A Writers Diary Fyodor Dostoevsky

A Study Guide for Fyodor Dostoyevsky's "The Heavenly Christmas Tree"

Crime and Punishment is the story of a murder committed on principle, of a killer who wishes to set himself outside and above society. It is marked by Dostoevsky's own harrowing experience, and yet there are moments of wild humour. This authoritative translation comes with a challenging new introduction and helpful annotation.

Better Worlds

iboo Press House uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work. We preserve the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. All THE WORLD'S POPULAR CLASSICS are unabridged (100% Original content), designed with a nice cover, quality paper and a large font that's easy to read.

Dostoevsky Portrayed by his Wife

This book offers a new critical history of the idea of Europe from classical antiquity to the present day.

Writer's Diary Volume 1

The stories of Fyodor Dostoyevsky are collected in this anthology. A biography about the life and times of Dostoyevsky is also included. Works include: Bobok The Christmas Tree and the Wedding The Crocodile The Dream of the Ridiculous Man The Grand Inquisitor The Little Orphan The Thief

A Writer's Diary

The Russian Soul

The Dream of a Ridiculous Man

THE Gambler

Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky (11 November 1821 – 9 February 1881) was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. Dostoevsky's literary works explored human psychology in the troubled political, social, and spiritual atmosphere of 19th-century Russia, and engaged with a variety of philosophical and religious themes. He became one of the most widely read and highly regarded Russian writers. His writings were widely read both within and beyond his native Russia and influenced an equally great number of later writers, including Russians like Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and Anton Chekhov, as well as philosophers such as Friedrich Nietzsche and Jean-Paul Sartre. This book, first published in its present form in 1926, contains portions of the Diary of Dostoevsky's second wife, Nona Dostoevskaia, the rough notes of her Reminiscences, and copies of Fyodor Dostoevsky's letters to her from 1866 to 1881. All of these, in her own handwriting, were found in August 1922 and delivered by the Commissar of Education in Georgia (in the Caucasus) to the directors of the Moscow Archives, and serve to provide a clear portrait of Dostoevsky's wife during the last fourteen years of his life. "Mrs. Dostoevsky, with her practical mind, abounding energy, indomitable will and capacity for seeing things through when once a decision was made, is here revealed as the true complement of Dostoevsky, who was rather incompetent in practical affairs."—Prefatory Note The book is also beautifully illustrated with 4 full-page plates.

The Possessed

"A study of the phenomenon of suicide, both actual and spiritual, in the major fictional works of Fyodor Dostoevsky and Walker Percy, drawing lines of continuity between the two authors and noting their differences. In the epilogue, Desmond offers a Christian counter-vision to the 'suicidal' ethos he has documented"—
Siberia and compulsory service in the army. As Bird illuminates how these grueling experiences contributed to the writing of novels like Notes from the Underground, he also describes how they instilled in the author a craving for social justice and quest for form that spurred his literary achievements. A fascinating look at this major writer, Fyodor Dostoevsky will pique the interest of any lover of literature.

**The Stories of Fyodor Dostoevsky**

Winner of the AATSEEL Outstanding Translation Award This is the first paperback edition of the complete collection of writings that has been called Dostoevsky's boldest experiment with literary form; it is a uniquely encyclopedic forum of fictional and nonfictional genres. The Diary's radical format was matched by the extreme range of its contents. In a single frame it incorporated an astonishing variety of material: short stories; humorous sketches; reports on sensational crimes; historical predictions; portraits of famous people; autobiographical pieces; and plans for stories, some of which were never written while others appeared in the Diary itself.

**Fyodor Dostoevsky, Walker Percy, and the Age of Suicide**

A Study Guide for Fyodor Dostoevsky's "The Heavenly Christmas Tree," excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Short Stories for Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Short Stories for Students for all of your research needs.

**Fyodor Dostoevsky**

In these last, postum uitgegeven verzameling verhalen reflecteert Solzjenitsyn op de twintigste eeuw en poogt hij de holosomaal Sovjetmacht te doorgronden. Hij schrijft in een unieke, egenzinnige stijl, en zijn karakter doen niet zo echt aan als de historische gebeurtenissen waarvan zij deel uitmaken. De negen verhalen in deze bundel schreef Solzjenitsyn na zijn triomfantelijke terugkeer naar Rusland in 1994. De verhalen beslaan de hele twintigste-eeuwse Russische geschiedenis: van de Eerste Wereldoorlog, de revolutie en de burgeroorlog tot aan het uiteenvallen van de Sovjetunie en de daaropvolgende bestuurlijke chaos. Solzjenitsyn verhalen laten zien hoe de schrijver onderdeel is van die complexe geschiedenis, maar tegelijkertijd hoezeer hij door die geschiedenis is gevormd.

