

Geschichte Der Sowjetunion 1917 1991 Entstehung U

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HOUSTON GARNER

Ethnicity, Belonging and Biography Oxford University Press on Demand

Recounts the history of citizenship in 20th century Europe, focusing on six countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Russia. It is the history of a central legal institution that significantly represents and at the same time determines struggles over migration, integration, and belonging.

The Global Age Verlag Friedrich Pustet

Vivid, succinct, and highly accessible, Heinrich Winkler's magisterial history of modern Germany offers the history of a nation and its people through two turbulent centuries. It is the story of a country that, while always culturally identified with the West, long resisted the political trajectories of its neighbors. This first volume (of two) begins with the origins and consequences of the medieval myth of the "Reich," which was to experience a fateful renaissance in the twentieth century, and ends with the collapse of the first German democracy. Winkler offers a brilliant synthesis of complex events and illuminates them with fresh insights. He analyses the decisions that shaped the country's triumphs and catastrophes, interweaving high politics with telling vignettes about the German people and their own self-perception. With a second volume that takes the story up to reunification in 1990, *Germany: The Long Road West* will be welcomed by scholars, students, and anyone wishing to understand this most complex and contradictory of countries.

Oldenbourg Grundriss der Geschichte Routledge

Robert Kindler's seminal work is a comprehensive and unsettling account of the Soviet campaign to forcefully sedentarize and collectivize the Kazakh clans. Viewing the nomadic life as unproductive, and their lands unused and untilled, Stalin and his inner circle pursued a campaign of violence and subjugation, rather than attempting any dialog or cultural assimilation. The results were catastrophic, as the conflict and an ensuing famine (1931-1933) caused the death of nearly one-third of the Kazakh population. Hundreds of thousands of nomads became refugees and a nomadic culture and social order were essentially destroyed in less than five years. Kindler provides an in-depth analysis of Soviet rule, economic and political motivations, and the role of remote and local Soviet officials and Kazakhs during the crisis. This is the first English-language translation of an important and harrowing history, largely unknown to Western audiences prior to Kindler's study.

Russian-German Special Relations in the Twentieth Century Berg

An encyclopedic and richly detailed history of everyday life in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is gone, but its ghostly traces remain, not least in the material vestiges left behind in its turbulent wake. What was it really like to live in the USSR? What did it look, feel, smell, and sound like? In *The Soviet Century*, Karl Schlögel, one of the world's leading historians of the Soviet Union, presents a spellbinding epic that brings to life the everyday world of a unique lost civilization. A museum of—and

travel guide to—the Soviet past, *The Soviet Century* explores in evocative detail both the largest and smallest aspects of life in the USSR, from the Gulag, the planned economy, the railway system, and the steel city of Magnitogorsk to cookbooks, military medals, prison camp tattoos, and the ubiquitous perfume Red Moscow. The book examines iconic aspects of Soviet life, including long queues outside shops, cramped communal apartments, parades, and the Lenin mausoleum, as well as less famous but important parts of the USSR, including the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, the voice of Radio Moscow, graffiti, and even the typical toilet, which became a pervasive social and cultural topic. Throughout, the book shows how Soviet life simultaneously combined utopian fantasies, humdrum routine, and a pervasive terror symbolized by the Lubyanka, then as now the headquarters of the secret police. Drawing on Schlögel's decades of travel in the Soviet and post-Soviet world, and featuring more than eighty illustrations, *The Soviet Century* is vivid, immediate, and grounded in firsthand encounters with the places and objects it describes. The result is an unforgettable account of the Soviet Century.

Empires to be remembered Indiana University Press

This work adopts a comparative approach to explore interrelations between two phenomena which, so far, have rarely been examined and analysed together, namely the dynamics of diaspora and minority formation in Central and Eastern Europe on the one hand, and the diaspora migration on the other.

