

russian revolution dbq

russian revolution dbq is a key topic for understanding one of the most transformative events of the 20th century. This article provides a comprehensive analysis tailored for a Document-Based Question (DBQ) approach, focusing on the causes, key events, and consequences of the Russian Revolution. By examining various primary and secondary sources, students can develop a nuanced understanding of how social, political, and economic factors converged to ignite revolutionary change. The Russian Revolution not only altered the political landscape of Russia but also had profound effects on global history, influencing ideologies and international relations. This article will guide readers through the essential components needed to craft a thorough and well-supported response to a russian revolution dbq prompt. Topics covered include the historical background, major revolutionary figures, the role of different social classes, and the aftermath of the revolution. The exploration concludes with an analysis of the revolution's lasting impact on Russia and the wider world.

- Historical Background of the Russian Revolution
- Key Causes Leading to the Revolution
- Major Events and Turning Points
- Important Figures in the Revolution
- Social and Economic Impacts
- Aftermath and Global Influence

Historical Background of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution of 1917 marks a pivotal moment in history, ending centuries of imperial rule and setting the stage for the creation of the Soviet Union. Understanding the historical background is essential for any russian revolution dbq analysis. Prior to the revolution, Russia was governed by the Romanov dynasty under Tsar Nicholas II, characterized by autocratic rule and limited political freedoms. The nation was predominantly agrarian, with a vast peasant population living under harsh conditions. Industrialization was slow, and social unrest was growing due to economic inequality and political repression. The defeat in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) and the 1905 Revolution revealed the weaknesses of the Tsarist regime, but reforms were limited and ineffective. World War I further strained Russia's economy and military, exacerbating public dissatisfaction and creating fertile ground for revolutionary movements.

Pre-Revolutionary Russia: Society and Government

Before the outbreak of the revolution, Russian society was divided into distinct classes: the nobility, the middle class, the working class, and the peasantry. The Tsar held absolute power, supported by a bureaucracy and a secret police force that suppressed political opposition. The Duma, a legislative

assembly created after 1905, had limited authority and was often ignored by the Tsar. This autocratic system contributed to widespread frustration among various social groups who sought political representation and reform.

Economic Conditions Leading up to 1917

The Russian economy was primarily agricultural, with over 80% of the population engaged in farming. However, peasants lived in poverty and often struggled under the communal land ownership system. Rapid industrialization in cities like Petrograd and Moscow brought new working-class populations who faced poor working conditions, low wages, and little political power. Inflation and food shortages deepened economic hardship during World War I, increasing popular unrest.

Key Causes Leading to the Revolution

Identifying the underlying causes is critical for any Russian revolution DBQ response. The revolution was not the result of a single factor but a combination of political, social, and economic grievances that culminated in 1917. These causes can be categorized into structural weaknesses of the Tsarist regime, the impact of World War I, and the rise of revolutionary ideologies.

Political Repression and Lack of Reform

The Tsarist government's refusal to implement meaningful reforms alienated many political groups. The failure of the 1905 Revolution to bring lasting change and the suppression of liberal and socialist movements fostered resentment. The autocratic nature of the regime left no room for political participation, fueling revolutionary sentiment among intellectuals, workers, and peasants alike.

Economic Hardship and Social Inequality

The widespread poverty experienced by peasants and industrial workers created intense social tensions. High taxes, land shortages, and food insecurity were common problems. Industrial laborers dealt with unsafe conditions, long hours, and low pay. The war exacerbated these issues, causing inflation and food shortages that hit urban centers hard.

The Impact of World War I

World War I placed enormous strain on Russia's military and economy. The Russian army suffered massive casualties and defeats, which demoralized both soldiers and civilians. Supply shortages and military failures undermined confidence in the Tsarist regime. War-related hardships intensified public dissatisfaction and motivated calls for change.

The Rise of Revolutionary Ideologies

Marxist ideas, particularly those promoted by the Bolsheviks under Vladimir Lenin, gained popularity

as alternatives to the failing autocracy. Socialist parties, including the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, advocated for the overthrow of the Tsarist system and the establishment of a proletarian government. These ideologies provided both a critique of the status quo and a vision for a new social order.

Major Events and Turning Points

The Russian revolution story requires an understanding of the sequence of key events that led to the collapse of the Tsarist regime and the establishment of Bolshevik rule. The revolution unfolded in two major phases during 1917: the February Revolution and the October Revolution.

