

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924

****A Peoples Tragedy: The Russian Revolution 1891-1924****

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924 is a compelling narrative that captures one of the most transformative and tumultuous periods in modern history. This era witnessed the collapse of centuries-old imperial rule, the rise of revolutionary ideologies, and the profound suffering and upheaval experienced by millions across Russia. Far beyond a mere political event, the Russian Revolution was a human saga marked by famine, war, social unrest, and ideological battles that reshaped not only a nation but the entire world order.

The Seeds of Revolution: Russia Before 1891

To understand why the Russian Revolution unfolded with such intensity, it's necessary to look back at the conditions leading up to 1891. The Russian Empire was vast but riddled with deep inequalities. The country remained predominantly agrarian, with a rigid social hierarchy dominated by the aristocracy and the Tsar, while peasants and industrial workers lived in poverty. The autocratic rule of the Romanov dynasty provided little political freedom, and dissent was often met with ruthless repression.

The Great Famine of 1891-1892

One of the earliest and most devastating crises that foreshadowed the revolution was the Great Famine of 1891-1892. Triggered by poor harvests and exacerbated by government incompetence, the famine caused widespread starvation and death. This humanitarian disaster exposed the failures of Tsarist policies to address the needs of the people and sowed seeds of discontent among the masses. It was a stark example of how the suffering of ordinary Russians was often ignored by those in power.

The Road to Revolution: Social and Political Upheaval

The decades following the famine saw increasing unrest. Rapid industrialization created a new urban working class that faced harsh conditions in factories and cities. Simultaneously, the peasants remained bound to the land with limited rights. Political movements began to emerge, from liberal reformers advocating constitutional monarchy to radical socialists demanding the complete overthrow of the autocracy.

The 1905 Revolution: A Prelude

The 1905 Revolution was a critical moment in this era. Sparked by the defeat in the Russo-Japanese War and the Bloody Sunday massacre, when peaceful protesters were shot by imperial troops, it led to widespread strikes and uprisings. Although the Tsar issued the October Manifesto, granting limited civil liberties and creating a parliament (the Duma), these reforms failed to satisfy the growing demands for real change. The unrest of 1905 planted the revolutionary spirit that would later explode in 1917.

World War I: Catalyst for Collapse

World War I placed unimaginable strain on Russia. The military defeats, high casualties, and economic turmoil deepened the suffering of soldiers and civilians alike. Food shortages, inflation, and a collapsing infrastructure created a powder keg of frustration. The war exposed the incompetence of the Tsarist regime and further eroded its legitimacy, setting the stage for the revolutionary upheaval.

A Peoples Tragedy: The Russian Revolution Unfolds

Between 1917 and 1924, Russia plunged into a period of seismic change. The February Revolution of 1917 forced Tsar Nicholas II to abdicate, ending over three centuries of Romanov rule. A provisional government attempted to steer the country towards democracy but was weak and indecisive, especially regarding continuing the war.

The Bolshevik Seizure of Power

The Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, capitalized on public dissatisfaction. Promising "peace, land, and bread," they seized power in the October Revolution of 1917. This marked the beginning of a radical transformation as the Bolsheviks sought to dismantle the old order and build a socialist state. However, their rise was accompanied by civil war, repression, and widespread chaos.

The Civil War and Human Cost

From 1918 to 1921, the Russian Civil War devastated the country. The conflict between the Red Army (Bolsheviks) and various anti-Bolshevik forces (White Army, foreign interventionists, and others) led to immense suffering. Famine, disease, and violence engulfed the nation. Estimates suggest millions died from starvation and conflict, making this period one of the greatest human tragedies of the 20th century.

Life Under Early Soviet Rule: Hope and Hardship

By 1924, the Soviet Union was officially established, but the scars of revolution and civil war were deeply etched. Lenin's death in 1924 ushered in a new era of power struggles and policy shifts. The early Soviet government worked to rebuild the shattered economy and society, but challenges remained colossal.

Economic Policies and Social Change

The introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in the 1920s temporarily relaxed state control to revive agriculture and industry. This pragmatic approach helped stabilize the economy but also created tensions within the Communist Party between those favoring market mechanisms and hardline socialists.

