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The Russian Army of the Crimean War 1854-56 - Robert Thomas 1991-11-28

'We must all fight for Holy Russia!' declared the Russian officers at the outbreak of the Crimean War (1853-1856). Despite the immensity of the Russian forces that fought in this conflict, however, their dispersion over vast distances, along with poor roads and contrary weather, contributed to their defeat. Still, many regiments won much-deserved battle honours; from the navy emerged a number of heroes, including Admirals Kornilov, Nakhimov and Istomin. This book details the forces that served the Tsar in the defence of the Crimea, with chapters on Army organization, the Army of the Caucasus, the Imperial Navy, army life, tactics and Russian heroes.

[Lessons from Russia's Operations in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine](#) - Michael Kofman 2017-04-18

This report assesses the annexation of Crimea by Russia (February-March 2014) and the early phases of political mobilization and combat operations in Eastern Ukraine (late February-late May 2014). It examines Russia's approach, draws inferences from Moscow's intentions, and evaluates the likelihood of such methods being used again elsewhere.

The Crimean War - James Grant 2013-08-05

This remarkable work features the Crimean War as depicted by the late Victorian military writer James Grant. The material here was first published in 1894, only 40 years after the end of the Crimean War, at a time when many of the participants were still in their sixties. Grant therefore had access to the primary source

interviews which are now lost forever.??Originally published as part of the Cassell's series 'British Battles on Land and Sea', it presents the reader with an intriguing insight into how contemporary writers addressed their subject. They say the past is another country and that is certainly true in this instance.??The contrast between the contemporary Victorian view and the modern view reveals the huge gulf in attitudes. Mr. Grant's work is clearly 'of its time' and reflects the attitudes of the day which were unashamedly xenophobic, jingoistic and militaristic. It nonetheless repays the reader as it provides us with a unique window on the past and brings the long lost world of Victorian Imperialism into focus.

Bayonets Before Bullets - Bruce W. Menning 2000

Bayonets before Bullets is the first comprehensive institutional and operational history of the Imperial Russian Army during the crucial period of its modernization, 1861-1914. Bruce W. Menning surveys the development of organization, doctrine, and strategy from the aftermath of Russia's defeat in the Crimean War through the wars against Turkey in 1877-1878 and Japan in 1904-1905, to the eve of World War I. Describing how the Russian army organized, trained, and armed itself to fight during a critical era of change, Menning weaves analysis of reforms in technology and military art with lively accounts of combat operations and portraits of the personalities involved. Enhanced by superb battlefield maps, operational

diagrams, and rare photographs of the leading Russian military commanders, *Bayonets before Bullets* provides a fascinating account of how the Imperial Russian Army struggled to modernize in a Darwinian world that dealt harshly with those who failed to adapt to changes in technology and military art.

"The" Ottoman Crimean War - Candan Badem 2010

This book analyzes the Crimean War from the Ottoman perspective based mainly on Ottoman and Russian primary sources, and includes an assessment of the War's impact on the Ottoman state and Ottoman society.

The Crimean War - Orlando Figes 2012-02-28

An examination of the Crimean War and its legacy reveals the vast numbers of military and civilian deaths; the religious and territorial disputes between the combatant empires; and the global industrial struggles it triggered.

[A Short History of the Crimean War](#) - Trudi Tate 2018-11-29

The Crimean War (1853-1856) was the first modern war. A vicious struggle between imperial Russia and an alliance of the British, French and Ottoman Empires, it was the first conflict to be reported first-hand in newspapers, painted by official war artists, recorded by telegraph and photographed by camera. In her new short history, Trudi Tate discusses the ways in which this novel representation itself became part of the modern war machine. She tells forgotten stories about the war experience of individual soldiers and civilians, including journalists, nurses, doctors, war tourists and other witnesses. At the same time, the war was a retrograde one, fought with the mentality, and some of the equipment, of Napoleonic times. Tate argues that the Crimean War was both modern and old-fashioned, looking backwards and forwards, and generating optimism and despair among those who lived through it. She explores this paradox while giving full coverage to the bloody battles (Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman), the siege of Sebastopol, the much-derided strategies of the commanders, conditions in the field and the cultural impact of the anti-Russian alliance.