The February Revolution

In March 1917 (February in the Julian calendar), mass protests and strikes erupted in Petrograd, fueled by food shortages and discontent with the war. The military eventually sided with the protesters, leading to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II. The provisional government was formed, aiming to establish a democratic regime but faced significant challenges.

The October Revolution

Later that year, in November 1917 (October Julian), the Bolsheviks led a coup against the provisional government. This event, often called the October Revolution, resulted in the seizure of power by Lenin and his followers. The Bolsheviks promised “peace, land, and bread,” appealing to war-weary soldiers, peasants, and workers. This revolution marked the beginning of Soviet rule and the dismantling of the old order.

Other Significant Events

- The establishment of Soviets (workers' councils)
- The signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany
- The Russian Civil War between Reds (Bolsheviks) and Whites (anti-communists)
- The execution of the Romanov family in 1918

Important Figures in the Revolution

The Russian revolution story often requires knowledge of key personalities who shaped the course of events. Understanding their roles and perspectives is critical for analyzing the revolution's complexity.

Vladimir Lenin

Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Party and the primary architect of the October Revolution. His interpretation of Marxism emphasized the need for a disciplined party to lead the proletariat. Lenin's leadership was instrumental in overthrowing the provisional government and establishing a communist state.

Tsar Nicholas II

The last emperor of Russia, Nicholas II's reign ended with his abdication in 1917. His inability to address political demands, manage the war effort, and respond to social unrest contributed to the collapse of the monarchy.

Alexander Kerensky

Kerensky was a key figure in the provisional government following the February Revolution. His efforts to continue Russia's involvement in World War I and his failure to address land reforms weakened his government and allowed the Bolsheviks to gain support.

Leon Trotsky

As a prominent Bolshevik leader and organizer of the Red Army, Trotsky played a vital role in the success of the October Revolution and the subsequent civil war. His military and political skills helped secure Bolshevik control.

Social and Economic Impacts

The Russian revolution requires analysis of the transformation in Russian society and economy following the revolution. The overthrow of the Tsarist regime led to profound changes in social structure, economic policies, and daily life.

Redistribution of Land and Resources

The Bolsheviks implemented policies that redistributed land from the nobility and the church to peasants. Nationalization of industry and banks aimed to place economic control in the hands of the state. These measures intended to eliminate class distinctions and establish a socialist economy.

Changes in Social Hierarchy

The revolution undermined the traditional aristocracy and empowered workers and peasants. The creation of Soviets gave political voice to previously marginalized groups. However, these changes also led to social upheaval and conflict during the civil war period.

Economic Challenges and Industrialization

Despite revolutionary goals, the new Soviet government faced severe economic difficulties, including famine and industrial disruption. The introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in the 1920s temporarily allowed limited private enterprise to revive the economy.

Aftermath and Global Influence

The Russian Revolution DBQ should also consider the broader consequences of the revolution beyond Russia's borders. The establishment of the Soviet Union had lasting international implications.

The Creation of the Soviet Union

In 1922, the Bolsheviks consolidated power and formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). This new state was based on communist ideology and sought to spread revolutionary ideals worldwide.

Impact on Global Politics

The revolution inspired communist movements across the globe and contributed to the ideological divide of the 20th century. It influenced the course of the Cold War and shaped international relations between capitalist and communist countries.

Legacy in Modern History

The Russian Revolution remains a subject of extensive study for its lessons on revolution, social change, and political ideology. It serves as a critical example of how economic hardship, political repression, and war can catalyze profound societal transformation.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a DBQ and how is it used to study the Russian Revolution?

A DBQ, or Document-Based Question, is an essay or series of questions that requires students to analyze and interpret primary source documents. In the context of the Russian Revolution, a DBQ helps students understand the causes, events, and consequences by examining historical texts, speeches, and images from that period.

What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution

highlighted in DBQ documents?

DBQ documents often highlight key causes such as widespread poverty, inequality, dissatisfaction with the Tsarist regime, the impact of World War I, worker strikes, and the influence of revolutionary ideas as central factors leading to the Russian Revolution.

Which primary sources are commonly included in a Russian Revolution DBQ?

Common primary sources include excerpts from Lenin's writings, speeches by Tsar Nicholas II, accounts from workers and peasants, government documents, newspaper articles from the time, and images depicting protests or military actions.

How did the Russian Revolution DBQ address the role of World War I in sparking revolution?

DBQ documents often show that World War I exacerbated existing social and economic problems in Russia, leading to food shortages, military defeats, and loss of public confidence in the Tsarist government, which contributed to revolutionary sentiment.