Legacy of a Peoples Tragedy

The period from 1891 to 1924 was undeniably a peoples tragedy, marked by immense suffering but also profound transformation. The Russian Revolution reshaped the social fabric, abolished the monarchy, and sought to create a new system based on socialist ideals. Yet, this upheaval came at a staggering human cost and left a legacy that would influence global politics for decades.

Understanding the Human Side of the Revolution

When discussing the Russian Revolution, it's easy to become absorbed in political ideologies and historical events. But the phrase a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924 reminds us that this period was about real people—peasants, workers, soldiers, and families—who endured hardship, loss, and uncertainty.

Voices from the Past

Diaries, letters, and memoirs from this era reveal stories of resilience and despair. Ordinary Russians faced hunger from famine and war, displacement from civil conflict, and fear under new regimes. Their experiences provide a poignant perspective on how sweeping political changes impact everyday lives.

Lessons for Today

The Russian Revolution's peoples tragedy teaches valuable lessons about the dangers of unchecked power, social inequality, and the consequences of ignoring popular grievances.

It also highlights the complexity of revolutionary change—how ideals can inspire hope but also lead to suffering if not managed with care and compassion.

In exploring a people's tragedy the Russian Revolution 1891-1924, we gain a richer understanding of a pivotal chapter in history—one that continues to echo in discussions about justice, governance, and human dignity around the world.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is 'A People's Tragedy: The Russian Revolution 1891-1924' about?

It is a comprehensive historical account of the Russian Revolution and the subsequent civil war, covering the period from 1891 to 1924, written by Orlando Figes.

Who is the author of 'A People's Tragedy'?

The author is Orlando Figes, a British historian specializing in Russian history.

What time period does 'A People's Tragedy' cover?

The book covers the period from 1891, just before the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, up to 1924, the year of Lenin's death.

Why is the book considered significant in the study of the Russian Revolution?

'A People's Tragedy' is considered significant because of its detailed narrative, use of diverse sources, and its focus on the experiences of ordinary people during the revolution and civil war.

Does 'A People's Tragedy' focus only on the political leaders of the Russian Revolution?

No, the book also explores the lives of common people, soldiers, peasants, and workers, providing a broad social perspective on the revolution.

How does Orlando Figes portray the causes of the Russian Revolution in the book?

Figes portrays the causes as multifaceted, including social inequality, political repression, economic hardship, and the impact of World War I.

What role does violence play in 'A People's Tragedy'?

Violence is depicted as a central and tragic element of the revolution and civil war, affecting all levels of society and contributing to the human cost of the upheaval.

Is 'A People's Tragedy' suitable for readers new to Russian history?

Yes, despite its depth and detail, the book is accessible to general readers and provides a thorough introduction to the complexities of the Russian Revolution.

Additional Resources

****A Peoples Tragedy: The Russian Revolution 1891-1924****

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924 encapsulates one of the most tumultuous and transformative periods in modern history. Spanning over three decades, this era witnessed the collapse of the centuries-old Russian Empire, the violent upheaval of social orders, and the birth of the Soviet Union. The Russian Revolution was not merely a political event but a profound societal catastrophe that reshaped the lives of millions and set the stage for global ideological confrontations throughout the 20th century. This article explores the complexities of this tragic epoch, analyzing its origins, unfolding, and lasting consequences through a neutral and investigative lens.

The Socioeconomic and Political Backdrop: Seeds of Revolution

The period from 1891 to 1924 in Russia was marked by deep social unrest driven by widespread poverty, autocratic rule, and systemic inequality. The late 19th century saw Russia as a vast empire struggling with modernization. Industrialization was uneven, leading to urban overcrowding and harsh working conditions. Meanwhile, the rural majority, primarily peasants, lived in near-feudal conditions under the control of the aristocracy and the Tsarist regime.

The year 1891 is significant as it marks the beginning of a catastrophic famine, which exposed the inefficiencies and callousness of the Tsarist government. This famine exacerbated existing grievances and highlighted the disconnect between the ruling elite and the suffering populace. The autocratic regime of Tsar Nicholas II, resistant to reform, maintained a rigid social hierarchy and suppressed political dissent, fueling revolutionary sentiments.

