

# The Russian Officer Corps Of The Revolutionary An

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*March 1917* Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn 2021-10-15 In March 1917, Book 3 the forces of revolutionary disintegration spread out from Petrograd all the way to the front lines of World War I, presaging Russia's collapse. One of the masterpieces of world literature, *The Red Wheel* is Nobel prize-winner Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's multivolume epic work about the Russian Revolution told in the form of a historical novel. March 1917—the third node—tells the story, day by day, of the Russian Revolution itself. Until recently, the final two nodes have been unavailable in English. The publication of Book 1 of *March 1917* (in 2017) and Book 2 (in 2019) has begun to rectify this situation. The action of Book 3 (out of four) is set during March 16–22, 1917. In Book 3, the Romanov dynasty ends and the revolution starts to roll out from Petrograd toward Moscow and the Russian provinces. The dethroned Emperor Nikolai II makes his farewell to the Army and is kept under guard with his family. In Petrograd, the Provisional Government and the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies continue to exercise power in parallel. The war hero Lavr Kornilov is appointed military chief of Petrograd. But the Soviet's "Order No. 1" reaches every soldier, undermining the officer corps and shaking the Army to its foundations. Many officers, including the head of the Baltic Fleet, the progressive Admiral Nepenin, are murdered. Black Sea Fleet Admiral Kolchak holds the revolution at bay; meanwhile, Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich, the emperor's uncle, makes his way to military headquarters, naïvely thinking he will be allowed to take the Supreme Command.

**Army and People** Grigorij Evseevič Zinov'ev 1977

*Politics and the Russian Army* Brian D. Taylor 2003-06-09 Table of contents

**The Russian Turmoil; Memoirs: Military, Social, and Political** Anton Ivanovich Denikin 2019-12-06 This book is a memoir of Russian history at the beginning of the 20th century. As a personal witness, the author's content involves a number of major issues such as the military, politics, society, and economy. The Russian people gain strength and wisdom from blood, terror and poverty, moral and physical death.

The Russian Revolution Nik Cornish 2012-07-19 Often the drama of the October Revolution and the Bolshevik seizure of power overshadow the disastrous Russian-German war that preceded it and the extended, confusing, many-sided civil war between the Reds and the Whites that followed. But Nik Cornish's vivid photographic history gives equal coverage to each of these momentous events and shows how the Russian empire of the Romanovs was transformed into the Soviet dictatorship. Contemporary photographs show the leading characters in the drama Tsar Nicholas II, Kerensky, Lenin and Trotsky and other Bolsheviks, and the White commanders Denikin, Kolchak, Wrangel and the rest. But they also record, in an unforgettable way, the ordinary people who were caught up in the surge of events: civilian crowds on the city streets, peasant groups in the villages, the faces of common soldiers on all sides who fought on multiple fronts across Russia from Poland, the Baltic states and the White Sea to the Black Sea and Siberia. The scale of the conflict was remarkable, as was the intensity of the experience of those who took part and witnessed it, and this collection of historic photographs gives a poignant insight into the conditions of their time. It is a fascinating introduction to a period that saw a sea change in Russian history.

**Russia in War and Revolution** Gary M. Hamburg 2021-03-01 Fyodor Sergeyevich Olferieff (1885–1971) led a remarkable life in the shadows of history. This book presents his memoirs for the first time, translated and annotated by his granddaughter Tanya A. Cameron. Born into a noble family, Olferieff was a Russian career military officer who observed firsthand key events of the early twentieth century, including the 1905–7 revolution, the Great War, the collapse of the imperial state, and the civil wars in Ukraine and Crimea. Olferieff wrestles with moral and political questions, wondering whether his own advantages could be justified—and whether, if born a peasant, he might have thrown himself into the revolution. As Gary Hamburg writes in an illuminating companion essay, Olferieff wrote "to understand himself and to record his broken life for posterity" as a privileged observer of a bloody, historically pivotal era.

