

Anna Karenina Universale Economica I Classici

Slavery in the Development of the Americas brings together work from leading historians and economic historians of slavery. The essays cover various aspects of slavery and the role of slavery in the development of the southern United States, Brazil, Cuba, the French and Dutch Caribbean, and elsewhere in the Americas. Some essays explore the emergence of the slave system, and others provide important insights about the operation of specific slave economics. There are reviews of slave markets and prices, and discussions of the efficiency and distributional aspects of slavery. Perspectives are brought on the transition from slavery and subsequent adjustments, and the volume contains the work of prominent scholars, many of whom have been pioneers in the study of slavery in the Americas.

"Anna Karenina" is the tragic story of Countess Anna Karenina, a married noblewoman and socialite, and her affair with the affluent Count Vronsky. The novel explores a diverse range of topics throughout its approximately one thousand pages. Some of these topics include an evaluation of the feudal system that existed in Russia at the time—politics, not only in the Russian government but also at the level of the individual characters and families, religion, morality, gender and social class. Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910) was a Russian writer who is regarded as one of the greatest authors of all time. Born to an aristocratic Russian family in 1828, he is best known for the novels *War and Peace* (1869) and *Anna Karenina* (1877), often cited as pinnacles of realist fiction. Constance Garnett (1861–1946) was an English translator of nineteenth-century Russian literature. Garnett was one of the first English translators of Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevsky and Anton Chekhov and introduced them on a wide basis to the English-speaking public.

Un uomo di nome Pozdnysev durante un viaggio in treno confessa a uno sconosciuto la propria colpa segreta. Ricorda di aver presentato alla moglie un avventuriero, gran seduttore e abile musicista, dando così inizio a un gioco che si rivelerà tragicamente beffardo. Via via sempre più sospettoso una sera, mentre la coppia esegue in perfetta sintonia la Sonata a Kreutzer di Beethoven, Pozdnysev accantona ogni dubbio. Spinto dalla gelosia uccide la moglie per un tradimento in realtà mai avvenuto e senza rendersi conto del terribile malinteso. Pubblicata nel 1891 dopo numerose revisioni, la Sonata a Kreutzer è tra le opere più significative dell'ultimo Tolstoj. Dura requisitoria contro le ipocrisie nascoste della vita coniugale, racconto quasi dostoevskiano per la ricerca delle motivazioni più oscure dei gesti umani, si presenta come la testimonianza spietata di una storia che potrebbe essere vera.

Professor Freeborn's book is an attempt to identify and define the evolution of a particular kind of novel in Russian and Soviet literature: the revolutionary novel. This genre is a uniquely Russian phenomenon and one that is of central importance in Russian literature. The study begins with a consideration of Turgenev's masterpiece *Fathers and Children* and traces the evolution of the revolutionary novel through to its most important development a century later in Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago* and the emergence of a dissident literature in the Soviet Union. Professor Freeborn examines the particular phases of the genre's development, and in particular the development after 1917: the early fiction which explored the relationship between revolution and instinct, such as Pil'nyak's *The Naked Year*; the first attempts at mythmaking in Leonov's *The Badgers* and Furmanov's *Chapayev*; the next phase, in which novelists turned to the investigation of ideas, exemplified most notably by Zamyatin's *We*; the resumption of the classical approach in such works as Olesha's *Envy*, which explore the interaction between the individual and society. and finally the appearance of the revolutionary epic in Gorky's *The Life of Klim Samgin*, Sholokhov's *Quiet Flows the Don*, and Alexey Tolstoy's *The Road to Calvary*. Professor Freeborn also examines the way this kind of novel has undergone change in response to revolutionary change; and he shows how an important feature of this process has been the implicit assumption that the revolutionary novel is distinguished by its right to pass an objective, independent judgement on revolution and the revolutionary image of man. This is a comprehensive and challenging study of a uniquely Russian tradition of writing, which draws on a great range of novels, many of them little-known in the West. As with other titles in this series all quotations have been translated.