Florence Nightingale: The Crimean War -

Lynn McDonald 2011-02-01

Florence Nightingale is famous as the "lady with

the lamp" in the Crimean War, 1854—56. There is a massive amount of literature on this work, but, as editor Lynn McDonald shows, it is often erroneous, and films and press reporting on it have been even less accurate. The Crimean War reports on Nightingale's correspondence from the war hospitals and on the staggering amount of work she did post-war to ensure that the appalling death rate from disease (higher than that from bullets) did not recur. This volume contains much on Nightingale's efforts to achieve real reforms. Her well-known, and relatively "sanitized", evidence to the royal commission on the war is compared with her confidential, much franker, and very thorough *Notes on the Health of the British Army*, where the full horrors of disease and neglect are laid out, with the names of those responsible.

Crimea in War and Transformation - Mara Kozelsky 2018-11

The Crimean War, or the Eastern War, as the Russians called it, razed the countryside and cities of Crimea, leaving a devastated nation in its wake. The most costly war fought on Russian soil, losses exceeded even those of the Napoleonic War nearly half a century before. Sustained by civilians, the conflict collapsed only when the violence had finally exhausted Crimean land and labor. *Crimea in War and Transformation* is the first exploration of the civilian experience during the Crimean War to appear in English. With limited options, the people of Crimea shaped their own destinies during the war. Whereas some chose to donate or to sell their agricultural produce to Russian and Allied armies, others resisted requisition. Many families welcomed soldiers into their homes, and in Sebastopol, locals helped build critical batteries, parapets and other defenses. Local Russian and Greek nationalists turned to religious patriotism and enlisted in community militias to fight a holy war for tsar and country. Some Crimean Tartars actively collaborated with the enemy, while others remained steadfastly loyal to the tsar. At the apex of violence, hungry soldiers and desperate officials scapegoated Crimea's native Muslim population, leading to a deadly population transfer. Unable to eke out survival in a hostile and war-torn land, nearly 200,000 Crimean Tartars were driven from their homeland to the

Ottoman Empire. Those inhabitants who remained--Tartars, Russians, Greeks, Bulgarians, German colonists, Jews, and others--participated in the largest war recovery program yet sponsored by the Russian government. Drawing from a wide body of published and unpublished material, including untapped archives, testimonies, and secret police files from Russia, Ukraine and Crimea, Mara Kozelsky details in readable and vivid prose the toll of war on the Crimean people from mobilization through recovery.

[The Russian Army of the Crimea](#) - Albert Seaton 1973-06-15

This book examines the uniforms, equipment, history and organization of the Russian Army that fought in the Crimean War (1853-1856). Field army, infantry, artillery and cavalry are all covered, together with details of High Command and summaries of key battles. Uniforms are shown in full illustrated detail.

Russia at War: From the Mongol Conquest to Afghanistan, Chechnya, and Beyond [2 volumes] - Timothy C. Dowling 2014-12-02

This easy-to-use reference explores the people and events that shaped Russian military history—and impacted Europe, Asia, and the world—over the past eight centuries. • Helps readers understand the sociopolitical history of Russia and how it continues to exert a major influence in international affairs • Showcases the complex role conflict has played in Russia throughout its history • Includes an introductory essay that discusses how warfare in Russia has progressed over the centuries • Offers entries on wars, battles, organizations, leaders, armies, weapons, and other aspects of war and military life • Provides a ready reference for readers with little or no prior knowledge of Russian history

Fanning the Flames of the Russian Revolution - Michael Gorman 2016-05-23

Essay from the year 2012 in the subject History Europe - Germany - 1848, Empire, Imperialism, grade: 95.0, Westminster College, course: Russian History, language: English, abstract: The Crimean War and the Great War were two conflicts that resulted in drastic changes for the Russian people and altered Russia's diplomatic status in the world. The social, political, and economic changes that arose as the result of these failures undid hundreds of years of the

Russian Feudal system and Czarist autocracy. The focus of this paper will discuss the parallels and connections between the Crimean War and the Great War. Its purpose will be to demonstrate the similarities of these two Russian wars and to prove that the revolutions of 1917 were the direct result of the Crimean War.

