

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution

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Sheila Fitzpatrick is a renowned historian whose extensive research and insightful analysis have significantly contributed to our understanding of the Russian Revolution. Her work offers a nuanced perspective on the social, political, and economic upheavals that defined this pivotal period in history. In this article, we will explore Fitzpatrick's contributions to the study of the Russian Revolution, her key insights, and the broader historical context that surrounds her scholarship.

Introduction to Sheila Fitzpatrick and Her Scholarship

Sheila Fitzpatrick is an Australian-American historian specializing in Soviet history, particularly the revolutionary period of early 20th-century Russia. Her work is characterized by a focus on social history, emphasizing the experiences of ordinary people alongside political elites. Fitzpatrick's approach often involves critical reassessment of orthodox narratives and a deep dive into archival sources, which has helped reshape scholarly understanding of the Russian Revolution.

Sheila Fitzpatrick's Approach to the Russian Revolution

Social History and the People's Perspective

Unlike traditional political histories that concentrate on leaders like Lenin or Trotsky, Fitzpatrick emphasizes the importance of social history. She investigates how ordinary Russians experienced and were affected by revolutionary upheavals. Her focus includes:

- Workers and peasants
- Women and marginalized groups
- Urban and rural communities

This approach offers a more comprehensive picture of the societal transformations during the revolution.

Reevaluation of Revolutionary Narratives

Fitzpatrick challenges some long-held assumptions about the revolution, such as:

- The inevitability of Bolshevik victory
- The unity of revolutionary ideals
- The role of violence and repression

Through her meticulous research, she portrays the revolution as a complex, multifaceted process with diverse actors and conflicting motives.

Key Contributions of Sheila Fitzpatrick to the Study of the Russian Revolution

Debunking Myths and Clarifying Misconceptions

Fitzpatrick's work often involves debunking myths that have persisted in popular and academic histories. For example:

- The idea that the Bolsheviks had unanimous support
- The misconception that the revolution was solely a product of elite conspiracy
- Ignoring the agency of ordinary workers and peasants

By emphasizing these points, she broadens the understanding of revolutionary dynamics.

Analysis of Social and Cultural Factors

Her research highlights the importance of social and cultural factors in shaping revolutionary events. She examines:

- The role of social identity and class consciousness
- Cultural shifts and propaganda
- The impact of wartime hardships and economic instability

This helps explain why the revolution gained momentum and how it transformed Russian society.

Archival Research and New Evidence

Fitzpatrick's access to and utilization of Soviet archives have enabled her to uncover new evidence that challenges previous narratives. Her careful analysis of primary sources includes:

- Official documents
- Personal letters
- Diaries and memoirs

This empirical foundation lends credibility and depth to her interpretations.

Major Works by Sheila Fitzpatrick on the Russian Revolution

Some of her most influential publications include:

- *The Russian Revolution* (1982): A comprehensive overview that synthesizes political, social, and economic aspects.
- *Stalin and the Making of the New Soviet Man* (1999): Exploring cultural and ideological transformations.
- *The Russian Revolution: A New History* (2008): Co-authored with S. A. Smith, offering updated perspectives.
- *Everyday Stalinism* (1999): Focused on social history during the Stalinist era, providing context for revolutionary changes.

These works are essential reading for anyone interested in understanding the complex history of the Russian Revolution.

Sheila Fitzpatrick's Impact on Historical Scholarship

Reconceptualizing the Role of Ordinary People

Fitzpatrick's emphasis on social history has shifted focus away from elite-centric narratives, highlighting the importance of everyday experiences. Her work demonstrates that:

- Ordinary people's actions and beliefs significantly influenced revolutionary outcomes.
- Social upheavals were driven by widespread discontent and grassroots movements.

Influence on Modern Historiography

Her methodology and findings have influenced a new generation of historians, encouraging more nuanced and inclusive histories of revolutionary Russia. She advocates for:

- Critical engagement with sources
- Avoiding teleological explanations
- Recognizing the diversity of experiences and motivations

Critical Reception and Controversies

While Fitzpatrick's scholarship is highly regarded, it has also sparked debates, particularly among scholars with differing interpretations of the revolution. Some points of contention include:

- The extent of Bolshevik support among the masses
- The portrayal of revolutionary violence
- The framing of social change as primarily driven by top-down policies versus grassroots movements

Despite these debates, her work remains influential in shaping modern understanding of the Russian Revolution.

