

# Soviet Era From Lenin To Yeltsin

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*Social and Cultural History of the Soviet Union* NYU Press

This concise monograph traces Russian Marxism from its beginnings to mid-1977, shows how and why the party achieved power, how it has strengthened its position, and how it has undertaken to remold the country and to solve its internal problems. Wesson's study is the only up-to-date party history currently available. The book opens with background material on Russian discontent and endeavors to analyze the fundamental nature of Communist Party rule, taking into account new perspectives in Lenin's revolution, the Stalinist period, and the Khrushchev years, as well as the latest period not covered in earlier accounts. It treats the rise of Lenin, the struggle for power after Lenin and after Stalin, and the consolidation of Brezhnev's authority. As the most recent history of communism in the Soviet Union, it has great topical interest and is clearly written for the benefit of the student and general reader as well as the professional.

*The Revolution Betrayed* Harvard University Press

The Soviet Era gives a succinct, refreshing overview of the Soviet Union from the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 to its disintegration in 1991. After a prologue recounting the attempted coup d'etat of August 1991 and the events which followed, it looks at the development and the decline of the Soviet Union, with the perspective of hindsight provided by the opening up of public analysis and discussion during Gorbachev's period of glasnost and perestroika. Thus the years from 1917 to 1985 are discussed primarily in the light of their significance for glasnost, perestroika and the collapse of the Soviet Union. There are three chapters covering the time of revolution and civil war, Stalin's rule, and the problems and achievements of the post-Stalin period. An extended survey of the Gorbachev years follows, with two chapters on political developments, and one each on the Communist Party and the new phenomenon of political activity arising from the grass-roots. A third section discusses the vital policy areas of the

economy, foreign affairs and defense. The last extended section of the book traces the effects of Soviet rule and its disintegration on the major nationalities of the Baltic states, Central Asia and the Caucasus. An epilogue summarizes the attempts to organize independent republics, and their association in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Overall the book provides an accessible, clear, readable survey of the history of the Soviet Union, suitable for students as well as the general reader.

*The Unknown Lenin* Routledge

Drawing from research into the most influential Russian newspapers, this book explores the nature, origins, and effects of the idealization of the state, Communist Party, and leader in the Soviet Union between the Revolution and the Cold War.

*Lenin's Last Struggle* Cambridge University Press

Lenin, from the October Revolution to the U.S.S.R. Lenin's life and thoughts and the importance of ideology in both. The cultural revolution is examined. Explores Lenin's cult and the re-evaluation of his legacy. Beryl William's Lenin is a clear and interesting introduction to the life, ideology and impact of Lenin, one of the formative figures of he twentieth-century. Lenin provides an excellent introduction to Lenin and his role in the Russian Revolution and provides an objective account of his years in power between 1917 and 1924. The author has written in light of new documents made available since the Gorbachev era and the end of the Soviet Union. Lenin provides as up-to-date evaluation of Lenin's life and thoughts and the importance of ideology in both, the cultural revolution, Lenin's foreign policy and expansionism and Lenin's cult and the re-evaluation of his legacy that has taken place during the last decade. Lenin is a study of his life and work in the context of the period and like other titles in the Profiles in Power series, it is not a biography, though inevitably it contains much biographical material, it instead analyzes the major features, achievements and failures of Lenin's career.

*The Soviet Concept of 'Limited Sovereignty' from Lenin to Gorbachev* 50Minutes.com

Four most significant works, also including "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," "Imperialism, the Highest State of Capitalism," and "The State and Revolution."

iUniverse

This book provides a comprehensive survey of Soviet economic development from 1917 to 1965 in the context of the pre-revolutionary economy. In these years the Soviet Union negotiated the first stages of modern industrialisation and then, after the defeat of Nazi Germany and its allies, emerged as one of the two world superpowers. This was also the first attempt to construct a planned socialist order. These developments resulted in great economic achievements at great human cost. Using the results of recent Russian and Western research, Professor Davies discusses the inherent faults and strengths of the system, and pays

particular attention to the major controversies. Was the Russian Revolution doomed to failure from the outset? Could the mixed economy of the 1920s have led to a democratic socialist economy? What was the influence of Soviet economic development on the rest of the world?

Reconstructing Lenin Taylor & Francis

Lenin - the man, the revolutionary, and the world leader - has remained an enigma, part myth arising from the tumult of the Russian Revolution and part image carefully controlled for nearly seventy years by the leaders of the Soviet Union and their sympathizers abroad. The Unknown Lenin, containing long concealed documents from the Soviet archives, helps correct the myth and revise the image. Lenin emerges here as a ruthless, manipulative leader who used terror, subversion, and persecution to achieve his goals.

