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Dostoyevsky His Life And Work

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BRIGGS STONE

The Gospel in Dostoyevsky DigiCat

Musaicum Books presents to you this carefully created collection of Fyodor Dostoyevsky's memoirs, letters and autobiographical works. This ebook has been designed and formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. His literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia. Many of his works contain a strong emphasis on Christianity, and its message of absolute love, forgiveness and charity, explored within the realm of the individual, confronted with all of life's hardships and beauty. His major works include *Crime and Punishment* (1866), *The Idiot* (1869), *Demons* (1872) and *The Brothers Karamazov* (1880). Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest and most prominent psychologists in world literature. His novella *Notes from Underground* is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. Table of Contents: BIOGRAPHY: Fyodor Dostoyevsky, A Study by Aimée Dostoyevsky LETTERS AND MEMOIRS: Letters of Fyodor Michailovitch Dostoyevsky to His Family and Friends Pages from the Journal of an Author, Fyodor Dostoevsky AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVELS: The House of the Dead The Gambler

[Dostoevsky in Love](#) Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

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Dostoevsky e-artnow

The shorter works of one of the world's greatest writers, including *The Gambler* and *Notes from Underground* The short works of Dostoevsky exist in the very large shadow of his astonishing longer novels, but they too are among literature's most revered works. *The Gambler* chronicles Dostoevsky's own addiction, which he eventually overcame. Many have argued that *Notes from Underground* contains several keys to understanding the themes of the longer novels, such as *Crime and Punishment* and *The Idiot*. Great Short Works of Fyodor Dostoevsky includes: *Notes from Underground* The

Gambler A Disgraceful Affair The Eternal Husband The Double White Nights A Gentle Creature The Dream of a Ridiculous Man

[The grand inquisitor](#) Musaicum Books

Kjetsaa tells the dramatic story of how Dostoyevsky, the son of an irascible minor aristocrat, rose rapidly to fame as a writer and just as rapidly lost everything--almost including his life--for his liberal political views. Kjetsaa vividly recreates Dostoyevsky's last-minute rescue from a firing squad and explores how his long imprisonment in Siberia profoundly shaped his vision as a novelist.

[Collected Works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky](#) Courier Corporation

Three brothers, involved in the brutal murder of their despicable father, find their lives irrevocably altered as they are driven by intense, uncontrollable emotions of rage and revenge.

[The Double](#) Digireads.com Publishing

Fyodor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. His literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia. Many of his works contain a strong emphasis on Christianity, and its message of absolute love, forgiveness and charity, explored within the realm of the individual, confronted with all of life's hardships and beauty. His major works include Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, Demons and The Brothers Karamazov. Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest and most prominent psychologists in world literature. His novella Notes from Underground is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. NOVELS: Netochka Nezvanova The Village of Stepanchikovo The House of the Dead Crime and Punishment The Idiot The Possessed (Demons) The Raw Youth (The Adolescent) The Brothers Karamazov The Insulted and the Injured NOVELLAS: Poor Folk The Double The Landlady Uncle's Dream Notes from Underground The Gambler The Permanent Husband SHORT STORIES: The Grand Inquisitor (Chapter from The Brothers Karamazov) Mr. Prohartchin A Novel in Nine Letters Another Man's Wife or, The Husband under the Bed A Faint Heart Polzunkov The Honest Thief The Christmas Tree and The Wedding White Nights A Little Hero An Unpleasant Predicament (A Nasty Story) The Crocodile Bobok The Heavenly Christmas Tree A Gentle Spirit The Peasant Marey The Dream of a Ridiculous Man LETTERS AND MEMOIRS: Letters of Fyodor Michailovitch Dostoyevsky to his Family and Friends Pages from the Journal of an Author, Fyodor Dostoyevsky BIOGRAPHY: Fyodor Dostoyevsky, A Study by Aimée Dostoyevsky

