

A Concise History Of The Russian Revolution Richard Pipes

The main events of the revolution took place in and near Petrograd (now Saint Petersburg), the then-capital of Russia, where long-standing discontent with the monarchy erupted into mass protests against food rationing on 23 February Old Style (8 March New Style). Revolutionary activity lasted about eight days, involving mass demonstrations and violent armed clashes with police and gendarmes, the last loyal forces of the Russian monarchy. On 27 February O.S. (12 March N.S.), most of the forces of the capital's garrison sided with the... 31f67d7524 Inclusion criteria 31f67d7524

History of Soviet Russia and the Soviet Union (1917–1927) online Pipes, Richard. online Pipes, Richard. The Russian Revolution (1991) online Pipes, Richard. Russia under the Bolshevik regime (1981). A Concise History The ten years 1917–1927, saw a radical transformation of the Russian Empire into a socialist state, the Soviet Union: initially called Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1922 and then the Soviet Union from 1922 onward. This period spanned the 1917 Russian revolutions to Joseph Stalin's rise to power in 1927 31f67d7524

The Russian Revolution was inaugurated with the February Revolution in 1917, in the midst of World War I. With the German Empire inflicting defeats on the front, and increasing logistical problems causing shortages of bread and grain, the Russian Army was losing morale, with large scale mutiny looming. Officials were convinced that if Tsar Nicholas II abdicated... 31f67d7524 At Harvard University, Pipes taught large courses on Imperial Russia as well as the Russian Revolution and guided over 80 graduate students to their PhDs. In 1976, he headed Team B, a team of analysts organized by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) who analyzed the strategic capacities and goals of the Soviet military and political leadership. Pipes is the father of American historian Daniel Pipes. 31f67d7524 The period covered is 1904–1923, beginning approximately... 31f67d7524 A brief selection of English translations of primary sources is included. The sections "General Surveys" and "Biographies" contain books; other sections contain both books and journal articles. Book entries have references to journal articles and reviews about them when helpful. Additional bibliographies can be found in many of the book-length works listed below; see Further reading for several book and chapter-length bibliographies. The External links section... 31f67d7524 In the years leading up to the revolution, impoverished peasants had become increasingly angered by repression from their landlords and the continuation of semi-feudal relations. Further discontent grew due to mounting Russian... 31f67d7524 The metropolitans of the Russian Church supported the rise of the Moscow principality and his presence increased the Muscovite prince's authority and ambition to unify the lands. In turn, the metropolitans were able to increase the stability of the Church and to inspire unity... 31f67d7524

Russian Revolution of 1905 21 Pipes 1990, pp. A Concise History of the Russian Revolution. Harcave 1970, 19 Harcave 1970, 20 Harcave 1970, 21 Pipes, Richard (1996). New The Russian Revolution of 1905, also known as the First Russian Revolution, was a revolution in the Russian Empire which began on 22 January 1905 and led to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy under the Russian Constitution of 1906, the country's first. The revolution was characterized by mass political and social unrest including worker strikes, peasant revolts, and military mutinies directed against Tsar Nicholas II and the autocracy, who were forced to establish the State Duma legislative assembly and grant certain rights, though both were later undermined. 21, 25 31f67d7524

February Revolution A Concise History of the Russian Revolution.) Out of these The February Revolution (Russian: Февральская революция), known in Soviet historiography as the February Bourgeois Democratic Revolution, and sometimes as the March Revolution or February Coup, was the first of two revolutions which took place in Russia in 1917. " — (Pipes, Richard. a result, all power was concentrated in the Crown. New York: Vintage, 1996 31f67d7524

Russian Revolution This period saw Russia abolish its monarchy and adopt a The Russian Revolution was a period of political and social change in Russia, starting in 1917. It can be seen as the precursor for other revolutions that occurred in the aftermath of World War I, such as the German Revolution of 1918-1919. The Russian Revolution was a period of political and social change in Russia, starting in 1917. This period saw Russia abolish its monarchy and adopt a socialist form of government following two successive revolutions and a civil war. The Russian Revolution was a key event of the 20th century 31f67d7524

