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[The Civilization of the Goddess](#) Marija Gimbutas 1993-11-05 Presenting a classic illumination of Neolithic goddess-centred culture, this text provides a picture of a complex world, offering evidence of the matriarchal roots of civilization.

[Imperial Rule](#) Alekse? I. Miller 2004-01-01 Renowned academics compare major features of imperial rule in the 19th century, reflecting a significant shift away from nationalism and toward empires in the studies of state building. The book responds to the current interest in multi-unit formations, such as the European Union and the expanded outreach of the United States. National historical narratives have systematically marginalized imperial dimensions, yet empires play an important role. This book examines the methods discerned in the creation of the Habsburg Monarchy, the Ottoman Empire, the Hohenzollern rule and Imperial Russia. It inspects the respective imperial elites in these empires, and it details the role of nations, religions and ideologies in the legitimacy of empire building, bringing the Spanish Empire into the analysis. The final part of the book focuses on modern empires, such as the German "Reich." The essays suggest that empires were more adaptive and resilient to change than is commonly thought.

[Ecology and Economy in Neolithic Eastern Europe](#) Pavel Markovich Dolukhanov 1979

[New Russian Nationalism](#) Pal Kolsto 2016-03-24 Traces Russia's transforming nationalism, from imperialism, through ethnocentrism and migration phobia, to territorial expansion. This title was made Open Access by libraries from around the world through Knowledge Unlatched.

[The Slow Food Story](#) Andrews 2008 The Slow Food movement was set up in Italy as a response to the dominance of fast food chains, supermarkets and large-scale agribusiness. It seeks to defend what it calls 'the universal right to pleasure' and promotes an alternative approach to food production and consumption based on the promotion of 'good, clean and fair' local products.This is the first in-depth study of the fascinating politics of Slow Food, which in twenty years has grown into an international organisation with more than 80,000 members in over 100 countries. With its roots in the 1960s and 1970s counter-culture, Slow Food's distinctive politics lie in the unity between gastronomic pleasure and environmental responsibility. The movement crosses the left-right divide to embrace both the conservative desire to preserve traditional rural communities and an alternative 'virtuous' idea of globalisation.Geoff Andrews shows that the alternative future embodied in Slow Food extends to all aspects of modern life. The Slow Food Story presents an extensive new critique of fast-moving, work-obsessed contemporary capitalist culture.

[The Yakut](#) Waldemar Jochelson 2018-06-27 As the first significant anthropological descriptions of northeastern Siberia, the publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, undertaken in the first years of the 20th century, marked not only the beginning of a new era of research in Russia. Jochelson's work The Yakut, for which he draw on results of his earlier fieldwork in that area, was an important milestone for Russian and North American anthropology that provides to this day a unique contribution to thoroughly understanding the cultures of the northeastern Siberia.

[Materials on Forest Enets, an Indigenous Language of Northern Siberia](#) Florian Siegl 2013

[Slow Food](#) Carlo Petrini 2004-10-06 Discusses the history and spread of the International Slow Food Movement which was sparked in 1986 when Carlo Petrini organized a protest against plans to build a McDonald's fast food restaurant near the Spanish Steps in Rome, and discusses the movement's goals of preserving indigenous foods and eating traditions, and returning to dining as a social event.

[Toward a United States of Russia](#) Dimitri Sergius Von Mohrenschildt 1981 A comprehensive survey of the federal-regional trend in nineteenth-century Russian political and social though and action. The author shows conclusively that the decentralizing federal-democratic trend in the nineteenth century was stronger than is generally realized.

[Eighteenth-Century Thought](#) James G. Buickerood 2009-07-15

[Clarendon and His Friends](#) Richard Lawrence Ollard 1988 Traces the life of the Earl of Clarendon and examines his involvement in 17th century English politics.

[Republicanism in Russia](#) Oleg Kharkhordin 2018-11-05 Marxism was the loser in the Cold War, but Oleg Kharkhordin is not surprised that liberal democracy failed to take root after the Soviet Union's dissolution. He suggests that Russians find a path to freedom by looking to the classical tradition of republican self-government and civic engagement already familiar from their history and literature.

