The Literature of Eighteenth-Century Russia: Harold B. Segel 1967. Explores present and future methods and technology used for the exploration of space and the search for life on other planets.

Language and Culture in Eighteenth-century Russia: V. M. Zhirkov One of the most important studies ever published on eighteenth-century Russia, Victor Zhirkov demonstrates the genius of Russian culture and the importance of English translations. Historians and students of Russian culture agree that the creation of a Russian literary language was key to the formation of a modern secular culture, and Zhirkov notes the growth of a vernacular language from the hybrid Slavic of the times, and the debates between archaicists and innovators of the early 17th century. An essential addition to the library of any Russian scholar.

The Visual Dominant in Eighteenth-century Russia: Marcus C. Leviti 2011-01-01. The Enlightenment privileged vision as the principle means of understanding the world, but the eighteenth-century Russian preoccupation with sight was not merely a Western import. In his masterful study, Leviti shows the visual to have had deep indigenous roots in Russian culture and theology, arguing that the visual played a crucial role in the formation of early modern Russian culture and identity. Leviti traces the early modern Russian quest for vision from an illusory self-discovery, to serious reflexivity, to anxiety and crisis. The book examines visual constructs of sight—including poetry, drama, philosophy, theology, essay, memoir—that provide evidence for understanding the special character of vision in the eighteenth century. Leviti's groundbreaking work represents both a new reading of a wide range of Russian epic literature and an exploration of the origins of the modern Russian visual culture. Works that have considered the intersections of Russian literature and the visual in recent years have dealt primarily with eighteenth-century or with modern Russian culture. The Visual Dominant in Eighteenth-century Russia is an important addition to the scholarship and will be of major interest to scholars and students of Russian literature, art, and religion, and specialists on the Enlightenment.


Politics and Culture in Eighteenth-century Russia: Isabel De Madalqua 2014-06-17. This is a collection of thirteen major essays on eighteenth-century Russia by one of the most distinguished Western historians. They illustrate three major themes: the development of the Russian state and Russian society, in the years when Russia was changing from a minor power on the European periphery to a major actor on the continental stage; the influence of western ideas and western thought on Russian politics and culture; and the impact of the Enlightenment on Russian society. This is a substantial contribution not just to the history of Russia, but to modern European generally.

Three Russian Tales of the Eighteenth Century—Nicholai Chalhov 2012. This In collection, translator David Gaspertti presents three seminal tales that express the major literary, social, and political concerns of late-18th-century Russia. These three works outline the beginnings of modern prose fiction in Russia and illuminate the literary culture that would give rise to the Golden Age of Russian letters.


The Literature of Roguery in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-century Russia: Marcus A. Morris 2000. This study of the flowering and the antecedents of the picaresque in 17th century Russia seeks to offer new insight into both the original inspiration and the evolution of the genre. Morris reconsiders 18th century picaresque, revealing their fusion of Western and indigenous aesthetics.

A History of Russian Literature—Andrew Kahn 2018-04-13. Russia possesses one of the richest and most admired literatures of Europe, reaching back to the tenth century. A History of Russian Literature provides a comprehensive account of Russian writing from its earliest origins in the monastic works of Kiev up to the present day, still with the creative experiments of post-Soviet literary life. The volume proceeds chronologically in five parts, extending from Kievan Rus' in the 11th century to the present day. The coverage strikes a balance between extensive overview and in-depth thematic focus. Parts are organized thematically in chapters, which a number of key themes, including the importance of folk culture and its survival in modern Russia, the role of the Russian peasantry, the national stereotypes and popular folkloristics about boundaries, space, Holy Russia, and the charismatic king that offers culturally relevant material to later writers. This volume delivers a fresh view on a series of key questions that are important literary concepts that can serve as connecting motifs and 'case studies', in-depth discussions of writers, institutions, and texts that take the reader up close and. Visual material also underscores the interrelation of the word and image at a number of points, particularly significant in the medieval period and twelfth century. The History addresses major continuities and discontinuities in the history of Russian literature across several periods, and in particular brings out trans-historical features that contribute to the notion of a national literature. The book is the most ambitious and comprehensive account of Russian literature available, and is an indispensable resource for scholars and students of Russian literature.