[The Gambler Wife](#) Princeton University Press

Dostoyevsky's writings are criticized individually and in relation to one another against the background of his life and thought

[Fyodor Dostoyevsky](#) The Plough Publishing House

FINALIST FOR THE PEN JACQUELINE BOGRAD WELD AWARD FOR BIOGRAPHY “Feminism, history, literature, politics—this tale has all of that, and a heroine worthy of her own turn in the spotlight.” —Therese Anne Fowler, bestselling author of *Z: A Novel of Zelda Fitzgerald* A revelatory new portrait of the courageous woman who saved Dostoyevsky's life—and became a pioneer in Russian literary history In the fall of 1866, a twenty-year-old stenographer named Anna Snitkina applied for a position with a writer she idolized: Fyodor Dostoyevsky. A self-described “girl of the sixties,” Snitkina had come of age during Russia's first feminist movement, and Dostoyevsky—a notorious radical turned acclaimed novelist—had impressed the young woman with his enlightened and visionary fiction. Yet in person she found the writer “terribly unhappy, broken, tormented,” weakened by epilepsy, and yoked to a ruinous gambling addiction. Alarmed by his condition, Anna became his trusted first reader and confidante, then his wife, and finally his business manager—launching one of literature's most turbulent and fascinating marriages. *The Gambler Wife* offers a fresh and captivating portrait of Anna Dostoyevskaya, who reversed the novelist's freefall and cleared the way for two of the most notable careers in Russian letters—her husband's and her own. Drawing on diaries, letters, and other little-known archival sources, Andrew Kaufman reveals how Anna protected her family from creditors, demanding in-laws, and her greatest romantic rival, through years of penury and exile. We watch as she navigates the writer's self-destructive binges in the casinos—even hazarding an audacious turn at roulette herself—until his addiction is conquered. And, finally, we watch as Anna frees her husband from predatory contracts by founding her own publishing house, making Anna the first solo female publisher in Russian history. The result is a story that challenges ideas of empowerment, sacrifice, and female agency in nineteenth-century Russia—and a welcome new appraisal of an indomitable woman whose legacy has been nearly lost to literary history.

[Dostoyevsky](#) Pinnacle Press

"The Grand Inquisitor" is a significant and widely read chapter from Fyodor Dostoyevsky's novel "The Brothers Karamazov." Dostoyevsky's novel was first published in 1880. "The Grand Inquisitor" is a stand-alone section within the novel where Ivan Karamazov tells the story to his brother, Alyosha, of a Grand Inquisitor who questions and confronts Jesus Christ upon His return to Earth. In the story, the Grand Inquisitor represents the authority of the church and the state, while Jesus Christ represents spiritual and moral truth. The Grand Inquisitor's argument revolves around the idea that the church and state must control and limit individual freedom for the sake of the common people, who are not capable of handling true freedom. This section of the novel is often studied independently because it presents a thought-provoking exploration of religious, philosophical, and moral themes. Dostoyevsky's work is celebrated for its deep and complex examinations of the human condition and the role of faith and morality in society. "The Grand Inquisitor" is a prime example of his ability to grapple with these profound questions.

[Dostoyevsky](#) Harper Collins

'A daring and mesmerizing twist on the art of biography' – Douglas Smith, author of *Rasputin: The Biography* 'Anyone who loves [Dostoyevsky's] novels will be fascinated by this book' – Sue Prideaux, author of *I Am Dynamite!* A Life of Friedrich Nietzsche Dostoyevsky's life was marked by brilliance and brutality. Sentenced to death as a young revolutionary, he survived mock execution and Siberian exile to live through a time of seismic change in Russia, eventually being accepted into the Tsar's inner circle. He had three great love affairs, each overshadowed by debilitating epilepsy and addiction to gambling. Somehow, amidst all this, he found time to write short stories, journalism and novels such as *Crime and Punishment*, *The Idiot* and *The Brothers Karamazov*, works now recognised as among the finest ever written. In *Dostoyevsky in Love* Alex Christofi weaves carefully chosen excerpts of the author's work with the historical context to form an illuminating and often surprising whole. The result is a novelistic life that immerses the reader in a grand vista of Dostoyevsky's world: from the Siberian prison camp to the gambling halls of Europe; from the dank prison cells of the

