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The Beginning - Egor I︠A︡kovlev - 1988
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The Ulyanov Family - I. I︠A︡ Baranov - 1968
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Lenin's Brother: The Origins of the October Revolution - Philip Pomper - 2010
Drawing on the family archives of Vladimir Lenin, originally Vladimir Ulyanov, the author traces the transformation of the Communist leader's brother, Alexander, from a humble student to a terrorist plotting the assassination of the tsar and delves into how the failed plot and Alexander's subsequent execution shaped the ideals and motivations of Lenin.

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Ulyanov family - - 1968
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The Beginning: the Story about the ULYANOV Family, Lenin's Childhood and Youth - - 1988
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Surprise - Zoi︠a︡ Ivanovna Vokresenskai︠a︡ - 1974
Surprise - Zoi︠a︡ Ivanovna Vokresenskai︠a︡ - 1974
Surprise - Zoi︠a︡ Voskresenskai︠a︡ - 1974
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The Ulyanov family - - 1990
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Vladimir Lenin and the Russian Revolution - Elizabeth Schmermund - 2015-12-15
Ending a two-hundred-year tsarist regime and bringing communism to the
Europe—from London and Munich to Vienna and Prague—Lenin found political climate. Using source documents and photos, this text discusses the major events of the Russian Revolution and its consequences in a way that makes the concepts clear, concise, and interesting to students.

Vladimir Lenin and the Russian Revolution - Elizabeth Schmermund - 2015-12-15
Ending a two-hundred-year tsarist regime and bringing communism to the masses, Vladimir Lenin changed not only Russia, but also the world's political climate. Using source documents and photos, this text discusses the major events of the Russian Revolution and its consequences in a way that makes the concepts clear, concise, and interesting to students.

Conspirator - Helen Rappaport - 2010-02-23
The father of Communist Russia, Vladimir Ilych Lenin now seems to have emerged fully formed in the turbulent wake of World War I and the Russian Revolution. But Lenin's character was in fact forged much earlier, over the course of years spent in exile, constantly on the move, and in disguise. In Conspirator, Russian historian Helen Rappaport narrates the compelling story of Lenin's life and political activities in the years leading up to the revolution. As he scuttled between the glittering capital cities of Europe—from London and Munich to Vienna and Prague—Lenin found support among fellow émigrés and revolutionaries in the underground movement. He came to lead a ring of conspirators, many of whom would give their lives in service to his schemes. A riveting account of Lenin's little-known early life, Conspirator tracks in gripping detail the formation of one of the great revolutionaries of the twentieth century.

Lenin's Brother: The Origins of the October Revolution - Philip Pomper - 2010-01-25
The gripping untold story of a terrorist leader whose death would catapult his brother—Lenin—to revolution. In 1886, Alexander Ulyanov, a brilliant biology student, joined a small group of students at St. Petersburg University to plot the assassination of Russia’s tsar. Known as “Second First March” for the date of their action, this group failed disastrously in their mission, and its leaders, Alexander included, were executed. History has largely forgotten Alexander, but for the most important consequence of his execution: his younger brother, Vladimir, went on to lead the October Revolution of 1917 and head the new Soviet government under his revolutionary pseudonym “Lenin.” Probing the Ulyanov family archives, historian Philip Pomper uncovers Alexander's transformation from ascetic student to terrorist, and the impact his fate had on Lenin. Vividly portraying the psychological dynamics of a family that would change history, Lenin’s Brother is a perspective-changing glimpse into Lenin's formative years—and his subsequent behavior as a revolutionary.
in 1980. 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.

V. I. Lenin - Margaret J. Goldstein - 2007
Traces the life of the leader of the Bolshevik Revolution, who became the first head of the Soviet state.

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Traces the life of the leader of the Bolshevik Revolution, who became the first head of the Soviet state.