China Learns from the Soviet Union, 1949-present Springer

Germany in the 20th century endured two world wars, a failed democracy, Hitler's dictatorship, the Holocaust, and a country divided for 40 years after World War II. But it has also boasted a strong welfare state, affluence, liberalization and globalization, a successful democracy, and the longest period of peace in European history. *A History of Twentieth-Century Germany* provides a survey of German history during a century of extremes. Ulrich Herbert sees German history in the 20th century as determined by two contradictory perspectives. On one hand, there are the world wars and great catastrophes that divide the country's history into two parts—before and after 1945. Germany is the birthplace of radical ideologies of the left and right and the only country in which each ideology became the foundation of government. This pattern left its stamp on both the first and second halves of the century. On the other hand, the rise of modern industrial society led to decades of conflict over the social and political order regardless of which political system was in force. Considering these contradictory developments, Herbert tackles the questions of both the collapse in the first half of the century and the development from a post-fascist, ruined society to one of the most stable liberal democracies in the world in the latter half. Herbert's analysis brings together wars and terror, utopia and politics, capitalism and the welfare state, socialism and liberal democratic society, gender and generations, culture and lifestyles, European integration and globalization. The resulting book sets a standard by which historians of the period will be measured in the future.

Studiengemeinschaft Darmstadt OUP Oxford

German scholar Jörg Baberowski is one of the world's leading

experts on the Stalin era, but his work has seldom been translated into English. This book, an unremitting indictment of the mad violence with which Stalin ruled the Soviet Union, depicts Stalinism as a cruel and deliberate attack on Russian society, driven by "totalitarian ambitions" and the goal of modernizing and rationalizing a backward people. Baberowski takes a twofold approach, emphasizing Stalin's personal role and responsibility as well as the continuity he sees in Communist aims and ideology since 1917. Unlike recent apologist accounts that focus on the challenges of modernization or on the operational complexities of managing the Soviet state, this hard-hitting analysis unequivocally locates the origins of the terror in the culture of violence and the techniques of power. Detailed, well-documented, and including many new details on the workings of the Stalinist state, this powerful work encompasses the dictator's brutal reign from his achievement of total power in 1929 to his death in 1953.

The Communist Youth League and the Transformation of the Soviet Union, 1917-1932 Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht

Mass Violence in Nazi-Occupied Europe argues for a more comprehensive understanding of what constitutes Nazi violence and who was affected by this violence. The works gathered consider sexual violence, food deprivation, and forced labor as aspects of Nazi aggression. Contributors focus in particular on the Holocaust, the persecution of the Sinti and Roma, the eradication of "useless eaters" (psychiatric patients and Soviet prisoners of war), and the crimes of the Wehrmacht. The collection concludes with a consideration of memorialization and a comparison of Soviet and Nazi mass crimes. While it has been over 70 years since the fall of the Nazi regime, the full extent of the ways violence was used against prisoners of war and civilians is only now coming to be fully understood. *Mass Violence in Nazi-Occupied Europe* provides new insight into the scale of the violence suffered and brings fresh urgency to the need for a deeper understanding of this horrific moment in history.

A History of Twentieth-Century Germany Routledge

"A very engaging collection of essays that adds much to an evolving literature on the social history of the Soviet Union and broader socialist societies." —Choice The 1960s have reemerged in scholarly and popular culture as a protean moment of cultural revolution and social transformation. In this volume socialist societies in the Second World (the Soviet Union, East European countries, and Cuba) are the springboard for exploring global interconnections and cultural cross-pollination between communist and capitalist countries and within the communist world. Themes explored include flows of people and media; the emergence of a flourishing youth culture; sharing of songs, films, and personal experiences through tourism and international festivals; and the rise of a socialist consumer culture and an esthetics of modernity. Challenging traditional categories of analysis and periodization, this book brings the sixties problematic to Soviet studies while introducing the socialist experience into scholarly conversations traditionally dominated by First World perspectives.

The Soviet Century LIT Verlag Münster

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2007 im Fachbereich Geschichte Europa - and. Länder - Neueste Geschichte, Europäische Einigung, Note: 2,0, Universität Duisburg-Essen (Fachbereich Geschichte), Veranstaltung: Hauptseminar: Vergangenheitsbewältigung in den Kulturwissenschaften, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Die Geschichte der Sowjetunion (1917-1991) gehört zum Teil zur Geschichte Russlands. Unter jedem sowjetischen Staatssekretär wurde die Geschichte der UdSSR neu umgeschrieben. Dabei wurden neue, vorher unbekannte Tatsachen, Analysen und Charakteristiken der

vorigen Staatsführer dargestellt. Die sowjetische Vergangenheit wurde immer wieder neu bewertet und bewältigt. War die Geschichte der Sowjetunion eine falsche Geschichte, eine Reihe von Umschreibungen nach den Wünschen des jeweiligen Staatsführers oder doch ein mühsamer Weg zur Wahrheit? Das Hauptziel der vorliegenden Hausarbeit besteht darin, die sowjetische Geschichtsschreibung aus unterschiedlichen Zeitperioden an einzelnen konkreten Beispielen zu analysieren, um die oben gestellte Frage zu beantworten.