Tsar's fortress to the refined salons of St Petersburg. Along the way, Christofi relates the stories of the three women whose lives were so deeply intertwined with Dostoyevsky's: the consumptive widow Maria; the impetuous Polina who had visions of assassinating the Tsar; and the faithful stenographer Anna, who did so much to secure his literary legacy. Reading between the lines of his fiction, Christofi reconstructs the memoir Dostoyevsky might have written had life – and literary stardom – not intervened. He gives us a new portrait of the artist as never before seen: a shy but devoted lover, an empathetic friend of the people, a loyal brother and friend, and a writer able to penetrate to the very depths of the human soul.

[Lectures on Dostoyevsky](#) Modern Library

This collection, unique to the Modern Library, gathers seven of Dostoyevsky's key works and shows him to be equally adept at the short story as with the novel. Exploring many of the same themes as in his longer works, these small masterpieces move from the tender and romantic *White Nights*, an archetypal nineteenth-century morality tale of pathos and loss, to the famous *Notes from the Underground*, a story of guilt, ineffectiveness, and uncompromising cynicism, and the first major work of existential literature. Among Dostoyevsky's prototypical characters is Yemelyan in *The Honest Thief*, whose tragedy turns on an inability to resist crime. Presented in chronological order, in David Magarshack's celebrated translation, this is the definitive edition of Dostoyevsky's best stories.

[The Landlady](#) Princeton University Press

This study provides an in-depth analysis of the life and works of the famous Russian novelist Fyodor Dostoyevsky. The author examines Dostoyevsky's formative years, his struggles with poverty, and his literary career which produced such classics as 'Crime and Punishment' and 'The Brothers Karamazov'. The book delves into the psychological complexities of Dostoyevsky's characters and explores the themes of redemption and faith that are central to his novels. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

[Dostoyevsky](#) Macmillan Reference USA

*A New York Times Book Review Editors' Choice * One of The East Hampton Star's 10 Best Books of the Year* From the New York Times bestselling author of *The Most Dangerous Book*, the true story behind the creation of another masterpiece of world literature, Fyodor Dostoyevsky's *Crime and Punishment*. The *Sinner and the Saint* is the deeply researched and immersive tale of how Dostoyevsky came to write this great murder story—and why it changed the world. As a young man, Dostoyevsky was a celebrated writer, but his involvement with the radical politics of his day condemned him to a long Siberian exile. There, he spent years studying the criminals that were his companions. Upon his return to St. Petersburg in the 1860s, he fought his way through gambling addiction, debilitating debt, epilepsy, the deaths of those closest to him, and literary banishment to craft an enduring classic. The germ of *Crime and Punishment* came from the sensational story of Pierre François Lacenaire, a notorious murderer who charmed and outraged Paris in the 1830s. Lacenaire was a glamorous egoist who embodied the instincts that lie beneath nihilism, a western-influenced philosophy inspiring a new generation of Russian revolutionaries. Dostoyevsky began creating a Russian incarnation of Lacenaire, a character who could demonstrate the errors of radical politics and ideas. His name would be Raskolnikov. Lacenaire shaped Raskolnikov in profound ways, but the deeper insight, as Birmingham shows, is that Raskolnikov began to merge with Dostoyevsky. Dostoyevsky was determined to tell a murder story from the murderer's perspective, but his character couldn't be a monster. No. The murderer would be chilling because he wants so desperately to be good. The writing consumed Dostoyevsky. As his debts and the predatory terms of his contract caught up with him, he hired a stenographer to dictate the final chapters in time. Anna Grigorievna became Dostoyevsky's first reader and chief critic and changed the way he wrote forever. By the time Dostoyevsky finished his great novel, he had fallen in love. Dostoyevsky's great subject was self-consciousness. *Crime and Punishment* advanced a revolution in artistic thinking and began the greatest phase of Dostoyevsky's career. *The Sinner and the Saint* now gives us the thrilling and definitive story of that triumph.

