

## Kursy/2 Life

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**Climatological Data** United States. Weather Bureau 1960 Collection of the monthly climatological reports of the United States by state or region with monthly and annual National summaries.

**Time and the End of Time, in Two Discourses; the First about Redemption of Time; the Second about Consideration of Our Latter End.** By **John Fox** John Fox (Minister of the Gospel.) 1679

**Women's Struggle for Higher Education in Russia, 1855-1900** Christine Johanson 1987-01-01 Unlike contemporary Soviet and Western accounts which emphasize the involvement of educated women in the revolutionary movement, Christine Johanson investigates the relationship between developments in women's education and domestic politics of the post-Crimean War era. The author shows how the particular nature of autocratic rule under Alexander II facilitated the establishment of university-level courses for women, and demonstrates that Russian women who cooperated with the government in order to increase their educational opportunities far outnumbered the female revolutionists who sought to overthrow it. And, while acknowledging that Russian radicalism gave enormous encouragement to women's pursuit of university study, this book shows that it was the support of progressive statesmen and academics which allowed the creation of higher educational facilities for women. The attitudes, aspirations, and frustrations of women who enrolled in these educational facilities are also examined. Considerable attention is given to the training and practice of female physicians and to the testing of their skills and commitment to social service in tradition-bound peasant villages and the field hospitals of the Russo-Turkish war. The concluding chapter explored the conservative reaction following the assassination of Alexander II and the subsequent closure of women's advanced educational facilities.

**Bibliography of the History of Medicine** 1984

**Vitebsk** Aleksandra Semenovna Shatskikh 2007-01-01 This book examines the artistic life of Vitebsk during the years 1917-1922, when a great burst of creative experimentation transformed the modest Russian town into one of the most influential gateways to the art of the twentieth century. Spurred by native son Marc Chagall, who returned home after the October Revolution in 1917 to take the position of art commissioner, Vitebsk rose to a pinnacle of fame as an artistic laboratory for the avant-garde. It was here that such luminaries as El Lissitzky, Yuri Pen, Kazimir Malevich, Nikolai Suetin, Mikhail Bakhtin, and others worked, inspired one another, and made distinctive contributions to modernism. Art historian Aleksandra Shatskikh surveys the entire 'Vitebsk phenomenon', drawing on an array of archives in Russia and Amsterdam, many of which have never been open to Western scholars. She discusses Chagall's Academy of Art and its major teachers and students; the founding of the artists' group, UNOVIS; Malevich's architectural experiments; Bakhtin's circle; and important developments in theater and music in Vitebsk. With more than two hundred outstanding illustrations, the book brings Vitebsk to life at a fascinating and transformative moment in art history.

**Moscow Workers and the 1917 Revolution** Diane P. Koenker 2014-07-14 Whereas most Soviet and American scholars of the Russian Revolution have emphasized the great leaders and the great events of 1917, Diane Koenker reverses this trend in a study of the Russian working class. Originally published in 1981. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

**The Library Catalogs of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University -- Catalog of the Western Language Collections** Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace 1977

**The London Journal, and Weekly Record of Literature, Science, and Art** 1857

**Dunia EKUIN dan PERBANKAN** 1989

**A Course in Miracles** 2005

**Arab Family Studies** Suad Joseph 2018-07-10 Family remains the most powerful social idiom and one of the most powerful social structures throughout the Arab world. To engender love of nation among its citizens, national movements portray the nation as a family. To motivate loyalty, political leaders frame themselves as fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters to their clients, parties, or the citizenry. To stimulate production, economic actors evoke the sense of duty and mutual commitment of family obligation. To sanctify their edicts, clerics wrap religion in the moralities of family and family in the moralities of religion. Social and political movements, from the most secular to the most religious, pull on the tender strings of family love to recruit and bind their members to each other. To call someone family is to offer them almost the highest possible intimacy, loyalty, rights, reciprocities, and dignity. In recognizing the significance of the concept of family, this state-of-the-art literature review captures the major theories, methods, and case studies carried out on Arab families over the past century. The book offers a country-by-country critical assessment of the available scholarship on Arab families. Sixteen chapters focus on specific countries or groups of countries; seven chapters offer examinations of the literature on key topical issues. Joseph's volume provides an indispensable resource to researchers and students, and advances Arab family studies as a critical independent field of scholarship.

