

Chapter 1 : Full text of "Report of the President of Harvard College and Reports of Departments"

Ivan Sergeyevich Turgenev was born in Oryol (modern-day Oryol Oblast, Russia) to noble Russian parents Sergei Nikolaevich Turgenev (), a colonel in the Russian cavalry who took part in the Patriotic War of , and Varvara Petrovna Turgeneva (née Lutovinova;).

At the age of 26 she inherited a huge fortune from him. Ivan, his brothers Nicolai and Sergei were raised by their mother, a very educated, but authoritarian woman, in the Spasskoe-Lutovinovo family estate that was granted to their ancestor Ivan Ivanovich Lutovinov by Ivan the Terrible. She surrounded her sons with foreign governesses; thus Ivan became fluent in French, German, and English. When he was four, the family made a trip through Germany and France. In the Turgenevs moved to Moscow to give their children a proper education. During that time his father died from kidney stone disease , followed by his younger brother Sergei who died from epilepsy. Turgenev was impressed with German society and returned home believing that Russia could best improve itself by incorporating ideas from the Age of Enlightenment. Like many of his educated contemporaries, he was particularly opposed to serfdom. In , Turgenev started his career in the Russian civil service and spent two years working for the Ministry of Interior " When Turgenev was a child, a family serf had read to him verses from the Rossiad of Mikhail Kheraskov , a celebrated poet of the 18th century. During the latter part of his life, Turgenev did not reside much in Russia: He was tall and broad-shouldered, but was timid, restrained, and soft-spoken. When Turgenev was 19, while traveling on a steamboat in Germany, the boat caught fire and Turgenev reacted in a cowardly manner. Rumors circulated in Russia and followed him for his entire career, providing the basis for his story " A Fire at Sea ". His closest literary friend was Gustave Flaubert , with whom he shared similar social and aesthetic ideas. Both rejected extremist right and left political views, and carried a nonjudgmental, although rather pessimistic, view of the world. Turgenev, unlike Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky, lacked religious motives in his writings, representing the more social aspect to the reform movement. He was considered to be an agnostic. While traveling together in Paris, Tolstoy wrote in his diary, "Turgenev is a bore. The two did not speak for 17 years, but never broke family ties. Dostoyevsky parodies Turgenev in his novel *The Devils* through the character of the vain novelist Karmazinov, who is anxious to ingratiate himself with the radical youth. Turgenev receiving honorary doctorate, Oxford , Turgenev occasionally visited England, and in the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. In January , an aggressive malignant tumor liposarcoma was removed from his suprapubic region, but by then the tumor had metastasized in his upper spinal cord , causing him intense pain during the final months of his life. On 3 September , Turgenev died of a spinal abscess , a complication of the metastatic liposarcoma, in his house at Bougival near Paris. His remains were taken to Russia and buried in Volkovo Cemetery in St. Most of the stories were published in a single volume in , with others being added in later editions. The book is credited with having influenced public opinion in favour of the abolition of serfdom in In , when his first major novels of Russian society were still to come, Turgenev wrote an obituary for Nikolai Gogol , intended for publication in the Saint Petersburg Gazette. The key passage reads: What Russian heart is not shaken by those three words? He is gone, that man whom we now have the right the bitter right, given to us by death to call great. The censor was dismissed; but Turgenev was held responsible for the incident, imprisoned for a month, and then exiled to his country estate for nearly two years. It was during this time that Turgenev wrote his short story *Mumu* "" in The story tells a tale of a deaf and mute peasant who is forced to drown the only thing in the world which brings him happiness, his dog Mumu. This work was later applauded by John Galsworthy who claimed, "no more stirring protest against tyrannical cruelty was ever penned in terms of art. Sokolov, s While he was still in Russia in the early s, Turgenev wrote several novellas povesti in Russian: In the s and early s, during the rule of Tsar Nicholas I , the political climate in Russia was stifling for many writers. This is evident in the despair and subsequent death of Gogol , and the oppression, persecution, and arrests of artists, scientists, and writers. During this time, thousands of Russian intellectuals, members of the intelligentsia , emigrated to Europe. Among them were Alexander Herzen and Turgenev himself, who moved to Western Europe in , although this decision probably

