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Suicide as a Cultural Institution in Dostoevsky's Russia

Statutes and Ordinances of the University of Cambridge 2004

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Newsletter

"More than any other university I have visited, Sussex gives a feeling of intellectual excitement and enthusiasm," said Richard West in The [London] Sunday Times. The Idea of a New University is an account, by the men who thought of it and put it into practice, of the founding of a new kind of university. The planners of the University of Sussex have jettisoned traditional undergraduate education, with its rigidly separated subjects, for a new concept which has attracted large numbers of students, some of whom have turned down scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge in its favor. The degree courses at Sussex have a central "core" subject and related "context" papers, which will bring the specialist in French literature, for instance, into contact with the disciplines of social science, philosophy, or history. The papers themselves include such stimulating topics as "Contemporary Britain" or "The Modern European Mind." Departments have been done away with; there are

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instead Schools, of Social Studies, of African and Asian Studies, of Physical Sciences and so on.

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Studies in European History

Slavic Review

Over the past four decades, Richard Taruskin's publications have redefined the field of Russian-music study. This volume gathers thirty-six essays on composers ranging from Bortnyansky in the eighteenth century to Tarnopolsky in the twenty-first, as well as all of the famous names in between. Some of these pieces, like the ones on Chaikovsky's alleged suicide and on the interpretation of Shostakovich's legacy, have won fame in their own right as decisive contributions to some of the most significant debates in contemporary musicology. An extensive introduction lays out the main issues and a justification of Taruskin's approach, seen both in the light of his intellectual development and in that of the changing intellectual environment, which has been particularly marked by the end of the cold war in Europe.

The Graduate School, University of Kentucky Bulletin

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Marc Raeff is one of the truly outstanding scholars of Russian history. This volume offers a sampling of the best essays from his prolific, forty-year career; they span the history of Russia from the late seventeenth to the late nineteenth century. In these essays, Raeff considers the problems of imperial Russian politics and administration, analyzes Russia's intellectual and social history as it relates to the governance of the multiethnic empire, and places the institutional and intellectual history of Russia in the context of other Western and Central European developments. Raeff's essays offer a sketch of the generation that came of age in the era of the Napoleonic Wars and the ensuing attempts at constitutional reform—the generation that laid the foundations of the modern Russian national consciousness. He explores modernization reform and liberalism in the second half of the nineteenth century, the acquisition and incorporation of Russia's multiethnic population, and the politics and administration of the reigns of Peter III and Catherine II. He examines how the Russian élites assimilated values from the Western and Central European Enlightenment and assesses the important intellectual and ideological effects the Enlightenment had on the nation. The volume concludes with a comparative look at the process of Westernization, focusing on issues of literacy, state leadership, and the role of the intelligentsia. Many of these seminal essays are long out of print and hard to find. This timely volume makes Marc Raeff's insights readily available as Russia reemerges as a nation-state facing "new" challenges that are often deeply rooted in its past.

Britain and Russia in the Age of Peter the Great

Science in Russia and the Soviet Union

Russian Studies in History

"American quarterly of Soviet and East European studies" (varies).

Survey of Western Civilization

Geological Survey Professional Paper

Adventures in Russian Historical Research: Reminiscences of American Scholars from the Cold War to the Present

Baron brings together eleven articles published between 1958 and 1986 with a new introduction and an autobiographical essay that serves as a coda to the

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collection. The essays examine Georgi V. Plekhanov's ideas about history and their relationship to Soviet historiography, most especially his concept of post-primitive Russia not as a Western feudal society but rather an Oriental despotism, and his views on the prospect for socialism in the United States. Baron also includes two pieces that revise his earlier thinking about Plekhanov, retracing his steps and exploring paths he neglected in his earlier research for his major biography, *Plekhanov: The Father of Russian Marxism* (1963).

ICCEES International Newsletter

Feudalism, Revolution, and the Meaning of Russian History

The main theme of this book on the history of Russian science is the shaping of scientific theories and institutions in Russia and the Soviet Union by social, economic and political factors. Major sections include the Tsarist period, the impact of the Russian Revolution and other factors.

