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A Soldier's Note-book, 1914-1918 Alekseï Alekseevich Brusilov 1971 The author of these memoirs served as commander of the eighth Russian army at the beginning of the war, succeeded Ivanov in command of the southwest front in 1916, and in 1917 was given supreme command.

When Russia Learned to Read Jeffrey Brooks

2003 The rise of literacy in late nineteenth-century Russia, and its influence on "high literature" and low, and on economic development

The Many Faces of Patriotism Philip Abbott 2007 In the decades following the end of the Cold War, scholars turned their attention to reevaluating patriotism. Many saw both its ability to serve as a cohesive force and its

desirability as a political and moral concept waning in a time of peace and globalization. The shock of September 11 shook this assessment, as it brought a new surge of patriotism to America. In this volume, nine authors debate the consequences of the 21st century's patriotic resurgence, examining it both in theoretical and comparative terms that draw on examples of patriotism from ancient Greece to post-apartheid South Africa. Each author has chosen a different angle of approach, examining a variety of interlinking questions. Should patriotism be defined to enhance universalistic concerns or is its particularistic vantage point the source of its virtue? Is patriotism a concept prone to manipulation by elites or is it a source of independent judgments by citizens? If patriotism is love of one's country, how is that love best expressed? Is such love demonstrated by fidelity, gratitude, compassion, remembrance, shame, dissent, or some combination? Joined together by Philip Abbott's incisive introduction, the

essays illuminate the many-faceted nature of patriotism today. Published in cooperation with The Center for the Study of Citizenship at Wayne State University.

Bolshevik Festivals, 1917-1920 James Von Geldern 1993-01-01 In the early years of the USSR, socialist festivals--events entailing enormous expense and the deployment of thousands of people--were inaugurated by the Bolsheviks. Avant-garde canvases decorated the streets, workers marched, and elaborate mass spectacles were staged. Why, with a civil war raging and an economy in ruins, did the regime sponsor such spectacles? In this first comprehensive investigation of the way festivals helped build a new political culture, James von Geldern examines the mass spectacles that captured the Bolsheviks' historical vision. Spectacle directors borrowed from a tradition that included tsarist pomp, avant-garde theater, and popular celebrations. They transformed the ideology of revolution into a mythologized

sequence of events that provided new foundations for the Bolsheviks' claim to power. In the early years of the USSR, socialist festivals--events entailing enormous expense and the deployment of thousands of people--were inaugurated by the Bolsheviks. Avant-garde canvases decorated the streets, workers marched, and elaborate mass spectacles were staged. Why, with a civil war raging and an economy in ruins, did the regime sponsor such spectacles? In this first comprehensive investigation of the way festivals helped build a new political culture, James von Geldern examines the mass spectacles that captured the Bolsheviks' historical vision. Spectacle directors borrowed from a tradition that included tsarist pomp, avant-garde theater, and popular celebrations. They transformed the ideology of revolution into a mythologized sequence of events that provided new foundations for the Bolsheviks' claim to power.

Russian Jews Between the Reds and the

Whites, 1917-1920 Oleg Budnitskii 2012-07-24
In the years following the Russian Revolution, a bitter civil war was waged between the Bolsheviks, with their Red Army of Workers and Peasants on the one side, and the various groups that constituted the anti-Bolshevik movement on the other. The major anti-Bolshevik force was the White Army, whose leadership consisted of former officers of the Russian imperial army. In the received—and simplified—version of this history, those Jews who were drawn into the political and military conflict were overwhelmingly affiliated with the Reds, while from the start, the Whites orchestrated campaigns of anti-Jewish violence, leading to the deaths of thousands of Jews in pogroms in the Ukraine and elsewhere. In *Russian Jews Between the Reds and the Whites, 1917-1920*, Oleg Budnitskii provides the first comprehensive historical account of the role of Jews in the Russian Civil War. According to Budnitskii, Jews were both victims and executioners, and while

