

Relations: Economic Paths to War and Peace (2006), reviews Keynes's economic ideas on global politics through both wars and the Depression.

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

There are numerous links to both documents and images from the First World War at *The World War I Document Archive*, <http://wwi.lib.byu.edu>, a site at the Brigham Young University Library. Other resources may be found at the Museum of the Great War, a French museum that provides English-language materials at <http://en.historial.org>; and there are materials focusing on Britain at *BBC-History* cited previously. Helpful materials on the postwar settlement are available at *Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles*, www.ctevans.net/Versailles/Index.html

18. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE SOVIET UNION

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, new archival materials have made it possible to confirm, modify, or refute earlier works and to rethink twentieth-century Russian history. Revised histories include O. Figes, *A People's Tragedy: A History of the Russian Revolution* (1997), and G. Hosking, *Russia and the Russians* (2001), an excellent one-volume narrative. Hosking's *Russia: Empire and Nation* (1997) may be compared with D. Lieven's *The Russian Empire and Its Rivals* (2001). Three recent works that review the Revolution in full are R. Wade, *The Russian Revolution, 1917* (2005); S. Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution* (rev. 2008); and A. D'Agostino, *The Russian Revolution, 1917–1945* (2011). Other surveys include C. Evtuhov and R. Stites, *A History of Russia: Peoples, Legends, Events, Forces since 1800* (2004); and R. Service, *A History of Modern Russia: From Nicholas II to Putin* (2003), which begins with the prerevolutionary era. M. E. Malia, *The Soviet Tragedy: A History of Socialism in Russia, 1917–1991* (1993),

maintains that the Revolution's utopian goals were doomed from the beginning; the same author's *Russia under Western Eyes: From the Bronze Horseman to the Lenin Mausoleum* (1999) argues that Russia at least since Peter the Great was always more Western-oriented than most observers believed. M. Lewin, *The Soviet Century* (2005), is an insightful assessment by a longtime student of the Soviet regime.

Russia before 1917: Late Tsarist Russia

A number of books on nineteenth-century Russia have been cited earlier. Books that look at precursors and the long trajectory of the Russian Revolution include H. Rogger, *Russia in the Age of Modernization and Revolution, 1881–1917* (1983); R. Service, *The Russian Revolution, 1900–1927* (2009); T. Weeks, *Across the Revolutionary Divide: Russia and the USSR, 1861–1945* (2011); and L. Haimson, *Russia's Revolutionary Experience, 1905–1917: Two Essays* (2005). Political thought and ferment may be studied in F. Venturi, *Roots of Revolution* (trans. 1983), cited earlier; A. Vucinich, *Social Thought in Tsarist Russia* (1976); P. Pomper, *The Russian Revolutionary Intelligentsia* (rev. 1993); and W. Fuller, *The Foe Within: Fantasies of Treason and the End of Imperial Russia* (2006). Two books stressing the nonrevolutionary progressive views of many pre-1914 Russian intellectuals are I. Berlin, *Russian Thinkers* (1978), cited earlier, and A. H. Kelly, *Toward Another Shore: Russian Thinkers between Necessity and Choice* (1998). The world of labor is examined in V. E. Bonnell, *Roots of Rebellion: Workers' Politics and Organizations in St. Petersburg and Moscow, 1900–1914* (1983), and in the volume Bonnell has edited of workers' autobiographical accounts, *The Russian Worker: Life and Labor under the Tsarist Regime* (1983). E. Lohr, *Russian Citizenship: From Empire to Soviet Union* (2012), discusses political identity over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Cultural and social life in this period is

the subject of two books by L. McReynolds, *Russia at Play: Leisure Activities at the End of the Tsarist Era* (2003) and *Murder Most Russian: True Crime and Punishment in Late Imperial Russia* (2012).