What role do perspectives and bias play in analyzing Russian Revolution DBQ documents?

Analyzing perspectives and bias is crucial because documents may reflect the views of different social classes, political groups, or individuals with vested interests. Understanding these helps students critically evaluate the reliability and intent behind each source.

How can students effectively organize their essays when responding to a Russian Revolution DBQ?

Students should begin with a clear thesis statement, use evidence from the provided documents to support their argument, analyze the significance of each source, include outside knowledge where relevant, and address multiple perspectives to create a balanced and coherent essay.

Additional Resources

1. *The Russian Revolution: A New History*

This book by Sean McMeekin offers a comprehensive and engaging overview of the Russian Revolution, exploring the key events and figures that shaped this transformative period. It challenges traditional narratives by incorporating new archival evidence and emphasizing the global context of the revolution. Readers gain insight into the complexities and consequences of the upheaval that ended centuries of imperial rule.

2. *The Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917-1921*

By Peter Kenez, this book provides a detailed account of the revolutionary period and the subsequent civil war that solidified Bolshevik power. It examines the social, political, and military aspects that influenced the course of events, making it a valuable resource for understanding the causes and

effects of the revolution. The narrative is supported by extensive analysis of primary sources.

3. *A People's Tragedy: The Russian Revolution 1891-1924*

Orlando Figes presents a sweeping narrative of the Russian Revolution, focusing on the experiences of ordinary people caught in the turmoil. The book delves into the social and cultural dynamics that fueled revolutionary fervor and the brutal realities of the civil war. It is acclaimed for its vivid storytelling and deep exploration of human suffering and resilience.

4. *The Bolshevik Revolution 1917-1923*

Authored by E.H. Carr, this multi-volume work is a classic study of the Bolshevik rise to power and the establishment of Soviet rule. Carr offers a detailed chronological analysis supported by extensive primary documentation, making it an essential reference for DBQ projects on the Russian Revolution. His balanced perspective provides insights into both Bolshevik ideology and practical governance.

5. *Lenin: A Revolutionary Life*

By Christopher Read, this biography traces the life of Vladimir Lenin, the central figure of the Russian Revolution. It explores Lenin's political development, leadership style, and influence on revolutionary strategy. This book helps readers understand the personal and ideological motivations behind the revolution's leadership.

6. *Russia's First Civil War: The Time of Troubles and the Bolshevik Revolution*

This book by Rex A. Wade investigates the chaotic period during and after the revolution, focusing on the civil war and its impact on Russian society. Wade uses a variety of primary sources to illustrate the complexity of the conflict and the varied experiences of those involved. It is particularly useful for understanding the fragmentation and violence of revolutionary Russia.

7. *The Russian Revolution: A Very Short Introduction*

Orlando Figes offers a concise and accessible summary of the Russian Revolution, ideal for students beginning their study of the topic. The book covers the main events, key figures, and significant outcomes in a clear, straightforward manner. Its brevity and clarity make it a helpful starting point for DBQ preparation.

8. *1917: Lenin, Wilson, and the Birth of the New World Disorder*

By David Reynolds, this book places the Russian Revolution in an international context, linking it with World War I and the shifting global order. It highlights the interactions between Lenin's Bolsheviks and other world leaders, providing a broader perspective on the revolution's significance. This approach enriches understanding of the revolution's global impact.

9. *The Origins of the Russian Revolution, 1861-1917*

Alan Wood's work explores the long-term social, economic, and political factors that led to the revolution. By tracing developments from the emancipation of the serfs through to the 1917 upheaval, the book provides essential background for understanding the causes of the revolution. It is valuable for DBQ essays that require context on pre-revolutionary Russia.

Russian Revolution Dbq

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Russian Revolution DBQ: Unpacking the Causes and Consequences of a World-Altering Event

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Russian Revolution DBQ: Unpacking the Causes and Consequences of a World-Altering Event

The Russian Revolution, a pivotal event in the 20th century, irrevocably altered the geopolitical landscape and continues to resonate in global politics today. Understanding its complexities requires examining a multitude of intertwined factors, from the inherent weaknesses of the Tsarist regime to the devastating impact of World War I and the rise of revolutionary ideologies. This in-depth analysis will explore the key elements contributing to the revolution, focusing on the social, economic, and political pressures that culminated in the overthrow of the Tsar and the establishment of the Soviet Union. A Document-Based Question (DBQ) approach allows for a nuanced understanding of the historical context, interpreting primary sources to build a comprehensive narrative.