[The Bolsheviks and the Russian Empire](#) Liliana Riga 2012-11-12 This comparative historical sociology of the Bolshevik revolutionaries offers a reinterpretation of

political radicalization in the last years of the Russian Empire. Finding that two-thirds of the Bolshevik leadership were ethnic minorities - Ukrainians, Latvians, Georgians, Jews and others - this book examines the shared experiences of assimilation and socioethnic exclusion that underlay their class universalism. It suggests that imperial policies toward the Empire's diversity radicalized class and ethnicity as intersectional experiences, creating an assimilated but excluded elite: lower-class Russians and middle-class minorities universalized particular exclusions as they disproportionately sustained the economic and political burdens of maintaining the multiethnic Russian Empire. The Bolsheviks' social identities and routes to revolutionary radicalism show especially how a class-universalist politics was appealing to those seeking secularism in response to religious tensions, a universalist politics where ethnic and geopolitical insecurities were exclusionary, and a tolerant 'imperial' imaginary where Russification and illiberal repressions were most keenly felt.

[Soviet Education](#) Nigel Grant 1979

[Visions of Empire](#) Krishan Kumar 2019-08-06 "In this extraordinary volume, Krishan Kumar provides us with a brilliant tour of some of history's most important empires, demonstrating the critical importance of imperial ideas and ideologies for understanding their modalities of rule and the conflicts that beset them. In doing so, he interrogates the contested terrain between nationalism and empire and the legacies that empires leave behind."--Mark R. Beissinger, Princeton University "This is an excellent book with original insights into the history of empires and the discourses and rhetoric of their rulers and defenders. Kumar's writing is lively and free of jargon, and his research is prodigious. He manages to bring clarity and perspective to a complex subject."--Ronald Grigor Suny, author of "They Can Live in the Desert but Nowhere Else": A History of the Armenian Genocide "A masterly piece of work."--Anthony Pagden, author of The Burdens of Empire: 1539 to the Present

[Economic Nationalism in a Globalizing World](#) Eric Helleiner 2018-08-06 Is economic nationalism an outdated phenomenon in light of globalization? Economic Nationalism in a Globalizing World demonstrates the enduring, and even heightened, economic significance of national identities and nationalism in the current age. The volume's contributors, pioneers in the reinterpretation of economic nationalism, explore diverse ways in which national identities and nationalism continue to shape contemporary economic policies and processes. The authors examine the question in a range of geographical contexts and issues: European Union food politics, competitiveness strategies in New Zealand, East Asian development strategies, Japanese liberalization, monetary politics in Quebec and Germany, and post-Soviet economic reforms. Together, the cases explore the policy breadth of nationalism. It is not just a "protectionist" ideology but is in fact associated with a wide variety of economic policies, including support for economic liberalization and globalization.

[Archaeology and Language](#) Martin E. Huld 2012 Studies in Irish Saga and Celtic Myth; The Hero: Late If Not Last Thoughts;Dean Miller. From Protected to Protector: Some Legal Language in Cú Chulainn's Boyhood Deeds;Colin Ireland. Extraordinary Beings in Chrétien de Troyes and their Celtic Analogs;William Sayers. Láeg's Line: A Route for the Gods?;Richard B. Warner. With One Hand Tied behind his Back: Exploring the Iconography of Single-handed Single Combats;Paula Powers Coe. Studies in Northwestern European Languages; Dialect and Language Contact in Emerging Germanic;Benjamin Frey and Joseph Salmons. Taking a Position in Latin;Philip Baldi and Pierluigi Cuzzolin. Aegean- Anatolian Studies; The Cities of Kumme, Kummanna and their God Tessub / Tei s'eba;Armen Petrosyan. A Preliminary Note on Application of Functional Markings to the Scenes Depicted on the Chest of Kypselos;Chris Lynn. Homeric p'plo and Hittite pala%sas ;Jaan Puhvel. Out of Asia; Hobbyhorses;E.J.W. Barber. Substrate Continuity in Indo-European Religion and Iconography: Seals and Figurines of the Indus Valley;Culture and Historic Indic Female Figures;Miriam Robbins Dexter. The Da as of the gveda as Proto-Sakas of the Yaz I- related Cultures;With a revised model for the protohistory of Indo- Iranian speakers;Asko Parpola. The Earliest Identifiable Written Chinese Character;Victor H. Mair. Technology; Some Observations on the Development of Indo-European Metallurgy;Martin E. Huld. Publications of J.P. Mallory.