**Dictionary of Russian Women Writers** B. L. Bessonov 1994 "This unique scholarly work, the work of more than 100 contributors worldwide, would have been more accurately titled 'encyclopedia' since most entries are extensive, many covering several pages ...A well designed format throughout makes for a very useable tool..." Choice

**Statistics of Land-grant Colleges and Universities** United States. Office of Education 1935

**Education in Czechoslovakia** Severin K. Turosienski 1936

**The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life** James O'Connor 2017-07-12 Sandwiched between the East and West, Russian intellectuals have for centuries been divided geographically, politically, and culturally into two distinct groups: the Slavophiles, who rejected Western-style democracy, preferring a more holistic and abstract vision, and the more rational and scientific-minded Westernizers. These two ideologies cut across the political spectrum of late nineteenth-century Russia and competed for dominance in the country's intellectual life. The tension created between these two opposing groups caused the feeling that violent upheaval was Russia's future. In turn, many began to think that Russia was possibly following the path of France and that a French-style revolution might be possible on Russian soil. In *The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life*, Dmitry Shlapentokh describes the role that the French democratic revolution played in Russia's intellectual development by the end of the nineteenth century. The revolutionary upheaval in Russia at the beginning of twentieth century and the continuous expansion of the West convinced most Russian intellectuals that the French Revolution in its democratic reading was indeed the pathway of history. Yet the rise of totalitarian regimes and their expansion proved the validity of the sober vision of nineteenth-century Russian intellectuals. Some conservative Russian intellectuals believed that not only would Russia preserve its authoritarian regime but it would spread this regime all over the world. In this context, Shlapentokh argues the French Revolution with its democratic tradition was only a phenomenon of Western civilization and hence transitory. The flirtation with Western ideology, with its democratic polity and market economy that followed in the wake of the collapse of the communist regime, culminated in an increasing push for corporate authoritarianism and nationalism. This work helps explain why Russia turned away from democratic to autocratic styles!71

**The Cure** Nikolai Krementsov 2004-07-15 List of IllustrationsCast of CharactersPrologueAct I. DiscoveryRoskin: A Man and His MicroscopeA DiscoveryA Scientist at WorkAct II. InnovationKliueva: Making of a BacteriologistResearch and DevelopmentBoy Meets GirlAct III. WarRetreatThe War and Soviet MedicineRevivalVeber's PloyAct IV. PoliticsThe American AmbassadorKR Comes to the New WorldBetween WorldsAct V. IdeologyThe Cold WarThe Honor CourtThe TrialThe KR AffairAct VI. CultureOn Stage: Alien ShadowOn Screen: The Court of HonorFiction and RealityAct VII. AmbitionsBuilding the La 'Turf WarsCompetitive ExclusionAct VIII. IdeasKR on TrialBetween Bench and Bedside"Trypanosa" and "Cruzin"EpilogueList of AbbreviationsNotesAcknowledgmentsIndex Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

**Architect of Soviet Victory in World War II** Richard W. Harrison 2010-04-13 The Red Army's leading operational theorist in the 1930s, Georgii Samoilovich Isserson was the mastermind behind the "deep operation"—the cornerstone of Soviet offensive operations in World War II. Drawing from an in-depth analysis of Isserson's numerous published and unpublished works, his arrest file in the former KGB archives, and interviews with his family, this book provides the first full-length biography of the man. The bulk of the narrative deals with the flowering of his intellectual talents from 1929 through 1941. Additional chapters deal with Isserson's arrest and his remaining 35 years, 14 of which were spent in labor camps and internal exile.