“Nella mia ricerca di una risposta al problema della vita io provavo esattamente lo stesso sentimento di un uomo che si sia smarrito in un bosco.” Lev N. Tolstoj “La confessione è l'opera che spezza esattamente in due la vita creativa di Lev Nikolaevič Tolstoj separando nettamente il 'primo' dal 'secondo' Tolstoj, ossia quello precedente e quello posteriore alla conversione. Composto tra il 1879 e il 1882, dopo *Anna Karenina* e prima della *Sonata a Kreutzer* e di *Resurrezione*, questo piccolo libro segna meglio di ogni altro il momento della conversione del grande scrittore. Anche se nelle posteriori opere religiose, come *La vera vita*, *Il regno di Dio è in voi*, e altre ancora, Tolstoj si sforzerà di definire più esattamente l'essenza della propria fede, è senza dubbio nella *Confessione* che le motivazioni del rivolgimento che divide così nettamente la vita dello scrittore sono esposte nel modo più preciso e anche più convincente. Nelle opere religiose successive si avverte, infatti, soprattutto lo sforzo di sistematizzare il pensiero, di trarre conclusioni, di convincere e fare opera di apostolato della nuova fede. Nella *Confessione*, pur nella convinzione che il racconto delle proprie esperienze possa essere utile al lettore, Tolstoj si preoccupa soprattutto di rendere nel modo più autentico e immediato il corso dei suoi pensieri e dei suoi sentimenti, senza mai sacrificare la sincerità e l'immediatezza ad esigenze sistematiche o al desiderio di convincere. La confessione assume così un andamento drammatico che ci mostra il pensiero stesso nel suo farsi, attraverso l'analisi delle motivazioni e delle suggestioni che sono all'origine del processo intellettuale.” (dalla Postfazione di G. Pacini)

“Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way. Everything was in confusion in the Oblonskys' house. The wife had discovered that the husband was carrying on an intrigue with a French girl, who had been a governess in their family, and she had announced to her husband that she could not go on living in the same house with him. This position of affairs had now lasted three days, and not only the husband and wife themselves, but all the members of their family and household, were

painfully conscious of it. Every person in the house felt that there was no sense in their living together, and that the stray people brought together by chance in any inn had more in common with one another than they, the members of the family and household of the Oblonskys."

"Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way," writes Tolstoy in his literary masterpiece *Anna Karenina*. Commonly regarded as one of the greatest realist novels ever written, Tolstoy himself saw it as his first true novel. The novel was not well received by critics when first published, but Tolstoy's fellow Russian greats all considered it a great work of art.

A magnificent story, that amalgamates classical sensuality and rebelliousness against the prevailing customs, is presented here. This novel is a unique example of social realism that portrays the inevitable tragedy of a wilful woman, Anna Karenina, who transgresses the conventions of society and follows her own lead.

Anna Karenina is a novel by the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, published in serial installments from 1873 to 1877 in the periodical *The Russian Messenger*. Tolstoy clashed with editor Mikhail Katkov over political issues that arose in the final installment (Tolstoy's negative views of Russian volunteers going to fight in Serbia); therefore, the novel's first complete appearance was in book form in 1878. Widely regarded as a pinnacle in realist fiction, Tolstoy considered *Anna Karenina* his first true novel, after he came to consider *War and Peace* to be more than a novel. Fyodor Dostoyevsky declared it "flawless as a work of art." His opinion was shared by Vladimir Nabokov, who especially admired "the flawless magic of Tolstoy's style," and by William Faulkner, who described the novel as "the best ever written." The novel remains popular, as demonstrated by a 2007 *Time* poll of 125 contemporary authors in which *Anna Karenina* was voted the "greatest book ever written." *Anna Karenina* is the tragic story of a married aristocrat/socialite and her affair with the affluent Count Vronsky. The story starts when she arrives in the midst of a family broken up by her brother's unbridled womanizing—something that prefigures her own later situation, though she would experience less tolerance by others. A bachelor, Vronsky is eager to marry her if she will agree to leave her husband Karenin, a senior government official, but she is vulnerable to the pressures of Russian social norms, the moral laws of the Russian Orthodox Church, her own insecurities, and Karenin's indecision. Although Vronsky and Anna go to Italy, where they can be together, they have trouble making friends. Back in Russia, she is shunned, becoming further isolated and anxious, while Vronsky pursues his social life. Despite Vronsky's reassurances, she grows increasingly possessive and paranoid about his imagined infidelity, fearing loss of control.