The Literature of Eighteenth-century Russia—Wendy Rosslyn 2003. This collection of essays examines the lives of women across Russia—from wealthy nobleswomen in St Petersburg to desperately poor peasants in Siberia—discussing their interaction with the Church and the law, and their rich contribution to music, art, literature and thought. In particular, it shows women shaping a coherent, historically and politically driven, nationally and culturally distinct and collectively a fresh presence in Russia's culture and society—Publisher's description.

The First Epoch—Luba Golburt 2014-07-30. In the shadow of Pushkin's Golden Age, Russia's eighteenth-century culture was re-created as an essential work on the great women of the Enlightenment and the Enlightenment. The book presents a fresh view on a series of key questions that are important literary concepts that can serve as connecting motifs and 'case studies', in-depth discussions of writers, institutions, and texts that take the reader up close and. Visual material also underscores the interrelation of the word and image at a number of points, particularly significant in the medieval period and twelfth century. The History addresses major continuities and discontinuities in the history of Russian literature across several periods, and in particular brings out trans-historical features that contribute to the notion of a national literature. The book is the most ambitious and comprehensive account of Russian literature available, and is an indispensable resource for scholars and students of Russian literature.

Language and Culture in Eighteenth-century Russia: Barbara Widenor Maggs 1973. Originally published in 1998, this was the first volume to examine the extraordinary history of literary journals in imperial Russia.

Translation and the Westernization of Eighteenth-century Russia, a Social-Systemic Perspective—Sergey Tyupalov 2012. The book looks at the role of translation in the reform of Russia along Western European lines. Translation was presented as a key social-systemic factor in the dynamics of the relationship between the system and its environment - between Russia and Western Europe. The author draws on contemporary historiography and social history, primarily Nikita Lukhanin's social theory, but also concepts of other sociolinguists and historians, such as Gavilev, Bourdieu, Habermas, Jameson, amongst others. This book allows the author to conduct a comprehensive analysis of social involvements of translation. Importantly, this case study aspire to pose the way for research of the social role of translation of universal validity. Sergey Tyupalov has taught at the University of Hawaii, MGU University, and the University of Cambridge. Now, he is a professional researcher with the School of the Free State (South Africa). He has published several books, articles, monographs and a number of articles on the theory and history. His website and blog are: www.translation.ru and www.translation.tyupalov.ru.

Women in Nineteenth-Century Russia: Wendy Rosslyn 2012. This collection of essays examines the lives of women across Russia—from wealthy nobleswomen in St Petersburg to desperately poor peasants in Siberia—discussing their interaction with the Church and the law, and their rich contribution to music, art, literature and thought. In particular, it shows women shaping a coherent, historically and politically driven, nationally and culturally distinct and collectively a fresh presence in Russia's culture and society—Publisher's description.


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Women and Gender in 18th-century Russia—Wendy Rosslyn 2003. This collection of essays examines the lives of women across Russia—from wealthy nobleswomen in St Petersburg to desperately poor peasants in Siberia—discussing their interaction with the Church and the law, and their rich contribution to music, art, literature and thought. In particular, it shows women shaping a coherent, historically and politically driven, nationally and culturally distinct and collectively a fresh presence in Russia's culture and society—Publisher's description.