had more to do with his fateful love for Pauline Viardot than anything else. The following years produced the novel *Rudin* , the story of a man in his thirties, who is unable to put his talents and idealism to any use in the Russia of Nicholas I. *Rudin* is also full of nostalgia for the idealistic student circles of the s. Following the thoughts of the influential critic Vissarion Belinsky, Turgenev abandoned Romantic idealism for a more realistic style. Belinsky defended sociological realism in literature; Turgenev portrayed him in *Yakov Pasinkov* . During the period of Turgenev wrote some of his finest stories as well as the first four of his novels: *Great influences on these works are derived from his love of Pauline and his experiences with his mother, who controlled over serfs with the same strict demeanor in which she raised him. In Turgenev wrote the novel A Nest of the Gentry* " " also full of nostalgia for the irretrievable past and of love for the Russian countryside. Alexander II ascended the Russian throne in , and the political climate became more relaxed. In , inspired by reports of positive social changes, Turgenev wrote the novel *On the Eve* "" published , portraying the Bulgarian revolutionary Insarov. The following year saw the publication of one of his finest novellas, *First Love* " " , which was based on bitter-sweet childhood memories, and the delivery of his speech " *Hamlet and Don Quixote* " , at a public reading in Saint Petersburg in aid of writers and scholars suffering hardship. It is worth noting that Dostoyevsky, who had just returned from exile in Siberia , was present at this speech, for eight years later he was to write *The Idiot* , a novel whose tragic hero, Prince Myshkin , resembles Don Quixote in many respects. The novel examined the conflict between the older generation, reluctant to accept reforms, and the nihilistic youth. In the central character, Bazarov, Turgenev drew a classical portrait of the mid-nineteenth-century nihilist. As a consequence he also lost the majority of his readers. Many radical critics at the time with the notable exception of Dimitri Pisarev did not take *Fathers and Sons* seriously; and, after the relative critical failure of his masterpiece, Turgenev was disillusioned and started to write less. His last substantial work attempting to do justice to the problems of contemporary Russian society, *Virgin Soil* "" , was published in . Stories of a more personal nature, such as *Torrents of Spring* " " , *King Lear of the Steppes* " " , and *The Song of Triumphant Love* " " , were also written in these autumnal years of his life. He knew that the Russian reader wanted to be told what to believe and how to live, expected to be provided with clearly contrasted values, clearly distinguishable heroes and villains Turgenev remained cautious and skeptical; the reader is left in suspense, in a state of doubt: Turgenev was closer in temperament to his friends Gustave Flaubert and Theodor Storm , the North German poet and master of the novella form, who also often dwelt on memories of the past and evoked the beauty of nature. Nabokov stated that Turgenev "is not a great writer, though a pleasant one", and ranked him fourth among nineteenth-century Russian prose writers, behind Tolstoy, Gogol, and Anton Chekhov , but ahead of Dostoyevsky. *Rudin* â€™ Nakanune , English translation: *On the Eve* â€™ *Ottsy i deti* ; English translation: *Fathers and Sons* â€™ *Dym* ; English translation: *Smoke* â€™ *Veshniye vody* ; English translation: *Torrents of Spring* â€™ *Nov* ; English translation: *Virgin Soil* Selected shorter fiction[edit] Ivan Turgenev hunting by Nikolai Dmitriev-Orenburgsky private collection â€™ *Dnevnik lishnevo cheloveka* ; novella, English translation: *The Diary of a Superfluous Man* â€™ *Zapiski okhotnika* ; collection of stories, English translations: *Asya or Annouchka* â€™ *Pervaya lyubov* ; novella, English translation: *First Love* â€™ *Pesn torzhestvuyushchey lyubvi* ; novella, English translation:

Chapter 2 : The Vintage News - The Vintage News site

Books by Ivan Sergeevich Turgenev, Povesti i rasskazy, ; NovÉ¹, Pop, Memoirs d'un seigneur russe, The Vintage Targenev, Old Portraits, Punin And Baburin, Polnoe sobranÄ«e sochinenÄ«Ä- I.S. Turgeneva, AusgewÄhlte Werke.

Chapter 3 : Ivan Sergeevich Turgenev | Open Library

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Chapter 4 : Full text of "OsvĚta: Listy pro rozhled v umĚnĚ-, vĚdĚ a politice"

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Chapter 5 : Ivan Turgenev - Wikipedia

Ekaterina "Evpraksia" Mikhailovna Khrushchov was born circa , at birth place, to Mikhail Mikhailovich Turgenev and Anna "Ekaterina" Bogdanovna Turgenev. Ekaterina had 3 brothers: Nikolay Mikhailovich Turgenev and 2 other siblings.

Chapter 6 : Shopping Center | Houston TX | Shop Village

Ivan Turgenev Ivan Turgenev, - Ivan, 1818-1882, Turgenev, Ivanovich was born on month day , at birth place, to Sergey, Ivanovich and Ekaterina, Bogdanovna and 1 other sibling.