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Acclaimed by many as the world's greatest novel, *Anna Karenina* provides a vast panorama of contemporary life in Russia and of humanity in general. In it Tolstoy uses his intense imaginative insight to create some of the most memorable characters in all of literature. Anna is a sophisticated woman who abandons her empty existence as the wife of Karenin and turns to Count Vronsky to fulfil her passionate nature - with tragic consequences. Levin is a reflection of Tolstoy himself, often expressing the author's own views and convictions. Throughout, Tolstoy points no moral, merely inviting us not to judge but to watch. As Rosemary Edmonds comments, 'He leaves the shifting patterns of the kaleidoscope to bring home the meaning of the brooding words following the title, 'Vengeance is mine, and I will repay.'

In the 1870s Tolstoy experienced a profound moral crisis, followed by what he regarded as an equally profound spiritual awakening, as outlined in his non-fiction work *A Confession*. His literal interpretation of the ethical teachings of Jesus, centering on the Sermon on the Mount, caused him to become a fervent Christian anarchist and pacifist. Tolstoy's ideas on nonviolent resistance, expressed in such works as *The Kingdom of God Is Within You*, were to have a profound impact on such pivotal 20th-century figures as Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., and James Bevel. Table of Contents Introduction Leo Tolstoy: A Short Biography "Tolstoy the Artist" and "Tolstoy the Preacher" by Ivan Panin Books *The Kingdom of God is Within You* What I Believe The Gospel in Brief A Confession Christianity and Patriotism Reason and Religion Patriotism or Peace Letter to Ernest Howard Crosby Bethink Yourselves! Why do People Stupefy Themselves? A Letter to a Hindu Correspondences with Gandhi Persecution of Christians in Russia Help! Thoughts on God 'Thou Shalt Not Kill' Two Wars Reason and Morality Church and State Religious Relation to Life Letter to a Kind Youth Reply to Critics Reminiscences Reminiscences of Tolstoy, by His Son by Graf Ilia Lvovich Tolstoi My Visit to Tolstoy by Joseph Krauskopf Count Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy or Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) was a Russian writer who is regarded as one of the greatest authors of all time. Born to an aristocratic Russian family in 1828, he is best known for the novels *War and Peace* (1869) and *Anna Karenina* (1877) which are often cited as pinnacles of realist fiction.

"Backgrounds and Sources" includes central passages from the letters of Tolstoy and his correspondents, S. A. Tolstoy's diaries, and contemporary accounts translated by George Gibian exclusively for this Norton Critical Edition. Together these materials document Tolstoy's writing process and chronicle *Anna Karenina*'s reception upon publication during the period 1875–77. "Criticism" unites Russian and Western interpretations to present the best canonical scholarship on *Anna Karenina* written between 1877 and 1994. A wide range of perspectives is provided by Fyodor M. Dostoyevsky, Nikolai N. Strakhov, Matthew Arnold, M. S. Gromeka, D. S. Merezhkovsky, Boris Eikhenbaum, Henry Gifford and Raymond Williams, George Steiner, Lydia Ginzburg, Eduard Babaev, Gary Saul Morson, Caryl Emerson, Donna Tussing Orwin, and George Gibian. A Chronology of Tolstoy's life and an updated Selected Bibliography are also included.

Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy called his novel "*Anna Karenina*" not otherwise than "a novel from modern life." He described in great detail the "shattered world" devoid of moral unity, in which the chaos. In the novel there are no stories about great historical events, battle scenes. In it, topics that are close to each person are raised and remain unanswered. In the work of Tolstoy there are no coincidences. Representatives of secular society turn away from *Anna Karenina*, they do not risk to communicate with 'a criminal woman'. Her position becomes unbearable. And she

makes a fatal step ... Pretty illustrations by Dmitrii Rybalko provide you with new impressions from reading this legendary story.