Journal Kept During The Russian War: From The Departure Of The Army From England In April 1854 To The Fall Of Sebastopol - Frances Isabella ("Fanny") Duberly 2014-08-15

[Illustrated with over two hundred and sixty maps, photos and portraits, of the battles, individuals and places involved in the Crimean War] Frances Isabella ("Fanny") Duberly (27 September 1829 - January 1903) was the wife of Captain Henry Duberly, the 8th Royal Irish Hussars during the Crimean War, part of the British light cavalry that took part in the Charge of the Light Brigade. Duberly's journal of her time in the Crimea was published as *Journal Kept During the Russian War*. It not only includes eye-witness accounts, but is also a record of gossip and rumours circulating in the British Army. Duberly travelled with her husband to the Crimea in 1854 and stayed with him throughout his time there, despite the protests of commanders such as Lord Lucan. As the only officer's wife at the front, she was a centre of attention. She was told of planned attacks ahead of time, giving her the opportunity to be in a good position to witness them. Such was the case at the Battle of Balaclava, where her journey from camp to meet up with Henry and watch the battle took her quite close to the enemy. Though her husband survived the day (being away on staff duties), many of her friends did not: "Even my closed eyelids were filled with the ruddy glare of blood." Being so close to the front line in one of the first "modern" wars, Mrs Duberly differed from many of her compatriots back home in comprehending the reality of war. When her husband asked if she wanted to view the aftermath of the Battle of Inkerman, she told him she could not as "the thought of it made me shutter [sic] and turn sick." Duberly's adventures did not always sit well with society. She was pointedly snubbed at the Royal review of her husband's regiment after the war. The journal she published after the war had

originally been intended to have a dedication to Queen Victoria, but this was refused.

Nonetheless she was popular with the troops (who nicknamed her "Mrs. Jubilee") and many people in England.

Battle of the Alma, 1854 - Ian Fletcher
2009-04-21

On 20 September 1854 the combined British and French armies confronted the Russians at the river Alma in the critical opening encounter of the Crimean War. This was the first major battle the British had fought on European soil since Waterloo almost 40 years before. In this compelling and meticulously researched study, Ian Fletcher and Natalia Ishchenko reconstruct the battle in vivid detail, using many rare and unpublished eyewitness accounts from all sides—English, French and Russian. Their groundbreaking work promises to be the definitive history of this extraordinary clash of arms for many years to come. It also gives a fascinating insight into military thinking and organization in the 1850s, midway between the end of the Napoleonic era and the outbreak of the Great War.

The Crimean War - William Howard Russell
2009-05-01

Armed with only a telescope, a watch, and a notebook he retrieved from a dead soldier, William Howard Russell spent twenty-two months reporting from the trenches for the Times of London during the Crimean War. A novice in a new field of journalism -- war reporting -- when he first set off for Crimea in 1854, the young Irishman returned home a veteran of three bloody battles, having survived the siege of Sebastopol and watched a colleague die of cholera. Russell's fine eye for detail electrified readers, and his remarkably colorful and hugely significant accounts of battles provided those at home -- for the first time ever - - with a realistic picture of the brutality of war. *The Crimean War*, originally published in 1856 under the title *The Complete History of the Russian War*, presents a selection of Russell's dispatches -- as well as those of other embedded reporters -- providing a ground-eye view of the conflict as depicted in British newspapers. Fought on the southern tip of the Crimea from 1853 to 1856, the Crimean War raged on far longer than either side expected -- largely

because of mismanagement and disease: more soldiers died from cholera, typhus, typhoid, dysentery, and scurvy than battle wounds. Russell's biting criticisms of incompetent military authorities and an antiquated military system contributed to the collapse of the contemporary ruling party in Britain. In his reports, Russell wrote extensively about inept medical care for the wounded, which he termed "human barbarity." Thanks to compelling accounts by Russell and others, authorities allowed Florence Nightingale to enter the war zone and nurse troops back to health. The Crimean War contains reports from military men who acted as part-time reporters, articles by professional journalists, and letters from others at the front that newspapers back home later published. Rapidly pulled together by American publisher John G. Wells, the volume presents a fascinating contemporary analysis of the war by those on the ground. This reissue offers a new introduction by Angela Michelli Fleming and John Maxwell Hamilton that places these reports in context and highlights the critical role they played during a pivotal point in European history. The first first-hand accounts of the realities of war, these dispatches set the tone for future independent war reporting.