War and Revolution in Russia, 1914-1917 Basil Gourko 1919

*The Russian Army in the First World War* Nik Cornish 2014-04-02 For 100 years little attention has been paid to the Russian army that fought the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians in the First World War on the Eastern Front. Yet the Tsar's army played a critical part in the global conflict and was engaged in a sequence of shattering campaigns that were waged on a massive scale on several fronts across eastern Europe. ??Nik Cornish, in this heavily illustrated account, seeks to set the record straight. In a selection of almost 200 archive photographs he gives a graphic impression of the Russian army of the time, of the soldiers and commanders, and of the conditions in which they fought. He describes the key stages in the struggle - the battles of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes, the Przemysl siege, the Gorlice-Tarnow and Brusilov offensives and the Romanian and Turkish campaigns.??His book is a fascinating photographic record of the army under the Tsar Nicholas II, then under the Provisional Government and the Bolshevik rule that succeeded him. The impact of the Russian revolution is also revealed in the photographs which take the story through from the initial outbreaks of discontent and the abdication of the Tsar to Lenin's take-over and the end of Russia's war - and of the imperial army \_ in 1917.

*Political Loyalty and Social Composition of a Military Elite* Dmitry Ponomareff 1977 Evaluates the claim that there is a strong correlation between social composition of an officer corps and

its loyalty to a regime by studying the Russian Imperial officer corps. Of interest is the loyalty of officers in a period when ever greater numbers came from middle and lower class origins. Analysis of the officers' political activity leads to the conclusion that their loyalty to the crown was increasing. Such loyalty is explained by the socialization undergone in military schools and reinforced by mores of service life. By isolating cadets, concentrating on technical education, and promoting a sense of corporate unity and social uniqueness, the military institutions were able to inculcate in future officers total obedience to the Tsar and disdain for intellectual activity. Such loyalty was bought at the high cost of producing incompetent, unimaginative, and bureaucratic commanders. The author concludes that there is no direct correlation between the social composition of an officer corps and its political loyalty.

### **The Unknown Army** Nikolaus Basseches 1943

*A Concise History of the Russian Revolution* Richard Pipes 2011-04-27 Richard Pipes's authoritative history of the "violent and disruptive acts" that created the first modern totalitarian regime portrays the crisis at the heart of the tsarist empire. Drawing on archival materials newly released in Russia, he chronicles the upheaval that began as a conservative revolt but was soon captured by messianic intellectuals intent not merely on reforming Russia but on remaking the world. He provides fresh accounts of the revolution's personalities and policies, crises, and cruelties, from the murder of the royal family through civil war, famine, and state terror. Brilliantly and persuasively, Pipes shows us why the resulting system owes less to the theories of Marx than it did to the character of Lenin and Russia's long authoritarian tradition. What ensues is a path-clearing work that is indispensable to any understanding of the events of the century.

**Missionaries of Revolution** Clarence Martin Wilbur 1989 During the 1920s the Soviet Union made a determined effort to stimulate revolution in China, sending several scores of military and political advisers there, as well as arms and money to influence political developments. The usual secrecy surrounding Soviet foreign intervention was broken when the Chinese government seized a mass of documents in a raid on the Soviet military headquarters in Peking in 1927. 'Missionaries of Revolution' weaves together information gleaned from these documents with contemporary historical materials.

**The Russian Imperial Army 1796-1917** Roger Reese 2017-11-30 The majority of the articles assembled in this volume reflect social-historical methodology, which is used to show the relationship between the tsarist army and society while focusing on the Russian historical experience. In each case, whether it be a study of the soldiers as peasants, alcoholism, the nationalities, officers, military justice, social and legal reform and mutiny or revolution, the inescapable conclusion arises that the army was at all times a reflection of the many social problems, aspirations, or political thought of the broader imperial Russian civil society. In short, this anthology treats the Russian military as a window on the symbiotic triangular relationship between army, state and society.

*Farewell to the Don* Hudleston Noel Hedworth Williamson 1971

Beyond Nationalism István Deák 1990 In this engaging and factual account, Deak offers a social and political history of the Habsburg Officer Corps from 1848-1918.