Lenin - Robert Service - 2011-02-21
Lenin is a colossal figure whose influence on twentieth-century history cannot be underestimated. Robert Service has written a calmly authoritative biography on this seemingly unknowable figure. Making use of recently opened archives, he has been able to piece together the private as well as the public life, giving the first complete picture of Lenin. This biography simultaneously provides an account of one of the greatest turning points in modern history. Through the prism of Lenin's career, Service examines events such as the October Revolution and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the one-party state, economic modernisation, dictatorship, and the politics of inter-war Europe. In discovering the origins of the USSR, he casts light on the nature of the state and society which Lenin left behind and which have not entirely disappeared after the collapse of the Soviet regime in 1991. 'Immensely scholarly but also vivid and readable. This is a splendid book, much the best that I have ever read about Lenin I was overwhelmed

Lenin's Jewish Question - Yohanan Petrovsky-Shtern - 2010-08-31
The grandson of a Jew, whose Jewish relatives converted to Christianity, whose allies played down his Jewish origins just as fervently as his enemies played them up, V.I. Lenin makes for a fascinating case study of the many complexities associated with 'Jewish question' in Russia.

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Lenin - Rolf H.W. Theen - 2014-07-14
This study shows how Lenin's life was permanently altered at the age of seventeen by the execution of his brother Alexander, his transformation from a model student in secondary school into a revolutionary at the university, his fascination with Chernyshevsky, and his long involvement with the Jacobin wing of the revolutionary movement. Originally published in 1980. 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.

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Lenin on the Train - Catherine Merridale - 2017-03-28

Telegram 'He has managed skilfully to depict the surreal life of an obsessive, brilliant and stubborn individual' Guardian 'Lenin's life was politics, but Service has succeeded in keeping Lenin the man in focus throughout . . . This book deserves a place among the best studies of one of the most fascinating figures in modern history' Harold Shukman, The Times

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Lenin's Childhood - Isaac Deutscher - 1970

Collected Works, Volume 1 - V. I. Lenin - 2017-10-03

Re-launch of the Collected Works of the legendary revolutionary in paperback Among the most influential political and social forces of the twentieth century, modern communism rests firmly on philosophical, political, and economic underpinnings developed by Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, later known as Lenin. For anyone who seeks to understand the twentieth century, capitalism, the Russian Revolution, and the role of Communism in the tumultuous political and social movements that have shaped the modern world, the works of Lenin offer unparalleled insight and understanding. Taken together, they represent a balanced cross-section of his revolutionary theories of history, politics, and economics; his tactics for securing and retaining power; and his vision of a new social and economic order. This first volume contains four works (“New Economic Developments in Peasant Life,” “On the So-Called Market Question,” “What the ‘Friends of the People’ Are and How They Fight the Social-Democrats,” “The Economic Content of Narodism and the Criticism of It in Mr. Struve’s Book”) written by Lenin in 1893-1894, at the outset of his revolutionary activity, during the first years of the struggle to establish a workers’ revolutionary party in Russia.

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Ulyanov, a government education official. Lenin was baptised on 28 April 1870 at the local church of St. Nicholas into the Russian Orthodox Church. Lenin came from a diverse ancestry. He was of Russian, German, and Swedish descent, and his maternal grandfather descended from the Jewish Blank family. Lenin is also believed to

Kalmyk People - Source Wikipedia - 2013-09
Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 40. Chapters: Vladimir Lenin, Kirsan Ilyumzhinov, Esen taishi, Youri Djorkaeff, Ja Lama, Dorbet, Torg hut, Gushi Khan, Ngawang Wangyal, Erdne Ombadykov, Jean Djorkaeff, Lha-bzang Khan, Ilya Ulyanov, Menko Bormanzhinov, Lubsan Sharab Tepkin, Arkad Chubanov, Djimba Mikulino, Eugenia Mandzhieva, List of Kalmyks and Oirats, Ivan Bultinovich Kitanov, Ayuka Khan, David Nikitch Kugultinov, Shurguchi Nimigrov, Oka Gorodovikov, Kho Orluk, Chimid Balzanov, Ubashi Khan, Ochirtu Khan, Buzava. Excerpt: Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (22 April 1870 - 21 January 1924) was a Russian revolutionary, author, lawyer, economic theorist, political philosopher, creator of the Soviet Communist Party, leader of the 1917 October Revolution, and founder of the USSR. As head of the Bolsheviks (1917-1924) he led the Red Army to victory in the Russian Civil War, before establishing the world's first officially socialist state. As a theorist, his extensive theoretical and philosophical contributions to Marxism produced Leninism. Lenin was born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Russian: ) on 22 April 1870 in the town of Simbirsk in the Russian Empire. Simbirsk, a rural town on the River Volga nearly 1,500 miles from the capital Saint Petersburg, would be renamed upon Ulyanov's death fifty-four years later as "Ulyanovsk" in his honour. That same year, Saint Petersburg itself would be renamed Leningrad after Ulyanov's better-known cadre name. "Volodya," aged threeLenin's parents were Maria Alexandrovna Ulyanova, a schoolteacher, and Ilya Nikolayevich
What is to be done? - V.I. Lenin - 1935