Historical Concepts Between Eastern and Western Europe

Yale University Press

A Times Literary Supplement Best Book of 2016 An epic, groundbreaking account of the ethnic and state violence that followed the end of World War I—conflicts that would shape the course of the twentieth century For the Western Allies, November 11, 1918, has always been a solemn date—the end of fighting that had destroyed a generation, but also a vindication of a terrible sacrifice with the total collapse of the principal enemies: the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. But for much of the rest of Europe this was a day with no meaning, as a continuing, nightmarish series of conflicts engulfed country after country. In *The Vanquished*, a highly original and gripping work of history, Robert Gerwarth asks us to think again about the true legacy of the First World War. In large part it was not the fighting on the Western Front that proved so ruinous to Europe's future, but the devastating aftermath, as countries on both sides of the original conflict were savaged by revolutions, pogroms, mass expulsions, and further major military clashes. In the years immediately after the armistice, millions would die across central, eastern, and southeastern Europe before the Soviet Union and a series of rickety and exhausted small new states would come into being. It was here, in the ruins of Europe, that extreme ideologies such as fascism would take shape and ultimately emerge triumphant. As absorbing in its drama as it is unsettling in its analysis, *The Vanquished* is destined to transform our understanding of not just the First World War but the twentieth century as a whole.

Diasporas and Ethnic Migrants C.H.Beck

Based on a conference organized by the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the German Historical Institute, Warsaw, held in Sept. 2000.

Totalitarian and Authoritarian Regimes in Europe Bloomsbury Publishing

Es wäre falsch, eine Geschichte der Sowjetunion nur als Geschichte der Schwäche, der Krise und des Scheiterns zu schreiben. Damit wäre kaum zu erklären, warum die Sowjetunion immerhin mehr als zwei Generationen Bestand hatte, warum sie Jahrzehnte wechselhafter Entwicklungen im Innern und nach Außen, den Bürgerkrieg und den Zweiten Weltkrieg überlebte; warum sie in ihrem Selbstverständnis wie in dem ihrer Gegner zur Weltmacht aufstieg, mit einem militärischen Potential, das der Westen noch vor wenigen Jahren als lebensbedrohend empfand. Wer die einzelnen Phasen der sowjetischen Geschichte verstehen will, findet in Altrichters Buch eine brillant geschriebene und vorzüglich dokumentierte Darstellung.

Russische Geschichte Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Annually published since 1930, the International bibliography of Historical Sciences (IBOHS) is an international bibliography of the most important historical monographs and periodical articles published throughout the world, which deal with history from the earliest to the most recent times. The works are arranged systematically according to period, region or historical discipline, and within this classification alphabetically. The bibliography contains a geographical index and indexes of persons and authors.

Geschichtsbilder in den postdiktatorischen Ländern Europas
Oxford University Press

Editorial Das Jahr 1917 markiert den Beginn einer neuen Epoche der Weltgeschichte: Die USA treten im April auf Seiten der Alliierten in den Ersten Weltkrieg ein und steigen im Laufe der nächsten Jahrzehnte zur Großmacht, ja zur Weltmacht auf. Das militärisch stark geschwächte Zarenreich Russland wird durch zwei Revolutionen im Frühjahr und Herbst erschüttert, die im Laufe der folgenden Jahre zu radikalen Veränderungen in Politik, Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft führen. Mit der Oktoberrevolution reißen die Bolschewiki unter der Führung vom Wladimir I. Lenin die Macht an sich und schaffen in den folgenden Jahren ein völlig neues Staatswesen: die "Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken" (UdSSR), so die offizielle Bezeichnung seit 1922, die auch als Sowjetunion bekannt war. Die Sowjetunion erhob für sich den Anspruch, die vor allem von Karl Marx entwickelte Idee einer kommunistischen Gesellschaftsordnung in einem Land zu verwirklichen und damit Vorbild für die ganze Welt zu werden. Fast das gesamte 20. Jahrhundert stand dann im Zeichen der Konfrontation zwischen der Sowjetunion und den USA. 1991 ist die UdSSR als Staat von der Landkarte verschwunden, hat jedoch in ihren Nachfolgestaaten, besonders in der heutigen Russischen Föderation, unübersehbare Spuren hinterlassen. Viele Ereignisse und Entwicklungen der Jahre zwischen 1917 und 1991 wirken bis heute fort, sodass es auch künftig wichtig sein wird, sich an die Geschichte der Sowjetunion zu erinnern. Das vorliegende OWE-Heft zeichnet in Gestalt einer alternativen Chronik Ereignisse aus Politik, Kultur, Religion, Wissenschaft und Kunst des Landes nach. Die Auswahl ist bewusst zufällig und bietet neben Bekanntem sicher auch manche Überraschung. Jedem Jahr ist ein bestimmtes Datum zugeordnet, und so entsteht ein Kaleidoskop, das zur vertieften Beschäftigung mit einem in mancher Hinsicht faszinierenden untergegangenen Land anregen möchte.