*How Armies Respond to Revolutions and Why* Zoltan Barany 2020-03-31 An exploration of military responses to revolutions and how to predict such reactions in the future We know that a revolution's success largely depends on the army's response to it. But can we predict the military's reaction to an uprising? *How Armies Respond to Revolutions and Why* argues that it is possible to make a highly educated guess—and in some cases even a confident prediction—about the generals' response to a domestic revolt if we know enough about the army, the state it is supposed to serve, the society in which it exists, and the external environment that affects its actions. Through concise case studies of modern uprisings in Iran, China, Eastern Europe, Burma, and the Arab world, Zoltan Barany looks at the reasons for and the logic behind the variety of choices soldiers ultimately make. Barany offers tools—in the form of questions to be asked and answered—that enable analysts to provide the most informed assessment possible regarding an army's likely response to a revolution and, ultimately, the probable fate of the revolution itself. He examines such factors as the military's internal cohesion, the regime's treatment of its armed forces, and the size, composition, and nature of the demonstrations. *How Armies Respond to Revolutions and Why* explains how generals decide to support or suppress domestic uprisings.

**The Revolutionary Armies** Jonathan R. Adelman 1980 Analyse af den russiske og kinesiske hær og de betydelige forskelle mellem dem i deres roller i parti og samfundsanliggender i de to tiår efter borgerkrigenes afslutning.

**Philip Mironov and the Russian Civil War** Sergei Starikov 2013-10-02 He was an authentic hero of World War I and the Russian Revolution. He commanded a successful Red Army that treated prisoners mercifully, refrained from pillaging the countryside, and educated the people about the objectives of the Bolshevik regime. His eloquent advocacy of the ideas and aspirations of farmers and workers in the civil war period after World War I helped to weaken the cause of the White armies. Yet Philip Mironov has been systematically defamed in official Soviet history, and today his name is remembered by very few. This Cossack leader was distrusted and even despised by the more radical Communists, removed from his army command, and tried for treason. Leon Trotsky declared him a traitor and careerist who wanted “to climb upward on the backs of the toiling masses.” After being pardoned and “rehabilitated” (at least partly through Lenin’s personal intervention), Mironov continued in his independent ways until he was again arrested by the Cheka (Secret Police). While exercising in a prison courtyard in Moscow on April 2, 1921, he was mysteriously shot in the back and killed. Drawing upon archives, reminiscences, and Mironov’s own brief, fragmentary, unpublished memoir, Sergi Starikov and the celebrated Soviet scholar Roy Medvedev have written a compelling book that helps explain the complex social processes of revolutionary Russia.

**The Battle of the Berezina** Alexander Mikaberidze 2010-08-19 On 7 September 1812 at Borodino, 75 miles west of Moscow, the armies of the Russian and French empires clashed in one of the climactic battles of the Napoleonic Wars. This horrific—and controversial—contest has fascinated historians ever since. The survival of the Russian army after Borodino was a key factor in Napoleon's eventual defeat and the utter destruction of the French army of 1812. In this thought-provoking new study, Napoleonic historian Alexander Mikaberidze reconsiders the 1812 campaign and retells the terrible story of the Borodino battle as it was

seen from the Russian point of view. His original and painstakingly researched investigation of this critical episode in Napoleon's invasion of Russia provides the reader with a fresh perspective on the battle and a broader understanding of the underlying reasons for the eventual Russian triumph.