The Crimean War - Albert Seaton 1977
Krimkrigen; Rusland; Russiske Hær; Russiske Soldater; Soldaterliv; Feltliv; Crimean War; Danneberg, P.A.; Kacha; Kornilov; Gorchakov; Chorgun; Burliuk; Alexander II; Raglan; Cardigan; Liprandi; Menshikov; Kosakker; Tatars

The Crimean War - James Barbary 1972

Turkey and the Crimean War - Sir Adolphus Slade 1867

The Crimean War - Ian Fletcher 2004
2004 marks the 150th anniversary of the Crimean War and this volume covers the events from the complex causes of the war and the declaration of war by Turkey in 1853, through the involvement of Britain and France in 1854 and the war itself including the bloody battles of Alma, Balaclava and Inkermann to the declaration of peace in 1856.
The Armies of Europe - United States. Military Commission to Europe 1861

The History of Russia from the Earliest Period to the Crimean War - Walter Keating Kelly 1854

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.

Uniforms of Russian army during the years 1825-1855. Ediz. illustrata - Aleksandr Vasilevich Viskovatov 2019

The time we considered in this volume corresponds to the reigns of Nicholas I that was the Emperor of Russia from 1825 until 1855. He was also the King of Poland and Grand Duke of Finland. He is best known also for the frequent wars that culminated in Russia's defeat in the Crimean War of 1853-56.

The Russian Army and the Japanese War - General Kuropatkin 2008-12

Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

Crimea 1854-56 - Lawrence James 1981

The Crimean War - Deborah Bachrach 1998

A historical overview of the events leading up to, during, and after the Crimean War.

The Origins of the Crimean War - David M. Goldfrank 2014-06-11

The Crimean War (1853-56) between Russia, Turkey, Britain, France and the Kingdom of Sardinia was a diplomatically preventable conflict for influence over an unstable Near and Middle East. It could have broken out in any

decade between Napoleon and Wilhelm II; equally, it need never have occurred. In this masterly study, based on massive archival research, David Goldfrank argues that the European diplomatic roots of the war stretch far beyond the 'Eastern Question' itself, and shows how the domestic concerns of the participants contributed to the outbreak of hostilities.

The Russian Way of War - Department of Department of the Army 2019-07-17

PRINTED IN COLOR - The Russian Way of War - Force Structure, Tactics, and Modernization of the Russian Ground Forces Published by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command G2's Foreign Military Studies Office in 2016, this book picks up where the FM 100-2 series left off and discusses Russian military structure, capabilities, and future development. Includes July 2019 BONUS materials on the following:

*1K17 Szhatie (1K17 Сжатие) Russian "Stiletto" Laser Tank *Combat Laser System (Peresvet) Russian Laser Cannon *T-14 Armata Main Battle Tank *T-15 Heavy Infantry Combat Vehicle *Kurganets-25 Light Tracked Armored Vehicle *2S35 Koalitsiya-SV 152-mm Self-Propelled Howitzer *VPK-7829 Bumerang Modular Infantry Wheeled Fighting Vehicle Why buy a book you can download for free? We print the paperback book so you don't have to. First you gotta find a good clean (legible) copy and make sure it's the latest version (not always easy).

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Armies of the Crimean War - Gabriele Esposito

2022-05-30

The Crimean War of 1854-1856 was one of the largest military conflicts of the 19th century and saw Russia fighting against an international coalition that comprised Great Britain and France in addition to the Ottoman Empire. Under many points of view it was the first "modern" war of Europe, since it saw the introduction of many military innovations that changed warfare forever. In this book, all the military contingents taking part to the conflict will be taken into consideration: the Russian Army, British Army, French Army, and Ottoman Army. Also the Piedmontese Army that joined the allies later in the war will be analyzed. All kinds of troop types will be covered, including the following: Russian Cossack and irregulars, British foreign legions, French Imperial Guard and colonial troops, Polish cavalry in Ottoman service, and Greek volunteers supporting Russia. The whole book will be illustrated with a large number of color plates, reproducing all the uniforms worn by these contingents.