Chapter 1: The Tsarist Autocracy: A System Under Strain

The Russian Empire under the Romanov dynasty was characterized by an autocratic system, where absolute power rested in the hands of the Tsar. This system, while maintaining a facade of stability for centuries, was inherently fragile. The Tsar's authority was largely unquestioned, but his reliance on a complex web of loyalists, the bureaucracy, and the Orthodox Church created systemic inefficiencies and widespread corruption. Land ownership was highly concentrated, with the peasantry largely landless and subject to harsh conditions. The absence of a robust political system, coupled with severe limitations on civil liberties, stifled dissent but also prevented meaningful reforms that could have addressed the growing unrest. The lack of a representative government meant that the needs and aspirations of the vast majority of the population were consistently

ignored, leading to simmering resentment. This inherent instability within the Tsarist system provided fertile ground for revolutionary ideas to take root.

Chapter 2: Socio-Economic Factors Fueling Discontent

The vast socio-economic disparities within the Russian Empire were a major catalyst for revolution. While a small elite enjoyed immense wealth and privilege, the majority of the population lived in abject poverty. The peasantry, comprising the vast majority of the population, endured harsh conditions, including serfdom until its abolition in 1861 (which, while freeing them, still left them in economically precarious positions). Industrialization, while creating a burgeoning working class in cities like St. Petersburg and Moscow, also led to the exploitation of workers, long hours, poor wages, and dangerous working conditions. These harsh realities fuelled widespread discontent, creating a fertile breeding ground for radical socialist and revolutionary movements. The growing urban proletariat, exposed to new ideas and organized labor movements, became increasingly vocal in their demands for change.

Chapter 3: The Impact of World War I: The Breaking Point

World War I proved to be the final straw that broke the camel's back. Russia's entry into the war in 1914 exposed the profound weaknesses of the Tsarist regime. The military was poorly equipped, poorly led, and suffered from a lack of supplies and logistical support. Millions of Russian soldiers perished on the Eastern Front, and the war effort placed an immense strain on the already struggling economy. Food shortages, widespread inflation, and the increasing loss of life led to widespread public discontent. The Tsarina Alexandra's reliance on the mystic Grigori Rasputin further eroded public trust in the monarchy, leading to widespread rumors and conspiracy theories. The war effectively shattered the already fragile social contract, creating a climate ripe for revolution.

Chapter 4: The February Revolution: Overthrow of the Tsar

The February Revolution (March in the Gregorian calendar), which began with widespread bread riots in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg), quickly escalated into a popular uprising against the Tsarist regime. Workers, soldiers, and even some elements within the aristocracy joined the protests, demanding an end to the war and the establishment of a more democratic government. The Tsar's attempts to quell the unrest proved futile, and he was forced to abdicate his throne in March 1917. A Provisional Government, representing liberal and moderate factions, was established, but it lacked the authority and legitimacy to address the fundamental problems plaguing the country.

Chapter 5: The October Revolution: The Bolshevik Seizure of

Power

The Provisional Government's failure to address the pressing issues facing the country—land reform, ending the war, and establishing a stable economy—opened the door for the Bolsheviks, led by Vladimir Lenin, to seize power. The Bolsheviks, a faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party advocating for a radical socialist revolution, skillfully exploited the growing discontent and successfully orchestrated a coup d'état in October 1917 (November in the Gregorian calendar). Their promise of "peace, land, and bread" resonated deeply with the war-weary population, securing them popular support and allowing them to consolidate their power.

Chapter 6: The Russian Civil War: A Nation Divided

The Bolshevik seizure of power did not end the turmoil. A bloody civil war erupted between the Bolsheviks (Reds) and their opponents (Whites), a diverse coalition of anti-Bolshevik forces, including monarchists, liberals, and various socialist factions. The war lasted from 1918 to 1922 and resulted in widespread destruction and loss of life. The Bolsheviks ultimately prevailed, due in part to their superior organization, discipline, and control over key industrial centers. Their victory paved the way for the establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), a one-party state under Bolshevik rule.

Chapter 7: Lenin's Consolidation of Power and the Early Soviet State

Following the civil war, Lenin embarked on a program of consolidating Bolshevik power and transforming Russian society. This involved implementing radical economic reforms, such as the New Economic Policy (NEP), which temporarily allowed for limited private enterprise alongside state control, and establishing a totalitarian regime with extensive control over all aspects of life. The establishment of the Cheka, the secret police, and the implementation of ruthless measures against opponents ensured the Bolsheviks' continued dominance. Lenin's policies, though controversial, laid the groundwork for the USSR's subsequent development.