Legacy and Continuing Relevance

Sheila Fitzpatrick's scholarship continues to be relevant today, providing critical insights into the revolutionary processes that shaped 20th-century Russia. Her emphasis on social history and archival research serves as a model for historians worldwide. As the study of the Russian Revolution evolves, her contributions remain foundational.

Conclusion

In summary, Sheila Fitzpatrick's work on the Russian Revolution offers a comprehensive, nuanced, and critically engaging perspective that challenges traditional narratives. Her focus on social history, use of archival sources, and emphasis on the experiences of ordinary people have transformed the field, making her one of the most influential scholars in Soviet and Russian history. Whether exploring revolutionary upheavals, cultural transformations, or everyday life, Fitzpatrick's scholarship provides invaluable insights that deepen our understanding of this complex and fascinating period.

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Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Sheila Fitzpatrick and what is her significance in the study of the Russian Revolution?

Sheila Fitzpatrick is a renowned historian specializing in Soviet history and the Russian Revolution. Her work is significant for its detailed analysis of Soviet society, focusing on social history and the everyday lives of ordinary people during revolutionary times.

What are some key contributions of Sheila Fitzpatrick to understanding the Russian Revolution?

Fitzpatrick's key contributions include her emphasis on social history, her analysis of the impact of

revolutionary policies on local communities, and her critique of traditional Marxist interpretations. Her books, such as 'The Russian Revolution' and 'Stalin's Peasants,' have reshaped modern understanding of the period.

How does Sheila Fitzpatrick's approach differ from other historians studying the Russian Revolution?

Unlike some historians who focus primarily on political and ideological narratives, Fitzpatrick emphasizes social history, exploring the experiences of ordinary people and their responses to revolutionary changes. Her approach provides a more nuanced and comprehensive view of the period.

What criticisms or debates surround Sheila Fitzpatrick's interpretations of the Russian Revolution?

Some critics argue that Fitzpatrick's focus on social history downplays the political and ideological conflicts central to the revolution. Debates also exist regarding her assessments of Stalin's policies and the extent of popular support for revolutionary changes.

How has Sheila Fitzpatrick's work influenced contemporary scholarship on the Russian Revolution?

Her work has shifted the focus of Russian revolutionary studies toward social and cultural history, encouraging scholars to consider the perspectives of everyday people. Fitzpatrick's research has led to more diverse interpretations and a deeper understanding of the complexities of the revolution.

Additional Resources

Sheila Fitzpatrick and the Russian Revolution: An Analytical Review

The Russian Revolution remains one of the most transformative and studied events of the 20th century, reshaping not only Russia but the entire geopolitical landscape. Among the modern scholars who have profoundly contributed to our understanding of this tumultuous period is Sheila Fitzpatrick. Her work, characterized by meticulous research and nuanced analysis, has significantly influenced both academic discourse and public understanding of the Russian Revolution and its aftermath. This article offers an in-depth exploration of Fitzpatrick's contributions, the historical context she navigates, and the lasting impact of her scholarship.

Introduction: Sheila Fitzpatrick and the Russian Revolution

Sheila Fitzpatrick is an Australian-born historian renowned for her expertise in Soviet history,

particularly the revolutionary period of 1917 and its subsequent evolution. Her approach diverges from traditional Marxist interpretations, favoring a social history perspective that emphasizes the experiences of ordinary people amid revolutionary upheaval. As a scholar, Fitzpatrick has been instrumental in challenging earlier narratives that often centered on elite political leaders, instead illuminating the complex social fabric and everyday realities of those living through the revolution.

Her work spans several decades, offering insights into the causes, processes, and consequences of the Russian Revolution. She has contributed both monographs and numerous articles that collectively reshape our understanding of this epoch, emphasizing themes like social upheaval, state power, and individual agency.

Understanding the Russian Revolution: Context and Key Events

Before analyzing Fitzpatrick's contributions, it is essential to contextualize the revolution itself.

Historical Background

The early 20th century in Russia was marked by immense social, political, and economic upheaval. The autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II faced increasing opposition due to widespread poverty, military defeats, and political repression. The country's participation in World War I exacerbated these issues, causing shortages, inflation, and discontent among soldiers and civilians alike.