The Crimean War - John Grehan 2014-03-30

The Crimean War was a conflict between the Russian Empire and an alliance of the French Empire, British Empire, Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Sardinia. The war was part of a long-running contest between the major European powers for influence over territories of the declining Ottoman Empire. Most of the conflict took place on the Crimean Peninsula, but there were smaller campaigns in western Anatolia, the Caucasus, the Baltic Sea, the Pacific Ocean and the White Sea. The Crimean War is known for the logistical and tactical errors during the land campaign on both sides (the naval side saw a successful Allied campaign which eliminated most of the ships of the Russian Navy in the Black Sea). Nonetheless, it is sometimes considered to be one of the first "modern" wars as it introduced technical changes which affected the future course of warfare, including the first tactical use of railways and the electric telegraph. It is also famous for the work of Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole, who pioneered modern nursing practices while caring for wounded British soldiers. The war also led to the establishment of the Victoria Cross in 1856 (backdated to 1854), the British Army's first universal award for valour. The

Crimean War was one of the first wars to be documented extensively in photographs. News correspondence reaching Britain from the Crimea was the first time the public were kept informed of the day-to-day realities of war. This unique collection of 150-160 images will prove to be an invaluable resource for historians, students and all those interested in what was one of the most significant periods in British military history. Each picture will tell its own story, and will be fully captioned with historical detail.

Uniforms of Russian army during the years 1825-1855. Ediz. illustrata - Aleksandr

Vasilevich Viskovatov 2019

The time we considered in this volume corresponds to the reigns of Nicholas I that was the Emperor of Russia from 1825 until 1855. He was also the King of Poland and Grand Duke of Finland. He is best known for the frequent wars that culminated in Russia's defeat in the Crimean War of 1853-56.

The Crimean War - Winfried Baumgart 2020-01-09

Winfried Baumgart's masterful history of the Crimean War has been expanded and fully updated to reflect advances made in the field since the book's first publication. It convincingly argues that if the war had continued after 1856, the First World War would have taken place 60 years earlier, but that fighting ultimately ceased because diplomacy never lost its control over the use of war as an instrument in power politics. With 19 images, 13 maps and additional tables as well as a brand new chapters on 'the medical services', this expanded and fully-updated 2nd edition explores * The origins and diplomacy of the Crimean War * The war aims and general attitudes of the belligerent powers (Russia, France, and Britain), non-belligerent German powers (Austria and Prussia) and a selected number of neutral powers, including the United States * The characteristics and capabilities of the armies involved * The nature of the fighting itself The Crimean War: 1853-1856 examines the conflict in both its Europe-wide and global contexts, moving beyond the five great European powers to consider the role and importance of smaller states and theatres of war that have otherwise been under-served. To this end, it looks at fighting on the Danube front, the Black

Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Caucasian battlefield, as well as the White Sea and the Pacific, with final chapters devoted to the Paris peace congress of 1856, the end of the war and its legacy. This book remains the definitive study of one of the most important wars in modern history.

The Crimean Circle Volume One - David Kushner
2021-03-19

Volume One of *The Crimean Circle* is a historical novel about the Jews in the Crimean War. For the first time in modern history, Jews are forcibly conscripted to serve in an army to fight a war for a nation that despises, mistreats, and tries to convert them. They are trained by a Jew-hating sergeant and a Jewish corporal who has lost the love of his father and the faith in his God. With the help of the Jewish corporal the pious young Jews learn to survive in what for them is a hostile environment and become brave and competent soldiers. The story is played out during the exciting backdrop of The Crimean War (1854-56) and the horrific battles near of Sevastopol as the Russian Army, poorly led and ill-equipped tries to fight against the combined forces of Britain, France, and Turkey. It is a stirring adventure story. Volume Two is about the bloody siege of Sevastopol and the surprising conclusion. Contains maps, paintings, and photographs of the conflict

The Crimean War - Andrew D. Lambert 2011

This seminal work focuses on British grand strategy, the development and implementation of national policy and strategy. With a revised introduction contextualizing the 1990 text, and the addition of a bibliography, the book is available to a new generation of scholars, and situated in the historiography of the Crimean War.

