Reading lists for Soviet History can also be found here:
http://www.history.illinois.edu/graduate/prospective/fields/russia/reading/
https://www.history.upenn.edu/sites/www.history.upenn.edu/files/nathans_readings-soviet-history.pdf

**Revolution, Civil War**


**The Great Terror/Regulating Society**


**Economy and Technology**


**Society and Culture in the Interwar Era**


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**Revolution from Above/Interwar Politics**


**Nationality Policy/National Identity**


**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.”


REVOLUTION: A revolution is an uprising against a particular organisation, idea or person. In a country it is usually against the rulers. Example: The French Revolution, it was against the nobles who kept everything to themselves & were indifferent. 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