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Should Russia be part of the East or West? Russian politicians, scholars, writers and thinkers have been discussing this question for several hundred years. While no agreement has yet been reached...

Russia Between East and West: Perceptions and Reality

Russia Between East and West: Russian Foreign Policy on the Threshold of the Twenty-First Century (Cummings Center Series) 1st Edition by Gabriel Gorodetsky (Editor) › Visit Amazon's Gabriel Gorodetsky Page. Find all the books, read about the author, and more. ...

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Gabriel Gorodetsky unravels President Putin's efforts to re-establish Russia's position as a major power, attempting to reconcile Russia's traditional national Russia Between East and West: Russian Foreign Policy on the Threshold

Russia Between East and West: Russian Foreign Policy on ...

One of the ways of discussing the place of Russia between the East and West in the Soviet Union was the Marxist concept of the Asiatic Mode of Production and its application to Chinese society.

Russia between East and West: Perceptions and Reality

Throughout most of Russian history, two views of who the Russians are have dominated the minds of Russian intellectuals. Westerners assumed that Russia was part of the West, whilst Slavophiles saw Russia as part of a Slavic civilization. At present, it is Eurasianism that has emerged as the paradigm that has made attempts to place Russia in a broad civilizational context and it has recently ...

Russia Between East and West: Scholarly Debates on ...

According to New Advent, the distance from the eastern border of Russia to its western border is roughly 6,666 miles, stretching from the Sea of Okhotsk to the Black Sea. Russia's area is one-sixth of the globe's total land surface. Because Russia touches eastern Europe and northern Asia, it is said to have a diverse culture.

How Many Miles Is Russia From East to West?

The new road will provide new opportunities for economic development of the region's western districts, Yamal's governor said MOSCOW, December 16. /TASS/. A new road connecting Salekhard and ...

Traffic opens on new road between Yamal's east and west ...

Russia has nine major mountain ranges. In general, the eastern half of the country is much more mountainous than the western half, the interior of which is dominated by low plains. The traditional dividing line between the east and the west is the Yenisei River valley.

Geography of Russia - Wikipedia

This will particularly remain the case so long as rival visions prevail with respect to how to order the wider European space, with Western capitals' insistence on the right of Eastern European states to choose their geopolitical orientation remaining seemingly incompatible with Moscow's proclaimed desire for an 'equal relationship' with the West. As such, Russia remains seemingly stranded between East and West, unable to capitalize on its natural synergies with Europe but likely ...

Russia between east and west, and the future of Eurasian ...

Russia occupies a middle position between East and West, poli- tically and culturally as well as geographically. Some of the early influences on the Kiev and the later Mus- covite state were distinctly Eastern in character.

Russia between East and West - JSTOR

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Russia Between East and West - Taylor & Francis Group

Relations between Russia and the West are at a new low. But how should we describe the current situation? There's a lot of loose talk about a new "Cold War" - a comparison of present-day tensions...

Russia v the West: Is this a new Cold War? - BBC News

Between East and West: The Origins of Modern Russia: 862-1953 [Charques, R. D.] on Amazon.com. *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Between East and West: The Origins of Modern Russia: 862-1953

Between East and West: The Origins of Modern Russia: 862 ...

between West and East has always been a traditional debate among Russian intellectuals. Westernizers saw the “East” as linked with autocracy, despotism, and empire. Their opponents admired precisely these features, which for them signified a strong state, unity, and order. According to James Billington, no nation ever poured

RUSSIA BETWEEN EAST AND WEST: THE 200-YEAR-OLD DILEMMA ...

Is Putin's Russia Seeking a New Balance Between China and the West? ... With 5G in the Middle East. ... and political cooperation to develop between Russia and China. Between 1996 and 2008, not ...

Is Putin's Russia Seeking a New Balance Between China and ...

A soldier watching a tank during a Russian-Turkish joint patrol in the Syrian town of Jisr al-Shughour in July. Tensions between the United States and Russian militaries have flared recently.

U.S.-Russia Military Tensions Intensify - The New York Times

Al-Jazeera shows a map of Ukraine divided between a largely Ukrainian-speaking west and a predominantly Russian-speaking east. The eastern part of the country, stretching from Kharkiv Oblast, to...

U.S.-Russia Military Tensions Intensify - The New York Times

Throughout most of Russian history, two views of who the Russians are have dominated the minds of Russian intellectuals. Westerners assumed that Russia was part of the West, whilst Slavophiles saw Russia as part of a Slavic civilization. At present, it is Eurasianism that has emerged as the paradigm that has made attempts to place Russia in a broad civilizational context and it has recently become the only viable doctrine that is able to provide the very ideological justification for Russia's existence as a multiethnic state. Eurasians assert that Russia is a civilization in its own right, a unique blend of Slavic and non-Slavic, mostly Turkic, people. While it is one of the important ideological trends in present-day Russia, Eurasianism, with its origins among Russian emigrants in the 1920s, has a long history. Placing Eurasianism in a broad context, this book covers the origins of Eurasianism, dwells on Eurasianism's major philosophical paradigms, and places Eurasianism in the context of the development of Polish and Turkish thought. The final part deals with the modern modification of Eurasianism. The book is of great relevance to those who are interested in Russian/European and Asian history area studies.