British Military Intelligence in the Crimean War, 1854-1856 - Stephen M. Harris 2018-12-07

This is a study of the British military intelligence operations during the Crimean War. It details the beginnings of the intelligence operations as a result of the British Commander, Lord Raglan's, need for information on the enemy, and traces the subsequent development of the system.

The Crimean War - Hugh Small 2018-03-19

The Crimean War was the most destructive conflict of Queen Victoria's reign, the outcome of which was indecisive; most historians regard it

as an irrelevant and unnecessary conflict despite its fame for Florence Nightingale and the Charge of the Light Brigade. Here Hugh Small shows how the history of the Crimean War has been manipulated to conceal Britain's - and Europe's - failure. The war governments and early historians combined to withhold the truth from an already disappointed nation in a deception that lasted over a century. Accounts of battles, still widely believed, gave fictitious leadership roles to senior officers. Careful analysis of the fighting shows that most of Britain's military successes in the war were achieved by the common soldiers, who understood tactics far better than the officer class and who acted usually without orders and often in contravention of them. Hugh Small's mixture of politics and battlefield narrative identifies a turning point in history, and raises disturbing questions about the utility of war.

A Military History of Russia - David R. Stone
2006

A concise but comprehensive exploration of Russia's military past, this book traces the course of Russia's wars, both victories and defeats, showing how war has shaped Russian society and how the nature of Russian society has shaped Russia's military and the wars it has fought.

Within Sebastopol - K. Hodasevich 2008

An unusual perspective on the Crimean War The author of this book-a Polish officer reluctantly serving with the Russian Army-has left us a revealing account of the war in the Crimea from the perspective of life within the 'enemy' camp. The nature of service in the Imperial Army is described in graphic detail. It was harsh for the men and the author had to struggle against distrust and prejudice against his nationality. Nevertheless, this book provides vital insights into the battles of The Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava and the siege of the city of Sebastopol itself. This is the first Leonaur book to cover this important war of the mid-nineteenth century and will be sure to interest it's many students.

Conflict in the Crimea - Don Richards
2006-03-16

The author relies to a great extent on contemporary accounts of a large number of British men—and women—who were unwittingly caught up in this appalling war. As well as

surviving the efforts of their determined enemy, the Russians, they had to overcome the harshest weather, rampant disease and woefully inadequate administrative support. As revealed to a shocked nation by the first war reporters, medical care was largely non-existent and wounded faced the trauma of being left for days without medical attention. This was where Florence Nightingale came in. Battles were prolonged, desperate and hugely costly. The Crimean War was the catalyst for the modernisation of the Army, due to the disgraceful injustice of conditions and lack of leadership and care by many in authority.

Vodka Politics - Mark Lawrence Schrad

2014-01-06

Russia is famous for its vodka, and its culture of extreme intoxication. But just as vodka is central to the lives of many Russians, it is also central to understanding Russian history and politics. In *Vodka Politics*, Mark Lawrence Schrad argues that debilitating societal alcoholism is not hard-wired into Russians' genetic code, but rather their autocratic political system, which has long wielded vodka as a tool of statecraft. Through a series of historical investigations stretching from Ivan the Terrible through Vladimir Putin, *Vodka Politics* presents the secret history of the Russian state itself—a history that is drenched in

liquor. Scrutinizing (rather than dismissing) the role of alcohol in Russian politics yields a more nuanced understanding of Russian history itself: from palace intrigues under the tsars to the drunken antics of Soviet and post-Soviet leadership, vodka is there in abundance. Beyond vivid anecdotes, Schrad scours original documents and archival evidence to answer provocative historical questions. How have Russia's rulers used alcohol to solidify their autocratic rule? What role did alcohol play in tsarist coups? Was Nicholas II's ill-fated prohibition a catalyst for the Bolshevik Revolution? Could the Soviet Union have become a world power without liquor? How did vodka politics contribute to the collapse of both communism and public health in the 1990s? How can the Kremlin overcome vodka's hurdles to produce greater social well-being, prosperity, and democracy into the future? Viewing Russian history through the bottom of the vodka bottle helps us to understand why the "liquor question" remains important to Russian high politics even today—almost a century after the issue had been put to bed in most every other modern state. Indeed, recognizing and confronting vodka's devastating political legacies may be the greatest political challenge for this generation of Russia's leadership, as well as the next.