Right-wing extremism linked to anti-Semitic pogroms is explored in W. Laqueur, *Black Hundred: The Rise of the Extreme Right in Russia* (1993). For the Jewish experience in Russia during the prerevolutionary and revolutionary era, see J. D. Klier, *Russians, Jews, and the Pogrom Crisis of 1881–1882* (2011); O. Budnitskii, *Russian Jews between the Reds and the Whites, 1917–1920* (trans. 2012); and K. Moss, *Jewish Renaissance in the Russian Revolution* (2009). On the anarchists, there is P. Avrich, *The Russian Anarchists* (1967), and on a leading exemplar, M. A. Miller, *Kropotkin* (1976), and C. Cahm, *Peter Kropotkin and the Rise of Revolutionary Anarchism* (1989). For non-Bolshevik socialists, see E. White, *The Socialist Alternative to Bolshevik Russia: The Socialist Revolutionary Party, 1917–1939* (2011).

The events of 1905 are narrated and analyzed in a valuable two-volume account by A. Ascher, *The Revolution of 1905*: vol. 1, *Russia in Disarray* (1988), and vol. 2, *Authority Restored* (1992), carrying the story to 1907. Also informative is A. M. Verner, *The Crisis of Russian Autocracy: Nicholas II and the 1905 Revolution* (1990); and a more recent collection of essays in J. Smele and A. Heywood (eds.), *The Russian Revolution of 1905: Centenary Perspectives* (2005). A seminal event in Russian revolutionary history is covered in N. Bascomb, *Red Mutiny: Eleven Fateful Days on the Battleship Potemkin* (2005).

Explorations of the ill-fated effort to establish a constitutional monarchy after 1905 include A. E. Healy, *The Russian Autocracy in Crisis, 1905–1907* (1976); and G. Hosking, *The Russian Constitutional Experiment: Government and Duma, 1906–1914* (1973). The Russian wartime experience is vividly described in W. B. Lincoln, *In War's*

Dark Shadow (1983) and *Passage through Armageddon* (1986). The confusion at the court graphically emerges from R. K. Massie's *Nicholas and Alexandra* (1967, 2000); and in V. Rounding, *Alix and Nicky: The Passion of the Last Tsar and Tsarina* (2012). For the last Romanoff, one may also read M. Ferro, *Nicholas II: The Last of the Tsars* (1993), and R. D. Warth, *Nicholas II: The Life and Reign of Russia's Last Monarch* (1998). H. Rappaport, *Ekaterinburg: The Last Days of the Romanovs* (2008), and E. Radzinsky, *The Last Tsar: The Life and Death of Nicholas II* (trans. 1992), reconstruct the execution of the royal family in 1918; the latter author has also used a newly available dossier on Rasputin to write a vivid biography of the mad monk who became the royal family's close adviser, *The Rasputin File* (trans. 2000). Readers may also consult J. Fuhrmann, *Rasputin: The Untold Story* (2012).

The Revolutions of 1917

An informative account of the earlier revolution is T. Hasegawa, *The February Revolution: Petrograd, 1917* (1981); there are other well-informed studies by G. Katkov (1967), M. Ferro (1971), and E. N. Burdzhalov (1987). The ill-fated Kerensky is studied in R. Abraham, *Alexander Kerensky: The First Love of the Revolution* (1987). For comprehensive accounts of the revolutionary years, one turns to R. Pipes, *The Russian Revolution* (1990) and *Russia under the Bolshevik Regime* (1994), the latter carrying the story through Lenin's death in 1924. Available on the turbulent early years also are C. Read, *From Tsar to Soviets: The Russian People and the Revolution, 1917–1921* (1996); Y. Felshtinsky, *Lenin and His Comrades: The Bolsheviks Take Over Russia, 1917–1924* (2010); S. Smith, *Captives of Revolution: The Socialist Revolutionaries and the Bolshevik Dictatorship, 1918–1923* (2011); and A. Rabinowitch, *The Bolsheviks in Power: The First Year of Soviet Rule in Petrograd* (2007). Readers

may also consult A. Retish, *Russia's Peasants in Revolution and Civil War: Citizenship, Identity, and the Creation of the Soviet State, 1914–1922* (2008); and R. Service, *Spies and Commissars: The Early Years of the Russian Revolution* (2012).