they were among the founders of the Soviet state, they also played an important role in the establishment of the anti-Bolshevik factions. He offers a far more nuanced picture of the policies of the White leadership toward the Jews than has been previously available, exploring such issues as the role of prominent Jewish politicians in the establishment of the White movement of southern Russia, the "Jewish Question" in the White ideology and its international aspects, and the attempts of the Russian Orthodox Church and White diplomacy to forestall the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. The relationship between the Jews and the Reds was no less complicated. Nearly all of the Jewish political parties severely disapproved of the Bolshevik coup, and the Red Army was hardly without sin when it came to pogroms against the Jews. Budnitskii offers a fresh assessment of the part played by Jews in the establishment of the Soviet state, of the turn in the policies of Jewish socialist parties after the first wave of mass

pogroms and their efforts to attract Jews to the Red Army, of Bolshevik policies concerning the Jewish population, and of how these stances changed radically over the course of the Civil War.

Russia's Peasants in Revolution and Civil War

Aaron B. Retish 2008-08-28 How did peasants experience & help guide Russia's war, revolution & civil war? Taking WWI to the end of the Civil War as a unified era of revolution, this text shows how peasant society & peasants' conceptions of themselves as citizens in the nation evolved in a period of total war, mass revolutionary politics & civil breakdown.

Poverty is Not a Vice Adele Lindenmeyr 1996 At the turn of the twentieth century, many Russians clung to the traditional belief that "poverty is not a vice" and that personal acts of generosity toward the poor, including beggars, earn spiritual salvation. Here Adele Lindenmeyr explores how this thinking--and opposition to it--shaped the development of private charity and

public welfare in Russia from the eighteenth century to World War I. In recovering a long-forgotten aspect of Russian history, Lindenmeyr offers new insights into major issues debated by historians today: the development of a viable civil society in an autocratic state, the efficacy of central and local government, and Russians' complex reaction to Western ideas. Her book also provides fascinating background to the new flourishing of private charity in post-communist Russia. The first challenges to the ethos of personal charity came from Peter the Great. Influenced by the Western notion that poverty was a vice, he attempted a systematic approach to its eradication. Lindenmeyr traces the course of poor relief from the establishment of the first state welfare institutions to the post-emancipation devolution of responsibility for the needy to local authorities. At the same time, however, almsgiving still thrived, especially among the peasant estate, where personal acts of charity were preferred to a poor tax. Finally,

the author shows how hundreds of privately founded charitable societies and institutions also emerged, reflecting educated society's increasing awareness of poverty as a social problem and contributing significantly to the public sphere.

Bolshevik Culture Abbott Gleason 1989 This book focuses on the interaction between the emerging political and cultural policies of the Soviet regime and the deeply held traditional values of the worker and peasant masses.

The Russian Turmoil Memoirs: Military, Social, and Political Anton Ivanovich Denikin

Civil War in Siberia Jon Smele 1996 This book traces the clash between the 'Reds' of the Moscow-based Soviet regime and the 'Whites', the militaristic, counter-revolutionary governments.

Patriotic Culture in Russia During World War I

Hubertus Jahn 1998 A cultural history charting the rise and fall of Russian patriotism during the first few years of the Great War. Illustrated with

period prints, posters and broadsides, the book traces the evolution of patriotic symbolism in popular entertainments and cultural production.

Passage Through Armageddon W. Bruce Lincoln 1994 Recounting the tale of the Russians' passage through the shattering experience of the First World War and the revolutions of 1917, W. Bruce Lincoln offers a profoundly intelligent and detailed chronology of the watershed events and devastating hardships that led to the Bolshevik Revolution. Mining an abundance of resources, including letters, diaries, memoirs, government reports, and military dispatches, he allows the reader to step directly into army HQs, state council chambers, boudoirs, trenches, and revolutionary hideaways of the men and women who shaped the events of this crucial era.