Chapter 8: Long-Term Consequences of the Russian Revolution

The Russian Revolution had profound and lasting consequences, both domestically and internationally. It led to the establishment of the first communist state in the world, influencing subsequent socialist and communist movements globally. The revolution also unleashed a wave of political and social upheaval that reshaped the world order, contributing to the rise of fascism and sparking decades of ideological conflict between communism and capitalism. The USSR's emergence as a major global power transformed the balance of power and led to the Cold War. The revolution's

legacy remains a subject of intense debate and historical analysis.

Conclusion: A Legacy of Change and Conflict

The Russian Revolution remains a pivotal event in world history, a testament to the transformative power of social and political upheaval. Understanding its complexities requires analyzing the interplay of long-term structural issues, short-term triggers like World War I, and the ideological forces that shaped the course of events. The revolution's legacy, marked by both immense suffering and profound change, continues to shape global politics and serves as a powerful reminder of the enduring tension between autocracy and democracy, and the persistent struggle for social and economic justice.

FAQs

1. What were the main causes of the February Revolution? Widespread poverty, food shortages exacerbated by World War I, and growing discontent with the Tsar's autocratic rule were key causes.
2. What were the key differences between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks? The Bolsheviks advocated for a vanguard party-led revolution, while the Mensheviks favored a more gradual socialist transition.
3. What was the role of World War I in the Russian Revolution? The war's devastating impact on the Russian army and economy fueled widespread discontent and weakened the Tsarist regime.
4. What was the New Economic Policy (NEP)? It was a temporary policy implemented by Lenin allowing limited private enterprise to stimulate the Soviet economy after the civil war.
5. Who were the main figures of the Russian Revolution? Key figures include Tsar Nicholas II, Vladimir Lenin, Leon Trotsky, and Joseph Stalin.
6. What was the impact of the Russian Revolution on global politics? It led to the rise of communism as a global ideology and contributed to the Cold War.
7. What were the long-term consequences of the Russian Civil War? It resulted in widespread devastation, millions of deaths, and the establishment of a totalitarian state.
8. How did the Russian Revolution impact the lives of ordinary people? It brought about significant societal changes but also caused immense suffering and instability.
9. What are some primary sources that can be used to study the Russian Revolution? Lenin's writings, letters from soldiers, and accounts from eyewitnesses provide valuable primary source

materials.

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Bolsheviks gain power? Why did Stalin succeed Lenin? Richard Pipes, from *THREE WHYS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION*. Arguably the most important event of the twentieth century, the Russian Revolution changed forever the course of modern history. Due to the Soviet clampdown on archives regarding the Revolution, many aspects of the event have been shrouded in mystery for over seventy years. However, since the collapse of Communism the archival depositories have been thrown open to interested parties. 'One of America's great histories'. WASHINGTON POST BOOK WORLD. 'Pipes is not a mere communicator of facts but a philosopher examining the deeper, broader trends beneath the surface of history.' SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

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russian revolution dbq: *Collaboration, Coteaching, and Coaching in Gifted Education*

Emily Mofield, Vicki Phelps, 2021-09-03 Winner of NAGC's 2021 Book of the Year Award This must-have resource: Provides gifted educators with methods and strategies for successful coplanning, coteaching, coaching, and collaboration. Enables effective management of differentiation. Increases educators' understanding of gifted students' needs. Features the tools and how to steps for facilitating and maintaining collaborative work in order to challenge and support gifted students all day, every day. Encourages professional learning and a focus on shared responsibility and reflection. The book also includes considerations for working with special populations, including twice-exceptional students, underachievers, and culturally, linguistically, and economically diverse learners, as well as meeting students' social-emotional needs, collaborating with families and communities, and advocating for gifted education.

russian revolution dbq: *Burmese Days* George Orwell, 2022-09-28 *Burmese Days* is George Orwell's first novel, originally published in 1934. Set in British Burma during the waning days of the

British empire, when Burma was ruled from Delhi as part of British India, the novel serves as a portrait of the dark side of the British Raj. At the center of the novel is John Flory, trapped within a bigger system that is undermining the better side of human nature. The novel deals with indigenous corruption and imperial bigotry in a society where natives peoples were viewed as interesting, but ultimately inferior. Includes a bibliography and brief bio of the author.