Major Phases of the Revolution

The Russian Revolution can be broadly divided into two pivotal phases:

- February Revolution (March 1917): Led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II, ending centuries of Romanov rule. A provisional government was established, but it struggled to address the pressing issues faced by the populace.
- October Revolution (November 1917): Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, seized power, overthrowing the provisional government and establishing a communist regime.

These events set the stage for a civil war and the eventual formation of the Soviet Union. Understanding these phases is critical for any comprehensive analysis of Fitzpatrick's work.

Sheila Fitzpatrick's Approach to the Russian Revolution

Fitzpatrick's methodology is notable for its social history approach, focusing on the experiences and agency of ordinary people rather than solely on political elites.

Social History and Micro-Level Analysis

Unlike earlier historians who emphasized political narratives, Fitzpatrick champions social history, emphasizing:

- The daily lives of workers, peasants, soldiers, and women.
- The impact of revolutionary policies on different social groups.
- The diversity of experiences across regions and classes.

By doing so, she paints a more layered and humanized picture of the revolution, revealing that it was not merely a political upheaval but a social transformation involving complex participation at all levels.

Critique of Traditional Narratives

Fitzpatrick challenges the idea that the revolution was solely driven by ideological motivations or elite conspiracies. Instead, she highlights:

- The role of popular protests and grassroots movements.
- The influence of local grievances.
- The capacity of ordinary individuals to shape revolutionary outcomes.

Her work questions the notion of a monolithic revolutionary movement and underscores the diversity of motives and actions among participants.

Major Contributions of Sheila Fitzpatrick to the Study of the Russian Revolution

Fitzpatrick's scholarship has yielded numerous significant insights. Here are some of her core contributions:

Reconceptualizing the Role of the Bolsheviks

While acknowledging the importance of Lenin and Bolshevik leadership, Fitzpatrick emphasizes that:

- The Bolsheviks capitalized on widespread discontent rather than solely orchestrating it.
- Their rise was facilitated by the support—or at least the acquiescence—of various social groups.
- The revolution was as much a product of mass participation as it was elite action.

This nuanced perspective counters earlier Marxist-Leninist narratives that portrayed the Bolsheviks as the sole revolutionary agents.

The Civil War and Its Social Impact

Fitzpatrick's work also extends into the civil war period (1918-1922), analyzing:

- The social and economic chaos that ensued.
- The experiences of soldiers, workers, and peasants during wartime.
- The ways in which revolutionary policies affected everyday life.

Her detailed studies reveal how the civil war deepened social divisions and shaped the early Soviet state.

Understanding the Formation of Soviet Society

Fitzpatrick explores how revolutionary ideals were enacted and contested at the grassroots level, including:

- The transformation of gender roles, especially the increased participation of women.
- The reshaping of social hierarchies.
- The challenges faced by revolutionary authorities in consolidating power.

Her research underscores that Soviet society was not a monolith but a dynamic arena of ongoing negotiations.

Key Publications and Their Impact

Fitzpatrick has authored and edited numerous influential works. Some of the most notable include:

- "The Russian Revolution" (1982): A comprehensive overview that synthesizes political, social, and economic histories, emphasizing the diversity of experiences.
- "Stalin and the Making of the New Soviet People" (1999): Analyzes Soviet propaganda and social engineering, highlighting how revolutionary ideals were internalized and contested.
- "Everyday Stalinism" (1999): Examines life under Stalin, focusing on the ordinary citizens' experiences and resistance.
- "The Cultural Revolution in Russia" (2008): Investigates the cultural policies and their social implications.

Her publications are characterized by rigorous archival research, balanced analysis, and a focus on social history, which have collectively advanced the field.

Legacy and Continuing Influence

Fitzpatrick's scholarship has had a lasting impact on the study of the Russian Revolution and Soviet

history more broadly. Her emphasis on social history has inspired a generation of scholars to look beyond elite narratives, fostering a more inclusive understanding of revolutionary Russia.

Her work also informs debates about how revolutions unfold, the role of social groups, and the dynamics of state power. By emphasizing the complexity and diversity of experiences, Fitzpatrick's approach invites ongoing re-examination of established narratives.

Furthermore, her engagement with archival sources and her ability to synthesize vast amounts of data into cohesive narratives set a benchmark for historical research.

Critical Reception and Debates

While Fitzpatrick's work has been widely praised, it has also sparked scholarly debates:

- Some critics argue that her social history focus downplays the importance of political ideology, potentially underestimating the role of leadership and revolutionary theory.
- Others contend that her emphasis on everyday life, while enlightening, may overlook the structural and institutional forces driving revolutionary change.