Following the February Revolution in 1917 that deposed Tsar Nicholas, a short-lived provisional government had given way to Bolsheviks in the October Revolution. After winning the Russian Civil War (1917-1923), the Bolsheviks solidified their political control. They were dedicated to a version of Marxism developed by Vladimir Lenin, promising the workers would rise, destroy capitalism, and create a socialist society under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The awkward problem... 31f67d7524

Bibliography of the Russian Revolution and Civil War Russia Under the Old Regime. Poe, M. Additional bibliographies can be found in many of the book-length works listed below; see Further reading for several book and chapter length bibliographies. The sections "General surveys" and "Biographies" contain books; other sections contain both books and journal articles. (2003) The Russian Moment in World History. Princeton; This is a select bibliography of post-World War II English language books (including translations) and journal articles about the Revolutionary and Civil War era of Russian (Soviet) history. Book entries may have references to reviews published in English language academic journals or major newspapers when these could be considered helpful. (1974). New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons. The External links section contains entries for publicly available select bibliographies from universities. Press. Pipes, R. T 31f67d7524

Richard Pipes Pipes Richard Edgar Pipes (Polish: Ryszard Pipes; July 11, 1923 – May 17, 2018) was an American historian who specialized in Russian and Soviet history. Richard Edgar Pipes (Polish: Ryszard Pipes; July 11, 1923 – May 17, 2018) was an American historian who specialized in Russian and Soviet history. His writings also appear in *Commentary*, *The New York Times*, and *The Times Literary Supplement*. Pipes was a frequent interviewee in the press on the matters of Soviet history and foreign affairs 31f67d7524

History of Russia 456–460 Richard Pipes (2011). Knopf Doubleday The history of Russia begins with the histories of the East Slavs. The state adopted Christianity from the Byzantine Empire in 988, beginning the synthesis of Byzantine, Slavic and Scandinavian cultures that defined Russian culture for the next millennium. 1984) pp. The Russian Revolution. In 882, Prince Oleg of Novgorod seized Kiev, uniting the northern and southern lands of the Eastern Slavs under one authority, moving the governance center to Kiev by the end of the 10th century, and maintaining northern and southern parts with significant autonomy from each other. The traditional start date of specifically Russian history is the establishment of the Rus' state in the north in the year 862, ruled by Varangians. Kievan Rus' ultimately disintegrated as a state due to the Mongol invasions in 1237–1240. After the 13th century. in the History Channel Encyclopedia. Riasanovsky, A History of Russia (4th ed 31f67d7524

A brief selection of English translations of primary sources is included. The sections "General surveys" and "Biographies" contain books; other sections contain both books and journal articles. Book entries have references to journal articles and reviews about them when helpful. Additional bibliographies can be found in... 31f67d7524

Bibliography of Russian history (1613–1917) Book entries may have references to reviews published in academic journals or major newspapers when these could be considered helpful. It specifically excludes topics related to the Russian Revolution (see Bibliography of the Russian Revolution and Civil War for information on these subjects). It specifically excludes topics related to the Russian Revolution (see Bibliography of the Russian Revolution and Civil War for information on these subjects) This is a select bibliography of post-World War II English language books (including translations) and journal articles about the history of Russia and its empire from 1613 until 1917 31f67d7524

Bibliography of Russian history (1223–1613) Press. New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons. (2003) *The Russian Moment in World History*. Pipes, R. Poe, M. (1974). *Russia Under the Old Regime*. Book entries may have references to reviews published in academic journals or major newspapers when these could be considered helpful. Princeton; This is a select bibliography of post World War II English language books (including translations) and journal articles about the history of Russia and its borderlands from the Mongol invasions until 1613. T 31f67d7524

History of the Russian Orthodox Church Following the Mongol invasions of the

13th century, the seat of the metropolitan was moved to Vladimir in 1299, and then to Moscow in 1325, which would become the spiritual center of Russian Orthodoxy. The history of the Russian Orthodox Church begins with the Christianization of Kievan Rus' in 988 during the reign of Vladimir the Great. In the following centuries, Kiev and later other cities, including Novgorod, Pskov, Rostov, Suzdal and Vladimir, became important regional centers of Christian spirituality and culture. In the following The history of the Russian Orthodox Church begins with the Christianization of Kievan Rus' in 988 during the reign of Vladimir the Great 31f67d7524

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