**Red Commanders** Roger R. Reese 2005 One of the largest and most feared military forces in the world, the Red Army was a key player in advancing the cause of Soviet socialism. Rising out of revolutionary-era citizen militias, it aspired to the greatness needed to confront its Cold War adversaries but was woefully unprepared to change with the times. In this first comprehensive study of the Soviet officer corps, Roger Reese traces the history of the Red Army from Civil War triumph through near-decimation in World War II and demoralizing quagmire in Afghanistan to the close scrutiny it came under during Gorbachev's reform era. Reese takes readers inside the Red Army to reconstruct the social and institutional dynamics that shaped its leadership and effectiveness over seventy-three years. He depicts the lives of these officers by revealing their class origins, life experiences, party loyalty, and attitudes toward professionalism. He tells how these men were shaped by Russian culture and Soviet politics—and how the Communist Party dominated every aspect of their careers but never allowed them the autonomy they needed to cultivate a high level of military effectiveness. Despite its struggle to develop and maintain professionalism, the officer corps was often hampered by factors inextricably intertwined with the Soviet state: Marxist theory, revolutionary ideology, friction between party and non-party members, and the influence of the army's political administration organs. Reese shows that by rejecting the Western bourgeois model of military professionalism the state greatly limited its officer corps' ability to develop a more effective military. While a sense of group identity emerged among officers after World War II, it quickly lost relevance in the face of postwar challenges, especially the war in Afghanistan, which underscored fatal flaws in command leadership. *Red Commanders* offers new insight into the workings of a military giant and also restores Leon Trotsky to his rightful place in Soviet military history by featuring his ideas on building a new army from the ground up. It is an important look behind the scenes at a military establishment that continues to face leadership challenges in Russia today.

**Revolutionary War for Independence and the Russian Question** Victor M. Fic 1977

**History of the Polish Revolution and the Events of the Campaign** Joseph Hordynski 2022-01-17 The book tells about the events pre-, during, and post the great Polish revolution. It describes the prerequisites of the war, the analysis of the political and social situation, and the complete account of the revolution from the perspective of an eyewitness. Being an experienced participant of Napoleonic wars, Hordynski gives an expert assessment of the flaws and wins of the revolution, tells about the chief leaders such as Marshal Diebitsch, Prince Wirtemberg, and others. Since this book is a memoir, it is full of interesting details, not typical for the official records—a valuable source for reference for everyone interested in the history of the events described. \_x000D\_ Joseph Hordynski (1792 - 1840) was a Polish Sapper Corps officer, an experienced veteran of the Napoleon wars, and an active participant of November 1830 Uprising. Being forced to flee after the November events, he emigrated to the United States, where he created and published the memoirs of the Polish revolution. After, he moved to France to continue for his fight for Poland.

**Revolution in Russia** Edith Rogovin Frankel 1992-01-30 The Russian Revolution of 1917

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continues to be a subject of most intense controversy; and the fundamental questions which have divided observers over the last seventy years still stir fierce debate. In this volume, eighteen leading specialists from different generations, countries and schools of thought, re-examine the key issues and events of that crucial year. Some of the articles examine the unfolding crisis 'from below', describing developments in specific localities or organisations: others put the emphasis on the view as seen 'from above', on Lenin as leader of the Bolshevik party and of the emergent Soviet states. Other contributors explore the roles played by the officer corps, the industrialists, the peasants, the factory workers and the Soviets as well as the part of the Press and the different nationalities. Never before has so comprehensive a selection of original essays on 1917, written in the West, been collected in one volume.

*Historical Dictionary of the Russian Civil Wars, 1916-1926* Jonathan D. Smele 2015-11-19 The Historical Dictionary of the Russian Civil Wars, 1916-1926 covers the history of this period through a chronology, an introductory essay, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has almost 2,000 cross-referenced entries on individuals, political and governmental institutions and political parties, and military formations and concepts, as well as religion, art, film, propaganda, uniforms, and weaponry. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about the Russian Civil War.

Historical Dictionary of Georgia Alexander Mikaberidze 2015-02-06 Situated in the breathtaking Caucasus Mountains between the Black and the Caspian Seas, the country of Georgia sits at the crossroads between Europe and Asia; it has gone through more turbulence and change in the last twenty five years the casting off of the Soviet regime, a civil war, two ethno-territorial conflicts, economic collapse, corruption, government inefficiency, and massive emigration than most countries go through in 250 years. This small nation's strategic location at the crossroads of different civilizations has been a curse as well as a blessing. Once a battlefield between the ancient empires and the Christian and Islamic worlds, today it is caught between its NATO aspirations and its location in Russia's backyard. Yet, despite all challenges and hardships, this resilient and ancient country, with thousands of years of winemaking, three-thousand years of statehood, and almost two millennia of Christianity, continues to survive and thrive. *Historical Dictionary of Georgia, Second Edition* through its chronology, glossary, introduction, appendixes, maps, bibliography, and over 900 hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on important persons, places, events, and institutions and significant political, economic, social, and cultural aspects, traces Georgia's history and provides a compass for the direction the country is heading. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Georgia."