This edition, the famous Constance Garnett translation, has been revised throughout by Leonard J. Kent and Nina Berberova. "Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." So begins Anna Karenina, Leo Tolstoy's great modern novel of an adulterous affair set against the backdrop of Moscow and St. Petersburg high society in the later half of the nineteenth century. A sophisticated woman who is respectably married to a government bureaucrat, Anna begins a passionate, all-consuming involvement with a rich army officer. Refusing to conduct a discreet affair, she scandalizes society by abandoning both her husband and her young son for Count Vronsky--with tragic consequences. Running parallel is the story of the courtship and marriage of Konstantin Levin (the melancholy nobleman who is Tolstoy's stand-in) and Princess Kitty Shcherbatsky. Levin's spiritual searching and growth reflect the religious ideals that at the time Tolstoy was evolving for himself. Taken together, the two plots embroider a vast canvas that ultimately encompasses all levels of Russian society. "Now and then Tolstoy's novel writes its own self, is produced by its matter, but its subject," noted Vladimir Nabokov. "Anna Karenina is one of the greatest love stories in world literature." As Matthew Arnold wrote in his celebrated essay on Tolstoy: "We are not to take Anna Karenina as a work of art; we are to take it as a piece of life."

PUGLIA 1956. UNA FAMIGLIA DI PROFUMIERI E UNA DI COLTIVATORI DI FIORI. UNA BAMBINA E UN BAMBINO. UN INCONTRO CHE CAMBIERÀ TANTE VITE. È l'ultimo giorno del 1955 e sulla campagna intorno a Bari cade leggera la neve, come non si vedeva da tempo. A casa Gentile c'è subbuglio: sta per nascere un bambino. Ma l'urlo della madre fa capire che qualcosa è andato storto. Per fortuna, dopo ore di paura, il Signore fa la grazia e finalmente si può festeggiare il lieto evento, e il nuovo anno. Anche perché lavorare è impossibile: fuori è tutto bianco, e gli uomini della famiglia non possono recarsi nei campi per occuparsi dei fiori che da generazioni danno da vivere ai Gentile. Gli stessi fiori che, sotto un'altra forma, danno da vivere anche ai Fiorenza, la più importante famiglia di profumieri di Bari. E infatti, appena la neve inizia a sciogliersi e campi e strade tornano agibili, dalla città parte Adriano Fiorenza, il primogenito di Claudio, il grande maestro profumiere, e va dai Gentile per ordinare fiori da cui saranno tratte le essenze. Quel giorno Adriano porta con sé sua figlia Teresa, che ha sei anni, e durante quella visita nasce un'amicizia speciale tra lei e il piccolo Michele Gentile, suo coetaneo. È un incontro importante anche per Maria, la zia di Michele, che non avendone di propri lo considera come un figlio. Capisce che il bambino, con la sua straordinaria intelligenza, non può restare in paese, e così, con l'aiuto di Adriano, Michele sarà iscritto alla stessa scuola privata di Teresa, in città. I primi giorni sono difficili, Michele si sente un pesce fuor d'acqua e oltretutto subisce le angherie classiste dei compagni, provenienti dalle migliori famiglie di Bari. Eppure, con tenacia e determinazione, riuscirà a farsi valere. E a scuola rinsalderà la sua amicizia con Teresa e conoscerà la cugina di lei, Vittoria, un poco più grande di loro, una ragazza dal carattere fiero e intraprendente... Con Acqua di sole, Bianca Rita Cataldidà vita a una meravigliosa saga familiare, popolata di personaggi indimenticabili e affascinanti, e pervasa dalle atmosfere, dai colori, addirittura dagli odori, della Puglia degli anni Cinquanta e Sessanta.