“The pamphlet... outlined a broad plan of organisation in which everyone would find a place for himself, become a cog in the revolutionary machine, a cog, which, no matter how small, was vital to the working of the machine. The pamphlet urged the necessity of intensive and tireless efforts to build the foundation that had to be built if the Party was to exist in deeds and not in words...” (Nadezhda Krupskaya, Reminiscences of Lenin.) First published in early 1902, What Is to Be Done? remains a classic of Marxism on the building of the revolutionary party, which sets out the party’s role as the organiser and director of the revolution. The pamphlet was written as part of a conflict with the opportunism of the Economists, who emphasised ‘bread and butter issues’ rather than theory. Lenin uses the book to explain the necessity of creating a centralised group of professional and dedicated revolutionary cadres before the “times of explosion and outbursts.” The

To the Finland Station - Edmund Wilson - 2019-11-12

One of the great works of modern historical writing, the classic account of the ideas, people, and politics that led to the Bolshevik Revolution Edmund Wilson's To the Finland Station is intellectual history on a grand scale, full of romance, idealism, intrigue, and conspiracy, that traces the revolutionary ideas that shaped the modern world from the French Revolution up through Lenin's arrival at Finland Station in St. Petersburg in 1917. Fueled by Wilson's own passionate engagement with the ideas and politics at play, it is a lively and vivid, sweeping account of a singular idea—that it is possible to construct a society based on justice, equality, and freedom—gaining the power to change history. Vico, Michelet, Bakunin, and especially Marx—along with scores of other anarchists, socialists, nihilists, utopians, and more—all come to life in these pages. And in Wilson's telling, their stories and their ideas remain as alive, as provocative, as relevant now as they were in their own time.
The Lenin Plot - Barnes Carr - 2022-05-15
New in paperback - The surprising story of one of the darkest episodes in espionage history: the 'midnight war' devised by America and Allied powers to depose Soviet leader Vladimir Lenin and invade Russia.

Lenin - Abraham Resnick - 2004-01-06
The book is a synoptic yet informative biographical account of the life of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, one of the foremost revolutionary leaders of the twentieth century. Commonly known as Lenin, he was the founder of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), usually referred to as the Soviet Union. This work highlights Lenin's early life, his family background, growing up in Tsarist Russia, his education, and an array of factors that caused him to embrace the doctrine of Communism, as well as his emergence as a revolutionary leader. The intrigue and conditions of his life in exile, his dramatic return to Russia and the elements and events which led to Lenin's rise to power during the infamous October Revolution of 1917, described as the "shots heard around the world," are treated in correlation with the European history of that period. The book includes a useful Index and Table of Contents, numerous photographs, and an extensive chronology of events in Lenin's life from 1875-1924.

Collected Works, Volume 3 - V. I. Lenin - 2019-02-26
Re-launch of the Collected Works of the legendary revolutionary in paperback Among the most influential political and social forces of the twentieth century, modern communism rests firmly on philosophical, political, and economic underpinnings developed by Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, later known as Lenin. For anyone who seeks to understand capitalism, the Russian Revolution, and the role of communism in the tumultuous political and social movements that have shaped the modern world, the works of Lenin offer unparalleled insight and understanding.

Harem - Haluk Çay - 2019-04-29
What if a member of the Romanov family survives?*****The journey of a concubine from a Russian palace to a palace in İstanbul palace and ending in a small village in Tyrol.*****The secret beneath the Kalterersee in Tyrol.*****What is the Harem? Don't you know where you came? Where did you live before? .. The harem, the paradise of some, the hell of many. What's
admired him said that Lenin "desired the good . . . but created evil." This
Harem.*****Presocratic influence on the life of a concubine in the Ottoman
Harem.*****The secret of Rasputin?