The Role of Intellectual Movements and Political

Factions

During this period, various political ideologies gained traction among intellectuals and workers. Marxist ideas, imported from Western Europe, found fertile ground in Russia's discontented population. The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP), founded in 1898, split into two main factions: the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, advocating for a radical overthrow of the regime, and the Mensheviks, who favored a more moderate, gradual approach.

Other groups, including the Socialist Revolutionaries and anarchists, also played vital roles in mobilizing workers and peasants. The diversity of revolutionary thought reflected the complexity of the Russian social fabric and the widespread desire for change.

The 1905 Revolution: Prelude to Catastrophe

The 1905 Revolution was a crucial moment that revealed the fragility of the Tsarist regime. Sparked by Bloody Sunday, when peaceful protesters were massacred in St. Petersburg, it resulted in nationwide strikes, peasant uprisings, and military mutinies. Although the revolution failed to topple the monarchy, it forced Nicholas II to issue the October Manifesto, promising civil liberties and the creation of a Duma (parliament).

However, these reforms were half-hearted and poorly implemented, leaving the fundamental autocratic structure intact. The disillusionment that followed deepened the revolutionary fervor, setting the stage for the more decisive revolutions of 1917.

Economic Strains and World War I

The outbreak of World War I in 1914 further strained Russia's fragile economy and military. The war effort exposed the country's logistical weaknesses and led to massive casualties, undermining public support for the Tsarist government. Inflation soared, food shortages became rampant, and the morale of both soldiers and civilians plummeted.

This context of hardship and instability was critical in catalyzing the revolutions that would soon reshape Russia's future.

The 1917 Revolutions: Collapse and Radical Transformation

Two major revolutions in 1917 would decisively end the Romanov dynasty and usher in the Soviet era. The February Revolution (March in the Gregorian calendar) led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II and the establishment of a provisional government. However, this government struggled to address critical issues such as land reform, war continuation, and economic collapse.

The Bolsheviks capitalized on this failure. Led by Lenin, they promised "peace, land, and bread," appealing directly to war-weary soldiers, desperate peasants, and urban workers. The October Revolution saw the Bolsheviks seize power in a coup that was as swift as it was violent.

The Civil War and the Red Terror

Following the Bolshevik takeover, Russia descended into a brutal civil war between the Red Army (Bolsheviks) and the White Forces (a coalition of monarchists, liberals, and foreign interventionists). This conflict, lasting from 1918 to 1922, was marked by widespread violence, famine, and atrocities on all sides.

The Bolsheviks employed ruthless tactics, including the Red Terror campaign, to consolidate power and eliminate opposition. The civil war caused immense suffering, with estimates of deaths ranging from 7 to 12 million, including combatants and civilians.

1924: The Death of Lenin and the Rise of Stalin

The year 1924 marked a significant turning point with Lenin's death. His passing set off a power struggle within the Communist Party, ultimately leading to Joseph Stalin's rise. Stalin's authoritarian regime would enforce radical industrialization and collectivization policies, often at great human cost.

The period from 1891 to 1924, therefore, represents a tragic transformation—a collapse of an empire, a violent revolution, and the birth of a new political order that would dominate Russia for decades.

Legacy and Historical Interpretations

The Russian Revolution remains a subject of intense historical debate. Some view it as a necessary overthrow of an oppressive system, while others see it as a catastrophic tragedy that led to decades of totalitarianism and repression. The phrase "a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924" reflects this dual nature: a revolution driven by popular suffering and aspiration, yet marked by immense human cost and societal upheaval.

Understanding this tragedy requires examining the interplay of socioeconomic conditions, political ideologies, and individual agency within the broader context of early 20th-century world history.

- **Key causes:** famine, autocracy, industrialization disparities, World War I pressures
- **Major events:** 1905 Revolution, February and October Revolutions of 1917, Civil War

- **Outcomes:** fall of Romanov dynasty, establishment of Soviet state, rise of Stalinist regime

The Russian Revolution's profound impact extends beyond its historical timeframe, influencing global politics, ideology, and social movements for generations. Its story, encapsulated in the phrase "a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924," continues to evoke reflection on the costs and consequences of revolutionary change.