**The Russian Soul: Selections from a Writer's Diary**

Traces the dramatic life of the Russian novelist, attempts to depict his complex personality, and assesses the influence of his life on his work.

**Delphi Complete Works of Fyodor Dostoevsky (Illustrated)**

Through an analysis of suicide in Fyodor Dostoevsky's writings, Amy D. Ronner illustrates how his implicit awareness of self-homicide pre-figured theories of prominent suicidologists, shaped both his philosophy and craft as a writer, and forged a ligature between artistry and the pluripotent impulse to self-analitii.

**The Diary of a Writer**

More than a century after his death in 1881, Fyodor Dostoevsky continues to fascinate readers and reviewers. Countless studies of his writing have been published—more than a dozen in the past few years alone. In this important new work, Thomas Marullo provides a diary-portrait of Dostoevsky's early years drawn from the 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. Marullo's exhaustive search of published materials on Dostoevsky sheds light on many unexplored corners of Dostoevsky's childhood, adolescence, and youth. Speakers of excerpts are given maximum freedom: Anything they said about the writer—the good and the bad, the truth and the lies—are included, with extensive footnotes providing correcives, counter-arguments, and other pertinent information. The first part of this volume, "All in the Family," focuses on Dostoevsky's early formation and schooling, i.e., his time in city and country, and his ties to his family, particularly his parents. The second section, "To Petersburg," features Dostoevsky's early days in Russia's imperial city, his years at the Main Engineering Academy, and the death of his father. The third part, "Darkness before Dawn," deals with the writer's youthful struggles and stirnings, culminating in the success of his work, Poor Folk. This clear and comprehensive portrait of one of the world's greatest writers will appeal to students, teachers, and scholars of Dostoevsky's early life, as well as general readers interested in Dostoevsky, literature, and history.

**White Nights**

The House of the Dead is a semi-autobiographical novel published in 1861-2 in the journal Vremya by Russian author Fyodor Dostoevsky, which portrays the life of convicts in a Siberian prison camp. The novel has also been published under the titles Memoirs from the House of the Dead and Notes from the Dead House (or Notes from a Dead House). The book is a loosely-knit collection of facts, events and philosophical discussion organized by "themes" rather than as a continuous story. Dostoevsky himself spent four years in exile in such a camp following his conviction for involvement in the Petrashevsky Circle. This experience allowed him to describe with great authenticity the conditions of prison life and the characters of the convicts.

**The Brothers Karamazov by Fyodor Dostoevsky — Delphi Classics (Illustrated)**

Widely regarded as one of the greatest psychologists in world literature, Fyodor Dostoevsky crafted unique literary works that explored the psychology of the troubled political, social and spiritual atmosphere of nineteenth century Russia. This comprehensive eBook presents the complete works of Dostoevsky, with numerous illustrations, rare texts appearing in digital print for the first time, informative introductions and the usual Delphi bonus material. (Version 9) * Beautifully illustrated with images relating to Dostoevsky's life and works * Concise introductions to the novels and other texts * ALL 15 novels, with individual contents tables * Images of how the books were first printed, giving your eBook a taste of the original texts * Excellent formatting of the texts * 20 short stories, with rare tales available in no other collection * Easily locate the short stories you want to read * Includes Dostoevsky's journal and letters — spend hours exploring the author's personal correspondence * Special criticism section, with essays evaluating Dostoevsky's contribution to literature * Scholarly ordering of texts into chronological order and literary genres * UPDATED with corrected texts, new images and introductions Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to browse through our range of exciting titles CONTENTS: The Novels POOR FOLK THE DOUBLE NETOCHKA NEZVANOVA UNCLE'S DREAM THE VILLAGE OF STEPANCHIKOVO THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV The Diary of a Writer THE HOUSE OF THE DEAD THE SOVIET SOUL THE CRIME OF SHERBINKA IDIOT THE PERMANENT HUSBAND THE POSSESSED THE RAW YOUTH THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV The Short Stories MR.
A Gentle Spirit

Go out and purchase volumes 1 (see the December 1993 R&R Book News) and 2 immediately. Dostoyevsky's Diary—an amalgam of fiction, anecdotes, reminiscences, portraits of famous people, autobiography, polemic, sketches, reports on sensational crimes, historical predictions, and plans for stories—is a fascinating experiment in literary form and absolutely compelling reading, when presented in a translation as clear as that of Kenneth Lunts, who also provides the annotations. Volume 2 includes a comprehensive index to the Diary. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

