

Soviet Era From Lenin To Yeltsin

Yeah, reviewing a books **Soviet Era From Lenin To Yeltsin** could ensue your near contacts listings. This is just one of the solutions for you to be successful. As understood, finishing does not suggest that you have fabulous points.

Comprehending as with ease as bargain even more than further will pay for each success. neighboring to, the declaration as with ease as acuteness of this Soviet Era From Lenin To Yeltsin can be taken as capably as picked to act.



Revelations from the Russian Archives The Soviet Concept of 'Limited Sovereignty' from Lenin to Gorbachev

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'état 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 Soviet Concept of 'Limited Sovereignty' from Lenin to Gorbachev Heinemann

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 Unknown Lenin 50Minutes.com

The book examines the origins, development and contemporary significance of the Soviet doctrine of 'limited sovereignty' ('Brezhnev Doctrine'), with particular reference to the Doctrine's implications for the Soviet Union's relations with Eastern Europe. The author identifies and considers the multiple functions served by the Soviet Union's essentially dualistic or 'bi-axial' approach to sovereignty, which embraces notions derived from both general international law and from Soviet Marxist-Leninist doctrine. The book also includes a comparative analysis of the US 'Monroe Doctrine'. The author argues that, although in the Gorbachev era of 'new thinking', the Soviet doctrine of sovereignty may be developing a 'third axis', Western predictions of the imminent or actual demise of the 'Brezhnev Doctrine' are premature.

Lenin's Fight Against Stalinism NYU Press

This brief work examines Marx's ideas and the three generations of Soviet communists that followed him: the revolutionaries, the social architects, and the businessmen. In *Lenin to Gorbachev* the authors introduce

communism through a focus on the turbulent history of the USSR and its leaders. Since the book was first published in 1987, the world has witnessed the end of the Soviet Union and the continuing power struggle between hard-liner communists and reformers. In a special supplement added in 1994, the authors provide a postmortem of the Gorbachev administration and an introduction to Yeltsin, the reformer, and the uncertain future of the independent Russian states. -- Provided by Publisher --

The Soviet Union Wiley-Blackwell

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 Era Prabhat Prakashan

Was the deification of Lenin a show of spontaneous affection, or a planned political operation designed to solidify the revolution with the masses? This book aims to provide the answer. Exploring the cults mystical, historical, and political aspects, the book attempts to demonstrate the galvanizing power of ritual in the establishment of the postrevolutionary regime. In a new section the author includes the fall of the Soviet Union and Russia's new democracy.

Lenin to Gorbachev Pinter Pub Limited

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) Routledge

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 the 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.

Soviet Economic Development from Lenin to Khrushchev Palala Press

One of the great political strategists of his era, V. I. Lenin continues to attract historical interest, yet his complex personality eludes full understanding. This new edition of Moshe Lewin's classic political biography, including an afterword by the author, suggests new approaches for studying the Marxist visionary and founder of the Soviet state. Lenin's Last Struggle offers invaluable insights into the rise of the Bolshevik party and the Soviet Union, a saga complicated by complex strategic battles among the leaders of Lenin's generation: leaders whose names are universally known, but whose personalities and motivations are even now not sufficiently understood. Moshe Lewin was a collective farm worker in the USSR and a soldier in the Soviet army. He later became director of studies at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes in Paris, a fellow of the Kennan Institute, a senior fellow of Columbia University's Russian Institute, and is now emeritus professor of history at The University of Pennsylvania.

Lenin's Legacy Harlan Davidson

*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.

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

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.

Thank You, Comrade Stalin! Harvard University Press

This Combo Collection (Set of 3 Books) includes All-time Bestseller Books.

This anthology contains: Vladimir Lenin Leonid Brezhnev Joseph Stalin

[Inside the Kremlin](#) Princeton University Press

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible.

Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Lenin's Plan for Building Socialism in the USSR, 1917-1925 Vintage

The Soviet Concept of 'Limited Sovereignty' from Lenin to

GorbachevSpringer

The Soviet Era Hoover Press

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 emigré 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.

Lenin and the Russian Revolution Routledge

The recently opened archives of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow provide fuel for the explanations of how the Comintern degenerated into an instrument of Soviet foreign policy after its revolutionary internationalist inception.

[Lenin Lives!](#) Courier Corporation

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.

Facts on Communism Routledge

The bourgeois world at first tried to pretend not to notice the economic successes of the soviet regime -- the experimental proof, that is, of the

practicability of socialist methods. The learned economists of capital still often try to maintain a deeply cogitative silence about the unprecedented tempo of Russia's industrial development, or confine themselves to remarks about an extreme "exploitation of the peasantry". They are missing a wonderful opportunity to explain why the brutal exploitation of the peasants in China, for instance, or Japan, or India, never produced an industrial tempo remotely approaching that of the Soviet Union. Facts win out, however, in the end. The bookstalls of all civilized countries are now loaded with books about the Soviet Union. It is no wonder; such prodigies are rare. The literature dictated by blind reactionary hatred is fast dwindling. A noticeable proportion of the newest works on the Soviet Union adopt a favorable, if not even a rapturous, tone. As a sign of the improving international reputation of the parvenu state, this abundance of pro-soviet literature can only be welcomed. Moreover, it is incomparably better to idealize the Soviet Union than fascist Italy. The reader, however, would seek in vain on the pages of this literature for a scientific appraisal of what is actually taking place in the land of the October revolution. -- Description from <http://www.marxists.org/archive/trotsky/1936/revbet/intro.htm> (April 12, 2012).

Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin & Leon Trotsky Transaction Publishers

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. Facts on Communism: II- The Soviet Union from Lenin to Khrushchev Taylor & Francis

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.