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russian revolution dbq: *Princeton Review AP European History Prep, 2021* The Princeton Review, 2020-10-13 Make sure you're studying with the most up-to-date prep materials! Look for the newest edition of this title, *The Princeton Review AP European History Prep, 2022* (ISBN: 9780525570660, on-sale August 2021). Publisher's Note: Products purchased from third-party sellers are not guaranteed by the publisher for quality or authenticity, and may not include access to online tests or materials included with the original product.

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russian revolution dbq: *Animal Farm by George Orwell* George Orwell, 2021-01-01

♥♥Animal Farm by George Orwell♥♥ From The Writer of the Books Like : 1. 1984 2. Animal Farm Down and Out in Paris and London 3. Homage to Catalonia 4. Burmese Days 5. The Road to Wigan Pier 6. Keep the Aspidistra Flying 7. Coming Up for Air 8. Why I Write About the Author : Eric Arthur Blair (25 June 1903 – 21 January 1950), known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His work is characterised by lucid prose, social criticism, opposition to totalitarianism, and support of democratic socialism. ♥♥Animal Farm by George Orwell♥♥ Orwell produced literary criticism and poetry, fiction and polemical journalism. He is known for the allegorical novella *Animal Farm* (1945) and the dystopian novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949). His non-fiction works, including *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937), documenting his experience of working-class life in the industrial north of England, and *Homage to Catalonia* (1938), an account of his experiences soldiering for the Republican faction of the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939), are as critically respected as his essays on politics and literature, language and culture. ♥♥Animal Farm by George Orwell♥♥ Blair was born in India, and raised and educated in England. After school he became an Imperial policeman in Burma, before returning to Suffolk, England, where he began his writing career as George Orwell—a name inspired by a favourite location, the River Orwell. He lived from occasional pieces of journalism, and also worked as a teacher or bookseller whilst living in London. From the late 1920s to the early 1930s, his success as a writer grew and his first books were published. He was wounded fighting in the Spanish Civil War, leading to his first period of ill health on return to England. During the Second World War he worked as a journalist and for the BBC. The publication of *Animal Farm* led to fame during his life-time. During the final years of his life he worked on 1984, and moved between Jura in Scotland and London. It was published in June 1949, less than a year before his death. ♥♥Animal Farm by George Orwell♥♥ About the book : *Animal Farm* is a satirical allegorical novella by George Orwell, first published in England on 17 August 1945. The book tells the story of a group of farm animals who rebel against their human farmer, hoping to create a society where the animals can be equal, free, and happy. Ultimately, the rebellion is betrayed, and the farm ends up in a state as bad as it was

before, under the dictatorship of a pig named Napoleon. ♥♥Animal Farm by George Orwell♥♥ According to Orwell, the fable reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and then on into the Stalinist era of the Soviet Union. Orwell, a democratic socialist, was a critic of Joseph Stalin and hostile to Moscow-directed Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinist forces during the Spanish Civil War. The Soviet Union had become a totalitarian autocracy built upon a cult of personality while engaging in the practice of mass incarcerations and secret summary trials and executions. In a letter to Yvonne Davet, Orwell described Animal Farm as a satirical tale against Stalin (un conte satirique contre Staline), and in his essay Why I Write (1946), wrote that Animal Farm was the first book in which he tried, with full consciousness of what he was doing, to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole. ♥♥Animal Farm by George Orwell♥♥ The original title was Animal Farm: A Fairy Story, but U.S. publishers dropped the subtitle when it was published in 1946, and only one of the translations during Orwell's lifetime kept it. Other titular variations include subtitles like A Satire and A Contemporary Satire. Orwell suggested the title Union des républiques socialistes animales for the French translation, which abbreviates to URSA, the Latin word for bear, a symbol of Russia. It also played on the French name of the Soviet Union, Union des républiques socialistes soviétiques. ♥♥Animal Farm by George Orwell♥♥

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Philipp Gassert's and Martin Klimke's seminal 1968 presents an extremely wide ranging survey across the world. Short chapters, written by local eye-witnesses and historical experts, cover the tectonic events in thirty-nine countries across the Americas, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, and the Middle East to give a truly global view. Included are forty photographs throughout the book that illustrate the drama of events described in each chapter. This edition also has the transcript of a panel discussion organized for the fortieth anniversary of 1968 with eyewitnesses Norman Birnbaum, Patty Lee Parmalee, and Tom Hayden and moderated by the book's editors. Visually engaging and comprehensive, this new edition is an extremely accessible introduction to a vital moment of global activism in humanity's history, perfect for a high school or early university textbook, a resource for the general reader, or a starting point for researchers.

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