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your name?" "Maria" *****Life in the secret corridors of the
Harem.*****Presocratic influence on the life of a concubine in the Ottoman
Harem.*****The secret of Rasputin?

Lenin - Victor Sebestyen - 2018-10-09
Victor Sebestyen's riveting biography of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin--the first
major biography in English in nearly two decades--is not only a political
examination of one of the most important historical figures of the twentieth
century but also a fascinating portrait of Lenin the man. Brought up in
comfort and with a passion for hunting and fishing, chess, and the English
classics, Lenin was radicalized after the execution of his brother in 1887.
Sebestyen traces the story from Lenin's early years to his long exile in
Europe and return to Petrograd in 1917 to lead the first Communist
revolution in history. Uniquely, Sebestyen has discovered that throughout
Lenin's life his closest relationships were with his mother, his sisters, his
wife, and his mistress. The long-suppressed story told here of the love
triangle that Lenin had with his wife, Nadezhda Krupskaya, and his
beautiful, married mistress and comrade, Inessa Armand, reveals a more
complicated character than that of the coldly one-dimensional leader of the
Bolshevik Revolution. With Lenin's personal papers and those of other
leading political figures now available, Sebestyen gives is new details that
bring to life the dramatic and gripping story of how Lenin seized power in a
coup and ran his revolutionary state. The product of a violent, tyrannical,
and corrupt Russia, he chillingly authorized the deaths of thousands of
people and created a system based on the idea that political terror against
opponents was justified for a greater ideal. An old comrade what had once
included his invention of Stalin, who would take Lenin's system of the gulag
and the secret police to horrifying new heights. In Lenin, Victor Sebestyen
has written a brilliant portrait of this dictator as a complex and ruthless
figure, and he also brings to light important new revelations about the
Russian Revolution, a pivotal point in modern history. (With 16 pages of
black-and-white photographs)
Cézanne, Matisse, and Picasso. A trailblazer in the Russian art world,

Road to Revolution - Avrahm Yarmolinsky - 2014-07-14
This book traces the history of revolutionary movements in nineteenth-century Russia, ending with the great famine of 1891-92, by which time Marxism was already in the ascendant. Originally published in 1986. 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.

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What's to be Done? - Nikolay Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky - 1886

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The Collector - Natalya Semenova - 2018-09-11
A fascinating life of Sergei Shchukin, the great collector who changed the face of Russia’s art world Sergei Shchukin was a highly successful textiles merchant in the latter half of the nineteenth century, but he also had a great eye for beauty. He was one of the first to appreciate the qualities of the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists and to acquire works by Cézanne, Matisse, and Picasso. A trailblazer in the Russian art world, Shchukin and his collection shocked, provoked, and inspired awe, ridicule, and derision among his contemporaries. This is the first English-language biography of Sergei Shchukin, written by art historian Natalya Semenova and adapted by Shchukin's grandson André Delocque. Featuring personal diary entries, correspondence, interviews, and archival research, it brings to light the life of a man who has hitherto remained in the shadows, and shows how despite his controversial reputation, he opened his collection to the public, inspiring a future generation of artists and changing the face of the Russian art world.

Hardy-Littlewood and Ulyanov Inequalities - Yurii Kolomoitsev - 2021-09-24
View the abstract.

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First published in 1961 The Unmentionable Nechaev presents a full account of Sergei Nechaev’s extraordinary life. The name of Nechaev is little known today in the western world. Michael Prawdin expounds his teachings and shows the strain of Nechaevism running through the Russian revolutionary movement and the part it played in the success of the Bolshevik revolution. Step by step the author analyses Lenin’s build up of his party and reveals how he used Nechaev’s conspiratory system. The book explains why at the moment of victory Nechaev was suddenly hailed as an ancestor of Bolshevism only to be just as suddenly once more repudiated and relegated to obscurity. This book is an essential read for scholars and researchers of Soviet history, Communist history, and history in general.