[Mir Curad](#) Lisi Oliver 1998

[Education in the USSR](#) United States. Office of Education. Division of International Education 1957

[Russia's Own Orient](#) Vera Tolz 2011-02-10 Russia's own Orient examines how intellectuals in early twentieth-century Russia offered a new and radical critique of the ways in which Oriental cultures were understood at the time. Out of the ferment of revolution and war, a group of scholars in St. Petersburg articulated fresh ideas about the relationship between power and knowledge, and about Europe and Asia as mere political and cultural constructs. Their ideas anticipated the work of Edward Said and post-colonial scholarship by half a century. The similarities between the two groups were, in fact, genealogical. Said was indebted, via Arab intellectuals of the 1960s who studied in the Soviet Union, to the revisionist ideas of Russian Orientologists of the fin de siècle. But why did this body

of Russian scholarship of the early twentieth century turn out to be so innovative? Should we agree with a popular claim of the Russian elites about their country's particular affinity with the 'Orient'? There is no single answer to this question. The early twentieth century was a period when all over Europe a fascination with things 'Oriental' engendered the questioning of many nineteenth-century assumptions and prejudices. In that sense, the revisionism of Russian Orientologists was part of a pan-European trend. And yet, Tolz also argues that a set of political, social, and cultural factors, which were specific to Russia, allowed its imperial scholars to engage in an unusual dialogue with representatives of the empire's non-European minorities. It is together that they were able to articulate a powerful long-lasting critique of modern imperialism and colonialism, and to shape ethnic politics in Russia across the divide of the 1917 revolutions.

[Grammatik Der Samojedischen Sprachen](#) M. Alexander Castren 1997-07-28

[Origins of the Russian Intelligentsia](#) Marc Raeff 1966 Marc Raeff investigates the early development of the Russian intelligentsia, a unique social and political force that was instrumental in westernizing its country and fermenting the revolutionary movement.

[Imperial Apocalypse](#) Joshua A. Sanborn 2014 This book describes the collapse of the Russian Empire during World War One. Drawing material from nine different archives and hundreds of publicized sources, this study ties together state failure, military violence, and decolonization in a single story. The volume moves chronologically from the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 through the fierce battles and massive human dislocations of 1914-17. Imperial Apocalypse is the first major study which treats the demise of the empire as part of the twentieth-century phenomenon of modern decolonization, and it provides an account of military activity and political change throughout this turbulent period of war and revolution.

[To Build a Castle](#) Vladimir Konstantinovich Bukovski 1988 Expelled Soviet political protester and activist recounts his dozen years imprisoned in jails, labor camps and psychiatric hospitals, his fight for change and freedom, and profiling modern daily Russian existence

[On Pascha](#) Melito 2017

[Slow Food Revolution](#) Carlo Petrini 2006 A history of the political and gastronomic movement dedicated to the promotion of natural, organic, and healthy ingredients describes its efforts to conserve natural biodiversity and protect fading agricultural practices that are threatened by mass consumerism, in a culinary odyssey that brings readers on a tour of some of the world's most esoteric food traditions.

[Mining the Home Movie](#) Karen I. Ishizuka 2008 Features essays that combine research, critical analyses and theoretical approaches regarding the meaning and value of amateur and archival films. This book identifies home movies as methods of visually preserving history. It defines a genre of film studies and establishes the home movie as a tool for extracting historical and social insights.