The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Navy in the Baltic 1921-1941

University of Pittsburgh Press

In contemporary history, a much-debated issue has been whether European nations have a common identity and what relevance the European Union has for a shared definition of Europeanness. The present book examines the link between historical conceptions of Europe and the contestations over Turkey's compatibility with the European Union during the 2000s.

Germany: The Long Road West LIT Verlag Münster

This volume, the fruit of co-operation between a British and Russian historian, seeks to review comparatively the progress made in recent years, largely thanks to the opening of the Russian archives, in enlarging our understanding of Stalin and Struggles for Belonging GRIN Verlag

The study of Soviet youth has long lagged behind the comprehensive research conducted on Western European youth culture. In an era that saw the emergence of youth movements of all sorts across Europe, the Soviet Komsomol was the first state-sponsored youth organization, in the first communist country. Born out of an autonomous youth movement that emerged in 1917, the Komsomol eventually became the last link in a chain of

Soviet socializing agencies which organized the young. Based on extensive archival research and building upon recent research on Soviet youth, this book broadens our understanding of the social and political dimension of Komsomol membership during the momentous period 1917-1932. It sheds light on the complicated interchange between ideology, policy and reality in the league's evolution, highlighting the important role ordinary members played. The transformation of the country shaped Komsomol members and their league's social identity, institutional structure and social psychology, and vice versa, the organization itself became a crucial force in the dramatic changes of that time. The book investigates the complex dialogue between the Communist Youth League and the regime, unravelling the intricate process that transformed the Komsomol into a mere institution for political socialization serving the regime's quest for social engineering and control.

Debating Turkey in Europe Routledge

During the 1930s, thousands of social scientists fled the Nazi regime or other totalitarian European regimes, mainly towards the Americas. The New School for Social Research (NSSR) in New York City and El Colegio de México (Colmex) in Mexico City both were built based on receiving exiled academics from Europe. Comparing the first twenty years of these organizations, this book offers a deeper understanding of the corresponding institutional contexts and impacts of emigrated, exiled and refugeeed academics. It analyses the ambiguities of scientists' situations between emigration, return-migration and transnational life projects and examines the corresponding dynamics of application, adaptation or amalgamation of (travelling) theories and methods these academics brought. Despite its institutional focus, it also deals with the broader context of forced migration of intellectuals and scientists in the second half of the last century in Europe and Latin America. In so doing, the book invites a deeper understanding of the challenges of forced migration for scholars in the 21st century.

A History of the Soviet Union, 1945-1991 Walter de Gruyter

How did German society perceive the European East during the short twentieth century? What were the mental maps Germans constructed as their images of the European East? How did these images alter over time due to changing political systems and to what extent did those mental perceptions influence political action and the relationship between Germany and Eastern Europe? Tackling questions such as these, this book looks at the complicated relationship between Germany and the European East. Politically significant, this relationship was often fraught with tension, always delicate and never easy. The book looks at the social, cultural and political contexts that shaped the German image of the East during the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich and the Federal Republic. In addition, it charts the mental maps that German society constructed with respect to single constituent parts of Eastern Europe, such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Baltic States and the Soviet Union. The contributors consider how the relationship was transformed from one of hostility to one more conciliatory in character by the end of the twentieth century.