Privilege in the Soviet Union (Routledge Revivals) Edward Elgar Pub

\*Includes pictures of Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky and important people, places, and events in their lives. \*Explains each man's role in the Revolution and its aftermath. \*Discusses the conspiracy theories surrounding Stalin's death and how Stalin came to power against Lenin's wishes. \*Includes a bibliography for further reading. Among the leaders of the 20th century, arguably none shaped the course of history as much as Vladimir Lenin (1870-1942), the Communist revolutionary and political theorist who led the Bolshevik Revolution that established the Soviet Union. In addition to shaping the Marxist-Leninist political thought that steered Soviet ideology, he was the first Soviet premier until his death and set the Soviet Union on its way to becoming one of the world's two superpowers for most of the century, in addition to being the West's Cold War adversary. As it turned out, the creation of the Soviet Union came near the end of Lenin's life, as he worked so hard that he had burned himself out by his 50s, dying in 1924 after a series of strokes had completely debilitated him. Near the end of his life, he expressly stated that the regime's power should not be put in the hands of the current General Secretary of the Communist Party, Joseph Stalin. Of course, Stalin managed to do just that, modernizing the Soviet Union at a breakneck pace on the backs of millions of poor laborers and prisoners. If Adolf Hitler had not inflicted the devastation of World War II upon Europe, it's quite likely that the West would consider Joseph Stalin (1878-1953) the 20th century's greatest tyrant. Before World War II, Stalin consolidated his position by frequently purging party leaders (most famously Leon Trotsky) and Red Army leaders, executing hundreds of thousands of people at the least. In one of history's greatest textbook examples of the idea that the enemy of my enemy is my friend, Stalin's Soviet Union allied with Britain and the United States to defeat Hitler in Europe, with the worst of the war's carnage coming on the eastern front during Germany's invasion of Russia. Nevertheless, the victory in World War II established the Soviet Union as of the world's two superpowers for nearly 50 years, in addition to being the West's Cold War adversary. Along with Vladimir Lenin, Trotsky led the October Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and held crucial posts in the early Soviet governments, but after Lenin's death Trotsky was exiled, persecuted and finally murdered at the behest of his arch-rival, Joseph Stalin. For the final decade of his life, Trotsky was a man trapped in between two worlds. A communist seeking refuge in the capitalist West, Trotsky was deemed a secret agent of the capitalist powers by Stalin's propaganda, but the Soviet Union's enemies also viewed him with suspicion. In the initial aftermath of Lenin's death, Trotsky had been his ally's heir apparent, and for those inclined to believe the Soviet experiment had started promisingly but gone astray, Trotsky became the embodiment of the betrayed promise of the early Bolshevik revolution. There were certain ironies in this widespread sympathetic interpretation of Trotsky's legacy. For the Marxists and Marxist sympathizers appalled by Stalin's paranoid police state, Gulag concentration camps, and strict suppression of dissent, Trotsky was viewed as a humane and cosmopolitan opposite to Stalin. But Trotsky himself had overseen and spearheaded campaigns of persecution against Russians suspected of "counterrevolutionary" leanings, and he had written a long tract defending these "terroristic" measures as necessary safeguards of the revolution. The Soviet Union's Big Three explores the lives and legacies of Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin before the Bolshevik Revolution, as well as the crucial roles they played in establishing the Soviet Union and turning it into a modern superpower.

Lenin's Legacy Pinter Pub Limited

After biographies of the giants of Soviet history - Stalin (1991), Lenin (1994) and Trotsky (1996) - Volkogonov delves deeper into the Soviet archives to produce new character evaluations and political assessments of the leaders who ruled the Soviet Union from 1917 to 1991: Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev,

Brezhnev, Andropov, Chernenko and Gorbachev.

Lenin and the Russian Revolution Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

A biography of the leader of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution who formulated the official Communist ideology and became the first head of the Soviet state.

The Long Pretense Wiley-Blackwell

The Soviet Concept of 'Limited Sovereignty' from Lenin to GorbachevSpringer

Facts on Communism: The Soviet Union, from Lenin to Khrushchev Routledge

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The Comintern Springer

This important book presents Professor Rigby's key writings on the creation of elites in the Soviet Union. It shows how the nomenclature system evolved as a key instrument for directing and controlling all spheres of national life, drawing its elite echelons together in a single bureaucratic ruling class.