[The Russian Revolution, 1905-1921](#) Mark D. Steinberg 2016-12-01 The Russian Revolution, 1905-1921 is a new history of Russia's revolutionary era as a story of experience-of people making sense of history as it unfolded in their own lives and as they took part in making history themselves. The major events, trends, and explanations, reaching from Bloody Sunday in 1905 to the final shots of the civil war in 1921, are viewed through the doubled perspective of the professional historian looking backward and the contemporary journalist reporting and interpreting history as it happened. The volume then turns toward particular places and people: city streets, peasant villages, the margins of empire (Central Asia, Ukraine, the Jewish Pale), women and men, workers and intellectuals, artists and activists, utopian visionaries, and discontents of all kinds. We spend time with the famous (Vladimir Lenin, Lev Trotsky, Alexandra Kollontai, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Isaac Babel) and with those whose names we don't even know. Key themes include difference and inequality (social, economic, gendered, ethnic), power and resistance, violence, and ideas about justice and freedom. Written especially for students and general readers, this history relies extensively on contemporary texts and voices in order to bring the past and its meanings to life. This is a history about dramatic and uncertain times and especially about the interpretations, values, emotions, desires, and disappointments that made history matter to those who lived it.

[Russia in Flames](#) Laura Engelstein 2017-09-26 A century ago, the three-hundred-year-old Romanov dynasty was toppled, replaced first by an interim government and then by the world's first self-proclaimed socialist society. This was no narrative of ten earth-shaking days but one of months and years of compounding strife, a struggle for power by competing ideologies and regions and classes and political parties and ethnicities, all rushing to fill the vacuum left by the collapse of the tsarist regime, brought down by the First World War, that massive exercise in state-driven violence. At the center of it all is the unlikely triumph of Lenin's Bolsheviks, first in their ruthless seizure of power and then, by institutionalizing violence and terror, their eventual victory over equally brutal but less effective opponents. For seven years, through war, revolutionary upheaval, and civil strife, one Russia replaced another; old institutions and ways of life were wiped away or adapted to new purposes. Laura Engelstein's monumental new history of the Russian Revolution brings to life the events that sparked and then fueled the revolution as it spread out across the vestiges of an entire empire - from St. Petersburg and Moscow across the Steppes, the Caucasus, and Siberia, to the Pacific Rim. Russia in Flames is a vivid account of a state in crisis so profound and transformative that it not only shook the world but irrevocably altered it.

[Governing Post-Imperial Siberia and Mongolia, 1911-1924](#) Ivan Sablin 2016-02-05 The governance arrangements put in place for Siberia and Mongolia after the collapse of the Qing and Russian Empires were highly unusual, experimental and extremely interesting. The Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic established within the Soviet Union in 1923 and the independent Mongolian People's Republic established a year later were supposed to represent a

new model of transnational, post-national governance, incorporating religious and ethno-national independence, under the leadership of the coming global political party, the Communist International. The model, designed to be suitable for a socialist, decolonised Asia, and for a highly diverse population in a strategic border region, was intended to be globally applicable. This book, based on extensive original research, charts the development of these unusual governance arrangements, discusses how the ideologies of nationalism, socialism and Buddhism were borrowed from, and highlights the relevance of the subject for the present day world, where multiculturalism, interconnectedness and interdependency become ever more complicated.

[Empire Speaks Out](#) Ilya Gerasimov 2009-06-02 This collection turns to different modes of self-representation and self-description of the Russian Empire in an attempt to reveal social practices and processes that are usually ignored by the teleological, nation-centered historical narratives.

[Nationalizing Empires](#) Stefan Berger 2015-06-30 The essays in Nationalizing Empires challenge the dichotomy between empire and nation state that for decades has dominated historiography. The authors center their attention on nation-building in the imperial core and maintain that the nineteenth century, rather than the age of nation-states, was the age of empires and nationalism. They identify a number of instances where nation building projects in the imperial metropolis aimed at the preservation and extension of empires rather than at their dissolution or the transformation of entire empires into nation states. Such observations have until recently largely escaped theoretical reflection.

[Consumption and Social Change in a Post-Soviet Middle Class](#) Jennifer Patino 2008 What happens when your once-dignified profession no longer supports a dignified lifestyle? In 1990s St. Petersburg, teachers had to find out the hard way. Although the institutions and ideologies of Soviet life situated them as "cultured" consumers, contemporary processes of marketization and privatization left them unable to attain what they now considered to be respectable material standards of living. In this fascinating new ethnographic study, Patino examines the various ways in which teachers have adjusted their activities and interactions as consumers, demonstrating how this has led to dramatic shifts in their assessments of their own lives and of the society around them.