[Dostoyevsky](#) Phoemixx Classics Ebooks

Tolstoy as Man and Artist with an Essay on Dostoyevsky (1901) is a work of literary criticism by Dmitriy Merezhkovsky. Having turned from his work in poetry to a new, spiritually charged interest in fiction, Merezhkovsky sought to develop his theory of the Third Testament, an apocalyptic vision of Christianity's fulfillment in twentieth century humanity. In this collection of essays on Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky, Merezhkovsky explores the spiritual dimensions of the written word by examining the interconnection of being and writing for two of Russian literature's most iconic writers. For Dmitriy Merezhkovsky, an author who always wrote with philosophical and spiritual purpose, the figure of the artist as a human being is a powerful tool for understanding the quality and focus of that artist's work. Leo Tolstoy, author of such classics as *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina*, developed a reputation as an ascetic, deeply spiritual man who envisioned his art as an extension of his political and religious beliefs. Dostoyevsky, while perhaps more interested in the psychological aspects of human life, pursued a similar path in such novels as *The Brothers Karamazov* and *Crime and Punishment*. In Merezhkovsky's view, these writers came to embody in their lives and works the particularly Russian conflict between truths both human and divine. *Tolstoy as Man and Artist with an Essay on Dostoyevsky* is an invaluable text both for its analysis of its subjects and for its illumination of the philosophical concepts explored by Merezhkovsky throughout his storied career. With a beautifully designed cover and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of Dmitriy Merezhkovsky's *Tolstoy as Man and Artist with an Essay on Dostoyevsky* is a classic work of Russian literature reimagined for modern readers.

[Letters of Fyodor Michailovitch Dostoyevsky to His Family and Friends](#) Legare Street Press

This second book in a three-volume work on the young Fyodor Dostoyevsky is a diary-portrait of his early years drawn from letters, memoirs, and criticism of the writer, as well as from the testimony and witness of family and friends, readers and reviewers, and observers and participants in his life. The result of an exhaustive search of published materials on Dostoyevsky, this volume sheds crucial light on the many unexplored corners of Dostoyevsky's life in the time between the success of his first novel, *Poor Folk*, and the failure of his next four works. Thomas Gaiton Marullo lets the

original writers speak for themselves—the good and the bad, the truth and the lies—and adds extensive notes with correctives, counterarguments, and other pertinent information. Marullo looks closely at Dostoevsky's increasingly tense ties with Vissarion Belinsky, Nikolai Nekrasov, Ivan Turgenev, and other figures of the Russian literary world. He then turns to the individuals who afforded Dostoevsky security and peace amid the often negative reception from fellow writers and readers of his early fiction. Finally, Marullo shows us Dostoevsky's break with the Belinsky circle; his struggle to stay afloat emotionally and financially; and his determination to succeed as a writer while staying true to his vision, most notably, his insights into human psychology that would become a hallmark of his later fiction. This clear and comprehensive portrait of one of the world's greatest writers provides a window into his younger years in a way no other biography has to date.

The Idiot [Large Print Unabridged Edition] CreateSpace

The works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky are collected in this huge anthology of novels, stories, and novella's. This anthology also includes a short biography about Dostoyevsky, and essays about each of his major works. Works include: Bobok The Brothers Karamazov The Christmas Tree and the Wedding Crime and Punishment The Crocodile The Double The Dream of the Ridiculous Man The Gambler A Gentle Spirit The Grand Inquisitor The Idiot The Little Orphan Notes from the Underground Poor Folk The Possessed The Thief

