how paramilitary violence helped legitimize both fascism and communism, and also many of the new nation-states that emerged from the Great War.

**The Political Power of Bad Ideas** - Mark Lawrence Schrad 2010-03-24

In this work, Mark Lawrence Schrad looks on an oddity of modern history - the broad diffusion of temperance legislation in the early 20th century - to make a broad argument about how bad policy ideas achieve international success.

*The Formation of the Soviet Union* - Richard Pipes 1964

Here is the history of the disintegration of the Russian Empire, and the emergence of a multinational Communist state. Pipes tells how the Communists exploited the new nationalism of the peoples of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Volga-Ural area--first to seize power and then to expand into the borderlands.

War, Revolution, and Nation-making in Lithuania, 1914-1923 - Tomas Balkelis 2018

In this book, Tomas Balkelis explores how the Lithuanian state was created and shaped by the Great War from its onset in 1914 to the last waves of violence in 1923. As the very notion of independent Lithuania was constructed during the war, violence is seen as an essential part of the formation of Lithuanian state, nation, and identity. War was much more than simply the historical context in which the tectonic shift from empire to nation-state took place. It transformed people, policies, institutions, and modes of thought in ways that would continue to shape the nation for decades after the conflict subsided. In telling the story of the post-WWI conflict in Lithuania, War, Revolution, and Nation-Making in Lithuania, 1914-1923 focuses on the soldiers and civilians involved in the conflict, rather than the strategies and acts of politicians, generals, or diplomats. The volume's two main themes are the impact of military, social, and cultural mobilizations on the local population, and different types of violence that were so characteristic of the region throughout the period. The actors in this story are people displaced by war and mobilized for war: refugees, veterans, volunteers, peasant conscripts, POWs, paramilitary fighters, and others who took to guns, not diplomacy, to assert their power. This is the story of how their lives were changed by war and how they shaped the society that emerged after war.

*The Russian Revolution* - Sean McMeekin 2017-06-01

At the turn of the century, the Russian economy was growing by about 10% annually and its population had reached 150 million. By 1920 the country was in desperate financial straits and more than 20 million Russians had died. And by 1950, a third of the globe had embraced communism. The triumph of Communism sets a profound puzzle. How did the Bolsheviks win power and then cling to it amid the chaos they had created? Traditional histories remain a captive to Marxist ideas about class struggle. Analysing never before used files from the Tsarist military archives, McMeekin argues that war is the answer. The revolutionaries were aided at nearly every step by Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland who sought to benefit - politically and economically - from the changes overtaking the country. To make sense of Russia's careening path the essential question is not Lenin's "who, whom?", but who benefits?

How the Revolution Armed - Leon Trotsky 1979

Discusses the formation and history of the Red Army, 1918-1923.

**The Bolshevik Revolution, 1917-1923** - Edward Hallett Carr 1985

E. H. Carr's History of Soviet Russia holds a unique position in the vast literature on Bolshevism and Soviet Russia. No other work on this subject comparable in scope and scale exists in English or in any other language, including the Russian. Times Literary Supplement"

The Vanquished - Robert Gerwarth 2016-11-15

A Times Literary Supplement Best Book of 2016 An epic, groundbreaking account of the ethnic and state violence that followed the end of World War I—conflicts that would shape the course of the twentieth century For the Western Allies, November 11, 1918, has always been a solemn date—the end of fighting that had destroyed a generation, but also a vindication of a terrible sacrifice with the total collapse of the principal enemies: the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. But for much of the rest of Europe this was a day with no meaning, as a continuing, nightmarish series of conflicts engulfed country after country. In The Vanquished, a highly original and gripping work of history, Robert Gerwarth asks us

to think again about the true legacy of the First World War. In large part it was not the fighting on the Western Front that proved so ruinous to Europe's future, but the devastating aftermath, as countries on both sides of the original conflict were savaged by revolutions, pogroms, mass expulsions, and further major military clashes. In the years immediately after the armistice, millions would die across central, eastern, and southeastern Europe before the Soviet Union and a series of rickety and exhausted small new states would come into being. It was here, in the ruins of Europe, that extreme ideologies such as fascism would take shape and ultimately emerge triumphant. As absorbing in its drama as it is unsettling in its analysis, *The Vanquished* is destined to transform our understanding of not just the First World War but the twentieth century as a whole.

**The Bolshevik Party in Revolution** - Robert Service 1979-06-17

*Russian Revolution From Lenin To Stalin* - Edward Hallett Carr 1981

**About Russia, Its Revolutions, Its Development and Its Present** - Michal Reiman 2016-07-29

"The author analyzes modern Russian history from a new perspective. Due to the ideological heritage of the XIX and XX century, the social settings of the sociopolitical history of the USSR (1917-1945) have not been fully identified. Detailed examination of ideological and political concepts shows that the revolution of 1917 became not a middle class, proletarian movement, but rather a plebeian one. The misjudgment by the new power enabled growth but caused tremendous losses of human lives and material damages. Socialization of economy and strict centralization led to a new social structure and established terror as an instrument for social reorganization. WWII revealed the necessity of a correction of these developments, but the events of the Cold War circumvented any further considerations"--Provided by publisher.

**The Sovietization of Ukraine, 1917-1923** - Jurij Borys 1980

[The Fate of the Bolshevik Revolution](#) - Lara Douds 2020-01-23

How did a regime that promised utopian-style freedom end up delivering terror and tyranny? For some, the

Bolsheviks were totalitarian and the descent was inevitable; for others, Stalin was responsible; for others still, this period in Russian history was a microcosm of the Cold War. *The Fate of the Bolshevik Revolution* reasons that these arguments are too simplistic. Rather, the journey from Bolshevik liberation to totalitarianism was riddled with unsuccessful experiments, compromises, confusion, panic, self-interest and over-optimism. As this book reveals, the emergence (and persistence) of the Bolshevik dictatorship was, in fact, the complicated product of a failed democratic transition. Drawing on long-ignored archival sources and original research, this fascinating volume brings together an international team of leading scholars to reconsider one of the most important and controversial questions of 20th-century history: how to explain the rise of the repressive Stalinist dictatorship.

**Building the Party** - Tony Cliff 2002-06-01

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the pivotal events in world history, and the Russian Bolshevik Party played a central role in that revolution. This book by British socialist Tony Cliff (1917-2000) traces the building of that party and, in particular, the work of its main architect, Lenin.

[The Russian Revolution, 1917-1921](#) - William Henry Chamberlin 1952

[The Formation of the Soviet Union](#) - Richard Pipes 1997-04-25

Here is the history of the disintegration of the Russian Empire, and the emergence, on its ruins, of a multinational Communist state. In this revealing account, Richard Pipes tells how the Communists exploited the new nationalism of the peoples of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Volga-Ural area--first to seize power and then to expand into the borderlands. The Formation of the Soviet Union acquires special relevance in the post-Soviet era, when the ethnic groups described in the book once again reclaimed their independence, this time apparently for good. In a 1996 Preface to the Revised Edition, Pipes suggests how material recently released from the Russian archives might supplement his account.

*My Mission to Russia and Other Diplomatic Memories* - Sir George Buchanan 1923

**How to Stop the Russians** - Fritz Sternberg 2013-10

This is a new release of the original 1948 edition.