Lenin Lives! Yale University Press

The Soviet Era gives a succinct, refreshing overview of the Soviet Union from the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 to its disintegration in 1991. After a prologue recounting the attempted coup d'etat of August 1991 and the events which followed, it looks at the development and the decline of the Soviet Union, with the perspective of hindsight provided by the opening up of public analysis and discussion during Gorbachev's period of glasnost and perestroika. Thus the years from 1917 to 1985 are discussed primarily in the light of their significance for glasnost, perestroika and the collapse of the Soviet Union. There are three chapters covering the time of revolution and civil war, Stalin's rule, and the problems and achievements of the post-Stalin period. An extended survey of the Gorbachev years follows, with two chapters on political developments, and one each on the Communist Party and the new phenomenon of political activity arising from the grass-roots. A third section discusses the vital policy areas of the economy, foreign affairs and defense. The last extended section of the book traces the effects of Soviet rule and its disintegration on the major nationalities of the Baltic states, Central Asia and the Caucasus. An epilogue summarizes the attempts to organize independent republics, and their association in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Overall the book provides an accessible, clear, readable survey of the history of the Soviet Union, suitable for students as well as the general reader.

Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin & Leon Trotsky Transaction Publishers

An extensive revision of the valued but unobtainable 1960 edition. Nearly 300 key documents are now readily available in translation.

Lenin Harlan Davidson

This history and critique of Soviet treaty diplomacy focuses on the United States' relations with the Soviet Union from 1933, the year when the United States established diplomatic relations with the Kremlin, to the present. Appearing at a time of enormous change within the Soviet Union and in its relations with the United States, the book raises important questions about the degree to which the Soviet Union can be relied upon to honor its treaty commitments. As Beichman reminds us, the Soviet Union's record of treaty compliance in

the past is dismal, and its continuing rhetorical strategic commitment to Marxism-Leninism as guiding ideology in its diplomatic activities is troubling. Beichman argues for a more realistic understanding of Soviet history and political culture, so that the results of treaty negotiations will be more positive in the future than they have been in the past. In effect, he argues for a risk-assessment approach, in which diplomats take seriously the possibility of treaty violation and factor the possible consequences into their diplomatic assessments. The Soviet Union's record, from arms control treaty violations to the invasion of Afghanistan, has been appalling, and the ignorance of American statesmen about the Soviet Union, from Roosevelt to Reagan, is discouraging. Despite Gorbachev's accession and liberalizing developments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, he warns, caution is warranted. Using relevant texts and historical materials, supported by anecdotes and his own extensive personal experiences, Beichman presents a readable, compelling argument that is sure to be controversial. The book will be of particular interest to specialists in international affairs, and experts on the Soviet Union and Central Europe, as well as general readers interested in the course of U.S.-Soviet relations.

The Soviet Union, from Lenin to Khrushchev  
The Soviet Concept of 'Limited Sovereignty' from Lenin to Gorbachev

A study of Lenin and the Russian Revolution. It is designed to fulfil the AS and A Level specifications in place from September 2000. The AS section deals with narrative and explanation of the topic. There are extra notes, biography boxes and definitions in the margin, and summary boxes to help students assimilate the information. The A2 section reflects the different demands of the higher level examination by concentrating on analysis and historians' interpretations of the material covered in the AS section. There are practice questions and hints and tips on what makes a good answer.

Lenin's Fight Against Stalinism Vintage

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin is among the most enigmatic and influential figures of the twentieth century. While his life and work are crucial to any understanding of modern history and the socialist movement, generations of writers on the left and the right have seen fit to embalm him endlessly with superficial analysis or dreary dogma. Now, after the fall of the Soviet Union and “ actually-existing ” socialism, it is possible to consider Lenin afresh, with sober senses trained on his historical context and how it shaped his theoretical and political contributions. Reconstructing Lenin, four decades in the making and now available in English for the first time, is an attempt to do just that. Tamás Krausz, an esteemed Hungarian scholar writing in the tradition of György Lukács, Ferenc Tokei, and István Mészáros, makes a major contribution to a growing field of contemporary Lenin studies. This rich and penetrating account reveals Lenin busy at the work of revolution, his thought shaped by immediate political events but never straying far from a coherent theoretical perspective. Krausz balances detailed descriptions of Lenin's time and place with lucid explications of his intellectual development, covering a range of topics like war and revolution, dictatorship and democracy, socialism and utopianism. Reconstructing Lenin will change the way you look at a man and a movement; it will also introduce the English-speaking world to a profound radical scholar.

The Soviet Worker Courier Corporation

First published in 1978, this unique work throws much-needed light upon the exact nature of privilege and elite life-styles in the contemporary Soviet Union, under the Communist regime. Dr Matthews' study places these life-styles in a historical perspective, and characterises, in sociological terms, the people who enjoyed them. This study is based on an extensive programme of personal interviews among émigré groups and a close analysis of original and little-known legal historical sources. There are special sections on the nature of change in the Soviet elite and on social mobility. This reissue will attract interest amongst students and scholars concerned with the history, politics and sociology of the Soviet Union; it will also be of value to all those concerned with the age-old problem of social equality.

The Soviet Era Prabhat Prakashan

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.