However, these debates have ultimately enriched the field, encouraging more nuanced analyses that incorporate multiple perspectives.

Conclusion: The Significance of Fitzpatrick's Scholarship on the Russian Revolution

Sheila Fitzpatrick's contributions to the study of the Russian Revolution have transformed our understanding from a predominantly political narrative to a rich, social history that captures the diverse experiences of ordinary people. Her meticulous research, critical approach, and innovative perspectives serve as a vital reference point for scholars and students alike. As the field continues to evolve, Fitzpatrick's work remains a cornerstone—reminding us that revolutions are not merely moments of political upheaval but complex social processes that shape societies at every level.

Her scholarship exemplifies the importance of looking beyond the headlines and leaders to understand the profound human stories at the heart of revolutionary change, securing her legacy as one of the most influential historians of Soviet and Russian history.

[Sheila Fitzpatrick The Russian Revolution](#)

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: The Russian Revolution Sheila Fitzpatrick, 2001

The Russian Revolution had a decisive impact on the history of the twentieth century. Now, following the collapse of the Soviet regime and the opening of its archives, it is possible to step back and see the full picture. In this classic work, the author incorporates data from archives that were previously inaccessible not only to Western but also to Soviet historians, as well as drawing on important recent Russian publications such as the memoirs of one of the great survivors of Soviet politics, Vyacheslav Molotov. Impeccable in its scholarship and objectivity, the book tells a gripping story of a Marxist revolution that was intended to transform the world, visited enormous suffering on the Russian people, and, like the French Revolution before it, ended up by devouring its own children. In a concluding section that will be of great interest to scholars in the field as well as the general reader, the author treats the Stalinist Great Purges as the last act of the drama of the Russian Revolution.

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sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: The Russian Revolution of 1917 - Memory and Legacy Carol S. Leonard, Daniel Orlovsky, Jurej Petrov, 2024-07-30 The way in which the Russian

Revolution of October 1917 is regarded and commemorated has changed considerably over time, and is a contentious subject, well demonstrated by the absence of any official commemoration in Russia in 2017, a huge contrast to the very large celebrations which took place in Soviet times. This book, which brings together a range of leading historians of the Russian Revolution—from both Russia and the West, and both younger and older historians—explores the changes in the way in which the October 1917 Revolution is commemorated, and also examines fundamental questions about what the Russian Revolution—indeed what any revolution—was anyway. Among the issues covered are how Soviet and Western historians diverged in their early assessments of what the Revolution achieved, how the period studied by historians has recently extended both much earlier before 1917 and much later afterwards, and how views of the Revolution within the Soviet Union changed over time from acceptance of the official Communist Party interpretation to more independent viewpoints. Overall, the book provides a major reassessment of one of the twentieth century's most important events.

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: Tear Off the Masks! Sheila Fitzpatrick, 2005-07-05 When revolutions happen, they change the rules of everyday life--both the codified rules concerning the social and legal classifications of citizens and the unwritten rules about how individuals present themselves to others. This occurred in Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, which laid the foundations of the Soviet state, and again in 1991, when that state collapsed. *Tear Off the Masks!* is about the remaking of identities in these times of upheaval. Sheila Fitzpatrick here brings together in a single volume years of distinguished work on how individuals literally constructed their autobiographies, defended them under challenge, attempted to edit the file-selves created by bureaucratic identity documentation, and denounced others for masking their true social identities. Marxist class-identity labels--worker, peasant, intelligentsia, bourgeois--were of crucial importance to the Soviet state in the 1920s and 1930s, but it turned out that the determination of a person's class was much more complicated than anyone expected. This in turn left considerable scope for individual creativity and manipulation. Outright imposters, both criminal and political, also make their appearance in this book. The final chapter describes how, after decades of struggle to construct good Soviet socialist personae, Russians had to struggle to make themselves fit for the new, post-Soviet world in the 1990s--by de-Sovietizing themselves. Engaging in style and replete with colorful detail and characters drawn from a wealth of sources, *Tear Off the Masks!* offers unique insight into the elusive forms of self-presentation, masking, and unmasking that made up Soviet citizenship and continue to resonate in the post-Soviet world.