This eBook edition of "Anna Karenina" contains 2 renowned translations of the world classic. It has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Anna Karenina is the story of a married aristocrat/socialite and her affair with the affluent Count Vronsky. The story opens when she arrives in the midst of a family broken up by her brother's unbridled womanizing—something that prefigures her own later situation, though she would experience less tolerance by others. A bachelor, Vronsky is eager to marry her if she will agree to leave her husband Karenin, a senior government official, but she is vulnerable to the pressures of Russian social norms, the moral laws of the Russian Orthodox Church, her own insecurities, and Karenin's indecision. Although Vronsky and Anna go to Italy, where they can be together, they have trouble making friends. Back in Russia, she is shunned, becoming further isolated and anxious, while Vronsky pursues his social life... Widely considered a pinnacle in realist fiction, Tolstoy considered Anna Karenina his first real novel and Dostoevsky declared it to be "flawless as a work of art". His opinion was shared by Vladimir Nabokov, who especially admired "the flawless magic of Tolstoy's style", and by William Faulkner, who described the novel as "the best ever written". About the Maude translation: the translation by Aylmer Maude and Louise Shanks Maude is highly considered by scholars. This unabridged translation from the original Russian was originally published in 1918. The Maudes were classical translators of Leo Tolstoy who worked directly with the author and gained his personal endorsement. About the Garnett translation: Constance Garnett's translation of Anna Karenina is still among the best. Some scholars feel that her language is closer to the 19th-century sense of the original. Garnett translated seventy volumes of Russian prose for publication, including all of Dostoyevsky's novels.

ANNA KARENINA, the ORIGINAL 1901 English translation by Constance Garnett and written by Russian writer Leo Tolstoy (1828 - 1910) is considered as one of the greatest novels ever written and Tolstoy's first true novel. It is divided into eight parts and was initially published between the years 1873 to 1878 in a publication called "The Russian Messenger" as serial installments. The main character Anna is married into Russian aristocrat and later has a love affair with a handsome military officer Count Vronsky. Some major themes include marriage, fidelity, passion and jealousy set in nineteenth century Russian high society. This digital edition is beautifully formatted with an active Table of Contents that goes directly to each chapter and all eight parts of the story. Mermaids Classics, an imprint of Mermaids Publishing brings the very best of old book classics to a modern era of digital reading by producing high quality books in ebook format.

Anna Karenina is epic in every way. If you are struggling to remember key characters, plots or settings, BookCaps can help! This comprehensive companion to Tolstoy's novel includes chapter summaries for the 200+ chapters, informative snapshots of all major and secondary characters (with first name pronunciation to help with complicated Russian

names), and historical context about the novel. This edition also includes the full text of the novel. Get ready for the movie by revisiting this timeless classic! BookCap Study Guides do not contain text from the actual book, and are not meant to be purchased as alternatives to reading the book.

“Qual è il vero peccato di Anna, quello che non si può perdonare e che la fa consegnare alla vendetta divina? È la sua prorompente vitalità, che cogliamo in lei fin dal primo momento, da quando è appena scesa dal treno di Pietroburgo, il suo bisogno d’amore, che è anche inevitabilmente repressa sensualità; è questo il suo vero, imperdonabile peccato. Una scoperta allusione alla sotterranea presenza nel suo inconscio della propria colpevolezza è il sogno, minaccioso come un incubo che ritorna spesso nel sonno o nelle veglie angosciose, del vecchio contadino che rovista in un sacco borbottando, con l’erre moscia, certe sconnesse parole in francese: Il faut le battre le fer, le broyer, le pétrir [...]. Il ferro che il vecchio contadino vuole battere, frantumare, lavorare, cioè distruggere, è la stessa vitalità, il desiderio sessuale, l’amore colpevole e scandaloso di Anna; e così essa lo sente e lo intende come la colpa che la condanna[...]. Ed è quel vecchio a farle improvvisamente comprendere cosa deve fare: distruggere quella vitalità, e cioè distruggere se stessa per espiare la sua colpa.” Dalla Postfazione di Gianlorenzo Pacini

Tolstoy’s Anna Karenina is the story of a woman, Anna, wife of Alexei Alexandrovich Karenin. She is an apparently happily married matron of the Russian upper class. The novel begins with her attempt to smooth the troubled waters of her brother’s adulterous affair. Due to circumstances surrounding this situation she ends up in an adulterous affair of her own with a wealthy army officer, Count Vronsky. The novel is about the choices people make and the consequences of their actions in a society of strict social rules, hypocrisies and prejudices. Tolstoy weaves a story of great intricacy with a myriad of characters that move the action forward. Anna’s actions as a married woman involved in an extramarital affair eventually lead her to be outcast from her own society. She goes into an emotional decline and in time, commits suicide. The novel has a subplot about a young woman named Kitty who is courted by both Count Vronsky and a landowner, Konstantin Dmitrich Levin. She prefers Vronsky, but when she finds out about his affair with Anna, she is devastated and turns to Levin for comfort, and marries him. Their situation is a positive note in the novel - they enjoy a contented marriage. This annotated edition includes a biography and critical essay.