PUBLISHING, PRINTING, AND THE ORIGINS OF THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN RUSSIA, 1700-1800—Garry Marker 2014-07-14. Garry Marker describes the pursuit of an effective public voice by political, Church, and literary elites with the courts, and their experience of employment. I have deep indigenous roots in Russian culture and theology, arguing that the visual played a crucial role in the formation of early modern Russian culture and identity. Leviti traces the early modern Russian quest for vision from an illusory self-discovery, to serious reflexivity, to anxiety and crisis. The book examines visual constructs of sight—including poetry, drama, philosophy, theology, essay, memoir—that provide evidence for understanding the special character of vision in the eighteenth century. Leviti's groundbreaking work represents both a new reading of a wide range of Russian epic literature and an exploration of the origins of the modern Russian visual culture. Works that have considered the intersections of Russian literature and the visual in recent years have dealt primarily with eighteenth-century or with modern Russian culture. The Visual Dominant in Eighteenth-century Russia is an important addition to the scholarship and will be of major interest to scholars and students of Russian literature, art, and religion, and specialists on the Enlightenment.

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A Bosnian Utopia in Eighteenth-Century Russia - Raffaello Foppiano 2006-01-18 This is the first investigation of the history of Russian Freemasonry, based on the premise that the facts of the Russian Enlightenment preclude application of the interpretative framework commonly used for the history of Western thought. Coverage includes the development of early Russian mysticism, the formation of the Novikov circle in Moscow, the 'programme' of Bosnian urolhia and its Russian variant and, finally, the clash between the Bosnians and the Sts.

Literature, Lives, and Legality in Catherine's Russia - Anthony Gierz Crow 1994

The French Language in Russia - Doris Offerd 2016-09-10 - With support from the Deutches Historiches Institut Moskau - The French Language in Russia provides the fullest examination and discussion to date of the adoption of the French language by the elites of imperial Russia during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is interdiliminatory, approaching it from the angles of various kinds of history and historical eccentripisms. Beyond its bearing on some of the grand narratives of Russian thought and literature, this book may afford more general insight into the social, political, cultural, and literary implications and effects of bilingualism in a speech community over a long period. It should also enlarge understanding of francophone as a pan-European phenomenon. On the broader plane, it has significance in an age of unprecedented global connectivity, for it invites us to look beyond the experience of a single nation and the social groups and individuals within it in order to discover how languages and the cultures and narratives associated with them have been shared across national boundaries.

Politics and Culture in Eighteenth-Century Russia - Isidol Do Mahadkula 2014-06-17 This is a collection of thirteen major essays on eighteenth-century Russia by one of the most distinguished Western historians. They illustrate and explore three major themes: the development of the Russian state and Russian society; the extent, or even the nature of the trends described. The essays of this study are devoted to two major literary and cultural trends: Russia's relationship to the West; the transformation of "Holy Russia" into a multinational empire; and the impact of the Enlightenment on Russia. This is a substantial contribution not just to the history of Russia, but to every modern Europe generally.

The French Language in Russia - Doris Offerd 2016-09-10 - With support from the Deutches Historiches Institut Moskau - The French Language in Russia provides the fullest examination and discussion to date of the adoption of the French language by the elites of imperial Russia during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is interdiliminatory, approaching it from the angles of various kinds of history and historical eccentripisms. Beyond its bearing on some of the grand narratives of Russian thought and literature, this book may afford more general insight into the social, political, cultural, and literary implications and effects of bilingualism in a speech community over a long period. It should also enlarge understanding of francophone as a pan-European phenomenon. On the broader plane, it has significance in an age of unprecedented global connectivity, for it invites us to look beyond the experience of a single nation and the social groups and individuals within it in order to discover how languages and the cultures and narratives associated with them have been shared across national boundaries.

The Russian Empire in the Eighteenth Century: Tradition and Modernization - Aleksandr Kamenkoski 2013-03-04 Russia's 18th-century drive toward modernity and empire under the two "greats" - Peter I and Catherine II - is captured in this work by one of Russia's outstanding young historians. The author develops three different major essays on eighteenth-century Russia by one of the most distinguished Western historians. They illustrate and explore three major themes: the development of the Russian state and Russian society, in the years when Russia was changing from a minor power on the European periphery to a major actor on the continental stage; the influence of western ideas and western thought on Russian politics and culture; and the impact of the Enlightenment on Russia. This is a substantial contribution not just to the history of Russia, but to every modern Europe generally.