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: The Russian Revolutions of 1917 Kari Aga Myklebost, Jens Petter Nielsen, Andrei Rogatchevski, 2020-04-14 The year 2017 saw a multitude of conferences and exhibitions devoted to the centenary of the Russian Revolutions, both in Russia and in other parts of the world. The commemoration of this event would be incomplete without an exploration of its Northern dimension; in October 2017, UiT The Arctic University of Norway hosted the conference *The Russian Revolutions of 1917: The Northern Impact and Beyond*. Norway and Russia are both northern states, and the two countries have a common border in the High North. Some articles in this volume, based on the conference proceedings, investigate the impact of the Russian Revolution in Norway and Sweden, while others deal with the High North, e.g. the Revolution and Civil War in Northern Russia and the radicalization of the workers' movement of Northern Norway; some are also devoted to representations of the Russian Revolution at exhibitions and on the big screen.

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: The Charisma of World Revolution Gleb J. Albert, 2022-12-28 That the idea of world revolution was crucial for the Bolshevik leaders in the years following the 1917 revolution is a well-known fact. But what did the party's rank and file make of it? How did it resonate with the general population? And what can a social history of international solidarity tell us about the transformation of Soviet society from NEP to Stalinism? This book undertakes the first in-depth analysis of the discourses and practices of internationalism in early Soviet society during the years of revolution, civil war and NEP, using forgotten archival materials

and contemporary sources.

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: The Russian Revolution Stewart Ross, 2002
Analyses the events of the 1917 revolution in Russia, from its roots in the Russian empire of the late nineteenth century through to the revolutionary years of 1917-24 and beyond. Considers the legacy for the Soviet Union, right up to the fall of communism in 1989-91, and surveys the revolution's influence on the twentieth-century world. Suggested level: secondary.

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: The Cultural Front Sheila Fitzpatrick, 2018-08-06
When Lenin asked, Who will beat whom? (Kto kogo?), he had no plan to wage revolutionary class war in culture. Many young Communists thought differently, however. Seeking in the name of the proletariat to wrest cultural hegemony from the intelligentsia, they turned culture into a battlefield in the 1920s. But was this, as Communist militants thought, a genuine class struggle between proletarian Communists and the bourgeois intelligentsia? Or was it, as the intelligentsia believed, an onslaught by the ruling Communist Party on the eternal principles of cultural autonomy and intellectual freedom? In this volume, one of the foremost historians of the Soviet Union chronicles the fierce battle on the cultural front from the October Revolution through the Stalinist 1930s. Sheila Fitzpatrick brings together ten of her essays—two previously unpublished and all revised for inclusion here—which illuminate key arenas of the prolonged struggle over cultural values and institutional control. Individual essays deal with such major issues as the Cultural Revolution, the formation of the new Stalinist elite, and socialist realism, as well as recounting colorful episodes including the uproar over Shostakovich's opera *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*, arguments over sexual mores, and the new consumerism of the 1930s. Closely examining the cultural elites and orthodoxies that developed under Stalin, Fitzpatrick offers a provocative reinterpretation of the struggle's final outcome in which the intelligentsia, despite its loss of autonomy and the debasement of its culture, emerged as a partial victor. *The Cultural Front* is essential reading for anyone interested in the formative history of the Soviet Union and the dynamic relationship between culture and politics.

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: The Russian Revolution Sean McMeekin, 2017-05-30
A "powerful revisionist history" (Times UK) illuminating the tensions and transformations of the Russian Revolution In *The Russian Revolution*, acclaimed historian Sean McMeekin traces the events which ended Romanov rule, ushered the Bolsheviks into power, and introduced Communism to the world. Between 1917 and 1922, Russia underwent a complete and irreversible transformation. Taking advantage of the collapse of the Tsarist regime in the middle of World War I, the Bolsheviks staged a hostile takeover of the Russian Imperial Army, promoting mutinies and mass desertions of men in order to fulfill Lenin's program of turning the imperialist war into civil war. By the time the Bolsheviks had snuffed out the last resistance five years later, over 20 million people had died, and the Russian economy had collapsed so completely that Communism had to be temporarily abandoned. Still, Bolshevik rule was secure, owing to the new regime's monopoly on force, enabled by illicit arms deals signed with capitalist neighbors such as Germany and Sweden who sought to benefit-politically and economically—from the revolutionary chaos in Russia. Drawing on scores of previously untapped files from Russian archives and a range of other repositories in Europe, Turkey, and the United States, McMeekin delivers exciting, groundbreaking research about this turbulent era. The first comprehensive history of these momentous events in two decades, *The Russian Revolution* combines cutting-edge scholarship and a fast-paced narrative to shed new light on one of the most significant turning points of the twentieth century.