Consumption and Social Change in a Post-Soviet Middle Class presents a much-needed look at the lives of ordinary people in Russia today, in the process contributing both to postsocialist studies of social change and to broader anthropological theorizations of consumption and value.

[Civil War in Siberia](#) Jon Smele 1996 This book traces the clash between the 'Reds' of the Moscow-based Soviet regime and the 'Whites', the militaristic, counter-revolutionary governments.

[The Problem of Personality](#) Eliza Ritchie 1889

[The Decembrist Movement](#) Marc Raeff 1966 Translated materials related to the secret societies that led an abortive revolt against Nicholas I on December 14, 1825.

[The Spirit of Capitalism](#) Liah Greenfeld 2009-06-30 The Spirit of Capitalism answers a fundamental question of economics, a question neither economists nor economic historians have been able to answer: what are the reasons (rather than just the conditions) for sustained economic growth? Taking her title from Max Weber's famous study on the same subject, Liah Greenfeld focuses on the problem of motivation behind the epochal change in behavior, which from the sixteenth century on has reoriented one economy after another from subsistence to profit, transforming the nature of economic activity. A detailed analysis of the development of economic consciousness in England, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States allows her to argue that the motivation, or spirit, behind the modern, growth-oriented economy was not the liberation of the rational economic actor, but rather nationalism. Nationalism committed masses of people to an endless race for national prestige and thus brought into being the phenomenon of economic competitiveness. Nowhere has economic activity been further removed from the rational calculation of costs than in the United States, where the economy has come to be perceived as the end-all of political life and the determinant of all social progress. American economic civilization spurs the nation on to ever-greater economic achievement. But it turns Americans into workaholics, unsure of the purpose of their pursuits, and leads American statesmen to exaggerate the weight of economic concerns in foreign policy, often to the detriment of American political influence and the confusion of the rest of the world.

[Not Just Where to Click](#) Troy A. Swanson 2015 In a collection of scholarly essays, this volume examines how academic libraries assess liaison activities and offers recommendations for documenting the impact of programs and services. Individual chapters address liaison activities relating to collection development, library instruction, research services, engagement and outreach, as well as online, blended and other learning environments.

[Snapshot Versions of Life](#) Richard Chalfen 1987 Snapshot Versions of Life is an important foray into the culture of photography and home life from an anthropologist's perspective. Examining what he calls "Home Mode" photography, Richard Chalfen explores snapshots, slide shows, family albums, home movies, and home videos, uncovering what people do with their photos as well as what their personal photos do for them. Chalfen's "Polaroid People" are recognizable—if ironically viewed—relatives, uncles, aunts, and All-American kids. As members of "Kodak Culture" they watch home movies, take pictures of newborn babies, and even, in their darker moments, scratch out the faces of disliked relatives in group photographs. He examines who shoots these photos and why, as well as how they think (or don't) of planning, editing, and exhibiting their shots. Chalfen's analysis reveals the culturally structured behavior underlying seemingly spontaneous photographic activities.

[The Rise and Fall of Russia's Far Eastern Republic, 1905-1922](#) Ivan Sablin 2018-07-17 The Russian Far East was a remarkably fluid region in the period

leading up to, during, and after the Russian Revolution. The different contenders in play in the region, imagining and working toward alternative futures, comprised different national groups, including Russians, Buryat-Mongols, Koreans, and Ukrainians; different imperialist projects, including Japanese and American attempts to integrate the region into their political and economic spheres of influence as well as the legacies of Russian expansionism and Bolshevik

efforts to export the revolution to Mongolia, Korea, China, and Japan; and various local regionalists, who aimed for independence or strong regional autonomy for distinct Siberian and Far Eastern communities and whose efforts culminated in the short-lived Far Eastern Republic of 1920-1922. The Rise and Fall of Russia's Far Eastern Republic, 1905-1922 charts developments in the region, examines the interplay of the various forces, and explains how a Bolshevik version of state-centered nationalism prevailed.