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a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: A People's Tragedy Orlando Figes, 1998 Covers Russian history from the end of the nineteenth century to the death of Lenin, and explores how Russian pre-revolution social forces were violently erased and replaced

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: A People's Tragedy Orlando Figes, 1998-03-01 On the brink of the 100th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, read the most vivid, moving, and comprehensive history of the events that changed the world It is history on an epic yet human scale. Vast in scope, exhaustive in original research, written with passion, narrative skill, and human sympathy, A People's Tragedy is a profound account of the Russian Revolution for a new generation. Many consider the Russian Revolution to be the most significant event of the twentieth century. Distinguished scholar Orlando Figes presents a panorama of Russian society on the eve of that revolution, and then narrates the story of how these social forces were violently erased. Within the broad stokes of war and revolution are miniature histories of individuals, in which Figes follows the main players' fortunes as they saw their hopes die and their world crash into ruins. Unlike previous accounts that trace the origins of the revolution to overreaching political forces and ideals, Figes argues that the failure of democracy in 1917 was deeply rooted in Russian culture and social history and that what had started as a people's revolution contained the seeds of its degeneration into violence and dictatorship. A People's Tragedy is a masterful and original synthesis by a mature scholar, presented in a compelling and accessibly human narrative.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: A People's Tragedy Orlando Figes, 2017-01-26 Unrivalled in scope and brimming with human drama, A People's Tragedy is the most vivid, moving and comprehensive history of the Russian Revolution available today. 'A modern masterpiece' Andrew Marr Opening with a panorama of Russian society, from the cloistered world of the Tsar to the brutal life of the peasants, A People's Tragedy follows workers, soldiers, intellectuals and villagers as their world is consumed by revolution and then degenerates into violence and dictatorship. Drawing on vast original research, Figes conveys above all the shocking experience of the revolution for those who lived it, while providing the clearest and most cogent account of how and why it unfolded. Illustrated with over 100 photographs and now including a new introduction that reflects on the revolution's centennial legacy, A People's Tragedy is a masterful and definitive record of one of the most important events in modern history. 'The most moving account of the Russian Revolution since Doctor Zhivago' Independent

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a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: People's Tragedy O Figes, 1997-07-01

