Revolution, Civil War


**The Great Terror/Regulating Society**


**Economy and Technology**


**Society and Culture in the Interwar Era**


Revolution from Above/Interwar Politics


**Nationality Policy/National Identity**

Caroe, Olaf. Soviet Empire: The Turks of Central Asia and Stalinism, 1954, pp. 133-188.

**Second World War, 1939–45**

Dallin, Alexander. German Rule in Russia, 1941-1945, 1957.
Late Stalin Era, 1945-53


Developed Socialism, 1953–85


**State of the Field/Overview**

*Cahiers du Monde russe* 40, no. 1-2 (janvier-juin 1999), special issue on “Archives et nouvelles sources de l'histoire soviétique, une réévaluation/Assessing the new Soviet archival sources.”


*Kritika* 2, no. 2 (Spring 2001) special issue, “The State of the Field: Russian History Ten Years after the Fall.”


The Russian Civil War was a multi-party civil war in the former Russian Empire immediately after the two Russian revolutions of 1917, as many factions vied to determine Russia's political future. The two largest combatant groups were the Red Army, fighting for the Bolshevik form of socialism led by Vladimir Lenin, and the loosely allied forces known as the White Army, which included diverse interests favouring political monarchism, capitalism and social democracy, each with democratic and anti Revolutions vs Civil War. The word revolution is derived from the Latin *revolutio*, meaning a turn around. Revolution results in a mutational change in organizational structure quite amazingly in a short period of time. Revolution brings about a change in the power too. The most important difference between a revolution and a civil war is that civilians directly revolt against the government in a revolution whereas factions wage a war against each other in a civil war. Related posts Revolution and civil war. In March 1625 James VI and I died and was succeeded by his son Charles I. Unlike his father, Charles was not interested in uniting his kingdoms - but he was determined to assert his authority in each of them. Early struggles with his Parliament at Westminster came to a head in 1629, and for the next eleven years he ruled by decree without summoning Parliament at all. Civil wars. This triggered the second civil war of 1648-9, in which royalists and Presbyterians combined against the New Model Army. Historical treatment of the Russian Civil War, including its causes, participants, and lasting effects. Russia's disastrous performance in World War I was one of the primary causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917, which swept aside the Romanov dynasty and installed a government that was eager to end the fighting.