Hal and Chester undertake the delivery of a message advancing the allied cause to Grand Duke Nicholas, who is leading Russian armies against the Germans, and subsequently serve with the Russian army.

Warriors and Peasants depicts the lives of the Don Cossacks in late Imperial Russia. The dual identity of the Cossacks, that of the steppe and of the settled Slavic areas, is emphasized as the key to their unique culture. The book explores how that identity manifested and preserved itself by focusing on the Cossack tradition, their economy, their families and their communities. Far from being moribund and close to collapse, the book concludes that the Cossack tradition remained among the most vibrant in the Empire.

The Cossacks who wore German uniforms saw their service not as treason to the motherland, but as an episode in the revolution of 1917, part of an ongoing struggle against Moscow and against Communism. Their reward was forced repatriation into Stalin's Gulag at the hands of Western powers in 1945.

Fifteen cowboys embark on a trek across a thousand miles of Siberian wilderness with a herd of five thousand longhorns and experience a clash of cultures that
begins when a group of Cossacks arrives to escort them to their destination.

The series Studies on Modern Orient provides an overview of religious, political and social phenomena in modern and contemporary Muslim societies. The volumes do not only take into account Near and Middle Eastern countries, but also explore Islam and Muslim culture in other regions of the world, for example, in Europe and the US. The series Studies on Modern Orient was founded in 2010 by Klaus Schwarz Verlag.

The brilliant shorter novels of Tolstoy, including The Death of Ivan Ilych and Family Happiness, collected and reissued with a beautiful updated design. Of all Russian writers Leo Tolstoy is probably the best known to the Western world, largely because of War and Peace, his epic in prose, and Anna Karenina, one of the most splendid novels in any language. But during his long lifetime Tolstoy also wrote enough shorter works to fill many volumes. Here reprinted in one volume are his eight finest short novels, together with "Alyosha the Pot", the little tale that Prince Mirsky described as "a masterpiece of rare perfection."

Ukrainian Cossacks used icon painting to investigate their relationship not only with God but also their relationship with the Russian tsar. In this groundbreaking study, Serhii Plokhy examines the political and religious culture of Ukrainian Cossackdom, as reflected in the Cossack-era paintings, icons, and woodcuts.

*Includes pictures *Includes footnotes, online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents "Had I just 10,000 Cossacks, I would have conquered the whole world." - Napoleon Bonaparte "Save us Lord, from Cossacks." - Sir Wilson, reporting the prayers of conquered Germans (1813) The modern myth of the Cossack presents striking images of a stern warrior mounted on horseback, with a long woolen coat, papakha (distinctive tall fur cap ) and fur-lined cloak, with bandoliers holding large-caliber bullets crisscrossing his chest. The warrior is armed with a mixture of rifle, lance, daggers and pistols, but he always has his signature weapons: the shashka (a single-edged, guard-less, slightly curved saber originally designed by the Circassian foes) and the nogyka (short, thick whip of braided leather with a heavy weight worked into the end originally designed for fighting off wolves but more commonly used in later years against enemies of the state in the streets of Moscow or Odessa). As enemies conjured up the Cossack as semi-tamed steppe barbarian, a dog of the state, and the fist of the Czar, it's no surprise they were terrified. Even as the origins of these ferocious fighters remain murky and obscure, the Cossacks have continued their growing international appearance with the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict in 2014. The conflict over the Crimea and the southeastern Donbass region has had thoroughly Cossack overtones; on the one hand, the Ukrainian Nationalists view themselves as the descendants of the freedom minded Cossack Republics and on the other hand, Russia has leaned heavily upon Cossack "volunteers" to staff its informal militias in the Donbass and to seize and police Crimea . The Cossacks in Luhansk (southeastern Ukraine) and Crimea had been swearing loyalty to Russia since the
1990s and were enthusiastic supporters of the Russian campaign. The Cossacks: The History and Legacy of the Legendary Slavic Warriors traces the history of the Cossacks over the centuries. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Cossacks like never before, in no time at all.

THE level plains and steppes of South Russia were known to the ancients as the broad channel followed by the ebb and flow of every fresh wave of conquest or migration passing between Europe and Asia. The legions of Rome and Byzance found this territory as impossible to occupy by military force as the high seas.

At the end of World War Two, in a beautiful alpine valley in Austria, an event occurred that has been variously described as a tragedy, a betrayal, and even a war crime. Cossacks and their followers, massed by the thousands around Lienz expecting to be given the freedom to continue their more than 25-year struggle against Soviet oppression, were instead brutally betrayed into the hands of those oppressors. This blending of fiction and fact tells the story of one group of Cossacks caught in the horror of that day. Their story starts from the "Great War" and continues through to Perestroika. In it, the reader will relive the Russian Civil War, the prisons of the Gulag, the loneliness of expatriate life, the famines of dekulakization, and the horrors, but also the hopes, of life under the Wehrmacht. It is a story of tragedy and redemption.

This book examines the uniforms and badges of an almost forgotten group of soldiers Don, Kuban, Terek and Siberian Cossack units that fought with the German Wehrmacht during World War II. With the cooperation of former members of many Cossack units the authors have collected a great deal of material much of the information I this book appears in print here for the first time. Among the subjects covered are: Cossacks in the Imperial Russian Army; the uniforms and badges of the Cossacks in the Wehrmacht in World War II, including collar insignia, Cossack headgear, sleeve badges (arm shields), Cossack qualification badges, decorations awarded to Cossacks; flags and command symbols of the Cossack units.