The Unmentionable Nechaev - Michael Prawdin - 2021-12-23
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Imperialism - Vladimir Lenin - 1939
The pamphlet here presented to the reader was written in the spring of 1916, in Zurich. In the conditions in which I was obliged to work there I naturally suffered somewhat from a shortage of French and English literature and from a serious dearth of Russian literature. However, I made use of the principal English work on imperialism, the book by J. A. Hobson, with all the care that, in my opinion, work deserves. This pamphlet was written with an eye to the tsarist censorship. Hence, I was not only forced to confine myself strictly to an exclusively theoretical, specifically economic analysis of facts, but to formulate the few necessary observations on politics with extreme caution, by hints, in an allegorical language—in that accursed Aesopian language—to which tsarism compelled all revolutionaries to have recourse whenever they took up the pen to write a “legal” work. It is painful, in these days of liberty, to re-read the passages of the pamphlet which have been distorted, cramped, compressed in an iron vice on account of the censor. That the period of imperialism is the eve of the socialist revolution; that social-chauvinism (socialism in words, chauvinism in deeds) is the utter betrayal of socialism, complete desertion to the side of the bourgeoisie; that this split in the working-class movement is bound up with the objective conditions of imperialism, etc.—on these matters I had to speak in a “slavish” tongue, and I must refer the reader who is interested in the subject to the articles I wrote abroad in 1914-17, a new edition of which is soon to appear. In order to show the reader, in a guise acceptable to the censors, how shamelessly untruthful the capitalists and the social-chauvinists who have deserted to their side (and whom Kautsky opposes so inconsistently) are on the question of annexations; in order to show how shamelessly they screen the annexations of their capitalists, I was forced to quote as an example—Japan! The careful reader will easily substitute Russia for Japan, and Finland, Poland, Courland, the Ukraine, Khiva, Bokhara, Estonia or other regions peopled by non-Great Russians, for Korea. I trust that this pamphlet will help the reader to understand the fundamental economic question, that of the economic essence of imperialism, for unless this is studied, it will be impossible to understand and appraise modern war and modern politics.

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**Communism and Development (Routledge Revivals)** - Robert Bideleux - 2014-06-27
First published in 1985, this book provides a comprehensive reappraisal of the diverse Communist development strategies that shaped the twentieth century. Robert Bideleux emphasises the appalling human and economic costs of the most widely adopted ‘Stalinist’ strategies of forced industrialisation and rural collectivisation. He also reconsiders the powerful arguments in favour of the most feasible and cost-effective alternatives to Stalinism, including ‘village communisms’ and ‘market socialisms’. A highly readable and challenging study, this reissue will be of particular value to students with research interests in Development Studies, East European History and Politics.

**Lenin’s Tomb** - David Remnick - 2014-04-02
Winner of the Pulitzer Prize One of the Best Books of the Year: The New York Times From the editor of The New Yorker: a riveting account of the collapse of the Soviet Union, which has become the standard book on the subject. Lenin’s Tomb combines the global vision of the best historical scholarship with the immediacy of eyewitness journalism. Remnick takes us through the tumultuous 75-year period of Communist rule leading up to the collapse and gives us the voices of those who lived through it, from democratic activists to Party members, from anti-Semites to Holocaust survivors, from Gorbachev to Yeltsin to Sakharov. An extraordinary history of an empire undone, Lenin’s Tomb stands as essential reading for our times.
knowledge of the county, and a historian's gift of compression are combined of an empire undone, Lenin's Tomb stands as essential reading for our times.

**Black Night, White Snow** - Harison E. Salisbury - 1981-08-21
The destruction of the Czars which brought about the reign of revolutions from 1905–1917 in Russia looms as the crucial political event of the twentieth century. In little more than a decade the Romanov dynasty was toppled, and its time-honored institutions repudiated. How did it happen? How could Nicholas and Alexandra, the nobility, middle class anarchists—even Lenin himself—not foresee the catastrophic changes that were shaking the empire? Why could nothing be done? And why were the efforts so ineffectual? Black Night, White Snow captures the rich drama of this whole period. With the artistry of a Balzac, Harrison Salisbury exposes the strata of Russian society, with its decedents, prophetic poets, religious fanatics, and newly liberated serfs. From archival sources within the Soviet Union, interviews, and his personal photography collection, he recreates the story as it happened. Hard data on Russia's economy, a first-hand knowledge of the county, and a historian's gift of compression are combined in a fast-paced narrative that reads with the ease of a good novel and the urgency of a newspaper headline.