*The Civil War in Russia* И[У]ри́ Aleksandrovich Poli[а]kov 1981

**The Revolutionary Russian Army and Romania, 1917** Glenn E. Torrey 1995

**The Russian Officer Corps in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars** Alexander Mikaberidze 2005 Presented here for the first time in this important and ground breaking work are more than 600 detailed biographies of the senior Russian officers who commanded troops in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars.

The Russian Revolution and Civil War 1917-1921 Jonathan Smele 2006-04-15 The Russian

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Revolution and Civil War in the years 1917 to 1921 is one of the most widely studied periods in history. It is also somewhat inevitably one that has generated a huge flow of literature in the decades that have passed since the events themselves. However, until now, historians of the revolution have had no dedicated bibliography of the period and little claim to bibliographical control over the literature. *The Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1917-1921* offers for the first time a comprehensive bibliographical guide to this crucial and fascinating period of history. The Bibliography focuses on the key years of 1917 to 1921, starting with the February Revolution of 1917 and concluding with the 10th Party Congress of March 1921, and covers all the key events of the intervening years. As such it identifies these crucial years as something more than simply the creation of a communist state.

[The Truth of the Russian Revolution](#) Konstantin Ivanovich Globachev 2017-04-12 An eyewitness account of the Russian Revolution of 1917 and its aftermath, newly translated into English. Gold Winner for History, 2017 Foreword INDIES Book of the Year Awards Major General Konstantin Ivanovich Globachev was chief of the Okhrana, the Tsarist secret police, in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg) in the two years preceding the 1917 Russian Revolution. This book presents his memoirs—translated in English for the first time—interposed with those of his wife, Sofia Nikolaevna Globacheva. The general's writings, which he titled *The Truth of the Russian Revolution*, provide a front-row view of Tsar Nicholas II's final years, the revolution, and its tumultuous aftermath. Globachev describes the political intrigue and corruption in the capital and details his office's surveillance over radical activists and the mysterious Rasputin. His wife takes a more personal approach, depicting her tenacity in the struggle to keep her family intact and the family's flight to freedom. Her descriptions vividly portray the privileges and relationships of the noble class that collapsed with the empire. Translator Vladimir G. Marinich includes biographical information, illustrations, a glossary, and a timeline to contextualize this valuable primary source on a key period in Russian history. Vladimir G. Marinich is Professor Emeritus of History at Howard Community College in Columbia, Maryland.

### **War & Revolution in Asiatic Russia** Morgan Philips Price 1918

**Beyond Nationalism** Istvan Deak 1990-05-24 In the last seventy years of its long and distinguished existence, the Habsburg monarchy was plagued by the forces of rising nationalism. Still, it preserved domestic peace and provided the conditions for social, economic, and cultural progress in a vast area inhabited by eleven major nationalities and almost as many confessional groups. This study investigates the social origin, education, training, code of honor, lifestyle, and political role of the Habsburg officers. Simultaneously conservative and liberal, the officer corps, originally composed mainly of noblemen, willingly coopted thousands of commoners--among them an extraordinary number of Jews. Even during World War I, the army and its officers endured, surviving the dissolution of the state in October 1918, if only by a few days. The end of the multinational Habsburg army also marked the end of confessional and ethnic tolerance in Central and East Central Europe.