The Russian Revolution of 1905 Study Group on the Russian Revolution. Conference 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 Enemy at His Pleasure S. Ansky 2004-04 The Jewish World War I journalist and politician traces his four-year endeavor to raise funds, lobby, and bring relief supplies to Jewish towns ravaged by the warring Russian, German, and Austrian armies. Reprint. 12,500 first printing. Nationalism and Popular Culture Tim Nieguth 2020-01-27 How do nations come to shape our collective imagination so profoundly? This book argues that the power of national identity and national belonging stems, in part, from the ways in which nationalism is embedded in popular culture. Comprised of chapters covering a wide range of cases from both the Global North and Global South (including Argentina, Australia, Canada, Europe, Israel, Pakistan, and the United States), the text unpacks the connections between nationalism and film, television, music, and other facets of everyday culture. In doing so,

it demonstrates that popular culture can help us understand why and how nationhood has become so deeply entrenched in modern society. This book will be of interest to scholars of political science, nationalism, sociology, history, media studies, and cultural studies.

National Bolshevism David Brandenberger
2002 During the 1930s, Stalin and his entourage rehabilitated famous names from the Russian national past in a propaganda campaign designed to mobilize Soviet society for the coming war. In a provocative study, David Brandenberger traces this populist "national Bolshevism" into the 1950s, highlighting the catalytic effect that it had on Russian national identity formation.

Stalin's Holy War Steven Merritt Miner
2003-10-16 Histories of the USSR during World War II generally portray the Kremlin's restoration of the Russian Orthodox Church as an attempt by an ideologically bankrupt regime to appeal to Russian nationalism in order to

counter the mortal threat of Nazism. Here, Steven Merritt Miner argues that this version of events, while not wholly untrue, is incomplete. Using newly opened Soviet-era archives as well as neglected British and American sources, he examines the complex and profound role of religion, especially Russian Orthodoxy, in the policies of Stalin's government during World War II. Miner demonstrates that Stalin decided to restore the Church to prominence not primarily as a means to stoke the fires of Russian nationalism but as a tool for restoring Soviet power to areas that the Red Army recovered from German occupation. The Kremlin also harnessed the Church for propaganda campaigns aimed at convincing the Western Allies that the USSR, far from being a source of religious repression, was a bastion of religious freedom. In his conclusion, Miner explores how Stalin's religious policy helped shape the postwar history of the USSR.

Russian Nationalism Since 1856 Astrid S.

Tuminez 2000 This thoughtful book describes the range of nationalist ideas that have taken root in Russia since 1856. Drawing on a wide range of archival documents and unparalleled interview material from the post-Soviet period, Tuminez analyzes two cases_Russian panslavism in 1856-1878 and great power nationalism in 1905-1914_when aggressive nationalist ideas clearly influenced Russian foreign policy and contributed to decisions to go to war. Yet not all forms of nationalism have been malevolent, and the author assesses competing nationalist ideologies in the post-Soviet period to clarify the conditions under which a particularly belligerent nationalism could flourish and influence Russian international behavior.

Russian Institutions and Culture Up to

Peter the Great Marc Szeftel 1975

Nationalizing the Russian Empire Eric Lohr

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The Last Great War Adrian Gregory

2008-10-16 What was it that the British people

believed they were fighting for in 1914-18? This compelling history of the British home front during the First World War offers an entirely new account of how British society understood and endured the war. Drawing on official archives, memoirs, diaries and letters, Adrian Gregory sheds new light on the public reaction to the war, examining the role of propaganda and rumour in fostering patriotism and hatred of the enemy. He shows the importance of the ethic of volunteerism and the rhetoric of sacrifice in debates over where the burdens of war should fall as well as the influence of religious ideas on wartime culture. As the war drew to a climax and tensions about the distribution of sacrifices threatened to tear society apart, he shows how victory and the processes of commemoration helped create a fiction of a society united in grief.

Drafting the Russian Nation Joshua A.

Sanborn 2003 Examines how compulsory military service in Russia during the early years

of the twentieth century created a multiethnic, multi-class entity that embodied the Russian nation.

Russia on the Eve of Modernity Leonid Heretz 2008-02-28 Pioneering history of the ordinary Russians and their pre-modern, non-Western culture in late Imperial Russia.