Plekhanov in Russian History and Soviet Historiography

British universities' guide to graduate study

In *After Newspeak*, Michael S. Gorham presents a cultural history of the politics of Russian language from Gorbachev and glasnost to Putin and the emergence of new generations of Web technologies. Gorham begins from the premise that periods of rapid and radical change both shape and are shaped by language. He documents the role and fate of the Russian language in the collapse of the USSR and the decades of reform and national reconstruction that have followed. Gorham demonstrates the inextricable linkage of language and politics in everything from dictionaries of profanity to the flood of publications on linguistic self-help, the speech patterns of the country's leaders, the blogs of its bureaucrats, and the official programs promoting the use of Russian in the so-called "near abroad." Gorham explains why glasnost figured as such a critical rhetorical battleground in the political strife that led to the Soviet Union's collapse and shows why Russians came to deride the newfound freedom of speech of the 1990s as little more than the right to swear in public. He assesses the impact of Medvedev's role as Blogger-in-Chief and the role Putin's vulgar speech practices played in the restoration of national pride. And he investigates whether Internet communication and new media technologies have helped to consolidate a more vibrant democracy and civil society or if they serve as an additional resource for the political technologies manipulated by the Kremlin.

Early Modern European History

The volume presents the materials, contributions, and debated issues of the four didactic sections of the 19. International Congress of Historians in Oslo, 2000. The themes of this volume are: 1. The Teaching of Controversial History for the Global Society. New Techniques, Textbooks and the Place of History in the Curriculum. 2. From Local History to World History. 3. How Do We Get Along with History? 4. History as a Social Memory for the Horizon of Future. The main idea is the responsibility of the historian and the history teacher.

Soviet Studies in History

Political Ideas And Institutions In Imperial Russia

Chronicles the history of the Russian Empire from the Mongol Invasion, through the Bolshevik Revolution, to the aftereffects of the Cold War.

The Idea of a New University

This is the latest updated edition of the University of Cambridge's official statutes

and Ordinances.

The Study of Russian History from British Archival Sources

Calendar

American historians of Russia have always been an intrepid lot. Their research trips were spent not in Cambridge or Paris, Rome or Berlin, but in Soviet dormitories with official monitors. They were seeking access to a historical record that was purposefully shrouded in secrecy, boxed up and locked away in closed archives. Their efforts, indeed their curiosity itself, sometimes raised suspicion at home as well as in a Soviet Union that did not want to be known even while it felt misunderstood. This lively volume brings together the reflections of twenty leading specialists on Russian history representing four generations. They relate their experiences as historians and researchers in Russia from the first academic exchanges in the 1950s through the Cold War years, detente, glasnost, and the first post-Soviet decade. Their often moving, acutely observed stories of Russian academic life record dramatic change both in the historical profession and in the society that they have devoted their careers to understanding.

Early Modern European History : Renaissance to 1789

Occasional Papers on Religion in Eastern Europe

The Europecentric Historiography of Russia

Boris Chicherin and Early Russian Liberalism, 1828-1866

Geschichtsbewusstsein und Geschichtsunterricht in Einer Sich Globalisierenden Gesellschaft

This is the first volume of a two-volume intellectual and political biography of Boris Chicherin (1828-1904), the most important liberal thinker in nineteenth-century Russia. The author analyzes Chicherin's gradual emergence as a reformist during the reign of Nicholas I, his activities as a prominent spokesman for liberal reform, and his defense of conservative liberalism before his disillusionment in the mid 1860's with both Russian government and society. Chicherin's early liberalism

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distinguished civil rights, such as freedom of conscience and of speech, from political rights, such as constitutional guarantees of suffrage and representative government. He contended that only a strong centralized state could simultaneously keep order and promulgate sweeping civil reforms, for when nations lacking democratic experience embark on extensive reforms, the absence of a powerful state apparatus may lead to uncontrolled revolutionary ferment. The book is not a conventional biography of Chicherin, but a portrait of the cultural context in which he and other early Russian liberals operated. It deals with broad issues in Russian intellectual and political history: the development of liberalism out of the Westernism of the 1840's; the differentiation of early Russian liberalism from Russian socialism; the connections between educated liberal society and the enlightened bureaucrats; the woman question, the Polish problem, and the abolition of serfdom; and finally, liberalism's prospects in reformed Russia.

Women in Russia, 1700-2000

The University of Virginia Record

Analyzing a variety of sources - medical reports, social treatises, legal codes, newspaper articles, fiction, private documents left by suicides - Irina Paperno

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describes the search for the meaning of suicide. Paperno focuses on Russia of the 1860s-1880s, when suicide was at the center of public attention. Because Russian thought was influenced by Western European models, she examines how Western European science in the nineteenth century discussed suicide and human action in general. Throughout her book, Paperno offers glimpses of the men behind the interpretations, from Fyodor Dostoevsky and the German pathologist Rudolf Virchow to the anonymous journalists who reported suicides in Russian newspapers and magazines.

After Newspeak

History Teacher's Magazine

An examination of the work of a Russian historian who created one of the major historiographic controversies of the immediate pre-revolutionary period by questioning the uniqueness of the Russian experience and proving that Russia shared with the rest of Europe common medieval institutions.

The Directory of Graduate Studies

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A History of World Societies

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