**The Russian Officer Corps of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars** Alexander Mikaberidze 2005-01-19 Presented here, for the first time in any language, are more than 800 detailed biographies of the senior Russian officers who commanded troops in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, together with 440 b&x portraits. This amazing study spans the critical years of 1792 to 1815, but also includes those officers whose service fell

before and after this period. Dr. Mikaberidze's *The Russian Officer Corps* is based upon years of research in Russian archives. Each biography includes the subject's place of birth, family history, educational background, a detailed description of his military service, his awards and promotions, wounds, transfers, commands, and other related information, including the date and place of his death and internment, if known. In addition to the biographies is an introductory chapter setting forth in meticulous detail the organization of the Russian military, how it was trained, the educational and cultural background of the officer corps, its awards and their history and meaning, and much more. This outstanding overview is supported and enhanced by three dozen charts, tables, and graphics that illustrate the rich history of the Russian officer corps. This study also includes a Foreword by Dr. Donald H. Horward, and an annotated bibliography to help guide students of the period through the available Russian sources. Stunning in its scope and depth of coverage, *The Russian Officer Corps* will be of tremendous use to historians, scholars, genealogists, hobbyists, wargamers, and anyone working or studying late 18th and early 19th-century European history. Every student of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, as well as every academic library, will find this impressive reference work absolutely indispensable. Serious readers of this momentous period of history cannot afford to be without this exceptional reference work.

About the Author: Alexander Mikaberidze is an assistant professor of history at Mississippi State University. He holds a law degree from the Republic of Georgia and a Ph.D. in history from Florida State University, where he worked at the Institute on Napoleon and the French Revolution. He serves as president of the Napoleonic Society of Georgia. In addition to his numerous articles on various Napoleonic-related topics, Dr. Mikaberidze's publications include a biography of Napoleon in Georgian, two volumes on the Russo-Turkish War of 1806-1812, and the forthcoming *Lion of the Russian Army: Life and Career of General Peter Bagration*

*The Military History of the Soviet Union* F. Kagan 2016-04-30 *The Military History of the Soviet Union* and *The Military History of Tsarist Russia* treat Russian military history from the rise of the Muscovite state to the present, even peeking briefly into the future. The two volumes will cover Russia's land forces extensively, but will also cover the development of the Russian Navy, and the creation and development of the Russian Air Force, parts of the Russian military machine which are frequently neglected in general writings. The historical analysis will address the development and function of the Russian military whether in peace or in war, as well as the impact of war and changes in the military upon Russian society and politics.

**The Imperial Russian Army in Peace, War, and Revolution, 1856-1917** Roger R. Reese 2019-12-05 The evolution of the experience of the Imperial Russian enlisted ranks, and the officer-enlisted relationship from 1856 to the October Revolution in 1917 to argue that the soldiers revolt in 1917 was mostly a social revolution rather than an anti-war mov

*Empire and Military Revolution in Eastern Europe* Brian Davies 2011-06-16 In terms of resource mobilization and devastation the wars between Russia, the Crimean Khanate and the Ottoman Empire were some of the largest of the 18th century, and had enormous consequences for the balance of power in Eastern Europe. Brian Davies examines how these conflicts characterized the course of Russian military development in response to Ottoman and Crimean Tatar threats and to determine under what circumstances and in what ways Russian military power experienced a "revolution" awarding it clear preponderance over the

Ottoman-Crimean system. A central part of Davies' argument is that identifying and explaining a Military Revolution must involve examining the role of factors not purely military. One must look not only at new military technology, new force and command structure, new tactical thinking, and new recruitment and military finance practices but also consider the impact of larger demographic, economic, and sociopolitical changes.

**War and Revolution in Russia, 1914-1917** Vasiliĭ Iosifovich Gurko 1919

**The Russian Imperial Army, 1796-1917** Roger R. Reese 2006 The majority of articles in this volume employ social-historical methodology, and see the Russian military as a window on the symbiotic triangular relationship between army, state and society. They demonstrate that the issues affecting the tsarist army were at all times a reflection of the many social problems, aspirations, or political thought of the broader imperial Russian civil society.

The Russian Revolution Richard Pipes 1991 Om den russiske revolution i 1917.