The best introductions to the civil war, the formation of the Soviet state, and foreign intervention are W. B. Lincoln, *Red Victory: A History of the Russian Civil War* (1990); V. N. Brovkin, *Behind the Front Lines of the Civil War: Political Parties and Social Movements in Russia, 1918–1922* (1994); and D. J. Raleigh, *Experiencing Russia's Civil War: Politics, Society, and Revolutionary Culture in Saratov, 1917–1922* (2002). Additional works on the conflict are M. Ocleshaw, *Dances in Deep Shadows: The Clandestine War in Russia, 1917–20* (2006); M. Rendle, *Defenders of the Motherland: The Tsarist Elite in Revolutionary Russia* (2010); E. Landis, *Bandits and Partisans: The Antonov Movement in the Russian Civil War* (2008); and C. Lazarski, *The Lost Opportunity: Attempts at Unification of the Anti-Bolsheviks, 1917–1919: Moscow, Kiev, Jassy, Odessa* (2008). Detailed accounts of the intervention by coalitions and individual states are available in C. Kinvig, *Churchill's Crusade: The British Invasion of Russia, 1918–1920* (2006); P. Dunscomb, *Japan's Siberian Intervention, 1918–1922: A Great Disobedience against the People* (2011); B. Isitt, *From Victoria to Vladivostok: Canada's Siberian Expedition, 1917–19* (2010); and J. M. Mohr, *The Czech and Slovak Legion in Siberia, 1917–1922* (2012). The peace imposed by Germany is described in an older work by J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, *The Forgotten Peace: Brest-Litovsk, March 1918* (1939, 1966). A helpful reference guide for all these events is H. Shukman (ed.), *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the Russian Revolution* (rev. 1994).

The U.S.S.R.

For the early years one may read R. Pipes, *Russia under the Bolshevik Regime* (1994),

cited earlier, which examines in detail the consolidation of the dictatorial regime by 1924. P. Avrich, *Kronstadt, 1921* (1970, 1991), describes the leftist uprising and its suppression. Comprehensive and retrospective histories of the U.S.S.R. and Russia published in recent years include P. Kenez, *A History of the Soviet Union from the Beginning to the End* (2006); G. Hosking, *Rulers and Victims: The Russians in the Soviet Union* (2006); S. Lovell, *The Soviet Union: A Very Short Introduction* (2009); M. Kort, *The Soviet Colossus: History and Aftermath* (2010); and D. Satter, *It Was a Long Time Ago, and It Never Happened Anyway: Russia and the Communist Past* (2012).

For the years under Lenin and the early years of Stalin's rule, one may consult E. H. Carr's synthesis of his massive 14-volume study (1950–1979), *The Russian Revolution: From Lenin to Stalin* (1979, reissued 2004), in which Carr seeks to make the best possible case for the reconstruction of Soviet society in the years 1917–1929; and J. Brooks and G. Chernyavskiy, *Lenin and the Making of the Soviet State: A Brief History with Documents* (2007). For Lenin as a leader, see R. Service, *Lenin: A Biography* (2000); and for cultural and social changes under his leadership, there are S. Pirani, *The Russian Revolution in Retreat, 1920–24: Soviet Workers and the New Communist Elite* (2008); and L. Chamberlain, *The Philosophy Steamer: Lenin and the Exile of the Intelligentsia* (2006). Also focusing on sociological and cultural aspects of this period are V. Brovkin, *Russia after Lenin: Politics, Culture and Society, 1921–1929* (1998); G. Hosking, *The First Socialist Society: A History of the Soviet Union from Within* (rev. 1990), which carries a comprehensive social history through to the end of the Soviet experiment; and the books by S. Fitzpatrick, *The Cultural Front: Power and Culture in Revolutionary Russia* (1992) and *Everyday Stalinism: Ordinary Life in Extraordinary Times* (1999). For all aspects of economic developments from 1917 on,

one may turn to A. Nove, *An Economic History of the U.S.S.R.* (rev. 1992). For studies of controversial aspects of Bolshevik economics, readers should consult S. McMeekin, *History's Greatest Heist: The Looting of Russia by the Bolsheviks* (2009); and H. Hudson, *Peasants, Political Police, and the Early Soviet State: Surveillance and Accommodation under the New Economic Policy* (2012).