**A London Bibliography of the Social Sciences: 3rd. suppl** 1970

**County Business Patterns, Florida** 1985

**Education and Professional Employment in the U. S. S. R.** Nicholas De Witt 1961

**Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings** Library of Congress 1983

**Bulletin - Bureau of Education** United States. Bureau of Education 1932

*Performing Justice* Elizabeth A. Wood 2018-05-31 After seizing power in 1917, the Bolshevik regime faced the daunting task of educating and bringing culture to the vast and often illiterate mass of Soviet soldiers, workers, and peasants. As part of this campaign, civilian educators and political instructors in the military developed didactic theatrical fictions performed in workers' and soldiers' clubs in the years from 1919 to 1933. The subjects addressed included politics, religion, agronomy, health, sexuality, and literature. The trials were designed to permit staging by amateurs at low cost, thus engaging the citizenry in their own remaking. In reconstructing the history of the so-called agitation trials and placing them in a rich social context, Elizabeth A. Wood makes a major contribution to rethinking the first decade of Soviet history. Her book traces the arc by which a regime's campaign to educate the masses by entertaining and disciplining them culminated in a policy of brute shaming. Over the course of the 1920s, the nature of the trials changed, and this process is one of the main themes of the later chapters of Wood's book. Rather than humanizing difficult issues, the trials increasingly made their subjects (alcoholics, boys who smoked, truants) into objects of shame and dismissal. By the end of the decade and the early 1930s, the trials had become weapons for enforcing social and political conformity. Their texts were still fictional—indeed, fantastical—but the actors and the verdicts were now all too real.

*Bulletin* United States. Office of Education 1932

**Monthly Index of Russian Accessions** Library of Congress. Processing Dept 1958-08

**Monthly List of Russian Accessions** Library of Congress. Processing Department 1957-04

**Historians and Historical Societies in the Public Life of Imperial Russia** Vera Kaplan 2017-02-27 What was the role of historians and historical societies in the public life of imperial Russia? Focusing on the Society of Zealots of Russian Historical Education (1895–1918), Vera Kaplan analyzes the network of voluntary associations that existed in imperial Russia, showing how they interacted with state, public, and private bodies. Unlike most Russian voluntary associations of the late imperial period, the Zealots were conservative in their view of the world. Yet, like other history associations, the group conceived their educational mission broadly, engaging academic and amateur historians, supporting free public libraries, and widely disseminating the historical narrative embraced by the Society through periodicals. The Zealots were champions of voluntary association and admitted members without regard to social status, occupation, or gender. Kaplan's study affirms the existence of a more substantial civil society in late imperial Russia and one that could endorse a modernist program without an oppositional liberal agenda.

*Roła Pielęgniarki, Fizjoterapeuty W Profilaktyce i Leczeniu Pacjentów* Muszkieta Radosław 2010

*The Soviet Pharmaceutical Business During Its First Two Decades (1917-1937)* Mary Schaeffer Conroy 2006 Putting privately owned Russian pharmacies and pharmaceutical factories under state control in 1918/1919 did not improve the output and the distribution of soaps, disinfectants, hormones, vitamins, and medicines. Newly available archival records show that managers appointed by the Soviet government to run sequestered factories employed business methods common to market economies to make the Soviet pharmaceutical sector profitable and productive. However, an inefficient macroeconomy and interference in day-to-day policy-making in the core industry by exogenous officials (frequent reorganization, limits on imports, and excessive exports) hindered production; this plus inefficient distribution shorted consumers. Inadequate amounts of pharmaceuticals undoubtedly contributed to high mortality during the civil war (1917-1921), collectivization and industrialization (1927-1938), and World War II (1939-1945).

**The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life** Dmitry Shlapentokh 1996 Russian intellectual discourse on the French Revolution as a representation of the West rather than a symbol of revolution.

*The Cambridge History of Russia: Volume 2, Imperial Russia, 1689-1917* Research Professor Dominic Lieven 2006-08-17 A definitive new history of Russia from early Rus' to the collapse of the Soviet Union