**The Brothers Karamazov** - Fyodor Dostoevsky - 2020-10-06
Three brothers and their relations in 19th century Russia provide the base for a sweeping epic overview of human striving, folly and hope. First published in 1880, The Brothers Karamazov is a landmark work in every respect. Revolving around shiftless father Fyodor Pavlovich Karamazov are the fates of his three sons, each of whom has fortunes entwined with the others. The eldest son, Dimitri, seeks an inheritance from his father and becomes his rival in love. Ivan, the second son, is so at odds with the world that he is driven near to madness, while the youngest, Alexi, is a man of faith and a natural optimist. These personalities are drawn out and tested in a crucible of conflict and emotion as the author forces upon them fundamental questions of morality, faith, reason and responsibility. This charged situation is pushed to its limit by the addition of the unthinkable, murder and possible patricide. Using shifting viewpoints and delving into the minds of his characters, Dostoevsky adopted fresh techniques to tell his wide-reaching story with power and startling effectiveness. The Brothers Karamazov remains one of the most respected and celebrated novels in all literature and continues to reward readers beyond expectation. With an eye-catching new cover, and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of The Brothers Karamazov is both modern and readable.
and Ilya Nikolayevich Ulyanov, a government education official. Lenin was changed situation is pushed to its limit by the addition of the unthinkable, murder and possible patricide. Using shifting viewpoints and delving into the minds of his characters, Dostoevsky adopted fresh techniques to tell his wide-reaching story with power and startling effectiveness. The Brothers Karamazov remains one of the most respected and celebrated novels in all literature and continues to reward readers beyond expectation. With an eye-catching new cover, and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of The Brothers Karamazov is both modern and readable.

V.I. Lenin - Maria Prilezhayeva - 2013

World System Scholars - Source Wikipedia - 2013-09
Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 38. Chapters: Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Vladimir Lenin, Andrey Korotayev, Fernand Braudel, Immanuel Wallerstein, Samir Amin, Andre Gunder Frank, Giovanni Arrighi, Peter Turchin, Leonid Grinin, Michael Burawoy, Douglas R. White, Nikolay Kradin, Janet Abu-Lughod, Patrick Bond, William Hardy McNeill, Christopher Chase-Dunn, Kunibert Raffer, Ravi Arvind Palat. Excerpt:

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (22 April 1870 - 21 January 1924) was a Russian revolutionary, author, lawyer, economic theorist, political philosopher, creator of the Soviet Communist Party, leader of the 1917 October Revolution, and founder of the USSR. As head of the Bolsheviks (1917-1924) he led the Red Army to victory in the Russian Civil War, before establishing the world's first officially socialist state. As a theorist, his extensive theoretical and philosophical contributions to Marxism produced Leninism. Lenin was born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Russian: ) on 22 April 1870 in the town of Simbirsk in the Russian Empire. Simbirsk, a rural town on the River Volga nearly 1,500 miles from the capital Saint Petersburg, would be renamed upon Ulyanov's death fifty-four years later as "Ulyanovsk" in his honour. That same year, Saint Petersburg itself would be renamed Leningrad after Ulyanov's better-known cadre name. "Volodya," aged threeLenin's parents were Maria Alexandrovna Ulyanova, a schoolteacher, and Ilya Nikolayevich Ulyanov, a government education official. Lenin was baptised on 28 April 1870 at the local church of St. Nicholas into the Russian Orthodox Church. Lenin came from a diverse ancestry. He was of Russian, German, and Swedish descent, and his paternal grandfather descended from the Jewish Blank family. Lenin is also believed to have had Kalmyk ancestry on his father's side. Lenin was born into a comfortable middle-class family. Lenin's father Ilya was...

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Re-launch of the Collected Works of the legendary revolutionary in paperback Among the most influential political and social forces of the twentieth century, modern communism rests firmly on philosophical, political, and economic underpinnings developed by Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, later known as Lenin. For anyone who seeks to understand the twentieth century, capitalism, the Russian Revolution, and the role of Communism in the tumultuous political and social movements that have shaped the modern world, the works of Lenin offer unparalleled insight and understanding. Taken together, they represent a balanced cross-section of his revolutionary theories of history, politics, and economics; his tactics for securing and retaining power; and his vision of a new social and economic order. This second volume contains Lenin’s works from 1895 to 1897. Included are Lenin’s early economic and political writings, as well as his prescriptions for the program and strategy of Russian Marxism.