For the general principles of Stalinism, see M. McCauley, *Stalin and Stalinism* (2008); D. Priestland, *Stalinism and the Politics of Mobilization: Ideas, Power, and Terror in Inter-War Russia* (2007); and Mark Edele, *Stalinist Society, 1928–1953* (2011). J. Brent, *Inside the Stalin Archives: Discovering the New Russia* (2008), contains many new insights. Stalin's attempts to sell the Soviet Union to the world as an example of a model society are discussed in K. Clark, *Moscow, the Fourth Rome: Stalinism, Cosmopolitanism, and the Evolution of Soviet Culture, 1931–1941* (2011); and M. David-Fox, *Showcasing the Great Experiment: Cultural Diplomacy and Western Visitors to the Soviet Union, 1921–1941* (2012).

Stalin's collectivization of agriculture may be studied in R. Conquest, *The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine* (1986), which graphically reconstructs the ruthlessness of collectivization and the accompanying famine of 1932; and the case studies in N. Baron, *Soviet Karelia: Politics, Planning and Terror in Stalin's Russia, 1920–1939* (2007); and T. McDonald, *Face to the Village: The Riazan Countryside under Soviet Rule, 1921–1930* (2011).

For the political terror in the Stalin era, the most revealing studies are R. Conquest, *The Great Terror: A Reassessment* (1968, rev. 2008); D. Brandenberger, *Propaganda State in Crisis: Soviet Ideology, Indoctrination, and Terror under Stalin, 1927–1941* (2011); D. Shearer, *Policing Stalin's Socialism: Repression and Social Order in*

the Soviet Union, 1924–1953 (2009); and W. Goldman, *Terror and Democracy in the Age of Stalin: The Social Dynamics of Repression* (2007). For precursors and mechanisms of Stalin's police state, see J. Ryan, *Lenin's Terror: The Ideological Origins of Early Soviet State Violence* (2012); and R. Butler, *Stalin's Instruments of Terror: Cheka, OGPU, NKVD, KGB from 1917–1991* (2006). Some of the corroborative new evidence surfacing in the years after 1985 is discussed in R. Pipes, *The Unknown Lenin: From the Soviet Archives* (1997); W. Laqueur, *Stalin: The Glasnost Revelations* (1990); and A. Appelbaum, *Gulag: A History* (2003). The origins of the party purges are examined in R. Conquest, *Stalin and the Kirov Murder* (1989), and M. Lenoe, *The Kirov Murder and Soviet History* (2010); and from a different perspective in the controversial J. A. Getty, *Origins of the Great Purges: The Soviet Communist Party Reconsidered, 1933–1938* (1986). Stalin's tyrannical repression of the Communist inner circle is described in S. S. Montefiore, *Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar* (2003); while the experience of living under Stalin is recounted in O. Figes, *The Whisperers: Private Life in Stalin's Russia* (2007), and H. Kuromiya, *The Voices of the Dead: Stalin's Great Terror in the 1930s* (2007).

Biographical Accounts

Among older biographical accounts for these years are H. Shukman, *Lenin and the Russian Revolution* (1987), and A. B. Ulam, *Lenin and the Bolsheviks* (1965, 1969). There are also lives of Lenin by M. Lewin (1978); L. Lih (2011); and S. Sheehan (2009); the previously noted work by R. Service, *Lenin: A Biography* (2000), a well-researched study; and H. Rappaport, *Conspirator: Lenin in Exile* (2009). Lenin's wife and her fate in the Stalin years are ably studied in R. H. McNeal, *Bride of the Revolution: Krupskaya and Lenin* (1972). Other members of Lenin's family are studied in P. Pomper, *Lenin's Brother: The Origins of*

the October Revolution (2010), which explores the significance of Lenin's relationship with a brother who was executed by the tsarist regime; and K. Turton, *Forgotten Lives: The Role of Lenin's Sisters in the Russian Revolution, 1864–1937* (2007).