Gabriel Gorodetsky unravels President Putin's efforts to re-establish Russia's position as a major power, attempting to reconcile Russia's traditional national interests with the newly emerging social and political entity taking shape at home.

A comparison between Russian and Polish texts of travels to the Orient in the Nineteenth-Century.

U.S.-Russia Military Tensions Intensify - The New York Times

In the summer and fall of 1991, Anne Applebaum, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of Gulag and Iron Curtain, took a three month road trip through the freshly independent borderlands of Eastern Europe. She deftly weaves the harrowing history of the region and captures the effects of political upheaval on a personal level. An extraordinary journey into the past and present of the lands east of Poland and west of Russia—an area defined throughout its history by colliding empires. Traveling from the former Soviet naval center of Kaliningrad on the Baltic to the Black Sea port of Odessa, Anne Applebaum encounters a rich range of competing cultures, religions, and national aspirations. In reasserting their heritage, the inhabitants of the borderlands attempt to build a future grounded in their fractured ancestral legacies. In the process, neighbors unearth old conflicts, devote themselves to recovering lost culture, and piece together competing legends to create a new tradition. Rich in surprising encounters and vivid characters, Between East and West brilliantly illuminates the soul of the borderlands and the shaping power of the past.

This book reconstructs the efforts of avant-garde artists, primarily Natal'ia Goncharova and her Muscovite colleagues, to reclaim Russia's 'Eastern' cultural heritage. Before the First World War, art addressed a crisis in self-representation that was a consequence of Russia's dual cultural legacies, Asian and European. This text represents Goncharova's leading role in this project, both as a spokesperson and a painter. The animated and often polarizing debates concerning the cultural identity of contemporary art were often preceded by Goncharova's practices that react to a critical tradition that, for at least a decade, had accused the radical 'left' Muscovite artists of failing to create a national tradition.

An authoritative short history of Russia, from the mysterious origins of the nation-state to the death of Stalin A classic work now back in print for the first time since 1956—and still regarded as one of the groundbreaking books on the subject—this narrative history of Russia was the first to encompass the myth-befogged beginnings of the nation-state, the rise and cataclysmic fall of tsarism, and the Spartan years of the U.S.S.R. Charques emphasizes three points of view: that autocracy has played a dominant role throughout all of Russian history; that serfdom is the fabric of Russia's social history; and that it is of paramount importance to recognize Russia's present regime under Putin and Medvedev as the latest phase in a long history of oppression.

The collapse of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe brought widespread fear of a 'tidal wave' of immigrants from the East into Western Europe. Quite apart from the social and political importance, East-West migration also poses a challenge to established theories of migration, as in most cases the migrant flow cannot be categorised as either refugee movement or a labour migration. Indeed much of the trans-border movement is not officially recognised, as many migrants are temporary, commuting, 'tourists' or illegal, and remain invisible to the authorities. This book focuses on Russian migration into Western Europe following the break-up of the Soviet Union. Helen Kopnina explores the concept of 'community' through an examination of the lives of Russian migrants in two major European cities, London and Amsterdam. In both cases Kopnina finds an 'invisible community', inadequately defined in existing literature. Arguing that Russian migrants are highly diverse, both socially and in terms of their views and adaptation strategies, Kopnina uncovers a community divided by mutual antagonisms, prompting many to reject the idea of belonging to a community at all. Based on extensive interviews, this fascinating and unique ethnographic account of the 'new migration' challenges the underlying assumptions of traditional migration studies and post-modern theories. It provides a powerful critique for the study of new migrant groups in Western Europe and the wider process of European identity formation.

An intriguing "intellectual portrait" of a generation of Soviet reformers, this book is also a fascinating case study of how ideas can change the course of history. In most analyses of the Cold War's end the ideological aspects of Gorbachev's "new thinking" are treated largely as incidental to the broader considerations of power -- as gloss on what was essentially a retreat forced by crisis and decline. Robert English makes a major contribution by demonstrating that Gorbachev's foreign policy was in fact the result of an intellectual revolution. English analyzes the rise of a liberal policy-academic elite and its impact on the Cold War's end. English worked in the archives of the USSR Foreign Ministry and also gained access to the restricted collections of leading foreign-policy institutes. He also conducted nearly 400 interviews with Soviet intellectuals and policy makers -- from Khrushchev- and Brezhnev-era Politburo members to Perestroika-era notables such as Eduard Shevardnadze and Gorbachev himself. English traces the rise of a "Westernizing" worldview from the post-Stalin years, through a group of liberals in the late1960s--70s, to a circle of close advisers who spurred Gorbachev's most radical reforms.

Gabriel Gorodetsky unravels President Putin's efforts to re-establish Russia's position as a major power, attempting to reconcile Russia's traditional national interests with the newly emerging social and political entity taking shape at home.