Anna era una brava moglie, tutto sommato. O forse no? Anna Benz, un’americana di quasi quarant’anni, vive con il marito Bruno, un banchiere svizzero, e i loro tre bambini in un sobborgo da cartolina di Zurigo. Ma nonostante la vita agiata e ben inquadrata, dentro sta cadendo a pezzi. Sempre più incapace di relazionarsi con Bruno, emotivamente distante, o addirittura con i propri pensieri e sentimenti, Anna si butta a capofitto in nuove esperienze per risvegliarsi dal torpore: un corso di tedesco, un’analisi junghiana e una serie di avventure sessuali che si concede con una facilità della quale è la prima a stupirsi. Solo nel fuoco della carne, nel pulsare del desiderio nelle vene, Anna trova la conferma di essere ancora viva, ma ben presto deve affrontare le conseguenze delle proprie azioni. Perché anche l’adulterio ha le sue leggi: lasciare un amante ha un costo e tornare a essere una brava moglie non è così semplice. Come mettere d’accordo razionalità e istinto? Come scegliere tra gli obblighi famigliari e i propri desideri più intimi? Come rinunciare a se stessa? Le tensioni e le bugie aumentano, fino a perderne il controllo. Navigando lungo il labile confine tra amore e lussuria, senso di colpa e vergogna, giusto e sbagliato, Anna scoprirà cosa succede quando si arriva al punto in cui non si può più tornare indietro. Un esordio eccezionale: intimo, intenso e scritto con la precisione di un coltellino svizzero. Un’eroina tormentata e conturbante, le cui passioni e scelte scatenano nei lettori risposte viscerali. Una moderna Anna Karenina che lotta per dare un senso alla propria vita.

Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition) “There are as many kinds of love, as there are hearts.” Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition) In the nineteenth century Russian high society, the ravishing, aristocratic Anna Karenina is married to Alexey Alexandrovitch Karenin, a senior statesman, twenty years her senior. But as her passionate and restless spirit compels her, she falls in love with Count Vronsky—a young and wealthy military officer. and now, Anna wants to break away from her cold marriage. Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition) As Karenin refuses to separate, Anna is doomed. Caught between the rigorous societal norms, laws and the Orthodox Church, she is consumed by guilt and isolation. What becomes of Anna as she is left tormented? Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition) With intricately crafted characters chafed between their passions and Russian mores, Anna Karenina explores the feudal Russia of that period. Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition) Admired to date, Tolstoy regarded it as his first true novel. it has been adapted into films, operas, ballet and television and radio dramas and continues to ensnare its audience. Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition) Widely considered one of the best novels ever written, Anna Karenina is the tragic story of the aristocratic Anna’s doomed affair with the wealthy Count Vronsky. Reflecting Russian morals of the time, as well as Tolstoy’s personal feelings on infidelity, Anna Karenina explores themes of passion and fidelity, the impact that social norms have on personal choice, and the ramifications of choosing a life outside of that deemed acceptable by society. Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition) HarperPerennial Classics brings great works of literature to life in digital format, upholding the highest standards in ebook production and celebrating reading in all its forms. Look for more titles in the HarperPerennial Classics collection to build your digital library. Described by William Faulkner as the best novel ever written and by Fyodor Dostoevsky as “flawless,” Anna Karenina tells of the doomed love affair between the sensuous and rebellious Anna and the dashing officer, Count Vronsky. Tragedy unfolds as Anna rejects her passionless marriage and thereby exposes herself to the hypocrisies of society. Set against a vast and richly textured canvas of nineteenth-century Russia, the novel’s seven major characters create a dynamic imbalance, playing out the contrasts of city and country life and all the variations on love and family happiness. Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition) While previous versions have softened the robust and sometimes shocking qualities of Tolstoy’s writing, Pevear and Volokhonsky have produced a translation true to his powerful voice. This authoritative edition, which received the PEN Translation Prize and was an Oprah Book Club™ selection, also includes an illuminating introduction and explanatory notes. Beautiful, vigorous, and eminently readable, this Anna Karenina will be the definitive text for fans of the film and generations to come. This Penguin Classics Deluxe Edition also features French flaps and deckle-edged paper. Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition) For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions

and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators. Anna Karenina: (Classics Deluxe Edition)