I. Deutscher's overly sympathetic three-volume *Life of Trotsky* (1954–1963) may be compared with the more balanced appraisals in I. D. Thatcher (2003); R. Service, *Trotsky: A Biography* (2009); and B. Patenaude, *Trotsky: Downfall of a Revolutionary* (2009). S. F. Cohen, *Bukharin and the Bolshevik Revolution: A Political Biography, 1888–1938* (1973, 1980), is an outstanding study of a leading Old Bolshevik who helped shape Lenin's New Economic Policy and who, had he prevailed, might have averted Stalin's dictatorship.

In addition to books on Stalin and Stalinism cited above, readers may consult R. C. Tucker, *Stalin as Revolutionary, 1879–1929* (1973) and *Stalin in Power: The Revolution from Above, 1928–1941* (1990). Other biographical accounts are A. B. Ulam, *Stalin: The Man and His Era* (1973); R. Service, *Stalin: A Biography* (2005), which examines both public policies and Stalin's private life; K. McDermott, *Stalin: Revolutionary in an Era of War* (2006); S. S. Montefiore, *Young Stalin* (2007); and J. Plamper, *The Stalin Cult: A Study in the Alchemy of Power* (2012). In a special category, a series of biographies by D. Volkogonov has appeared in English translation. Volkogonov was for many years a top-ranking Soviet military intelligence official with unique access to key archival sources, and his books provide indispensable special information. Among them are *Stalin: Triumph and Tragedy* (trans. 1992), *Lenin: A New Biography* (trans. 1994), *Trotsky: The Eternal Revolutionary* (trans. 1996), and for his overall review of Soviet history, *Autopsy for an Empire: The Seven Leaders Who Built the Soviet Regime [Lenin to Gorbachev]* (trans. 1998).

Among thoughtful efforts to assess the Russian experience from the revolution

into the interwar years and beyond are T. H. Von Laue, *Why Lenin? Why Stalin? A Reappraisal of the Russian Revolution, 1900–1930* (rev. 1993); R. Gellately, *Lenin, Stalin, and Hitler: The Age of Social Catastrophe* (2007); E. Acton, *Rethinking the Russian Revolution* (1990); S. F. Cohen, *Rethinking the Soviet Experience: Politics and History since 1917* (1985); and two books by M. Lewin: *The Making of the Soviet System: Essays in the Social History of Interwar Russia* (1985) and *The Gorbachev Phenomenon: A Historical Interpretation* (rev. 1991). Books on the last years of the Soviet regime and on its collapse in 1991 will be described for chapter 25.

Other Themes and Institutions

On other subjects and institutions, one may read L. R. Graham, *Science and Philosophy in the Soviet Union* (1972); C. V. James, *Soviet Socialist Realism* (1973), on the arts and literature; and V. Vourkoutiotis, *Reform in Revolutionary Times: The Civil-Military Relationship in Early Soviet Russia* (2009), which discusses the formation of the Red Army. For Soviet policies toward various nationalities, one may turn to T. Martin, *The Affirmative Action Empire: Nations and Nationalism in the Soviet Union, 1923–1939* (2001); R. G. Suny and T. Martin (eds.), *A State of Nations: Empire and Nation-Making in the Age of Lenin and Stalin* (2001); and D. Northrup, *Veiled Empire: Bender and Power in Stalinist Central Asia* (2004). Accounts of Soviet religious policies are available in S. P. Ramet (ed.), *Religious Policy in the Soviet Union* (1992), and N. Davis, *A Long Walk to Church: A Contemporary History of Russian Orthodoxy* (1995). The Jewish question is thoughtfully explored in Z. Gitelman, *The Jews of Russia and the Soviet Union* (1988); A. Vaksberg, *Stalin against the Jews* (1994); G. Kostyrchenko, *Out of the Red Shadows: Anti-Semitism in Stalin's Russia* (1996); and J. Brent and V. Naumov, *Stalin's Last Crime: The Plot against the Jewish Doctors, 1948–1953* (2003).