The Idea of Europe

A groundbreaking history of the Big Questions that dominated the nineteenth century. In the early nineteenth century, a new age began: the age of questions. In the Eastern and Belgian questions, as much as in the slavery, worker, social, woman, and Jewish questions, contemporaries saw not interjectives to be answered but problems to be solved. Alexis de Toocceville, Victor Hugo, Karl Marx, Frederick Douglass, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Rosa Luxemburg, and Adolf Hitler were among the many who put their pens to the task. The Age of Questions asks how the question form arose, what trajectory it followed, and why it provoked such high excitement for over a century. Was there a family resemblance between questions? Have they disappeared, or are they on the rise again in our time? In this pioneering book, Holly Case undertakes a stunningly original analysis, presenting, chapter by chapter, seven distinct arguments and frameworks for understanding the age. She considers whether it was marked by a progressive quest for emancipation (of women, slaves, Jews, laborers, and others); a steady, inexorable march toward genocide and the "Final Solution"; or a movement toward federation and the dissolution of boundaries. Or was it simply a farm, a false frenzy dreamed up by publicists eager to sell subscriptions? As the arguments clash, patterns emerge and sharpen until the age reveals its full and peculiar nature. Turning convention on its head with meticulous and astonishingly broad scholarship, The Age of Questions illuminates how patterns of thinking shape history.

A Writer's Diary

The Gambler is a short novel by Fyodor Dostoevsky about a young tutor in the employment of a formerly wealthy Russian general.

Schrijversdaagboek

The Diary of a Writer

Polzunkov

I will say at once that Stepan Trofimovich had always filled a particular rôle among us, that of the progressive patriot, so to say, and he was passionately fond of playing the part—so much so that I really believe he could not have existed without it. Not that he would put him on a level with an actor at a theatre, God forbid, for I really have a respect for him. This may all have been the effect of habit, or rather, more exactly of a generous propensity he had from his earliest years for indulging in an agreeable day-dream in which he figured as a picturesque public character. He fondly loved, for instance, his position as a "persecuted" man and, so to speak, an "exile." There is a sort of traditional glamour about those two little words that fascinated him once for all and, exciting him gradually in his own opinion, raised him in the course of years to a lofty pedestal very gratifying to vanity. In an English satire of the last century, Gulliver, returning from the land of the Liliputians where the people were only three or four inches high, had grown so accustomed to consider himself a giant among them, that as he walked along the streets of London he could not help crying out to carriages and passers-by to be careful and get out of his way for fear he should crush them, imagining that they were little and he was still a giant. He was laughed at and abused for it, and rough coachmen even lashed at the giant with their whips. Was that just? What may not be done by habit? Habit had brought Stepan Trofimovich almost to the same position, but in a more innocent and inoffensive form, if one may use such expressions, for he was a most excellent man. I am even inclined to suppose that towards the end he had been entirely forgotten everywhere; but still it cannot be said that his name had never been known. It is beyond question that he had at one time belonged to a certain distinguished constellation of celebrated leaders of the last generation, and at one time—though only for the briefest moment—his name was pronounced by every Russian person of that day almost as though they were on a level with the names of Tchadatchev, of Byskinsky, of Granovsky, and of Herszen, who had only just begun to write abroad. But Stepan Trofimovich's activity ceased almost at the moment it began, owing, so to say, to a "vortex of combined circumstances." And would you believe it? It turned out afterwards that there had been no "vortex" and even no "circumstances," at least in that connection. I only learned the other day to my intense amazement, though on the most unimpeachable authority, that Stepan Trofimovich had lived among us in our province not as a "viable" as we were accustomed to believe, and had never even been under police supervision at all. Such is the force of imagination! All his life he sincerely believed that in certain spheres he was a constant cause of apprehension, that every step he took was watched and noted, and that each one of the three governors who succeeded one another during twenty years in our province came with special and uneasy ideas concerning him, which had, by higher powers, been impressed upon each before anything else, on receiving the appointment. Had anyone assured the honest man on the most irrefutable grounds that he had nothing to be afraid of, he would certainly have been offended. Yet Stepan Trofimovich was a most intelligent and gifted man, even, so to say, a man of science, though indeed, in science well, in fact he had not done such great things in science. I believe indeed he had done nothing at all. But that's very often the case, of course, with men of science among us in Russia.