Scarlet Letters explores the fascination exerted by adultery throughout the long history of western cultures. Critics from the UK, USA and Australia, working in a variety of specialisms, have contributed to this substantial new collection of close readings and wider contextualisations. As well as focusing on the bourgeois nineteenth century as the high age of representations of adultery, the book offers historicist and psychoanalytic analyses of texts ranging from the Amphitryon myth to Fatal Attraction and The Piano .

This eBook features the unabridged text of 'Anna Karenina' from the bestselling edition of 'The Complete Works of Leo Tolstoy'. 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 Tolstoy 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 'Anna Karenina' * Beautifully illustrated with images related to Tolstoy'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

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Why Delegate? explores and develops the logic of delegation, showing its wide application in our private and public lives in an accessible way. Mitchell modifies the standard economic account to better fit what happens in the world around us. Using diverse cases ranging from surrogate parenting, pollution scandals at Volkswagen, the dispute process in the NFL, child abuse, and war crimes, this book explains the incentives at work and, among other issues, investigates the surprising passivity of those who are supposed to be in charge.

Anna Karenina (Russian: «???? ?????????»; Russian pronunciation: [ʌnʌrʲɪnə kʲɪrʲɪnʲɪnʲɪ])^[1] is a novel by the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, published in serial installments from 1873 to 1877 in the periodical The Russian Messenger. Tolstoy clashed with editor Mikhail Katkov over political issues that arose in the final installment (Tolstoy's unpopular views of volunteers going to Serbia); therefore, the novel's first complete appearance was in book form in 1878. Widely regarded as a pinnacle in realist fiction, Tolstoy considered Anna Karenina his first true novel, when he came to consider War and Peace to be more than a novel. Fyodor Dostoyevsky declared it to be flawless as a work of art. His opinion was shared by Vladimir Nabokov, who especially admired the flawless magic of Tolstoy's style, and by William Faulkner, who described the novel as the best ever written.^[2] The novel is currently enjoying popularity, as demonstrated by a recent poll of 125 contemporary authors by J. Peder Zane, published in 2007 in The Top Ten in Time, which declared that Anna Karenina is the greatest novel ever written

A married woman falls blindly in love with a handsome military officer. Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way. States Leo Tolstoy in his great modern novel of an adulterous affair set against the backdrop of Moscow and St. Petersburg high society in the later half of the nineteenth century. A sophisticated woman who is respectably married to a government bureaucrat, Anna begins a passionate, all-consuming involvement with a rich army officer. Refusing to conduct a discreet affair, she scandalizes society by abandoning both her husband and her young son for Count Vronsky--with tragic consequences. Running parallel is the story of the courtship and marriage of Konstantin Levin (the melancholy nobleman who is Tolstoy's stand-in) and Princess Kitty Shcherbatsky.

Anna Karenina Feltrinelli Editore

In this invigorating new assessment of Anna Karenina, Gary Saul Morson overturns traditional interpretations of the classic novel and shows why readers have misunderstood Tolstoy's characters and intentions. Morson argues that Tolstoy's ideas are far more radical than has been thought: his masterpiece challenges deeply held conceptions of romantic love, the process of social reform, modernization, and the nature of good and evil. By investigating the ethical, philosophical, and social issues with which Tolstoy grappled, Morson finds in Anna Karenina powerful connections with the concerns of today. He proposes that Tolstoy's effort to see the world more wisely can deeply inform our own search for wisdom in the present day. The book offers brilliant analyses of Anna, Karenin, Dolly, Levin, and other characters, with a particularly subtle portrait of Anna's extremism and self-deception. Morson probes Tolstoy's important insights (evil is often the result of negligence; goodness derives from small, everyday deeds) and completes the volume with an irresistible, original list of One Hundred and Sixty-Three Tolstoyan Conclusions.

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