The role of women in the prerevolutionary and postrevolutionary years may be studied in R. Stites, *The Women's Liberation Movement in Russia: Feminism, Nihilism, and Bolshevism, 1860–1930* (rev. 1991); L. Engelstein, *The Keys to Happiness: Sex and the Search for Modernity in Fin-de-Siècle Russia* (1992), on the late nineteenth century; G. W. Lapidus, *Women in Soviet Society: Equality, Development, and Social Change* (1978); B. E. Clements et al. (eds.), *Russia's Women: Accommodation, Resistance, Transformation* (1990); L. Edmondson (ed.), *Women and Society in Russia and the Soviet Union* (1992); and S. Fitzpatrick and Y. Slezkine (eds.), *In The Shadow of Revolution: Life Stories of Russian Women from 1917 to the Second World War* (2000); and there is an interesting study of views of women in S. A. Kowalksy, *Deviant Women: Female Crime and Criminology in Revolutionary Russia, 1880–1930* (2009).

Soviet Foreign Relations and World Communism

Still useful for Soviet foreign policy are A. B. Ulam, *Expansion and Coexistence: The History of Soviet Foreign Policy, 1917–1973* (rev. 1974), and the volumes by L. F. Fischer: *The Soviets in World Affairs, 1917–1929* (rev. 1960) and *Russia's Road from Peace to War: Soviet Foreign Relations, 1917–1941* (1969). A welcome recent addition for the early years is A. Kocho-Williams, *Russian and Soviet Diplomacy, 1900–39* (2012).

On the Comintern, one may turn to K. McDermott and J. Agnew, *The Comintern: A History of International Communism from Lenin to Stalin* (1997); the essays in T. Rees and A. Thorpe (eds.), *International Communism and the Communist International, 1919–43* (1998); and D. Hallas, *The Comintern* (2008). The clash of Bolshevism with French, Italian, and German socialism is ably explored in A. S. Lindemann, *The "Red Years": European Socialism vs. Bolshevism, 1918–1920* (1974).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

The Fordham University *Internet History Sourcebook* includes a section of linked documents on the Russian Revolution at www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp; and there are links to additional resources on early twentieth-century Russia at the previously cited *Russian Studies at Bucknell University*. Readers will also find excellent materials on the revolutionary era and later periods of Russian history at the Web sites of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London, www.ssees.ucl.ac.uk/directory.htm; the University of Pittsburgh's *Russian and East European Studies Virtual Library*, www.ucis.pitt.edu/reesweb/; and the Russian and East European Network Information Center at the University of Texas, <http://reenic.utexas.edu/>. These sites provide up-to-date links to other sites with documents, images, biographical narratives, and historical information on Russia and other republics that were part of the U.S.S.R.

19. DEMOCRACY, ANTI-IMPERIALISM, AND THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR

A number of general histories of the twentieth century begin with the First World War and the revolutionary changes that accompanied it. Among these are E. J. Hobsbawm, *The Age of Extremes: A History of the World, 1914–1991* (1994), an insightful book on the years between the First World War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, which he calls the “short twentieth century,” and J. A. S. Grenville, *A History of the World from the 20th to the 21st Century* (rev. 2005), a detailed narrative. Informative also are the essays in R. W. Bulliet (ed.), *The Columbia History of the Twentieth Century* (1998); and M. Howard and R. Louis (eds.), *The Oxford History of the Twentieth Century* (1998, 2000). A useful reference book for twentieth-century world history is C. Cook and J. Stevenson, *The Routledge Companion to World History since 1914* (2005).