The Romantic Age: Russia - Rudolf Neuhäuser 2013-10-14 - This is the first time. They are accompanied by extensive annotation and biographical sketches of the authors, and reveal the evolution of modern Russian literature. Authored by some of Russia's leading writers, such as Aleksandr Pushkin, Fedor Dostoevski, Lev Tolstoy, Maxim Gorki, and Anna Akhmatova, many of these texts are translated into English for the first time. They are accompanied by extensive annotation and biographical sketches of the authors, and reveal Russian translation discourse to be a sophisticated and often politicized exploration of Russian national identity, as well as the nature of the modern subject. Russian Writers on Translation fills a persistent gap in the literature on alternative translation traditions, highlighting the vibrant and intense culture of translation on Europe's "periphery." Viewed in a broad cultural context, the selected texts reflect a manifold understanding of the Russian response to world literature and highlight the attempts of Russian writers to promote Russia as an all-inclusive cultural model.

The Space of the Book - Mirandale Romanov 2011-11-07 A history of one of Russia's greatest leaders explores the life and career of Potemkin, lover of Catherine the Great and architect of Russian imperial power.

Five Emperors - Evgenij Viktorovič Anisimov 2004 From the untimely demise of the 52-year-old Peter the Great in 1725 to nearly the end of that century, the fate of the Russian empire would rest largely in the hands of five tzarsina. This book tells stories of Peter's wife Catherine I (1725-27), an orphan and former laundress, who gained control of the ancestral throne, a victorious army, and formidable navy in a country that stretched from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. Next, Anna Ioannovna (1730-40), chosen by cunning ministers who sought an ineffectual puppet, would instead tear up the document that would have changed the course of Russian history forever only to rule Russia as her private fiefdom and hunting estate. The ill-fated Anna Leopoldovna (1741-44), groomed for the throne by her namesake aunt, would be Regent for her young son only briefly before a coup by her aunt Elizabeth would condemn Anna's family to a life of imprisonment, desolation, and death in obscurity. The beautiful and shrewd Elizabeth (1741-61) would seize her father Peter's throne, but, obsessed with her own fading beauty, she would squander resources in a relentless effort to stay young and keep her rivals at bay. Finally, Catherine the Great (1762-96) would overthrow (and later order the murder of) her own husband and rightful heir, Autocrat and intellectual. Catherine had a talent for making people like her, winning them to her cause; however, the era of her rule would be a time of tumultuous change for both Europe and her beloved Russia.

Woman on the Edge of Time - Marge Piercy 1997 Connie Ramos, a woman in her mid-thirties, has been declared insane. But Connie is overwhelmingly sane, merely tuned to the future, and able to communicate with the year 2137. As her doctors persuade her to agree to an operation, Connie struggles to force herself to listen to the future and its lessons for today.... From the Paperback edition.

Freedom of Expression in Eighteenth-Century Russia - R. A. Pumple 2013-12-01 This study is an expanded and revised version of a thesis accepted for the Ph. D. Degree by the University of London in 1965. My sincere thanks go to Dr. Bertil Malnich, formerly of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, for his valuable advice, criticism, and encouragement. Some of the material used in Chapters Three and Four has been published earlier in The Slavonic & East European Review, and I am grateful to the Editors of that journal for their kind permission to quote it in my present purpose. Most of my research was carried out in the libraries of the British Museum and of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, and I wish to thank the many members of the staff of both those institutions who facilitated my labours. My thanks also go to the ladies of York University Secretarial Services involved in preparing the manuscript for the press. Finally, I must acknowledge the immense debt of gratitude owed by my wife, without whose co-operation the whole project could never have materialized. The responsibility for all opinions expressed in this book and for all its shortcomings is entirely my own. Toronto, Canada December 1970 (INTRODUCTION) The eighteenth century for Russia marks the transition from the medieval (i. e. religious) to the modern European (i. e.