Popular Postcolonialisms Nadia Atia 2018-07-04 Drawing together the insights of postcolonial scholarship and cultural studies, *Popular Postcolonialisms* questions the place of 'the popular' in the postcolonial paradigm. Multidisciplinary in focus, this collection explores the extent to which popular forms are infused with colonial logics, and whether they can be employed by those advocating for change. It considers a range of fiction, film, and non-hegemonic cultural forms, engaging with topics such as environmental change, language activism, and cultural imperialism alongside analysis of figures like Tarzan and Frankenstein. Building on the work of cultural theorists, it asks

whether the popular is actually where elite conceptions of the world may best be challenged. It also addresses middlebrow cultural production, which has tended to be seen as antithetical to radical traditions, asking whether this might, in fact, form an unlikely realm from which to question, critique, or challenge colonial tropes. Examining the ways in which the imprint of colonial history is in evidence (interrogated, mythologized or sublimated) within popular cultural production, this book raises a series of speculative questions exploring the interrelation of the popular and the postcolonial.

Contributions. Papers Museum of History and Technology (U.S.) 1968

The Russo-Japanese War in Global Perspective David Wolff 2006-12-28 Like Volume one, Volume two of *The Russo-Japanese War in Global Perspective* examines the Russo-Japanese War in its military, diplomatic, social, political, and cultural context. In this volume

East Asian contributors focus on the Asian side of the war to flesh out the assertion that the Russo-Japanese War was, in fact, World War Zero, the first global conflict of the 20th century. The contributors demonstrate that the Russo-Japanese War, largely forgotten in the aftermath of World War I, actually was a precursor to the catastrophe that engulfed the world less than a decade after the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth. This study also helps us better understand Japan as it emerged at the beginning of its fateful 20th century.

The Military and Society in Russia Associate Professor of History Eric Lohr 2002 This book explores the interaction of the Russian military and society in the early modern and modern period. In contrast to straightforward military histories, the volume is concerned with the myriad political, economic and cultural currents that shaped the Russian armed forces from their beginnings in Muscovite times to the end of World War I. The book begins with an attempt

by the editors to provide a large frame in which to place the various contributions. What follows are three topical sections, including 22 detailed, often archival based monographic articles. The first section concerns The Military and Society in Muscovy; the second section focuses on The Military and Society in Imperial Russia. The third part analyzes Patriotism, Nationality, Religion and the Military.

The News under Russia's Old Regime Louise McReynolds 2014-07-14 In this lively account of the rise of a commercial newspaper industry in imperial Russia, Louise McReynolds explores how the mass-circulation press created a forum for popular opinion advocating political change. From the Great Reforms of Tsar Alexander II in 1855 to the Bolsheviks' shut-down of the newspapers in 1917, she chronicles the exploits of publishers and editors, writers and readers. Arguing that this prosperous industry both expressed and shaped the development of ideas among new social groups, McReynolds provides

insight into the growth in Russia of a fragile pluralism characteristic of modern societies. Her discussion of the relationship between communications and politics, which draws especially on Jurgen Habermas, combines a variety of interrelated ingredients: institutional histories of major newspapers, biographical sketches of journalists, the intellectual impact of the new language of newspaper journalism, the political ramifications of public opinion under the auspices of an autocratic government. Comparing the Russian press with independent commercial newspaper industries in the United States, England, and France, McReynolds examines the extent to which Russia was evolving according to Western political and socioeconomic patterns before the Bolshevik Revolution. Originally published in 1991. 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.

Patriotism and Propaganda in First World War Britain David Monger 2012-01-01 A detailed study of the NWAC's activities, propaganda and reception. It demonstrates the significant role played by the NWAC in British society after July 1917, illuminating the local network of agents and committees which conducted its operations and the party political motivations behind these.