The Best Short Stories of Fyodor Dostoevsky Penguin

Polzunkov is a work by Fyodor Dostoyevsky. Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevsky (11 November 1821 - 9 February 1881), sometimes transliterated Dostoevsky, was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. Dostoyevsky's literary works explore human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia, and engage with a variety of philosophical and religious themes. He began writing in his 20s, and his first novel, *Poor Folk*, was published in 1846 when he was 25. His major works include *Crime and Punishment* (1866), *The Idiot* (1869), *Demons* (1872) and *The Brothers Karamazov* (1880). His oeuvre consists of 11 novels, three novellas, 17 short novels and numerous other works. Many literary critics rate him as one of the greatest psychologists in world literature. His 1864 novella *Notes from Underground* is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. Born in Moscow in 1821, Dostoyevsky was introduced to literature at an early age through fairy tales and legends, and through books by Russian and foreign authors. His mother died in 1837 when he was 15, and around the same time he left school to enter the Nikolayev Military Engineering Institute. After graduating, he worked as an engineer and briefly enjoyed a lavish lifestyle, translating books to earn extra money. In the mid-1840s he wrote his first novel, *Poor Folk*, which gained him entry into St. Petersburg's literary circles. In the following years, Dostoyevsky worked as a journalist, publishing and editing several magazines of his own and later *A Writer's*

Diary, a collection of his writings. He began to travel around western Europe and developed a gambling addiction, which led to financial hardship. For a time, he had to beg for money, but he eventually became one of the most widely read and highly regarded Russian writers. His books have been translated into more than 170 languages. Dostoyevsky influenced a multitude of writers and philosophers, from Anton Chekhov and Ernest Hemingway to Friedrich Nietzsche and Jean-Paul Sartre. In his youth, Dostoyevsky enjoyed reading Nikolai Karamzin's *History of the Russian State*, which praised conservatism and Russian independence, ideas that Dostoyevsky would embrace later in life. Before his arrest for participating in the Petrashevsky Circle in 1849, Dostoyevsky remarked, "As far as I am concerned, nothing was ever more ridiculous than the idea of a republican government in Russia." In an 1881 edition of his *Diaries*, Dostoyevsky stated that the Tsar and the people should form a unity: "For the people, the tsar is not an external power, not the power of some conqueror ... but a power of all the people, an all-unifying power the people themselves desired." While critical of serfdom, Dostoyevsky was skeptical about the creation of a constitution, a concept he viewed as unrelated to Russia's history. He described it as a mere "gentleman's rule" and believed that "a constitution would simply enslave the people." He advocated social change instead, for example removal of the feudal system and a weakening of the divisions between the peasantry and the affluent classes. His ideal was a utopian, Christianized Russia where "if everyone were actively Christian, not a single social question would come up ... If they were Christians they would settle everything." He thought democracy and oligarchy were poor systems; of France he wrote, "the oligarchs are only concerned with the interest of the wealthy; the democrats, only with the interest of the poor; but the interests of society, the interest of all and the future of France as a whole—no one there bothers about these things." He maintained that political parties ultimately led to social discord. In the 1860s, he discovered Pochvennichestvo, a movement similar to Slavophilism in that it rejected Europe's culture and contemporary philosophical movements, such as nihilism and materialism.

Collected Works of Fyodor Dostoyevsky - Scholar's Choice Edition Princeton University Press

Covers "Dostoevsky's youth, encounters with Petersburg literary salons, his political adventures, imprisonment and exile in Siberia, the criminals he knew, his gambling, his love affairs, his travels in Europe, and finally his absorption in happy married life with a growing family." -- Dust jacket.

Dostoevsky Princeton University Press

After an uncomfortable and embarrassing evening at a party, the unsociable Golyadkin meets his double and soon discovers that this more charming and successful version of himself intends to take over his life and drive him to the edge of sanity.

Short Stories Cornell University Press

The description for this book, *Dostoevsky: The Years of Ordeal, 1850-1859*, will be forthcoming.

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