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: *Die Geschichte der Russischen Revolutionen* Frank Jacob, 2015-12-11 Um die Entwicklungen vom zaristischen Russland des ausgehenden 19. Jahrhunderts hin zur bolschewistisch dominierten Sowjetunion des 20. Jahrhunderts zu begreifen, muss man die Russische Revolution in ihrer Gesamtheit als evolutionären Prozess betrachten, der bereits mit dem Ende des Krimkrieges 1856 begonnen hatte und erst mit dem Ende des Bürgerkrieges und der Etablierung eines von den Bolschewisten etablierten Parteiregimes in den 1920er Jahren abgeschlossen wurde. Dieses von Riccardo Altieri und Frank Jacob herausgegebene Buch gibt eine Überblicksdarstellung der Ereignisse von der russischen Expansion im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert bis zum Machtantritt der Bolschewiki unter der Führung Lenins 1917 und liefert Einblicke in die historischen Abläufe jener Ereignisse, die eine entscheidende Zäsur in der historischen Entwicklung des 20. Jahrhunderts darstellen. Neben den sich im Jahr 2017 zum hundertsten Mal jährenden Ereignissen der Russischen Revolution gaben den Herausgebern vor allem politische Ereignisse der Gegenwart Anlass dazu, einen Sammelband zu publizieren, der einen kompakten und interessanten Überblick sowie schnellen Zugang zur Thematik verschafft.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: *Die Geschichte des Kommunismus und des Marxismus-Leninismus: Von seinen Anfängen bis zum Niedergang* Willem Brownstok, Martin Bakers, Tobias Lanslor, 2022-04-30 1988Jahr2Ab Mai veranstaltete die Moldauische Demokratische Bewegung (ehemals Moldawien) öffentliche Konferenzen, Demonstrationen und Popfestivals, aber ihr Umfang und ihre Intensität wuchsen allmählich. Auf der Straße ist das Zentrum der öffentlichen Manifestation das Stephen Grand Monument in Chisinau und der angrenzende Park Alea Clasicilor (Klassische Gasse). 1988Jahr1Mond15Am Sonntag reichte Anatol Shalal zu Ehren der Büste von The Alea Clasciller von Mihai Eminescu einen Vorschlag zur Fortsetzung des Treffens ein. Im öffentlichen Diskurs forderte die Bewegung das Erwachen des Volkes, die Redefreiheit, die Wiederbelebung moldauischer Traditionen und den Erwerb des öffentlichen Status auf Rumänisch und die Rückkehr zum lateinischen Alphabet. Als der Übergang von der Bewegung (informelle Vereinigungen) zur Fronten-Bewegung (formelle Assoziationen) an öffentlicher Dynamik gewann, wurde sie als natürliches Upgrade angesehen, und die sowjetischen Behörden wagten es nicht mehr, sie niederzuschlagen. 1988Jahr4Mond26Am 19., einem Marsch, der vom Ukrainischen Kulturklub in der K.K.'s Khreschatyk Straße veranstaltet wird 500 Reaktorunfall von Tschernobyl 2 Zur Feier des 20-jährigen Bestehens trug er Plakate mit Slogans wie Offenheit und Demokratie beenden. 1988Jahr5Vom Mond6Im Laufe des Monats Ukrainische Katholiken in der Westukraine feierten heimlich das christliche Millennium des Großfürstentums Kiew, indem sie in den Wäldern von Buniv, Karsch, Khossiff und Zarbanizia dienten. 1988Jahr6Mond5Am 19., als die offizielle Feier des Millenniums in Moskau stattfand, veranstaltete der Ukrainische Kulturklub seine eigenen Veranstaltungen am Denkmal von St. Volodimir dem Großen, dem Großfürsten von Kiew.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: Der falsche Krieg Niall Ferguson, 2013-11-25 Welche Faktoren haben 1914 den Zusammenbruch der europäischen Ordnung tatsächlich bewirkt? Wie wäre die Entwicklung verlaufen, wenn Großbritannien nicht in den Krieg eingetreten wäre? Niall Ferguson entwirft ein weitgefasstes Panorama des Krieges, verdeutlicht das komplexe Ursachengeflecht und rückt insbesondere die Kriegsschuldfrage in ein neues Licht. Auch die häufig vorgebrachte These von der »Unvermeidbarkeit« des Ersten Weltkrieges ist so nicht länger haltbar. Ferguson geht sowohl mit der deutschen als auch mit der britischen Politik jener Zeit scharf ins Gericht: Auf beiden Seiten haben politisches Unvermögen, unverantwortlicher Ehrgeiz, katastrophale Fehleinschätzungen und der skrupellose Bruch internationalen Rechts zur »Urkatastrophe des 20. Jahrhunderts« geführt, die Millionen Menschen das Leben kostete und in fataler Weise auf die weitere Geschichte Europas gewirkt hat.