**The History of American Homeopathy** John Haller 2005-09-13 Discover how homeopathic practice developed alongside regular medicine Explore the history of American homeopathy from its roots in the early nineteenth century, through its burgeoning acceptance, to its subsequent fall from favor. The History of American Homeopathy: The Academic Years, 1820-1935 discusses the development of homeopathy's unorthodox therapies, the reasons behind its widespread growth and popularity, and its development during medicine's introspective age of doubt and the emergence of scientific reductionism. Not only does the book explain homeopathy within the same social, scientific, and philosophic traditions that affected other schools of the healing art, but it also promotes a more integrative connection between homeopathy's unconventional therapeutics and the rigors of scientific medicine. The History of American Homeopathy examines the work of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy—the development of his and other practitioners' theories, and the factors in the growth and later withering of acceptance. You'll learn the reasons behind homeopathy's wave of popularity in nineteenth-century America and the impact of regular medicine's shift to rationalistic system-theories and laboratory science on homeopathy. Discover how homeopathy emerged from the system-theories of the late eighteenth century; the mounting ideological differences within this unorthodox health art; its destructive internal feuds; and the factors that led to the eventual turning over of homeopathies to regular medicine. The History of American Homeopathy answers questions such as: how did the state of medicine in the early nineteenth century facilitate the public acceptance of Hahnemann's theories? what were the relationships between regular medicine and homeopathy? what tensions surfaced between academic and domestic homeopathy? how did homeopathic medical schools emerge, and what were their regional and philosophical distinctions? what was the impact of scientific medicine on homeopathy? what were the reasons for the growing division between the liberal wing of homeopathy and the more conservative Hahnemannians, and what effect did it have on the movement? The History of American Homeopathy: The Academic Years. 1820-1935 is an informative, insightful exploration of homeopathy's roots that is valuable for medical historians, history students, homeopaths, alternative medical organizations, holistic healing societies, homeopathic study groups, homeopathic seminars and courses, and anyone interested in homeopathy.

**Polin: Studies in Polish Jewry Volume 18** 2005-11-29 Jewish women's exclusion from the public domains of religious and civil life has been reflected in their near absence in the master narratives of the East European Jewish past. As a result, the study of Jewish women in eastern Europe is still in its infancy. The fundamental task of historians to construct women as historical subjects, 'as a focus of inquiry, a subject of the story, an agent of the narrative', has only recently begun. This volume is the first collection of essays devoted to the study of Jewish women's experiences in Eastern Europe. The volume is edited by Paula Hyman of Yale University, a leading figure in Jewish women's history in the United States, and by ChaeRan Freeze of Brandeis University, author of a prize-winning study on Jewish divorce in nineteenth-century Russia. Their Introduction provides a much-needed historiographic survey that summarizes the major work in the field and highlights the lacunae. Their contributors, following this lead, have attempted to go beyond mere description of what women experienced to explore how gender constructed distinct experiences, identities, and meanings. In seeking to recover lost achievements and voices and place them into a broader analytical framework, this volume is an important first step in the rethinking of east European Jewish history with the aid of new insights gleaned from the research on gender. As in earlier volumes of Polin, substantial space is given, in 'New Views', to recent research in other areas of Polish-Jewish studies, and there is a book review section.

**Alexander Romanovich Luria** Evgeniia Davydozna Khomskaia 2001-04-30 Alexander Romanovitch Luria is widely recognized as one of the most prominent neuropsychologists of the twentieth century. This book - written by his long-standing colleague and published in Russian by Moscow University Press in 1992, fifteen years after his death - is the first serious volume from outside the Luria family devoted to his life and work and includes the most comprehensive bibliography available anywhere of Luria's writings.

**The Women's Liberation Movement in Russia** Richard Stites 2021-07-13 Richard Stites views the struggle for liberation of Russian women in the context of both nineteenth-century European feminism and twentieth-century communism. The central personalities, their vigorous exchange of ideas, the social and political events that marked the emerging ideal of emancipation—all come to life in this absorbing and dramatic account. The author's history begins with the feminist, nihilist, and populist impulses of the 1860s and 1870s, and leads to the social mobilization campaigns of the early Soviet period.

**Monthly Index of Russian Accessions** 1962

**The Athenaeum** 1845

**Reorganization of School Units** Katherine Margaret (O'Brien) Cook 1935

**Russian emigré recollections life in Russia and California oral history transcript 1979-1983** Olga Chapovitsky Morgan Russian emigré recollections life in Russia and California oral history transcript 1979-1983

**America, History and Life** 1990 Article abstracts and citations of reviews and dissertations covering the United States and Canada.