A Cultural History of the French Revolution Emmet Kennedy 1989-01-01 Discusses the effects of the Revolution on French painting, music, fiction, theater, philosophy, science, education, and religion

Pan-Slavism: Its History and Ideology Hans Kohn

1960 FROST (copy 1): From the John Holmes Library collection.

Popular Culture and Acquisitions Linda S Katz 2014-02-04 Here is an accessible book containing strategies to help librarians expand their popular culture collections in an organized manner. Many publications explain why libraries should collect popular culture materials; this one explains how. Packed full of useful information, *Popular Culture and Acquisitions* provides numerous practical approaches to collecting this ever-expanding, often unwieldy mass of information. It aids both beginning and experienced librarians as they sort through the vast array of materials available to them. Discussions ranging from what to collect and how to collect it to what to do with the material once it's obtained give librarians solid information on how to establish cohesive popular culture collections. Chapters provide first-hand advice on: the importance of collection development policies problems of budgets,

storage, and preservation working with donors methods of resource sharing what to collect, for whom, and for what purposes the struggle for legitimacy competition from collectors and fans locating obscure acquisitions or review sources *Popular Culture and Acquisitions* also includes chapters on how to acquire specific types of popular culture materials, such as children's series books, comic books, mystery and detective fiction, popular recordings, romance novels, and tabloids. Librarians attempting to collect such materials systematically will find this book to be an invaluable guide for their efforts.

Russian Culture in War and Revolution, 1914-22

Melissa Kirschke Stockdale 2014

Batman and the Joker Chris Richardson

2020-10-27 This cultural analysis of visual and narrative elements within Batman comics provides an important exploration of the ways readers and creators negotiate gender, identity, and sexuality in popular culture. Thematic

chapters investigate how artists, writers, and fans engage with, challenge, and interpret gendered and sexual representations by focusing on one of the most popular and heated fictional rivalries ever inked: that of Batman and the Joker. The monograph provides critical insights into ways queer reading practices can open new forms of understanding that have generally remained implicit and unexplored in mainstream comics studies. This accessible and interdisciplinary approach to the Caped Crusader and the Clown Prince of Crime engages diverse fields of scholarship such as Comics Studies, Critical Theory, Cultural Studies, Gender Studies, Literature, Psychoanalysis, Media Studies, and Queer Theory.

Russia in War and Revolution, 1914-1922

Jonathan W. Daly 2009 Drawing on newly available Russian sources--many of which appear in English for the first time here--this volume covers a broad array of topics, including the

Bolshevik rise to power and World War I as the catalyst and cradle, respectively, of the Revolution. The authors convey the boldness and diversity of the revolutionaries' aspirations as well as the ways in which the Revolution affected the lives of ordinary people, from the workers of Petrograd to Siberian peasants and Ukrainian Jews. Maps, illustrations, and a glossary of terms are included, as are a chronology of the Revolution, a list of works cited, and a thorough index.

A Whole Empire Walking Peter Gatrell 1999

During World War I millions of civilians on the eastern front, including Poles, Latvians, Jews, and Armenians as well as Russians and Ukrainians were forcibly uprooted. This is the first book in any language to describe their experience and consider the social, political, and cultural meanings of refugeedom before and after the collapse of the Tsarist Empire. Involuntary migration - in part the consequence of defeat on the battlefield, in part the result of

deliberate action by tsarist generals - led government officials and educated society to question prevailing modes of thinking about social identity and the nature of social order in an unravelling polity. Following detailed discussion of the origins of displacement and its political implications, Peter Gatrell provides a close analysis of humanitarian initiatives and of the relationships between settled communities and refugees. Particular attention is given to the experience of displacement and to the process whereby the category of refugee came to be constructed. Other chapters consider the gender dimension of refugeedom and the participation of refugees in the war economy. In a fresh treatment of nationality issues in late imperial

Russia, Gatrell demonstrates that displacement and refugeedom helped to crystallise national identity. A final chapter looks at the impact of the revolution, devoting particular attention to the impact of economic and social collapse on the plight of refugees. A whole empire walking is essential reading for historians of late imperial and revolutionary Russia and for anyone interested in World War I as a critical juncture in modern history.

War and the Russian Government Paul P. Gronsky 2013-01 The Central Government, By Paul P. Gronsky; The Municipal Government And The All-Russian Union Of Towns, By Nicholas J. Astrov.

France and the Great War Leonard V. Smith 2003-03-13 Table of contents