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A never-before published history of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution and its post-colonial legacy, woven together from lecture excerpts by the renowned Pan-African revolutionary socialist theorist In his short life, Guyanese intellectual Walter Rodney emerged as one of the foremost thinkers and activists of the anticolonial revolution, leading movements in North America, Africa, and the Caribbean. Wherever he was, Rodney was a lightning rod for working-class

Black Power organizing. His deportation sparked Jamaica's Rodney Riots in 1968, and his scholarship trained a generation how to approach politics on an international scale. In 1980, shortly after founding the Working People's Alliance in Guyana, the 38-year-old Rodney was assassinated. Walter Rodney's *The Russian Revolution* collects surviving texts from a series of lectures he delivered at the University of Dar es Salaam, an intellectual hub of the independent Third World. It had been his intention to work these into a book, a goal completed posthumously with the editorial aid of Robin D.G. Kelley and Jesse Benjamin. Moving across the historiography of the long Russian Revolution with clarity and insight, Rodney transcends the ideological fault lines of the Cold War. Surveying a broad range of subjects—the Narodniks, social democracy, the October Revolution, civil war, and the challenges of Stalinism—Rodney articulates a distinct viewpoint from the Third World, one that grounds revolutionary theory and history with the people in motion.

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sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: An Analysis of Sheila Fitzpatrick's Everyday Stalinism Victor Petrov, Riley Quinn, 2017-07-05 How was the Soviet Union like a soup kitchen? In this important and highly revisionist work, historian Sheila Fitzpatrick explains that a reimagining of the Communist state as a provider of goods for the 'deserving poor' can be seen as a powerful metaphor for understanding Soviet life as a whole. By positioning the state both as a provider and as a relief agency, Fitzpatrick establishes it as not so much a prison (the metaphor favoured by many of her predecessors), but more the agency that made possible a way of life. Fitzpatrick's real claim to originality, however, is to look at the relationship between the all-powerful totalitarian government and its own people from both sides - and to demonstrate that the Soviet people were not totally devoid of either agency or resources. Rather, they successfully developed practices that helped them to navigate everyday life at a time of considerable danger and multiple shortages. For many, Fitzpatrick shows, becoming an informer and reporting fellow citizens - even family and friends - to the state was a successful survival strategy. Fitzpatrick's work is noted mainly as an example of the critical thinking skill of reasoning; she marshals evidence and arguments to deliver a highly persuasive revisionist description of everyday life in Soviet time. However, her book has been criticized for the way in which it deals with possible counter-arguments, not least the charge that many of the interviewees on whose experiences she bases much of her analysis were not typical products of the Soviet system.

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: Bolshevik Culture Abbott Gleason, Peter Kenez, Richard Stites, 1985 In the tumultuous years after the revolution of 1917, the traditional culture of Imperial Russia was both destroyed and preserved, as a new Soviet culture began to take shape. This book focuses on the interaction between the emerging political and cultural policies of the Soviet regime and the deeply held traditional values of the worker and peasant masses.

sheila fitzpatrick the russian revolution: *Stalinism and the Dialectics of Saturn* Douglas

Greene, 2023-03-20 This study examines the complicated legacy of Stalinism in the twentieth century. The descent of the Russian Revolution into Stalinism has given rise to an oft-accepted truism that revolutions are like Saturn and will devour their own children. For anticommunists, Stalinism is condemned as a "bolt from blue," whether an insidious contagion, Big Brother, or totalitarian reason that socialism cannot escape from. On the other end, Communists and their fellow-travelers have seen Stalinism as a force of historical necessity and the only way for the working class to reach a communist society. Both these twin camps accept a Dialectic of Saturn where Stalinism, whether for evil or good, is the preordained fate of all socialist revolutions. However, there is another position that views Stalinism as the product of material circumstance and class struggle. This position was represented by Leon Trotsky in his seminal work *The Revolution Betrayed*. In contrast to those who accept a mystical dialectic of Saturn, Trotsky argued that Stalinism can be rationally explained and was not inevitable outcome of socialism.

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