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: Eine Geschichte des Krieges Bruno Cabanes, 2020-09-07 In diesem monumentalen Buch beleuchten 57 internationale Wissenschaftler*innen unter Federführung des französischen Historikers Bruno Cabanes die zahlreichen Facetten kriegerischen Handelns vom 19. Jahrhundert bis in die Gegenwart. In den letzten zweihundert Jahren hat sich der Krieg zu einem Phänomen entwickelt, das alle Lebensbereiche betrifft und Gesellschaft, Politik, Kultur und Ökonomie verändert. Der moderne Krieg, zu dem oft Partisanenkämpfe, Terroranschläge, Massaker oder ethnische Säuberungen gehören und der immer häufiger als hochtechnologischer Cyberwar geführt wird, ist entgrenzt und richtet sich zunehmend auch gegen die Zivilbevölkerung. Und trotz eines immer ausgefeilteren Internationalen Völkerrechts schwindet die Orientierung an Regeln der Kriegführung. Um den grundlegenden Wandel moderner Kriege zu analysieren, bedarf es einer Vielfalt der Disziplinen, und so bietet diese Geschichte des Krieges ein multiperspektivisches Panorama aus Geschichte, Soziologie, Politikwissenschaft, Psychologie, Ökonomie und Anthropologie. Die Expert*innen betrachten diese Veränderungen auch jenseits einer rein westlichen Perspektive in Japan, China, Indien oder Afrika und anderen Gegenden der Welt. In ihrer außergewöhnlichen Vielfältigkeit verdeutlichen die Beiträge den Wandel des Krieges und ermöglichen es, den Krieg neu zu denken.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: Filmexil Sowjetunion Christoph Hesse, 2020-03-12 Wenn man von einer Anti-Hitler-Koalition auch in der Filmgeschichte sprechen darf, dann ist Moskau ihre erste Station. Anders als in Hollywood, Paris oder London sollen dort schon ab 1933 antifaschistische Filme entstehen, und es sind auch Emigranten aus Deutschland, die hier ihren Beitrag zu leisten versuchen. Aufgrund von mangelnder Erfahrung auf diesem Gebiet bringen sie jedoch nur wenige Werke zustande, die meisten Vorhaben lassen sich nie realisieren, auch aufgrund wechselnder politischer Direktiven und des bald um sich greifenden Stalin'schen Terrors. Allein: Die wenigen Exilfilme, die in der Sowjetunion entstehen – etwa Erwin Piscators AUFSTAND DER FISCHER (1934), Gustav von Wangenheims KÄMPFER (1936) oder PROFESSOR MAMLOCK (1938) von Herbert Rappaport und Friedrich Wolf –, sind lediglich die Spitze des Eisbergs, das sichtbare Resultat einer Arbeit, die tatsächlich weit darüber hinausgeht. Die vorliegende Studie bietet eine erste umfassende Darstellung: eine Filmproduktionsgeschichte, die auch die zahlreich dokumentierten Projekte und Pläne berücksichtigt, die sich aus vielsagenden Gründen nicht verwirklichen ließen. Dieser Zusammenhang erst gibt dem Begriff Filmexil seine politische Bedeutung.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: Evolution des Kommunismus: Vom Vormarxismus zur russischen Revolution Tobias Lanslor, Bis 1985 lebte ein Drittel der Weltbevölkerung in der einen oder anderen Form unter einem marxistisch-leninistischen Regierungssystem. Unter kommunistischen und marxistischen Ideologen gab es jedoch erhebliche Debatten darüber, ob die meisten dieser Länder überhaupt als marxistisch angesehen werden könnten, da viele der Grundkomponenten des marxistischen Systems von diesen Ländern verändert und überarbeitet wurden. Das Versagen dieser Regierungen, dem Ideal einer kommunistischen Gesellschaft gerecht zu werden, sowie ihr allgemeiner Trend zu zunehmendem Autoritarismus wurden mit dem Niedergang des Kommunismus im späten 20. Jahrhundert in Verbindung gebracht.