Mr. Prohartschin

The essential entries from Dostoyevsky's complete Diary, called his boldest experiment in literary form, are now available in this abridged edition; it is a uniquely encyclopedic form of fictional and nonfictional genres. A Writer's Diary begins as a column in a literary journal, but by 1876 Dostoevsky was able to bring it out as a complete monthly publication with himself as an editor, publisher, and sole contributor, suspending work on The Brothers Karamazov to do so. The Diary's radical format was matched by the extreme range of its contents. In a single frame it incorporated an astonishing variety of material: short stories; humorous sketches; reports on sensational crimes; historical predictions; portraits of famous people; autobiographical pieces; and plans for stories, some of which were never written while others appeared later in the Diary itself. A range of authorial and narrative voices and stances and an elaborate scheme of allusions and cross-references preserve and present Dostoevsky's conception of his work as a literary whole. Selected from the two-volume set, this abridged edition of A Writer's Diary appears in a single paperback volume, along with a new condensed introduction by editor Gary Saul Morson.

Crime and Punishment

Get Free A Writers Diary Fyodor Dostoyevsky
"The Dream of a Ridiculous Man" (Russian: ??? ????????? ?????????, Son smeshnovo cheloveka) is a short story by Fyodor Dostoyevsky written in 1877. It chronicles the experiences of a man who decides that there is nothing of any value in the world. Slipping into nihilism with the "terrible anguish" he is determined to commit suicide. A chance encounter with a young girl, however, begins the man on a journey that re-instills a love for his fellow man. It was first published in A Writer's Diary.

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.

Bobok - From Somebody's Diary

"Bobok" is a 1873 short story by Russian author Fyodor Dostoyevsky. It is presented as the diaries of Ivan Ilyich Vavilov, a writer who goes to a funeral where he falls into deep contemplation. After a while, he begins to hear the voices of the recently dead, listening to their conversations about card games and political scandals. His epiphany also learns that it is the "inaudible" of consciousness that enables them to communicate in the grave, which they can do for up to a year. However, what he goes on to hear leaves him with a great sense of sadness and disappointment. Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky (1821 – 1881) was a Russian novelist, essayist, short story writer, journalist, and philosopher. His literature examines human psychology during the turbulent social, spiritual and political atmosphere of 19th-century Russia, and engage with a variety of philosophical and religious themes. His 1864 novel Notes from Underground is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. Many vintage books such as this are increasingly scarce and expensive. We are republishing this volume now in an affordable, modern, high-quality edition complete with a specially-commissioned new biography of the author.

Abrikoten op sap

"White Nights" is a short story by Fyodor Dostoevsky, originally published in 1848, early in the writer's career. Like many of Dostoevsky's stories, "White Nights" is told in first person by a nameless narrator; the narrator is living in Saint Petersburg and suffers from loneliness. He gets to know and falls in love with a young woman, but the love remains unrequited as the woman misses her lover with whom she is finally reunited.

Fyodor Dostoevsky

A Gentle Spirit is a classic short story by the great Russian author, Fyodor Dostoevsky. Oh, while she is still here, it is still all right; I go up and look at her every minute; but tomorrow they will take her away - and how shall I be left alone? Now she is on the table in the drawing-room, they put two card tables together, the coffin will be here tomorrow - white, pure white "gros de Naples" - but that's not it.

White Nights: and Other Stories

Polzunov is a work by Fyodor Dostoevsky. Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky (11 November 1821 – 9 February 1881), sometimes transliterated Dostoevsky, was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist, and philosopher. Dostoevsky'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 novel Notes from Underground is considered to be one of the first works of existentialist literature. Born in Moscow in 1821, Dostoevsky 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, Dostoevsky 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. Dostoevsky influenced a multitude of writers and philosophers, from Anton Chekhov and Ernest Hemingway to Friedrich Nietzsche and Jean-Paul Sartre. In his youth, Dostoevsky enjoyed reading Nikolai Karamzin's History of the Russian State, which praised conservatism and Russian independence, ideas that Dostoevsky would embrace later in life. Before his arrest for participating in the Petrashevsky Circle in 1849, Dostoevsky 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, Dostoevsky 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, Dostoevsky 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

The Complete Works of Fyodor Dostoevsky: Notes from Underground, Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, Demons, The Brothers Karamazov

The House of the Dead

A zeer uitgebreide keuze uit de dagboeken van misschien wel de meest invloedrijke schrijfster van deze eeuw. Een levendig, onthullend portret van de jaren twintig en dertig en een unieke kijk op een