Using a wide range sources, this book explores the ways in which the Russians governed their empire in Siberia from 1598 to 1725. Paying particular attention to the role of the Siberian Cossacks, the author takes a thorough assessment of how the institutions of imperial government functioned in seventeenth century Russia. It raises important questions concerning the nature of the Russian autocracy in the early modern period, investigating the neglected relations of a vital part of the Empire with the metropolitan centre, and examines how the Russian authorities were able to control such a vast and distant frontier given the limited means at its disposal. It argues that despite this great physical distance, the representations of the Tsar’s rule in the symbols, texts and gestures that permeated Siberian institutions were close at hand, thus allowing the promotion of political stability and favourable terms of trade. Investigating the role of the Siberian Cossacks, the book explains how the institutions of empire facilitated their position as traders via the sharing of cultural practices, attitudes and expectations of behaviour across large distances among the members of organisations or personal networks.
In the years following the Napoleonic Wars, a mysterious manuscript began to circulate among the dissatisfied noble elite of the Russian Empire. Entitled The History of the Rus', it became one of the most influential historical texts of the modern era. Attributed to an eighteenth-century Orthodox archbishop, it described the heroic struggles of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Alexander Pushkin read the book as a manifestation of Russian national spirit, but Taras Shevchenko interpreted it as a quest for Ukrainian national liberation, and it would inspire thousands of Ukrainians to fight for the freedom of their homeland. Serhii Plokhy tells the fascinating story of the text's discovery and dissemination, unravelling the mystery of its authorship and tracing its subsequent impact on Russian and Ukrainian historical and literary imagination. In so doing he brilliantly illuminates the relationship between history, myth, empire and nationhood from Napoleonic times to the fall of the Soviet Union.

A panoramic view of Cossack history from the 15th to the 20th centuries begins with an exploration of the Cossacks' complex origins, describes their role as border guards and their frontier way of life, chronicles struggles with Turks and Tatars, and traces their loss of collective identity.

This book covers 500 years of the history of the Cossacks -- the recklessly brave, wild horsemen, or the romantic hero of the steppe, or the brutal mounted policemen, as they have been remembered throughout history. A lucid and engaging book that conveys the passion, exuberance and tragedy of these extraordinary people, it will be enjoyed by students, scholars and general readers interested in Russian history.

(Book Jacket Status: Not Jacketed)

This is the gripping story of a forgotten Russia in turmoil, when the line between government and organized crime blurred into a chaotic continuum of kleptocracy, vengeance and sadism. It tells the tale of how, in the last days of 1917, a fugitive Cossack captain brashly led seven cohorts into a mutinous garrison at Manchuli, a squalid bordertown on Russia's frontier with Manchuria. The garrison had gone Red, revolted against its officers, and become a dangerous, ill-disciplined mob. Nevertheless, Cossack Captain Grigori Semionov cleverly harangued the garrison into laying down its arms and boarding a train that carried it back into the Bolsheviks' tenuous territory. Through such bold action, Semionov and a handful of young Cossack brethren established themselves as the warlords of Eastern Siberia and Russia's Pacific maritime provinces during the next bloody year. Like inland pirates, they menaced the Trans-Siberian Railroad with fleets of armoured trains, Cossack cavalry, mercenaries and pressgang cannon fodder. They undermined Admiral Kolchak's White armies, ruthlessly liquidated all Reds, terrorized the population, sold out to the Japanese, and antagonized the American Expeditionary Force and Czech Legion in a frenzied orchestration of the Russian Empire's gotterdammerung. Historians have long recognized that Ataman Semionov and Company were a nasty lot. This book details precisely how nasty they were.

The Cossacks have always exerted a strong pull on the imagination, whether as...
the ferocious horsemen who harassed Napoleon's retreating army all the way to the gates of Paris, or as the fiercely independent renegades responsible for famous and bloody rebellions over the last four centuries. This splendidly illustrated volume, complete with seven maps and 89 color and black-and-white illustrations, tells the tale of these great warriors, from the times of Ivan the Terrible through the Soviet empire. It is a story of rebellion, repression, and resurgence, irrevocably intertwined with Russian history and culture. The Cossacks emerge from this narrative in all their brilliant glory-dashing and cruel, unpredictable and immensely brave.

The Cossacks is a short novel by Leo Tolstoy, published in 1863 in the popular literary magazine The Russian Messenger. It was originally called Young Manhood. Both Ivan Turgenev and the Nobel prize-winning Russian writer Ivan Bunin gave the work great praise, with Turgenev calling it his favourite work by Tolstoy. Tolstoy began work on the story in August 1853. In August 1857, after having reread the Iliad, he vowed to completely rewrite The Cossacks. In February 1862, after having lost badly at cards he finished the novel to help pay his debts. The novel was published in 1863, the same year his first child was born.

The Ukrainian Cossacks, often compared in historical literature to the pirates of the Mediterranean and the frontiersmen of the American West, constituted one of the largest Cossack hosts in the European steppe borderland. They became famous as ferocious warriors, their fighting skills developed in their religious wars against the Tartars, Turks, Poles, and Russians. By and large the Cossacks were Orthodox Christians, and quite early in their history they adopted a religious ideology in their struggle against those of other faiths. Their acceptance of the Muscovite protectorate in 1654 was also influenced by their religious ideas. In this pioneering study, Serhii Plokhy examines the confessionalization of religious life in the early modern period, and shows how Cossack involvement in the religious struggle between Eastern Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism helped shape not only Ukrainian but also Russian and Polish cultural identities.

This interesting and informative book presents a picture of warriors quite different from today's flyover heroes and values diametrically opposed to the 'didn't inhale' crowd. Mr Feodoroff, a Cossack himself, offers us a detailed history of his people, including their politics, military afflictions, culture, ideology and philosophy, as well as their typical personality characteristics. A picture emerges quite at variance with the image projected by the media in the West. We are presented with rare illustrations and descriptions of a lifestyle filled with adventure and faith.

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