Inhalt: Geschichte des Kommunismus, vormarxistischer Kommunismus, primitiver Kommunismus, religiöser Kommunismus, Karl Marx, russische Revolution.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: Der Kalte Krieg Yvan Vanden Berghe, 2002

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: Die Stalingrad-Protokolle Jochen Hellbeck, 2012-10-25 Aufsehererregend und authentisch: die Schlacht von Stalingrad aus sowjetischer Perspektive. Im Dezember 1942 reiste eine Gruppe von Moskauer Historikern nach Stalingrad. Sie wollten die seit Monaten währende Schlacht, die von der Weltöffentlichkeit mit angehaltenem Atem verfolgt wurde, für die Nachwelt festhalten, aus der Sicht der Menschen, die dort kämpften. Sie sprachen mit Kommandeuren und einfachen Soldatinnen und Soldaten, mit Kommissaren, Scharfschützen und Sanitäterinnen. Auch Bewohner der Stadt berichteten schon während der Kämpfe von ihren Erlebnissen – offen und hautnah. Diese einzigartigen Gesprächsprotokolle haben den Blick auf die Schlacht, die den Wendepunkt im Zweiten Weltkrieg markierte, fundamental verändert. Sie enthüllen das Selbstverständnis und die Motivation der Rotarmisten und ihre Wahrnehmung der deutschen Gegner. Nach dem Krieg gerieten die Stalingrader Protokolle unter Verschluss und verschwanden im Archiv. Siebzig Jahre nach der Schlacht wurden sie von Jochen Hellbeck in der ersten Ausgabe dieses Buches präsentiert – zum 80. Jahrestag des Endes des Zweiten Weltkriegs erscheint es erneut.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: Sintflut Adam Tooze, 2015-03-30 Wie aus den Trümmern des Ersten Weltkriegs eine neue Welt entstand Wie eine Sintflut riss der Erste Weltkrieg die alte Ordnung hinweg, wirbelte gesellschaftliche, politische und ökonomische Vormachtstellungen durcheinander, ließ ganze Reiche zerbrechen und neu entstehen. In einem weltumspannenden Panorama beschreibt Adam Tooze die fundamentalen Verschiebungen der Zwischenkriegszeit und legt dar, wie fatal sich vor allem die Rolle der USA auswirkte: Die neue Weltmacht scheiterte letztlich daran, dauerhaft für Frieden zu sorgen. In seiner beeindruckenden Darstellung der Zwischenkriegszeit zeigt Adam Tooze, wie in den Jahren von 1916 bis 1931 eine neue Weltordnung entstand. Auch als das Töten auf den Schlachtfeldern des Ersten Weltkriegs schon lange vorbei war, tobte der Kampf um Macht und Einflussphären weiter. Am Ende der Epoche hatte sich die Welt fundamental verändert: Die Vereinigten Staaten waren Weltmacht – und wollten doch keine Verantwortung für die von ihnen geschaffene Friedensordnung übernehmen. So konnten radikale Kräfte, Kommunismus und Faschismus zunehmend an Einfluss gewinnen und die Welt bald unaufhaltsam einem zweiten globalen Konflikt entgegenreiben. Mit seinem glänzend erzählten Buch liefert Tooze eine neue Deutung der großen Umwälzungen und des verlorenen Friedens nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: Oxford AQA History for A Level: Tsarist and Communist Russia 1855-1964 eBook Second Edition Sally Waller, 2024-07-01 This Second Edition of Tsarist and Communist Russia, 1855-1964 Student eBook is part of the Oxford AQA History for A Level series. Updated as part of our commitment to the inclusive presentation of diverse histories, this textbook has been approved by AQA. Developed by an expert team led by Sally Waller, an experienced author with senior examining experience, this revised ebook has been reviewed by expert historians. It covers in breadth issues of cause and consequence in this period of Russian history through key questions such as: how was Russia governed? And why did opposition develop and how effective was it? You can further develop vital skills such as historical extract analyses via specially selected extracts. Practice Questions and Study Tips provide additional support to help familiarise yourself with the exam-style questions, and to help you achieve your best in the exam. Perfect for use alongside the print book.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: Competing Voices from the Russian Revolution Michael C. Hickey, 2010-12-21 This new collection of documents helps students understand the complex texture of Russian public rhetoric and popular debate during World War I and the 1917 Revolution. How better to understand history than through the words of those who lived it? Competing Voices from the Russian Revolution: Fighting Words presents documents that

underscore the extraordinary richness of public discussion about key events and issues during the 1917 Russian Revolution, one of the pivotal events in modern history. Carefully edited and annotated, the documents help clarify the issues while revealing the broad range of ways in which Russians understood the events unfolding around them. Focusing on public rhetoric and debate in Russia from the outbreak of World War I in 1914 through the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly in January 1918, the documents present the views not only of key political figures, but also of ordinary men and women—mothers, soldiers, factory workers, peasants, students, businesspeople, and educated professionals.

a peoples tragedy the russian revolution 1891 1924: A Short History Of Soviet Socialism Mark Sandle, 2003-09-16 Mark Sandle is Lecturer in Russian and East European History at De Montfort University.; This book is intended for undergraduate courses on 20th century Soviet history/the Cold War/European history/Soviet studies/History of political thought/Marxism-Leninism. The Left.

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