The Age of Questions

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Get Free A Writers Diary Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Brothers Mikhail and Fyodor Dostoevsky dream about writing when they were young, but their father believed that writer's work wouldn't be able to provide material well-being for his sons, so he brought them to the engineering faculty. But they were still determined to write, and they even prepared a manuscript of their own. "If I was ordained a priest, I would have been a very bad one," Dostoevsky recalled. His younger brother, Fyodor Dostoevsky was admitted to the classic of Russian literature and one of the best novelists of the world significance only after his death. His works influenced a lot the world literature, and the most famous novels of the writer were included to the best 100 books of the Norwegian book club. Contents: The Idiot - Crime and Punishment - The Brothers Karamazov - The Insulted and the Injured - Notes from the Underground - The Grand Inquisitor - The Possessed - The Gambler - Poor Folk - Uncle's Dream - The Permanent Husband - An Honest Thief

A Writer's Diary: 1873-1876

Mr. Prohartchin is a work by Fyodor Dostoevsky. Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky (11 November 1821 – 9 February 1881), sometimes transliterated Dostoyevsky, was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher. Dostoevsky'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), 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, Dostoevsky 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, Dostoevsky 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 highly regarded Russian writers. His books have been translated into more than 170 languages. Dostoevsky influenced a multitude of writers and philosophers, from Anton Chekhov and Ernest Hemingway to Friedrich Nietzsche and Jean-Paul Sartre. In his youth, Dostoevsky enjoyed reading Nikolai Karamzin's History of the Russian State, which praised conservatism and Russian independence, ideas that Dostoevsky would embrace later in life. Before his arrest for participating in the Petrashevsky Circle in 1849, Dostoevsky 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, Dostoevsky 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 conquering hero, but a power of all the people, an all-unifying power the people themselves desired."

The Diary of a Writer. F.M. Dostoevsky

Better Worlds: Education, Art, and Utopia provides a fresh examination of utopia and education. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach and drawing on literature and the visual arts as well as traditional non-fiction sources, the authors explore utopia not as a model of social perfection but as the active, imaginative building of better worlds. Utopia, they argue, lies at the heart of education, and addressing such questions demands attention not just to matters of theoretical principle but to the particulars of everyday life and learning. Taking utopia seriously in educational thought also involves a reconsideration of that which is dystopian. Utopia, this book suggests, is not something that is fixed, fixed, or ever fully realized; instead, it must be constantly recreated, and education, as an ongoing process of reflection, action, and transformation, has a central role to play in this process.

Dostoevsky in Love

"The Dream of a Ridiculous Man" is a short story by Fyodor Dostoevsky written in 1877. It chronicles the experiences of a man who decides that there is nothing of any value in the world and is therefore determined to commit suicide. A chance encounter with a young girl, however, begins the man on a journey that re-instills a love for his fellow man. It was first published in A Writer's Diary.

A Writer's Diary Volume 2

This eBook features the unabridged text of 'The Brothers Karamazov' from the bestselling edition of 'The Complete Works of Fyodor Dostoevsky'. Having established their name as the leading publisher of classic literature and art, Delphi Classics produce publications that are individually crafted with superior formatting, while introducing many rare texts for the first time in digital print. The Delphi Classics edition of Dostoevsky includes original annotations and illustrations relating to the life and works of the author, as well as individual tables of contents, allowing you to navigate eBooks quickly and easily. eBook features: The complete unabridged text of 'The Brothers Karamazov' beautifully illustrated with images related to Dostoevsky's works * Individual contents table, allowing easy navigation around the eBook * Excellent formatting of the text. Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to learn more about our wide range of titles. The Dream of a Ridiculous Man

Joseph Frank's award-winning, five-volume Dostoevsky is widely recognized as the best biography of the writer in any language—and one of the greatest literary biographies of the past half-century. Now Frank's monumental, 2500-page work has been skillfully abridged and condensed into this single, highly readable volume with a new preface by the author. Carefully preserving the original work's acclaimed narrative style and combination of biography, intellectual history, and literary criticism, Dostoevsky: A Writer in His Time illuminates the writer's works—from his first novel Poor Folk to Crime and Punishment and The Brothers Karamazov—by setting them in their personal, historical, and above all ideological context. More than a biography in the usual sense, this is a cultural history of nineteenth-century Russia, providing both a rich picture of the world in which Dostoevsky lived and a major reinterpretation of his life and work.

Dostoevsky as Suicidologist

"A daring and mesmerizing twist on the art of biography" — Douglas Smith, author of Rasputin: The Biography 'Anyone who loves [Dostoevsky's] novels will be fascinated by this book' — Row Prideaux, author of I Am Dynamite! A Life of Friedrich Nietzsche Dostoevsky'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. Somewh...